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**EURO-MED ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS
IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE**
RELEX F



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Euro-Mediterranean association agreements form the main contractual arrangements governing relations between the European Community and its partners in the Mediterranean. They replace the cooperation agreements concluded in the 1970s. The agreements cover the three main areas included in the Barcelona declaration -political dialogue, establishment of a free trade area, and economic, financial, social and cultural cooperation. All agreements contain a clause defining respect for democratic principles and fundamental human rights as "an essential element" of the agreement.

All association agreements contain clauses dealing with political dialogue; the free movement of goods, services and capital; economic cooperation; social and cultural cooperation; financial cooperation and institutional arrangements.

Agreements have been signed and entered into force with Israel, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt, while those signed with Algeria and Lebanon are not yet in force (an interim agreement was concluded with Lebanon) An interim agreement was also concluded with the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.). The agreement with Syria is still to be concluded.

Ten years after the signing of the first Euro Mediterranean Agreements, it is useful to view the provisions of the accords in the form of comparative tables. This document presents the similarities and differences between the different bilateral country agreements, and allows the reader view clearly and rapidly the various provisions of the agreements in a single document.

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AIMS OF THE AGREEMENT / MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art. 1)

2. The aims of this Agreement are to:

- **provide an appropriate framework for political dialogue** between the Parties, allowing the development of close relations and cooperation in all areas they consider relevant to such dialogue;

- **promote trade and the expansion of harmonious economic relations** between the Parties and establish the conditions for the gradual liberalisation of trade in goods, services and capital,

- **facilitate human exchanges**, particularly in the context of administrative procedures,

- **encourage integration of Maghreb countries** by promoting trade and cooperation within the Maghreb group and between the Community and its Member States;

- **promote economic, social, cultural and financial cooperation.**

MOROCCO (Art. 1)

2. The aims of this Agreement are to:

- **provide an appropriate framework for political dialogue** between the Parties, allowing the development of close relations in all areas they consider relevant to such dialogue,

- **establish the conditions for the gradual liberalisation of trade in goods, services and capital,**

- **promote trade and the expansion of harmonious economic and social relations** between the Parties, notably through dialogue and cooperation, so as to foster the development and prosperity of Morocco and its people,

- **encourage integration of the Maghreb countries** by promoting trade and cooperation between Morocco and other countries of the region,

- **promote economic, social, cultural and financial cooperation.**

TUNISIA (Art.2)

2. The aims of this Agreement are to:

- **provide an appropriate framework for political dialogue** between the Parties, allowing the development of close relations in all areas they consider relevant to such dialogue,

- **establish the conditions for the gradual liberalisation of trade in goods, services and capital,**

- **promote trade and the expansion of harmonious economic and social relations** between the Parties, notably through dialogue and cooperation, so as to foster the development and prosperity of Tunisia and its people,

- **encourage integration of the Maghreb countries** by promoting trade and cooperation between Tunisia and other countries of the region,

- **promote economic, social, cultural and financial cooperation.**

2. The aims of this Agreement are :

- **to provide an appropriate framework for political dialogue**, allowing the development of close political relations between the Parties,
- **to establish the conditions for the progressive liberalisation of trade** in goods, services and capital,
- **to foster the development of balanced economic and social relations** between the Parties through the dialogue and cooperation,
- **to contribute to the economic and social development** of Egypt,
- **to encourage regional cooperation** with a view to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence and economic and political stability,
- **to promote cooperation** in other areas which are of mutual interest.

2. The aims of this Agreement are:

- **to provide an appropriate framework for political dialogue**, allowing the development of close political relations between the Parties,
- through the expansion, *inter alia*, of trade in goods and services, the reciprocal liberalisation of the right of establishment, the further progressive liberalisation of public procurement, the free movement of capital and the intensification of cooperation in science and technology **to promote the harmonious development of economic relations** between the Community and Israel and thus **to foster** in the Community and in Israel the advance of economic activity, **the improvement of living and employment conditions, and increased productivity and financial stability,**
- **to encourage regional cooperation** with a view to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence and economic and political stability,
- **to promote cooperation** in other areas of reciprocal interest.

2. The aims of agreement are :

- **to provide an appropriate framework for the political dialogue**, allowing the development of close political relations between the Parties,
- **to establish the conditions for the progressive liberalisation of trade** on goods, services and capital,
- **to foster the development of balanced economic and social relations** between the Parties through the dialogue and cooperation,
- **to improve living and employment conditions, and enhance productivity and financial stability,**
- **to encourage regional cooperation** with a view to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence and economic and political stability,
- **to promote cooperation** in other areas of reciprocal interest.

2. The aims of this Agreement are to:

- **provide an appropriate framework for political dialogue** between the Parties, allowing the development of close relations in all areas they consider relevant to such dialogue,
- **establish the conditions for the gradual liberalisation of trade in goods, services and capital,**
- **promote trade and the expansion of harmonious economic and social relations** between the Parties, notably through dialogue and cooperation, so as to foster the development and prosperity of Lebanon and its people,
- promote economic, social, cultural, financial and monetary cooperation,
- promote cooperation in the other areas of mutual interest.

2. The objectives of this Agreement are:

- **to provide an appropriate framework for political dialogue**, allowing the development of close political relations between the Parties,
- **to establish the conditions for the progressive liberalisation of trade,**
- **to foster the development of balanced economic and social relations** between the Parties through the dialogue and cooperation,
- **to contribute to the economic and social development** of West Bank and Gaza Strip,
- **to encourage regional cooperation** with a view to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence and economic and political stability,
- **to promote cooperation** in other areas which are of reciprocal interest.



A. POLITICAL PROVISIONS

The Association Agreements are based on respect for democratic principles and fundamental human rights which constitute an essential element of the agreement.

The Association Agreements establish a political and security dialogue between the EU and partner countries. The only exception is the Association Agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) which does not include a political chapter.

The political dialogue takes place regularly at both ministerial (within the Association Council) and senior official level.

A.I HUMAN RIGHTS / MAGHREB



ALGERIA (Art.2)

MOROCCO (Art.2)

TUNISIA (Art.2)

Respect for the democratic principles and fundamental human rights established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall inspire the domestic and international policies of the Parties and shall constitute an essential element of this Agreement.

Respect for the democratic principles and fundamental human rights established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall inspire the domestic and external policies of the Community and of Morocco and shall constitute an essential element of this Agreement.

Relations between the Parties, as well as all the provisions of the Agreement itself, shall be based on **respect of human rights and democratic principles**, which guides their domestic and international policies and constitutes an essential element of this Agreement.

A.I HUMAN RIGHTS / MASHREK & ISRAEL		
EGYPT (Art.2)	ISRAEL (Art.2)	JORDAN (Art.2)
<p>Relations between the Parties, as well as all the provisions of the Agreement respect of democratic principles and fundamental human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which guides their internal and international policy and constitutes an essential element of this Agreement.</p>	<p>Relations between the Parties, as well as all the provisions of the Agreement itself, shall be based on respect of human rights and democratic principles, which guides their internal and international policy and constitutes an essential element of this Agreement.</p>	<p>Relations between the Parties, as well as all the provisions of the Agreement itself, shall be based on respect of democratic principles and fundamental human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which guides their internal and international policy and constitutes an essential element of this Agreement.</p>
LEBANON (Art.2)	PALESTINE (Art.2)	
<p>Relations between the Parties, as well as all the provisions of the Agreement respect of democratic principles and fundamental human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which guides their internal and international policy and constitutes an essential element of this Agreement.</p>	<p>Relations between the Parties, as well as all the provisions of the Agreement itself, shall be based on respect of democratic principles and fundamental human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which guides their internal and international policy and constitutes an essential element of this Agreement.</p>	

1. A regular political and security dialogue shall be established between the Parties. It shall help build lasting links of solidarity between the partners which will contribute to the prosperity, stability and security of the Mediterranean region and bring about a climate of understanding and tolerance between cultures.

2. Political dialogue and cooperation are intended in particular to:

(a) **facilitate rapprochement between the Parties** through the development of better mutual understanding and regular coordination on international issues of common interest;

(b) **enable each party to consider the position and interests of the other;**

(c) **contribute to consolidating security and stability in the Euro-Mediterranean region;**

(d) **help to develop joint initiatives.**

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(b) **enable each party to consider the position and interests of the other;**

(c) **contribute to consolidating security and stability in the Mediterranean region** and in the Maghreb in particular;

(d) **help develop joint initiatives.**

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(a) **facilitate rapprochement between the Parties** through the development of better mutual understanding and regular coordination on international issues of common interest;

(b) **enable each party to consider the position and interests of the other;**

(c) **contribute to consolidating security and stability in the Mediterranean region** and in the Maghreb in particular;

(d) **help develop joint initiatives.**



A.II POLITICAL DIALOGUE / MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art.3)

1. A regular political dialogue shall be established between the Parties. It shall strengthen their relations, contribute to the development of a lasting partnership and increase mutual understanding and solidarity.
2. The political dialogue will aim, in particular, to:
 - **develop better mutual understanding and an increasing convergence of positions on international issues**, and in particular on those issues likely to have substantial effects on one or the other Party;
 - **enable each party to consider the position and interests of the other**;
 - **enhance regional security and stability**;
 - **promote common initiatives**.

ISRAEL (Art.3)

1. A regular political dialogue shall be established between the Parties. It shall strengthen their relations, contribute to the development of a lasting partnership and increase mutual understanding and solidarity.
2. The political dialogue and cooperation shall in particular:
 - **develop better mutual understanding and an increasing convergence of positions on international issues**, and in particular on those issues likely to have substantial effects on one or the other Party;
 - **enable each party to consider the position and interests of the other**;
 - **enhance regional security and stability**.

JORDAN (Art.3)


1. A regular political dialogue shall be established between the Parties. It shall strengthen their relations, contribute to the development of a lasting partnership and increase mutual understanding and solidarity.
2. The political dialogue and cooperation will in particular:
 - **develop better mutual understanding and an increasing convergence of positions on international issues**, and in particular on those issues likely to have substantial effects on one or the other Party;
 - **enable each party to consider the position and interests of the other**;
 - **enhance regional security and stability**;
 - **promote common initiatives**.


LEBANON (Art.3)

1. A regular political dialogue shall be established between the Parties. It shall help build lasting links of solidarity between the partners which will contribute to the prosperity, stability and security of the Mediterranean region and bring about a climate of understanding and tolerance between cultures.
2. Political dialogue and cooperation are intended in particular to:
 - (a) **facilitate rapprochement between the Parties** through the development of better mutual understanding and regular co-ordination on international issues of common interest;
 - (b) **enable each party to consider the position and interests of the other**.

PALESTINE

DOES NOT EXIST

 A.II.2. POLITICAL DIALOGUE (coverage) / MAGHREB		
ALGERIA (Art. 4)	MOROCCO (Art. 4)	TUNISIA (Art. 4)
<p>Political dialogue shall cover all issues of common interest to the Parties, in particular the conditions required to ensure peace, security and regional development through support for cooperation.</p>	<p>Political dialogue shall cover all issues of common interest to the Parties, in particular the conditions required to ensure peace, security and regional development through support for cooperation, notably within the Maghreb group of countries.</p>	<p>Political dialogue shall cover all issues of common interest to the Parties, in particular the conditions required to ensure peace, security and regional development through support for cooperation, notably within the Maghreb group of countries.</p>

 A.II.2. POLITICAL DIALOGUE (coverage) / MASHREK & ISRAEL		
EGYPT (Art. 4)	ISRAEL (Art. 4)	JORDAN (Art. 4)
<p>Political dialogue shall cover all issues of common interest, and, in particular peace, security, democracy and regional development.</p>	<p>The political dialogue shall cover all subject of common interest, and shall aim to open the way to new forms of cooperation with a view to common goals, in particular peace, security and democracy.</p>	<p>The political dialogue shall cover all subject of common interest, and shall aim to open the way to new forms of cooperation with a view to common goals, in particular peace, security, human rights, democracy and regional development.</p>
LEBANON (Art. 4)	PALESTINE	
<p>Political dialogue shall cover all issues of common interest to the Parties, examining in particular the conditions required to ensure peace and security through support for cooperation. The dialogue shall also seek to create new forms of cooperation directed towards common objectives.</p>	<p>DOES NOT EXIST</p>	

 A.II.3. POLITICAL DIALOGUE (periodicity & structure) / MAGHREB	TUNISIA (Art. 5)		
ALGERIA (Art. 5)	MOROCCO (Art. 5)	TUNISIA (Art. 5)	
<p>Political dialogue shall be established at regular intervals and whenever necessary notably:</p> <p>(a) at ministerial level, mainly in the framework of the Association Council;</p> <p>(b) at the level of senior officials representing Algeria, on the one hand, and the council presidency and the Commission on the other;</p> <p>(c) taking full advantage of all diplomatic channels including regular briefings, consultations on the occasion of international meetings and contacts between diplomatic representatives in third countries;</p> <p>(d) where appropriate, by any other means which would contribute to consolidating dialogue and increasing its effectiveness.</p>	<p>Political dialogue shall be established at regular intervals and whenever necessary notably:</p> <p>(a) at ministerial level, principally within the Association Council;</p> <p>(b) at the level of senior officials representing Morocco, on the one hand, and the Council Presidency and the Commission on the other;</p> <p>(c) taking full advantage of all diplomatic channels including regular briefings, consultations on the occasion of international meetings and contacts between diplomatic representatives in third countries;</p> <p>(d) where appropriate, by any other means which would make a useful contribution to consolidating dialogue and increasing its effectiveness.</p>	<p>Political dialogue shall be established at regular intervals and whenever necessary notably:</p> <p>(a) at ministerial level, principally within the Association Council;</p> <p>(b) at the level of senior officials representing Morocco, on the one hand, and the Council Presidency and the Commission on the other;</p> <p>(c) taking full advantage of all diplomatic channels including regular briefings, consultations on the occasion of international meetings and contacts between diplomatic representatives in third countries;</p> <p>(d) where appropriate, by any other means which would make a useful contribution to consolidating dialogue and increasing its effectiveness.</p>	<p>Political dialogue shall be established at regular intervals and whenever necessary notably:</p> <p>(a) at ministerial level, principally within the Association Council;</p> <p>(b) at the level of senior officials representing Morocco, on the one hand, and the Council Presidency and the Commission on the other;</p> <p>(c) taking full advantage of all diplomatic channels including regular briefings, consultations on the occasion of international meetings and contacts between diplomatic representatives in third countries;</p> <p>(d) where appropriate, by any other means which would make a useful contribution to consolidating dialogue and increasing its effectiveness.</p>

A.II.3. POLITICAL DIALOGUE (periodicity & structure) / MASHREK & ISRAEL

JORDAN (Art. 5.1)

ISRAEL (Art. 5.1)

EGYPT (Art. 5.1)

1. The political dialogue shall facilitate the pursuit of joint initiatives and shall take place at regular intervals and whenever necessary, in particular:

- (a) at **ministerial level**, mainly in the framework of the Association Council;
- (b) at **senior official level** between representatives of Jordan of the one part, and of the Presidency of the Council and of the Commission, of the other;
- (c) by taking full advantage of all **diplomatic channels** including regular briefings by officials, consultations on the occasion of international meetings and contacts between diplomatic representatives in third countries;
- (d) **by any other means** which would make a useful contribution to consolidating, developing and stepping up this dialogue.

1. The political dialogue shall facilitate the pursuit of joint initiatives and shall take place in particular:

- (a) at **ministerial level**;
- (b) at **senior official level (political directors)** between representatives of Israel of the one part, and of the Council Presidency and the Commission on the other;
- (c) by taking full advantage of all **diplomatic channels** including regular briefings by officials, consultations on the occasion of international meetings and contacts between diplomatic representatives in third countries;
- (d) by **providing regular information to Israel on issues relating to common foreign and security policy**, which shall be reciprocated;
- (e) **by any other means** which would make a useful contribution to consolidating, developing and stepping up this dialogue.

1. The political dialogue take place at regular intervals and whenever necessary, in particular:

- (a) at **ministerial level**, mainly in the framework of the Association Council;
- (b) at **senior official level** of Egypt of the one part, and of the Presidency of the Council and of the Commission on the other;
- (c) by taking full advantage of all **diplomatic channels** including regular briefings by officials, consultations on the occasion of international meetings and contacts between diplomatic representatives in third countries;
- (d) **by any other means** which would make a useful contribution to consolidating, developing and stepping up this dialogue.

PALESTINE

DOES NOT EXIST

LEBANON (Art. 5)

1. Political dialogue shall be established at regular intervals and whenever necessary notably:

- (a) at **ministerial level**, mainly in the framework of the Association Council;
- (b) at **senior official level** of Lebanon, on the one hand, and of the Presidency of the Council and of the Commission on the other ;
- (c) by taking full advantage of all **diplomatic channels** including regular briefings by officials, consultations on the occasion of international meetings and contacts between diplomatic representatives in third countries;
- (d) where appropriate, **by any other means** which would make a useful contribution to consolidating dialogue and increasing its effectiveness.



A.II.4. POLITICAL DIALOGUE (Dialogue between the Parliaments) / MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art. 99)


The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the parliamentary institutions of Algeria, and between the Economic and Social Committee of the Community and its counterpart in Algeria.

MOROCCO (Art. 85)

The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the parliamentary institutions of the Kingdom of Morocco, and between the Economic and Social Committee of the Community and its counterpart in the Kingdom of Morocco.

TUNISIA (Art. 85)

The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Tunisia, and between the Economic and Social Committee of the Community and the Economic and Social Council of the Republic of Tunisia.

 A.II.4. POLITICAL DIALOGUE (Dialogue between the Parliaments) / MASHREK & ISRAEL		
EGYPT (Art. 5.2)	ISRAEL (Art. 5.2)	JORDAN (Art. 5.2)
<p>2. There shall be a political dialogue between the European Parliament and the Egyptian People's Assembly.</p>	<p>2. There shall be a political dialogue between the European Parliament and the Israeli Knesset.</p>	<p>2. There shall be a political dialogue between the European Parliament and the Jordanian Parliament.</p>
LEBANON (Art. 5)		
<p>2. A political dialogue shall be established between the European Parliament and the Lebanese Parliament.</p>	<p>DOES NOT EXIST</p>	



B. ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE TRADE ZONE

The agreements comprise detailed provisions with regard to the establishment of a free trade area, so the measures to be taken and the procedures to be followed are clearly defined. An example of this: the tariff dismantling measures for industrial products to be taken by the partner countries (the periodicity and the rhythm of which are fixed by the agreement precisely).

The same is true for those agricultural products which are the subject of concessions.



B.I.1 FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS (Basic Principles) / MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art. 6)

The Community and Algeria shall **gradually establish a free-trade area over a transitional period lasting a maximum of twelve years** starting from the date of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with the following provisions and in the conformity with those of the 1994 General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade and the other multilateral agreements on trade in goods annexed to the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO), hereinafter referred to as “GATT”.

MOROCCO (Art. 6)

The Community and Morocco shall **gradually establish a free-trade area over a transitional period lasting a maximum of twelve years** starting from the date of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and in the conformity with those of the 1994 General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade and the other multilateral agreements on trade in goods annexed to the Agreement establishing the WTO, hereinafter referred to as “GATT”.

TUNISIA (Art. 6)

The Community and Tunisia shall **gradually establish a free-trade area over a transitional period lasting a maximum of twelve years** starting from the date of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and in the conformity with those of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade 1994 and the other multilateral agreements on trade in goods annexed to the Agreement establishing the WTO, hereinafter referred to as “GATT”.



B.I.1 FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS (Basic Principles) / MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art. 6)

The Community and Egypt shall **gradually establish a free-trade area over a transitional period not exceeding twelve years** from the entry into force of the present Agreement, according to the modalities set out in this Title and in conformity with the provisions of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade of 1994 and of the other multilateral agreements on trade in goods annexed to the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO), hereinafter referred to as GATT.

ISRAEL (Art. 6)

1. The free trade area between the Community and Israel shall be reinforced according to the modalities set out in this Agreements and in conformity with the provisions of the general Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994 and of other multilateral agreements on trade in goods annexed to the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO), hereinafter referred to as the “GATT”.

JORDAN (Art. 6)

The Community and Jordan shall **gradually establish a free-trade area over a transitional period lasting a maximum of twelve years** starting from the date of entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and in the conformity with those of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (1994), hereinafter referred to as “GATT”.

LEBANON (Art. 6)

The Community and Lebanon shall **gradually establish a free-trade area over a transitional period not exceeding twelve years** from the entry into force of this Agreement according to the modalities set out in this Title and in conformity with the provisions of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade of 1994 and of the other multilateral agreements on trade in goods annexed to the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO), hereinafter referred to as GATT.

PALESTINE (Art.3)

The Community and the Palestinian Authority shall **establish progressively a free trade area over a transitional period, not exceeding beyond 31 December 2001**, according to the modalities set out in this Title and in conformity with the provisions of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade of 1994 and of the other multilateral agreements establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO), hereinafter referred to as the GATT

B.1.2-a FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (definition)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art. 7)

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Algeria falling within Chapters 25 to 97 of the Combined Nomenclature and of the Algerian Customs Tariff with the exception of the products listed in Annex 1.

MOROCCO (Art. 7)

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Morocco with the exception of the products referred to in the Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community.

TUNISIA (Art. 7)

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Tunisia with the exception of the products referred to in the Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community.



B.1.2-a FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS-INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (Definition) /MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art. 7)	ISRAEL (Art. 7)	JORDAN (Art. 7)
<p>The provisions of this chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Egypt falling within Chapters 25 to 97 of the Combined Nomenclature and of the Egyptian Customs Tariff with the exception of the products listed in Annex 1.</p>	<p>The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and in Israel other than those listed in Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community and, as far as products originating in Israel are concerned, other than those listed in Annex I to this Agreement.</p>	<p>The provisions of this chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Jordan other than those listed in Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community.</p>
LEBANON (Art. 7)	PALESTINE (Art.4)	
<p>The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Lebanon falling within Chapters 25 to 97 of the Combined Nomenclature and of the Lebanese Customs Tariff with the exception of the products listed in Annex 1.</p>	<p>The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip other than those listed in Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community</p>	



B.I.2-b FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (Import into the Community)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art. 8)

Products originating in Algeria shall be imported into the Community free of customs duties and charges having equivalent effect.

MOROCCO (Art. 9)

Products originating in Morocco shall be imported into the Community free of customs duties and charges having equivalent effect.

TUNISIA (Arts. 9)

Products originating in Tunisia shall be imported into the Community free of customs duties and charges having equivalent effect and without quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect.



**B.I.2-b FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (Import into the Community)
/ MASHREK & ISRAEL**

JORDAN (Art. 8)	
EGYPT (Art. 8)	ISRAEL (Art. 8)
LEBANON (Art. 8)	PALESTINE (Art.6)

<p>Imports into the Community of products originating in Egypt shall be allowed free of customs duties and of any other charge having equivalent effect.</p>	<p>Imports into the Community of products originating in the West Bank and Gaza Strip shall be allowed free of customs duties and of any other charge having equivalent effect and free of quantitative restrictions and of any measure having equivalent effect.</p>
<p>Imports into the Community of products originating in Lebanon shall be allowed free of customs duties and of any other charge having equivalent effect</p>	<p>Imports into the Community of products originating in the West Bank and Gaza Strip shall be allowed free of customs duties and of any other charge having equivalent effect and free of quantitative restrictions and of any measure having equivalent</p>

1. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Algeria of products originating in the Community listed in **Annex 2 shall be abolished upon the entry into force of this Agreement.**

2. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Algeria of products originating in the Community listed in **Annex 3 shall be progressively abolished in accordance with the following timetable:**

- two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 80% of the basic duty;
- three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 70% of the basic duty;
- four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 25% of the basic duty;
- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 40% of the basic rate;
- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 20% of the basic rate;
- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

3. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Algeria of products originating in the Community other than those listed in **Annexes 2 and 3 shall be progressively abolished in accordance with the following timetable:**

- two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 90% of the basic duty;
- three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 80% of the basic duty;

→ - four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 70% of the basic duty;

- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 60% of the basic duty;

- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 50% of the basic duty;

- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 40% of the basic duty;

- eight years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 30% of the basic duty;

- nine years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 20% of the basic duty;

- ten years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 10% of the basic duty;

- eleven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 5% of the basic duty;

- twelve years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

4. In the event of serious difficulties for a given product, the timetables established in accordance with para. 2 and 3 may be reviewed by the Association Committee by common accord on the understanding that the schedule for which the review has been requested may not be extended in respect of the product concerned beyond the maximum transitional period referred to in Article 6. If the Association Committee has not taken a decision within 30 days of an application to review the timetable, Algeria may suspend the timetable provisionally for a period which may not exceed one year.

5. For each product concerned, the basic duty to be gradually reduced as provided in para. 2 and 3 shall be the rates referred to in Article 18.

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ARTICLE 11

1. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Morocco of products originating in the Community others than those listed in **Annexes 3,4,5 and 6 shall be abolished** upon the entry into force of this Agreement.

2. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Morocco of products originating in the Community listed in **Annex 3 shall be progressively abolished** in accordance with the following timetable:

- on the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 75% of the basic duty;
- one year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 50% of the basic duty;
- two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 25% of the basic duty;
- three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement the remaining duties shall be abolished.

3. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Morocco of products originating in the Community listed in **Annex 4 shall be abolished in accordance with the following timetables:**

- three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 90% of the basic duty;
- four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 80% of the basic duty;
- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 70% of the basic duty;
- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 60% of the basic duty;
- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 50% of the basic duty;
- eight years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 40% of the basic duty;
- nine years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 30% of the basic duty;
- ten years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 20% of the basic duty;
- eleven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 10% of the basic duty;
- twelve years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

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→ **4.** In the event of serious difficulties for a given product, **the timetable** for the list in Annex 4 **may be reviewed** by the Association Committee by common accord on the understanding that the schedule for which the review has been requested may not be extended in respect of the product concerned beyond the maximum transitional period of 12 years. If the Association Committee has not taken a decision within 30 days of an application to review the timetable, Morocco may suspend the timetable provisionally for a period which may not exceed one year.

5. For each product the basic duty to which the successive reductions laid down in para. 2 and 3 to be applied shall be that actually applied *vis-à-vis* the Community on 1 January 1995.

6. If, after 1 January 1995, any tariff reduction is applied on an *erga omnes* basis, the reduced duties shall replace the basic duties referred to in para. 5 as from the date when such reductions are applied.

7. Morocco shall communicate its basic duties to the Community.

ARTICLE 12

1. Morocco hereby undertakes to **eliminate the reference prices** applied on 1 July 1995 to the products listed in Annex 5 at the latest three years after this Agreement enters into force.

In cases in which such reference prices are applied to the textiles and clothing, those prices shall be progressively eliminated over a period of three years dating from the entry into force of this Agreement. The pace at which elimination of the reference prices takes place shall ensure that products originating in the Community retain a margin of preference of at least 25% over the reference prices which Morocco applies on an *erga omnes* basis. If the margin of preference cannot be maintained, Morocco shall apply a tariff reduction to products originating in the Community. The tariff reduction must not be lower than 5% of the customs duties and charges having equivalent effect in force on the date on which that reduction is due to be made.

If Morocco's commitments under the GATT provide for a shorter period for the elimination of import reference prices, that shorter period shall be applicable.

2. The provisions of Article 11 shall not apply to the products appearing in Annex 6, Lists 1 and 2, without prejudice to the following:

2. (a) in the case of the products on List 1, the provisions of Article 19(2) shall apply only after the transitional period has elapsed. However, they may be made to apply sooner by a decision of the Association Council;

2. (b) the arrangements applying to the products on Lists 1 and 2 shall be re-examined by the Association Council three years after this Agreement's entry into force.

At the time of that re-examination, the Association Council shall establish a tariff-dismantling timetable for the products appearing in Annex 6, apart from those of subheading 6 309 00.



B.I.2-C FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (Tariff dismantling)/ MAGHREB III

TUNISIA (Arts. 11,12)

ARTICLE 11

1. **Customs duties** and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Tunisia of products originating in the Community others than those listed in **Annexes 3 to 6 shall be abolished** upon the entry into force of this Agreement.

2. **Customs duties** and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Tunisia of products originating in the Community listed in **Annex 3 shall be progressively abolished** in accordance with the following timetable:

- on the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 85% of the basic duty;
- one year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 70% of the basic duty;
- two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 55% of the basic duty;
- three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 40% of the basic duty;
- four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 25% of the basic duty;
- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

3. **Customs duties** and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Tunisia of products originating in the Community listed in **Annexes 4 and 5 shall be progressively abolished in accordance with the following timetable:**

In the case of list appearing in Annex 4:

- on the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 92% of the basic duty;
- one year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 84% of the basic duty;
- two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 76% of the basic duty;
- three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 68% of the basic duty;
- four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 60% of the basic duty;
- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 52% of the basic duty;
- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 44% of the basic duty;
- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 36% of the basic duty;
- eight years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 28% of the basic duty;
- nine years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 20% of the basic duty;

- - ten years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 12% of the basic duty;
- eleven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 4% of the basic duty;
- twelve years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

In the case of the list appearing in Annex 5:

- four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 88% of the basic duty;
- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 77% of the basic duty;
- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 66% of the basic duty;
- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 55% of the basic duty;
- eight years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 44% of the basic duty;
- nine years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 33% of the basic duty;
- ten years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 22% of the basic duty;
- eleven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 11% of the basic duty;
- twelve years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

4. In the event of serious difficulties for a given product, **the relevant timetables** established in accordance with para. 3 **may be reviewed** by the Association Committee by common accord on the understanding that the schedule for which the review has been requested may not be extended in respect of the product concerned beyond the maximum transitional period of 12 years. If the Association Committee has not taken a decision within 30 days of an application to review the timetable, Tunisia may suspend the timetable provisionally for a period which may not exceed one year.

5. For each product the basic duty to which the successive reductions laid down in para. 2 and 3 are to be applied shall be that actually applied *vis-à-vis* the Community on 1 January 1995.

6. If, after 1 January 1995, any tariff reduction is applied on an *erga omnes* basis, the reduced duties shall replace the basic duties referred to in para. 5 as from the date when such reductions are applied.

7. Tunisia shall communicate its basic duties to the Community.

ARTICLE 12

The provisions of Articles 10, 11 and 19(b) shall not apply to products in the list appearing in Annex 6. The arrangements to be applied to such products shall be re-examined by the Association Council four years after the Agreement's entry into force.

**B.1.2-c FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (Tariff dismantling)
/ MASHREK & ISRAEL I
EGYPT (Art.9)**

1. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Egypt of products originating in the Community listed in Annex 2 **shall be abolished in accordance with the following schedule:**

- on the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 75% of the basic duty;
- one year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 50% of the basic duty;
- two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 25% of the basic duty;
- three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

2. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Egypt of products originating in the Community listed in Annex 3 **shall be abolished in accordance with the following schedule:**

- three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 90% of the basic duty;
- four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 75% of the basic duty;
- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 60% of the basic duty;
- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 45% of the basic duty;
- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 30% of the basic duty;
- eight years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 15% of the basic duty;
- nine years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

3. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Egypt of products originating in the Community listed in Annex 4 **shall be abolished in accordance with the following schedule:**

- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 95% of the basic duty;
- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 90% of the basic duty;
- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 75% of the basic duty;
- eight years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 60% of the basic duty;
- nine years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 45% of the basic duty;
- ten years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 30% of the basic duty;
- eleven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 15% of the basic duty;
- twelve years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

→ **4. Customs duties** and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Egypt of products originating in the Community listed in Annex 5 **shall be abolished in accordance with the following schedule:**

- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 90% of the basic duty;
- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 80% of the basic duty;
- eight years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 70% of the basic duty;
- nine years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 60% of the basic duty;
- ten years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 50% of the basic duty;
- eleven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 40% of the basic duty;
- twelve years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 30% of the basic duty;
- thirteen years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 20% of the basic duty;
- fourteen years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 10% of the basic duty;
- fifteen years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

5. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable to imports into Egypt of products originating in the Community, other than those in Annexes 2,3,4 and 5 shall be abolished in accordance with the relevant schedule on the basis of a decision of the Association Committee.

6. In the event of serious difficulties for a given product, **the relevant timetables** established in accordance with para. 1, 2, 3 and 4 **may be reviewed** by the Association Committee by common accord on the understanding that the schedule for which the review has been requested may not be extended in respect of the product concerned beyond the maximum transitional period. If the Association Committee has not taken a decision within 30 days of an application to review the timetable, Egypt may suspend the timetable provisionally for a period which may not exceed one year.

7. For each product concerned, the basic duty to be gradually reduced as provided in para. 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall be the rates referred to in Article 18.



B.I.2-c FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (Tariff dismantling) / MASHREK & ISRAEL II

ISRAEL

FREE TRADE ZONE ALREADY ESTABLISHED

JORDAN (Art.11)

1. **Customs duties** and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Jordan of products originating in the Community, other than listed in **Annexes II, III and IV shall be abolished** upon the entry into force of this Agreement.

2. Pursuant to Article 10(2)(b) and (3), the total customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Jordan of processed agricultural products originating in the Community listed in Annex II shall be progressively abolished in accordance with the following schedule:

- four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced by 10% of the basic duty;
- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced by 20% of the basic duty;
- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced by 30% of the basic duty;
- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced by 40% of the basic duty;
- eight years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced by 50% of the basic duty;

3. **Customs duties** and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Jordan of products originating in the Community listed in list A of **Annex III shall be progressively abolished** in accordance with the following schedule:

- on the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 80% of the basic duty;

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- - one year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 60% of the basic duty;
- two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 40% of the basic duty;
- three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 20% of the basic duty;
- four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement the remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

4. **Customs duties** and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into Jordan of products originating in the Community listed in list B of **Annex III shall be progressively abolished** in accordance with the following schedule:

- four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 90% of the basic duty;

6. In the event of serious difficulties for a given product, **the relevant timetables** in accordance with para. 2, 3 and 4 **may be reviewed** by the Association Committee by common accord on the understanding that the timetable for which the review has been requested may not be extended in respect of the product concerned beyond the maximum transitional period of 12 years. If the Association Committee has not taken a decision within 30 days of its application to review the timetable, Jordan may suspend the timetable provisionally for a period which may not exceed one year.

7. For each product concerned the basic duty to which the successive reductions laid down in para. 2, 3 and 4 are to be applied shall be the actually applied *vis-à-vis* the Community on 1 January 1996.

8. If, after 1 January 1996, any tariff reduction is applied on an *erga omnes* basis, the reduced duties shall replace the basic duties referred to in para. 7 as from the date when such reductions are applied.

9. Jordan shall notify the Community of its basic duties.



**B.I.2-c FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (Tariff dismantling)
/ MASHREK & ISRAEL III
PALESTINE (Art. 8)**

LEBANON (Art. 11)

1. Customs duties and charges having the equivalent effect applicable on import into Lebanon of products originating in the Community **shall be progressively abolished in accordance with the following schedule:**

- five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 88% of the basic rate;
- six years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 76% of the basic rate;
- seven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 64% of the basic rate;
- eight years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 64% of the basic rate;
- nine years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 40% of the basic rate;
- ten years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 28% of the basic rate;
- eleven years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement each duty and charge shall be reduced to 16% of the basic rate;
- twelve years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement any remaining duty and charge shall be abolished.

2. In the event of serious difficulties for a given product, the schedule applicable under paragraph 1 above may be reviewed by the Association Committee by common accord on the understanding that the schedule for which the review has been requested may not be extended in respect of the product concerned beyond the maximum transitional period of twelve years. If the Association Committee has not taken a decision within thirty days of an application by Lebanon to review this schedule, Lebanon may suspend the schedule provisionally for a period which may not exceed one year.

3. For each product concerned, the basic duty to be gradually reduced as provided in paragraph 1 shall be the rates referred to in Article 19.

1. Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect applicable on import into the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of products originating in the Community, other than listed in **Annex 2 and 3, shall be abolished when the Agreement enters into force.**

2. From the entry into force of this agreement, for products originating in the Community listed in Annex 3 imported into the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian Authority may levy fiscal charges not exceeding 25% by value. These charges shall be gradually abolished in accordance with the following schedule:

- One year after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, each charge shall be reduced to 90% of the basic charge.
- Two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, each charge shall be reduced to 80% of the basic charge.
- Three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, each charge shall be reduced to 70% of the basic charge.
- Four years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, each charge shall be reduced to 60% of the basic charge.
- Five years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement, each remaining charge shall be abolished.

3. In the event of serious difficulties for a given product, the schedule referred to in accordance with para. 2 may be reviewed by the Joint Committee by common accord, on the understanding that it may not be suspended in respect of the product concerned beyond the maximum transitional period of five years. If the Joint Committee has not taken a decision within 30 days of its application to review the schedule, the Palestinian Authority may suspend the schedule provisionally for a period which may not exceed one year.

4. If the charge is reduced *erga omnes*, the reduced charge shall replace the basic charge described in para. 2 from the date on which the reduction is applied.

5. The Palestinian Authority shall notify the Community of its basic duties and charges.



ALGERIA

SEE B.I.4(Arts13,14)

MOROCCO (Art. 10)

B.I.3. FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS (Processed agricultural products) / MAGHREB

TUNISIA (Art. 10)

1. The provisions of this chapter shall not preclude the retention by the Community of an **agricultural component** in respect of goods originating in Morocco and listed in Annex I.

This agricultural component shall reflect the differences between the price on the Community market of the agricultural products considered as being used in the production of such goods and the price of imports from third countries where the total cost of the said basic products is higher in the Community. The agricultural component may take the form of a fixed amount or an *ad valorem* duty. Such differences shall be replaced, where appropriate by specific duties based on tariffication of the agricultural component or by *ad valorem* duties. The provisions of Chapter II applicable to agricultural products shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the agricultural component.

2. The provisions of this chapter shall not preclude the retention by Morocco of an **agricultural component** in the import duties in force on the products listed in Annex 2 originating in the Community. The agricultural component may take the form of a fixed amount or an *ad valorem* duty.

The provisions of Chapter II applicable to agricultural products shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the agricultural component.

3. In the case of product shown in Annex 2, List 1, originating in the Community, Morocco shall apply upon the entry into force of this Agreement import duties and charges having equivalent effect no greater than those in force on 1 January 1995, within the limits of the tariff quotas shown in that List. During elimination of the industrial component of the duties pursuant to para. 4, the level of the duties to be applied in respect of the products for which the tariff quotas are to be abolished may not be higher than the level of the duties in force on 1 January 1995.

4. In the case of the products in Annex 2, List 2, originating in the Community, Morocco shall eliminate the **industrial component** of the duties in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 11(2) of this Agreement in respect of products in Annex 3. In the case of the products in Annex 2, List 1 and 3, originating in the Community, Morocco shall eliminate the industrial component of the duties in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 11(3) of this Agreement in respect of products in Annex 4.

5. The agricultural components applied pursuant to para. 1 and 2 may be reduced where, in trade between the Community and Morocco, the charge applicable to a basic agricultural product is reduced or where such reductions are the results of mutual concessions relating to processed agricultural products.

6. The reduction referred to in para. 5, the list of products concerned and, where appropriate, the tariffs quotas within which the reduction applies shall be established by the Association Council.

1. The provisions of this chapter shall not preclude the retention by the Community of an **agricultural component** on imports of the goods originating in Tunisia listed in Annex I. This agricultural component shall reflect differences between the price on the Community market of the agricultural products considered as being used in the production of such goods and the price of imports from third countries where the total cost of the said basic products is higher in the Community. The agricultural component may take the form of a fixed amount or an *ad valorem* duty. Such differences shall be replaced, where appropriate by specific duties based on tariffication of the agricultural component or by *ad valorem* duties. The provisions of Chapter 2 applicable to agricultural products shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the agricultural component.

2. The provisions of this Chapter shall not preclude the separate specification of Tunisia of the **agricultural component** in the import duties in force on the products listed in Annex 2 originating in the Community. The agricultural component may take the form of a fixed amount or an *ad valorem* duty.

The provisions of Chapter 2 applicable to agricultural products shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the agricultural component.

3. In the case of product shown in Annex 2, List 1, originating in the Community, Tunisia shall apply upon the entry into force of this Agreement import duties and charges having equivalent effect no greater than those in force on 1 January 1995, within the limits of the tariff quotas shown in that List.

During elimination of the industrial component of the duties pursuant to para. 4, the level of the duties to be applied in respect of the products for which the tariff quotas are to be abolished may not be higher than the level of the duties in force on 1 January 1995.

4. In the case of the products in Annex 2, List 2, originating in the Community, Tunisia shall eliminate the **industrial component** of the duties in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 11(3) of this Agreement in respect of products in Annex 4.

In the case of the products in Annex 2, List 1 and 3, originating in the Community, Tunisia shall eliminate the industrial component of the duties in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 11(3) of this Agreement in respect of products in Annex 5.

5. The agricultural components applied pursuant to para. 1 and 2 may be reduced where, in trade between the Community and Tunisia, the charge applicable to a basic agricultural product is reduced or where such reductions are the results of mutual concessions relating to processed agricultural products.

6. The reduction referred to in para. 5, the list of products concerned and, where appropriate, the tariffs quotas within which the reduction applies shall be established by the Association Council.



ARTICLE 9

1. (a) The provisions of this chapter shall not preclude the retention by the Community of an **agricultural component** in respect of goods originating in Israel and listed in Annex II to this Agreement, with the exception of those listed in Annex III.

(b) This agricultural component shall be calculated on the basis of the difference between the prices on the Community market of the agricultural products considered to have been used in the production of the goods and the prices of imports from third countries, where the total cost of the basic products in question is higher than in the Community. The agricultural component may take the form of a flat-rate amount or an *ad valorem* duty. In cases where the agricultural component has been subject to tariffication it will be replaced by the respective specific duty.

2.(a) The provisions of this chapter shall not preclude the retention by Israel of an **agricultural component** in respect of goods originating in the Community and listed in Annex IV, with the exception of those listed in Annex V.

(b) This agricultural component shall be calculated *mutatis mutandis* on the basis of the criteria referred to in paragraph 1(b) it may take the form of a flat-rate amount or an *ad valorem* duty.

(c) Israel may enlarge the list of goods to which this agricultural component applies, provided the goods are other than those listed in Annex V and are included in Annex II to this Agreement. Before its adoption, this agricultural component shall be notified for examination to the Association Committee which may take any decision needed.

3. By way of **derogation from Article 8**, the Community and Israel may apply to the goods listed respectively in Annexes III and V the duties indicated in respect of each of the goods.

4. Where, in trade between the Community and Israel, the charge applicable to a basic agricultural product is reduced, or as a result of mutual concessions for processed agricultural products, the **agricultural components** applied in accordance with para. 1 and 2 may be reduced.

5. The reduction referred to in para. 4, the list of goods concerned and, where applicable, the tariff quotas to which the reduction refers, shall be established by the Association Council.

6. The list of goods, which are subject to a concession in form of a reduced agricultural component in trade between the Community and Israel as well as the extent of these concessions, are set out in Annex VI.

ARTICLE 15

The Community and Israel agree to examine, at the latest three years after entry into force of the Agreement, the possibility of granting each other, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual interest, concessions in trade in fisheries products.

1. (a) The provisions of this chapter shall not preclude the retention by the Community of an **agricultural component** in respect of goods originating in Jordan and listed in Annex I.

(b) The agricultural component may take the form of a flat-rate amount or an *ad valorem* duty.

(c) The provisions of Chapter 2 applicable to agricultural products shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the agricultural component.

2. (a) The provisions of this chapter shall not preclude the retention by Jordan of an **agricultural component** in respect of goods originating in the Community and listed in Annex II.

(b) The agricultural component which, pursuant to subparagraph (a), Jordan may charge on imports from the community shall not exceed 50% of the basic duty rate charged on imports from countries no benefiting from preferential trading arrangements but benefiting from most-favoured-nation clause.

(c) If Jordan proves that the equivalence of the duties applicable to the agricultural products incorporated in the goods listed in Annex II exceed the maximum rate set out in subparagraph (b) the Association Council may agree on a higher rate.

(d) Jordan may enlarge the list of goods to which this agricultural component applies, provided the goods are included in Annex I.

(e) For the products listed in Annex II originating in the Community, Jordan shall apply from the entry into force of the Agreement customs duties on import and charges having equivalent effect not higher than those in force on 1 January 1996.

3. As regards the **industrial element** of products listed in Annex II originating in the Community, Jordan shall progressively abolish the customs duties on imports or charges having equivalent effect according to the provisions of Article 11.

4. Where, in trade between the Community and Jordan, the charge applicable to basic agricultural product is reduced, or where such reductions are the result of mutual concessions for processed agricultural products, the agricultural components applied in conformity with para. 1 and 2 may be reduced.

5. The reduction provided for in para. 4, the list of goods concerned and, where applicable, the tariff quotas to which the reduction refers, shall be established by the Association Council

<p>ARTICLE 13</p> <p>The Community and Egypt shall progressively establish a greater liberalisation of their trade in agricultural, fisheries and processed agricultural products of interest to both parties.</p> <p>ARTICLE 14§3</p> <p>3. Trade for processed agricultural products falling under this chapter shall be subject to the arrangements set out in Protocol 3.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 13</p> <p>The Community and Lebanon shall progressively establish a greater liberalisation of their trade in agricultural, fisheries and processed agricultural products, of interest to both parties.</p> <p>ARTICLE 14§3</p> <p>3. Trade in processed agricultural products falling under this chapter shall be subject to the arrangements set out in Protocol 3.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 7</p> <p>1. The provisions of this Chapter do not preclude the retention by the Community of an agricultural component in respect of goods originating in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and listed in Annex 1. The provisions of Chapter 2 applicable to agricultural products shall apply mutatis mutandis to the agricultural component.</p> <p>2. For the products listed in Annex 2 originating in the Community, the Palestinian Authority may retain for the duration of the Agreement customs duties on import and charges having equivalent effect not higher than those in force on 1 July 1996.</p> <p>3. The Joint Committee established under Article 63 may decide on further concessions which the parties grant each other on a mutual basis.</p>
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ARTICLE 12

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Algeria falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Combined Nomenclature and of the Algerian Customs tariff and to the products listed in Annex I.

ARTICLE 13

The Community and Algeria shall progressively establish a greater liberalisation of their reciprocal trade in agricultural, fisheries and processed agricultural products of interest to both Parties.

ARTICLE 14

1. Agricultural products originating in Algeria listed in Protocol No 1 on importation into the Community shall be subject to the arrangements set out in that Protocol.

2. Agricultural products originating in the Community listed in Protocol No 2 on importation into Algeria shall be subject to the arrangements set out in that Protocol.

3. Fishery products originating in Algeria listed in Protocol No 3 on importation into the Community shall be subject to the arrangements set out in that Protocol.

4. Fishery products originating in the Community listed in Protocol No 4 on importation into Algeria shall be subject to the arrangements set out in that Protocol.

5. Trade in processed agricultural products falling under this Chapter shall be subject to the arrangements set out in Protocol No 5.

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ARTICLE 15

→ 1. Five years after the entry into force of this Agreement, the Community and Algeria shall assess

the situation in order to determine the liberalisation measures to be applied by the Community and Algeria six years after the entry into force of the Agreement, in accordance with the objective set out in Article 13.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 and taking account of the patterns of trade in agricultural products, fishery products and processed agricultural products between the Parties and the particular sensitivity of such products, the Community and Algeria shall examine in the Association Council, product by product and on a reciprocal basis, the possibilities of granting each other further concessions.

ARTICLE 16

1. Should specific rules be introduced as a result of implementation of their agricultural policies or modification of their existing rules, or should the provisions on the implementation of their agricultural policies be modified or developed, the Community and Algeria may modify the arrangements laid down in this Agreement in respect of the products concerned.

2. The Party carrying out such modification shall inform the Association Committee thereof. At the request of the other party, the Association Committee shall meet to take due account of the interests of the other Party.

3. If the Community or Algeria, in applying para.1, modifies the arrangements made by this Agreement for agricultural products, they shall accord imports in the other Party an advantage comparable to that provided for in this Agreement.

4. Any modification of the arrangements made by the Agreement shall be the subject, at the request of the other Contracting Party, of consultations within the Association council.

ARTICLE 15

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the products originating in the Community and Morocco listed in Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community.

ARTICLE 16

The Community and Morocco shall gradually implement greater liberalisation of their reciprocal trade in agricultural and fishery products.

ARTICLE 17

1. Agricultural and fishery products originating in Morocco shall benefit on import into the Community from the provisions set out in Protocols 1 and 2 respectively.

2. Agricultural products originating in the Community shall benefit on import into Morocco from the provisions set out in Protocol 3.

ARTICLE 18

1. From 1 January 2000, the Community and Morocco shall assess the situation with a view to determining the liberalisation measures to be applied by the Community and Morocco with effect from 1 January 2001 in accordance with the objective set out in Article 16.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 and taking account of the patterns of trade in agricultural products between the Parties and the particular sensitivity of such products, the Community and Morocco will examine on a regular basis in the Association Council, product by product and on a reciprocal basis, the possibilities of granting each other further concessions.

ARTICLE 20

1. Should specific rules be introduced as a result of implementation of their agricultural policies or modification of their existing rules, or should the provisions on the implementation of their agricultural policies be modified or developed, the Community and Morocco may modify the arrangements laid down in this Agreement in respect of the products concerned.

The Party carrying out such modification shall inform the Association Committee thereof. At the request of the other Party, the Association Committee shall meet to take appropriate account of that Party's interests.

2. If the Community or Morocco, in applying para. 1, modifies the arrangements made by this Agreement for agricultural products, they shall accord imports originating in the other Party an advantage comparable to that provided for in this Agreement.

3. Any modification of the arrangements made by this Agreement shall be the subject, at the request of the other Contracting Party, of consultations within the Association Council.

ARTICLE 15

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the products originating in the Community and Tunisia listed in Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community.

ARTICLE 16

The Community and Tunisia shall gradually implement greater liberalisation of their reciprocal trade in agricultural and fishery products.

ARTICLE 17

1. Agricultural and fishery products originating in Tunisia shall benefit on import into the Community from the provisions set out in Protocols Nos 1 and 2 respectively.

2. Agricultural products originating in the Community shall benefit on import into Tunisia from the provisions set out in Protocol No 3.

ARTICLE 18

1. From 1 January 2000 the Community and Tunisia shall assess the situation with a view to determining the liberalisation measures to be applied by the Community and Tunisia with effect from 1 January 2001 in accordance with the objective set out in Article 16.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph and taking account of the patterns of trade in agricultural products between the Parties and the particular sensitivity of such products, the Community and Tunisia will examine on a regular basis in the Association Council, product by product and on a reciprocal basis, the possibilities of granting each other further concessions.

ARTICLE 20

1. Should specific rules be introduced as a result of implementation of their agricultural policies or modification of their existing rules, or should the provisions on the implementation of their agricultural policies be modified or developed, the Community and Tunisia may modify the arrangements laid down in this Agreement in respect of the products concerned.

The Party carrying out such modification shall inform the Association Committee thereof. At the request of the other Party, the Association Committee shall meet to take appropriate account of that Party's interests.

2. If the Community or Tunisia, in applying para. 1, modifies the arrangements made by this Agreement for agricultural products, they shall accord imports originating in the other Party an advantage comparable to that provided for in this Agreement.

3. Any modification of the arrangements made by this Agreement shall be the subject, at the request of the other Contracting Party, of consultations within the Association Council.

ARTICLE 12

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Egypt falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Combined Nomenclature and of the Egyptian Customs tariff and to the products listed in Annex I.

ARTICLE 13

The Community and Egypt shall progressively establish a greater liberalisation of their trade in agricultural, fisheries and processed agricultural products of interest to both parties.

ARTICLE 14

1. Agricultural products originating in Egypt listed in Protocol 1 on importation into the Community shall be subject to the arrangements set out in that Protocol.

2. Agricultural products originating in the Community listed in Protocol 2 on importation into Egypt shall be subject to the arrangements set out in that Protocol.

3. Trade for processed agricultural products falling under this chapter shall be subject to the arrangements set out in Protocol 3.

ARTICLE 15

1. During the third year of implementation of the Agreement, the Community and Egypt shall examine the situation in order to determine the measures to be applied by the Community and Egypt from the beginning of the fourth year after the entry into force of the Agreement, in accordance with the objective set out in Article 13.

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→ 2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 and taking account of the volume of trade in agricultural, fisheries and processed agricultural products between them and of their particular sensitivity, the Community and Egypt shall examine in the Association Council, product by product and on an orderly and reciprocal basis, the possibility of granting each other further concessions.

ARTICLE 16

1. In the event of **specific rules being introduced as a result of the implementation of its agricultural policy or of any alteration of the current rules** or in the event of any alteration or extension of the provisions relating to the implementation of its agricultural policy, the Party concerned may amend the arrangements resulting from the Agreement in respect of the products concerned.

2. In such cases the Party concerned shall inform the Association Committee. At the request of the other Party, the Association Committee shall meet to take due account of the interests of the other Party.

3. If the Community or Egypt, in applying para.1, modifies the arrangements made by this Agreement for agricultural products, they shall accord imports in the other Party an advantage comparable to that provided for in this Agreement.

4. The application of this Article should be the subject of consultations in the Association Council.

<p>ARTICLE 10</p> <p>The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Israel and listed in Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community.</p> <p>ARTICLE 11</p> <p>The Community and Israel shall progressively establish a greater liberalisation of their trade in agricultural products of interest to both Parties. From 1 January 2000 the Community and Israel shall examine the situation in order to determine the measures to be applied by the Community and Israel from 1 January 2001 in accordance with this objective.</p> <p>ARTICLE 12</p> <p>Agricultural products originating in Israel listed in Protocols 1 and 3 on importation into the Community shall be subject to the arrangements set out in those Protocols.</p> <p>ARTICLE 13</p> <p>Agricultural products originating in the Community listed in Protocols 2 and 3 on importation into Israel shall be subject to the arrangements set out in those Protocols.</p> <p>ARTICLE 14</p> <p>Without prejudice to Article 11 and taking account of the volume of trade in agricultural products between them and of their particular sensitivity, the Community and Israel shall examine in the Association Council, product by product and on an orderly and reciprocal basis, the possibility of granting each other further concessions.</p> <p>→</p>	<p>→ ARTICLE 15</p> <p>The Community and Israel agree to examine, at the latest three years after entry into force of the Agreement, the possibility of granting each other, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual interest, concessions in trade in fisheries products.</p> <p>ARTICLE 20</p> <p>1. In the event of specific rules being introduced as a result of the implementation of its agricultural policy or of any alteration of the current rules or in the event of any alteration or extension of the provisions relating to the implementation of its agricultural policy, the Party concerned may amend the arrangements resulting from the Agreement in respect of the products concerned.</p> <p>2. In such cases the Party in question concerned shall take due account of the interests of the other Party. To this end the Parties may consult each other within the Association Committee.</p>	<p>→ ARTICLE 17</p> <p>1. From 1 January 2002, the Community and Jordan shall assess the situation with a view to determining the liberalisation measures to be applied by the Community and Jordan with effect from 1 January 2003 in accordance with the objective set out in Article 15.</p> <p>2. Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph and taking account of the patterns of trade in agricultural products between the Parties and the particular sensitivity of such products, the Community and Jordan may examine on a regular basis in the Association Council, product by product and on a reciprocal basis, the possibilities of granting each other further concessions.</p>
	<p>JORDAN (Arts. 14,15,16,17,19)</p> <p>ARTICLE 14</p> <p>The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Jordan and listed in Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community.</p> <p>ARTICLE 15</p> <p>The Community and Jordan shall gradually implement greater liberalisation of their reciprocal trade in agricultural products.</p> <p>ARTICLE 16</p> <p>1. Agricultural products originating in Jordan shall benefit on import into the Community from the provisions set out in Protocol 1.</p> <p>2. Agricultural products originating in the Community shall benefit on import into Jordan from the provisions set out in Protocol 2.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 19</p> <p>1. In the event of specific rules being introduced as a result of the implementation of its agricultural policy or of any alteration of the current rules or in the event of any alteration or extension of the provisions relating to the implementation of its agricultural policy, the Party concerned may amend the arrangements resulting from the Agreement in respect of the products concerned.</p> <p>2. In such cases the Party concerned shall inform the Association Committee. At the request of the other Party, the Association Committee shall meet to take due account of the interests of the other Party.</p> <p>3. If the Community or Jordan, in applying para. 1, modifies the arrangements made by this Agreement for agricultural products they shall accord imports originating in the other Party an advantage comparable to that provided for in this Agreement.</p> <p>4. The application of the provisions of this Agreement may be the subject of consultations in the Association Council.</p>

ARTICLE 12
 The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and Lebanon falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Combined Nomenclature and of the Lebanese Customs tariff and to the products listed in Annex 1.

ARTICLE 13
 The Community and Lebanon shall progressively establish a greater liberalisation of their trade in agricultural, fisheries and processed agricultural products, of interest to both parties.

ARTICLE 14
 1. Agricultural products originating in Lebanon listed in Protocol 1 on importation into the Community shall be subject to the arrangement set out in that Protocol.

2. Agricultural products originating in the Community listed in Protocol 2 on importation into Lebanon shall be subject to the arrangement set out in that Protocol.

3. Trade in processed agricultural products falling under this chapter shall be subject to the arrangements set out in Protocol 3. **ARTICLE 15**

1. Five years after the entry into force of this Agreement, the Community and Lebanon shall assess the situation in order to determine measures to be applied by the Community and Lebanon one year following the revision of this Agreement, in accordance with the objective set out in Article 13.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 and taking account of the volume of trade in agricultural, fisheries and processed agricultural products between the two Parties and the particular sensitivity of such products, the Community and Lebanon shall examine on a regular basis in the Association Council, product by product and on an orderly and reciprocal basis, the possibility of granting each other further concessions.

ARTICLE 16
 1. In the event of specific rules being introduced as a result of the implementation of its agricultural policy or of any alteration of the current rules or in the event of any alteration or extension of the provisions relating to the implementation of its agricultural policy, the Party concerned may amend the arrangements resulting from this Agreement in respect of the products concerned.

2. The Party carrying out such modification shall inform the Association Committee thereof. At the request of the other Party, the Association Committee shall meet to take due account of the interest of the other Party.

3. If the Community or Lebanon, in applying paragraph 1, modifies the arrangements made by this Agreement for agricultural products, they shall accord imports originating in the other Party an advantage comparable to that provided for in this Agreement.

4. Any modification of the arrangements made by this Agreement shall be the subject, at the request of the other Party, of consultations within the Association Council.

ARTICLE 17
 1. Both Parties agree to cooperate to reduce the potential for fraud in the application of the trade provisions of this Agreement. 2. Notwithstanding other provisions of this Agreement, where one Party finds that there is sufficient evidence of fraud such as a significant increase in trade products by one party to the other party, beyond the level reflecting economic conditions such as normal production and export capacities, or failure to provide administrative cooperation as required for the verification of evidence of origin by the other Party, both Parties shall enter into consultations immediately to find an appropriate solution. Pending such a solution, →

→ the Party concerned may take the appropriate measures it deems necessary. In the selection of the measure priority must be given to those which least disturb the functioning of the arrangements established in this Agreement.

PALESTINE (Art. 19)

ARTICLE 11

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to products originating in the Community and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and listed in Annex II to the Treaty establishing the European Community.

ARTICLE 12

The Community and the Palestinian Authority shall progressively establish a greater liberalization of their trade in agricultural and fishery products of interest to both Parties.

ARTICLE 13

1. Agricultural products originating in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip listed in Protocol I on importation into the Community shall be subject to the arrangements set out in that Protocol.

2. Agricultural products originating in the Community listed in Protocol 2 on importation into the West Bank and the Gaza Strip shall be subject to the arrangements set out in that Protocol.

ARTICLE 14

1. From 1 January 1999, the Community and the Palestinian Authority shall examine the situation in order to determine the measures to be applied by the Community and the Palestinian Authority from 1 January 2000, in accordance with the objective set out in Article 12

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1 and taking account of the volume of trade in agricultural products between the Parties and of the particular sensitivity of such products, the Community and the Palestinian Authority shall examine in the Joint Committee, product by product and on an orderly and reciprocal basis, the possibility of granting each other further concessions.

ARTICLE 19

1. In the event of specific rules being introduced as a result of the implementation of its agricultural policy or of any alteration of the current rules or in the event of any alteration or extension of the provisions relating to the implementation of its agricultural policy, the Party concerned may amend the arrangements resulting from the Agreement in respect of the products concerned.

2. In such cases the Party concerned shall inform the Association Committee. At the request of the other Party, the Association Committee shall meet to take due account of the interests of the other Party.

3. If the Community or Jordan, in applying para. 1, modifies the arrangements made by this Agreement for agricultural products they shall accord imports originating in the other Party an advantage comparable to that provided for in this Agreement.

4. The application of the provisions of this Agreement may be the subject of consultations in the Association Council.



**B.I.5-a FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Stand still/Quantitative restrictions/Customs duties) / MAGHREB**

ALGERIA (Art. 17)

MOROCCO (Arts. 8,19)

TUNISIA (Art.19)

1. **No new customs duties on imports** or exports or charges having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the community and Algeria, nor shall those already applied upon entry into force of this Agreement be increased.

2. **No new quantitative restrictions on imports** or exports or measure having the equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Community and Algeria.

3. **Quantitative restrictions on imports** or exports and measures having equivalent effect in trade between Algeria and the Community **shall be abolished** upon the entry into force of this Agreement.

4. Algeria shall abolish by 1 January 2006 at the latest the provisional additional duty applied to the products listed in Annex 4. That duty shall be reduced on a linear basis by 12 points per year starting on 1 January 2002.

If Algeria's commitments in respect of its accession to the WTO provide for a shorter period for the abolition of the provisional duty, that shorter period shall be applicable.

ARTICLE 8

No new customs duties on imports, or any other charges having equivalent effect, **shall be introduced** on trade between the Community and Morocco.

ARTICLE 19

1. **No new quantitative restrictions on imports** or measure having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Community and Morocco.

2. **Quantitative restrictions on imports** or measures having equivalent effect in trade between Morocco and the Community **shall be abolished** upon the entry into force of this Agreement.

3. The Community and Morocco shall apply to the other's exports neither customs duties nor charges having equivalent effect nor quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect.

ARTICLE 8

No new customs duties on imports, or any other charges having equivalent effect, **shall be introduced** on trade between the Community and Tunisia.

ARTICLE 19

Without prejudice to the provisions of the GATT:

(a) **no new quantitative restrictions on imports** or measure having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Community and Tunisia;

(b) **quantitative restrictions on imports** and measures having equivalent effect in trade between Tunisia and the Community **shall be abolished** upon the entry into force of this Agreement.

(c) the Community and Tunisia shall apply to the other's exports customs neither duties nor charges having equivalent effect nor quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect.



**B.1.5-a FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISION
(Stand still/Quantitative restrictions/Customs duties) / MASHREK & ISRAEL**

EGYPT (Art. 17)

1. **No new customs duties on imports** or exports or charges having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the community and Algeria, nor shall those already applied upon entry into force of this Agreement be increased.
2. **No new quantitative restrictions on imports** or exports or measure having the equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Community and Algeria.
3. **Quantitative restrictions on imports** or exports and measures having equivalent effect in trade between Algeria and the Community **shall be abolished** upon the entry into force of this Agreement.
4. Algeria shall abolish by 1 January 2006 at the latest the provisional additional duty applied to the products listed in Annex 4. That duty shall be reduced on a linear basis by 12 points per year starting on 1 January 2002.
If Algeria's commitments in respect of its accession to the WTO provide for a shorter period for the abolition of the provisional duty, that shorter period shall be applicable.

ISRAEL (Art. 16, 17)

ARTICLE 16

Quantitative restrictions on imports and all measure having equivalent effect **shall be prohibited** between the Community and Israel.

ARTICLE 17

Quantitative restrictions on exports and all measure having equivalent effect **shall be prohibited** between the Community and Israel.

ARTICLE 8

No new customs duties on imports, or any other charges having equivalent effect, **shall be introduced** on trade between the Community and Jordan.

ARTICLE 18

1. **No new quantitative restrictions on imports** and measures having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Community and Jordan.
2. **Quantitative restrictions on imports** and measures having equivalent effect on trade between the Community and Jordan **shall be abolished** upon the entry into force of this Agreement.
3. The Community and Jordan shall not apply to exports between themselves either customs duties or charges having equivalent effect, or quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect.

LEBANON (Art. 18)

1. **No new customs duties on imports** or exports or charges having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Community and Lebanon, nor shall those already applied upon entry into force of this Agreement be increased unless this Agreement provides otherwise.
2. **No new quantitative restrictions on imports** and measures having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Community and Lebanon.
3. **Quantitative restrictions on imports** and measures having equivalent effect in trade between Lebanon and the Community **shall be abolished** upon the entry into force of this Agreement.
4. Neither the Community nor Lebanon shall apply to exports between themselves either customs duties or charges having equivalent effect, or quantitative restrictions or measures of equivalent effect.

PALESTINE (Arts. 5,15)

ARTICLE 5

No new customs duties on imports, or any other charge having equivalent effect, **shall be introduced** on trade between the Community and the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

ARTICLE 15

1. **No new quantitative restriction on imports** or measures having equivalent effect shall be introduced in trade between the Community and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
2. **Quantitative restrictions on imports** or measures having equivalent effect in trade between the Community and the West Bank and Gaza Strip **shall be abolished** from the entry into force of this Agreement.
3. The Community and the Palestinian Authority shall not apply to exports between themselves either customs duties or charges having equivalent effect, or quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect.

★ ★

B.I.5-b FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS (Bound Rate)/MAGHREB

★ ★

ALGERIA (Art. 18)

★ ★

MOROCCO (Art. 11§5.6.7)

★ ★

TUNISIA (Arts. 9§5.6.7)

<p>1. For each product concerned, the basic duty to be reduced as provided in Article 9(2) and (3) and in Article 14 shall be the rate actually applied vis-à-vis the Community on 1 January 2002.</p> <p>2. In the event of Algerian accession to the WTO, the applicable rates for imports between the Parties shall be the WTO bound rate or lower applied rate enforced as of accession to the WTO, a tariff reduction is applied on an <i>erga omnes</i> basis, the reduced rate shall apply.</p> <p>3. The provisions of para.2 shall apply to any tariff reduction applied <i>erga omnes</i> introduced after the date on which the negotiations are concluded.</p> <p>4. The Parties shall communicate to each other their respective basic rates applied on 1st January 2002.</p>	<p>5. For each product the basic duty to which the successive reductions laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 are to be applied shall be that actually applied vis-à-vis the Community on 1 January 1995.</p> <p>6. If, after 1 January 1995, any tariff reduction is applied on an <i>erga omnes</i> basis, the reduced duties shall replace the basic duties referred to in paragraph 5 as from the date when such reductions are applied.</p> <p>7. Morocco shall communicate its basic duties to the Community.</p>	<p>5. For each product the basic duty to which the successive reductions laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 are to be applied shall be that actually applied vis-à-vis the Community on 1 January 1995.</p> <p>6. If, after 1 January 1995, any tariff reduction is applied on an <i>erga omnes</i> basis, the reduced duties shall replace the basic duties referred to in paragraph 5 as from the date when such reductions are applied.</p> <p>7. Tunisia shall communicate its basic duties to the Community.</p>
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**B.I.5-b FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS (Bound Rate)
/ MASHREK & ISRAEL**

EGYPT (Art. 18)	ISRAEL	JORDAN (Art 11§7)
<p>1. The applicable rates for imports between the Parties shall be the WTO bound rate or lower applied rate enforced as of 1 January 1999. If, after 1 January 1999, a tariff reduction is applied on an <i>erga omnes</i> basis, the reduced rate shall apply.</p> <p>2. No new customs duties on imports or exports, or charges having equivalent effect, shall be introduced, nor shall those already applied be increased, in trade between the Community and Egypt, unless this Agreement provides otherwise.</p> <p>3. The Parties shall communicate to each other their respective applied rates on 1 January 1999.</p>	<p>FREE TRADE AREA ALREADY ESTABLISHED</p>	<p>7. For each product the basic duty to which the successive reductions laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are to be applied shall be that actually applied vis-à-vis the Community on 1 January 1996.</p>
LEBANON (Art. 19)		
<p>1. For each product the basic rate to which successive reductions laid down in Art. 9(1) are to be applied shall be that actually applied vis-à-vis the Community on the day of conclusion of the negotiations.</p> <p>2. In the event of accession of Lebanon to the WTO, the applicable rates for imports between the Parties shall be the WTO bound rate or lower effectively applied rate enforced as of the date of accession. If, after the accession to the WTO, a tariff reduction is applied on an <i>erga omnes</i> basis, the reduced rate shall apply.</p> <p>3. The provisions laid down in para.2 are of application for any tariff reduction applied the day of conclusion of the negotiations on an <i>erga omnes</i> basis.</p>	<p>DOES NOT EXIST</p>	



B.1.5-c FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS (More favourable treatment) / MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art. 19)	MOROCCO (Art. 21)	TUNISIA (Art.21)
<p>Products originating in Algeria shall not enjoy more favourable treatment when imported into the Community than that applied by Member States among themselves.</p> <p>The provisions of this Agreement shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) N° 1911/91 of 26 June 1991 on the application of the provisions of Community law in the Canary Islands (OJ L 171, 26.6.1991, p.1), as last amended by Regulation (EC) N° 1105/2001 (OJ L 151, 7.6.2001, p.1).</p>	<p>Products originating in Morocco shall not enjoy more favourable treatment when imported into the Community than that applied by Member States among themselves.</p> <p>Application of the provisions of this Agreement shall be without prejudice to Council Regulation (EEC) N° 1911/91 of 26 June 1991 on the application of the provisions of Community law to the Canary Islands.</p>	<p>Products originating in Tunisia shall not enjoy more favourable treatment when imported into the Community than that applied by Member States among themselves.</p> <p>Application of the provisions of this Agreement shall be without prejudice to Council Regulation (EEC) N° 1911/91 of 26 June 1991 on the application of the provisions of Community law to the Canary Islands.</p>



B.I.5-c FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(More favourable treatment) / MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art. 19)

ISRAEL (Art. 18)

JORDAN (Art. 20)

1. Products originating in Egypt shall not, on importation into the Community, be accorded **more favourable treatment** than which the Member States apply among themselves.
2. Application of the provisions of this Agreement shall be without prejudice to the special provisions for the application of the Community law to the Canary Islands.

1. Products originating in Israel shall not on importation into the Community be accorded a **treatment more favourable** than that which the Member States apply among themselves.
2. Application of the provisions of this Agreement shall be without prejudice to Council Regulation (EEC) N° 1911/91 of 26 June 1991 on the application of the provisions of Community law to the Canary Islands.

1. Products originating in Jordan shall not on importation into the Community be accorded a **treatment more favourable** than that which the Member States apply among themselves.
2. Application of the provisions of this Agreement shall be without prejudice to Council Regulation (EEC) N° 1911/91 of 26 June 1991 on the application of the provisions of Community law to the Canary Islands.

LEBANON (Art. 20)

PALESTINE (Art.16)

Products originating in Lebanon shall not enjoy **more favourable treatment** when imported into the Community than that applied by Member States among themselves.

1. Products originating in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip shall not, on importation into the Community, be accorded a **treatment more favourable than that which the Member States apply among themselves.**

2. Application of the provisions of this Agreement shall be without prejudice to Council Regulation (EEC) N° 1911/91 of 26 June 1991 on the application of the provisions of Community law to the Canary Islands.



B.I.5-d FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Non-discrimination of a fiscal nature) / MAGHREB
TUNISIA (Art.22)

ALGERIA (Art. 19)

MOROCCO (Art. 22)

1. Both Parties shall refrain from any measure or practice of an internal fiscal nature establishing, whether directly or indirectly, **discrimination between the products** of one Party and like products originating in the territory of the other Party.

2. Products exported to the territory of one of the Parties may not benefit from repayment of indirect internal taxation in excess of the amount of indirect taxation imposed on them directly or indirectly.

1. The two Parties shall refrain from any measure or practice of an internal fiscal nature establishing, whether directly or indirectly, **discrimination between the products** of one Party and like products originating in the territory of the other Party.

2. Products exported to the territory of one of the Parties may not benefit from repayment of indirect internal taxation in excess of the amount of indirect taxation imposed on them either directly or indirectly.

1. The two Parties shall refrain from any measure or practice of an internal fiscal nature establishing, whether directly or indirectly, **discrimination between the products** of one Party and like products originating in the territory of the other Party.

2. Products exported to the territory of one of the Parties may not benefit from repayment of indirect internal taxation in excess of the amount of indirect taxation imposed on them either directly or indirectly



B.1.5-d FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS (Non-discrimination of a fiscal nature) / MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art. 20)

1. The Parties shall refrain from any measure or practice of an internal fiscal nature establishing, whether directly or indirectly, **discrimination between the products** of one Party and like products originating in the territory of the other Party.
2. Products exported to the territory of one of the Parties may not benefit from repayment of indirect internal taxation in excess of the amount of indirect taxation imposed on them either directly or indirectly.

ISRAEL (Art. 19)

1. The Parties shall refrain from any measure or practice of an internal fiscal nature establishing, whether directly or indirectly, **discrimination between the products** of one Party and like products originating in the territory of the other Party.
2. Products exported to the territory of one of the Parties may not benefit from repayment of indirect internal taxation in excess of the amount of indirect taxation imposed on them either directly or indirectly.

JORDAN (Art. 21)

1. The Parties shall refrain from any measure or practice of an internal fiscal nature establishing, whether directly or indirectly, **discrimination between the products** of one Party and like products originating in the territory of the other Party.
2. Products exported to the territory of one of the Parties may not benefit from repayment of indirect internal taxation in excess of the amount of indirect taxation imposed on them either directly or indirectly.

LEBANON (Art. 21)

1. The Parties shall refrain from any measure or practice of an internal fiscal nature establishing, whether directly or indirectly, **discrimination between the products** of one Party and like products originating in the territory of the other Party.
2. Products exported to the territory of one of the Parties may not benefit from repayment of indirect internal taxation in excess of the amount of indirect taxation imposed on them either directly or indirectly.

PALESTINE (Art.22)

1. The Parties shall refrain from any measure or practice of an internal fiscal nature establishing, whether directly or indirectly, **discrimination between the products** of one Party and like products originating in the territory of the other Party.
2. Products exported to the territory of one of the Parties may not benefit from repayment of indirect internal taxation in excess of the amount of indirect taxation imposed on them either directly or indirectly.



**B.I.5-e FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Customs Union / Free Trade Areas) / MAGHREB**

ALGERIA (Art. 21)

MOROCCO (Art. 23)

TUNISIA (Art.23)

1. This Agreement shall not preclude the **maintenance or establishment of customs unions**, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier trade insofar as they do not have the effect of altering the trade arrangements provided for this Agreement.

1. This Agreement shall not preclude the **maintenance or establishment of customs unions**, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier trade in so far as they do not have the effect of altering the trade arrangements provided for this Agreement.

1. This Agreement shall not preclude the **maintenance or establishment of customs unions**, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier trade insofar as they do not have the effect of altering the trade arrangements provided for this Agreement.

2. Consultation between the Parties shall take place within the Association Committee concerning agreements establishing customs unions or free trade areas and, where requested, on other major issues related to their respective trade policies with third countries. In particular in the event of a third country acceding to the Community, such consultations shall take place so as to ensure that account is taken of the mutual interests of the Community and Algeria stated in this Agreement.

2. Consultation between the Parties shall take place within the Association Committee concerning agreements establishing customs unions or free trade areas and, where appropriate, on other major issues related to their respective trade policies with third countries. In particular in the event of a third country acceding to the Community, such consultations shall take place so as to ensure that account is taken of the mutual interests of the Community and Morocco stated in this Agreement.

2. Consultation between the Parties shall take place within the Association Committee concerning agreements establishing customs unions or free trade areas and, where appropriate, on other major issues related to their respective trade policies with third countries. In particular in the event of a third country acceding to the Community, such consultations shall take place so as to ensure that account is taken of the mutual interests of the Community and Tunisia stated in this Agreement.



B.I.5-e FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS (Customs Union / Free Trade Areas) / MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art. 21)

1. This Agreement shall not preclude the **maintenance or establishment of customs unions**, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier trade, except insofar as they alter the trade arrangements provided for this Agreement.
2. Consultation between the Parties shall take place within the Association Council concerning agreements establishing customs unions or free trade areas and, where requested, on other major issues related to their respective trade policy with third countries. In particular, in the event of a third country acceding to the Union, such consultations shall take place so as to ensure that account can be taken of the mutual interests of the Parties.

ISRAEL (Art. 21)

1. The Agreement shall not preclude the **maintenance or establishment of customs unions**, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier trade, except in so far as they alter the trade arrangements provided for this Agreement.
2. Consultation between the Community and Israel shall take place within the Association Council concerning agreements establishing customs unions or free trade areas and, where required, on other major issues related to their respective trade policy with third countries. In particular in the event of a third country acceding to the European Union, such consultations shall take place so as to ensure that account is taken of the mutual interests of the Community and Israel.

LEBANON (Art. 22)

1. The Agreement shall not preclude the **maintenance or establishment of customs unions**, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier trade except in so far as they alter the trade arrangements provided for this Agreement.

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JORDAN (Art. 22)

1. The Agreement shall not preclude the **maintenance or establishment of customs unions**, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier trade, except in so far as they alter the trade arrangements provided for this Agreement.
2. Consultation between the Community and Jordan shall take place within the Association Council concerning agreements establishing customs unions or free trade areas and, where appropriate, on other major issues related to their respective trade policy with third countries. In particular in the event of a third country acceding to the Union, such consultation shall take place so as to ensure that account is taken of the mutual interests of the Community and Jordan.

PALESTINE (Art. 19)

1. This Agreement shall not preclude the **maintenance or establishment of customs unions**, free trade areas or arrangements for frontier trade, except insofar as they alter the trade arrangements provided for this Agreement.
2. Consultation between the Parties shall take place within the Joint Committee concerning agreements establishing customs unions or free trade areas and, where requested, on other major issues related to their respective trade policy with third countries. In particular in the event of a third country acceding to the European Union, such consultations shall take place so as to ensure that account is taken of the mutual interests of the Parties.



**B.I.5-f FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Dumping/Subsidies and Countervailing) / MAGHREB**

ALGERIA (Art. 23)

The **WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures** shall be applicable between the Parties.
If one of the Parties finds that subsidies are being used in trade with the other Party within the meaning of Articles VI and XVI GATT 1994, it may take appropriate measures in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and its own legislation on the matter.

MOROCCO (Art. 24)

If one of the Parties finds that dumping is taking place in trade with the other Party within the meaning of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it may take appropriate measures against this practice in accordance with the Agreement relating to the application of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, related internal legislation and the conditions and procedures laid down in Article 27 of this Agreement.

TUNISIA (Art.24)

If one of the Parties finds that dumping is taking place in trade with the other Party within the meaning of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it may take appropriate measures against this practice in accordance with the Agreement relating to the application of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, related internal legislation and the conditions and procedures laid down in Article 27.



**B.I.5-f FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Dumping/Subsidies and Countervailing) / MASHREK & ISRAEL**

EGYPT (Arts. 22,23)

ARTICLE 22

If one of the Parties finds that dumping is taking place in trade with the other Party within the meaning of the provisions of Article VI of the GATT 1994, it may take appropriate measures against this practice in accordance with the WTO Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 and related internal legislation.

ARTICLE 23

Without prejudice to Article 34, the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures shall apply between the Parties. Until the necessary rules referred to in Article 34(2) are adopted, if either Party finds that subsidy is taking place in trade with the other party within the meanings of Articles VI and XVI of the GATT 1994, it may invoke appropriate measures against this practice in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and related internal legislation.

ISRAEL (Art. 22)

ARTICLE 22

If one of the Parties finds that dumping is taking place in trade with the other Party within the meaning of Article VI of the GATT, it may take appropriate measures against this practice in accordance with the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of GATT and with its relevant legislation, under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 25.

ARTICLE 23

Where any product is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause:

- serious injury to domestic producers of like or directly competitive products in the territory of one of the Parties, or
- serious disturbances in any sector of the economy, or
- difficulties which could bring about serious deterioration in the economic situation of a region,

the Community or Israel may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 25.

JORDAN (Art. 23)

If one of the Parties finds that dumping is taking place in trade with the other Party within the meaning of Article VI of the GATT, it may take appropriate measures against this practice in accordance with the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of GATT and with its relevant internal legislation, under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 26.

LEBANON (Arts. 23,24)

ARTICLE 23

If one of the Parties finds that dumping is taking place in trade with the other Party in line with prevailing international rules as defined in Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 and related internal legislation, it may take appropriate measures against this practice in accordance with the WTO Agreement on the implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 and related internal legislation.

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ARTICLE 24

1. Without prejudice to Article 35, the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures shall be applicable between the Parties.

2. Until the necessary rules referred to in Article 35(2) are adopted, if either Party finds that subsidy is taking place in trade with the other Party in line with prevailing international rules as defined in Articles VI and XVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 and related internal legislation, it may invoke appropriate measures against this practice in accordance with those rules as defined by the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and related internal legislation.

PALESTINE (Art.20)

If one of the Parties finds that **dumping** is taking place in trade with the other Party within the meaning of Article VI of the GATT, it may take appropriate measures against this practice in accordance with the Agreement on implementation of Article VI of the GATT and with its relevant internal legislation, under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 23 of this Agreement.



**B.I.5-g FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Safeguards) / MAGHREB
ALGERIA (Art. 24)**

1. Except where otherwise stated in this Article, the provisions of Article XIX GATT 1994 and of the **WTO Agreement on Safeguards** are applicable between the Parties.

2. Each Party shall inform the Association Committee forthwith of any step that it takes or intends to take with regard to the application of safeguard measures. Each Party shall send the Association Committee, immediately or at least one week on advance, a communication in writing containing all information pertinent to:

- the opening of a safeguard investigation;
- the outcome of this investigation.

The information provided shall include an explanation of the procedure on which the investigation is based and details of the schedule of hearings and other suitable occasions for the parties concerned to submit their opinions.

Each Party shall also give the Association Committee an advance written notification containing all relevant information about the decision to apply safeguard measures; this notification must be received at least week before the measures are applied.

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→ **3.** On being notified on final results on the investigation and before applying safeguard measures in accordance with Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, the Party intending to apply such measures shall refer the matter to the Association Committee for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to finding mutually acceptable solution.

4. In order to find such a solution, the Parties shall immediately hold consultations within the Association Committee. If the Parties fail to reach an agreement within 30 days of the initiation of such consultations on a solution to avoid the application of the safeguard measures, the Party intending to apply safeguard measures may apply the provisions of Art. XIX of GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

5. In the selection of safeguard measures pursuant this article, the Parties shall give priority to those, which cause least disturbance to the achievement of the objectives of this agreement. Such measures shall not go beyond what is necessary to remedy the difficulties arising and shall maintain the level of margin of preference granted pursuant to this Agreement.

7. If the Party fails to agree on the matter of compensation within 30 days of the initiation of the above consultations, the Party whose product is the subject of safeguard measures may adopt compensatory tariff measures having trade effects equivalent to the safeguard measure adopted pursuant to this Article.

MOROCCO (Art. 25)

Where any **product is being imported in such increased quantities** and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause:

- serious injury to domestic producers or like or directly competitive products in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, or
- serious disturbances in any sector of the economy or difficulties which could bring about serious deterioration in the economic situation of a region,

the Community or Morocco may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 27.

TUNISIA (Art. 25)

Where any **product is being imported in such increased quantities** and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause:

- serious injury to domestic producers or like or directly competitive products in the territory of one of the Parties, or
- serious disturbances in any sector of the economy or difficulties which could bring about serious deterioration in the economic situation of a region,

the Community or Tunisia may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 27.



**B.I.5-g FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Safeguards) / MASHREK & ISRAEL I**

EGYPT (Art. 22)

1. The provisions of the Article XIX GATT 1994 and the **WTO Agreement on Safeguards** are applicable between the Parties.

2. Before applying safeguard measures pursuant to the provisions of the Article XIX GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, the Party intending to apply such measures shall supply the Association Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

In order to find a solution the Parties shall immediately hold consultations within the Association Committee. If, as a result of the consultations, the Parties do not reach an agreement within 30 days of the initiation of the consultations on a solution to avoid the application of the safeguard measures, the Party intending to apply safeguard measures may apply the provisions of Art. XIX of GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

3. In the selection of safeguard measures pursuant this article, the Parties shall give priority to those, which cause least disturbance to the achievement of the objectives of this agreement.

4. Safeguard measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within the Committee, particularly with a view to their abolition as soon as circumstances permit.

JORDAN (Art. 24)

Where any product is **being imported in such increased quantities** and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause:

- serious injury to domestic producers or like or directly competitive products in the territory of one of the parties, or
- serious disturbances in any sector of the economy,

the Party concerned may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 26.

ISRAEL (Art. 23)

Where any **product is being imported in such increased quantities** and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause:

- serious injury to domestic producers or like or directly competitive products in the territory of one of the parties, or
- serious disturbances in any sector of the economy, or
- difficulties which could bring about serious deterioration in the economic situation of a region,

the Community or Israel may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 25.

 **B.I.5-g FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Safeguards) / MASHREK & ISRAEL II
PALESTINE (Art.21)**

LEBANON (Art.25)

1. The provisions of the Article XIX GATT 1994 and the **WTO Agreement on Safeguards** and related internal legislation are applicable between the Parties.

2. Before applying safeguard measures as defined by international rules, the Party intending to apply such measures shall supply the Association Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

In order to find a solution the Parties shall immediately hold consultations within the Association Committee. If, as a result of the consultations, the Parties do not reach an agreement within 30 days of the initiation of the consultations on a solution to avoid the application of the safeguard measures, the Party intending to apply safeguard measures may apply the provisions of Art. XIX of GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

3. In the selection of safeguard measures pursuant this article, the Parties shall give priority to those, which cause least disturbance to the achievement of the objectives of this agreement.

4. Safeguard measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within the Committee, particularly with a view to their abolition as soon as circumstances permit.

Where any **product is being imported in such increased quantities** and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause:

- serious injury to domestic producers or like or directly competitive products in the territory of one of the Parties, or
 - serious disturbances in any sector of the economy, or
 - difficulties which could bring about serious deterioration in the economic situation of a region,
- the Party concerned may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 23.

**B.I.5-h FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Re-export) / MAGHREB
TUNISIA (Art.26)**


ALGERIA (Art. 25)

MOROCCO (Art. 25)

TUNISIA (Art.26)

<p>Where compliance with the provisions of Article 17(3) leads to:</p> <p>(I) re-export towards a third country against which the exporting party maintains, for the product concerned, quantitative export restrictions, export duties, or measures having equivalent effect, or</p> <p>(II) a serious shortage, or threat thereof, of a product essential to the exporting party;</p> <p>and where the situations referred to above give rise, or are likely to give rise to major difficulties for the exporting Party, that Party may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 26. The measures shall be non-discriminatory and shall be abolished when conditions no longer justify their maintenance.</p>	<p>Where compliance with the provisions of Article 19(3) leads to:</p> <p>(I) re-export towards a third country against which the exporting Party maintains, for the product concerned, quantitative export restrictions, export duties, or measures having equivalent effect, or</p> <p>(II) a serious shortage, or threat thereof, of a product essential to the exporting Party;</p> <p>and where the situations referred to above give rise, or are likely to give rise to major difficulties for the exporting Party, that Party may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 27. The measures shall be non-discriminatory and shall be abolished when conditions no longer justify their maintenance.</p>	<p>Where compliance with the provisions of Article 19(c) leads to:</p> <p>(I) re-export towards a third country against which the exporting Party maintains, for the product concerned, quantitative export restrictions, export duties, or measures having equivalent effect, or</p> <p>(II) a serious shortage, or threat thereof, of a product essential to the exporting Party;</p> <p>and where the situations referred to above give rise, or are likely to give rise to major difficulties for the exporting Party, that Party may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 27. The measures shall be non-discriminatory and shall be abolished when conditions no longer justify their maintenance.</p>
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B.I.5-h FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS (Re-export) / MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art. 25)

1. Where compliance with the provisions of Article 17 para. 3 leads to:

(i) **re-export towards a third country** against which the exporting party maintains, for the product concerned, quantitative export restrictions, export duties, or measures having equivalent effect, or

(ii) **a serious shortage**, or threat thereof, of a product essential to the exporting party;

and where the situation referred to above give rise, or is likely to give rise to major difficulties for the exporting party, that party may take appropriate measures according to the procedures laid down in para. 2.

2. The difficulties from the situations referred to in para. 1 shall be submitted for examination to the Association Committee. The Committee may take any decision needed to put an end to the difficulties. If it has not taken such a decision within thirty days on the matter being referred to it, the exporting party may apply appropriate measures on the exportation of the product concerned. The measures shall be non-discriminatory and be eliminated when conditions no longer justify their maintenance.

ISRAEL (Art. 24)

Where compliance with the provisions of Article 17 leads to:

(i) **re-export towards a third country** against which the exporting party maintains, for the product concerned, quantitative export restrictions, export duties, or measures having equivalent effect, or

(ii) **a serious shortage**, or threat thereof, of a product essential to the exporting party;

and where the situations referred to above give rise, or are likely to give rise to major difficulties for the exporting Party, that Party may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 25. The measures shall be non-discriminatory and shall be abolished when conditions no longer justify their maintenance.

JORDAN (Art. 25)

Where compliance with the provisions of Article 18 (3) leads to:

(i) **re-export towards a third country** against which the exporting party maintains, for the product concerned, quantitative export restrictions, export duties, or measures having equivalent effect, or

(ii) **a serious shortage**, or threat thereof, of a product essential to the exporting party;

and where the situations referred to above give rise, or are likely to give rise to major difficulties for the exporting Party, that Party may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 26. The measures shall be non-discriminatory and shall be abolished when conditions no longer justify their maintenance.

LEBANON (Art. 26)

→ 2. The difficulties from the situations referred to in para. 1 shall be submitted for examination to the Association Committee. The Committee may take any decision needed to put an end to the difficulties. If it has not taken such a decision within thirty days on the matter being referred to it, the exporting party may apply appropriate measures on the exportation of the product concerned. The measures shall be non-discriminatory and be eliminated when conditions no longer justify their maintenance.

1. Where compliance with the provisions of Article 18 (4) leads to:

(i) **re-export towards a third country** against which the exporting party maintains, for the product concerned, quantitative export restrictions, export duties, or measures having equivalent effect, or

(ii) **a serious shortage**, or threat thereof, of a product essential to the exporting party;

and where the situation referred to above give rise, or is likely to give rise to major difficulties for the exporting party, that party may take appropriate measures according to the procedures laid down in para. 2.

PALESTINE (Art.26)

Where compliance with the provisions of Article 15(3) leads to:

(i) **re-export towards a third country** against which the exporting Party maintains, for the product concerned, quantitative export restrictions, export duties, or measures having equivalent effect, or

(ii) **a serious shortage**, or threat thereof, of a product essential to the exporting Party;

and where the situations referred to above give rise, or are likely to give rise to major difficulties for the exporting Party, that Party may take appropriate measures under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 23. The measures shall be non-discriminatory and shall be abolished when conditions no longer justify their maintenance.



**B.I.5-i FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Consultation clause) / MAGHREB I
MOROCCO (Art. 27)**

ALGERIA (Art. 26)

1. In the event of the Community or Algeria **subjecting imports of products liable to give rise to the difficulties** referred to in Article 24 to an administrative procedure having as its purpose the rapid supply of information on trade flow trends, it shall inform the other Party.

In the cases specified in Articles 22 and 25, before taking the measures provided for therein or, in cases to which para. 2 (c) of this Article applies, as soon as possible, the Community or Algeria, as the case may be, shall supply the Association Committee with all relevant information with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the two Parties.

In the selection of measures, priority shall be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement.

2. For the implementation of the second subpara. of para.1, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) as regards Article 22, the exporting Party shall be informed of the **dumping case** as soon as the authorities of the importing Party have initiated an investigation. When no end has been put to the dumping within the meaning of Article VI of GATT 1994 or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures;

(b) as regards Article 25, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Association Committee.

The Association Committee may take any decision needed to put an end to the difficulties. If it has not taken such a decision within 30 days of the matter being referred to it, the exporting party may apply the appropriate measures on the exportation of the product concerned;

(c) where **exceptional circumstances** requiring immediate action make prior information or examination, as the case may be, impossible, the Community and Algeria, whichever is concerned, may, in the situations specified in Article 22 and 25, apply forthwith the precautionary measures strictly necessary to deal with the situation and shall inform the other Party immediately thereof.

1. In the event of the Community or Morocco **subjecting imports of products liable to give rise to the difficulties** referred to in Article 25 to an administrative procedure, having as its purpose the rapid supply of information on trade flow trends it shall inform the other Party.

2. In the cases specified in Articles 24, 25 and 26, before taking the measures provided for therein or, in cases to which para. 3 (d) applies, the Community or Morocco, as the case may be, shall supply the Association Committee with all relevant information with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the two Parties.

In the selection of measures, priority shall be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement.

The safeguard measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Committee by the Party concerned and shall be the subject of periodic consultations, particularly with a view to their abolition as soon as the circumstances permit.

3. For the implementation of para.2, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) as regards Article 24, the exporting Party shall be informed of the **dumping case** as soon as the authorities of the importing Party have initiated an investigation. If no end has been put to the dumping within the meaning of Article VI of GATT or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures;

(b) as regards Article 25, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Association Committee, which take any decision needed to put an end to such difficulties. If the Association Committee or the exporting Party has not taken a decision putting an end to the difficulties or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures to remedy the problem. These measures must not exceed the scope of what is necessary to remedy the difficulties which have arisen;

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B.I.5-i FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS – COMMON PROVISIONS

→ (c) as regards Article 26, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Association Committee.

The Association Committee may take any decision needed to put an end to the difficulties. If it has not taken such a decision within 30 days of the matter being referred to it, the exporting Party may apply appropriate measures on the exportation of the product concerned;

(d) where **exceptional circumstances** requiring immediate action make prior information or examination, as the case may be, impossible, the Community or Morocco, whichever is concerned, may, in the situations specified in Articles 24, 25 and 26 apply forthwith such precautionary measures strictly necessary to deal with the situation, and shall inform the other Party immediately thereof.

TUNISIA (Art.27)

1. In the event of the Community or Tunisia **subjecting imports of products liable to give rise to the difficulties** referred to in Article 25 to an administrative procedure, having as its purpose the rapid supply of information on trade flow trends it shall inform the other Party.

2. In the cases specified in Articles 24, 25 and 26, before taking the measures provided for therein or, in cases to which para. 3 (d) applies, the Community or Tunisia, as the case may be, shall supply the Association Committee with all relevant information with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the two Parties.

In the selection of measures, priority shall be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement.

The safeguard measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Committee by the Party concerned and shall be the subject of periodic consultations, particularly with a view to their abolition as soon as the circumstances permit.

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→ 3. For the implementation of para.2, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) as regards Article 24, the exporting Party shall be informed of the **dumping case** as soon as the authorities of the importing Party have initiated an investigation. When no end has been put to the dumping within the meaning of Article VI of GATT or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures;

(b) as regards Article 25, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Association Committee, which take any decision needed to put an end to such difficulties.

If the Association Committee or the exporting Party has not taken a decision putting an end to the difficulties or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures to remedy the problem. These measures must not exceed the scope of what is necessary to remedy the difficulties which have arisen;

(c) as regards Article 26, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Association Committee.

The Association Committee may take any decision needed to put an end to the difficulties. If it has not taken such a decision within 30 days of the matter being referred to it, the exporting Party may apply appropriate measures on the exportation of the product concerned;

(d) where **exceptional circumstances** requiring immediate action make prior information or examination, as the case may be, impossible, the Community or Tunisia, whichever is concerned, may, in the situations specified in Articles 24, 25 and 26 apply forthwith such precautionary measures strictly necessary to deal with the situation, and shall inform the other Party immediately thereof.

EGYPT (Art 21§2-4)

2. Before applying safeguard measures pursuant to the provisions of the Article XIX GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, the Party intending to apply such measures shall supply the Association Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.
In order to find such a solution, the Parties shall immediately hold consultations within the Association Committee. If, as a result of the consultations, the Parties do not reach an agreement within thirty days of the initiation of the consultations on a solution to avoid the application of the safeguard measures, the Party intending to apply safeguard measures may apply the provisions of the Article XIX GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.
3. In the selection of safeguard measures pursuant to this Article, the Parties shall give priority to those which cause least disturbance to the achievement of the objectives of this Agreement.
4. Safeguard measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within the Committee, particularly with a view to their abolition as soon as circumstances permit.

LEBANON (Art. 25)

1. The provisions of Article XIX of the GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards and related internal legislation are applicable between the Parties.
2. Before applying safeguard measures as defined by international rules, the Party intending to apply such measures shall supply the Association Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.
In order to find such a solution the Parties shall immediately hold consultations within the Association Committee. If, as a result of the consultations, the Parties do not reach an agreement within thirty days of the initiation of the consultations on a solution to avoid the application of the safeguard measures, the Party intending to apply safeguard measures may apply the provisions of Article XIX of the GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.
3. In the selection of safeguard measures pursuant to this article, the Parties shall give priority to those, which cause least disturbance to the achievement of the objectives of this Agreement.
4. Safeguard measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within the Committee, particularly with a view to their abolition as soon as circumstances permit.

1. In the event of the Community or the Palestinian Authority **subjecting imports of products liable to give rise to the difficulties** referred to in Article 21 to an administrative procedure, having as its purpose of which is to provide rapid information on the trend of trade flows, it shall inform the other Party.
2. In the cases specified in Articles 20, 21 and 22, before taking the measures provided for therein or, as soon as possible in cases to which para. 3 (d) of this Article applies, the Party in question shall supply the Joint Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.
In the selection of appropriate measures, priority shall be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement.
The safeguard measures shall be notified immediately to the Joint Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within that Committee, particularly with a view to their abolition as soon as the circumstances permit.
3. For the implementation of para.2, the following provisions shall apply:
 - (a) as regards Article 22, the Association Committee shall be informed of the **dumping case** as soon as the authorities of the importing Party have initiated an investigation. If no end has been put to the dumping within the meaning of Article VI of GATT 1994 or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures;
 - (b) as regards Article 23, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Association Committee, which take any decision needed to put an end to such difficulties.
If the Association Committee or the exporting Party has not taken a decision putting an end to the difficulties or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures to remedy the problem. These measures must not exceed the scope of what is necessary to remedy the difficulties which have arisen;
 - (c) as regards Article 26, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Association Committee.
The Association Committee may take any decision needed to put an end to the difficulties. If it has not taken such a decision within 30 days of the matter being referred to it, the exporting Party may apply appropriate measures on the exportation of the product concerned;
 - (d) where **exceptional circumstances** requiring immediate action make prior information or examination, as the case may be, impossible, the Community or Tunisia, whichever is concerned, may, in the situations specified in Articles 24, 25 and 26 apply forthwith such precautionary measures strictly necessary to deal with the situation, and shall inform the other Party immediately thereof.



B.I.5-i FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS (consultation clause) / MASHREK & ISRAEL II PALESTINE (Art.23)

JORDAN (Art.27)

1. In the event of the Community or Jordan **subjecting imports of products liable to give rise to the difficulties** referred to in Article 24 to an administrative procedure, the purpose of which is to provide rapid information on the trend of trade flows, it shall inform the other Party.

2. In the cases specified in Articles 23, 24 and 25, before taking the measures provided for therein or, in cases to which para. 3 (d) applies, the Party in question shall supply the Association Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the two Parties.

In the selection of measures, priority shall be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement.

The safeguard measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Committee and shall be the subject of periodical consultations within the Committee, particularly with a view to their abolition as soon as the circumstances permit.

3. For the implementation of para.2, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) as regards Article 23, the exporting Party shall be informed of the **dumping case** as soon as the authorities of the importing Party have initiated an investigation. If no end has been put to the dumping within the meaning of Article VI of GATT 1994 or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the notification being made, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures;

(b) as regards Article 24, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Association Committee, which take any decision needed to put an end to such difficulties.

If the Association Committee or the exporting Party has not taken a decision putting an end to the difficulties or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures to remedy the problem.

(c) as regards Article 25, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Association Committee.

The Association Committee may take any decision needed to put an end to the difficulties. If it has not taken such a decision within 30 days of the matter being referred to it, the exporting Party may apply appropriate measures on the exportation of the product concerned;

(d) where **exceptional circumstances** requiring immediate action make prior information or examination, as the case may be, impossible, the Party concerned may, in the situations specified in Articles 23, 24 and 25 apply forthwith such precautionary measures as are strictly necessary to remedy the situation, and shall inform the other Party immediately.

1. In the event of the Community or the Palestinian Authority **subjecting imports of products liable to give rise to the difficulties** referred to in Article 21 to an administrative procedure, having as its purpose of which is to provide rapid information on the trend of trade flows, it shall inform the other Party.

2. In the cases specified in Articles 20, 21 and 22, before taking the measures provided for therein or, as soon as possible in cases to which para. 3 (d) of this Article applies, the Party in question shall supply the Joint Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

In the selection of appropriate measures, priority shall be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement.

The safeguard measures shall be notified immediately to the Joint Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within that Committee, particularly with a view to their abolition as soon as the circumstances permit.

3. For the implementation of para.2, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) as regards Article 20, the exporting Party shall be informed of the **dumping case** as soon as the authorities of the importing Party have initiated an investigation. When no end has been put to the dumping within the meaning of Article VI of GATT or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the notification being made, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures;

(b) as regards Article 21, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Joint Committee, which take any decision needed to put an end to such difficulties.

If the Joint Committee or the exporting Party has not taken the decision putting an end to the difficulties or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred, the importing Party may adopt the appropriate measures to remedy the problem.

(c) As regards Article 22, the difficulties arising from the situation referred to in that Article shall be referred for examination to the Joint Committee.

The Committee may take any decision needed to put an end to the difficulties. If it has not taken such a decision within 30 days of the matter being referred to it, the exporting Party may apply appropriate measures on the exportation of the product concerned.

(d) Where **exceptional circumstances** requiring immediate action make prior information or examination, as the case may be, impossible, the Party concerned, whichever is concerned, may, in the situations specified in Articles 20, 21 and 22 apply forthwith such precautionary measures strictly necessary to deal with the situation, and shall inform the other Party immediately.



**B.I.5-j FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Public Morality, public policy and security. Protection of health) /**

ALGERIA (Art. 27)

Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude **prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified** on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security, of the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, of the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value, of the protection of intellectual property or of regulations concerning gold and silver. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or disguised restriction on trade between the Parties.

MOROCCO (Art. 28)

Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude **prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified** on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security, the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value or the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property or regulations concerning gold and silver. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or disguised restriction on trade between the Parties.

TUNISIA (Art.28)

Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude **prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified** on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security, the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value or the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property or regulations concerning gold and silver. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or disguised restriction on trade between the Parties.

★ B.I.5-j FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS—COMMON PROVISIONS (Public Morality, public policy and security, Protection of health) / MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art. 26)	ISRAEL (Art. 27)	JORDAN (Art. 27)
<p>Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security, of the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, of the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value, of the protection of intellectual property or of regulations concerning gold and silver. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or disguised restriction on trade between the Parties.</p>	<p>Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security, the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value; the protection of intellectual property or regulations concerning gold and silver. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or disguised restriction on trade between the Parties.</p>	<p>Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security, the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value; the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property or regulations concerning gold and silver. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or disguised restriction on trade between the Parties.</p>
LEBANON (Art. 27)	PALESTINE (Art.24)	
<p>Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security, of the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, of the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value; of the protection of intellectual industrial and commercial property; of rules relating to gold and silver and conservation of exhaustible natural resources. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or disguised restriction on trade between the Parties.</p>	<p>Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security, of the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants, of the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value, of the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property or regulations concerning gold and silver. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or disguised restriction on trade between the Parties</p>	



B.I.5-k FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS

ALGERIA (Art. 28)	EGYPT (Art. 28)	ISRAEL (Art. 6§2)
<p>The Combined Nomenclature of goods shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports into the Community. The Lebanese customs tariff shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports into Lebanon.</p>	<p>The Combined Nomenclature of goods shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports into the Community. The Egyptian customs tariff shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports into Egypt.</p>	<p>The Combined Nomenclature of goods shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports into the Community. The Israeli customs tariff shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports between the parties.</p>
JORDAN (Art. 28)	LEBANON (Art. 29)	MOROCCO (Art. 30)
<p>The Combined Nomenclature of goods shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports into the Community. The Lebanese customs tariff shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports into Lebanon.</p>	<p>The Combined Nomenclature of goods shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports into the Community. The Lebanese customs tariff shall be applied to the classification of goods for imports into Lebanon.</p>	<p>The Combined Nomenclature of goods shall be applied to the classification of goods in trade between the two Parties.</p>
PALESTINE (Art.26)	TUNISIA (Art.30)	
<p>The Combined Nomenclature shall be used for the classification of goods in trade between the two Parties.</p>	<p>The Combined Nomenclature shall be used for the classification of goods in trade between the two Parties.</p>	



**B.1.5-I FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS
(Originating products) / MAGHREB**

ALGERIA (Art. 27)


The concept of “**originating products**” for the application of the provisions of the present Title and the methods of administrative cooperation relating to them are set out in Protocol N° 6.

MOROCCO (Art. 28)

The concept of “**originating products**” for the purposes of implementing of this Title and the methods of administrative cooperation relating thereto are laid down in Protocol N° 4.

TUNISIA (Art.28)

The concept of “**originating products**” for the purposes of implementing of this Title and the methods of administrative cooperation relating thereto are laid down in Protocol N° 4.

 B.I.5-I FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS –COMMON PROVISIONS (Originating products) / MASHREK		
EGYPT (Art. 27)	ISRAEL (Art. 28)	JORDAN (Art. 28)
<p>The concept of “originating products” for the application of the provisions of the present Title and the methods of administrative cooperation relating to them are set out in Protocol N° 4.</p>	<p>The concept of “originating products” for the application of the provisions of the present Title and the methods of administrative cooperation relating to them are set out in Protocol N° 4.</p>	<p>The concept of “originating products” for the application of the provisions of the present Title and the methods of administrative cooperation relating to them are set out in Protocol N° 3.</p>
LEBANON (Art. 27)	PALESTINE (Art.25)	
<p>The concept of “originating products” for the application of the provisions of the present Title and the methods of administrative cooperation relating thereto are laid down in Protocol N° 4.</p>	<p>The concept of “originating products” for the application of the provisions of the present Title and the methods of administrative cooperation relating to them are set out in Protocol N° 3. The joint Committee may decide to make the necessary adaptations to this protocol with a view to the implementation of cumulation of origin as agreed in the declaration adopted at the Barcelona Conference.</p>	



B.II.1-a TRADE IN SERVICES – RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPLY OF SERVICES (Reciprocal commitments)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art. 30)

MOROCCO (Art. 32)

TUNISIA (Art.30)

1. The European Community and its Member States shall extend to Algeria the treatment which they are obliged to grant under Article II.1 of the GATS.

2. The European Community and its Member States shall grant to Algerian service suppliers **no less favourable treatment** than that accorded to like services as specified in the schedule of specific commitments taken by the European Community and its Member States under GATS to which it is annexed.

3. This treatment shall not apply to advantages accorded by either Party under the terms of an agreement of the type defined in Article V of the GATS or to measures taken on the basis of such an agreement and to other advantages granted in accordance with the list of most-favoured- nation exemptions annexed by the European Community and its Member States to GATS.

4. Algeria shall not grant **less favourable treatment** to service suppliers of the European Community and its Member States than that specified in Articles 31 to 33

1. At the outset, each of the Parties shall reaffirm its obligations under the GATS, particularly the obligation to grant reciprocal most-favoured- nation treatment in the service sectors covered by that obligation.

2. In accordance with the GATS, such treatment shall not apply to :

(a) advantages granted by either Party under the terms of an agreement of the type defined in Article V of the GATS or to measures taken on the basis of such agreement;

(b) other advantages granted in accordance with the list of exemptions from most-favoured-nation treatment annexed by either Party to the GATS.

1. At the outset, each of the Parties shall reaffirm its obligations under the GATS, particularly the obligation to grant reciprocal most-favoured- nation treatment in the service sectors covered by that obligation.

2. In accordance with the GA TS, such treatment shall not apply to :

(a) advantages granted by either Party under the terms of an agreement of the type defined in Article V of the GATS or to measures taken on the basis of such agreement;

(b) other advantages granted in accordance with the list of exemptions from most-favoured-nation treatment annexed by either Party to the GATS.



B.II.1-a TRADE IN SERVICES –RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPLY OF SERVICES (Reciprocal commitments)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art.29)

ISRAEL (Art. 31)

JORDAN (Art.65)

1. The Parties reaffirm their respective commitments under the terms of the GATS annexed to the Agreement establishing the WTO, and in particular the commitment to accord each other **most-favoured-nation treatment in trade in service sectors** covered by these commitments.

2. In accordance with the GATS, this treatment shall not apply to:

- a) advantages accorded by either Party under the provisions of an agreement as defined in Article V of the GATS or under measure adopted on the basis of such an agreement;
- b) other advantages accorded pursuant to the list of most-favoured-nation exemptions annexed by either Party to the GATS.

1. At the outset, each of the Parties reaffirms its obligations under the GATS particularly the obligation to grant reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment in the service sectors covered by that obligation.

2. In accordance with the GATS, the treatment shall not apply to:

- (a) advantages accorded by either Party under the terms of an agreement of the type defined in Article V of the GATS nor to measures taken on the basis of such an agreement;
- (b) other advantages granted in accordance with the list of most-favoured-nation exemptions annexed by either Party to the GATS.

1. The parties undertake to consider development of this title with a view to the establishment of an “economic integration agreement” as defined in article V of GATS.

2. The objectives provided for in par. 1 shall be subject to a first examination by the Association Council at the latest five years after the entry into force of this agreement.

LEBANON (Art.30)

PALESTINE

1. Treatment granted by either Party to the other with respect to the right of establishment and the supply of services shall be based on each Party's commitments and other obligations under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). This provision shall take effect from the date of the final accession of Lebanon to the WTO.

2. Lebanon undertakes to provide a schedule of specific commitments on services, prepared in accordance with Article XX of the GATS, to the European Community and their Member States as soon as it is finalised.

3. The Parties undertake to consider development of the above provisions with a view to the establishment of an "economic integration agreement" as defined in Article V of the GATS.

DOES NOT EXIST



B.II.1-b TRADE IN SERVICES –RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPLY OF SERVICES (Right of establishment)

ALGERIA (Art. 32)

MOROCCO (Art. 31.1,31.2)

TUNISIA (Art.31)

1.(a) Algeria shall grant for the establishment of Community companies in its territory treatment no less favourable than that accorded to companies of any third country;

(b) Algeria shall grant to subsidiaries and branches of Community companies, established in its territory in accordance with its legislation, in respect of their operations, treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own companies or branches, or to Algerian subsidiaries or branches of companies of any third country, whichever is the better.

2. The treatment referred to in para. 1(a) and (b) shall be granted to companies, subsidiaries and branches established in Algeria on the date of entry into force of this Agreement and to companies, subsidiaries and branches established there after that date.

1. The Parties agree to widen the scope of this Agreement to cover the **right of establishment** of one Party's firm on the territory of the other and liberalisation of the provision of services by one Party's firms to consumers of services of the other.

2. The Association Council will make the recommendations for achieving the objective described in para.1.

In making such recommendations, the Association Council shall take account of past experience of implementation of the reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment and of the respective obligations of each Party under the GATS, particularly those in Article V of the latter.

1. The Parties agree to widen the scope of this Agreement to cover the **right of establishment** of one Party's firm on the territory of the other and liberalisation of the provision of services by one Party's firms to consumers of services of the other.

2. The Association Council will make the recommendations for achieving the objective described in para.1.

In making such recommendations, the Association Council shall take account of past experience of implementation of the reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment and of the respective obligations of each Party under the GATS, particularly those in Article V of the latter.



B.II.1-b TRADE IN SERVICES –RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPLY OF SERVICES (Right of establishment)/ MASHREK &

EGYPT (Art. 30)	ISRAEL (Art. 29)	JORDAN (Art. 30)
<p>1. The Parties will consider extending the scope of the Agreement to include the right of establishment of companies of one Party in the territory on another Party and the liberalisation of the supply of services by companies of one Party to service consumers in another Party.</p> <p>2. The Association Council shall make the necessary recommendations for the implementation of the objective set out in para.1. When formulating these recommendations, the Association Council shall take into account the experience gained by the implementation of the MFN treatment granted to each other by the Parties in accordance with their respective obligations under the GATS, and in particular Article V thereof.</p> <p>3. The objective set out in the first para. Of this Article shall be subject to a first examination by the Association Council at the latest 5 years after entry into force of this Agreement.</p>	<p>1. The Parties agree to widen the scope of the Agreement to cover the right of establishment of firms of one Party in the territory of another Party and liberalisation of the provision of services by one Party's firm to consumers of services of the other.</p> <p>2. The Association Council shall make the necessary recommendations for the implementation of the objective described in para. 1. In making such recommendations, the Association Council shall take account of past experience of implementation of the reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment and of the obligation of each Party under the GATS, particularly those in Article V of the latter.</p> <p>3. The association Council shall make a first assessment of the achievement of this objective no later than three years after the Agreement enters into force.</p>	<p>1. (a) The Community and its Member States shall grant for the establishment of Jordanian companies treatment no less favourable than that accorded to like companies of any third country.</p> <p>(b) Without prejudice to the reservations listed in Annex V, the Community and its Member States shall grant to subsidiaries of Jordanian companies established in a Member State treatment no less favourable than that accorded to any like Community company, in respect of their operations.</p> <p>(c) The Community and its Member States shall grant to branches of Jordanian companies, established in a Member State, treatment no less favourable than that accorded to like branches of companies of any third country, in respect of their operations.</p> <p>2. (a) Without prejudice to the reservations listed in Annex VI, Jordan shall grant for the establishment of Community companies in its territory treatment no less favourable than the accorded to its own companies or to companies of any third country, whichever is the better.</p> <p>3. The provisions of para. 1(b) and 2(b) cannot be used as to circumvent a party's legislation and regulations applicable to access to a specific sector or activities by subsidiaries or branches of companies of the other party established on the territory of such first party. The treatment referred to in Para. 1(b) and 1 (c) and 2 (b) shall benefit companies, subsidiaries and branches established in the community after that date once they are established.</p>
LEBANON (Art. 30\$1)	PALESTINE	JORDAN (Art. 30)
<p>1. Treatment granted by either Party to the other with respect to the right of establishment and the supply of services shall be based on each Party's commitments and other obligations under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). This provision shall take effect from the date of the final accession of Lebanon to the WTO.</p>	<p>DOES NOT EXIST</p>	



B.II.2 TRADE IN SERVICES (Cross-border supply of services)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.31)

With regard to **supply of services** by Community service suppliers into the territory of Algeria, other than through a commercial presence or the presence of natural persons, as referred to in Articles 32 and 33, Algeria shall grant treatment to Community service suppliers no less favourable than that accorded to companies of any third country.

MOROCCO

GENERAL REFERENCE TO GATTS

TUNISIA

GENERAL REFERENCE TO GATTS



B.II.2 TRADE IN SERVICES (Cross-border supply of services)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT

ISRAEL

JORDAN (Arts.37,38,39)

**GENERAL REFERENCE TO
GATTS**

**GENERAL REFERENCE TO
GATTS**

ARTICLE 37

1. The Parties shall use their best endeavours to allow progressively the supply of services by Community or Jordanian companies which are established in the territory of a Party other than that of the person for whom the services are intended, taking into account the development of the service sectors in the Parties.

LEBANON (Art. 30§5)

PALESTINE

5. The Parties shall not, between the date of entry into force of this agreement and Lebanon's accession to the WTO, take any measures or actions which render the conditions for the supply of services by Community or Lebanese service suppliers more discriminatory than those existing on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

DOES NOT EXIST

ARTICLE 38

With a view to assuring a coordinated development of transport between the Parties, adapted to their commercial needs, the conditions of mutual market access and provision of services in transport by road, rail inland waterways and, if applicable, in air transport may be dealt with by specific agreements where appropriate negotiated between the Parties after the entry into force of this Agreement.



B.II.3 TRADE IN SERVICES (Temporary presence of Natural persons)/MAGHREB ALGERIA (Art.33)

1. A Community or Algerian company established in the territory of Algeria or the Community respectively shall be **entitled to temporarily employ**, or have temporarily employed by one of its subsidiaries or branches, in accordance with the legislation in force in the host country of establishment, employees who are nationals of Community Member States and Algeria respectively, provided that such employees are **key personnel** as defined in para. 2, and that they are employed exclusively by such companies, subsidiaries or branches. **The residence and work permits of such employees shall only cover the period of such employment.**

2. Key personnel of the abovementioned companies herein referred to as “organisations” are “**intra-corporate transferees**” as defined in (c) in the following categories, provided that the organisation is a legal person and that the persons concerned have been employed by it or have been partners in it (other than majority shareholders), for at least the 12 months immediately preceding such movement:

(a) **persons working in a senior position** with an organisation, who primarily direct the management of the establishment, receiving general supervision or direction principally from the board of directors or stockholders of the business or their equivalent, including:

- directing the establishment or a department or sub-division of the establishment;
- supervising and controlling the work of other supervisory, professional or managerial employees;
- having the authority personally to recruit and dismiss or recommend recruiting, dismissing or other personnel actions;

→

→ (b) **persons** working within an organisation **who possess uncommon knowledge** essential to the establishment’s service, research equipment, techniques or management. The assessment of such knowledge may reflect, apart from knowledge specific to the establishment, a high level of qualification referring to a type of work or trade requiring specific technical knowledge, including membership of an accredited profession;

(c) an “**intra-corporate transferee**” is defined as a natural person working within an organisation in the territory of a Party, and being temporarily transferred in the context of pursuit of economic activities in the territory of the other Party; the organisation concerned must have its principal place of business in the territory of a Party and the transfer to be an establishment (branch, subsidiary) of that organisation, effectively pursuing like economic activities in the territory of the other Party.

3. The entry and the temporary presence within the respective territories of Algeria and the Community of nationals of the Member States or of Algeria respectively, shall be permitted, when these representatives of companies are persons working in a senior position, as defined in para.2(a), within a company, and are responsible for the establishment of an Algerian or a Community company, in the Community or Algeria respectively, when:

- those representatives are not engaged in making direct sales or supplying services, and
- the company has no other representative, office, branch or subsidiary in a Community member State or Algeria respectively.

MOROCCO/TUNISIA

DOES NOT EXIST

DOES NOT EXIST

Art 34

1. A Community **company** or Jordanian company established in the territory of Jordan or the Community respectively **shall be entitled to employ**, or have employed by one of its subsidiaries or branches, in accordance with the legislation in force in the host country of establishment, in the territory of Jordan and the Community respectively, employees who are nationals of Community Member States and Jordan respectively, provided that such employees are **key personnel** as defined in para. 2, and that they are employed exclusively by such companies, subsidiaries or branches. **The residence and work permits of such employees shall only cover the period of such employment.**

2. Key personnel of the abovementioned companies herein referred to as “organisations” are “**intra-corporate transferees**” as defined in(c) in the following categories, provided that the organisation is a legal person and that the persons concerned have been employed by it or have been partners in it (other than majority shareholders), for at least the year immediately preceding such movement:

(a) **persons working in a senior position** with an organisation, who primarily direct the management of the establishment, receiving general supervision or direction principally from the board of directors or stockholders of the business or their equivalent, including:

- directing the establishment or a department or subdivision of the establishment;
- supervising and controlling the work of other supervisory, professional or managerial employees;
- having the authority personally to recruit and dismiss or recommend recruiting, dismissing or other personnel actions;

(b) **persons** working within an organisation **who possess uncommon knowledge** essential to the establishment’s service, research equipment, techniques or management. The assessment of such knowledge may reflect, apart from knowledge specific to the establishment, a high level of qualification referring to a type of work or trade requiring specific technical knowledge, including membership of an accredited profession;

(c) an “**intra-corporate transferee**” is defined as a natural person working within an organisation in the territory of a Party, and being temporarily transferred in the context of pursuit of economic activities in the territory of the other Party; the organisation concerned must have its principal place of business in the territory of a Party and the transfer to be an establishment (branch, subsidiary) of that organisation, effectively pursuing like economic activities in the territory of the other Party.

3. The **entry and the temporary presence** within the respective territories of Jordan and the Community of nationals of the Member States or of Jordan respectively, shall be permitted, when these representatives of companies are persons working in a senior position, as defined in para.2(a), within a company, and are responsible for the establishment of an Jordanian or a Community company, in the Community or Jordan respectively, when:

- those representatives are not engaged in making direct sales or supplying services, and
- the company has no other representative, office, branch or subsidiary in a Community Member State or Jordan respectively.

Art 35

In order to make it easier for Community nationals and Jordanian nationals to take up and pursue regulated professional activities in Jordan and the Community respectively, the Association Council shall examine what steps are necessary to be taken to provide for the **mutual recognition of qualifications.**

Art 36

The provisions of Article 30 do not preclude the application by a Party of particular rules concerning the establishment and operation in its territory of branches of companies of another Party not incorporated in the territory of the first Party, which are justified by legal or technical differences between such branches as compared to branches of companies incorporated another Party not incorporated in the territory of the first Party, which are justified by legal or technical differences between such branches as compared to branches of companies incorporated in its territory or, as regards financial services, for prudential reasons. The difference in treatment shall not go beyond what is strictly necessary as a result of such legal or technical differences or, as regards financial services, for prudential reasons.

1. Articles 30 to 33 shall not apply to air, inland waterway or land transport on to national shipping (cabotage), subject to the provisions of para. 2 to 6 of this Article.

2. In respect of activities undertaken by shipping agencies for the provision of **international maritime transport services**, including inter-modal activities involving a sea leg, each Party shall permit to the companies of the other Party their commercial presence in its territory, on the form of subsidiaries or branches, under conditions of establishment and operation no less favourable than those accorded to its own companies or to subsidiaries or branches of companies of any third country whichever are the better. Such activities include, but are not limited to:

- (a) marketing and sales of maritime transport and related services through direct contact with customers, from quotation to invoicing, whether these services are operated or offered by the service supplier itself or by service suppliers with which the service seller has established standing business arrangements;
- (b) purchase and use, on their own account or on behalf of their customer (and the resale to their customers) of any transport and related services, including inward transport services by any mode, particularly inland waterways, road and rail, necessary for the supply of an integrated service;
- (c) preparation of documentation concerning transport documents, or other documents related to the origin and character of the goods transported;
- (d) provision of business information of any means, including computerised information system and electronic data interchange (subject to any non-discriminatory restrictions concerning telecommunications);
- (e) setting up any business arrangement, including participation in the company's stock and the appointment of personnel recruited locally (or, in the case of foreign personnel subject to the relevant provisions of this Agreement), with any locally established shipping agency;
- (f) acting on behalf of the companies, organising the call of the ship or taking over cargoes when required.

3. With respect to maritime transport, the Parties undertake to apply effectively the **principle of unrestricted access to the international market and traffic on a commercial basis**. However, the legislation of each Party shall apply to the preferential right of the national flag for national cabotage and for salvage, towage and pilotage.

These provisions do not prejudice the rights and obligations arising under the **United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences**, as applicable for either Party to this Agreement. Non-conference lines shall be free to operate in competition with a conference line as long as they adhere to the principle of fair competition on a commercial basis.

The parties affirm their commitment to a freely competitive environment as being an essential feature of the dry and liquid bulk trade.

4. In applying the principles of para.3 above, the Parties shall:

- (a) not introduce cargo-sharing arrangements in future bilateral Agreements with third countries concerning dry and liquid bulk and liner trade. However, this does not exclude the possibility of such arrangements concerning liner shipping companies from one or other Party to this Agreement would not otherwise have an effective opportunity to ply for trade to and from the third country concerned;
- (b) abolish, upon entry into force of this Agreement, all unilateral measures, administrative, technical and other obstacles which could constitute a disguised restriction

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3, the Association Council shall, once this Agreement is in force, examine the international maritime transport sector with a view to making appropriate recommendations for liberalisation measures. The Association Council shall take account of the results of GATS negotiations on this matter subsequent to the end of the Uruguay Round.

TUNISIA

DOES NOT EXIST



**DOES NOT
EXIST**

ARTICLE 31

1. The provisions of Article 30 shall not apply to air transport, inland waterways and maritime transport.
2. However, in respect of activities undertaken by shipping agencies for the provision of international maritime transport services, including intermodal activities involving a sea leg, each Party shall permit to the companies of the other Party their commercial presence in this territory in the form of subsidiaries or branches, under conditions of establishment and operation no less favourable than those accorded to its own companies or to subsidiaries or branches of companies of any third country whichever are the better. Such activities include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) marketing and sales of maritime transport and related services through direct contact with customers, from quotation to invoicing, whether these services are operated or offered by the service supplier itself or by service suppliers with which the service seller has established standing business arrangements;
 - (b) purchase and use, on their own account or on behalf of their customer (and the resale to their customers) of any transport and related services, including inward transport services by any mode, particularly inland waterways, road and rail, necessary for the supply of an integrated service;
 - (c) preparation of documentation concerning transport documents, or other documents related to the origin and character of the goods transported;
 - (d) provision of business information of any means, including computerised information system and electronic data interchange (subject to any non-discriminatory restrictions concerning telecommunications);
 - (e) setting up any business arrangement, including participation in the company's stock and the appointment of personnel recruited locally (or, in the case of foreign personnel subject to the relevant provisions of this Agreement), with any locally established shipping agency;
 - (f) acting on behalf of the companies, organising the call of the ship or taking over cargoes when required.

ARTICLE 39

1. With regard to maritime transport the Parties undertake to apply effectively the principle of unrestricted access to the international market and traffic on a commercial basis.
 - (a) The above provision does not prejudice the rights and obligations arising under the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, as applicable to a Party to this Agreement. Non-conference lines shall be free to operate in competition with a conference line as long as they adhere to the principle of fair competition on a commercial basis.
 - (b) The Parties affirm their commitment to a freely competitive environment as being an essential feature of the dry and liquid bulk trade.
2. In applying the principles of paragraph 1, the Parties exercise of official authority shall:
 - (a) not introduce cargo-sharing arrangements in future bilateral Agreements with third countries concerning dry and liquid bulk and liner trade. However, this does not exclude the possibility of such arrangements concerning liner shipping companies from one or other Party to this Agreement would not otherwise have an effective opportunity to ply for trade to and from the third country concerned;
 - (b) abolish, upon entry into force of this Agreement, all unilateral measures, administrative, technical and other obstacles which could constitute a disguised restriction or have discriminatory effects on the free supply of services in international maritime transport.

Each Party shall grant, *inter alia*, a treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own ships, for the ships used for the transport of goods, passengers or both, and operated by nationals or companies of the other Party, with respect to access to ports, the use of infrastructure and auxiliary maritime services of those ports, as well as related fees and charges, customs facilities and the assignment of berths and facilities for loading and unloading.



ARTICLE 35

1. The provisions of Title III shall not prejudice the application by each Party of any measures necessary to prevent the circumvention of its measures concerning third country access to its market, through the provisions of this Agreement.
2. The provisions of this Title shall be applied subject to limitation justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health. They shall not apply to activities which in the territory of either party are connected, even occasionally, with the exercise of official authority.
3. The provisions of this Title do not preclude the application by a party of particular rules concerning the establishment and operation in its territory of branches of companies of another party not incorporated in the territory of the first party, which are justified by legal or technical differences between such branches as compared to branches of companies incorporated in its territory or, as regards financial services, for prudential reasons.
The difference in treatment shall not go beyond what is strictly necessary as a result of such legal or technical differences or, as regards financial services, for prudential reasons.

4. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, a Party shall not be prevented from taking measures for prudential reasons, including for the protection of investors, depositors, policy holders or persons to whom a fiduciary duty is owed by a financial service supplier, or to ensure the integrity and stability of the financial system. Where such measures do not conform to the provisions of the Agreement, they shall not be used as a means of avoiding the obligations of a Party under the Agreement.

5. Nothing in this Agreement shall be constructed to require a Party to disclose information relating to the affairs and accounts of individual customers or any confidential or proprietary information in the possession of public entities.

6. For the purpose of the movement of natural persons supplying a service, nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the Parties from applying their laws and regulations regarding the entry and stay, work, labour conditions and establishment of natural persons and supply of services, provided that, in so doing, they do not apply them in the manner as to nullify or impair the benefits accruing to any Party under the terms of a specific provision of this Agreement. The above provision does not prejudice the application of para.2.

ARTICLE 37

1. The Parties shall avoid taking any measures or actions which render the conditions of establishment and operation of each other's companies more restrictive than the situation existing on the day preceding the date of signature of this Agreement.

2. The Parties undertake to consider development of this Title with a view to the establishment of an "economic integration agreement" as defined in Article V of GATS. In making such recommendations, the Association Council shall take account of past experience of implementation of the most-favoured-nation treatment and of the obligations of each Party under the GATS, and in particular Article V thereof.

The Association Council shall also, when making such examinations, take into account progress made in the approximation of laws between the Parties in the relevant activities.

This objective shall be subject to a first examination by the Association Council at the latest five years after the entry into force of this Agreement.

DOES NOT EXIST



DOES NOT EXIST

ARTICLE 33

1. The Parties shall use their best endeavours to avoid taking any measures or actions which render the conditions for the establishment and operation of each other's companies more restrictive than the situation existing on the day preceding the date of signature of the Agreement.

2. The provisions of this Article are without prejudice to those of Article 44. The situations covered by Article 44 shall be solely governed by its provisions to the exclusion of any other.

ARTICLE 40

1. The Parties undertake to consider development of this title with a view to the establishment of an "economic integration agreement" as defined in Article V of GATS.

2. The objective provided for in para.1 shall be subject to a first examination by the Association Council at the latest five years after the entry into force of this Agreement.

3. The Association Council shall, when making such examinations, take into account progress made in the approximation of laws between the Parties in relevant activities

ARTICLE 41

1. The provisions of this Title shall be applied subject to **limitation** justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health.

2. They shall not apply to activities which in the territory of either Party are concerned, even occasionally, with the exercise of official authority.

ARTICLE 42

For the purpose of this Title nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the Parties from **applying their laws and regulations** regarding the entry and stay, work, labour conditions and establishment of natural persons and supply of services, provided that, in so doing, they do not apply them in the manner as to nullify or impair the benefits accruing to any Party under the terms of a specific provision of this Agreement. The above provision does not prejudice the application of Article 41.

ARTICLE 43

Companies which are **controlled and exclusively owned by Jordanian companies and Community companies jointly** shall also be beneficiaries of the provisions of this title.

ARTICLE 44

Treatment granted by either Party to the other hereunder shall, as from the day one month prior to the date of entry into force of the relevant obligations of the GATS, in respect of sectors or measures covered by the GATS, in no case be more favourable than that accorded by such first Party under the provisions of the GATS and this in respect of each service sector, sub sector and mode of supply.

ARTICLE 45

For the purpose of this title no account shall be taken of treatment accorded by the Community, its Member States or Jordan pursuant to commitments entered into in economic integration agreements in accordance with the principles of Article V of the GATS.

ARTICLE 46

1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, a Party shall not be prevented from **taking measures for prudential reasons**, including for the protection of investors, depositors, policy holders or persons to whom a fiduciary duty is owed by a financial service supplier, or to ensure the integrity and stability of the financial system. Where such measures do not conform to the provisions of the Agreement, they shall not be used as a means of avoiding the obligations of a Party under the Agreement.

2. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to require a Party to disclose information relating to the affairs and accounts of individual customers or any confidential or proprietary information in the possession of public entities.

ARTICLE 47

The provisions of this Agreement shall not prejudice the application by each Party of any measures necessary to prevent the circumvention of its measures concerning third country access to its market, through the provisions of this Agreement.



**B.II.6 TRADE IN SERVICES (Definitions)/MAGHREB
ALGERIA (Arts.36) MOROCCO/TUNISIA**

For the purposes of this Agreement:

(a) a “**service supplier**” shall mean any natural or legal person who supplies a service from the territory of one Party into the territory of the other Party to the service consumer of the other Party, through commercial presence (establishment) in the territory of other Party and through the presence of a natural person of a Party in the territory of the other Party;

(b) a “**Community company**” or “**Algerian company**” respectively shall mean a company set up in accordance with the laws of a Member State or of Algeria respectively and having its registered office or central administration of principal place of business in the territory of the Community or Algeria respectively.

However, should the company, set up in accordance with the laws of a Member State or Algeria respectively, have only its registered office in the territory of the Community or Algeria respectively, the company shall be considered a Community or Algerian company respectively if its operations possess a real and continuous link with the economy of one of the Member States or Algeria respectively;

(c) “**subsidiary**” of a company shall mean a company which is controlled by the first company;

(d) “**branch**” of a company shall mean a place of business not having legal personality which has the appearance of permanency, such as the extension of a parent body, has a management and is materially equipped to negotiate business with third parties so that the latter, although knowing that there will, if necessary, be a legal link with the parent body, the head office of which is abroad, do not have to deal directly with such parent body but may transact business at the place of business constituting the extension;

(e) “**establishment**” shall mean the right of the Community or Algerian companies as referred to in subpara.(b) to take up economic activities by means of the setting-up subsidiaries and branches in Algeria or in the Community respectively;

(f) “**operation**” shall mean the pursuit of economic activities;

(g) “**economic activities**” shall mean activities of an industrial, commercial and professional character;

(h) “**National of a Member State or of Algeria**” shall mean a natural person who is a national of one of the Member States or of Algeria respectively.

DOES NOT EXIST

For the purpose of this agreement:

(a) a “**Community company**” or “Jordanian company” respectively shall mean a company set up in accordance with the laws of a Member State or Jordan respectively and having its registered office or central administration or principal place of business in the territory of the Community or Jordan respectively.

However, should the company, set up in accordance with the laws of a Member State or Jordan respectively, have only its registered office in the territory of the Community or Jordan respectively, the company shall be considered a Community or Jordanian company respectively if its operations possess a real and continuous link with the economy of one of the Member States or Jordan respectively;

(b) “**subsidiary**” of a company shall mean a company which is controlled by the first company;

(c) “**branch**” of a company shall mean a place of business not having legal personality which has the appearance of permanency, such as the extension of a parent body, has a management and is materially equipped to negotiate business with third parties so that the latter, although knowing that there will if necessary be a legal link with the parent body, the head office of which is abroad, do not have to deal directly with such parent body but may transact business at the place of business constituting the extension;

(d) “**establishment**” shall mean the right of Community or Jordanian companies as referred to in point (a) to take up economic activities by means of the setting up of subsidiaries and branches in Jordan or in the Community respectively;

(e) “**operation**” shall mean the pursuit of economic activities;

(f) “**economic activities**” shall mean the activities of an industrial, commercial and professional character;

(g) “**national of a Member State or of Jordan**” shall mean a physical person who is national of one of the Member States or of Jordan respectively;

(h) with regard to **international maritime transport**, including intermodal operations involving a sea leg, nationals of the Member States or of Jordan established outside the Community or Jordan respectively, and shipping companies established outside the Community or Jordan and controlled by nationals of a Member State or Jordanian nationals respectively, shall also be beneficiaries of the provisions of this chapter and Chapter 2 if their vessels are registered in that Member State or in Jordan respectively in accordance with their respective legislation.

(e) “**operation**” shall mean the pursuit of economic activities;

(f) “**economic activities**” shall mean the activities of an industrial, commercial and professional character;

(g) “**national of a Member State or of Jordan**” shall mean a physical person who is national of one of the Member States or of Jordan respectively;

(h) with regard to **international maritime transport**, including intermodal operations involving a sea leg, nationals of the Member States or of Jordan established outside the Community or Jordan respectively, and shipping companies established outside the Community or Jordan and controlled by nationals of a Member State or Jordanian nationals respectively, shall also be beneficiaries of the provisions of this chapter and Chapter 2 if their vessels are registered in that Member State or in Jordan respectively in accordance with their respective

DOES NOT EXIST**LEBANON (Art. 30.6)****6. For the purposes of this title:**

(a) “**service suppliers**” of a Party means any juridical or natural person that seeks to provide or provides a service;

(b) a “**judicial person**” means a company or a subsidiary, set up in accordance with the laws either of a Member State of the Community or of Lebanon and having its registered office, central administration or principal place of business in the territory either of the Community or of Lebanon,

it shall not be considered as either a Community or a Lebanese judicial person, unless its operations possess a real and continuous link with the economy either of the Community or Lebanon;

(c) “**subsidiary**” means a juridical person which is effectively controlled by another juridical person;

(d) “**natural person**” means a person who is a national either of a Member State of the Community or of Lebanon according to their respective national legislations.



B.III.1 PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS (Current payments and movements of capital)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Arts.38-40)

ARTICLE 38

Subject to the provisions of Article 40, the Parties undertake to **allow all current payments for current transactions to be made in a freely convertible currency.**

ARTICLE 39

1. The Community and Algeria shall ensure, from the entry into force of the Agreement, that **capital relating to direct investments** in Algeria in companies formed in accordance with current laws can **move freely** and that yield from such investments and profit stemming there from can be liquidated and repatriated.

2. The Parties shall consult each other and cooperate with a view to establishing the necessary conditions for facilitating and fully liberalising the movement of capital between the Community and Algeria.

ARTICLE 40

Where one or more of Member States of the Community, or Algeria, is in a **serious balance of payments difficulties**, or under threat thereof, the Community or Algeria, as the case may be, may, in accordance with the conditions established under the GATT and Articles VIII and VIX of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, adopt **restrictions on current transactions** which shall be of limited duration and may not go beyond what is strictly necessary to remedy the balance of payments situation. The Community or Algeria, as the case may be, shall inform the other party forthwith and shall submit to it as soon as possible a timetable for the abolition of the measures concerned.

MOROCCO (Arts.33-35)

ARTICLE 33

Subject to the provisions of Article 35, the Parties undertake to **allow all current payments for current transactions to be made in a freely convertible currency.**

ARTICLE 34

1. With regard to transactions on the capital account of balance of payments, the Community and Morocco, shall ensure, from the entry into force of this Agreement, that **capital relating to direct investments** in Morocco in companies formed in accordance with current laws can **move freely** and that the yield from such investments and any profit stemming there from can be liquidated and repatriated.

2. The Parties shall consult each other with a view to facilitating, and fully liberalising when the time is right, the movement of the capital between the Community and Morocco.

ARTICLE 35

Where one or more of Member States of the Community, or Morocco, is in a **serious balance of payments difficulties**, or under threat thereof, the Community or Morocco, as the case may be, may, in accordance with the conditions established under the GATT and Articles VIII and VIX of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, adopt **restrictions on current transactions** which shall be of limited duration and may not go beyond what is strictly necessary to remedy the balance of payments situation. The Community or Morocco, as the case may be, shall inform the other party forthwith and shall submit to it as soon as possible a timetable for the abolition of the measures concerned.

TUNISIA (Arts 31-34)

ARTICLE 33

Subject to the provisions of Article 35, the Parties undertake to **allow all current payments for current transactions to be made in a freely convertible currency.**

ARTICLE 34

1. With regard to transactions on the capital account of balance of payments, the Community and Tunisia, shall ensure, from the entry into force of this Agreement, that **capital relating to direct investments** in Tunisia in companies formed in accordance with current laws can **move freely** and that the yield from such investments and any profit stemming there from can be liquidated and repatriated.

2. The Parties shall consult each other with a view to facilitating, and fully liberalising when the time is right, the movement of the capital between the Community and Tunisia.

ARTICLE 35

Where one or more of Member States of the Community, or Tunisia, is in a **serious balance of payments difficulties**, or under threat thereof, the Community or Tunisia, as the case may be, may, in accordance with the conditions established under the GATT and Articles VIII and VIX of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, adopt **restrictions on current transactions** which shall be of limited duration and may not go beyond what is strictly necessary to remedy the balance of payments situation. The Community or Tunisia, as the case may be, shall inform the other party forthwith and shall submit to it as soon as possible a timetable for the abolition of the measures concerned.

**B.III.1 PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS
(Current payments and movements of capital)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL I
LEBANON (Arts 31-34)**

EGYPT (Arts.31-33)

ARTICLE 31

Subject to the provisions of Article 33, the Parties undertake to **authorise, in fully convertible currency, any payments to the current account.**

ARTICLE 32

1. The Community and Egypt will ensure, from the entry into force of the Agreement, the **free circulation of capital for direct investments** made in companies formed in accordance with the laws of the host country, and the liquidation or repatriation of these investments and of any profit stemming there from.

2. The Parties will hold consultations with a view to facilitating the movement of capital between the Community and Egypt and achieve its complete liberalisation as soon as conditions are met.

ARTICLE 33

Where one or several Member States of the Community or Egypt face or risk facing **serious difficulties concerning balance of payments**, the Community or Egypt respectively may, in conformity with the conditions laid down within the framework of the GATT and Articles VIII and XIX of the Statuses of the International Monetary Fund, take **restrictive measures with regard to current payments** if such measures are strictly necessary. The Community or Egypt, as appropriate, shall inform the other Party immediately thereof and shall provide as soon as possible a timetable for the removal of such measures.

ISRAEL (Arts.31-34)

ARTICLE 31

Within the framework of the provisions of this Agreement, and subject to the provisions of Articles 33 and 34, there shall be **no restrictions** between the Community of the one part, and Israel of the other part, **on the movement of capital** and no discrimination based on the nationality or on the place of residence of their nationals or on the place where such capital is invested.

ARTICLE 32

Current payments connected with the movement of goods, persons, services or capital within the framework of this Agreement **shall be free of all restrictions.**

ARTICLE 33

Subject to other provisions in this Agreement and other international obligations of the Community and Israel, the provisions of Articles 31 and 32 shall be without prejudice to the application of any restriction which exists between them on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, in **respect of the movement of capital** between them involving direct investment, including in real estate, establishment, the provision of financial services or the admission of securities to capital markets.

However, the transfer abroad of investments made in Israel by Community residents or in the Community by Israeli residents and of any profit stemming there from shall not be affected.

ARTICLE 34

Where, in exceptional circumstances, movements of capital between the Community and Israel cause, or threaten to cause, **serious difficulties for the operation of exchange rate policy** or monetary policy in the Community or Israel, the Community or Israel respectively may, in conformity with the conditions laid down within the framework of the GATS and with Articles VIII and XIV of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, take **safeguard measures with regard to movements of capital** between the Community and Israel for a period not exceeding six month if such measures are strictly necessary.

ARTICLE 31

Within the framework of the provisions of this Agreement, and subject to the provisions of Articles 33 and 34, there shall be no restrictions between the Community of the one part, and Lebanon of the other part, on the movement of capital and no discrimination based on the nationality or on the place of residence of their nationals or on the place where such capital is invested.

ARTICLE 32

Current payments connected with the movement of goods, persons, services or capital within the framework of this Agreement shall be free of all restrictions.

ARTICLE 33

1. Subject to other provisions in this Agreement and other international obligations of the Community and Lebanon, the provisions of Articles 31 and 32 shall be without prejudice to the application of any restriction which exists between them on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, in respect of the movement of capital between them involving direct investment, including in real estate, establishment, the provision of financial services or the admission of securities to capital markets.

2. However, the transfer abroad of investments made in Lebanon by Community residents or in the Community by Lebanese residents and of any profit stemming there from shall not be affected.

ARTICLE 34

Where one or several Member States of the Community or Lebanon face or risk facing serious difficulties concerning balance of payments, the Community or Lebanon respectively may, in conformity with the conditions laid down within the framework of the GATT and Articles VIII and XIX of the Statuses of the International Monetary Fund, take restrictive measures with regard to current payments if such measures are strictly necessary. The Community or Lebanon, as appropriate, shall inform the other Party immediately thereof and shall provide as soon as possible a timetable for the removal of such measures.



B.III.1 PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS (Current payments and movements of capital)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL II JORDAN (Arts.48-52) PALESTINE (Arts.27,28,35)

ARTICLE 48

Subject to the provisions of Articles 51 and 52, **current payments** connected with the movement of goods, persons, services and capital within the framework of this Agreement **shall be free of restrictions**.

ARTICLE 49

1. Within the framework of the provisions of this Agreement, subject to the provisions of Articles 50 and 51, and without prejudice to Annex VI referred to in Article 30(2)(a), there shall be **no restrictions on the movement of capital** from the Community to Jordan and on the **movement of capital involving direct investment** from the Jordan to the Community.

2. The outflow of Jordanian capital to the Community, other than direct investment, shall be subject to the prevailing laws in Jordan.

3. The Parties will hold consultations with a view to achieving complete liberalisation of capital movements as soon as conditions are met.

ARTICLE 50

Subject to other provisions in this Agreement and other international obligations of the Community and Jordan, the provisions of Articles 49 shall be without prejudice to the application of any restrictions which exist between them on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, in **respect of the movement of capital** between them involving direct investment, including real estate, and establishment.

However, the transfer abroad of investments made in Jordan by Community residents or in the Community by Jordanian residents and of any profit stemming there from shall not be affected.

ARTICLE 51

Where, in exceptional circumstances, movements of capital between the Community and Jordan cause, or threaten to cause, **serious difficulties for the operation of exchange rate policy** or monetary policy in the Community or Jordan, the Community or Jordan respectively may, in conformity with the conditions laid down within the framework of the GATS and with Articles VIII and XIV of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, take **safeguard measures with regard to movements of capital** between the Community and Jordan for a period not exceeding six months if such measures are strictly necessary.

ARTICLE 52

Where one or several Member States of the Community or Jordan face or risk facing **serious difficulties concerning balance of payments**, the Community or Jordan respectively may, in conformity with the conditions laid down within the framework of the GATT and Articles VIII and XIX of the Statutes of the International Monetary Fund, take **restrictive measures with regard to current payments** if such measures are strictly necessary. The Community or Jordan, as appropriate, shall inform the other Party immediately thereof and shall provide as soon as possible a timetable for the removal of such measures.

ARTICLE 27

Subject to the provisions of Article 29, the Parties undertake to impose **no restrictions on any current payments for current transactions**.

ARTICLE 28

1. With regard to transactions on the capital account of balance of payments, the Parties undertake to impose no restrictions on the movement of the **capital relating to direct investments** in the Wets Bank and Gaza Strip in companies formed in accordance with current laws, nor on the liquidation and repatriation of the yield from such investments, or any profit stemming there from

2. The Parties shall consult each other with a view to facilitating the movement of the capital between the Community and the Wets Bank and Gaza Strip.

ARTICLE 35

Where one or more of Member States of the Community, or Tunisia, is in a **serious balance of payments difficulties**, or under threat thereof, the Community or Tunisia, as the case may be, may, in accordance with the conditions established under the GATT and Articles VIII and XIX of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, adopt **restrictions on current transactions** which shall be of limited duration and may not go beyond what is strictly necessary to remedy the balance of payments situation. The Community or Tunisia, as the case may be, shall inform the other party forthwith and shall submit to it as soon as possible a timetable for the abolition of the measures concerned.



**B.III.2-a PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS
-COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS(Competition)/MAGHREB I
ALGERIA (Art.41)**

<p>1. The following are incompatible with the proper functioning of the Agreement, insofar as they may affect trade between the Community and Algeria:</p> <p>(a) all agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition;</p> <p>(b) abuse by one or more undertakings of a dominant position in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the whole of the territory of the Community or in a substantial part thereof;- the whole of the territory of Algeria or in a substantial part thereof. <p>→</p>	<p>→ 2. Any practices contrary to this Article shall be assessed on the basis of the criteria arising from the application of the rules contained in Articles 85, 86 and 92 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and for products covered by the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, by those contained in Article 65 and 66 of that Treaty and the Community rules on State aids, including secondary legislation.</p> <p>3. The Association Council shall, within five years of the entry into force of this Agreement, adopt the necessary rules for the implementation of para.1 and 2.</p> <p>Until these rules are adopted, the provisions of the Agreement on interpretation and application of Articles VI, XVI and XXIII of the GATT shall be applied as the rules for the implementation</p>
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B.III.2-a PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS -COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS(Competition)/MAGHREB II MOROCCO (Art.36)

1. The following are incompatible with the proper functioning of the Agreement, insofar as they may affect trade between the Community and Morocco:

(i) all agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition;

(ii) abuse by one or more undertakings of a dominant position in the territories of the Community or Morocco as a whole or in a substantial part thereof;

(iii) any official aid which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods, with the exception of cases in which the derogation is allowed under the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.

2. Any practices contrary to this Article shall be assessed on the basis of the criteria arising from the application of the rules contained in Articles 85, 86 and 92 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and for products covered by the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, by those contained in Article 65 and 66 of that Treaty and the Community rules on State aids, including secondary legislation.

3. The Association Council shall, within five years of the entry into force of this Agreement, adopt the necessary rules for the implementation of para.1 and 2. Until these rules are adopted, the provisions of the Agreement on interpretation and application of Articles VI, XVI and XXIII of the GATT shall be applied as the rules for the implementation of para.1(c) and the relevant parts of para.2.

4.(a) For the purposes of applying the provisions of paragraph 1(c), the Parties recognise that during the first five years after the entry into force of this Agreement, any State aid granted by Morocco shall be assessed taking into account the fact that Morocco shall be regarded as an area identical to those areas of the Community described in Article 92(3)(a) of the Treaty establishing the European Community. During the same period of time, Morocco may exceptionally, as regards ECSC steel products, grant State aid for restructuring purposes provided that:

- it leads to the viability of the recipient firms under normal market conditions at the end of the restructuring period,
- the amount and intensity of such aid are strictly limited to what is absolutely necessary in order to restore such viability and are progressively reduced, →

→ -the restructuring programme is linked to a comprehensive plan for rationalising capacity in Morocco.

The Association Council shall, taking into account the economic situation of Morocco, decide whether the period should be extended every five years.

b) Each Party shall ensure transparency in the area of official aid, inter alia, by reporting annually to the other Party on the total amount and the distribution of the aid given and by providing, upon request, information on aid schemes. Upon request by one Party, the other Party shall provide information on particular individual cases of official aid.

5. With regard to products referred to in Chapter II of Title II:

- the provisions of paragraph 1(c) do not apply,
- any practices contrary to paragraph 1(a) shall be assessed according to the criteria established by the Community on the basis of Articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular those established in Council Regulation (EEC) No 26/62.

6. If the Community or Morocco considers that a particular practice is incompatible with the terms of paragraph 1, and:

- is not adequately dealt with under the implementing rules referred to in paragraph 3, or
 - in the absence of such rules, and if such practice causes or threatens to cause serious prejudice to the interest of the other Party or material injury to its domestic industry, including its services industry,
- it may take appropriate measures after consultation within the Association Committee or after 30 working days following referral to that Committee.

In the case of practices incompatible with paragraph 1(c) of this Article, such appropriate measures may, where the GATT applies thereto, only be adopted in accordance with the procedures and under the conditions laid down by the GATT and any other relevant instrument negotiated under its auspices which is applicable between the Parties.

7. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary adopted in accordance with paragraph 3, the Parties shall exchange information taking into account the limitations imposed by the requirements of professional and business secrecy.



**B.III.2-a PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS
-COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS(Competition)/MAGHREB III
TUNISIA (Art.36)**

1. The following are incompatible with the proper functioning of the Agreement, insofar as they may affect trade between the Community and Tunisia:

- (i) all agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition;
- (ii) abuse by one or more undertakings of a dominant position in the territories of the Community or Tunisia as a whole or in a substantial part thereof;
- (iii) any official aid which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods, with the exception of cases in which the derogation is allowed under the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.

2. Any practices contrary to this Article shall be assessed on the basis of the criteria arising from the application of the rules contained in Articles 85, 86 and 92 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and for products covered by the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, by those contained in Article 65 and 66 of that Treaty and the Community rules on State aids, including secondary legislation.

3. The Association Council shall, within five years of the entry into force of this Agreement, adopt the necessary rules for the implementation of para.1 and 2. Until these rules are adopted, the provisions of the Agreement on interpretation and application of Articles VI, XVI and XXIII of the GATT shall be applied as the rules for the implementation of para.1(c) and the relevant parts of para.2.

4. (a) For the purposes of applying the provisions of paragraph 1(c), the Parties recognize that during the first five years after the entry into force of this Agreement, any State aid granted by Tunisia shall be assessed taking into account the fact that Tunisia shall be regarded as an area identical to those areas of the Community described in Article 92(3)(a) of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

During the same period of time, Tunisia may exceptionally, as regards ECSC steel products, grant State aid for restructuring purposes provided that:

- it leads to the viability of the recipient firms under normal market conditions at the end of the restructuring period,
- the amount and intensity of such aid are strictly limited to what is absolutely necessary in order to restore such viability and are progressively reduced, →

→ - the restructuring programme is linked to a comprehensive plan for rationalising capacity in Tunisia.

The Association Council shall, taking into account the economic situation of Tunisia, decide whether the period should be extended every five years.

b) Each Party shall ensure transparency in the area of official aid, *inter alia*, by reporting annually to the other Party on the total amount and the distribution of the aid given and by providing, upon request, information on aid schemes. Upon request by one Party, the other Party shall provide information on particular individual cases of official aid.

5. With regard to products referred to in Chapter II of Title II:

- the provisions of paragraph 1(c) do not apply,
- any practices contrary to paragraph 1(a) shall be assessed according to the criteria established by the Community on the basis of Articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular those established in Council Regulation (EEC) No 26/62.

6. If the Community or Tunisia considers that a particular practice is incompatible with the terms of paragraph 1, and:

- is not adequately dealt with under the implementing rules referred to in paragraph 3, or
 - in the absence of such rules, and if such practice causes or threatens to cause serious prejudice to the interest of the other Party or material injury to its domestic industry, including its services industry,
- it may take appropriate measures after consultation within the Association Committee or after 30 working days following referral to that Committee.

In the case of practices incompatible with paragraph 1(c) of this Article, such appropriate measures may, where the GATT applies thereto, only be adopted in accordance with the procedures and under the conditions laid down by the GATT and any other relevant instrument negotiated under its auspices which is applicable between the Parties

7. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary adopted in accordance with paragraph 3, the Parties shall exchange information taking into account the limitations imposed by the requirements of professional and business secrecy.



B.III.2-a PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISION COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS (Competition)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL I

EGYPT (Art.34)

1. The following are incompatible with the proper functioning of the Agreement, insofar as they may affect trade between the Community and Egypt:

- (i) all agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition;
- (ii) abuse by one or more undertakings of a dominant position in the territories of the Community or Egypt as a whole or in a substantial part thereof;
- (iii) any public aid which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods.

2. The Association Council shall, within five years of the entry into force of the Agreement, adopt by decision the necessary rules for the implementation of para.1.

3. Each Party shall ensure transparency in the area of public aid, *inter alia* by reporting annually to other Party on the total amount and the distribution of the aid given and by providing, upon request, information on aid schemes. Upon request by one Party, the other Party shall provide information on particular individual cases of public aid.

4. With regard to agricultural products referred to in Title II, Chapter 2, para.1(iii) does not apply. The WTO Agreements on Agriculture and the relevant provisions on WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties shall apply with regard these products.

5. If the Community or Egypt considers that a particular practice is incompatible with the terms of the first para. of this Article, and:

- is not adequately dealt with under the implementing rules referred to in para.2, or



- - in the absence of such rules, and if such practice causes or threatens to cause serious prejudice to the interest of the other Party or material injury to its domestic industry, including its services industry, it may take appropriate measures after consultation within the Association Committee or after 30 working days following referral for such consultation.

With reference to practices incompatible with para.1(iii) of the present Article, such appropriate measures, when the WTO rules are applicable to them, may only be adopted in accordance with the procedures and under the condition laid down by the WTO or by any other relevant instrument negotiated under its auspices and applicable to the Parties.

6. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary adopted in conformity with paragraph 2, the Parties shall exchange information taking into account the limitations imposed by the requirements of professional and business secrecy.

ISRAEL (Art.36)

1. The following are incompatible with the proper functioning of the Agreement, insofar as they may affect trade between the Community and Israel:

- (i) all agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition;
- (ii) abuse by one or more undertakings of a dominant position in the territories of the Community or Israel as a whole or in a substantial part thereof;
- (iii) any public aid which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods.



→ 2. The Association Council shall, within three years of the entry into force of the Agreement, adopt by decision the necessary rules for the implementation of para.1.

Until these rules are adopted, the provisions of the Agreement on interpretation and application of Articles VI, XVI and XXIII of the GATT shall be applied as regards the implementation of para.1(iii).

3. Each Party shall ensure transparency in the area of public aid, *inter alia*, by reporting annually to other Party on the total amount and the distribution of the aid given and by providing, upon request, information on aid schemes. Upon request by one Party, the other Party shall provide information on particular individual cases of public aid.

4. With regard to agricultural products referred to in Title II, Chapter 3, para.1(iii) does not apply.

5. If the Community or Israel considers that a particular practice is incompatible with the terms of the first para. 1 and:

- is not adequately dealt with under the implementing rules referred to in para.2, or
 - in the absence of such rules, and if such practice causes or threatens to cause serious prejudice to the interest of the other Party or material injury to its domestic industry, including its services industry.
- it may take appropriate measures after consultation within the Association Committee or after 30 working days following referral for such consultation.

With reference to practices incompatible with para.1(ii), such appropriate measures, when the GATT is applicable to them, may only be adopted in accordance with the procedures and under the condition laid down by the GATT or by any other relevant instrument negotiated under its auspices and applicable to the Parties.

6. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary adopted in accordance with paragraph 2, the Parties shall exchange information taking into account the limitations imposed by the requirements of professional and business secrecy.



B.III.2-a PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS (Competition)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL II JORDAN (Art.36)

1. The following are incompatible with the proper functioning of the Agreement, insofar as they may affect trade between the Community and Jordan:

(i) all agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition;

(ii) abuse by one or more undertakings of a dominant position in the territories of the Community or Jordan as a whole or in a substantial part thereof;

(iii) any public aid which distorts or threatens to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods.

2. Any practice contrary to this Article shall be assessed on the basis of the criteria resulting from the application of the rules contained in Articles 85, 86 and 92 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, and for products covered by the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, by those contained in Article 65 and 66 of that Treaty and the Community rules on State aids, including secondary legislation.

3. The Association Council shall, within five years of the entry into force of this Agreement, adopt by decision the necessary rules for the implementation of para.1 and 2.

Until these rules are adopted, the provisions of the Agreement on interpretation and application of Articles VI, XVI and XXIII of the GATT shall be applied as the rules for the implementation of para.1(c) and the relevant parts of para.2.

4.(a) For the purposes of applying the provisions of para.1 (c), the Parties recognise that, during the first five years of the entry into force of this Agreement, any public aid granted by Jordan to undertakings shall be assessed taking into account the fact that Jordan shall be regarded as an area identical to those areas of the Community where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there is a serious underemployment, as described in Article 92(3)(a) of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

→

→ The Association Council shall, taking into account the economic situation of Jordan, decide whether the period should be extended for further periods of five years.

(b) Each Party shall ensure transparency in the area of public aid, *inter alia*, by reporting annually to the other Party on the total amount and the distribution of the aid given and by providing, upon request, information on aid schemes. Upon request by one Party, the other Party shall provide information on particular individual cases of public aid.

5. With regard to products referred to in Title II, Chapter 2:

- paragraph 1(c) does not apply,

- any practices contrary to paragraph 1(a) shall be assessed according to the criteria established by the Community on the basis of Articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty establishing the European Community and in particular those established in Council Regulation No 26/62.

6. If the Community or Jordan considers that a particular practice is incompatible with the terms of paragraph 1, and:

- is not adequately dealt with under the implementing rules referred to in paragraph 3, or

- in the absence of such rules, and if such practice causes or threatens to cause serious prejudice to the interest of the other Party or material injury to its domestic industry, including its services industry,

it may take appropriate measures after consultation within the Association Committee or after 30 working days following referral for such consultation.

With reference to practices incompatible with paragraph 1(c) of this Article, such appropriate measures, when the GATT is applicable to them, may only be adopted in accordance with the procedures and under the conditions laid down by the GATT or by any other relevant instrument negotiated under its auspices and applicable to the Parties.

7. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary adopted in conformity with paragraph 3, the Parties shall exchange information taking into account the limitations imposed by the requirements of professional and business secrecy.



**B.III.2-a PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS
-COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS (Competition)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL III**

LEBANON (Art35) PALESTINE (Art.30)

<p>1. The following are incompatible with the proper functioning of the Agreement, insofar as they may affect trade between the Community and Lebanon:</p> <p>(i) all agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition;</p> <p>(ii) abuse by one or more undertakings of a dominant position in the territories of the Community or Lebanon as a whole or in a substantial part thereof, as defined by their respective legislation.</p> <p>2. The Parties will enforce their respective competition legislation and shall exchange information taking into account the limitations imposed by the requirements of confidentiality. The necessary rules for cooperation in order to implement para.1 shall be adopted by the Association Committee within five years of entry into force of this Agreement.</p> <p>3. If the Community or Lebanon considers that a particular practice is incompatible with the terms of para.1, and if such practice causes or threatens to cause serious prejudice to the other Party, it may take appropriate measures after consultation with the Association Committee or after 30 working days following referral for such consultations.</p>	<p>1. The following are incompatible with the proper functioning of the Agreement, insofar as they may affect trade between the Community and the Palestinian Authority:</p> <p>(i) all agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices between undertakings which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition;</p> <p>(ii) abuse by one or more undertakings of a dominant position in the territories of the Community or the Wets Bank and Gaza Strip as a whole or in a substantial part thereof;</p> <p>(iii) any public aid which distorts or threaten to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods.</p> <p>2. The Parties shall, as appropriate, assess any practice contrary to this Article on the basis of the criteria resulting from the application of Community competition rules.</p> <p>3. The Joint Committee shall, before 31 December 2001, adopt by decision the necessary rules for the implementation of para.1 and 2. Until these rules are adopted, the provisions of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures shall be applied as for the rules for the implementation of para.1 (iii) and the relevant parts of para.2.</p> <p>4. As regards the implementation of paragraph 1 (iii), the Parties recognise that the Palestinian Authority may wish to use, during the period until 31 December 2001, public aid to undertakings as an instrument to tackle its specific development problems.</p> <p>5. Each Party shall ensure transparency in the area of public aid, inter alia by reporting annually to the other Party on the total amount and the distribution of the aid given and by providing, upon request, information on aid schemes. Upon request by one Party, the other Party shall provide information on particular individual cases of public aid.</p>	<p>→ 6. With regard to products referred to in Title I, Chapter 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - paragraph 1 (iii) does not apply, - any practices contrary to paragraph 1 (i) shall be assessed according to the criteria established by the Community on the basis of Articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty establishing the European Community and in particular those established in Council Regulation No 26/62. <p>7. If the Community or the Palestinian Authority considers that a particular practice is incompatible with the terms of paragraph 1 of this Article, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is not adequately dealt with under the implementing rules referred to in paragraph 3, or - in the absence of such rules, and if such practice causes or threatens to cause serious prejudice to the interest of the other Party or material injury to its domestic industry, including its services industry, <p>it may take appropriate measures after consultation within the Joint Committee or after 30 working days following referral for such consultation</p> <p>With reference to practices incompatible with paragraph 1 (iii) of this Article, such appropriate measures, when the GATT is applicable to them, may only be adopted in accordance with the procedures and under the conditions laid down by GATT or by any other relevant instrument negotiated under its auspices and applicable between the Parties.</p> <p>8. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary adopted in accordance with paragraph 3, the Parties shall exchange information taking into account the limitations imposed by the requirements of professional and business secrecy.</p>
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**B.III.2-b PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS
-COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS (State monopolies. Public Enterprises)/MAGHREB
TUNISIA (Arts.37,38)**

ALGERIA (Arts.42,43)

MOROCCO (Arts.37,38)

TUNISIA (Arts.37,38)

ARTICLE 42

The Member States and Algeria shall **progressively adjust**, without prejudice to their commitments to the GATT, **any State monopolies of a commercial character**, so as to ensure that, by the end of the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States and Algeria. The Association Committee will be informed about the measures adopted to implement this objective.

ARTICLE 43

With regard to **public enterprises** and enterprises which have been granted special or exclusive rights, the Association Council shall ensure, from the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, that no measure which disturbs trade between the Community and Algeria in a manner which runs counter to the interests of the Parties is adopted or maintained. This provision should not obstruct the performance in law or in fact of the particular tasks assigned to these enterprises.

ARTICLE 37

The Member States and Morocco, shall **progressively adjust**, without affecting commitments made under the GATT, **any State monopolies of a commercial character**, so as to ensure that, by the end of the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States and of Morocco. The Association Committee will be informed about the measures adopted to implement this objective.

ARTICLE 38

With regard to **public enterprises** and enterprises which have been granted special or exclusive rights, the Association Council shall ensure, from the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, that no measure which disturbs trade between the Community and Morocco in a manner which runs counter to the interests of the Parties is adopted or maintained. This provision should not obstruct the performance in law or in fact of the particular tasks assigned to these enterprises.

ARTICLE 37

The Member States and Tunisia, shall **progressively adjust**, without affecting commitments made under the GATT, **any State monopolies of a commercial character**, so as to ensure that, by the end of the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States and of Tunisia. The Association Committee will be informed about the measures adopted to implement this objective.

ARTICLE 38

With regard to **public enterprises** and enterprises which have been granted special or exclusive rights, the Association Council shall ensure, from the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, that no measures which disturbs trade between the Community and Tunisia in a manner which runs counter to the interests of the Parties is adopted or maintained. This provision should not obstruct the performance in law or in fact of the particular tasks assigned to these enterprises.

B.III.2-b PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS
-COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS(State monopolies)/MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Arts.35,43)

ARTICLE 35

The Member States and Egypt, shall progressively adjust, without prejudice to their commitments to the GATT, any State monopolies of a commercial character, so as to ensure that, by the end of the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States and Egypt. The Association Committee will be informed about the measures adopted to implement this objective.

ARTICLE 43

With regard to public enterprises and enterprises to which special or exclusive rights have been granted, the Association Council shall ensure that as from the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement there is neither enacted nor maintained any measure distorting the trade between the Community and Egypt contrary to Parties' interests. This provision should not obstruct the performance in law or in fact of the particular tasks assigned to these enterprises.

ISRAEL (Arts.37,38)

ARTICLE 37

1. The Member States and Israel shall progressively adjust any State monopolies of a commercial character, so as to ensure that, by the end of the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States and Israel.
 2. The Association Committee shall be informed about the measures adopted to implement this objective.

ARTICLE 38

With regard to public undertakings and undertakings to which special or exclusive rights have been granted, the Association Council shall ensure that as from the fifth year following the date of entry into force of this Agreement there is neither enacted nor maintained any measure distorting trade between the Community and Israel to an extent contrary to the Parties' interests. This provision should not obstruct the performance in law or in fact of the particular tasks assigned to those undertakings.

JORDAN (Arts.54,55)

ARTICLE 54

The Member States and Jordan shall progressively adjust, without prejudice to their commitments respectively taken to be taken under the GATT, any State monopolies of a commercial character, so as to ensure that, by the end of the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States and Jordan. The Association Committee will be informed about the measures adopted to implement objective.

ARTICLE 55

With regard to public enterprises and enterprises to which special or exclusive rights have been granted, the Association Council shall ensure that as from the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement there is neither enacted nor maintained any measure distorting the trade between the Community and Jordan to an extent contrary to the Parties' interests. This provision should not obstruct the performance in law or in fact of the particular tasks assigned to these enterprises.

PALESTINE (Arts.31,32)

ARTICLE 31

The Member States and the Palestinian Authority, shall progressively adjust, without prejudice to their commitments to the GATT where appropriate, any State monopolies of a commercial character, so as to ensure that, by 31 December 2001, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States and The Palestinian people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Joint Committee will be informed about the measures adopted to implement this objective.

ARTICLE 32

With regard to public enterprises and enterprises to which special or exclusive rights have been granted, the Joint Committee shall ensure that by 31 December there is neither enacted nor maintained any measure distorting the trade between the Community and Palestinian Authority contrary to the Parties' interests. This provision should not obstruct the performance in law or in fact of the particular tasks assigned to these enterprises.

LEBANON (Arts.36,37)

ARTICLE 36

The Member States and Lebanon shall progressively adjust, without prejudice to their commitments respectively taken to be taken under the GATT, any State monopolies of a commercial character, so as to ensure that, by the end of the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement, no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States and Lebanon. The Association Committee will be informed about the measures adopted to implement objective. →

ARTICLE 37

→ With regard to public enterprises and enterprises to which special or exclusive rights have been granted, the Association Council shall ensure that as from the fifth year following the entry into force of this Agreement there is neither enacted nor maintained any measure distorting the trade between the Community and Lebanon to an extent contrary to the Parties' interests. This provision should not obstruct the performance in law or in fact of the particular tasks assigned to these enterprises.



B.III.2-c PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS -COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS (Intellectual, industrial and commercial Property)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.44)

MOROCCO (Art.39)

TUNISIA (Art.39)

1. The Parties shall provide suitable and effective **protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights**, in line with the highest international standards. This shall encompass effective means of enforcing such rights.

2. Implementation of this Article and of Annex 6 shall be regularly assessed by the Parties. If difficulties which affect trade arise in connection with intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights, either Party may request urgent consultations to find mutually satisfactory solutions.

1. The Parties shall provide suitable and effective **protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights**, in line with the highest international standards. This shall encompass effective means of enforcing such rights.

2. Implementation of this Article and of Annex 7 shall be regularly assessed by the Parties. If difficulties which affect trade arise in connection with intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights, either Party may request urgent consultations to find mutually satisfactory solutions.

1. The Parties shall provide suitable and effective **protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights**, in line with the highest international standards. This shall encompass effective means of enforcing such rights.

2. Implementation of this Article and of Annex 7 shall be regularly assessed by the Parties. If difficulties which affect trade arise in connection with intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights, either Party may request urgent consultations to find mutually satisfactory solutions.

B.III.2-c PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS -COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS (Intellectual, industrial and commercial Property)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art.37)

1. Pursuant to the provisions of this Article and of Annex 6, the Parties shall grant and ensure adequate and effective **protection of intellectual property rights** in accordance with the prevailing international standards, including effective means of enforcing such rights.

2. The implementation of this Article and of Annex 6 shall be regularly reviewed by the Parties. If problems in the area of intellectual property affecting trading conditions were to occur, urgent consultation shall be undertaken, at the request of either Party, with a view to reaching mutually satisfactory solutions.

ISRAEL (Art.39)

1. Pursuant to the provisions of this Article and of Annex VII, the Parties shall grant and ensure adequate and effective **protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights** in accordance with the highest international standards, including effective means of enforcing such rights.

2. The implementation of this Article and of Annex VII shall be regularly reviewed by the Parties. If problems in the area of intellectual, industrial and commercial property affecting trading conditions were to occur, urgent consultation within the Association Committee shall be undertaken, at the request of either Party, with a view to reaching mutually satisfactory solutions.

JORDAN (Art.56)

1. Pursuant to the provisions of this Article and of Annex VII, the Parties shall grant and ensure adequate and effective **protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights** in accordance with the highest international standards, including effective means of enforcing such rights.

2. The implementation of this Article and of Annex VII shall be regularly reviewed by the Parties. If problems in the area of intellectual, industrial and commercial property affecting trading conditions were to occur, urgent consultation shall be undertaken, at the request of either Party, with a view to reaching mutually satisfactory solutions.

PALESTINE (Art.33)

1. The Parties shall grant and ensure adequate and effective **protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights** in accordance with the highest international standards, including effective means of enforcing such rights.

2. The implementation of this Article shall be regularly reviewed by the Parties. If problems in the area of intellectual, industrial and commercial property affecting trading conditions occur, urgent consultations shall be undertaken within the framework of the Joint Committee, at the request of either Party, with a view to reaching mutually satisfactory solutions.

LEBANON (Art.38)

1. Pursuant to the provisions of this Article and of Annex 2, the Parties shall ensure adequate and effective **protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights** in conformity with the highest international standards, including effective means of enforcing such rights.

2. The implementation of this Article and of Annex 2 shall be regularly reviewed by the Parties. If problems in the area of intellectual, industrial and commercial property affecting trading conditions occur, urgent consultation shall be undertaken, at the request of either Party, with a view to reaching mutually satisfactory solutions.



B.III.2-d PAYMENTS, CAPITAL, COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROVISIONS -COMPETITION AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS (Public procurement)

EGYPT (Art.38)

ALGERIA (Art.45)

ARTICLE 45

The Parties undertake to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the protection of personal data in order to eliminate barriers to the free movement of such data between the Parties.

→

ARTICLE 46

1. The Parties shall set as their objective a reciprocal and gradual **liberalisation of public procurement contracts**.

2. The Association Council shall take the steps necessary to implement paragraph 1.

The Parties agree on the objective of a progressive liberalisation of public procurement. The Association Council will hold consultations on the implementation of this objective.

ISRAEL (Art.35)

JORDAN (Art.58)

LEBANON (Art. 39)

The Parties shall take measures with a view to a mutual opening of their respective government procurement markets and the procurement markets of undertakings operating in the utilities sectors for purchase of goods, works and services beyond the scope of what has been mutually and reciprocally covered under the Government Procurement Agreement concluded in the framework of the WTO.

1. The Parties shall take as their aim a reciprocal and gradual **liberalisation of public procurement contracts**.

2. The Association Council shall take the steps necessary to implement paragraph 1.

The Parties agree on the objective of a gradual **liberalisation of public procurement**. The Association Council will hold consultations on the implementation of this objective.

MOROCCO (Art.41)

PALESTINE (Art.34)

TUNISIA (Art.41)

1. The Parties shall set as their objective a reciprocal and gradual liberalisation of public procurement contracts.

2. The Association Council shall take the steps necessary to implement paragraph 1.

1. The Parties agree on the objective of reciprocal and gradual liberalization of public procurement contracts.

2. The Joint Committee shall take the necessary measures to implement paragraph 1.

1. The Parties shall set as their objective a reciprocal and gradual liberalisation of public procurement contracts.

2. The Association Council shall take the steps necessary to implement paragraph 1.



Economic cooperation covers inter alia:

- regular macroeconomic dialogue between the parties;
- exchange of information, transfer of advice, expertise and training;
- joint ventures;
- technical, administrative and regulatory assistance.

The agreements also cover **cooperation in other domains** without defining precise goals:

- regional cooperation;
- scientific, technical and technological cooperation;
- education and training;
- environment;
- industrial cooperation;
- investments and promotion of investments;
- standardisation and conformity assessment;
- approximation of laws;
- financial services;
- agriculture and fisheries;
- transport;
- information infrastructures and telecommunications;
- energy;
- tourism;
- customs;
- statistics;
- consumer protection (not all the agreements).

The agreements also contain the provision on **Justice and Home affairs**. In some of them (Algeria, Egypt) they are under a separate title. They cover among other things:


- money laundering;
- fight against drugs;
- cooperation on illicit drugs;
- organised crime;
- migrations.

ALGERIA (Art.47)

MOROCCO (Arts.42)

TUNISIA (Arts.42,45)

<p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 47</p> <p>1. The Parties undertake to step up economic cooperation in their mutual interest and in the spirit of partnership which is at the root of this Agreement.</p> <p>2. The objective of economic cooperation shall be to support Algeria's own efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development.</p> <p>3. Such economic cooperation is in keeping with the objectives set out in the Barcelona Declaration.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 66</p> <p>Given the particularities of the Algerian economy, both Parties shall establish the methods and procedures for implementing the economic cooperation activities agreed pursuant to this Title in order to support the process of modernising the Algerian economy and the creation of the free trade area.</p> <p>The identification and evaluation of requirements and the procedures for implementing the economic cooperation activities shall be examined in a framework to be introduced in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 98.</p> <p>The Parties shall agree on the priorities to be carried out in the abovementioned framework.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 42</p> <p>1. The Parties undertake to step up economic cooperation in their mutual interest and in the spirit of partnership which is at the root of this Agreement.</p> <p>2. The objective of economic cooperation shall be to support Morocco's own efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 47</p> <p>1. The Parties undertake to step up economic cooperation in their mutual interest and in the spirit of partnership which is at the root of this Agreement.</p> <p>2. The objective of economic cooperation shall be to support Tunisia's own efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 45</p> <p>The Parties acknowledge the importance of social development which should go hand-in-hand with any economic development. They give particular priority to respect for basic social rights.</p> <p>The Parties will give priority to measures aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the promotion of the equality of women and a balanced participation in the decision-making process in the economic and social sphere, notably through education and the media, - the development of family planning and the protection of mothers and children, - improving the social protection system, - improving the response to health requirements, - improving the living conditions in densely populated areas in less-favoured regions, - promoting respect for human rights and democracy, inter alia through socio-professional dialogue.
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 C.I ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION(Objectives)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL JORDAN (Art.59)		
EGYPT (Art.39)	ISRAEL (Art.41)	PALESTINE (Arts.35,54)
<p>1. The Parties undertake to step up economic cooperation in their mutual interest.</p> <p>2. The aim of economic cooperation shall be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourage the implementation of the overall objectives of the Agreement; - promote balanced economic relations between the Parties; - support Egypt's own efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development. 	<p>The Community and Israel undertake to promote economic cooperation to their mutual benefit and on the basis of reciprocity in accordance with the overall objectives of the Agreement.</p>	<p>1. The Parties undertake to intensify economic cooperation in their mutual interest and in accordance with the overall objectives of the Agreement.</p> <p>2. The aim of economic cooperation shall be to support Jordan's own efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development.</p>
<p>1. The two Parties shall together establish the strategies and procedures needed to achieve cooperation in the fields covered by this Title.</p> <p>2. The Parties undertake to intensify economic cooperation in their mutual interest and in the spirit of partnership which is at the root of this Agreement.</p> <p>3. The aim of economic cooperation shall be to support Lebanon's own efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 35</p> <p>1. The Parties undertake to intensify economic cooperation in their mutual interest and in accordance with the overall objectives of this Agreement.</p> <p>2. The aim of cooperation shall be to support the Palestinian Authority's own efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development. →</p>	<p>→ ARTICLE 54</p> <p>Cooperation is aimed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the exchange of information on the macro-economic situation and prospects and development strategies, - joint analysis of economic issues of mutual interest, and - the encouragement of cooperation between economists and policy makers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and in the Community.



C.II ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Scope)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.48)

1. Cooperation will be targeted first and foremost at areas of activity suffering the effects of internal constraints and difficulties or affected by the process of **liberalising Algeria's economy as a whole**, and more particularly by the liberalisation of trade between Algeria and the Community.

2. Similarly, cooperation shall focus on areas likely to **bring the economies** of the Community and Algeria **closer together**, particularly those which will generate growth and employment, and foster the development of trade flows between Algeria and the Community, notably by encouraging the diversification of Algerian exports.

3. Cooperation shall foster **economic integration within the Maghreb group** of countries using any measures likely to further such relations within the region.

4. Preservation of the environment and **ecological balances** shall constitute a central component of the various fields of economic cooperation.

5. The Parties may determine by agreement **other fields of economic cooperation**.

MOROCCO (Art.43)

1. Cooperation will be targeted first and foremost at areas of activity suffering the effects of internal constraints and difficulties or affected by the process of **liberalising Morocco's economy as a whole**, and more particularly by the liberalisation of trade between Morocco and the Community.

2. Similarly, cooperation shall focus on areas likely to **bring the economies** of the Community and Morocco **closer together**, particularly those which will generate growth and employment.

3. Cooperation shall foster **economic integration within the Maghreb** using any measures likely to further such relations within the region.

4. Preservation of the environment and **ecological balances** shall constitute a central component of the various fields of economic cooperation.

5. Where appropriate, the Parties shall determine by agreement **other fields of economic cooperation**.

TUNISIA (Art.43)

1. Cooperation will be targeted first and foremost at areas of activity suffering the effects of internal constraints and difficulties or affected by the process of **liberalising Tunisia's economy as a whole**, and more particularly by the liberalisation of trade between Tunisia and the Community.

2. Similarly, cooperation shall focus on areas likely to **bring the economies** of the Community and Tunisia **closer together**, particularly those which will generate growth and employment.

3. Cooperation shall foster **economic integration within the Maghreb** using any measures likely to further such relations within the region.

4. Preservation of the environment and **ecological balances** shall constitute a central component of the various fields of economic cooperation.

5. Where appropriate, the Parties shall determine by agreement **other fields of economic cooperation**.

EGYPT (Art.40)

1. Cooperation shall focus primarily on sectors suffering from internal difficulties or affected by the overall process of **liberalising Egyptian economy**, and in particular by the liberalisation of trade between Egypt and the Community.
2. Similarly, cooperation shall focus on areas likely to **bring the economies** of the Community and Egypt closer **together**, particularly those which will generate growth and employment, and foster development.
3. Cooperation shall encourage the implementation of measures designed to **develop intra-regional cooperation**.
4. Conservation of the environment and **ecological balance** shall be taken into account in the implementation of the various sectors of economic cooperation to which it is relevant.

LEBANON (Art.41)

1. Cooperation shall be targeted first and foremost at areas of activity suffering the effects of internal constraints and difficulties or affected by the process of **liberalising Lebanon's economy as a whole**, and more particularly by the liberalisation of trade between Lebanon and the Community.
2. Similarly, cooperation shall focus on areas likely to **bring the economies** of the Community and Lebanon **closer together**, particularly those which will generate growth and employment.
3. Preservation of the environment and **ecological balances** shall constitute a central component of the various fields of economic cooperation
4. The Parties may agree to **extend the economic cooperation** to other sectors not covered by the provisions of this Title.

ISRAEL (Art.42)

1. Cooperation shall focus principally on sectors relevant to the **rapprochement of the economies of the Community and Israel** or producing growth or employment. The main sectors of cooperation are set out in Articles 44 to 57, without prejudice to the possibility of including cooperation in other sectors of interest to the Parties.
2. Conservation of the environment and **ecological balance** shall be taken into account in the implementation of the various sectors of economic cooperation to which it is relevant.

PALESTINE (Art.36)

1. Cooperation shall focus primarily on sectors suffering from internal difficulties or affected by the overall process of **liberalization of the economy of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip**, and in particular by the liberalization of trade between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the Community.
 2. Similarly, cooperation shall focus on areas likely to **bring the economies** of the Community and the West Bank and Gaza Strip **closer together**, particularly those which will generate sustainable growth and employment. →
- 3. Cooperation shall encourage the implementation of measures designed to develop **intra-regional cooperation**.
4. Conservation of the environment and **ecological balance** shall be taken into account in the implementation of the various sectors of economic cooperation to which it is relevant.
 5. Where appropriate, the Parties shall determine by agreement **other fields of economic cooperation**.

JORDAN (Art.60)

1. Cooperation shall focus primarily on sectors suffering from internal difficulties or affected by the overall process of **liberalisation of the Jordanian economy**, and in particular by the liberalisation of trade between Jordan and the Community.
2. Similarly, cooperation shall focus on areas likely to **bring the economies** of the Community and Jordan **closer together**, particularly those which will generate growth and employment.
3. The Parties will encourage **economic cooperation between Jordan and other countries of the region**.
4. Conservation of the environment and **ecological balance** shall be taken into account in the implementation of the various sectors of economic cooperation to which it is relevant.



C.III ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Methods)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.49)

Economic cooperation shall be implemented in particular by:

- (a) regular economic dialogue between the Parties covering all areas of macro-economic policy;
- (b) communication and exchanges of information;
- (c) transfer of advice, expertise and training;
- (d) implementation of joint actions;
- (e) technical, administrative and regulatory assistance;
- (f) measures to support partnerships and direct investment by operators, in particular private operators, and privatisation programmes.

MOROCCO (Art.44)

Economic cooperation shall involve methods including:

- (a) regular economic dialogue between the two Parties covering all aspects of macroeconomic policy;
- (b) communication and exchanges of information;
- (c) advice, use of the services of experts and training;
- (d) joint ventures;
- (e) assistance with technical, administrative and regulatory matters.

TUNISIA (Art. 44)

Economic cooperation shall involve methods including:

- (a) regular economic dialogue between the two Parties covering all aspects of macroeconomic policy;
- (b) communication and exchanges of information;
- (c) advice, use of the services of experts and training;
- (d) joint ventures;
- (e) assistance with technical, administrative and regulatory matters.

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C.III ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Methods)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art.41)

ISRAEL (Art.43)

JORDAN (Art.61)

Economic cooperation shall be implemented in particular by:

- (a) regular economic dialogue between the Parties, which covers all areas of macro-economic policy;
- (b) regular exchange of information and ideas in every sector of cooperation including meetings of officials and experts;
- (c) transfer of advice, expertise and training;
- (d) implementation of joint actions such as seminars and workshops;
- (e) technical, administrative and regulatory assistance;

Economic cooperation shall be implemented in particular by:

- (a) a regular economic dialogue between the Parties, which covers all areas of economic policy and, in particular, fiscal policy, balance of payments and monetary policy, and which shall enhance close collaboration between the authorities concerned with economic policy, each in their respective areas of competence within the Association Council or any other forum designated by the Association Council;
- (b) a regular exchange of information and ideas in every sector of cooperation including meetings of officials and experts;
- (c) transfer of advice, expertise and training;
- (d) implementation of joint actions such as seminars and workshops;
- (e) technical, administrative and regulatory assistance;
- (f) the dissemination of information on cooperation.

Economic cooperation shall be implemented in particular by:

- (a) a regular economic dialogue between the Parties, which covers all areas of macroeconomic policy;
- (b) regular exchange of information and ideas in every sector of cooperation including meetings of officials and experts;
- (c) transfer of advice, expertise and training;
- (d) implementation of joint actions such as seminars and workshops; objectives
- (e) technical, administrative and regulatory assistance;
- (f) encouragement of joint ventures.

LEBANON (Art. 42)

PALESTINE (Art37)

Economic cooperation shall be implemented in particular by:

- (a) a regular economic dialogue between the Parties, which covers all areas of macroeconomic policy;
- (b) regular exchange of information and ideas in every sector of cooperation including meetings of officials and experts;
- (c) transfer of advice, expertise and training;
- (d) implementation of joint actions such as seminars and workshops;
- (e) technical, administrative and regulatory assistance;
- (f) the dissemination of information on cooperation.

Economic cooperation shall be implemented in particular by:

- (a) a regular economic dialogue between the Parties, which covers all areas of macro-economic policy and in particular budgetary policy, the balance of payments and monetary policy;
- (b) regular exchange of information and ideas in every sector of cooperation including meetings of officials and experts;

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→

- (c) transfer of advice, expertise and training;
- (d) implementation of joint actions such as seminars and workshops;
- (e) technical, administrative and regulatory assistance;
- (f) encouragement of joint ventures;
- (g) dissemination of information on cooperation.

<p style="text-align: center;">★ ★ C.IV ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Regional cooperation)/MAGHREB</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">★ ★ ALGERIA (Art.50)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">★ ★ MOROCCO (Art.45)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">★ ★ TUNISIA (Art. 45)</p>
<p>In order to maximise the impact of this Agreement vis-à-vis the development of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and within the countries of the Maghreb, the Parties shall foster all activities which have a regional impact or involve third countries, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) economic integration; (b) development of economic infrastructure; (c) environmental matters; (d) scientific and technological research; (e) education, teaching and training; (f) cultural matters; (g) customs matters. (h) regional institutions and the establishment of common or harmonised programmes and policies. 	<p>In order to make the most of this Agreement, the Parties shall foster all activities which have a regional impact or involve third countries, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) intra-regional trade within the Maghreb; (b) environmental matters; (c) the development of economic infrastructure; (d) research in science and technology; (e) cultural matters; (f) customs matters; (g) regional institutions and the establishment of common or harmonised programmes and policies. 	<p>In order to make the most of this Agreement, the Parties shall foster all activities which have a regional impact or involve third countries, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) intra-regional trade within the Maghreb; (b) environmental matters; (c) the development of economic infrastructure; (d) research in science and technology; (e) cultural matters; (f) customs matters; (g) regional institutions and the establishment of common or harmonised programmes and policies.

EGYPT (Art.60)

Such cooperation shall focus on:
 - development of economic infrastructures;
 - scientific and technological research;
 - intra-regional trade;
 - customs matters;
 - cultural matters;
 - environmental issues.

ISRAEL (Art.50)

The Parties shall encourage options designed to promote regional cooperation.

The Parties will encourage operations having a regional impact industrial or associating other countries of the region, with a view to promoting regional cooperation.
 Such operations may include:
 - trade at intra-regional level,
 - environmental issues,
 - development of economic infrastructures,
 - scientific and technological research,
 - cultural matters,
 - customs matters.

JORDAN (Art62.)

LEBANON (Art. 64)

1. The Parties shall conduct regular dialogue on any social matter which is of interest to them.
2. This dialogue shall be used to find ways to achieve progress in the field of movement of workers and equal treatment and social integration of Lebanese and Community nationals legally residing in the territories of their host countries.
3. The dialogue shall notably cover all issues related to:
 - (a) the living and working conditions of the migrant communities;
 - (b) migration;
 - (c) illegal immigration;
 - (d) schemes and programmes to encourage equal treatment between Lebanese and Community nationals, mutual knowledge of cultures and civilisations, the furthering of tolerance and the removal of discrimination.

PALESTINE (Art.55)

As part of the implementation of economic cooperation in the various spheres, the Parties will encourage operations designed to **develop cooperation between the Palestinian Authority and other Mediterranean partners**, through technical support. This cooperation will be an important element of the Community's support for the development of the region as a whole. Priority will be given to operations aimed at:
 -promoting intra-regional trade,
 -developing regional cooperation on the environment,
 - strengthening the development of youth cooperation with neighbouring countries. →

→ - encouraging the development of the communications infrastructure required for the economic development of the region,
 In addition the Parties will strengthen cooperation between them on regional development and land-use planning.
 To this end the following measures may be taken:
 - joint action by regional and local authorities in the area of economic development, and
 - the establishment of mechanisms for the exchange of information and experience.



**C.V ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION
(Scientific, technical and technological cooperation)/MAGHREB**

ALGERIA (Art.51)

MOROCCO (Art.47)

TUNISIA (Art.47)

Cooperation shall be aimed at:

- (a) encouraging the establishment of permanent links between the Parties' scientific communities, notably by means of:
 - the access of Algeria to Community technological research and development programmes, in conformity with Community provisions concerning the participation of third countries in those programmes;
 - the participation of Algeria in decentralised cooperation networks;
 - the promotion of synergy between training and research;
- (b) strengthening research capacity in Algeria;
- (c) stimulating technological innovation, the transfer of new technologies and know-how, implementation of technological research and development projects and optimisation of the results of scientific and technical research;
- (d) encouraging all activities aimed at establishing synergy at regional level.

The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:

- (a) encourage the establishment of permanent links between the Parties' scientific communities, notably by means of:
 - providing Morocco with access to Community research and technological development programmes in accordance with Community rules governing non Community countries' involvement in such programmes,
 - Moroccan participation in networks of decentralised cooperation,
 - promoting synergy in training and research;
- b) improve Morocco's research capabilities;
- c) stimulate technological innovation and the transfer of new technology and know-how;
- d) encourage all activities aimed at establishing synergy at regional level.

The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:

- (a) encourage the establishment of permanent links between the Parties' scientific communities, notably by means of:
 - providing Tunisia with access to Community research and technological development programmes in accordance with Community rules governing non Community countries' involvement in such programmes,
 - Tunisian participation in networks of decentralised cooperation,
 - promoting synergy in training and research;
- b) improve Tunisia's research capabilities;
- c) stimulate technological innovation and the transfer of new technology and know-how;
- d) encourage all activities aimed at establishing synergy at regional level.



C.V ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Scientific, technical and technological cooperation)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art.43)

Cooperation shall have the objective of:

- (a) encouraging the establishment of durable links between the scientific communities of the Parties', notably by means of:
- the access of Egypt to Community technological R&D programmes, in conformity with existing provisions concerning the participation of third countries;
- the participation of Egypt in decentralised cooperation;
- the promotion of synergy between training and research;
- (b) strengthening research capacity in Egypt;
- (c) stimulating technological innovation, the transfer of new technologies and know-how, implementation of technological research and development projects and optimisation of the results of scientific and technical research;

ISRAEL (Art.40)

The Parties undertake to **intensify scientific and technological cooperation**. Detailed arrangements for the implementation of this objective shall be set out in separate agreements concluded for this purpose.

JORDAN (Art.64)

Cooperation has the objective of:

- (a) encouraging the establishment of durable links between the scientific communities of the Parties, notably through:
 - the access of Jordan to Community R & D programmes, in conformity with the existing provisions concerning the participation of third countries,
 - the participation of Jordan in the networks of decentralised cooperation,
 - the promotion of synergy between training and research;
- (b) strengthening the research capacity of Jordan;
- (c) stimulating technological innovation, transfer of new technologies, and dissemination of know-how, in particular with a view to accelerating the adjustment of Jordanian industrial capability.

LEBANON (Art.44)

The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:

- (a) encourage the establishment of permanent links between the Parties' scientific communities, notably by means of:
 - providing Lebanon with access to Community research and technological development programmes in accordance with Community rules governing non Community countries' involvement in such programmes;
 - Lebanese participation in networks of decentralised cooperation;
 - promoting synergy between training and research;
- (b) improve Lebanon's research capabilities; and its technological development;
- (c) stimulate technological innovation and the transfer of new technology and dissemination of know-how;
- (d) study the ways Lebanon can participate in European framework programmes for research.

PALESTINE (Art.49)

The Parties will endeavour to promote cooperation on scientific and technological development.

The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:


- (a) encourage the establishment of permanent links between the Parties' scientific communities, notably by means :
 - providing Palestinian institutions with access to Community research and technological development programmes in accordance with Community rules governing non-Community countries' involvement in such programmes.

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PALESTINE (Art.49)

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- Palestinian participation in networks of decentralised cooperation,
- promoting synergy in training and research;
- (b) improve Palestinian research capabilities;
- (c) stimulate technological innovation and the transfer of new technology and know-how;
- (d) encourage all activities aimed at establishing synergy at regional level.

 C.VI ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Education and training)/MAGHREB		
ALGERIA (Art.78)		MOROCCO (Art. 46)
TUNISIA (Art.46)		
<p>The aim of cooperation in the field of education and training shall be to:</p> <p>(a) contribute to the improvement of the education and training system, including vocational training;</p> <p>(b) place special emphasis on giving the female population access to education, including technical training, higher education and vocational training;</p> <p>(c) develop the level of expertise of senior staff in the public and private sectors;</p> <p>(d) encourage the establishment of lasting links between specialist bodies on the Parties' territories in order to pool and exchange experience and methods.</p>	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to:</p> <p>(a) find ways to bring about a significant improvement in education and training, including vocational training;</p> <p>(b) place special emphasis on giving the female population access to education, including technical training, higher education and vocational training;</p> <p>(c) encourage the establishment of lasting links between specialist bodies on the Parties' territories in order to pool and exchange experience and methods.</p>	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to:</p> <p>(a) find ways to bring about a significant improvement in education and training, including vocational training;</p> <p>(b) place special emphasis on giving the female population access to education, including technical training, higher education and vocational training;</p> <p>(c) encourage the establishment of lasting links between specialist bodies on the Parties' territories in order to pool and exchange experience and methods.</p>



C.VI ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION(Education and training)/MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT

The Parties shall cooperate with the objective of identifying and employing the most effective means to improve significantly education and vocational training, in particular with regard to public and private enterprises, trade-related services, public administrations and authorities, technical agencies, standardisation and certification bodies and other relevant organisations. In this context, the access of women to higher education and training will receive special attention.
Cooperation shall also encourage the establishment of links between specialised bodies in the Community and in Egypt and shall promote the exchange of information and experience and the pooling of technical resources.

LEBANON (Art.43)

Cooperation aims at:

- (a) defining the means to appreciably improve the situation in the field of education and training, particularly in vocational training;
- (b) encouraging the setting up of strong links between agencies specialised in joint actions, and the exchange of experiences and know-how, essentially, the exchange of youth, exchanges between universities and other educational institutions, so as to bring cultures closer together;
- (c) particularly encouraging access of the female population to education, including technical and higher education, and vocational training.

ISRAEL (Art.59)

The Parties shall **promote cooperation on education, training and youth exchange**. The areas of cooperation may include in particular: youth exchanges, cooperation among universities and other educational/training institutions, language training, translation and other ways of promoting better mutual understanding of their respective cultures.

JORDAN (Art.63)

The Parties shall cooperate with the objective of identifying and employing the most effective means of **improving significantly the education and vocational training situation**, in particular with regard to public and private enterprises, trade-related services, public administrations and authorities, technical agencies, standardisation and certification bodies and other relevant organisations. In this context, vocational training for industrial restructuring will receive special attention.
Cooperation shall also encourage the **establishment of links between specialised bodies in the Community and in Jordan** and shall promote the exchange of information and experiences and the pooling of technical resources.

PALESTINE (Art.58)

The Parties will undertake to determine how to **improve significantly the education and vocational training** situation. To this end, the access of women to education, including technical courses, higher education and vocational training, will receive special attention.
In order to develop the level of expertise of senior staff in the public and private sectors, the Parties will step up their cooperation on education and vocational training and cooperation between universities and firms.

- Preparing young people to become active citizens in democratic civil society should be actively promoted. Youth cooperation, including training of youth workers and youth leaders, youth exchanges and voluntary service activities, could therefore be supported and developed.
Special attention will be paid to operations and programmes which will enable permanent links (MED-CAMPUS, for instance) to be established between specialized bodies in the Community and in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, such as will encourage the pooling and exchange of experience and technical resources.





C.VII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Environment)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.52)

MOROCCO (Art. 48)

TUNISIA (Art.48)

1. The Parties shall encourage cooperation in preventing deterioration of the environment, controlling pollution and ensuring the rational use of natural resources, with a view to ensuring sustainable development and guaranteeing the quality of the environment and the protection of public health.

2. Cooperation shall in particular focus on:

- issues related to desertification;
- rational water resource management;
- salinisation;
- the impact of agriculture on soil and water quality;
- the appropriate use of energy and transport;
- the impact of industrial development on the environment, in particular the safety of industrial plant;
- waste management, in particular toxic waste;
- the integrated management of sensitive areas;
- the control and prevention of urban, industrial and marine pollution;
- use of advanced environmental management and monitoring tools, particularly environmental information and statistical systems;
- technical assistance, in particular for the preservation of bio-diversity.

The aim of cooperation shall be to prevent deterioration of the environment, to improve the quality of the environment, to protect human health and to achieve rational use of natural resources for sustainable development.

The Parties undertake to cooperate in areas including:

- (a) soil and water quality;
- (b) the consequences of development, particularly industrial development (especially safety of installations and waste);
- (c) monitoring and preventing pollution of the sea.

The aim of cooperation shall be to prevent deterioration of the environment, to improve the quality of the environment, to protect human health and to achieve rational use of natural resources for sustainable development.

The Parties undertake to cooperate in areas including:

- (a) soil and water quality;
- (b) the consequences of development, particularly industrial development (especially safety of installations and waste);
- (c) monitoring and preventing pollution of the sea.

C.VII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Environment)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL
ISRAEL (Art.50)

1. Cooperation shall aim at preventing deterioration of environment, controlling pollution and ensuring the rational use of natural resources, with a view to ensuring sustainable development.

2. Cooperation shall focus, in particular, on:

- desertification,
- quality of Mediterranean water and the control and prevention of marine pollution,
- water resource management,
- energy management,
- waste management,
- salinisation,
- the impact of industrial development on the safety of industrial plant in particular,
- the impact of agriculture on soil and water quality,
- environmental education and awareness.

1. The Parties shall promote **cooperation** in the tasks of **preventing deterioration of the environment**, controlling pollution and ensuring the rational use of natural resources, with a view to ensuring sustainable development and promoting regional environmental projects.

2. Cooperation shall focus, in particular, on:

- desertification,
- the quality of Mediterranean water and the control and prevention of marine pollution,
- waste management,

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- salinisation,
- environmental management of sensitive coastal areas,
- environmental education and awareness,
- the use of advanced tools of environmental management, environmental monitoring methods and surveillance, including the use of environmental information systems (EIS) and environmental impact assessment,
- the impact of industrial development on the environment in general and the safety of industrial facilities in particular,
- the impact of agriculture on soil and water quality.

JORDAN (Art.65)

1. Cooperation is aimed at preventing deterioration of environment, controlling pollution and ensuring the rational use of natural resources, with a view to ensuring sustainable development and promoting regional environmental projects.

2. Cooperation shall focus, in particular, on:

- desertification,
- quality of sea water and the control and prevention of marine pollution,
- water resource management,
- appropriate use of energy,
- the impact of industrial development on the environment in general and the safety of industrial plant in particular,
- the impact of agriculture on soil and water quality,
- environmental education and awareness,
- use of advanced tools of environment management, environmental monitoring methods and surveillance, including in particular the use of the Environmental Information System (EIS) and environmental impact assessment techniques,
- salinisation.

1. The Parties shall encourage **cooperation** in **preventing deterioration of the environment**, controlling pollution and ensuring the rational use of natural resources, with a view to ensuring sustainable development.

2. Cooperation shall be centered upon:

- (a) water quality in the Mediterranean, and control and prevention of marine pollution,
- (b) waste management, particularly that of toxic waste,
- (c) salinisation,
- (d) environmental management of sensitive coastal areas,
- (e) environmental education and awareness,
- (f) the use of advanced instruments for environmental management and monitoring, and in particular the use of the environment information system and studies on environmental impact,
- (g) the effect of industrial development on the environment in general and on the safety of industrial plant in particular,
- (h) the effect of agriculture on soil quality and water quality,
- (i) soil preservation and conservation,
- (j) rational management of water resources,
- (k) joint research and monitoring activities as well as programmes and projects.

PALESTINE (Art.50)

The objectives of **cooperation** will be **to prevent deterioration of the environment**, to control pollution, to protect human health and to ensure the rational use of natural resources with a view to promoting sustainable development.

It will **place priority** on matters relating to: desertification, water resource management, salinisation, the impact of agriculture on soil and water quality, the appropriate use of energy, the impact of industrial development in general and the safety of industrial plant in particular, waste management, the integrated management of sensitive areas, the quality of sea water and the control and prevention of marine pollution, and environmental education and awareness.

Cooperation shall be fostered by the use of advanced tools of environmental management, environmental monitoring methods, and surveillance, including the use of environmental information systems (EIS) and environmental impact assessment (EIA).

C.VIII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Industrial cooperation)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.53)

Cooperation shall be aimed at:

- (a) encouraging or supporting measures designed to promote direct investment and industrial partnership ventures in Algeria;
- (b) encouraging direct cooperation between the Parties' economic operators, including cooperation in the context of access for Algeria to Community business networks and decentralised cooperation networks;
- (c) backing the effort to modernise and restructure Algeria's public and private sector industry (including the agri-food industry);
- (d) fostering the development of small- and medium-sized enterprises;
- (e) fostering an environment which favours private initiative, with the aim of stimulating and diversifying output and export markets;
- (f) making the most of Algeria's human resources and industrial potential through better use of policy in the fields of innovation and research and technological development;
- (g) supporting the restructuring of industry and the industrial upgrading programme with a view to the creation of the free trade area so as to make products more competitive;
- (h) contributing to the development of exports of Algerian manufactures.

MOROCCO (Art. 49)

The aim of cooperation shall be to:

- (a) encourage cooperation between the Parties' economic operators, including cooperation in the context of access for Morocco to Community business networks and decentralised cooperation networks;
- (b) back the effort to modernise and restructure Morocco's public and private sector industry (including the agri-food industry);
- (c) foster an environment which favours private initiative, with the aim of stimulating and diversifying output for the domestic and export markets;
- (d) make the most of Morocco's human resources and industrial potential through better use of policy in the fields of innovation and research and technological development;
- (e) facilitate access to credit to finance investment.

TUNISIA (Art.49)

The aim of cooperation shall be to:

- (a) encourage cooperation between the Parties' economic operators, including cooperation in the context of access for Tunisia to Community business networks and decentralised cooperation networks;
- (b) back the effort to modernise and restructure Tunisia's public and private sector industry (including the agri-food industry);
- (c) foster an environment which favours private initiative, with the aim of stimulating and diversifying output for the domestic and export markets;
- (d) make the most of Tunisia's human resources and industrial potential through better use of policy in the fields of innovation and research and technological development;
- (e) facilitate access to credit to finance investment.

C.VIII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Industrial cooperation)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art.45)

Cooperation shall promote and encourage in particular:

- the debate regarding industrial policy and competitiveness in an open economy;
- industrial cooperation between economic operators in the Community and in Egypt, including access for Egypt to Community's networks for the rapprochement of businesses and to networks created in the context of decentralised cooperation,
- the modernisation and restructuring of Egyptian industry,
- the establishment and promotion of an environment favourable to the development of private enterprise, in order to stimulate the growth and the diversification of industrial production,
- technology transfer, innovation and R & D,
- enhancement of human resources;
- access to the capital market for the financing of productive investments.

ISRAEL (Art.45)

The Parties shall **promote cooperation** in particular in the following areas:

- industrial cooperation between economic operators in the Community and in Israel, including access for Israel to Community networks for the rapprochement of businesses and decentralised cooperation,
- diversification of industrial output in Israel,
- cooperation between small and medium-sized enterprises in the Community and Israel,
- easier access to investment finance,
- information and support services,
- stimulation of innovation.

JORDAN (Art.46)

Cooperation shall promote and encourage in particular:

- industrial cooperation between economic operators in the Community and in Jordan, including access for Jordan to the Community's networks for the rapprochement of businesses and to networks created in the context of decentralised cooperation,
- the modernisation and restructuring of Jordanian industry,
- the establishment and promotion of an environment favourable to the development of private enterprise, in order to stimulate the growth and the diversification of industrial production,
- cooperation between small and medium-sized enterprises in the Community and in Jordan,
- technology transfer, innovation and R & D,

LEBANON (Art.46)

The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:

- (a) encourage cooperation between the Parties' economic operators, including cooperation in the context of access for Lebanon to Community business networks;
- (b) support the effort to modernise and restructure Lebanon's public and private sector industry (including the agri-food industry);
- (c) foster an environment which favours private initiative, with the aim of stimulating and diversifying output for the domestic and export markets;
- (d) enhance Lebanon's human resources and industrial potential through better use of policy in the fields of innovation and research and technological development;
- (e) facilitate access to capital markets to finance productive investment.
- (f) encourage the development of SMEs, particularly by:
 - promoting contacts between enterprises, partly by using Community networks and instruments for the promotion of industrial cooperation and partnership,
 - facilitating credit access for financing investment,
 - making information and support services available,
 - enhance human resources to encourage innovation, and setting up projects and economic activities.

PALESTINE (Art.38)

→ - support policies to diversify production and exports and external outlets,

- promote research and development, innovation and technology transfer as far as they benefit industry,
- develop and enhance the human resources required by industry,
- facilitate access to venture and risk financing facilities for the benefit of Palestinian industry.

The **main aim** will be to:

- support the Palestinian Authority, in its efforts to modernize and diversify industry and, in particular, to create an environment favourable to private sector and industrial development,
- foster cooperation between the two Parties' economic operators,
- foster cooperation regarding industrial policy, competitiveness in an open economy and the modernization and development of industry,

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 C.IX ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Investments)/MAGHREB		
 ALGERIA (Art.54)		MOROCCO (Arts. 50,51)
 TUNISIA (Art.50)		
<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to create a favourable climate for investment flows, in particular by means of the following:</p> <p>(a) the establishment of harmonised and simplified procedures, co-investment machinery (especially to link small and medium-sized enterprises) and methods of identifying and providing information on investment opportunities;</p> <p>(b) a legal environment conducive to investment between the two Parties, where appropriate through the conclusion by the Member States and Algeria of investments protection agreements, and agreements to prevent double taxation;</p> <p>(c) technical assistance to schemes to promote and guarantee national and foreign investments.</p>	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to create a favourable climate for flows of investment, and to use the following in particular:</p> <p>(a) the establishment of harmonised and simplified procedures, co-investment machinery (especially to link small and medium-sized enterprises) and methods of identifying and providing information on investment opportunities;</p> <p>(b) the establishment, where appropriate, of a legal framework to promote investment, chiefly through the conclusion by Morocco and the Member States of investment protection agreements and agreements preventing double taxation.</p>	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to create a favourable climate for flows of investment, and to use the following in particular:</p> <p>(a) the establishment of harmonised and simplified procedures, co-investment machinery (especially to link small and medium-sized enterprises) and methods of identifying and providing information on investment opportunities;</p> <p>(b) the establishment, where appropriate, of a legal framework to promote investment, chiefly through the conclusion by Tunisia and the Member States of investment protection agreements and agreements preventing double taxation.</p>



Cooperation shall aim at **reducing divergences in standardisation and certification**.
 Cooperation shall be realised in particular through:

- encouraging the use of European standards and conformity assessment procedures and techniques;
- upgrading Algerian conformity assessment and metrology bodies and helping to establish the necessary conditions for the eventual negotiation of mutual recognition agreements in these fields;
- cooperation in the area of quality management;
- providing assistance to the Algerian bodies responsible for intellectual, industrial and commercial property and for standardisation and quality.

Article 40

1. The Parties shall take appropriate steps to promote the use by Morocco of **Community technical rules and European standards for industrial and agri-food products** and certification procedures.

2. Using the principles set out in paragraph 1 as a basis, the Parties shall, when the circumstances are right, conclude agreements for the mutual recognition of certifications.

Article 51

The Parties shall cooperate in developing:

- (a) the use of Community rules in standardisation, metrology, quality control and conformity assessment;
- (b) the updating of Moroccan laboratories, leading eventually to the conclusion of mutual recognition agreements for conformity assessment;
- (c) the bodies responsible for intellectual, industrial and commercial property and for standardisation and quality in Morocco.

Article 40

1. The Parties shall take appropriate steps to promote the use by Tunisia of **Community technical rules and European standards for industrial and agri-food products** and certification procedures.

2. Using the principles set out in paragraph 1 as a basis, the Parties shall, when the circumstances are right, conclude agreements for the mutual recognition of certifications.

Article 51

The Parties shall cooperate in developing:

- (a) the use of Community rules in standardisation, metrology, quality control and conformity assessment;
- (b) the updating of Tunisian laboratories, leading eventually to the conclusion of mutual recognition agreements for conformity assessment;
- (c) the bodies responsible for intellectual, industrial and commercial property and for standardisation and quality in Tunisia.



C.X ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Standards)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL
EGYPT (Art.47) ISRAEL (Art.47) JORDAN (Art.68)

The Parties shall aim to reduce differences in **standardization and conformity assessment**. Cooperation in this field shall focus in particular on:

- a) rules in the field of standardization, metrology, quality standards, and recognition of conformity, in particular as regards sanitary and phytosanitary standards for agricultural products and foodstuffs;
- b) upgrading the level of Egyptian conformity assessment bodies with a view to the establishment, in due time, of mutual recognition agreements in the area of conformity assessment;
- c) developing structures for the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property, for standardization and for setting quality standards.

LEBANON (Art.48)

The Parties shall cooperate in:

- (a) reducing divergences in standardisation, metrology, quality control and conformity assessment;
- (b) developing the updating of Lebanese laboratories;
- (c) negotiating mutual recognition agreements as soon as the conditions for them are met;
- (d) strengthening the Lebanese institutions responsible for standardisation, quality, and intellectual, industrial and commercial property.

The Parties shall aim to **reduce differences in standardisation** and conformity assessment. To this end the Parties shall conclude where appropriate agreements on mutual recognition in the field of conformity assessment.

Cooperation in this field will be **aimed** in particular **at:**


- (a) increasing the application of Community rules in the field of standardisation, metrology, quality standards, and recognition of conformity;
- (b) upgrading the level of Jordanian conformity assessment bodies, with a view to the establishment, in due time and to the extent feasible, of agreements of mutual recognition of conformity assessment;
- (c) developing structures and bodies for the protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property, for standardisation and for setting quality standards.

PALESTINE (Art.40)

The objective of cooperation will be to **narrow the gap in standards and certification**. In practical terms cooperation will take the form of:

- the promotion of the use of Community technical regulations and European standards and conformity assessment procedures,
- raising the level of conformity assessment by Palestinian certification and accreditation bodies,
- discussing mutual recognition arrangements, where appropriate,
- cooperating in the field of quality management,
- developing structures for the protection of intellectual, individual and commercial property, for standardization and for setting quality standards.

C.XI ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Approximation of Laws)/MAGHREB	
ALGERIA (Art.56)	EGYPT (Art.48)
Cooperation shall be aimed at helping Algeria to bring its legislation closer to that of the Community in the areas covered by this Agreement.	The Parties shall use their best endeavours to approximate their respective laws in order to facilitate the implementation of this Agreement.
JORDAN (Art.57, 69)	LEBANON (Art.49)
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 57</p> <p>The Parties shall aim to reduce differences in standardisation and conformity assessment. To this end the Parties shall conclude where appropriate agreements on mutual recognition in the field of conformity assessment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 69</p> <p>The Parties shall use their best endeavours to approximate their respective laws in order to facilitate the implementation of this Agreement.</p>	The Parties shall use their best endeavours to approximate their respective laws in order to facilitate the implementation of this Agreement.
PALESTINE (Art.41)	TUNISIA (Art.52)
The objective of cooperation will be to approximate Palestinian Council legislation to that of the Community , in the areas covered by the Agreement.	The objective of cooperation will be to approximate Palestinian Council legislation to that of the Community , in the areas covered by the Agreement.
ISRAEL (Art.55)	MOROCCO (Art.52)
The Parties shall use their best endeavours to approximate their respective laws in order to facilitate the implementation of this Agreement.	Cooperation shall be aimed at helping Morocco to bring its legislation closer to that of the Community in the areas covered by this Agreement.

 C.XII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Financial Services)/MAGHREB		
ALGERIA (Art.57)	MOROCCO (Art.53)	TUNISIA (Art.53)
<p>Cooperation shall be aimed at the improvement and development of financial services.</p> <p>This will basically involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the exchange of information concerning financial regulations and practices and training schemes, in particular with a view to the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises; – support for the reform of Algeria's banking and financial system, including development of the stock market. 	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to achieve closer common rules and standards in areas including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) bolstering and restructuring Morocco's financial sectors; (b) improving accounting, auditing, supervision and regulation of financial services and financial monitoring in Morocco. 	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to achieve closer common rules and standards in areas including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) bolstering and restructuring Tunisia's financial sectors; (b) improving accounting, auditing, supervision and regulation of financial services and financial monitoring in Tunisia.

C.XII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Financial Services)/MASHREK & ISRAEL		
EGYPT (Art.49)	ISRAEL (Art.48)	JORDAN (Art.70)
<p>The Parties shall cooperate with a view to the approximation of their standards and rules, in particular:</p> <p>(a) to encourage the strengthening and restructuring the financial sector in Egypt;</p> <p>(b) to improve accounting and supervisory and regulatory systems of banking, insurance and other financial sectors in Egypt.</p>	<p>The Parties shall cooperate, where appropriate through the conclusion of agreements, on the adoption of common rules and standards, inter alia, for accounting and for supervisory and regulatory systems of banking, insurance and other financial sectors.</p>	<p>The Parties shall cooperate with a view to the approximation of their standards and rules, in particular:</p> <p>(a) to strengthen and restructure the financial sector in Jordan;</p> <p>(b) to improve accounting and supervisory and regulatory systems of banking, insurance and other financial sectors in Jordan.</p>
LEBANON (Art.50)		
<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to achieve closer common rules and standards in areas including the following:</p> <p>(a) developing the financial markets in Lebanon;</p> <p>(b) improving accounting, auditing, supervision and regulation of financial services and financial monitoring in Lebanon.</p>	<p>The objective of cooperation will be the improvement and development of financial services. It will take the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encouraging the strengthening and restructuring of the Palestinian financial sector, - improving Palestinian accounting, supervisory and regulatory systems of banking, insurance and other parts of the financial sector. 	

<p>Cooperation shall be aimed at the modernisation and restructuring, where necessary, of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors.</p> <p>It shall in particular be aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – support for policies geared to developing and diversifying production; – food security; – integrated rural development, including improvement of basic services and development of ancillary economic activities; – promoting environmentally-friendly forms of agriculture and fisheries; – the evaluation and rational management of natural resources; – establishing closer relations, on a voluntary basis, between enterprises, groupings and professional organisations representing the agricultural, fisheries and agri-business sectors; – technical assistance and training; – harmonising phytosanitary and veterinary standards and checks; – cooperation between rural areas, exchange of experience and know-how on rural development; – support for privatisation; – the evaluation and rational management of fish stocks; – support for research programmes. 	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to:</p> <p>(a) modernise and restructure agriculture and fisheries through methods including the modernisation of infrastructure and equipment, the development of packaging and storage techniques and the improvement of private distribution and marketing chains;</p> <p>(b) diversify output and external markets;</p> <p>(c) achieve cooperation in health, plant health and growing techniques.</p>	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to:</p> <p>(a) modernise and restructure agriculture and fisheries through methods including the modernisation of infrastructure and equipment, the development of packaging and storage techniques and the improvement of private distribution and marketing chains;</p> <p>(b) diversify output and external markets;</p> <p>(c) achieve cooperation in health, plant health and growing techniques.</p>
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C.XIII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION(Agriculture and fisheries)/MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art.50)

Cooperation shall be aimed at :

- (a) modernisation and restructuring of agriculture and fisheries, including the modernisation of infrastructures and equipment, the development of packaging, storage and marketing techniques; the improvement of private distribution channels;
- (b) diversification of production and of external outlets, inter alia through the encouragement of joint ventures in the agri-business sector;
- (c) the promotion of cooperation in veterinary and phytosanitary matters and in growing techniques, with the objective of facilitating trade between Parties. In this regard, the Parties shall exchange information.

PALESTINE (Art.44)

The objective of cooperation under this heading will mainly be the modernization and restructuring, where necessary, of agriculture and fisheries.

This includes modernization of infrastructures and of equipment; the development of packaging, storage and marketing techniques; and the improvement of distribution channels.

It will be geared more especially to:

- the development of stable markets,
- support for policies to diversify production and exports and external outlets,
- reduction of food dependency,
- promotion of environment-friendly agriculture and fisheries, taking particular account of the need for conservation and rational management of fisheries,
- closer relations on a voluntary basis between business groups and organizations representing trades and professions,
- technical assistance and training,
- harmonization of phytosanitary and veterinary standards,
- integrated rural development including improvement of basic services and the development of associated economic activities,
- cooperation among rural regions and exchange of experience and know-how concerning rural development.

ISRAEL (Art.46)

The Parties shall **focus cooperation** in particular on:

- support for policies implemented by them to diversify production,
- promotion of environment-friendly agriculture,
- closer relations between businesses, groups and organisations representing trades and professions in Israel and in the Community on a voluntary basis,
- technical assistance and training,
- harmonisation of phytosanitary and veterinary standards,
- integrated rural development, including improvement in basic services and development of associated economic activities,
- cooperation among rural regions, exchange of experience and know-how concerning rural development.

LEBANON (Art.51)

The aims of cooperation shall be:

- (a) to support policies aiming to diversify production;
- (b) to reduce food dependency;
- (c) to promote a form of agriculture which pays due regard to the environment;
- (d) to establish closer relations between enterprises, groupings and professional organisations of the two Parties;
- (e) to provide assistance and technical training; support for agronomic research, advisory services, agricultural education and technical training of staff in the agricultural sector;
- (f) to harmonise phytosanitary and veterinary standards;
- (g) to support integrated rural development, including improvement of basic services and development of ancillary economic activities, particularly in the regions affected by the eradication of illicit crops;
- (h) cooperation between rural areas, exchange of experience and know-how on rural development;
- (i) development of sea fishing and aquaculture;
- (j) development of packaging, storage and marketing techniques; and the improvement of distribution channels;

→

- (k) to develop agricultural water resources;
- (l) to develop the forestry sector, especially in the fields of reforestation, forest fire prevention, forest pasture and combating desertification;
- (m) to develop agricultural mechanisation and promotion of agricultural service cooperatives;
- (n) to strengthen the agricultural credit system.

JORDAN (Art.71)

The Parties shall **focus cooperation** in particular on:

- support for policies implemented by them to diversify production,
- promotion of environment-friendly agriculture,
- closer relations between businesses, groups and organisations representing trades and professions in Jordan the Community on a voluntary basis,
- technical assistance and training,
- harmonisation of phytosanitary and veterinary standards,
- integrated rural development, including improvement in basic services and development of associated economic activities,
- cooperation among rural regions, exchange of experience and know-how concerning rural development.



C.XIV ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Transport)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.59)

The **aims of cooperation** shall be:

- to support the restructuring and modernisation of transport;
- to improve the movement of passengers and goods;
- the establishment and enforcement of operating standards comparable to those prevailing in the Community.

The priority areas of cooperation shall be:

- road transport, including the gradual improvement of transit;
- the management of railways, airports and ports and cooperation between the relevant national authorities;
- modernisation of road, rail, port and airport infrastructure on major trans-European routes of mutual interest and routes of regional interest, and navigation aids;
- upgrading of technical equipment to bring it up to Community standards for road/rail transport, inter-modal transport, containerisation and transshipment;
- technical assistance and training.

MOROCCO (Art. 55)

The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:

- (a) achieve the restructuring and modernisation of road, rail, port and airport infrastructure of common interest, in correlation with major trans-European communication routes;
- (b) define and apply operating standards comparable to those found in the Community;
- (c) bring equipment up to Community standards, particularly where multimodal transport, containerisation and transshipment are concerned;
- (d) gradually improve road, maritime and multimodal transit and the management of ports, airports, sea and air traffic and railways.

TUNISIA (Art.55)

The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:

- (a) achieve the restructuring and modernisation of road, rail, port and airport infrastructure of common interest, in correlation with major trans-European communication routes;
- (b) define and apply operating standards comparable to those found in the Community;
- (c) bring equipment up to Community standards, particularly where multimodal transport, containerisation and transshipment are concerned;
- (d) gradually improve road, maritime and multimodal transit and the management of ports, airports, sea and air traffic and railways.



C.XIV ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Transport)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art.51)

Cooperation shall be aimed at:

- the restructuring and modernisation of road, port and airport infrastructures linked to the main trans-European communication routes of common interest,
- the establishment and enforcement of operating standards comparable to those prevailing in the Community,
- the upgrading of technical equipment for road/rail transport, container, traffic and transshipment,
- the improvement of management of airports, railways and air traffic control, including cooperation between the relevant national bodies;
- the implementation of navigation aids.

ISRAEL (Art.53)

1. The Parties shall promote cooperation in the field of transport and related infrastructure, in order to improve the efficiency of movement of passengers and of goods, both at bilateral and regional level.

2. Cooperation shall focus, in particular, on:

- achieving high standards of safety and security in maritime and air transport; for this purpose the Parties shall establish consultations at expert level to exchange information,
- standardisation of technical equipment, in particular in combined, multimodal transport and transshipment,
- promotion of joint technological and research programmes.

JORDAN (Art.72)

Cooperation is aimed at:

- the restructuring and modernisation of road, port and airport infrastructures linked to the main trans-European communication routes of common interest,
- the establishment and enforcement of operating standards comparable to those prevailing in the Community,
- the upgrading of technical equipment to bring it up to Community standards for road/rail transport, container, traffic and transshipment,
- the gradual easing of transit requirements,
- the improvement of management of airports, railways and air traffic control, including cooperation between the relevant national bodies.

LEBANON (Art.52)

The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:

- (a) restructure and modernise road, rail, port and airport infrastructure linked to the main trans-European lines of communication of common interest;
- (b) establish and enforce operating and safety standards comparable to those prevailing in the Community;
- (c) upgrade technical equipment to Community standards for multimodal transport, container traffic and transshipment;
- (d) improve road, maritime and multimodal transit and the management of ports, airports, sea and air traffic control, railways and navigation aids;
- (e) reorganise and restructure of the mass transport sector including public transport.

PALESTINE (Art.46)

The **objectives of cooperation** will be:

- aid for restructuring and modernizing roads, ports and airports,
 - improved passenger and freight services both at bilateral and regional level, and
 - the establishment and enforcement of operating standards comparable to those prevailing in the Community.
- The priority areas of cooperation will be:
- road transport including a gradual easing of transit requirements,

-
- management of railways, ports and airports including navigation systems and cooperation between the relevant national bodies,
 - modernization of road, rail, port and airport infrastructure on major routes of common interest,
 - trans-European links and routes of regional interest, and
 - upgrading of technical equipment to bring it up to Community standards for road/rail transport, container traffic and transshipment.



C.XV ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Information society and telecom)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.60)

Cooperation in this field **shall focus** in particular on:

- a dialogue on issues related to the different aspects of the information society, including telecommunications policies;
- the exchange of information and provision of any technical assistance required on regulations and standardisation, conformity testing and certification of information and communication technologies;
- the dissemination of advanced information and technology and information services, including satellite
- the promotion and implementation of joint projects for research, technical development or industrial applications in information technologies, communications, telematics and information society;
- oil and gas exploration, production and processing
- electricity production
- distribution of petroleum products
- production of equipment and services used in the production of energy products
- developing and transforming the potential of mining;
- development of gas, oil and electricity distribution;
- support for the modernisation and development of energy networks and for their linking to European Community networks;
- the setting-up of databases on the mining and energy sectors;
- the support and promotion of private investment in energy and mining sector activities;
- the environment, the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency;
- the promotion of technology transfers in the energy and mining sectors.

MOROCCO (Art. 56)

Cooperation shall focus on:

- (a) telecommunication in general;
- (b) standardisation, conformity testing and certification for information technology and telecommunications;
- (c) dissemination of new information technologies, particularly in relation to networks and the interconnection of networks (ISDN - integrated services digital networks and EDI - electronic data interchange);
- (d) stimulating research on and development of new communication and information technology facilities to develop the market in equipment, services and applications related to information technology and to communications, services and installations.

TUNISIA (Art.56)

Cooperation shall focus on:

- (a) telecommunications in general;
- (b) standardisation, conformity testing and certification for information technology and telecommunications;
- (c) dissemination of new information technologies, particularly in relation to networks and the interconnection of networks (ISDN - integrated services digital networks and EDI - electronic data interchange);
- (d) stimulating research on and development of new communication and information technology facilities to develop the market in equipment, services and applications related to information technology and to communications, services and installations.



**C.XV ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION
(Information society and telecom)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL**

EGYPT (Art.52)

The Parties recognize that information and communication technologies constitute a key element of modern society, vital to economic and social development, and a cornerstone of the emerging information society. The cooperation activities between the Parties in this field shall aim at:

- a dialogue on issues related to the different aspects of the information society, including telecommunications policies,
- exchanges of information and technical assistance with regulatory matters, standardisation, conformity tests and certification in relation to information technology and telecommunications,
- diffusion of new information and communication technologies, and the refinement of new applications in these fields,
- the implementation of joint projects for research, technical development or industrial applications in information technologies, communications, telematics and information society,
- the participation of Egyptian organizations in pilot projects and European programmes within the established networks,
- interconnection between networks and the interoperability of telematic services in the Community and Egypt.

ISRAEL (Art.52)

The Parties shall promote cooperation in the development of information infrastructures and telecommunications to their mutual benefit. Cooperation shall focus primarily on pursuing actions related to research and technological development, harmonisation of standards and modernisation of technology.

JORDAN (Art.73)

Cooperation shall focus on:

- (a) telecommunications in general;
- (b) standardisation, conformity testing and certification for information technology and telecommunications;
- (c) dissemination of new information technologies, particularly in relation to networks and the interconnection of networks (ISDN (integrated services digital networks) and EDI (electronic data interchange));
- (d) stimulating research on and development of new communication and information technology facilities to develop the market in equipment, services and applications related to information technology and to communications, services and installations.

1. The Parties recognise that information and communication technologies constitute a key element of modern society, vital to economic and social development, and a cornerstone of the emerging information society.

2.Cooperation in this field shall aim at:

- (a) a dialogue on the various aspects of the information society, including telecommunications policies,
- (b) exchanges of information and technical assistance on regulatory matters, standardisation, conformity tests and certification as regards information technology and telecommunications technology,
- (c) dissemination of new information and telecommunications technology, and of updated facilities for advanced communications, information services and technology,
- (d) promotion and implementation of joint projects for research, technical development and industrial applications in information technologies, communications, telematics and the information society,
- (e) the participation of Lebanese organisations in pilot projects and European programmes within the established frameworks,
- (f) interconnection and interoperability between Community telematic networks and services and those of Lebanon,
- (g) a dialogue on regulatory cooperation on international services, including aspects relating to protection of data and privacy.

PALESTINE (Art.47)

→ - to promote and implement joint projects aimed at the introduction of new telecommunications services and applications related to the information society,
 -to allow for information exchange on standardization, conformance testing, and certification in information and communications technologies,
 -interconnection and interoperability of networks and telematics services

Cooperation shall aim at stimulating economic and social development as well as developing an information society.
 The priority areas of cooperation will be:

- to facilitate collaboration in the field of telecommunications policy, network development and infrastructures for an information society,
- to develop a dialogue on issues related to the information society and to promote the exchange of information and the organization of seminars and conferences in this area, →



The **aims of cooperation** in the energy and mining sectors shall be:

- (a) institutional, legislative and regulatory upgrading to ensure that activities are regulated and investment promoted;
- (b) technical and technological upgrading to prepare energy and mining companies for the requirements of the market economy and competition;
- (c) the development of partnerships between European and Algerian companies in the activities of exploration, production, processing, distribution and services in the energy and mining sectors.

The priority areas of cooperation in this respect shall be:

- adaptation of the institutional, legislative and regulatory framework of activities in the energy and mining sectors to market economy rules by means of technical, administrative and regulatory assistance;
- support for efforts to restructure public enterprises in the energy and mining sectors;
- building partnerships in the areas of:
 - oil and gas exploration, production and processing
 - electricity production
 - distribution of petroleum products
 - production of equipment and services used in the production of energy products
 - developing and transforming the potential of mining;
 - development of gas, oil and electricity distribution;
 - support for the modernisation and development of energy networks and for their linking to European Community networks;
 - the setting-up of databases on the mining and energy sectors;
 - the support and promotion of private investment in energy and mining sector activities;
 - the environment, the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency;
 - the promotion of technology transfers in the energy and mining sectors.

Cooperation shall focus on:

- (a) renewable energy;
- (b) promoting the saving of energy;
- (c) applied research relating to networks of databases linking the two Parties' economic and social operators;
- (d) backing efforts to modernise and develop energy networks and the interconnection of such networks with Community networks.

Cooperation shall focus on:

- (a) renewable energy;
- (b) promoting the saving of energy;
- (c) applied research relating to networks of databases linking the two Parties' economic and social operators;
- (d) backing efforts to modernise and develop energy networks and the interconnection of such networks with Community networks.



C.XVI ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Energy)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL
JORDAN (Art.74)

EGYPT (Art.53)

The **priority areas of cooperation** shall be:

- the promotion of renewable energies,
- the promotion of energy-saving and energy efficiency,
- applied research into databank networks in the economic and social sectors, linking Community and Egyptian operators in particular,
- support for the modernisation and development of energy networks and for their linking to European Community networks.

ISRAEL (Art.51)

1. The Parties consider that global warming and the depletion of fossil fuel sources are a serious threat to mankind. The Parties shall therefore cooperate with a view to **developing sources of renewable energy**, to ensure the use of fuels with the purpose of limiting pollution of the environment and promoting energy conservation.

2. The Parties shall endeavour to encourage operations designed to favour regional cooperation on matters such as transit of gas, oil and electricity.

JORDAN (Art.74)

The **priority areas of cooperation** will be:

- the promotion of renewable energies and indigenous energy sources,
- the promotion of energy-saving and energy efficiency, the customs clearance of goods;
- applied research into databank networks in the economic and social sectors, linking Community and Jordanian operators in particular,
- support for the modernisation and development of energy networks and for their link-up to Community networks.

Cooperation will also focus on facilitating transit of gas, oil and electricity.

LEBANON (Art.54)

Cooperation shall focus on:



- (a) promotion of renewable energy;
- (b) promotion of energy-saving and energy efficiency;
- (c) applied research relating to networks of databases linking the two Parties' economic and social operators;
- (d) supporting modernisation and development of energy networks and the interconnection of such networks with Community networks.

PALESTINE (Art.48)

The objective of cooperation on energy will be to help **the West Bank and Gaza Strip acquire the technologies and infrastructures essential to its development**, particularly with a view to facilitating links between its economy and that of the Community.

The **priority areas of cooperation** will be:

- the promotion of renewable energies,
- the promotion of energy-saving and energy efficiency,
- support to operations designed to facilitate the transit of gas, oil and electricity, and applied research into data bank networks in the economic and social sectors linking Community and Palestinian operators in particular, and
- support for the modernization and development of energy networks and for their link-up to Community networks.

 C.XVII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Tourism)/MAGHREB		
 ALGERIA (Art.62)	MOROCCO (Art. 58)	TUNISIA (Art.58)
<p>Cooperation in this field will principally be aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – stepping up the exchange of information on flows and policies on tourism, spas and craft trades; – stepping up hotel administration and management training schemes and training in other areas of the tourism and craft sectors; – promoting exchanges of experiences with a view to the smooth and sustainable development of tourism; – encouraging youth tourism; – helping Algeria to develop its potential in the area of tourism, spas and crafts and to improve the image of its tourism products; – supporting privatisation. 	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to develop tourism, particularly with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) catering management and quality of service in the various fields connected with catering; (b) development of marketing; (c) promotion of tourism for young people. 	<p>The aim of cooperation shall be to develop tourism, particularly with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) catering management and quality of service in the various fields connected with catering; (b) development of marketing; (c) promotion of tourism for young people.



EGYPT (Art.54)

Priorities for cooperation shall be:

- promoting investments in tourism,
- improving the knowledge of the tourist industry and ensuring greater consistency of policies affecting tourism,
- promoting a good seasonal spread of tourism,
- promoting cooperation between regions and cities of neighbouring countries,
- highlighting the importance of the cultural heritage for tourism,
- ensuring that the interaction between tourism and the environment is suitably maintained,
- making tourism more competitive through support for increased professionalism.

ISRAEL (Art.54)

The Parties shall **exchange information on planned tourism development** and tourism marketing projects, tourism shows, exhibitions, conventions and publications.

JORDAN (Art.75)

Priorities for cooperation in this sphere shall be:

- improving the knowledge of the tourist industry and ensuring greater consistency of policies affecting tourism,
- promoting a good seasonal spread of tourism,
- promoting cooperation between regions and cities of neighbouring countries,
- improving information for tourists and the protection of their interests,
- highlighting the importance of the cultural heritage for tourism,
- ensuring that the interaction between tourism and the environment is suitably maintained,
- making tourism more competitive through support for increased professionalism, in particular with regard to hotel management,
- exchanging information on planned tourism development and tourism marketing, projects, tourism shows, exhibitions, conventions and publications.

LEBANON (Art.55)

→ (f) make tourism more competitive through support for increased standards and professionalism,
 (g) enhance information flows,
 (h) intensify training activities in hotel management and administration, and training in other hotel trades,
 (i) organise exchanges of experience so as to ensure balanced, sustainable development of tourism, notably through exchanges of information, exhibitions, conventions and publications on tourism.

PALESTINE (Art.51)

Priorities for cooperation shall be:

- promoting investments in tourism,
- improving the knowledge of the tourist industry and ensuring greater consistency of policies affecting tourism,
- promoting a good seasonal spread of tourism,
- promoting cooperation between regions and cities of neighbouring countries,
- highlighting the importance of the cultural heritage for tourism,
- making tourism more competitive through support for increased professionalism ensuring the balanced and sustainable development of tourism.

Cooperation shall aim to:

- (a) promote investment in tourism,
- (b) improve the knowledge of the tourist industry and ensure greater consistency of policies affecting tourism,
- (c) promote a good seasonal spread of tourism,
- (d) highlight the importance of the cultural heritage for tourism,
- (e) ensure that the interaction between tourism and the environment is suitably maintained,

→



C.XVIII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Customs)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.63)

1. The **aim of cooperation** shall be to ensure compliance with the free trade arrangements. The priority areas shall be:

- (a) the simplification of customs controls and procedures;
- (b) the introduction of a single administrative document similar to the Community's and a possible link-up between the Community and Algerian transit systems. Technical assistance may be provided where necessary.

2. Without prejudice to other forms of cooperation envisaged in this Agreement, notably for the **fight against drugs and money laundering**, the administrative authorities of the Contracting Parties shall provide mutual assistance in accordance with the provisions of Protocol No 7.

MOROCCO (Art.59)

1. The **aim of cooperation** shall be to ensure fair trade and compliance with trade rules. It shall focus on:

- (a) simplifying customs checks and procedures;
- (b) the use of the single administrative document and creating a link between the Community and Moroccan transit systems.

2. Without prejudice to other forms of cooperation provided for in this Agreement, and particularly those provided for in Articles 61 and 62, the Contracting Parties' administrative authorities shall provide mutual assistance in accordance with the terms of Protocol 5.

TUNISIA (Art.59)

1. The **aim of cooperation** shall be to ensure fair trade and compliance with trade rules. It shall focus on:

- (a) simplifying customs checks and procedures;
- (b) the use of the single administrative document and creating a link between the Community and Tunisian transit systems.

2. Without prejudice to other forms of cooperation provided for in this Agreement, and particularly those provided for in Articles 61 and 62, the Contracting Parties' administrative authorities shall provide mutual assistance in accordance with the terms of Protocol 5.

EGYPT (Art.55)

1. The Parties shall **develop customs cooperation** to ensure that the provisions on trade are observed. Cooperation will focus in particular on:
 - (a) the simplification of controls and procedures concerning the customs clearance of goods;
 - (b) the use of the single administrative document and a system to link up the Community's and Egypt's transit arrangements.
2. Without prejudice to other forms of cooperation envisaged in this Agreement, notably for the **fight against drugs and money laundering**, the Parties' administrations will provide mutual assistance in accordance with the provisions of Protocol N° 5.

LEBANON (Art.56)

1. The Parties shall develop customs cooperation to ensure that the provisions on trade are observed. For this purpose they shall establish a dialogue on customs matters.
2. Cooperation will focus in particular on:
 - (a) the simplification of controls and procedures concerning the customs clearance of goods,
 - (b) the possibility of interconnection between the transit systems of the Community and of Lebanon,
 - (c) the exchange of information among experts and vocational training;
 - (d) technical assistance where appropriate.
3. Without prejudice to other forms of cooperation provided for in this Agreement, particularly in the fields of combating drug abuse and money laundering, the Contracting Parties' administrative authorities shall provide mutual assistance in accordance with the terms of Protocol 5.

ISRAEL (Art.49)

1. The Parties commit themselves to **developing customs cooperation** to ensure that the provisions on trade are observed. For this purpose they shall establish a dialogue on customs matters.
2. Cooperation shall focus on the simplification and computerisation of customs procedures, which shall, in particular, take the form of exchange of information among experts and vocational training.
3. Without prejudice to other forms of cooperation envisaged in this agreement, notably for the **fight against drugs and money laundering**, the Parties' administrations shall provide mutual assistance in accordance with the provisions of Protocol 5.

JORDAN (Art.76)

1. The Parties commit themselves to **developing customs cooperation** to ensure that the provisions on trade are observed. Cooperation will focus in particular on:
 - (a) the simplification of controls and procedures concerning the customs clearance of goods;
 - (b) the use of the single administrative document and a system to link up the Community's and Jordan's transit arrangements.
2. Without prejudice to other forms of cooperation envisaged in this Agreement, notably for the **fight against drugs and money laundering**, the Parties' administrations will provide mutual assistance in accordance with the provisions of Protocol 4.

PALESTINE (Art.52)

- - introduction of the single administrative document and a system to link up the Community's and the Palestinian Authority's transit arrangements, and
- technical assistance provided by experts from the Community.
- Without prejudice to other forms of cooperation provided for in this Agreement, the administrative authorities of the Parties will provide each other with mutual assistance on customs matters.

Customs cooperation is **intended to ensure that the provisions on trade are observed** and to guarantee fair trading.

It could give rise to the following types of cooperation:

- various forms of exchange of information and training schemes,
- simplification of controls and procedures concerning the customs clearance of goods,

→



C.XIX ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Statistics)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.64)

The main objective of cooperation in this sphere should be to **ensure**, in particular through the harmonisation of the methods used by the Parties, **the comparability and usefulness of statistics** on foreign trade, public finance and balance of payments, population, migration, transport and communications, and generally all the fields covered by this Agreement. Technical assistance may be provided where necessary.

MOROCCO (Art. 60)

The aim of cooperation shall be to **bring the methods** used by the Parties **closer together** and to **put to use data** on all areas covered by this Agreement for which statistics can be collected.

TUNISIA (Art.60)

The aim of cooperation shall be to **bring the methods** used by the Parties **closer together** and to **put to use data** on all areas covered by this Agreement for which statistics can be collected.

★ ★ **C.XIX ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Statistics)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL**

EGYPT (Art.56)

ISRAEL

JORDAN (Art.77)

The aim of cooperation shall be to harmonise methodology in order to **create a reliable basis for handling statistics** in all the fields covered by this Agreement and lend themselves to the establishment of statistics.

DOES NOT EXIST

The main objective of cooperation in this field will be to harmonise methodology in order to **create a reliable basis for handling statistics** on trade, population, migration and generally all the fields which are covered by this Agreement and lend themselves to the establishment of statistics.

LEBANON (Art.57)

PALESTINE (Art.53)

The aim of cooperation shall be to **harmonise methodology** used by the Parties and to **put to use data**, including data-banks, on all areas covered by this Agreement for which statistics can be collected.

The main objective of cooperation in this domain should aim to **ensure the comparability and usefulness of statistics** on foreign trade, finance and balance of payments, population, migration, transport and communications, and generally all the fields which are covered by this Agreement and lend themselves to the establishment of statistics.



1. The Parties agree that cooperation in this area should be aimed at **making their respective consumer protection systems compatible.**

2. **Cooperation shall focus** mainly on:

- (a) the exchange of information on legislative activities and exchanges of experts, in particular consumer interest representatives;
- (b) the organisation of seminars and training courses;
- (c) the establishment of permanent systems of mutual information on dangerous products, i.e. those which constitute a hazard to health or consumer safety;
- (d) improving information provided to consumers especially on prices, characteristics of products and services offered;
- (e) institutional reforms;
- (f) technical assistance;
- (g) the establishment of Algerian laboratories for comparative analysis and testing and assistance with the introduction of a decentralised consumer information system;
- (h) assistance with the organisation and introduction of a warning system to be integrated into the European system.

Cooperation in this field should be geared to **making consumer protection schemes in the Community and Lebanon compatible** and should, as far as possible, involve:

- (a) increasing the compatibility of consumer legislation in order to avoid barriers to trade,
- (b) establishment and development of systems of mutual information on dangerous food and industrial products and interconnecting them (rapid alert systems),
- (c) exchanges of information and experts,
- (d) organising training schemes and supplying technical assistance.

DOES NOT EXIST

Cooperation in this field should be geared to **making consumer protection schemes in the Community and Egypt compatible** and should, as far as possible, involve:

- increasing the compatibility of consumer legislation in order to avoid barriers to trade,
- establishment and development of systems of mutual information on dangerous food and industrial products and interconnecting them (rapid alert systems),
- exchanges of information and experts,
- organising training schemes and supplying technical assistance.



ARTICLE 87

Combating money laundering

1. The Parties agree on the need to work towards and **cooperate on preventing the use of their financial systems to launder the proceeds of criminal activities** in general and drug trafficking in particular.
2. Cooperation in this area shall include administrative and technical assistance with the purpose of adopting and implementing suitable standards against money laundering equivalent to those adopted by the Community and international authorities active in this field, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).
3. Cooperation shall have the objective of:
 - (a) training agents of the services responsible for preventing, detecting and combating money laundering, and officials of the judiciary;
 - (b) appropriate support for the creation of specialist institutions and the strengthening of existing institutions.

ARTICLE 89

Combating drugs and drug addiction

1. **Cooperation shall be aimed at:**
 - (a) improving the effectiveness of policies and measures to prevent and combat the growing, production, supply and consumption of, and trafficking in, narcotics and psychotropic substances;
 - (b) eliminating illicit consumption of such products.

→

→ 2. The Parties shall determine together, in accordance with their respective laws, the strategies and cooperation methods appropriate for attaining these objectives. Their operations, other than joint operations, shall be the subject of consultation and close coordination.
Such action may involve the appropriate public and private sector institutions and international organisations, in collaboration with the Government of Algeria and the relevant authorities in the Community and the Member States.

3. Cooperation shall take the following forms in particular:

- (a) establishment or extension of social and health institutions and information centres for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- (b) the implementation of prevention, information, training and epidemiological research projects;
- (c) the establishment of standards for preventing diversion of precursors and other essential ingredients for the illicit manufacture of narcotics and psychotropic substances, which are equivalent to those adopted by the Community and the appropriate international authorities;
- (d) support for the creation of special anti-drug trafficking services.

4. Both Parties shall encourage cooperation at regional and sub-regional level.



ARTICLE 61

Money laundering

1. The Parties agree on the need to work towards and cooperate on **preventing the use of their financial systems to launder** the proceeds of criminal activities in general and drug trafficking in particular.
2. Cooperation in this area shall include administrative and technical assistance with the purpose of establishing suitable standards against money laundering equivalent to those adopted by the Community and international fora in this field, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

ARTICLE 62

Combating drugs use and trafficking

1. The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:
 - (a) improve the effectiveness of policies and measures to prevent and combat the production and supply of and trafficking in narcotics and psychotropic substances;
 - (b) eliminate illicit consumption of such products.
2. The Parties shall together set out appropriate strategies and methods of cooperation, in accordance with their own legislation, to attain those objectives. For any action which is not conducted jointly, there shall be consultations and close coordination. Such action may involve the appropriate public and private sector institutions and international organisations, in collaboration with the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and the relevant authorities in the Community and the Member States.

3. Cooperation shall take the following forms in particular:

- (a) the establishment or expansion of clinics/hostels and information centres for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- (b) the implementation of prevention, information, training and epidemiological research projects;

ARTICLE 63

The two Parties shall together establish the procedures needed to achieve cooperation in the fields covered by this title.

ARTICLE 61

Money laundering

1. The Parties agree on the need to work towards and cooperate on **preventing the use of their financial systems to launder** the proceeds of criminal activities in general and drug trafficking in particular.
2. Cooperation in this area shall include administrative and technical assistance with the purpose of establishing suitable standards against money laundering equivalent to those adopted by the Community and international fora in this field, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

ARTICLE 62

Combating drugs use and trafficking

1. The **aim of cooperation** shall be to:
 - (a) improve the effectiveness of policies and measures to prevent and combat the production and supply of and trafficking in narcotics and psychotropic substances;
 - (b) eliminate illicit consumption of such products.
2. The Parties shall together set out appropriate strategies and methods of cooperation, in accordance with their own legislation, to attain those objectives. For any action which is not conducted jointly, there shall be consultations and close coordination. Such action may involve the appropriate public and private sector institutions and international organisations, in collaboration with the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and the relevant authorities in the Community and the Member States.

3. Cooperation shall take the following forms in particular:

- (a) the establishment or expansion of clinics/hostels and information centres for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- (b) the implementation of prevention, information, training and epidemiological research projects;
- (c) the establishment of standards for preventing diversion of precursors and other essential ingredients for the illicit manufacture of narcotics and psychotropic substances, which are equivalent to those adopted by the Community and the appropriate international authorities, particularly the Chemicals Action Task Force (CATF);
- (d) the planning and implementation of programmes providing alternatives to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants in areas where such cultivation occurs.



ARTICLE 57

Money laundering

1. The Parties shall **cooperate** with a view in particular to **preventing the use of their financial systems to launder** the proceeds arising from criminal activities in general and drug trafficking in particular.
2. Cooperation in this field shall include, in particular, technical and administrative assistance aimed at establishing standards relating to the fight against money laundering, equivalent to those adopted by the Community and other relevant international bodies, in particular the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

ARTICLE 79

Fight against drugs

1. The Parties shall **cooperate** with a view in particular to:
 - improving the effectiveness of policies and measures to counter the supply of, and illicit trafficking in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the reduction of the abuse of these products,
 - encouraging a joint approach to reducing the illicit consumption thereof.
2. The Parties shall determine together, in accordance with their respective legislation, the strategies and cooperation methods appropriate for attaining these objectives. Their operations, other than joint operations, shall form the subject of consultations and **close coordination**.
The relevant governmental and non-governmental sector bodies, in accordance with their own powers, working with the competent bodies of Egypt, the Community and its Member States, may take part in these operations
3. Cooperation shall take the form of exchanges of information and, where appropriate, joint activities on:
 - establishment or extension of social and health institutions and information centres for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts,
 - implementation of projects in the areas of prevention, training and epidemiological research,
 - establishment of effective standards relating to the prevention of the diversion of precursors and other essential used for the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in line with international standards.

ARTICLE 56

Drugs and money laundering

1. The Parties shall **cooperate** with a view in particular to:
 - improving the effectiveness of policies and measures to counter the supply of, and illicit trafficking in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the reduction of the abuse of these products,
 - encouraging a joint approach to reducing demand,
 - preventing the use of the Parties' financial systems to launder capital arising from criminal activities in general and drug trafficking in particular.
2. Cooperation shall take the form of **exchange of information and**, where appropriate, **joint activities** on:
 - drafting and implementation of national legislation,
 - monitoring trade in precursors,
 - establishment of social and health institutions and information systems and the implementation of projects along these lines, including training and research projects,
 - implementation of the highest possible international standards relating to the fight against money laundering and the misuse of chemical precursors, in particular those adopted by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Chemical Action Task Force (CAATF).
3. The Parties shall determine together, in accordance with their respective legislation, the strategies and cooperation methods appropriate for attaining these objectives. Their operations, other than joint operations, shall form the subject of consultations and close coordination.
The relevant public and private sector bodies, in accordance With their own powers, working with the competent bodies of Israel, the Community and its Member States, may take part in these operations.



JORDAN (Art.78)

ARTICLE 78

Money laundering

1. The Parties shall **cooperate** with a view in particular to preventing the use of their financial systems to launder the proceeds arising from criminal activities in general and drug trafficking in particular.
2. Cooperation in this field shall include, in particular, technical and administrative assistance aimed at establishing standards relating to the fight against money laundering, equivalent to those adopted by the Community and other relevant international bodies, in particular the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).
3. Cooperation shall take the form of exchanges of information and, where appropriate, joint activities on:
 - establishment or extension of social and health institutions and information centres for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts,
 - implementation of projects in the areas of prevention, training and epidemiological research,
 - establishment of standards relating to the prevention of the diversion of precursors and other essential used for the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, equivalent to those adopted by the Community and the international authorities concerned, notably by the Chemical Action Task Force (CATF).

(DRUGS) DOES NOT EXIST

ARTICLE 60

Money laundering

1. The Parties agree on the necessity of making every effort to cooperate to **prevent the use of their financial systems for laundering** of proceeds from criminal activities in general and drug offences in particular.
 - (b) eliminating illicit consumption of such products.
2. The Parties shall determine together, in accordance with their respective laws, the strategies and cooperation methods appropriate for attaining these objectives. Their operations, other than joint operations, shall be the subject of consultation and close coordination.

Such action may involve the appropriate public and private sector institutions and international organisations, in collaboration with the Government of Algeria and the relevant authorities in the Community and the Member States.
3. Cooperation shall take the following forms in particular:
 - (a) establishment or extension of social and health institutions and information centres for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
 - (b) the implementation of prevention, information, training and epidemiological research projects;
 - (c) the establishment of standards for preventing diversion of precursors and other essential ingredients for the illicit manufacture of narcotics and psychotropic substances, which are equivalent to those adopted by the Community and the appropriate international authorities;
 - (d) support for the creation of special anti-drug trafficking services.
4. Both Parties shall encourage cooperation at regional and sub-regional level.

**DOES NOT
EXIST**



C.XXII ECONOMIC AND OTHER FIELDS OF COOPERATION (Organised crime)

ALGERIA (Art.86)

1. The Parties agree to **cooperate in order to prevent and fight organised crime**, in particular in the following fields: human trafficking; exploitation for sexual purposes; the illicit traffic of prohibited, counterfeited or pirated products, and illegal transactions concerning, in particular, industrial refuse or radioactive material; corruption; the trafficking of stolen cars; the trafficking of firearms and explosives; computer crime; and trafficking in cultural goods.
The Parties shall cooperate closely in order to establish appropriate mechanisms and standards.

2. Technical and administrative cooperation in this field may include training and improving the effectiveness of the authorities and bodies responsible for fighting and preventing crime and the design of crime prevention measures.

LEBANON (Art.61)

1. The Parties agree to cooperate in order to prevent and fight organised crime, in particular in the following fields: human trafficking; exploitation for sexual purposes; corruption; the counterfeiting of financial instruments; the illicit traffic of prohibited, counterfeited or pirated products and of illegal transactions concerning in particular industrial refuse or radioactive material; the trafficking of firearms and explosives; computer criminality; stolen cars.

2. Parties shall cooperate closely in order to establish appropriate mechanisms and standards.

3. Technical and administrative cooperation in this field will include training and the strengthening of the effectiveness of the authorities and structures responsible for fighting and for preventing criminality and the formulation of measures for crime prevention.

EGYPT/MOROCCO/ TUNISIA/ ISRAEL/ JORDAN/ PALESTINE

DOES NOT EXIST

ARTICLE 83**Movement of persons**

Desirous of facilitating the movement of persons between them, the Parties shall ensure, in accordance with the relevant Community and national legislation in force, that the formalities for the issue of visas are carefully applied and executed and shall agree to examine, within the limits of their powers, ways of simplifying and speeding up the issue of visas to persons contributing to the implementation of this Agreement. The Association Committee shall periodically examine the implementation of this Article.

ARTICLE 84**Cooperation in the prevention and control of illegal immigration; readmission**

1. The Parties reaffirm the importance which they attach to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation in relation to the **exchange of information on illegal immigration flows** and agree to cooperate in order to prevent and control illegal immigration.

To this end:

- Algeria, on the one hand, and each Member State of the Community, on the other hand, agree to readmit any of their nationals illegally present on the territory of the other Party after the necessary identification formalities have been completed;
 - Algeria and the Member States of the Community shall provide their nationals with the appropriate identity documents for this purpose.
2. Desirous of facilitating the movement and residence of their nationals whose status is regular, the Parties agree to negotiate, at the request of either Party, the conclusion of agreements on combating illegal immigration and on readmission. If either Party considers it necessary, such agreements shall cover the readmission of nationals of other countries arriving in their territory direct from the territory of the other. The practical arrangements for the implementation of the abovementioned agreements shall be laid down, where appropriate, by the Parties in the agreements themselves or in their implementing protocols.
3. The Association Council shall examine the possibility of other forms of joint action for the prevention and control of illegal immigration, including ways of detecting forged documents.

DOES NOT EXIST



EGYPT (Arts.68,69,70)

ISRAEL (Art.57)

PALESTINE

The Parties agree to cooperate in order to **prevent and control illegal immigration**. To this end:

- each of the Member States agrees to readmit any of its nationals illegally present on the territory of Egypt, upon request by the latter and without further formalities once such persons have been positively identified as such;
- Egypt agrees to readmit any of its nationals illegally present on the territory of a Member State, upon request by the latter and without further formalities once such persons have been positively identified as such;

The Member States and Egypt will also provide their nationals with appropriate identity documents for such purposes.

ARTICLE 69

After the entry into force of this Agreement, the parties, at the request of any of them, shall negotiate and conclude **bilateral agreements** with each other, regulating specific obligations **for the readmission** of their nationals. These Agreements shall also cover, if deemed necessary by any of the parties, arrangements for the readmission of third country nationals. Such agreements will lay down the details about the categories of persons covered by these arrangements as well as the modalities of their readmission.

Adequate financial and technical assistance to implement these Agreements will be provided to Egypt.

ARTICLE 70

The Association Council shall examine what joint efforts can be made to **prevent and control illegal immigration** as well as deal with other consular issues.

The Parties shall **cooperate** with a view in particular to:

- defining areas of mutual interest concerning policies on immigration,
- increasing the effectiveness of measures aimed at preventing or curbing illegal migratory flows.

DOES NOT EXIST

LEBANON (Arts.68,69,70)

ARTICLE 68

1. The Parties agree to cooperate in order to **prevent and control illegal immigration**. To this end:

- (a) each of the Member States agrees to readmit any of its nationals present on the territory of Lebanon, upon request by the latter and without further formalities once such persons have been positively identified as such,
- (b) Lebanon agrees to readmit any of its nationals illegally present on the territory of a Member State, upon request by the latter and without further formalities once such persons have been positively identified as such.

The Member States and Lebanon will also provide their nationals with appropriate identity documents for such purposes.

2. In respect of the Member States of the European Union, the obligation in this Article applies only in respect of those persons who are to be considered their nationals for Community purposes in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

3. In respect of Lebanon, the obligation in this Article applies only in respect to those persons who are considered Lebanese in accordance to the Lebanese legal system and all the relevant laws concerning citizenship.

ARTICLE 69

1. After the entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties, at the request of any of them, shall negotiate and conclude bilateral agreements with each other, regulating specific obligations for the **readmission** of their nationals. These agreements shall also cover, if deemed necessary by any of the Parties, arrangements for the readmission of third country nationals. Such agreements will lay down details about categories of persons covered by these arrangements as well as the modalities of their readmission.

2. Adequate financial and technical assistance to implement these agreements may be provided to Lebanon.

ARTICLE 70

The Association Council shall examine what other joint efforts can be made to **prevent and control illegal immigration**.

ARTICLE 82

Institution-building and the rule of law

In their cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs, the Parties shall attach particular **importance to institution-building** in the areas of law enforcement and the machinery of justice. This includes the consolidation of the rule of law.

In this context the Parties shall also ensure that the rights of nationals of both Parties are respected without discrimination in the territory of the other Party.

The provisions of this Article do not relate to differences of treatment based on nationality.

ARTICLE 85

Legal and judicial cooperation

1. The Parties agree that **cooperation in the legal and judicial fields** is essential and a necessary adjunct to the other forms of cooperation provided for in this Agreement.

2. Such cooperation may include, where appropriate, the negotiation of agreements in these fields.

3. Civil judicial cooperation will in particular cover:

- strengthening mutual assistance with regard to cooperation in the handling of disputes or cases of a civil, commercial or family nature;
- the exchange of experience in relation to managing and improving the administration of civil justice.

4. Criminal judicial cooperation will cover:

- strengthening existing mutual assistance or extradition arrangements;
- the development of exchanges, in particular in relation to the practice of criminal judicial cooperation, the protection of individual rights and freedoms, action against organised crime and improving the efficiency of criminal justice.

5. Cooperation in this area shall in particular include the introduction of specialist training courses.

ARTICLE 88

Combating racism and xenophobia

The Parties agree to take appropriate steps to **prevent and combat discrimination** in all its forms and manifestations, whether it be on grounds of race, ethnic origin or religion, particularly in the fields of education, employment, training and housing. →

→ Public information and awareness campaigns will be organised to this end.

The Parties shall in particular ensure in this context that all persons who consider themselves victims of such discrimination have access to judicial and administrative procedures.

The provisions of this Article do not relate to differences of treatment based on nationality.

ARTICLE 90

Fight against terrorism

In accordance with the international conventions to which they are party and with their respective laws and regulations, both Parties agree to cooperate with a view to **preventing and penalising acts of terrorism**:

- through the implementation in its entirety of United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 and other related resolutions;
- through the exchange of information on terrorist groups and their support networks in accordance with international and national law;
- by pooling experience of means and practices for combating terrorism, including experience in the technical and training fields.

ARTICLE 91

Fight against corruption

1. The Parties agree to **cooperate**, on the basis of the relevant international legal instruments, on action to combat corruption in international business transactions:

- by taking effective practical measures against all forms of corruption, bribery and illicit activities of every sort in international business transactions practised by individuals or corporate bodies;
- by providing mutual assistance in criminal investigations into acts of corruption.

2. Cooperation shall also cover technical assistance for the training of officials and magistrates responsible for tackling corruption and support for initiatives designed to organise action against this form of crime.

DOES NOT EXIST

ARTICLE 59

Fight against terrorism

In accordance with international conventions and with their respective national legislations, the Parties shall **cooperate in this field** and focus in particular on:

- exchange of information on means and methods used to counter terrorism;
- exchange of experiences in respect of terrorism prevention;
- joint research and studies in the area of terrorism prevention.

ARTICLE 59

Cooperation in reinforcement of institutions and rule of law

The Parties reiterate the **importance of the rule of law** and the proper functioning of institutions at all levels in the areas of administration in general, and law enforcement and the machinery of justice in particular. An independent and effective judiciary and well-trained legal profession are of particular importance in this context.

DOES NOT EXIST



D. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION

The agreements cover 3 main fields in this area:

- **Workers:**
Equal treatment between Tunisian and EU workers with regard to remuneration, dismissal working conditions and also as regard social security
- **Social dialogue and cooperation:**
Regular dialogue in social domain concerning living and working conditions of migrants, migrations, illegal migrations, equal treatment etc. The agreements provide for the dialogue pertaining to social problems of post industrial societies such as unemployment, rehabilitation of disabled people and vocational training.
- **Cultural cooperation:**
Cultural dialogue and cooperation focused particularly on conservation of heritage and audio-visual matters.



D.I.1 COOPERATION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD (Non-discrimination between workers)

ALGERIA (Art.52)

1. Each member State shall accord to workers of Algerian nationality employed in its territory **treatment which is free from any discrimination** based on nationality, as regards working conditions, remuneration and dismissal, relative to its own nationals.
2. All Algerian workers allowed to undertake paid employment in the territory of a Member State on a temporary basis shall be covered by the provisions of paragraph 1 with regard to working conditions and remuneration.
3. Algeria shall accord the same treatment to workers who are nationals of a Member State and employed in its territory.

TUNISIA (Art.64)

1. The **treatment** accorded by each Member State to workers of Tunisian nationality employed in its territory shall be **free from any discrimination** based on nationality, as regards working conditions, remuneration and dismissal, relative to its own nationals.
2. All Tunisian workers allowed to undertake paid employment in the territory of a Member State on a temporary basis shall be covered by the provisions of paragraph 1 with regard to working conditions and remuneration.
3. Tunisia shall accord the same treatment to workers who are nationals of a Member State and employed in its territory.

MOROCCO (Art. 64)

1. The **treatment** accorded by each Member State to workers of Moroccan nationality employed in its territory shall be **free from any discrimination** based on nationality, as regards working conditions, remuneration and dismissal, relative to its own nationals.
2. All Moroccan workers allowed to undertake paid employment in the territory of a Member State on a temporary basis shall be covered by the provisions of paragraph 1 with regard to working conditions and remuneration.
3. Morocco shall accord the same treatment to workers who are nationals of a Member State and employed in its territory.

EGYPT/ISRAEL/JORDAN/LEBANON/PALESTINE

DOES NOT EXIST



ARTICLE 68

1. Subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs, workers of Algerian nationality and any members of their families living with them shall enjoy, in the field of social security, treatment free from any discrimination based on nationality relative to nationals of the Member States in which they are employed.

The term "**social security**" shall cover the branches of social security dealing with sickness and maternity benefits, invalidity, old-age and survivors' benefits, industrial accident and occupational disease benefits and death, unemployment and family benefits.

These provisions shall not, however, cause the other coordination rules provided for in Community legislation based on Article 42 of the Treaty establishing the European Community to apply, except under the conditions set out in Article 70 of this Agreement.

2. All periods of insurance, employment or residence completed by such workers in the various Member States shall be added together for the purpose of pensions and annuities in respect of old age, invalidity and survivors' benefits, family, sickness and maternity benefits, and medical care for the workers and for members of their families resident in the Community.

3. The workers in question shall receive **family allowances** for members of their families who are resident in the Community.

4. The workers in question shall be able to transfer freely to Algeria, at the rates applied by virtue of the legislation of the debtor Member State or States, any pensions or annuities in respect of old age, survivor status, industrial accident or occupational disease, or of invalidity resulting from industrial accident or occupational disease, except in the case of special non-contributory benefits.

5. Algeria shall accord to workers who are nationals of a Member State and employed in its territory, and to the members of their families, treatment similar to that specified in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4.

→

ARTICLE 69

→ The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to nationals of the Parties residing or working legally in the territory of their host countries.

ARTICLE 70

1. Before the end of the first year following the entry into force of this Agreement, the **Association Council shall adopt provisions** to implement the principles set out in Article 68.

2. The Association Council shall adopt detailed rules for administrative cooperation providing the necessary management and monitoring guarantees for the application of the provisions referred to in paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 71

The provisions adopted by the Association Council in accordance with Article 70 shall not affect any rights or obligations arising from bilateral agreements linking Algeria and the Member States where those agreements provide for more favourable treatment of nationals of Algeria or of the Member States.

**ARTICLE 65**

1. Subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs, workers of Moroccan nationality and any members of their families living with them shall enjoy, in the field of **social security**, treatment free from any discrimination based on nationality relative to nationals of the Member States in which they are employed.

The concept of social security shall cover the branches of social security dealing with sickness and maternity benefits, invalidity, old-age and survivors' benefits, industrial accident and occupational disease benefits and death, unemployment and family benefits.

These provisions shall not, however, cause the other coordination rules provided for in Community legislation based on Article 51 of the EC Treaty to apply, except under the conditions set out in Article 67 of this Agreement.

2. All periods of insurance, employment or residence completed by such workers in the various Member States shall be added together for the purpose of **pensions and annuities** in respect of old-age, invalidity and survivors' benefits and family, sickness and maternity benefits and also for that of medical care for the workers and for members of their families resident in the Community.

3. The workers in question shall receive family allowances for members of their families who are resident in the Community.

4. The workers in question shall be able to transfer freely to Morocco, at the rates applied by virtue of the legislation of the debtor Member State or States, any pensions or annuities in respect of old age, survivor status, industrial accident or occupational disease, or of invalidity resulting from industrial accident or occupational disease, except in the case of special non-contributory benefits.

5. Morocco shall accord to workers who are nationals of a Member State and employed in its territory, and to the members of their families, treatment similar to that specified in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4.

ARTICLE 66

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to nationals of the Parties residing or working illegally in the territory of their host countries.

ARTICLE 67

1. Before the end of the first year following the entry into force of this Agreement, the **Association Council shall adopt provisions** to implement the principles set out in Article 65.

2. The Association Council shall adopt detailed rules for administrative cooperation providing the necessary management and monitoring guarantees for the application of the provisions referred to in paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 68

The provisions adopted by the Association Council in accordance with Article 67 shall not affect any rights or obligations arising from bilateral agreements linking Morocco and the Member States where those agreements provide for more favourable treatment of nationals of Morocco or of the Member States.

ARTICLE 65

1. Subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs, workers of Tunisian nationality and any members of their families living with them shall enjoy, in the field of **social security**, treatment free from any discrimination based on nationality relative to nationals of the Member States in which they are employed.

The concept of social security shall cover the branches of social security dealing with sickness and maternity benefits, invalidity, old-age and survivors' benefits, industrial accident and occupational disease benefits and death, unemployment and family benefits.

These provisions shall not, however, cause the other coordination rules provided for in Community legislation based on Article 51 of the EC Treaty to apply, except under the conditions set out in Article 67 of this Agreement.

2. All periods of insurance, employment or residence completed by such workers in the various Member States shall be added together for the purpose of **pensions and annuities** in respect of old-age, invalidity and survivors' benefits and family, sickness and maternity benefits and also for that of medical care for the workers and for members of their families resident in the Community.

3. The workers in question shall receive family allowances for members of their families who are resident in the Community.

4. The workers in question shall be able to transfer freely to Tunisia, at the rates applied by virtue of the legislation of the debtor Member State or States, any pensions or annuities in respect of old age, survivor status, industrial accident or occupational disease, or of invalidity resulting from industrial accident or occupational disease, except in the case of special non-contributory benefits.

5. Tunisia shall accord to workers who are nationals of a Member State and employed in its territory, and to the members of their families, treatment similar to that specified in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4.

ARTICLE 66

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to nationals of the Parties residing or working illegally in the territory of their host countries.

ARTICLE 67

1. Before the end of the first year following the entry into force of this Agreement, the **Association Council shall adopt provisions** to implement the principles set out in Article 65.

2. The Association Council shall adopt detailed rules for administrative cooperation providing the necessary management and monitoring guarantees for the application of the provisions referred to in paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 68

The provisions adopted by the Association Council in accordance with Article 67 shall not affect any rights or obligations arising from bilateral agreements linking Tunisia and the Member States where those agreements provide for more favourable treatment of nationals of Tunisia or of the Member States.



ARTICLE 64

1. In order to **coordinate the social security regimes** of Israeli workers legally employed on the territory of a Member State and of their family members legally resident there, the following provisions should apply, subject to the conditions and modalities applicable in each Member State:
- all periods of insurance, employment or residence fulfilled by such workers in the different Member States shall be totaled for the purposes of the establishment of the right to old age, invalidity and survivors' pensions and allowances and for the purposes of medical care for themselves and their families,
 - all pensions and allowances for old age, survivors, accident at work, occupational illness or invalidity, with the exception of non-contributory payments, shall benefit from free transfer to Israel at the rate applicable resulting from the legislation of the liable Member State(s),
 - the workers concerned shall receive family allowances for the members of their family referred to above.

2. Israel shall grant to workers who are nationals of a Member State legally employed on its territory and to their family members legally resident there a treatment similar to that referred to in paragraph 1, second and third indents, subject to the conditions and modalities applicable in Israel.

→

ARTICLE 65

- 1. The Association Council shall decide on the provisions for the implementation of the objectives contained in Article 64.

2. The **Association Council shall decide on the modalities of administrative cooperation** to guarantee the management and control necessary for the implementation of the provisions contained in paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 66

The arrangements decided by the Association Council, in accordance with Article 65, shall in no way affect the rights and obligations resulting from bilateral agreements between Israel and the Member States where these agreements provide for a more **favourable treatment** of Israeli nationals or for nationals of the Member States.

DOES NOT EXIST



ALGERIA (Arts.72,73)

ARTICLE 72

1. The Parties shall conduct **regular dialogue on any social matter** which is of interest to them.
2. Such dialogue shall be used to find ways to achieve progress in the field of movement of workers and equal treatment and social integration for Algerian and Community nationals residing legally in the territories of their host States.
3. The dialogue shall cover, inter alia, all issues related to:
 - (a) the living and working conditions of workers and their dependants;
 - (b) migration;
 - (c) illegal immigration and the conditions governing the return of individuals who are in breach of the legislation dealing with the right to stay and the right of establishment in the host State;
 - (d) schemes and programmes to encourage equal treatment between Algerian and Community nationals, mutual knowledge of cultures and civilisations, the furthering of tolerance and the removal of discrimination.

ARTICLE 73

Dialogue on social matters shall be conducted at the same levels and in accordance with the same procedures as provided for in Title I of this Agreement, which can itself provide a framework for that dialogue.

**D.I.3 COOPERATION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD
(Dialogue and cooperation on social matters)/MAGHREB**

MOROCCO (Arts.69,70)

ARTICLE 69

1. The Parties shall conduct **regular dialogue on any social matter** which is of interest to them.
2. Such dialogue shall be used to find ways to achieve progress in the field of movement of workers and equal treatment and social integration for Moroccan and Community nationals residing legally in the territories of their host countries.
3. Dialogue shall cover in particular all issues connected with:
 - (a) the living and working conditions of the migrant communities;
 - (b) migration;
 - (c) illegal immigration and the conditions governing the return of individuals who are in breach of the legislation dealing with the right to stay and the right of establishment in their host countries;
 - (d) schemes and programmes to encourage equal treatment between Moroccan and

ARTICLE 70

Dialogue on social matters shall be conducted at the same levels and in accordance with the same procedures as provided for in Title I of this Agreement, which can itself provide a framework for that dialogue.

TUNISIA (Arts.69,70)

ARTICLE 69

1. The Parties shall conduct **regular dialogue on any social matter** which is of interest to them.
2. Such dialogue shall be used to find ways to achieve progress in the field of movement of workers and equal treatment and social integration for Tunisian and Community nationals residing legally in the territories of their host countries.
3. Dialogue shall cover in particular all issues connected with:
 - (a) the living and working conditions of the migrant communities;
 - (b) migration;
 - (c) illegal immigration and the conditions governing the return of individuals who are in breach of the legislation dealing with the right to stay and the right of establishment in their host countries;
 - (d) schemes and programmes to encourage equal treatment between Tunisian and Community nationals, mutual knowledge of cultures and civilisations, the furthering of tolerance and removal of discrimination

ARTICLE 70

Dialogue on social matters shall be conducted at the same levels and in accordance with the same procedures as provided for in Title I of this Agreement, which can itself provide a framework for that dialogue.



**D.I.3 COOPERATION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD
(Dialogue and cooperation on social matters)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL
ISRAEL (Art.63)**

<p>ARTICLE 62</p> <p>The Parties reaffirm the importance they attach to the fair treatment of their workers legally residing and employed in the territory of the other Party. The Member States and Egypt, at the request of any of them, agree to initiate talks on reciprocal bilateral Agreements related to the working conditions and social security rights of Egyptian and Member States workers legally resident and employed in their respective territory.</p> <p>ARTICLE 63</p> <p>1. The Parties shall conduct regular dialogue on social matters of which are of interest to them. →</p>	<p>→ 2. This dialogue shall be used to find ways to achieve progress in the field of movement of workers and the equal treatment and social integration of Egyptian and Community nationals legally residing in their host countries.</p> <p>3. The dialogue shall cover all issues related to:</p> <p>(a) migrant communities' living and working conditions;</p> <p>(b) migration;</p> <p>(c) illegal migration;</p> <p>(d) actions to encourage equal treatment between Egyptian and Community nationals, mutual knowledge of cultures and civilizations, the furthering of tolerance and the removal of discrimination.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 63</p> <p>1. The Parties shall conduct a dialogue covering all aspects of mutual interest. The dialogue shall cover in particular questions relating to social problems of post-industrial societies, such as unemployment, rehabilitation of disabled people, equal treatment for men and women, labour relations, vocational training, work safety and hygiene, etc.</p> <p>2. Cooperation will take place through experts' meetings, seminars and workshops.</p>
PALESTINE		
DOES NOT EXIST		
JORDAN (Arts.80,81)		
<p>ARTICLE 80</p> <p>1. A regular dialogue shall be established between the Parties on all social issues of mutual interest.</p> <p>2. This dialogue shall be used to seek ways and means to further progress as regards the movement of workers and the equal treatment and social integration of Jordanian and Community nationals legally residing in their host countries.</p> <p>3. The dialogue shall focus on problems related to:</p> <p>(a) migrant communities' living and working conditions;</p> <p>(b) migration; →</p>	<p>→ (c) illegal immigration and the conditions attaching to the repatriation of illegal immigrants under the legislation on residence and establishment in the host country;</p> <p>(d) projects and programmes on equality of treatment for Jordanian and Community nationals, reciprocal awareness of cultures and civilizations, the development of tolerance and the elimination of discrimination.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 81</p> <p>Social dialogue shall be conducted at the same level and following the same procedures as those provided for in Title I of this Agreement, which can be used as a framework for this dialogue.</p>	<p>The two Parties shall decide together on the methods needed to achieve cooperation in the fields covered by this Title.</p> <p>ARTICLE 64</p> <p>1. The Parties shall conduct regular dialogue on any social matter which is of interest to them.</p> <p>2. This dialogue shall be used to find ways to achieve progress in the field of movement of workers and equal treatment and social integration of Lebanese and Community nationals legally residing in the territories of their host countries.</p> <p>3. The dialogue shall notably cover all issues related to:</p> <p>(a) the living and working conditions of the migrant communities;</p> <p>(b) migration;</p> <p>(c) illegal immigration;</p> <p>(d) schemes and programmes to encourage equal treatment between Lebanese and Community nationals, mutual knowledge of cultures and civilisations, the furthering of tolerance and the removal of discrimination.</p>



ALGERIA (Art.74)

1. The Parties recognise **the importance of social development**, which must go hand in hand with economic development. They will give priority to respect for fundamental social rights.
2. With a view to consolidating cooperation between the Parties in the social field, projects and programmes shall be carried out in any area of interest to them.
In this context, the following shall be priority measures:
 - (a) contributing to the improvement of living conditions, job creation and the development of training in areas from which emigrants come;
 - (b) resettling those repatriated because of their illegal status under the legislation of the state in question;
 - (c) productive investment or the creation of businesses in Algeria by Algerian workers legally settled in the Community;
 - (d) promoting the role of women in the economic and social development process through education and the media, in keeping with Algerian policy;
 - (e) bolstering Algerian family planning and mother and child protection programmes;
 - (f) improving the social welfare and health systems;
 - (g) implementing and financing exchange and leisure programmes for mixed groups of Algerian and European young people residing in the Member States, with a view to promoting mutual knowledge of their respective cultures and fostering tolerance;
 - (h) improving living conditions in poor areas;
 - (i) promoting socio-professional dialogue;
 - (j) promoting respect for human rights in the socio-professional context;
 - (k) contributing to the development of the housing sector, especially with regard to low-cost housing;
 - (l) alleviating the adverse impact of the adjustment of economic and social structures;
 - (m) improving the vocational training system.

MOROCCO (Art.71)

1. With a view to consolidating cooperation between the Parties in the social field, projects and programmes shall be carried out in any area of interest to them.
Priority will be afforded to the following projects:
 - (a) reducing migratory pressure, in particular by improving living conditions, creating jobs and developing training in areas from which emigrants come;
 - (b) resettling those repatriated because of their illegal status under the legislation of the state in question;
 - (c) promoting the role of women in the economic and social development process through education and the media in step with Moroccan policy on the matter;
 - (d) bolstering and developing Morocco's family planning and mother and child protection programmes;
 - (d) bolstering and developing Morocco's family planning and mother and child protection programmes;
 - (e) improving the social protection system;
 - (f) enhancing the health cover system;
 - (g) implementing and financing exchange and leisure programmes for mixed groups of Moroccan and European young people residing in the Member States, with a view to promoting mutual knowledge of their respective cultures and fostering tolerance.

TUNISIA (Art.71)

1. With a view to consolidating cooperation between the Parties in the social field, projects and programmes shall be carried out in any area of interest to them.
Priority will be afforded to the following projects:
 - (a) reducing migratory pressure, in particular by improving living conditions, creating jobs and developing training in areas from which emigrants come;
 - (b) resettling those repatriated because of their illegal status under the legislation of the state in question;
 - (c) promoting the role of women in the economic and social development process through education and the media in step with Tunisian policy on the matter;
 - (d) bolstering and developing Tunisia's family planning and mother and child protection programmes;
 - (e) improving the social protection system;
 - (f) enhancing the health cover system;
 - (g) implementing and financing exchange and leisure programmes for mixed groups of Tunisian and European young people residing in the Member States, with a view to promoting mutual knowledge of their respective cultures and fostering tolerance.

EGYPT (Art.65)

With a view to consolidation cooperation between the Parties in the social field, projects and programmes shall be carried out in any area of interest to them.

Priority will be given to:

- a) reducing migratory pressures, notably by improving living conditions, creating jobs, and income generating activities and developing training in areas from which emigrants come;
- b) promoting the role of women in economic and social development;
- c) bolstering and developing Egyptian family planning and mother and child protection programmes;
- d) improving the social protection system. →

→ e) improving the health care system;
 f) improving the living conditions in poor areas;
 g) implementing and financing exchange and leisure programmes for mixed groups of Egyptian and European young people residing in the Member States, with a view to promoting the mutual knowledge of their respective cultures and fostering tolerance.

ISRAEL/PALESTINE

DOES NOT EXIST

LEBANON (Art.65)

1. With a view to consolidating cooperation between the Parties in the social field, projects and programmes shall be carried out in any area of interest to them, including:

- (a) improving living conditions, particularly in disadvantaged areas and areas whose population has been displaced;
- (b) promoting the role of women in the economic and social development process, particularly through education and the media;
- (c) bolstering and developing Lebanon's family planning and mother and child protection programmes;
- (d) improving the social security and health insurance systems, →

→ (e) improving the health care system, notably through cooperation in the field of public health and prevention, health security and medical training and management;
 (f) implementing and financing exchange and leisure programmes for mixed groups of Lebanese and European young people, youth workers, youth NGO representatives, and other experts in the youth field residing in the Member States, with a view to promoting mutual knowledge of their respective cultures and fostering tolerance.

2. The Parties shall engage in a dialogue on all aspects of mutual interest, and particularly on social problems such as unemployment, rehabilitation of the less able-bodied, equal treatment for men and women, labour relations, vocational training, safety and health at work.

JORDAN (Art.62)

1. The Parties acknowledge the importance of social development which should go hand in hand with any economic development. They give particular priority to respect of basic social rights.

2. To consolidate social cooperation between the Parties, actions and programmes shall be undertaken on any issue of interest to them.

Priority shall be given to the following actions:

- (a) reduction of migratory pressures through job creation and the development of training in areas with a high emigration rate;
- (b) reintegration of repatriated illegal immigrants;
- (c) promotion of the role of women in social and economic development, particularly through education and the media, in line with Jordanian policy in this area;
- (d) development and consolidation of Jordanian family planning and mother and child protection programmes;
- (e) improving the social security system;
- (f) improving the healthcare system;
- (g) improving living conditions in underprivileged, densely populated areas;
- (h) implementation and financing of exchange and leisure programmes for mixed groups of young Jordanians and Europeans residing in the Member States, with a view to promoting mutual cultural understanding and tolerance.



D.I.5 COOPERATION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD
(Cooperation with Member States and International Organisations)

ALGERIA (Art.75)

Cooperation schemes may be carried out in conjunction with the Member States and the relevant international organisations.

EGYPT (Art.66)

Cooperation schemes may be carried out in conjunction with the Member States and the relevant international organisations.

JORDAN (Art.83)

Cooperation projects may be coordinated with the Member States and the appropriate international organisations

LEBANON (Art.66)

Cooperation schemes may be carried out in conjunction with the Member States and the relevant international organisations.

MOROCCO (Art.72)

Cooperation schemes may be carried out in conjunction with the Member States and the relevant international organisations.

ISRAEL/PALESTINE

DOES NOT EXIST

TUNISIA (Art.72)

Cooperation schemes may be carried out in conjunction with the Member States and the relevant international organisations.



D.I.6 COOPERATION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD (Working group on social affairs)

ALGERIA (Art.76)

A **working party** shall be set up by the Association Council by the end of the first year following the entry into force of this Agreement. It shall be responsible for the continuous and regular evaluation of the implementation of Chapters 1 to 3.

EGYPT (Art.67)

A **working party** shall be set up by the Association Council by the end of the first year following the entry into force of this Agreement. It shall be responsible for the continuous and regular evaluation of the implementation of Chapters 1 to 3.

JORDAN (Art.84)

A **working party** shall be set up by the Association Council by the end of the first year following entry into force of this Agreement. Its brief shall be to evaluate the implementation of the provisions of Chapters 1 and 2 on an ongoing basis.

MOROCCO (Art.73)

A **working party** shall be set up by the Association Council by the end of the first year following the entry into force of this Agreement. It shall be responsible for the continuous and regular evaluation of the implementation of Chapters I to III.

TUNISIA (Art.73)

A **working party** shall be set up by the Association Council by the end of the first year following the entry into force of this Agreement. It shall be responsible for the continuous and regular evaluation of the implementation of Chapters I to III.

ISRAEL/LEBANON/PALESTINE

DOES NOT EXIST



D.II COOPERATION IN THE CULTURAL FIELD/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.77)

This Agreement shall aim to **promote the exchange of information and cultural cooperation**, taking account of bilateral schemes in the Member States.

Greater knowledge and better mutual understanding of the respective cultures will be promoted.

Special attention must be paid to promoting joint activities in various fields, including the press, cinema and television, and to encouraging youth exchange schemes.

This cooperation could cover the following areas:

- literary translation;
- conservation and restoration of monuments and sites of historical and cultural interest;
- training of persons working in the cultural field;
- exchanges of artists and works of arts;
- organisation of cultural events;
- raising mutual awareness and disseminating information on important cultural events;
- encouragement of cooperation in the audiovisual field, particularly training and co-production;
- distribution of literary, technical and scientific journals and publications.

MOROCCO (Art.74)

1. In order to boost **mutual knowledge** and understanding, taking account of activities already carried out, the Parties shall undertake - while respecting each other's culture - to provide a firmer footing for lasting cultural dialogue and to promote continuous cultural cooperation between them, without ruling out a **priori any field of activity**.

2. In putting together **cooperation projects** and programmes and carrying out joint activities, the Parties shall place special emphasis on young people, on written and audio-visual means of expression and communication, and on the protection of their heritage and the dissemination of culture.

3. The Parties agree that cultural cooperation programmes already under way in the Community or in one or more of its Member States may be extended to Morocco.

TUNISIA (Art.74)

1. In order to boost **mutual knowledge** and understanding, taking account of activities already carried out, the Parties shall undertake - while respecting each other's culture - to provide a firmer footing for lasting cultural dialogue and to promote continuous cultural cooperation between them, without ruling out a priori any field of activity.

2. In putting together **cooperation projects** and programmes and carrying out joint activities, the Parties shall place special emphasis on young people, on written and audio-visual means of expression and communication, and on the protection of their heritage and the dissemination of culture.

3. The Parties agree that cultural cooperation programmes already under way in the Community or in one or more of its Member States may be extended to Tunisia.



D.II COOPERATION IN THE CULTURAL FIELD/ MASHREK & ISRAEL I

EGYPT (Art.71)

1. The Parties agree to **promote cultural cooperation** in fields of mutual interest and in spirit of respect for each other's cultures. They shall establish a sustainable cultural dialogue. This cooperation shall promote in particular:

- conservation and restoration of historic and cultural heritage (monuments, sites, artefacts, rare books and manuscripts, etc.);
- exchange of art exhibitions, troupes of performing arts, artists, men of letters, intellectuals, cultural events;
- translations;
- training of persons working in the cultural field.

2. Cooperation in the field of audiovisual media shall seek to encourage cooperation in such areas as co production and training. The Parties shall seek ways to encourage Egyptian participation in Community initiatives in this sector.

JORDAN (Art.85)

1. To foster mutual knowledge and understanding, and in line with projects that have already been developed along these lines, the Parties shall undertake, in a spirit of mutual cultural respect, to establish firm foundations for a continuing **cultural dialogue** and to promote long-term cultural cooperation in any appropriate field of activity.

2. The Parties shall, in identifying cooperation projects and programmes and joint activities, give special attention to young people, to self-expression and communication skills using written and audiovisual media, to heritage conservation issues and to the dissemination of culture.

3. The Parties agree that existing cultural cooperation programmes in the Community and the Member States can be extended to Jordan.

ARTICLE 58

1. The Parties shall undertake to promote **cooperation** in the audiovisual sector to their mutual benefit.

2. The Parties shall seek ways of associating Israel with Community initiatives in this sector, thus enabling cooperation in such areas as co production, training, development and distribution.

ARTICLE 60

The Parties shall promote **cultural cooperation**. The areas of cooperation may include in particular translation, exchange of works of art and artists, conservation and restoration of historic and cultural monuments and sites, training of persons working in the cultural field, the organisation of European-oriented cultural events, raising mutual awareness and contributing to the dissemination of information on outstanding cultural events.

ARTICLE 61

The Parties shall promote activities of mutual interest in the field of **information and communication**.

ARTICLE 62

Cooperation shall be implemented in particular through:

- (a) a regular dialogue between the Parties;
- (b) a regular exchange of information and ideas in every sector of cooperation including meetings of officials and experts;
- (c) transfer of advice, expertise and training;
- (d) implementation of joint actions such as seminars and workshops;
- (e) technical, administrative and regulatory assistance;
- (f) the dissemination of information on cooperation initiatives.



1. The Parties agree to promote cultural cooperation in fields of mutual interest and in a spirit of respect for each other's cultures. They shall establish a sustainable cultural dialogue. This cooperation shall promote in particular:

- (a) conservation and restoration of historic and cultural heritage (monuments, sites, artifacts, rare books and manuscripts, etc.),
- (b) exchange of art exhibitions and artists,
- (c) training of persons working in the cultural field.

2. Cooperation in the field of audiovisual media shall seek to encourage cooperation in such areas as co-production and training. The Parties shall seek ways to encourage Lebanese participation in Community initiatives in this field.

3. The Parties agree that existing cultural programmes of the Community and of one or more of the Member States and further activities of interest to both sides, can be extended to Lebanon.

4. The Parties shall in addition, work to promote cultural cooperation of a commercial nature, particularly through joint projects (production, investment and marketing), training and exchange of information. participation in Community initiatives in this sector.

ARTICLE56

The Parties shall **promote cooperation** in the audio-visual sector to their mutual benefit. The Parties shall seek ways of associating the Palestinian Authority with Community initiatives in this sector, thus enabling cooperation in areas such as co-production, training, development and distribution.

ARTICLE57

The Parties shall **promote cultural cooperation**. The area of cooperation may include Community activities concerning, in particular, translation, exchange of works of art and artists, conservation and restoration of historic and cultural monuments and sites, training of persons working in the cultural field, the organization of European-oriented cultural events, raising mutual awareness and contributing to the dissemination of information on outstanding cultural events.

ARTICLE59

The Parties shall promote activities of mutual interest in the field of **information and communication**.

ARTICLE 60

Cooperation shall be implemented in particular through:

- (a) a regular dialogue between the Parties;
- (b) regular exchange of information and ideas in every sector of cooperation including meetings of officials and experts;
- (c) transfer of advice and experience and training of young Palestinian graduates;
- (d) implementation of joint actions such as seminars and workshops;
- (e) technical, administrative and regulatory assistance;
- (f) the dissemination of information on cooperation activities.



E. FINANCIAL COOPERATION

The agreements, except that with Israel, contain provisions relating to cooperation in the field of:

- Reforms;
- Upgrading of the economic infrastructure;
- Promoting the private investment;
- Repercussions of the introduction of a free trade area;
- Accompanying social sector policies.



ALGERIA (Arts.79,80,81)

ARTICLE 79

In order to support the objectives of this Agreement, Algeria shall receive **financial cooperation** in accordance with the appropriate procedures and with the appropriate financial resources.

These procedures shall be adopted by mutual agreement between the Parties by means of the most suitable instruments once this Agreement enters into force.

In addition to the areas covered by Titles V and VI of this Agreement, cooperation shall apply to the following:

- facilitating reforms designed to modernise the economy, including rural development;
- upgrading economic infrastructure;
- promoting private investment and job-creating activities;
- offsetting the effects on the Algerian economy of the progressive introduction of a free trade area, in particular where the updating and restructuring of industry is concerned;
- accompanying measures for policies implemented in the social sectors.

ARTICLE 80

Within the framework of the Community instruments designed to support structural adjustment programmes in the Mediterranean countries in order to restore key financial equilibrium and create an economic environment conducive to faster growth and enhanced social welfare, the Community and Algeria, in close coordination with other contributors, in particular the international financial institutions, shall **adapt the instruments intended to accompany development and liberalisation** policies for the Algerian economy.

ARTICLE 81

In order to ensure a coordinated approach to dealing with any **exceptional macroeconomic or financial problems** which might stem from the progressive implementation of the provisions of this Agreement, the Parties shall closely monitor the development of trade and financial relations between the Community and Algeria as part of the regular economic dialogue established under Title V.

MOROCCO (Arts.75,76,77)

ARTICLE 75

With a view to full attainment of this Agreement's objectives, **financial cooperation** shall be implemented for Morocco in line with the appropriate financial procedures and resources.

These procedures shall be adopted by mutual agreement between the Parties by means of the most suitable instruments once this Agreement enters into force.

In addition to the areas covered by the Titles V and VI of this Agreement, cooperation shall entail:

- facilitating reforms aimed at modernising the economy, - updating economic infrastructure,
- promoting private investment and job creation activities,
- taking into account the effects on the Moroccan economy of the progressive introduction of a free trade area, in particular where the updating and restructuring of industry is concerned,
- flanking measures for policies implemented in the social sectors.

ARTICLE 76

Within the framework of Community instruments intended to buttress structural adjustment programmes in the Mediterranean countries - and in close coordination with the Moroccan authorities and other contributors, in particular the international financial institutions - the Community will examine suitable ways of **supporting structural policies** carried out by Morocco to restore financial equilibrium in all its key aspects and create an economic environment conducive to boosting growth, while at the same time enhancing social welfare.

ARTICLE 77

In order to ensure a coordinated approach to dealing with **exceptional macroeconomic and financial problems** which could stem from the progressive implementation of this Agreement, **the Parties shall closely monitor the development of trade and financial relations** between the Community and Morocco as part of the regular economic dialogue established under Title V.

TUNISIA (Arts.75,76,77)

ARTICLE 75

With a view to full attainment of this Agreement's objectives, **financial cooperation** shall be implemented for Tunisia in line with the appropriate financial procedures and resources.

These procedures shall be adopted by mutual agreement between the Parties by means of the most suitable instruments once this Agreement enters into force.

In addition to the areas covered by the Titles V and VI of this Agreement, cooperation shall entail:

- facilitating reforms aimed at modernising the economy, - updating economic infrastructure,
- promoting private investment and job creation activities,
- taking into account the effects on the Tunisian economy of the progressive introduction of a free trade area, in particular where the updating and restructuring of industry is concerned,
- flanking measures for policies implemented in the social sectors.

ARTICLE 76

Within the framework of Community instruments intended to buttress structural adjustment programmes in the Mediterranean countries - and in close coordination with the Tunisian authorities and other contributors, in particular the international financial institutions - the Community will examine suitable ways of **supporting structural policies** carried out by Tunisia to restore financial equilibrium in all its key aspects and create an economic environment conducive to boosting growth, while at the same time enhancing social welfare.

ARTICLE 77

In order to ensure a coordinated approach to dealing with **exceptional macroeconomic and financial problems** which could stem from the progressive implementation of this Agreement, **the Parties shall closely monitor the development of trade and financial relations** between the Community and Morocco as part of the regular economic dialogue established under Title V.



EGYPT (Arts.72,73)

ARTICLE 72

In order to achieve the objectives of this agreement, a **financial cooperation package** shall be made available to Egypt in accordance with the appropriate procedures and the financial resources required. Financial cooperation shall focus on:

- promoting reforms designed to modernise the economy;
- upgrading the economic infrastructure;
- responding to the economic repercussions for Egypt of the gradual introduction of a free trade area, notably by upgrading and restructuring industry and enhancing Egypt's export capacity;
- accompanying measures for policies implemented in the social sector;
- promoting Egypt's capacity and capabilities in the field of the protection of intellectual property rights;
- where appropriate, supplementary measures for the implementation of bilateral agreements to prevent and control illegal immigration;
- accompanying measures for the establishment and implementation of competition legislation.

ARTICLE 73

In order to ensure that coordinated approach is adopted to any **macro-economic and financial problems** that might arise as a result of the implementation of this agreement, the parties shall use the **regular economic dialogue** provided for in the Title V to give particular attention to monitoring trade and financial trends in relations between the Community and Egypt.

JORDAN (Arts.86,87,88)

ARTICLE 86

In order to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, a **financial cooperation package** shall be made available to Jordan in accordance with the appropriate procedures and the resources required.

These procedures shall be agreed by both Parties using the most appropriate instruments after the Agreement has entered into force.

In addition to the areas covered by Titles V and VI of the Agreement, financial cooperation shall focus on:

- promoting reforms designed to modernise the economy,
- upgrading economic infrastructure
- promoting private investment and job-creating activities,
- responding to economic repercussions for Jordan of the gradual introduction of a free trade area, notably by upgrading and restructuring industry;
- accompanying the policies implemented in the social sector.

ARTICLE 87

In the framework of the existing Community Financial Instruments aimed at supporting the **structural adjustment programmes** in the Mediterranean countries, and in close cooperation with the Jordanian authorities and other donors, particularly with other international financial institutions, the Community will examine suitable ways of supporting structural policies carried out by Jordan to restore financial equilibrium in the main financial aggregates and encourage the creation of an economic environment conducive to increased growth, while at the same time improving the social well-being of the population.

ARTICLE 88

In order to ensure that a coordinated approach is adopted to any **exceptional macroeconomic and financial problems** that might arise as a result of the implementation of this Agreement, the Parties shall use the **regular economic dialogue** provided for in Title V to give particular attention to monitoring trade and financial trends in relations between the Community and Jordan.

DOES NOT EXIST

ISRAEL



1. The Parties agree to promote cultural cooperation in fields of mutual interest and in a spirit of respect for each other's cultures. They shall establish a sustainable cultural dialogue. This cooperation shall promote in particular:

- (a) conservation and restoration of historic and cultural heritage (monuments, sites, artifacts, rare books and manuscripts, etc.),
- (b) exchange of art exhibitions and artists,
- (c) training of persons working in the cultural field.

2. Cooperation in the field of audiovisual media shall seek to encourage cooperation in such areas as co-production and training. The Parties shall seek ways to encourage Lebanese participation in Community initiatives in this field.

3. The Parties agree that existing cultural programmes of the Community and of one or more of the Member States and further activities of interest to both sides, can be extended to Lebanon.

4. The Parties shall in addition, work to promote cultural cooperation of a commercial nature, particularly through joint projects (production, investment and marketing), training and exchange of information. participation in Community initiatives in this sector.

ARTICLE 61

In order to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, a **financial cooperation package** shall be made available to the Palestinian Authority in accordance with the appropriate procedures and the financial resources required.

These procedures shall be agreed by both Parties using the most appropriate instruments after this Agreement has entered into force. Financial cooperation shall focus on:

- responding to the economic repercussions for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of the gradual introduction of a free trade area, notably by upgrading and restructuring industry,
- trade institutions which promote trading links with foreign markets,
- accompanying measures for policies implemented in the social sector,
- upgrading economic and social infrastructure,

ARTICLE 62

In order to ensure that a coordinated approach is adopted to any **exceptional macro-economic and financial problems** that might arise as a result of the implementation of this Agreement, the Parties shall use the regular economic dialogue provided for in Title III to give **particular attention to monitoring trade and financial flows** in relations between them.



F. INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

The last part of the Association Agreements covers:

- the institutional framework for the implementation of the agreements (Association Committee, Association Council Working Groups..);
- general provisions regarding the obligations of the parties (dispute settlement, non discrimination...);
- the technicalities of the application of the agreements (Protocols, duration, languages...)

ALGERIA (Arts.92,94)

ARTICLE 92

An **Association Council** is hereby **established** which shall meet at ministerial level once a year, where possible, on the initiative of its Chair and in accordance with the conditions laid down in its rules of procedure. It shall examine any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement and any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest.

ARTICLE 94

The **Association Council** shall, for the purpose of attaining the objectives of this Agreement, **have the power to take decisions** in the cases provided for therein. These decisions shall be binding on the Parties which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken. The Association Council may also make appropriate recommendations. It shall draw up its decisions and recommendations by agreement between the Parties.

ARTICLE 95

1. Subject to the powers conferred upon the Association Council, an **Association Committee is hereby established** which shall be responsible for the implementation of this Agreement.
 2. The Association Council may delegate to the Association Committee, in full or in part, any of its powers.

MOROCCO (Arts.78,80,81)

ARTICLE 78

An **Association Council** is hereby established which shall meet at ministerial level once a year and when circumstances require, on the initiative of its Chairman and in accordance with the conditions laid down in its Rules of Procedure. It shall examine any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement and any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest.

ARTICLE 80

The **Association Council** shall, for the purpose of attaining the objectives of this Agreement, **have the power to take decisions** in the cases provided for therein. The decisions taken shall be binding on the Parties, which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken. The Association Council may also make appropriate recommendations. It shall draw up its decisions and recommendations by agreement between the two Parties.

ARTICLE 81

1. Subject to the powers of the Council, an **Association Committee is hereby established** which shall be responsible for the implementation of the Agreement.
 2. The Association Council may delegate to the Association Committee, in full or in part, any of its powers.

TUNISIA (Art.78,80,81)

ARTICLE 78

An **Association Council** is hereby established which shall meet at ministerial level once a year and when circumstances require, on the initiative of its Chairman and in accordance with the conditions laid down in its Rules of Procedure. It shall examine any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement and any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest.

ARTICLE 80

The **Association Council** shall, for the purpose of attaining the objectives of this Agreement, **have the power to take decisions** in the cases provided for therein. The decisions taken shall be binding on the Parties, which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken. The Association Council may also make appropriate recommendations. It shall draw up its decisions and recommendations by agreement between the two Parties.

ARTICLE 81

1. Subject to the powers of the Council, an **Association Committee is hereby established** which shall be responsible for the implementation of the Agreement.
 2. The Association Council may delegate to the Association Committee, in full or in part, any of its powers.



ARTICLE 74

An Association Council is hereby established which shall meet at ministerial level once a year and when circumstances require, at the initiative of its President and in accordance with the conditions laid down in its rules of procedure. It shall examine any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement and any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest.

ARTICLE 76

The Association Council shall, for the purpose of attaining of the objectives of the Agreement, **have the power to take decisions** in the cases provided for therein. The decisions taken shall be binding on the Parties which shall take measures necessary to implement the decisions taken. The Association Council may also take appropriate recommendations. It shall draw up its decisions and recommendations by agreement between the two Parties.

ARTICLE 77

1. Subject to powers of the Council, an **Association Committee is hereby established** which shall be responsible for the implementation of the Agreement.

2. The Association Council may delegate to the Association Committee, in full or in part, any of its powers.

ARTICLE 67

An Association Council is hereby established which shall meet at ministerial level once a year and when circumstances require, at the initiative of its Chairman and in accordance with the conditions laid down in its rules of procedure. It shall examine any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement and any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest.

ARTICLE 69

1. The Association Council shall, for the purpose of attaining the objectives of the Agreement, **have the power to take decisions** in the cases provided for therein. These decisions shall be binding on the Parties which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken. The Association Council may also make appropriate recommendations.

2. The Association Council shall draw up its decisions and recommendations by agreement between the Parties.

ARTICLE 70

1. Subject to the powers of the Association Council, an **Association Committee** is hereby established which shall be responsible for the implementation of the Agreement.

2. The Association Council may delegate to the Association Committee, in full or in part, any of its powers.

ARTICLE 89

An Association Council is hereby established which shall meet at ministerial level once a year and when circumstances require, at the initiative of its Chairman and in accordance with the conditions laid down in its Rules of Procedure.

It shall examine any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement and any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest.

ARTICLE 91

1. The Association Council shall, for the purpose of attaining the objectives of the Agreement, **have the power to take decisions** in the cases provided for therein. These decisions shall be binding on the Parties which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken. The Association Council may also make appropriate recommendations.

2. The Association Council shall draw up its decisions and recommendations by agreement between the Parties.



ARTICLE 74

1. An **Association Council** is hereby established which shall meet at ministerial level when circumstances require, on the initiative of its Chairman and in accordance with the conditions laid down in its rules of procedure.
2. The Association Council shall examine any major issues arising within the framework of this Agreement and any other bilateral or international issues of mutual interest.

ARTICLE 76

1. The **Association Council** shall, for the purpose of attaining the objectives of this Agreement, have the **power to take decisions** in the cases provided for therein.
2. The decisions taken shall be binding on the Parties, which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken. The Association Council may also make appropriate recommendations.
3. The Association Council shall draw up its decisions and recommendations by agreement between the two Parties.

ARTICLE 77

1. Subject to the powers of the Association Council, an **Association Committee** is hereby established which shall be responsible for the implementation of this Agreement.
2. The Association Council may delegate to the Association Committee, in full or in part, any of its powers.

ARTICLE 63

1. A Joint Committee for European Community-Palestinian Authority trade and cooperation, referred to in this Agreement as '**the Joint Committee**', is hereby established. It shall have the power to take decisions in the cases provided for in the Agreement as well as in other cases necessary for the purpose of attaining the objectives set out in the Agreement.
The decisions taken shall be binding on the Parties, which shall take such measures as are required to implement them.

2. The Joint Committee may also formulate any resolutions, recommendations or opinions which it considers desirable for the attainment of the common objectives and the smooth functioning of the Agreement.

3. The Joint Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE 65

1. The office of **Chairman of the Joint Committee** shall be held alternately by the Community and the Palestinian Authority in accordance with the conditions laid down in the rules of procedure.

2. The Joint Committee shall meet once a year and when circumstances require, on the initiative of its Chairman.

ARTICLE 81

1. Subject to the powers of the Council, an **Association Committee is hereby established** which shall be responsible for the implementation of the Agreement.

2. The Association Council may delegate to the Association Committee, in full or in part, any of its powers on the initiative of its Chairman.

ARTICLE 96

1. The **Association Committee**, which shall meet at official level, shall **consist of representatives** of members of the Council of the European Union and of the Commission of the European Communities, on the one hand, and of representatives of the Government of Algeria, on the other.
2. The Association Committee shall establish its rules of procedure.
3. The Association Committee shall meet in the Community or in Algeria.

ARTICLE 97

The **Association Committee shall have the power to take decisions** for the management of this Agreement as well as in those areas in which the Association Council has delegated its powers to it. Decisions shall be adopted by agreement between the Parties and shall be binding on the Parties, which shall take the measures necessary to implement them.

ARTICLE 82

1. The **Association Committee**, which shall meet at the level of officials, shall **consist of representatives** of members of the Council of the European Union and of members of the Commission of the European Communities, on the one hand, and of representatives of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, on the other.
2. The Association Committee shall establish its Rules of Procedure.
3. The Association Committee shall be chaired in turn by a representative of the Presidency of the Council of the European Union and by a representative of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The Association Committee shall normally meet alternately in the Community and in Morocco.

ARTICLE 83

The **Association Committee shall have the power to take decisions** for the management of the Agreement as well as in those areas in which the Council has delegated its powers to it. It shall draw up its decisions by agreement between the Parties. These decisions shall be binding on the Parties, which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken.

ARTICLE 82

1. The **Association Committee**, which shall meet at the level of officials, shall **consist of representatives** of members of the Council of the European Union and of members of the Commission of the European Communities, on the one hand, and of representatives of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia, on the other.
2. The Association Committee shall establish its Rules of Procedure.
3. The Association Committee shall be chaired in turn by a representative of the Presidency of the Council of the European Union and by a representative of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia.

The Association Committee shall normally meet alternately in the Community and in Tunisia.

ARTICLE 83

The **Association Committee shall have the power to take decisions** for the management of the Agreement as well as in those areas in which the Council has delegated its powers to it. It shall draw up its decisions by agreement between the Parties. These decisions shall be binding on the Parties, which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken.



**F.II INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS
(Association Committee) / MASHREK & ISRAEL II
JORDAN (Arts.92,93,94)**

EGYPT (Arts.78,79)

ARTICLE 78

1. The **Association Committee**, which shall meet at the official level, **shall consist of representatives** of members of the European Union and of the Commission of the European Communities, on the one hand, and of representatives of the Government of Egypt, on the other.
2. The Association Committee shall establish its rules of procedure.
3. The Association Committee shall normally meet alternately in the Community and in Egypt.

ARTICLE 79

1. The **Association Committee shall have the power to take decisions** for the management of the Agreement as well as in the areas which the Association Council has delegated its powers to it.
2. It shall draw up its decisions by agreement between the two Parties. These decisions shall be binding on the Parties which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken.

LEBANON (Arts.78,79)

ARTICLE 78

1. The **Association Committee**, which shall meet at the level of officials, shall consist of representatives of members of the European Union and of the Commission of the European Communities, on the one hand, and of representatives of the Government of Lebanon, on the other.
2. The Association Committee shall establish its rules of procedure.
3. The Association Committee shall normally meet alternately in the Community and in Lebanon.

ARTICLE 79

1. The **Association Committee** shall have the **power to take decisions** for the management of this Agreement as well as in the areas in which the Association Council has delegated its powers to it.
2. The Association Committee shall draw up its decisions by agreement between the Parties. These decisions shall be binding on the Parties, which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken.

ISRAEL (Arts.71,72)

ARTICLE 71

1. The **Association Committee**, which shall meet at official level, **shall consist of representatives** of the members of the Council of the European Union and of members of the Commission of the European Communities, on the one hand, and of representatives of the Government of the State of Israel, on the other.
2. The Association Committee shall establish its Rules of Procedure.
3. The Association Committee shall be chaired in turn by a representative of the Presidency of the Council of the

ARTICLE 92

1. Subject to the powers of the Association Council, an **Association Committee is hereby established** which shall be responsible for the implementation of the Agreement.
2. The Association Council may delegate to the Association Committee, in full or in part, any of its powers.

ARTICLE 93

1. The **Association Committee**, which shall meet at official level, **shall consist of representatives** of the members of the Council of the European Union and of members of the Commission of the European Communities, on the one hand, and of representatives of the Government of Jordan, on the other.
2. The Association Committee shall establish its Rules of Procedure.
3. The Association Committee shall be chaired in turn by a representative of the Presidency of the Council of the European Union and by a representative of the Government of Jordan.

ARTICLE 94

1. The **Association Committee shall have the power to take decisions** for the management of the Agreement as well as in those areas in which the Association Council has delegated its powers to it.
2. It shall draw up its decisions by agreement between the two Parties. These decisions shall be binding on the Parties which shall take the measures necessary to implement the decisions taken.

**PALESTINE
DOES NOT EXIST**

F.III INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Working Groups)		
ALGERIA (Art.98)	EGYPT (Art.80)	JORDAN (Art.95)
<p>The Association Council may decide to set up any working group or body necessary for the implementation of this Agreement.</p>	<p>The Association Council may decide to set up any working group or body necessary for the implementation of the Agreement. It shall define the terms of reference of any such working group or body that shall be subordinate to it.</p>	<p>The Association Council may decide to set up any working group or body necessary for the implementation of the Agreement.</p>
ISRAEL (Art.73)	LEBANON (Art.80)	MOROCCO (Art.84)
<p>The Association Council may decide to set up any working group or body necessary for the implementation of the Agreement.</p>	<p>The Association Council may decide to set up any working group or body necessary for the implementation of this Agreement. It shall define the terms of reference of any such working group or body that shall be subordinated to it.</p>	<p>The Association Council may decide to set up any working group or body necessary for the implementation of the Agreement.</p>
PALESTINE (Art.66)	TUNISIA (Art.84)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Joint Committee may decide to set up any other committee that can assist it in carrying out its duties. 2. The Joint Committee shall determine the composition and duties of such committees and how they shall function. 	<p>The Association Council may decide to set up any working group or body necessary for the implementation of the Agreement.</p>	



**F.IV INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS
(Contacts between the European Parliament and Parliaments of MED countries)**

ALGERIA (Art.99)		JORDAN (Art.96)	
ISRAEL (Art.74)		EGYPT (Art.81)	
ISRAEL (Art.74)		LEBANON (Art.81)	
PALESTINE		MOROCCO (Art.85)	
PALESTINE		TUNISIA (Art.85)	
<p>The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the parliamentary institutions of Algeria, and between the Economic and Social Committee of the Community and its counterpart in Algeria.</p>	<p>The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the Jordanian Parliament.</p>		
<p>The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the Knesset of the State of Israel, and between the Economic and Social Committee of the Community and the Economic and Social Council of Israel.</p>	<p>The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the Egyptian People's Assembly.</p>		
<p>The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the Knesset of the State of Israel, and between the Economic and Social Committee of the Community and the Economic and Social Council of Israel.</p>	<p>The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the parliamentary institutions of the Kingdom of Morocco, and between the Economic and Social Committee of the Community and its counterpart in the Kingdom of Morocco.</p>		
<p align="center">DOES NOT EXIST</p>	<p>The Association Council shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European Parliament and the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Tunisia, and between the Economic and Social Committee of the Community and the Economic and Social Council of the Republic of Tunisia.</p>		



F.V INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Dispute settlement)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.100)

1. Each of the Parties may refer to the Association Council **any dispute relating to the application or interpretation of this Agreement.**

2. The Association Council may settle the dispute by means of a decision.

3. Each Party shall be bound to take the measures involved in carrying out the decision referred to in paragraph 2.

4. In the event of it not being possible to settle the dispute in accordance with paragraph 2, either Party may notify the other Party of the appointment of an arbitrator; the other Party must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months. For the application of this procedure, the Member States shall be deemed to be one party to the dispute.

The Association Council shall appoint a third arbitrator.

The arbitrators' decisions shall be taken by majority vote.

Each party to the dispute must take the steps required to implement the decision of the arbitrators.

MOROCCO (Art.86)

1. Either Party may refer to the Association Council **any dispute relating to the application or interpretation of this Agreement.**

2. The Association Council may settle the dispute by means of a decision.

3. Each Party shall be bound to take the measures involved in carrying out the decision referred to in paragraph 2.

4. In the event of it not being possible to settle the dispute in accordance with paragraph 2, either Party may notify the other of the appointment of an arbitrator; the other Party must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months. For the application of this procedure, the Community and the Member States shall be deemed to be one Party to the dispute.

The Association Council shall appoint a third arbitrator.

The arbitrators' decisions shall be taken by majority vote.

Each party to the dispute shall take the steps required to implement the decision of the arbitrators.

TUNISIA (Art.86)

1. Either Party may refer to the Association Council **any dispute relating to the application or interpretation of this Agreement.**

2. The Association Council may settle the dispute by means of a decision.

3. Each Party shall be bound to take the measures involved in carrying out the decision referred to in paragraph 2.

4. In the event of it not being possible to settle the dispute in accordance with paragraph 2, either Party may notify the other of the appointment of an arbitrator; the other Party must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months. For the application of this procedure, the Community and the Member States shall be deemed to be one Party to the dispute.

The Association Council shall appoint a third arbitrator.

The arbitrators' decisions shall be taken by majority vote.

Each party to the dispute shall take the steps required to implement the decision of the arbitrators.

EGYPT (Art.62)

1. Each of the Parties may refer to the Association Council any **dispute relating to the application or interpretation of this Agreement**.
 2. The Association Council may settle the dispute by means of a decision.
 3. Each Party shall be bound to take measures involved in carrying out the decision referred to in paragraph 2.
 4. in the event of not being possible to settle the dispute in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, either Party may notify the other appointment of an arbitrator; the other Party must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months. For the application of this procedure, the Community and the Member States shall be deemed to be one party to the dispute.
- The Association Council shall appoint a third arbitrator.
- The arbitrators' decisions shall be taken by a majority vote.
- Each Party to the dispute must take the steps required to implement the decision of the arbitrators.

ISRAEL (Art.75)

1. Each of the Parties may refer to the Association Council any **dispute relating to the application or interpretation of this Agreement**.
 2. The Association Council may settle the dispute by means of a decision.
 3. Each Party shall be bound to take the measures involved in carrying out the decision referred to in paragraph 2.
 4. In the event of it not being possible to settle the dispute in accordance with paragraph 2, either Party may notify the other of the appointment of an arbitrator; the other Party must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months. For the application of this procedure, the Community and the Member States shall be deemed to be one Party to the dispute.
- The Association Council shall appoint a third arbitrator.
- The arbitrators' decisions shall be taken by majority vote.
- Each party to the dispute must take the steps required to implement the decision of the arbitrators.

JORDAN (Art.97)

1. Each of the Parties may refer to the Association Council any **dispute relating to the application or interpretation of this Agreement**.
 2. The Association Council may settle the dispute by means of a decision.
 3. Each Party shall be bound to take the measures involved in carrying out the decision referred to in paragraph 2.
 4. In the event of it not being possible to settle the dispute in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, either Party may notify the other of the appointment of an arbitrator; the other Party must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months. For the application of this procedure, the Community and the Member States shall be deemed to be one Party to the dispute.
- The Association Council shall appoint a third arbitrator.

LEBANON (Art.82)

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4. In the event of it not being possible to settle the dispute in accordance with paragraph 2, either Party may notify the other of the appointment of an arbitrator; the other Party must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months. For the application of this procedure, the Community and the Member States shall be deemed to be one Party to the dispute.
- The Association Council shall appoint a third arbitrator.
- The arbitrators' decisions shall be taken by majority vote.
- Each Party to the dispute must take the steps required to implement the decision of the arbitrators.

1. Each of the Parties may refer to the Association Council any **dispute relating to the application or interpretation of this Agreement**.
2. The Association Council may settle the dispute by means of a decision.
3. Each Party shall be bound to take the measures involved in carrying out the decision referred to in paragraph 2. →

PALESTINE (Art.67)

1. Either Party may refer to the Joint Committee any **dispute relating to the application or interpretation of this Agreement**.
 2. The Joint Committee may settle the dispute by means of a decision.
 3. Each Party shall be bound to take measures involved in carrying out the decision referred to in paragraph 2.
 4. In the event of it not being possible to settle the dispute in accordance with paragraph 2, either Party may notify the other of the appointment of an arbitrator; the other Party must then appoint a second arbitrator within two months.
- The Joint Committee shall appoint a third arbitrator.
- The arbitrators' decisions shall be taken by majority vote.



★ F.VI INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Security interests)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.101)

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Contracting Party from **taking any measures:**

(a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its **essential security interests;**

(b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions or war materials or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes;

(c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

MOROCCO (Art.87)

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Contracting Party from **taking any measures:**

(a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its **essential security interests;**

(b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions or war materials or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes;

(c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

TUNISIA (Art.87)

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Contracting Party from **taking any measures:**

(a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its **essential security interests;**

(b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions or war materials or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes;

(c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

EGYPT (Art.83)

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from **taking any measures:**
 (a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its **essential security interests;**
 (b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions or war materials or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes;
 (c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious international disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining the peace and international security.

LEBANON (Art.83)

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from **taking any measures:**
 (a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its **essential security interests;**
 (b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions or war materials or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes;
 (c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

ISRAEL (Art.76)

Nothing in the Agreement shall prevent a Party **from taking any measures:**
 (a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its **essential security interests;**
 (b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions or war materials or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes;
 (c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

PALESTINE (Art.68)

Nothing in the Agreement shall prevent a Party from **taking any measures:**
 (a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its **essential security interests;**
 (b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions or war materials or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes;
 (c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war, or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

JORDAN (Art.98)

Nothing in the Agreement shall prevent a Party from **taking any measures:**
 (a) which it considers necessary to prevent the disclosure of information contrary to its **essential security interests;**
 (b) which relate to the production of, or trade in, arms, munitions or war materials or to research, development or production indispensable for defence purposes, provided that such measures do not impair the conditions of competition in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes;
 (c) which it considers essential to its own security in the event of serious internal disturbances affecting the maintenance of law and order, in time of war or serious international tension constituting threat of war or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.



F.VII INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Non-discrimination)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.102)

In the fields covered by this Agreement, and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein:

- the arrangements applied by Algeria in respect of the Community shall **not give rise to any discrimination** between the Member States, their nationals or their companies or firms;
- the arrangements applied by the Community in respect of Algeria shall not give rise to any discrimination between Algerian nationals, companies or firms.

MOROCCO (Art.88)

In the fields covered by this Agreement, and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein:

- the arrangements applied by the Kingdom of Morocco in respect of the Community shall **not give rise to any discrimination** between the Member States, their nationals, or their companies or firms,
- the arrangements applied by the Community in respect of the Kingdom of Morocco shall not give rise to any discrimination between Moroccan nationals or its companies or firms.

TUNISIA (Art.69)

In the fields covered by this Agreement, and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein:

- the arrangements applied by the Republic of Tunisia in respect of the Community shall **not give rise to any discrimination** between the Member States, their nationals, or their companies or firms,
- the arrangements applied by the Community in respect of the Republic of Tunisia shall not give rise to any discrimination between Tunisian nationals or its companies or firms.

F.VII INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Non-discrimination)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Art.102)

In the fields covered by this Agreement and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein:

- the arrangements applied by Egypt in respect of the Community shall **not give rise to any discrimination** between the Member States, their nationals or their companies or firms;
- the arrangements applied by the Community in respect of Egypt shall not give rise to discrimination between Egyptian nationals or its companies or firms.

ISRAEL (Art.84)

In the fields covered by this Agreement, and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein:

- the arrangements applied by Israel in respect of the Community shall **not give rise to any discrimination** between the Member States, their nationals, or their companies or firms,
- the arrangements applied by the Community in respect of Israel shall not give rise to discrimination between Israeli nationals or its companies or firms.

JORDAN (Art.99)

In the fields covered by this Agreement and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein:

- the arrangements applied by Jordan in respect of the Community shall **not give rise to any discrimination** between the Member States, their nationals or their companies or firms,
- the arrangements applied by the Community in respect of Jordan shall not give rise to discrimination between Jordanian nationals or its companies or firms.

LEBANON (Art.84)

In the fields covered by this Agreement, and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein:

- (a) the arrangements applied by Lebanon in respect of the Community shall **not give rise to any discrimination** between the Member States, their nationals, or their companies or firms,
- (b) the arrangements applied by the Community in respect of Lebanon shall not give rise to any discrimination between Lebanese nationals or its companies or firms.

PALESTINE (Art.61)

In the fields covered by this Agreement and without prejudice to any special provisions contained therein:

- the arrangements applied by the Palestinian Authority in respect of the Community shall **not give rise to any discrimination** between the Member States, their nationals or their companies or firms,
- the arrangements applied by the Community in respect of the Palestinian Authority shall not give rise to discrimination between members of the Palestinian population, companies or firms of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.



F.VIII INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Fiscal provisions)/MAGHREB

ALGERIA (Art.103)

MOROCCO (Art.89)

TUNISIA (Art.89)

Nothing in this Agreement shall have the effect of:

- extending the fiscal advantages granted by either Party in any international agreement or arrangement by which it is bound;
- preventing the adoption or application by either Party of any measure aimed at preventing the avoidance or evasion of taxes;
- opposing the right of either Party to apply the relevant provisions of its tax legislation to taxpayers who are not in identical situation, in particular as regards their place of residence.

Nothing in this Agreement shall have the effect of:

- extending the fiscal advantages granted by either Party in any international agreement or arrangement by which it is bound,
- preventing the adoption or application by either Party of any measure aimed at preventing fraud or the evasion of taxes,
- opposing the right of either Party to apply the relevant provisions of its tax legislation to taxpayers who are not in an identical situation as regards their place of residence.

Nothing in this Agreement shall have the effect of:

- extending the fiscal advantages granted by either Party in any international agreement or arrangement by which it is bound,
- preventing the adoption or application by either Party of any measure aimed at preventing fraud or the evasion of taxes,
- opposing the right of either Party to apply the relevant provisions of its tax legislation to taxpayers who are not in an identical situation as regards their place of residence.

F.VIII INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Fiscal provisions)/ MASHREK & ISRAEL

EGYPT (Arts.72,73)

As regards direct taxation, nothing in the Agreement shall have the effect of:

- extending the fiscal advantages granted by either Party in any international agreement by which it is bound;
- preventing the adoption or application by either Party of any measure aimed at preventing the avoidance or evasion of taxes;
- opposing the right of either Party to apply the relevant provisions of its tax legislation to taxpayers who are not in identical situation, in particular as regards their place of residence.

LEBANON (Art.85)

As regards direct taxation, nothing in this Agreement shall have the effect of:

- (a) extending the fiscal advantages granted by either Party in any international agreement or arrangement by which it is bound,
- (b) preventing the adoption or application by either Party of any measure aimed at preventing fraud or the evasion of taxes,
- (c) opposing the right of either Party to apply the relevant provisions of its tax legislation to taxpayers who are not in an identical situation, in particular as regards their place of residence.

ISRAEL

As regards direct taxation, nothing in the Agreement shall have the effect of:

- extending the fiscal advantages granted by either Party in any international agreement or arrangement by which it is bound,
- preventing the adoption or application by either Party of any measure aimed at preventing the avoidance or the evasion of taxes,
- opposing the right of either Party to apply the relevant provisions of its tax legislation to taxpayers whose position, as regards place of residence, is not identical.

PALESTINE

DOES NOT EXIST

JORDAN (Arts.86,87,88)

As regards direct taxation, nothing in the Agreement shall have the effect of:

- extending the fiscal advantages granted by either Party in any international agreement or arrangement by which it is bound,
- preventing the adoption or application by either Party of any measure aimed at preventing the avoidance or evasion of taxes,
- opposing the right of either Party to apply the relevant provisions of its tax legislation to taxpayers who are not in identical situations, in particular as regards their place of residence.

★ ★ **F. IX INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Failure to fulfil an obligation)/MAGHREB**

ALGERIA (Art.104)

1. The Parties shall take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under this Agreement. They shall see to it that the objectives set out in the Agreement are attained.

2. If either Party considers that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Agreement, it may take appropriate measures. Before so doing, except in cases of special urgency, it shall supply the Association Council with all the relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

In the selection of measures, priority must be given to those which least disturb the functioning of the Agreement. These measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Council and shall be the subject of consultations within the Association Council if the other Party so requests.

MOROCCO (Art.90)

1. The Parties shall take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under this Agreement. They shall see to it that the objectives set out in this Agreement are attained.

2. If either Party considers that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under this Agreement, it may take appropriate measures. Before so doing, except in cases of special urgency, it shall supply the Association Council with all the relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

In the selection of measures, priority must be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement. These measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Council and shall be the subject of consultations within the Association Council if the other Party so requests.

TUNISIA (Art.70)

1. The Parties shall take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under this Agreement. They shall see to it that the objectives set out in this Agreement are attained.

2. If either Party considers that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under this Agreement, it may take appropriate measures. Before so doing, except in cases of special urgency, it shall supply the Association Council with all the relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

In the selection of measures, priority must be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement. These measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Council and shall be the subject of consultations within the Association Council if the other Party so requests.

EGYPT (Art.86)

ISRAEL(Art.79)

1. The Parties shall take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under this Agreement. They shall see to it that the objectives set out in the Agreement are attained.

2. If either Party considers that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Agreement, it may take appropriate measures. Before so doing, except in cases of a material breach of the Agreement by the other Party, it shall supply the Association Council with all the relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

A material breach of the Agreement shall consist of the repudiation of the Agreement not sanctioned by the general rules of international law or a grave violation of an essential element of the Agreement, creating an environment not conducive for consultations or where a delay would be detrimental to the objectives of the Agreement. →

→ **3. In the selection of the appropriate measures referred to in paragraph 2, priority must be given to those which least disturb the functioning of the Agreement.** The Parties also agree that these measures shall be taken in accordance with international law and shall be proportional to the violation.

These measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Council and shall be the subject of consultations within the Association Council if the other Party so requests. If one Party takes a measure as a result of a material breach of the Agreement referred to in paragraph, the other Party may invoke the dispute settlement procedure.

1. The Parties shall take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement. They shall see to it that the objectives set out in the Agreement are attained.

2. If either Party considers that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Agreement, it may take appropriate measures. Before so doing, except in cases of special urgency, it shall supply the Association Council with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

In the selection of measures, priority shall be given to those which least disturb the functioning of the Agreement. These measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Council and shall be the subject of consultations within the Association Council if the other Party so requests.

JORDAN (Art.101)

1. The Parties shall take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement. They shall see to it that the objectives set out in the Agreement are attained.

2. If either Party considers that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Agreement, it may take appropriate measures. Before so doing, except in cases of special urgency, it shall supply the Association Council with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

In the selection of measures priority must be given to those which least disturb the functioning of the Agreement. These measures shall be notified immediately to the Association Council and shall be the subject of consultations within the Association Council if the other Party so requests.

1. The Parties shall take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under this Agreement. They shall see to it that the objectives set out in this Agreement are attained.

2. If either Party considers that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under this Agreement, it may take appropriate measures. Before so doing, except in cases of special urgency, it shall supply the Association Council with all the relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

3. In the selection of the appropriate measures referred to in paragraph 2, priority must be given to those which least disturb the functioning of this Agreement.

LEBANON (Art.86)

1. The Parties shall take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement. They shall see to it that the objectives set out in the Agreement are attained.

2. If either Party considers that the other Party has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Agreement, it may take appropriate measures. Before so doing, except in cases of special urgency, it shall supply the Joint Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the Parties.

In the selection of measures, priority must be given to those which least disturb the functioning of the Agreement. These measures shall be notified immediately to the Joint Committee and shall be the subject of consultations within the Joint Committee if the other Party so requests.



F.X INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Protocols)

ALGERIA (Art.105)

Protocols 1 to 7 and Annexes 1 to 6 shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

EGYPT(Art.87)

Protocols 1 to 5 and Annexes 1 to 6 shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

ISRAEL(Art.80)

Protocols 1 to 5, Annexes I to VII shall form an integral part of this Agreement. Declarations and Exchanges of Letters shall appear in the Final Act, which shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

JORDAN(Art.102)

Protocols 1 to 4 and Annexes I to VII shall form an integral part of this Agreement. Declarations and Exchanges of Letters shall appear in the Final Act, which shall likewise form an integral part of this Agreement.

LEBANON (Art.87)

Annexes 1 and 2 and Protocols 1 to 5 shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

MOROCCO (Art.91)


Protocols 1 to 5, Annexes 1 to 7 and the Declarations shall form an integral part of this Agreement. The Declarations and Exchanges of Letters can be found in the Final Act, which shall likewise form an integral part of this Agreement.

PALESTINE (Art. 71)

Annexes 1 to 3 and Protocols 1 to 3 shall form an integral part of this Agreement. Declarations shall appear in the Final Act, which shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

TUNISIA (Art.91)

Protocols 1 to 5, Annexes 1 to 7 and the Declarations shall form an integral part of this Agreement

 F.XI INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Parties)		
ALGERIA (Art.106)	EGYPT(Art.88)	ISRAEL(Art.81)
<p>For the purposes of this Agreement, "Parties" shall mean, on the one hand, the Community or the Member States, or the Community and its Member States, in accordance with their respective powers, and, on the other hand, Algeria.</p>	<p>For the purposes of this Agreement, "Parties" shall mean Egypt on the one hand and the Community, or the Member States, or the Community and the Member States, in accordance with their respective powers, and, on the other hand.</p>	<p>For the purpose of this Agreement the term « Parties » shall mean the Community, or the Member States, or the Community and the Member States, in accordance with their respective powers, of the one part, and Israel of the other part.</p>
JORDAN(Art.103)	LEBANON (Art.88)	MOROCCO (Art.92)
<p>For the purposes of this Agreement the term 'Parties' shall mean, on the one part, the Community or the Member States, or the Community and the Member States, in accordance with their respective powers, and, on the other part, Jordan.</p>	<p>For the purposes of this Agreement, "Parties" shall mean, on the one hand, the Community, or the Member States, or the Community and its Member States, in accordance with their respective powers, and Lebanon, on the other hand.</p>	<p>For the purposes of this Agreement, « Parties » shall mean, on the one hand, the Community or the Member States, or the Community and its Member States, in accordance with their respective powers, and, on the other hand, Morocco.</p>
PALESTINE (Art.72)	TUNISIA (Art.92)	
<p>For the purpose of this Agreement the term 'Parties' shall mean the PLO for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority and the Community, which shall each act in accordance with their respective powers.</p>	<p>For the purposes of this Agreement, « Parties » shall mean, on the one hand, the Community or the Member States, or the Community and its Member States, in accordance with their respective powers, and, on the other hand, Tunisia.</p>	

F.XII INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Duration of the agreement)

ALGERIA (Art.107)

This Agreement shall be concluded for an unlimited period.
Each of the Parties may denounce this Agreement by notifying the other Party. The Agreement shall cease to apply six months after the date of such notification.

EGYPT(Art.89)

This Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period.
Each of the Parties may denounce this Agreement by notifying the other Party. The Agreement shall cease to apply six months after the date of such notification.

ISRAEL(Art.82)

The Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period.
Each of the Parties may denounce the Agreement by notifying the other Party. The Agreement shall cease to apply six months after the date of such notification.

JORDAN(Art.104)

The Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period.
Each of the Parties may denounce the Agreement by notifying the other Party. The Agreement shall cease to apply six months after the date of such notification.

LEBANON (Art.89)

- 1. This Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period.**
- 2. Either Party may denounce this Agreement by notifying the other Party. The Agreement shall cease to apply six months after the date of such notification.**

MOROCCO (Art.93)

This Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period.
Either Party may denounce this Agreement by notifying the other Party. The Agreement shall cease to apply six months after the date of such notification.

TUNISIA (Art.93)

This Agreement is concluded for an unlimited period.
Either Party may denounce this Agreement by notifying the other Party. The Agreement shall cease to apply six months after the date of such notification.

PALESTINE

DOES NOT EXIST

F.XIII INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Application of the Agreement)

ALGERIA (Art.108)

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community is applied and under the conditions laid down in that Treaty and, on the other, to the territory of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

EGYPT(Art.90)

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community, and the European Coal and Steel Community are applied and under the conditions laid down in those Treaties and, on the other, to the territory of Egypt.

ISRAEL(Art.83)

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community, and the European Coal and Steel Community are applied and under the conditions laid down in those Treaties and, on the other, to the territory of the State of Israel.

JORDAN(Art.105)

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community, and the European Coal and Steel Community are applied and under the conditions laid down in those Treaties and, on the other, to the territory of Jordan.

LEBANON (Art.90)

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community is applied and under the conditions laid down in that Treaty and, on the other hand, to the territory of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

MOROCCO (Art.105)

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community, and the European Coal and Steel Community are applied and under the conditions laid down in those Treaties and, on the other, to the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

PALESTINE (Art.73)

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community, and the European Coal and Steel Community are applied and under the conditions laid down in those Treaties and, on the other, to the territory of the Republic of Tunisia.

TUNISIA (Art.105)

This Agreement shall apply, on the one hand, to the territories in which the Treaty establishing the European Community is applied and under the conditions laid down in that Treaty and, on the other hand, to the territory of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip



F.XIV INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS (Languages)

ALGERIA (Art.109)

This Agreement shall be drawn up in duplicate in the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Arabic languages, each of these **texts** being **equally authentic**.

EGYPT (Art.91)

This Agreement shall be drawn up in duplicate in the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Arabic languages, each of these **texts** being **equally authentic**.

ISRAEL (Art.84)

This Agreement, drawn up in duplicate in the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Hebrew languages, each of these **texts** being **equally authentic**, shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.

JORDAN (Art.106)

This Agreement, drawn up in duplicate in the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Arabic languages, each of these **texts** being **equally authentic**, shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.

LEBANON (Art.95)

This Agreement shall be drawn up in duplicate in the Arabic, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish languages, each of these **texts** being **equally authentic**.

MOROCCO (Art.95)

This Agreement shall be drawn up in duplicate in the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Arabic languages, each of these **texts** being **equally authentic**.

PALESTINE (Art.74)

This Agreement, drawn up in duplicate in the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, and Arabic languages, each of these **texts** being **equally authentic**, shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.

TUNISIA (Art.95)

This Agreement shall be drawn up in duplicate in the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Arabic languages, each of these **texts** being **equally authentic**.