

ANNEX I

INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO THE LIST IN ANNEX II

Note 1:

The list sets out the conditions required for all products to be considered as sufficiently worked or processed within the meaning of Article 5 of the Protocol.

Note 2:

2.1. The first two columns in the list describe the product obtained. The first column gives the heading number or chapter number used in the Harmonized System and the second column gives the description of goods used in that system for that heading or chapter. For each entry in the first two columns a rule is specified in columns 3 or 4. Where, in some cases, the entry in the first column is preceded by an 'ex', this signifies that the rules in columns 3 or 4 apply only to the part of that heading as described in column 2.

2.2. Where several heading numbers are grouped together in column 1 or a chapter number is given and the description of products in column 2 is therefore given in general terms, the adjacent rules in columns 3 or 4 apply to all products which, under the Harmonized System, are classified in headings of the chapter or in any of the headings grouped together in column 1.

2.3. Where there are different rules in the list applying to different products within a heading, each indent contains the description of that part of the heading covered by the adjacent rules in columns 3 or 4.

2.4. Where, for an entry in the first two columns, a rule is specified in both columns 3 and 4, the exporter may opt, as an alternative, to apply either the rule set out in column 3 or that set out in column 4. If no origin rule is given in column 4, the rule set out in column 3 has to be applied.

Note 3:

3.1. The provisions of Article 5 of the Protocol concerning products having acquired originating status which are used in the manufacture of other products apply regardless of whether this status has been acquired inside the factory where these products are used or in another factory in the Community or in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Example:

An engine of heading No 8407, for which the rule states that the value of the non-originating materials which may be incorporated may not exceed 40 per cent of the ex-works price, is made from 'other alloy steel roughly shaped by forging' of heading No ex 7224.

If this forging has been forged in the Community from a non-originating ingot, it has already acquired originating status by virtue of the rule for heading No ex 7224 in the list. The forging can then count as originating in the value calculation for the engine regardless of whether it was produced in the same factory or in another factory in the Community. The value of the non-originating ingot is thus not taken into account when adding up the value of the non-originating materials used.

3.2. The rule in the list represents the minimum amount of working or processing

required and the carrying out of more working or processing also confers originating status; conversely, the carrying out of less working or processing cannot confer originating status. Thus if a rule provides that non-originating material at a certain level of manufacture may be used, the use of such material at an earlier stage of manufacture is allowed and the use of such material at a later stage is not.

3.3. Without prejudice to Note 3.2 where a rule states that 'materials of any heading' may be used, materials of the same heading as the product may also be used, subject, however, to any specific limitations which may also be contained in the rule. However, the expression 'manufacture from materials of any heading, including other materials of heading No . . .' means that only materials classified in the same heading as the product of a different description than that of the product as given in column 2 of the list may be used.

3.4. When a rule in the list specifies that a product may be manufactured from more than one material, this means that any one or more materials may be used. It does not require that all be used.

Example:

The rule for fabrics of heading Nos 5208 to 5212 provides that natural fibres may be used and that chemical materials, among other materials, may also be used. This does not mean that both have to be used; it is possible to use one or the other or both.

3.5. Where a rule in the list specifies that a product must be manufactured from a particular material, the condition obviously does not prevent the use of other materials which, because of their inherent nature, cannot satisfy the rule. (See also Note 6.2 below in relation to textiles).

Example:

The rule for prepared foods of heading No 1904 which specifically excludes the use of cereals and their derivatives does not prevent the use of mineral salts, chemicals and other additives which are not products from cereals.

However, this does not apply to products which, although they cannot be manufactured from the particular materials specified in the list, can be produced from a material of the same nature at an earlier stage of manufacture.

Example:

In the case of an article of apparel of ex Chapter 62 made from non-woven materials, if the use of only non-originating yarn is allowed for this class of article, it is not possible to start from non-woven cloth - even if non-woven cloths cannot normally be made from yarn. In such cases, the starting material would normally be at the stage before yarn - that is the fibre stage.

3.6. Where, in a rule in the list, two percentages are given for the maximum value of non-originating materials that can be used, then these percentages may not be added together. In other words, the maximum value of all the non-originating materials used may never exceed the highest of the percentages given. Furthermore, the individual percentages must not be exceeded in relation to the particular materials they apply to.

Note 4:

4.1. The term 'natural fibres' is used in the list to refer to fibres other than artificial or synthetic fibres. It is restricted to the stages before spinning takes place, including waste, and, unless otherwise specified, includes fibres that have been carded, combed or otherwise processed but not spun.

4.2. The term 'natural fibres` includes horsehair of heading No 0503, silk of heading Nos 5002 and 5003 as well as the wool fibres, fine or coarse animal hair of heading Nos 5101 to 5105, the cotton fibres of heading Nos 5201 to 5203 and the other vegetable fibres of heading Nos 5301 to 5305.

4.3. The terms 'textile pulp`, 'chemical materials` and 'paper-making materials` are used in the list to describe the materials not classified in Chapters 50 to 63, which can be used to manufacture artificial, synthetic or paper fibres or yarns.

4.4. The term 'man-made staple fibres` is used in the list to refer to synthetic or artificial filament tow, staple fibres or waste, of heading Nos 5501 to 5507.

Note 5:

5.1. Where for a given product in the list a reference is made to this note, the conditions set out in column 3 shall not be applied to any basic textile materials, used in the manufacture of this product, which, taken together, represent 10 per cent or less of the total weight of all the basic textile materials used. (See also Notes 5.3 and 5.4 below).

5.2. However, the tolerance mentioned in Note 5.1 may only be applied to mixed products which have been made from two or more basic textile materials.

The following are the basic textile materials:

- silk,
- wool,
- coarse animal hair,
- fine animal hair,
- horsehair,
- cotton,
- paper-making materials and paper,
- flax,
- true hemp,
- jute and other textile bast fibres,
- sisal and other textile fibres of the genus Agave,
- coconut, abaca, ramie and other vegetable textile fibres,
- synthetic man-made filaments,
- artificial man-made filaments,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polypropylene,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyester,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyamide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyacrylonitrile,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyimide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polytetrafluoroethylene,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyphenylene sulphide,
- synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyvinyl chloride,
- other synthetic man-made staple fibres,
- artificial man-made staple fibres of viscose,
- other artificial man-made staple fibres,
- yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether whether or not gimped,
- yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyester whether or not gimped,

- products of heading No 5605 (metallized yarn) incorporating strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film,
- other products of heading No 5605.

Example:

A yarn of heading No 5205 made from cotton fibres of heading No 5203 and synthetic staple fibres of heading No 5506 is a mixed yarn. Therefore, non-originating synthetic staple fibres that do not satisfy the origin rules (which require manufacture from chemical materials or textile pulp) may be used up to a weight of 10 per cent of the yarn.

Example:

A woollen fabric of heading No 5112 made from woollen yarn of heading No 5107 and synthetic yarn of staple fibres of heading No 5509 is a mixed fabric. Therefore synthetic yarn which does not satisfy the origin rules (which require manufacture from chemical materials or textile pulp) or woollen yarn that does not satisfy the origin rules (which require manufacture from natural fibres, not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning) or a combination of the two may be used provided their total weight does not exceed 10 per cent of the weight of the fabric.

Example:

Tufted textile fabric of heading No 5802 made from cotton yarn of heading No 5205 and cotton fabric of heading No 5210 is only a mixed product if the cotton fabric is itself a mixed fabric being made from yarns classified in two separate headings or if the cotton yarns used are themselves mixtures.

Example:

If the tufted textile fabric concerned had been made from cotton yarn of heading No 5205 and synthetic fabric of heading No 5407, then, obviously, the yarns used are two separate basic textile materials and the tufted textile fabric is accordingly a mixed product.

Example:

A carpet with tufts made from both artificial yarns and cotton yarns and with a jute backing is a mixed product because three basic textile materials are used. Thus, any non-originating materials that are at a later stage of manufacture than the rule allows may be used, provided their total weight does not exceed 10 per cent of the weight of the textile materials of the carpet. Thus, both the jute backing and/or the artificial yarns could be imported at that stage of manufacture, provided the weight conditions are met.

5.3. In the case of products incorporating 'yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether whether or not gimped' this tolerance is 20 per cent in respect of this yarn.

5.4. In the case of products incorporating 'strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding 5 mm, sandwiched by means of an adhesive between two layers of plastic film', this tolerance is 30 per cent in respect of this strip.

Note 6:

6.1. In the case of those textile products which are marked in the list by a footnote

referring to this note, textile materials, with the exception of linings and interlinings, which do not satisfy the rule set out in the list in column 3 for the made-up product concerned may be used provided that they are classified in a heading other than that of the product and that their value does not exceed 8 per cent of the ex-works price of the product.

6.2. Without prejudice to Note 6.3, materials which are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63 may be used freely in the manufacture of textile products, whether or not they contain textiles.

Example:

If a rule in the list provides that for a particular textile item, such as trousers, yarn must be used, this does not prevent the use of metal items, such as buttons, because buttons are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63. For the same reason, it does not prevent the use of slide-fasteners even though slide-fasteners normally contain textiles.

6.3. Where a percentage rule applies, the value of materials which are not classified within Chapters 50 to 63 must be taken into account when calculating the value of the non-originating materials incorporated.

Note 7:

7.1. For the purposes of heading Nos ex 2707, 2713 to 2715, ex 2901, ex 2902 and ex 3403, the 'specific processes' are the following:

- (a) vacuum distillation;
- (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process (1);
- (c) cracking;
- (d) reforming;
- (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (f) the process comprising all the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralization with alkaline agents; decolorization and purification with naturally active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
- (g) polymerization;
- (h) alkylation;
- (i) isomerization.

7.2. For the purposes of heading Nos 2710, 2711 and 2712, the 'specific processes' are the following:

- (a) vacuum distillation;
- (b) redistillation by a very thorough fractionation process (2);
- (c) cracking;
- (d) reforming;
- (e) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (f) the process comprising all the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride; neutralization with alkaline agents; decolorization and purification with naturally active earth, activated earth, activated charcoal or bauxite;
- (g) polymerization;
- (h) alkylation;
- (ij) isomerization;
- (k) in respect of heavy oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only, desulphurization with

hydrogen resulting in a reduction of at least 85 per cent of the sulphur content of the products processed (ASTM D 1266-59 T method);

(l) in respect of products falling within heading No 2710 only, deparaffining by a process other than filtering;

(m) in respect of heavy oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only, treatment with hydrogen at a pressure of more than 20 bar and a temperature of more than 250 °C with the use of a catalyst, other than to effect desulphurization, when the hydrogen constitutes an active element in a chemical reaction. The further treatment with hydrogen of lubricating oils of heading No ex 2710 (e.g. hydrofinishing or decolorization) in order, more especially, to improve colour or stability shall not, however, be deemed to be a specific process;

(n) in respect of fuel oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only, atmospheric distillation, on condition that less than 30 per cent of these products distil, by volume, including losses, at 300 °C by the ASTM D 86 method;

(o) in respect of heavy oils other than gas oils and fuel oils falling within heading No ex 2710 only, treatment by means of a high-frequency electrical brush-discharge.

7.3. For the purposes of heading Nos ex 2707, 2713 to 2715, ex 2901, ex 2902 and ex 3403, simple operations such as cleaning, decanting, desalting, water separation, filtering, colouring, marking, obtaining a sulphur content as a result of mixing products with different sulphur contents, any combination of these operations or like operations do not confer origin.

(1) See Additional Explanatory Note 4 (b) to Chapter 27 of the Combined Nomenclature.

(2) See Additional Explanatory Note 4 (b) to Chapter 27 of the Combined Nomenclature.

ANNEX II

LIST OF WORKING OR PROCESSING REQUIRED TO BE CARRIED OUT ON NON-ORIGINATING MATERIALS IN ORDER THAT THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURED CAN OBTAIN ORIGINATING STATUS

The products mentioned in the list may not all be covered by the Agreement. It is therefore necessary to consult the other parts of the Agreement

>TABLE POSITION>

ANNEX III

MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE EUR.1 AND APPLICATION FOR A MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE EUR.1

Printing instructions

1. Each form shall measure 210 _ 297 mm; a tolerance of up to minus 5 mm or plus 8 mm in the length may be allowed. The paper used must be white, sized for writing, not containing mechanical pulp and weighing not less than 25 g/m_. It shall have a printed

green guilloche pattern background making any falsification by mechanical or chemical means apparent to the eye.

2. The competent authorities of the Member States of the Community and of the West Bank and Gaza Strip may reserve the right to print the forms themselves or may have them printed by approved printers. In the latter case, each form must include a reference to such approval. Each form must bear the name and address of the printer or a mark by which the printer can be identified. It shall also bear a serial number, either printed or not, by which it can be identified.

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ANNEX IV

INVOICE DECLARATION

>START OF GRAPHIC>

The invoice declaration, the text of which is given below, must be made out in accordance with the footnotes. However, the footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

English version

The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorization No . . . (1)) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of . . . preferential origin (2).

Spanish version

El exportador de los productos incluidos en el presente documento (autorización aduanera no . . . (1)) declara que, salvo indicación en sentido contrario, estos productos gozan de un origen preferencial . . . (2).

Danish version

Eksportøren af varer, der er omfattet af nærværende dokument, (toldmyndighedernes tilladelse nr. . . . (1)), erklærer, at varerne, medmindre andet tydeligt er angivet, har præferenceoprindelse i . . . (2).

German version

Der Ausführer (Ermächtigter Ausführer; Bewilligungs-Nr. . . . (1)), der Waren, auf die sich dieses Handelspapier bezieht, erklärt, daß diese Waren, soweit nicht anders angegeben, präferenzbegünstigte . . . Ursprungswaren sind (2).

Greek version

Ī áíáãüā_àò òúí_ñíúúíòúí_īō éáë_ôīīôáé á_ü ôī_áñúí_ãñáóī (Üääéá ôâëúíáßīō ô_' áñéè. . . (1)) dhl'vnei óti, ektów eán dhl'vnetai saf'vw állvw, ta proíonta aztá éinai protimhsíak'hw katagvg'hw . . . (2).

French version

L'exportateur des produits couverts par le présent document (autorisation douanière no . . . (1)), déclare que, sauf indication claire du contraire, ces produits ont l'origine préférentielle . . . (2).

Italian version

L'esportatore delle merci contemplate nel presente documento (autorizzazione doganale n. . . . (1)) dichiara che, salvo indicazione contraria, le merci sono di origine preferenziale

. . . (2).

Dutch version

De exporteur van de goederen waarop dit document van toepassing is (douanevergunning nr. . . . (1)), verklaart dat, behoudens uitdrukkelijke andersluidende vermelding, deze goederen van preferentiële . . . oorsprong zijn (2).

Portuguese version

O abaixo assinado, exportador dos produtos cobertos pelo presente documento (autorização aduaneira no. . . . (1)), declara que, salvo expressamente indicado em contrário, estes produtos são de origem preferencial . . . (2).

(1) When the invoice declaration is made out by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 21 of the Protocol, the authorization number of the approved exporter must be entered in this space. When the invoice declaration is not made out by an approved exporter, the words in brackets shall be omitted or the space left blank.(2) Origin of products to be indicated. When the invoice declaration relates in whole or in part, to products originating in Ceuta and Melilla within the meaning of Article 36 of the Protocol, the exporter must clearly indicate them in the document on which the declaration is made out by means of the symbol 'CM'.Finnish version

Tässä asiakirjassa mainittujen tuotteiden viejä (tullin lupan:o . . . (1)) ilmoittaa, että nämä tuotteet ovat, ellei toisin ole selvästi merkitty, etuuskohteluun oikeutettuja . . . alkuperätuotteita (2).

Swedish version

Exportören av de varor som omfattas av detta dokument (tullmyndighetens tillstånd nr. . . . (1)) försäkrar att dessa varor, om inte annat tydligt markerats, har förmånsberättigande . . . ursprung (2).

(1) When the invoice declaration is made out by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 21 of the Protocol, the authorization number of the approved exporter must be entered in this space. When the invoice declaration is not made out by an approved exporter, the words in brackets shall be omitted or the space left blank.(2) Origin of products to be indicated. When the invoice declaration relates in whole or in part, to products originating in Ceuta and Melilla within the meaning of Article 36 of the Protocol, the exporter must clearly indicate them in the document on which the declaration is made out by means of the symbol 'CM'.>END OF GRAPHIC<

Arabic version

>

REFERENCE TO A GRAPHIC<

>START OF GRAPHIC<

. (3)

(Place and date)

. (4)

(Signature of the exporter; in addition the name of the person signing the declaration has to be indicated in clear script)

(3) These indications may be omitted if the information is contained on the document itself.(4) See Article 20 (5) of the Protocol. In cases where the exporter is not required to sign, the exemption of signature also implies the exemption of the name of the signatory.>END OF GRAPHIC<

FINAL ACT

The plenipotentiaries of
the EUROPEAN COMMUNITY,
hereinafter referred to as 'the Community`,
of the one part, and

the plenipotentiaries of
the PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO) FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY OF THE WEST BANK AND THE GAZA STRIP,
hereinafter referred to as 'the Palestinian Authority`,
of the other part,

meeting at Brussels on 24 February 1997 for the signature of the Euro-Mediterranean
Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation between the European
Community, of the one part and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the
benefit of the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other
part, hereinafter referred to as 'Euro-Mediterranean Interim Association Agreement`
have adopted the following texts:

the Euro-Mediterranean Interim Association Agreement, the Annexes thereto and the
following Protocols:

Protocol 1 on the arrangements applying to imports into the Community of agricultural
products originating in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip,

Protocol 2 on the arrangements applying to imports into the West Bank and the Gaza
Strip of agricultural products originating in the Community,

Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products` and
methods of administrative cooperation.

The plenipotentiaries of the Community and the plenipotentiaries of the Palestinian
Authority have adopted the texts of the Declarations listed below and annexed to this
Final Act:

Joint Declaration on intellectual, industrial and commercial property (Article 33 of the
Agreement),

Joint Declaration on Article 55 of the Agreement,

Joint Declaration on Article 58 of the Agreement,

Joint Declaration on decentralized cooperation,

Joint Declaration on Article 67 of the Agreement,

Joint Declaration on Article 70 of the Agreement,

Joint Declaration on data protection,

Joint Declaration on a programme of support for Palestinian industry,

and, as regards Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating
products` and methods of administrative cooperation, the following Joint Declarations:

1. Joint Declaration concerning the Principality of Andorra;
2. Joint Declaration concerning the Republic of San Marino.

The plenipotentiaries of the Community and the plenipotentiaries of the Palestinian
Authority have also taken note of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters
mentioned below and attached to this Final Act:

Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the Community and the
Palestinian Authority relating to Article 1 of Protocol 1 and concerning imports into the
Community of fresh cut flowers and flower buds falling within subheading 0603 10 of
the Common Customs Tariff.

The plenipotentiaries of the Palestinian Authority have taken note of the Declaration by the European Community mentioned below and annexed to this Final Act:

Declaration on cumulation of origin.

Hecho en Bruselas, el veinticuatro de febrero de mil novecientos noventa y siete.

Udfærdiget i Bruxelles den fireogtyvende februar nitten hundrede og syv og halvfems.

Geschehen zu Brüssel am vierundzwanzigsten Februar

neunzehnhundertsiebenundneunzig.

„āéíá óðéò Āñōī_ēēāò, óðéò āßēíóé ô_óóāñéò Öääñīōāñßīō ÷ßēéá áííéáēüóéá áíáí_íóá á_ôÛ.

Done at Brussels on the twenty-fourth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Fait à Bruxelles, le vingt-quatre février mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix-sept.

Fatto a Bruxelles, addì ventiquattro febbraio millenovecentonovantasette.

Gedaan te Brussel, de vierentwintigste februari negentienhonderd zevenennegentig.

Feito em Bruxelas, em vinte e quatro de Fevereiro de mil novecentos e noventa e sete.

Tehty Brysselissä kahdentenkymmenentenäneljäntenä päivänä helmikuuta vuonna tuhatyhdeksänsataayhdeksänkymmentäseitsemän.

Som skedde i Bryssel den tjugofjärde februari nittonhundra nittiosju.

>REFERENCE TO A GRAPHIC<

Por la Comunidad Europea

For Det Europæiske Fællesskab

Für die Europäische Gemeinschaft

Āéá ôçí Āññù_áúé_ Ēíéíüôçôá

For the European Community

Pour la Communauté européenne

Per la Comunità europea

Voor de Europese Gemeenschap

Pela Comunidade Europeia

Euroopan yhteisön puolesta

På Europeiska gemenskapens vägnar

>REFERENCE TO A GRAPHIC<

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JOINT DECLARATIONS Joint Declaration on intellectual, industrial and commercial property (Article 33 of the Agreement)

For the purpose of the Agreement, intellectual, industrial and commercial property includes in particular copyright, including the copyright in computer programmes, and neighbouring rights, patents, industrial designs, geographical indications, including appellations of origin, trademarks and service marks, topographies of integrated circuits, as well as protection against unfair competition as referred to in Article 10a of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Stockholm Act, 1967) and protection of undisclosed information on 'know-how`.

Joint Declaration on Article 55 of the Agreement

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the Middle East Peace Process and their belief that peace should be consolidated through regional cooperation. The Community is prepared to support joint development projects submitted by the Palestinian Authority and other regional parties, subject to relevant Community technical and budgetary procedures.

The Parties reaffirm that the Agreement forms part of the process launched at the Barcelona Conference of 27 November 1995 and that the bilateral cooperation between the European Community and the Palestinian Authority is complementary to the regional cooperation taking place in the context of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Joint Declaration on Article 58 of the Agreement

The Parties agree that access to employment will not be included in the framework of youth exchange programmes.

Joint Declaration on decentralized cooperation

The Parties reaffirm the importance they attach to decentralized cooperation programmes as a means of encouraging exchanges of experience and transfer of knowledge in the Mediterranean region and between the European Community and its Mediterranean partners.

Joint Declaration on Article 67 of the Agreement

When the arbitration procedure is applied, the Parties will endeavour to ensure that the Joint Committee appoints a third arbitrator within two months of the appointment of the second arbitrator.

Joint Declaration on Article 70 of the Agreement

1. The Parties agree, for the purposes of the interpretation and the application of the Agreement, that the cases of special urgency referred to in Article 70 of the Agreement mean cases of substantial violation of the Agreement by one of the two Parties. A substantial violation of the Agreement consists of:

- the rejection of the Agreement when such rejection is not authorized by the general rules of international law,
- the violation of the essential elements of the Agreement set out in Article 2 thereof.

2. The Parties agree that the appropriate measures referred to in Article 70 are measures taken in accordance with international law. If one Party takes a measure in a case of special urgency in application of Article 70 the other Party may invoke the dispute settlement procedure.

Joint Declaration on data protection

The Parties agree that the protection of data will be guaranteed in all areas where the exchange of personal data is envisaged.

Joint Declaration on a programme of support for Palestinian industry

The Parties agree that a programme of support will be put at the disposal of Palestinian industry, designed to nurture and develop the capacity of the Palestinian industrial sector.

The Community extends access to start-up funding and to capital to Palestinian businesses in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This includes the European Community Investment Partners programme (ECIP), which provides assistance for business start-up costs, such as feasibility studies and technical assistance, and in some cases, access to funding for joint ventures. Loan funding, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises, through a revolving fund administered by the Palestinian Development Fund, is also available on the basis of grants provided by the Community. The European Investment Bank extends loan funding and risk capital to Palestinian business through local banks.

The Community has established the Centre for Private Development in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in order to provide support, training and advice to Palestinian industry, in business start-up and planning, business management, strategy and marketing.

The Community recognizes that Palestinian industry must seek markets abroad. The present Agreement therefore permits duty-free access of Palestinian industrial products to European Community markets. The Palestinian Enterprise Centre, and, within it, the Euro-Info Centre, are therefore available to promote and facilitate contacts and joint ventures between European and Palestinian industry, through partnership events (the Euro-Partenariat, Med-Partenariat and Med-Enterprise schemes) and a variety of other means (such as the BC Net and BRE networks), which from time to time become available.

The Community also recognizes that Palestinian industry has suffered from a lack of basic economic infrastructure. Noting that, in the context of the assistance provided by the Community for the development of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, part of this assistance may be provided in support of Palestinian industry, the Community will consider requests from the Palestinian Authority that a proportion of these funds, as grants or loans, may be devoted to the rehabilitation of vital economic infrastructures. In the framework of the economic cooperation provided for under the current Agreement, the two Parties will have regular exchanges of views in order to establish how the range of support mechanisms described in this Declaration, as well as any others which may become available, may most effectively be combined to provide the most appropriate support to Palestinian industry.

Joint Declaration concerning the Principality of Andorra

1. Products originating in the Principality of Andorra falling within Chapters 25 to 97 of

the Harmonized System shall be accepted by the Palestinian Authority as originating in the Community within the meaning of this Agreement.

2. Protocol 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis for the purpose of defining the originating status of the abovementioned products.

Joint Declaration concerning the Republic of San Marino

1. Products originating in the Republic of San Marino shall be accepted by the Palestinian Authority as originating in the Community within the meaning of this Agreement.

2. Protocol 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis for the purpose of defining the originating status of the abovementioned products.