



Jordan No. 1 (2019)

Agreement

establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Amman, 5 November 2019

[The Agreement is not in force]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
December 2019*



© Crown copyright 2019

This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 except where otherwise stated. To view this licence, visit nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3.

Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/official-documents.

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at Treaty Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, King Charles Street, London, SW1A 2AH

ISBN 978-1-5286-1703-1

CCS1219695632 12/19

Printed on paper containing 75% recycled fibre content minimum

Printed in the UK by the APS Group on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office

**AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
AND THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (“the United Kingdom”) and THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN (“Jordan”) (hereinafter referred to as “the Parties”),

RECOGNISING that the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part, done at Brussels on 24 November 1997 (“the EU-Jordan Association Agreement”) and the Agreement in the form of a Protocol between the European Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan establishing a dispute settlement mechanism applicable to disputes under the trade provisions of the EU-Jordan Association Agreement, done at Brussels on 11 February 2011 (“the EU-Jordan Dispute Settlement Mechanism Protocol”) will cease to apply to the United Kingdom when it ceases to be a Member State of the European Union, or at the end of any transitional arrangement during which the rights and obligations under these Agreements continue to apply to the United Kingdom;

DESIRING that the rights and obligations between the Parties as provided for by the EU-Jordan Association Agreement and the EU-Jordan Dispute Settlement Mechanism Protocol should continue;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

Objectives

1. The overriding objective of this Agreement is to preserve the links between the Parties established by the association created in Article 1 of the EU-Jordan Association Agreement.
2. In particular, the Parties agree to preserve the preferential conditions relating to trade between the Parties which resulted from the EU-Jordan Association Agreement and to provide a platform for further trade liberalisation between the Parties.
3. For the avoidance of doubt, it is confirmed that the Parties establish an association as well as a free trade area in goods and associated rules in accordance with this Agreement and affirm the objectives in Article 1 of the EU-Jordan Association Agreement and Article 1 of the EU-Jordan Dispute Settlement Mechanism Protocol.

ARTICLE 2

Definitions and interpretation

1. Throughout this Instrument:
 - (a) the “EU-Jordan Agreements” means the Agreements defined in Article 3;
 - (b) the “Incorporated Agreements” means the provisions of the EU-Jordan Agreements as incorporated into this Agreement (and related expressions are to be read accordingly); and
 - (c) “*mutatis mutandis*” means with the technical changes necessary to apply the EU-Jordan Agreements as if they had been concluded between the United Kingdom and Jordan, taking into account the object and purpose of this Agreement.
2. Throughout the Incorporated Agreements and this Instrument, “this Agreement” means this Instrument and the Incorporated Agreements.
3. Throughout the Incorporated Agreements references to financial cooperation cover a range of forms of such cooperation and means by which it may occur, including cooperation through multilateral and regional organisations.

ARTICLE 3

Incorporation of the EU-Jordan Agreements

The provisions of the following agreements (together referred to as the “EU-Jordan Agreements”) in effect immediately before they cease to apply to the United Kingdom are incorporated into this Agreement, *mutatis mutandis*, subject to the provisions of this Instrument:

- (a) the EU-Jordan Association Agreement; and
- (b) the EU-Jordan Dispute Settlement Mechanism Protocol.

ARTICLE 4

References to European Union law

1. Except as otherwise provided, references in this Agreement to European Union law are to be read as references to that European Union law in force as incorporated or implemented in United Kingdom law as retained European Union law on the day after the United Kingdom ceases to be bound by the relevant European Union law.
2. In this Article “United Kingdom law” includes the law of the territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible to whom this Agreement extends, as set out in Article 6.

ARTICLE 5

References to the euro

Notwithstanding Article 3, references to the euro (including “EUR” and “€”) in the Incorporated Agreements shall continue to be read as such in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 6

Territorial application

1. For the avoidance of doubt in relation to incorporated Article 105, this Agreement shall apply, in respect of the United Kingdom, to the extent that and under the conditions which the EU-Jordan Agreements applied immediately before they ceased to apply to the United Kingdom, to the United Kingdom and the following territories for whose international relations it is responsible:
 - (a) Gibraltar; and
 - (b) the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, and Article 11 of this Instrument, this Agreement shall apply to those territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible from the date of written notification by the United Kingdom to Jordan of application of this Agreement to those territories.

ARTICLE 7

Continuation of time periods

1. Unless this Instrument provides otherwise:
 - (a) if a period in the EU-Jordan Agreements has not yet ended, the remainder of that period shall be incorporated into this Agreement; and
 - (b) if a period in the EU-Jordan Agreements has ended, any ongoing right or obligation in the EU-Jordan Agreements shall apply between the Parties and that period shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a reference in the Incorporated Agreements to a period relating to a procedure or other administrative matter (such as a review, committee procedure or notification) shall not be affected.

ARTICLE 8

Further provision in relation to the Association Council and the Association Committee

1. The Association Committee which the Parties establish under incorporated Article 92 shall ensure that this Agreement operates properly.
2. Upon entry into force of this Agreement, any decisions adopted by the Association Council or the Association Committee established by the EU-Jordan Association Agreement before the EU-Jordan Agreements ceased to apply to the United Kingdom shall, to the extent those decisions relate to the Parties to this Agreement, be deemed to have been adopted, *mutatis mutandis*, and subject to the provisions of this Instrument, by the Association Council or the Association Committee established under incorporated Articles 89 and 92 of the EU-Jordan Association Agreement, respectively.
3. Nothing in paragraph 2 prevents the Association Council or the Association Committee making decisions which modify, are different to, revoke or supersede the decisions deemed to have been adopted by it under that paragraph.

ARTICLE 9

Integral parts of this Agreement

The Annexes and Footnotes to this Instrument are integral to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 10

Amendments

1. The Parties may agree, in writing, to amend this Agreement. An amendment shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of receipt of the later of the Parties' notifications that they have completed their internal procedures, or on such date as the Parties may agree.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the Association Council (or the Committee insofar as such powers are delegated to it by the Council under incorporated Article 92) may decide that the Annexes, Appendices, Protocols, Joint Decisions, Declarations, or Notes to this Agreement, should be amended. The Parties may adopt the Association Council or the Association Committee's decision subject to their internal procedures.

ARTICLE 11

Entry into force

1. Article 107 of the EU-Jordan Association Agreement and Article 23 of the EU-Jordan Dispute Settlement Mechanism Protocol shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.

2. Each of the Parties shall notify the other in writing, through diplomatic channels, of the completion of the procedures required by its law for the entry into force of this Agreement. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of the later of these notifications, provided that is a date after which the EU-Jordan Agreements cease to apply to the United Kingdom.

3. The United Kingdom shall submit notifications under this Article to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation of Jordan or its successor. Jordan shall submit notifications under this Article to the United Kingdom's Foreign and Commonwealth Office or its successor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Amman this Fifth day of November 2019 in the English and Arabic languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

**For the Government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland:**

**For the Government of the
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:**

EDWARD OAKDEN

TARIQ HAMMOURI

ANNEX I

The incorporation of the provisions of the EU-Jordan Association Agreement into this Agreement is further modified as follows and as set out in Annex II:

1. MODIFICATIONS TO TITLE I POLITICAL DIALOGUE

- (a) In Article 5(2) for the word “shall” substitute “may”.

2. MODIFICATIONS TO TITLE II FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

- (a) In Article 17(1):
 - i. for the words “From 1 January 2009” substitute “Three years after the entry into force of this Agreement,”; and
 - ii. the words “with effect from 1 January 2010” shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (b) Article 20 shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (c) In Article 22(2) the final sentence shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.

3. MODIFICATIONS TO TITLE III RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND SERVICES

- (a) Article 40(3) shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.

4. MODIFICATIONS TO TITLE IV PAYMENTS, CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS

- (a) In Article 53:
 - i. paragraph (2) (including any reference to it) and the second bullet point in paragraph (5) shall not be incorporated into this Agreement; and
 - ii. in paragraph (3) for the words “the Agreement” substitute “this Agreement”.

**5. MODIFICATIONS TO TITLE V
ECONOMIC COOPERATION**

- (a) In Article 64(a) the first and second bullet points shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (b) In Article 66 in the first bullet point the words “and to networks created in the context of decentralised cooperation” shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (c) Article 68(a) shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (d) Article 69 shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (e) In Article 70 the words “to the approximation of their standards and rules” shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (f) In Article 72:
 - i. the words “linked to the main trans-European communication routes”; and
 - ii. the second and third bullet points, shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (g) In the fourth bullet point in Article 74 the words “and for their link-up to Community networks” shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (h) In Article 78(2) the words “Community and other” shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (i) In the third bullet point in Article 79(3) the words “the Community and” shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.

**6. MODIFICATIONS TO TITLE VII
FINANCIAL COOPERATION**

- (a) In Article 87 the words “In the framework of the existing Community Financial Instruments aimed at supporting the structural adjustment programmes in the Mediterranean countries, and” shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.

**7. MODIFICATIONS TO TITLE VIII
INSTITUTIONAL, GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

- (a) In the first paragraph of Article 97(4) the second sentence shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.

- (b) Article 103 shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (c) In the second paragraph of Article 104 immediately after the words “other Party” insert “in writing”.
- (d) Article 106 shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.

**8. MODIFICATIONS TO ANNEX VII
INTELLECTUAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROPERTY
REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 56**

- (a) In paragraph (1) for the words “the Agreement” substitute “this Agreement”.

**9. MODIFICATIONS TO PROTOCOL 1
CONCERNING THE ARRANGEMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE
IMPORTATION INTO THE COMMUNITY OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN JORDAN**

- (a) For paragraph 8 substitute:

“The Parties acknowledge that the United Kingdom may introduce and apply an entry price system on or after the date of entry into force of this Agreement in order to replicate, in whole or in part, the entry price system that the European Union applies to certain fruits and vegetables in accordance with Article 181 of Council Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 (and any successor legislation which is applicable upon the entry into force of this Agreement). The modifications in this Protocol shall apply to the extent to which the United Kingdom applies such an entry price system.

If the United Kingdom applies an entry price system to goods originating in Jordan in accordance with United Kingdom legislation that is adopted on or after the entry into force of this Agreement to replicate, in whole or in part, the entry price system applied in accordance with Article 181 of Council Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 (and any successor legislation which is applicable upon the entry into force of this Agreement), then notwithstanding the conditions under point 2 to 6 of this Protocol, for the products covered by Chapters 7 and 8 of the Combined Nomenclature to which such entry price system applies and for which the United Kingdom’s customs tariff provides for the application of *ad valorem* customs duties and a specific customs duty, the elimination applies only to the *ad valorem* part of the duty.”

- (b) In the Annex, for the table of tariff quotas, substitute:

“Except where otherwise provided, the administration period for tariff quotas applied under this Agreement shall be 1 January to 31 December for each year this Agreement is in force. If this Agreement enters into force part-way through an administration period, the quantities of the applicable tariff quotas shall be re-sized and applied on a pro-rata basis from the date of entry into force of this Agreement to 31 December of the same year.

CN Code (1)	Description (2)	Reduction of the MFN customs duty (%)	Yearly tariff quota volume (tonnes net weight)	Reduction of customs duty beyond quota (%)
		A	B	C
0603 10	Cut flowers, fresh	100	from 2010 on: 1 634	60
1509 10	Virgin olive oil	100	from 2010 on: 1 634	0

10. MODIFICATIONS TO PROTOCOL 4 ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES IN CUSTOMS MATTERS

- (a) In Article 10(1) the words “and the corresponding provisions applying to the Community institutions” shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (b) In Article 13(1) the words “the competent services of the Commission of the European Communities and, where appropriate,” shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (c) Article 14 shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.

11. MODIFICATIONS TO JOINT DECLARATIONS

- (a) The Joint Declaration on Article 28 shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (b) For the Joint Declaration relating to Title VII (excluding the heading) substitute:

“The United Kingdom and Jordan will take appropriate action to encourage and assist Jordanian business, through relevant technical and financial support.”

- (c) In paragraph (1) of the Joint Declaration on cooperation for the prevention and control of illegal immigration for the words “In respect of the Member States of the European Union, this obligation applies only in respect of those persons who are to be considered their nationals for Community purposes in accordance with Declaration No 2 to the Treaty on European Union” substitute “In respect of the United Kingdom this obligation applies only in respect of:
 - (a) British citizens;

- (b) British subjects with the right of abode in the United Kingdom; and
- (c) British Overseas Territories citizens who acquire their citizenship from a connection with Gibraltar.”
- (d) The Joint Declaration concerning the Principality of Andorra shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.
- (e) The Joint Declaration concerning the Republic of San Marino shall not be incorporated into this Agreement.

ANNEX II

1. MODIFICATIONS TO PROTOCOL 3 CONCERNING THE DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF ORIGINATING PRODUCTS AND METHODS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

(a) Protocol 3 and the Joint Declarations concerning the Principality of Andorra and the Republic of San Marino shall be replaced by:

CONTENTS

TITLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Definitions

TITLE II

DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF 'ORIGINATING PRODUCTS'

Article 2 General requirements
Article 3 Cumulation in the United Kingdom
Article 4 Cumulation in Jordan
Article 5 Wholly obtained products
Article 6 Sufficiently worked or processed products
Article 7 Insufficient working or processing
Article 8 Unit of qualification
Article 9 Accessories, spare parts and tools
Article 10 Sets
Article 11 Neutral elements

TITLE III

TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 12 Principle of territoriality
Article 13 Direct transport
Article 14 Exhibitions

TITLE IV

DRAWBACK OR EXEMPTION

Article 15 Prohibition of drawback of, or exemption from, customs duties

TITLE V

PROOF OF ORIGIN

Article 16 General requirements
Article 17 Procedure for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED
Article 18 Movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED issued retrospectively
Article 19 Issue of a duplicate movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED

- Article 20 Issue of movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED on the basis of a proof of origin issued or made out previously
- Article 21 Accounting segregation
- Article 22 Conditions for making out an invoice declaration or an invoice declaration EUR MED
- Article 23 Approved exporter
- Article 24 Validity of proof of origin
- Article 25 Submission of proof of origin
- Article 26 Importation by instalments
- Article 27 Exemptions from proof of origin
- Article 28 Supporting documents
- Article 29 Preservation of proof of origin and supporting documents
- Article 30 Discrepancies and formal errors
- Article 31 Amounts expressed in euro

TITLE VI

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

- Article 32 Mutual assistance
- Article 33 Verification of proofs of origin
- Article 34 Dispute settlement
- Article 35 Penalties
- Article 36 Free zones

TITLE VII

CEUTA AND MELILLA

- Article 37 Application of the Protocol

TITLE VIII

FINAL PROVISIONS

- Article 38 Amendments to the Protocol
- Article 39 Transitional provisions for goods in transit or storage
- Article 40 Annexes

List of Annexes

Incorporated Annex I: Introductory notes to the list in Annex II

Incorporated Annex II: List of working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order for the product manufactured to obtain originating status

Incorporated Annex IIa: Addendum to the list of working or processing required to be carried out on non-originating materials in order for the product manufactured to obtain originating status

Incorporated Annex IIIa: Specimens of movement certificate EUR.1 and application for a movement certificate EUR.1

Incorporated Annex IIIb: Specimens of movement certificate EUR-MED and application for a movement certificate EUR-MED

Incorporated Annex IVa: Text of the invoice declaration

Incorporated Annex IVb: Text of the invoice declaration EUR-MED

Annex A: List referred to in paragraph 2 of Articles 3 and 4

Annex B: Joint declaration concerning the Principality of Andorra

Annex C: Joint declaration concerning the Republic of San Marino

TITLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) ‘manufacture’ means any kind of working or processing including assembly or specific operations;
- (b) ‘material’ means any ingredient, raw material, component or part, etc., used in the manufacture of the product;
- (c) ‘product’ means the product being manufactured, even if it is intended for later use in another manufacturing operation;
- (d) ‘goods’ means both materials and products;
- (e) ‘customs value’ means the value as determined in accordance with the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (WTO Agreement on customs valuation);
- (f) ‘ex-works price’ means the price paid for the product ex works to the manufacturer in the United Kingdom or in Jordan in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided the price includes the value of all the materials used, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported;
- (g) ‘value of materials’ means the customs value at the time of importation of the non-originating materials used, or, if this is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the United Kingdom or in Jordan;
- (h) ‘value of originating materials’ means the value of such materials as defined in (g) applied *mutatis mutandis*;
- (i) ‘value added’ shall be taken to be the ex-works price minus the customs value of each of the materials incorporated which originate in the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable or, where the customs value is not known or cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the materials in the United Kingdom or in Jordan;
- (j) ‘chapters’ and ‘headings’ mean the chapters and the headings (four-digit codes) used in the nomenclature which makes up the Harmonised

Commodity Description and Coding System, referred to in this Protocol as ‘the Harmonised System’ or ‘HS’;

- (k) ‘classified’ refers to the classification of a product or material under a particular heading;
- (l) ‘consignment’ means products which are either sent simultaneously from one exporter to one consignee or covered by a single transport document covering their shipment from the exporter to the consignee or, in the absence of such a document, by a single invoice;
- (m) ‘territories’ includes territorial waters;
- (n) ‘Incorporated Annexes I to IVb’ mean Annexes I to IVb of Protocol 3 to the EU-Jordan Association Agreement, as those Annexes are incorporated by Article 40 of this Protocol.

TITLE II DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF ‘ORIGINATING PRODUCTS’

ARTICLE 2

General requirements

1. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom:
 - (a) products wholly obtained in the United Kingdom within the meaning of Article 5;
 - (b) products obtained in the United Kingdom incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in the United Kingdom within the meaning of Article 6;
2. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the following products shall be considered as originating in Jordan:
 - (a) products wholly obtained in Jordan within the meaning of Article 5;
 - (b) products obtained in Jordan incorporating materials which have not been wholly obtained there, provided that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing in Jordan within the meaning of Article 6.

ARTICLE 3

Cumulation in the United Kingdom

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1), products shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom if they are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein)¹, Iceland, Norway, Turkey or the European Union, provided that the working or processing carried out in the United Kingdom goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7. It shall not be necessary for such materials to have undergone sufficient working or processing.
2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1), products shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom if such products are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in Jordan or any country referred to in Annex A to this Protocol, provided that the working or processing carried out in the United Kingdom goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7. It shall not be necessary for such materials to have undergone sufficient working or processing.
3. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1), working or processing carried out in Iceland, Norway or the European Union, shall be considered as having been carried out in the United Kingdom when the products obtained undergo subsequent working or processing in the United Kingdom that goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7.
4. For cumulation provided in paragraphs 1 and 2, where the working or processing carried out in the United Kingdom does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 7, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom only where the value added there is greater than the value of the materials used originating in any one of the other countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2. If this is not so, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the country which accounts for the highest value of originating materials used in the manufacture in the United Kingdom.
5. For cumulation provided in paragraph 3, where the working or processing carried out in the United Kingdom does not go beyond the operation referred to in Article 7, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the United Kingdom only where the value added there is greater than the value added in any of the other countries.
6. Products originating in one of the countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 which do not undergo any working or processing in the United Kingdom, retain their origin if exported into one of these countries.

¹ Due to the Customs Treaty between Liechtenstein and Switzerland, products originating in Liechtenstein are considered as originating in Switzerland.

7. (a) The cumulation provided for in this Article in respect of the EU may be applied provided that:
- i. the United Kingdom, Jordan and the EU have arrangements on administrative cooperation which ensure a correct implementation of this Article;
 - ii. materials and products have acquired originating status by the application of rules of origin identical to those in this Protocol; and
 - iii. notices indicating the fulfilment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation have been published by the Parties.
- (b) Except as provided for in paragraph 7(a), the cumulation provided for in this Article may be applied provided that:
- i. a preferential trade agreement in accordance with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is applicable between the countries involved in the acquisition of the originating status and the country of destination;
 - ii. materials and products have acquired originating status by the application of rules of origin identical to those given in this Protocol; and
 - iii. notices indicating the fulfilment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation have been published by the Parties.

The United Kingdom shall provide Jordan, with details of the arrangements, including their dates of entry into force, and their corresponding rules of origin, which are applied with the other countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

ARTICLE 4

Cumulation in Jordan

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2), products shall be considered as originating in Jordan if they are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in the United Kingdom, Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Iceland, Norway, Turkey or in the European Union, provided that the working or processing carried out in Jordan goes beyond the operations referred to in Article 7. It shall not be necessary for such materials to have undergone sufficient working or processing.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(2), products shall be considered as originating in Jordan if they are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in any country referred to in Annex A to this Protocol, provided that the working or processing carried out in Jordan goes beyond the operations referred to

in Article 7. It shall not be necessary for such materials to have undergone sufficient working or processing.

3. Where the working or processing carried out in Jordan does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 7, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in Jordan only where the value added there is greater than the value of the materials used originating in any one of the other countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2. If this is not so, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the country which accounts for the highest value of originating materials used in the manufacture in Jordan.

4. Products originating in one of the countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 which do not undergo any working or processing in Jordan shall retain their origin if exported into one of these countries.

5. (a) The cumulation provided for in this Article in respect of the EU may be applied provided that:

- i. the United Kingdom, Jordan and the EU have arrangements on administrative cooperation which ensure a correct implementation of this Article;
- ii. materials and products have acquired originating status by the application of rules of origin identical to those in this Protocol; and
- iii. notices indicating the fulfilment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation have been published by the Parties.

(b) Except as provided for in paragraph 5(a), the cumulation provided for in this Article may be applied provided that:

- i. a preferential trade agreement in accordance with Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is applicable between the countries involved in the acquisition of the originating status and the country of destination;
- ii. materials and products have acquired originating status by the application of rules of origin identical to those given in this Protocol; and
- iii. notices indicating the fulfilment of the necessary requirements to apply cumulation have been published by the Parties.

Jordan shall provide the United Kingdom with details of the arrangements, including their dates of entry into force, and their corresponding rules of origin, which are applied with the other countries referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

ARTICLE 5

Wholly obtained products

1. The following shall be considered as wholly obtained in the United Kingdom or in Jordan:

- (a) mineral products extracted from their soil or from their seabed;
- (b) vegetable products harvested there;
- (c) live animals born and raised there;
- (d) products from live animals raised there;
- (e) products obtained by hunting or fishing conducted there;
- (f) products of sea fishing and other products taken from the sea outside the territorial waters of the United Kingdom or of Jordan by their vessels;
- (g) products made aboard their factory ships exclusively from products referred to in (f);
- (h) used articles collected there fit only for the recovery of raw materials, including used tyres fit only for retreading or for use as waste;
- (i) waste and scrap resulting from manufacturing operations conducted there;
- (j) products extracted from marine soil or subsoil outside their territorial waters provided that they have sole rights to work that soil or subsoil;
- (k) goods produced there exclusively from the products specified in (a) to (j).

2. The terms ‘their vessels’ and ‘their factory ships’ in paragraph 1(f) and (g) shall apply only to vessels and factory ships:

- (a) which are registered or recorded in the United Kingdom or in Jordan;
- (b) which sail under the flag of the United Kingdom or of Jordan;
- (c) which are owned to an extent of at least 50 % by nationals of the United Kingdom, an EU Member State or of Jordan, or by a company with its head office in one of these States, of which the manager or managers, Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board, and the

majority of the members of such boards are nationals of the United Kingdom, an EU Member State or of Jordan and of which, in addition, in the case of partnerships or limited companies, at least half the capital belongs to those States or to public bodies or nationals of the said States;

- (d) of which the master and officers are nationals of the United Kingdom, an EU Member State or of Jordan; and
- (e) of which at least 75 % of the crew are nationals of the United Kingdom, an EU Member State or of Jordan.

ARTICLE 6

Sufficiently worked or processed products

1. For the purposes of Article 2, products which are not wholly obtained shall be considered to be sufficiently worked or processed when the conditions set out in the list in Incorporated Annex II are fulfilled.

The conditions referred to above indicate, for all products covered by this Agreement, the working or processing which must be carried out on non-originating materials used in manufacturing and apply only in relation to such materials. It follows that if a product which has acquired originating status by fulfilling the conditions set out in the list is used in the manufacture of another product, the conditions applicable to the product in which it is incorporated do not apply to it, and no account shall be taken of the non-originating materials which may have been used in its manufacture.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, non-originating materials which, according to the conditions set out in the list in Incorporated Annex II, shall not be used in the manufacture of a product may nevertheless be used, provided that:

- (a) their total value does not exceed 10 % of the ex-works price of the product;
- (b) any of the percentages given in the list for the maximum value of non-originating materials are not exceeded by virtue of this paragraph. This paragraph shall not apply to products falling within Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonised System.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply subject to the provisions of Article 7.

ARTICLE 7

Insufficient working or processing

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, the following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of Article 6 are satisfied:

- (a) preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;
- (b) breaking-up and assembly of packages;
- (c) washing, cleaning, removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
- (d) ironing or pressing of textiles;
- (e) simple painting and polishing operations;
- (f) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
- (g) operations to colour sugar or form sugar lumps;
- (h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
- (i) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
- (j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching, (including the making-up of sets of articles);
- (k) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;
- (l) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
- (m) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds;
- (n) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
- (o) a combination of two or more operations specified in (a) to (n);
- (p) slaughter of animals.

2. All operations carried out either in the United Kingdom or in Jordan on a given product shall be considered together when determining whether the working or processing undergone by that product is to be regarded as insufficient within the meaning of paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 8

Unit of qualification

1. The unit of qualification for the application of the provisions of this Protocol shall be the particular product, which is considered as the basic unit when determining classification using the nomenclature of the Harmonised System.

It follows that:

- (a) when a product composed of a group or assembly of articles is classified under the terms of the Harmonised System in a single heading, the whole constitutes the unit of qualification;
- (b) when a consignment consists of a number of identical products classified under the same heading of the Harmonised System, each product must be taken individually when applying the provisions of this Protocol.

2. Where, under General Rule 5 of the Harmonised System, packaging is included with the product for classification purposes, it shall be included for the purposes of determining origin.

ARTICLE 9

Accessories, spare parts and tools

Accessories, spare parts and tools dispatched with a piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle, which are part of the normal equipment and included in the price thereof or which are not separately invoiced, shall be regarded as one with the piece of equipment, machine, apparatus or vehicle in question.

ARTICLE 10

Sets

Sets, as defined in General Rule 3 of the Harmonised System, shall be regarded as originating when all component products are originating. Nevertheless, when a set is composed of originating and non-originating products, the set as a whole shall be

regarded as originating, provided that the value of the non-originating products does not exceed 15 % of the ex-works price of the set.

ARTICLE 11

Neutral elements

In order to determine whether a product is an originating product, it shall not be necessary to determine the origin of the following which might be used in its manufacture:

- (a) energy and fuel;
- (b) plant and equipment;
- (c) machines and tools;
- (d) goods which neither enter into the final composition of the product nor are intended to do so.

TITLE III **TERRITORIAL REQUIREMENTS**

ARTICLE 12

Principle of territoriality

1. Except as provided for in Articles 3 and 4 and paragraph 3 of this Article, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II must be fulfilled without interruption in the United Kingdom or in Jordan.

2. Except as provided for in Articles 3 and 4, where originating goods exported from the United Kingdom or from Jordan to another country return, they must be considered as non-originating, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- (a) the returning goods are the same as those exported; and
- (b) they have not undergone any operation beyond that necessary to preserve them in good condition while in that country or while being exported.

3. The acquisition of originating status in accordance with the conditions set out in Title II shall not be affected by working or processing done outside the United Kingdom or Jordan on materials exported from the United Kingdom or from Jordan and subsequently re-imported there, provided:

- (a) the said materials are wholly obtained in the United Kingdom or in Jordan or have undergone working or processing beyond the operations referred to in Article 7 prior to being exported; and
- (b) it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:
 - (i) the re-imported goods have been obtained by working or processing the exported materials; and
 - (ii) the total added value acquired outside the United Kingdom or Jordan by applying the provisions of this Article does not exceed 10 % of the ex-works price of the end product for which originating status is claimed.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II shall not apply to working or processing done outside the United Kingdom or Jordan. However, where, in the list in Incorporated Annex II, a rule setting a maximum value for all the non-originating materials incorporated is applied in determining the originating status of the end product, the total value of the non-originating materials incorporated in the territory of the party concerned, taken together with the total added value acquired outside the United Kingdom or Jordan by applying the provisions of this Article, shall not exceed the stated percentage.

5. For the purposes of applying the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, 'total added value' shall be taken to mean all costs arising outside the United Kingdom or Jordan, including the value of the materials incorporated there.

6. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products which do not fulfil the conditions set out in the list in Incorporated Annex II or which can be considered sufficiently worked or processed only if the general tolerance fixed in Article 6(2) is applied.

7. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products of Chapters 50 to 63 of the Harmonised System.

8. Any working or processing of the kind covered by this Article and done outside the United Kingdom or Jordan shall be done under the outward processing arrangements, or similar arrangements.

ARTICLE 13

Direct transport

1. The preferential treatment provided for under this Agreement applies only to products, satisfying the requirements of this Protocol, which are transported directly between the United Kingdom and Jordan or through the territories of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable. However, products constituting one single consignment may be transported through

other territories with, should the occasion arise, trans-shipment or temporary warehousing in such territories, provided that they remain under the surveillance of the customs authorities in the country of transit or warehousing and do not undergo operations other than unloading, reloading or any operation designed to preserve them in good condition.

Originating products may be transported by pipeline across territory other than that of the United Kingdom or Jordan.

2. Evidence that the conditions set out in paragraph 1 have been fulfilled shall be supplied to the customs authorities of the importing country by the production of:

- (a) a single transport document covering the passage from the exporting country through the country of transit; or
- (b) a certificate issued by the customs authorities of the country of transit:
 - (i) giving an exact description of the products;
 - (ii) stating the dates of unloading and reloading of the products and, where applicable, the names of the ships, or the other means of transport used; and
 - (iii) certifying the conditions under which the products remained in the transit country; or
- (c) failing these, any substantiating documents.

ARTICLE 14

Exhibitions

1. Originating products, sent for exhibition in a country other than those referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable and sold after the exhibition for importation in the United Kingdom or in Jordan shall benefit on importation from the provisions of this Agreement provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

- (a) an exporter has consigned these products from the United Kingdom or from Jordan to the country in which the exhibition is held and has exhibited them there;
- (b) the products have been sold or otherwise disposed of by that exporter to a person in the United Kingdom or in Jordan;
- (c) the products have been consigned during the exhibition or immediately thereafter in the state in which they were sent for exhibition; and

- (d) the products have not, since they were consigned for exhibition, been used for any purpose other than demonstration at the exhibition.

2. A proof of origin shall be issued or made out in accordance with the provisions of Title V and submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in the normal manner. The name and address of the exhibition shall be indicated thereon. Where necessary, additional documentary evidence of the conditions under which the products have been exhibited may be required.

3. Paragraph 1 shall apply to any trade, industrial, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair or similar public show or display which is not organised for private purposes in shops or business premises with a view to the sale of foreign products, and during which the products remain under customs control.

TITLE IV DRAWBACK OR EXEMPTION

ARTICLE 15

Prohibition of drawback of, or exemption from, customs duties

1. Non-originating materials used in the manufacture of products originating in the United Kingdom or in Jordan for which a proof of origin is issued or made out in accordance with Title V shall not be subject in the United Kingdom or in Jordan to drawback of, or exemption from, customs duties of whatever kind.

2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall apply to any arrangement for refund, remission or non-payment, partial or complete, of customs duties or charges having an equivalent effect, applicable in the United Kingdom or in Jordan to materials used in the manufacture, where such refund, remission or non-payment applies, expressly or in effect, when products obtained from the said materials are exported and not when they are retained for home use there.

3. The exporter of products covered by a proof of origin shall be prepared to submit at any time, upon request from the customs authorities, all appropriate documents proving that no drawback has been obtained in respect of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of the products concerned and that all customs duties or charges having equivalent effect applicable to such materials have actually been paid.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall also apply in respect of packaging within the meaning of Article 8(2), accessories, spare parts and tools within the meaning of Article 9 and products in a set within the meaning of Article 10 when such items are non-originating.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall apply only in respect of materials which are of the kind to which this Agreement applies. Furthermore, they shall not preclude the application of an export refund system for agricultural products, applicable upon export in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

6. The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall not apply if the products are considered as originating in the United Kingdom or Jordan without application of cumulation with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey or one of the countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2).

TITLE V **PROOF OF ORIGIN**

ARTICLE 16

General requirements

1. Products originating in the United Kingdom shall, on importation into Jordan, and products originating in Jordan shall, on importation into the United Kingdom, benefit from the provisions of this Agreement upon submission of one of the following proofs of origin:

- (a) a movement certificate EUR.1, a specimen of which appears in Incorporated Annex IIIa;
- (b) a movement certificate EUR-MED, a specimen of which appears in Incorporated Annex IIIb;
- (c) in the cases specified in Article 22(1), a declaration, subsequently referred to as the 'invoice declaration' or the 'invoice declaration EUR-MED', given by the exporter on an invoice, a delivery note or any other commercial document which describes the products concerned in sufficient detail to enable them to be identified; the texts of the invoice declarations appear in Incorporated Annexes IVa and b.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, originating products within the meaning of this Protocol shall, in the cases specified in Article 27, benefit from the provisions of this Agreement without it being necessary to submit any of the proofs of origin referred to in paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 17

Procedure for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR- MED

1. A movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall be issued by the customs authorities of the exporting country on application having been made in writing by the exporter or, under the exporter's responsibility, by his authorised representative.

2. For this purpose, the exporter or his authorised representative shall fill in both the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED and the application form, specimens of which appear in the Incorporated Annexes IIIa and b. These forms shall be completed in one of the languages in which this Agreement is drawn up and in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the exporting country. If the forms are handwritten, they shall be completed in ink in printed characters. The description of the products shall be given in the box reserved for this purpose without leaving any blank lines. Where the box is not completely filled, a horizontal line shall be drawn below the last line of the description, the empty space being crossed through.

3. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country where the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED is issued, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.

4. Without prejudice to paragraph 5, a movement certificate EUR.1 shall be issued by the customs authorities of the United Kingdom or of Jordan in the following cases:

— if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom or in Jordan without application of cumulation with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey, or one of the countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2) and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol
, or

— if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable, without application of cumulation with materials originating in one of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4, and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol, provided a certificate EUR-MED or an invoice declaration EUR-MED has been issued in the country of origin.

5. A movement certificate EUR-MED shall be issued by the customs authorities of the United Kingdom or of Jordan, if the products concerned can be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom, in Jordan or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable, fulfil the requirements of this Protocol and:

- cumulation was applied with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey, or one of the countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2);, or
- the products may be used as materials in the context of cumulation for the manufacture of products for export to one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4, or
- the products may be re-exported from the country of destination to one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4.

6. A movement certificate EUR-MED shall contain one of the following statements in English in box 7:

- if origin has been obtained by application of cumulation with materials originating in one or more of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4: ‘CUMULATION APPLIED WITH’ (name of the country/ countries)
- if origin has been obtained without the application of cumulation with materials originating in one or more of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4: ‘NO CUMULATION APPLIED’.

7. The customs authorities issuing movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall take any steps necessary to verify the originating status of the products and the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate. They shall also ensure that the forms referred to in paragraph 2 are duly completed. In particular, they shall check whether the space reserved for the description of the products has been completed in such a manner as to exclude all possibility of fraudulent additions.

8. The date of issue of the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR- MED shall be indicated in Box 11 of the certificate.

9. A movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall be issued by the customs authorities and made available to the exporter as soon as actual exportation has been effected or ensured.

ARTICLE 18

Movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED issued retrospectively

1. Notwithstanding Article 17(9), a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED may exceptionally be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates if:

- (a) it was not issued at the time of exportation because of errors or involuntary omissions or special circumstances; or

- (b) it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED was issued but was not accepted at importation for technical reasons.

2. Notwithstanding Article 17(9), a movement certificate EUR-MED may be issued after exportation of the products to which it relates and for which a movement certificate EUR.1 was issued at the time of exportation, provided that it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that the conditions referred to in Article 17(5) are satisfied.

3. For the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2, the exporter shall indicate in his application the place and date of exportation of the products to which the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED relates, and state the reasons for his request.

4. The customs authorities may issue a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED retrospectively only after verifying that the information supplied in the exporter's application complies with that in the corresponding file.

5. Movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED issued retrospectively shall be endorsed with the following phrase in English:
'ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY'

Movement certificates EUR-MED issued retrospectively by application of paragraph 2 shall be endorsed with the following phrase in English:
'ISSUED RETROSPECTIVELY (Original EUR.1 No (date and place of issue))'

6. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 5 shall be inserted in Box 7 of the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED.

ARTICLE 19

Issue of a duplicate movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED

1. In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED, the exporter may apply to the customs authorities which issued it for a duplicate made out on the basis of the export documents in their possession.

2. The duplicate issued in this way shall be endorsed with the following word in English:
'DUPLICATE'

3. The endorsement referred to in paragraph 2 shall be inserted in Box 7 of the duplicate movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED.

4. The duplicate, which shall bear the date of issue of the original movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED, shall take effect as from that date.

ARTICLE 20

Issue of movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED on the basis of a proof of origin issued or made out previously

When originating products are placed under the control of a customs office in the United Kingdom or in Jordan, it shall be possible to replace the original proof of origin by one or more movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED for the purpose of sending all or some of these products elsewhere within the United Kingdom or Jordan. The replacement movement certificate(s) EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall be issued by the customs office under whose control the products are placed.

ARTICLE 21

Accounting segregation

1. Where considerable cost or material difficulties arise in keeping separate stocks of originating and non-originating materials which are identical and interchangeable, the customs authorities may, at the written request of those concerned, authorise the so-called 'accounting segregation' method (hereinafter referred to as the method) to be used for managing such stocks.
2. The method must be able to ensure that, for a specific reference period, the number of products obtained which could be considered as 'originating' is the same as that which would have been obtained had there been physical segregation of the stocks.
3. The customs authorities may make the grant of authorisation referred to in paragraph 1, subject to any conditions deemed appropriate.
4. The method shall be applied and the application thereof shall be recorded on the basis of the general accounting principles applicable in the country where the product was manufactured.
5. The beneficiary of the method may make out or apply for proofs of origin, as the case may be, for the quantity of products which may be considered as originating. At the request of the customs authorities, the beneficiary shall provide a statement of how the quantities have been managed.
6. The customs authorities shall monitor the use made of the authorisation and may withdraw it whenever the beneficiary makes improper use of the authorisation in any manner whatsoever or fails to fulfil any of the other conditions laid down in this Protocol.

ARTICLE 22

Conditions for making out an invoice declaration or an invoice declaration EUR-MED

1. An invoice declaration or an invoice declaration EUR-MED as referred to in Article 16(1)(c) may be made out:

- (a) by an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 23, or
- (b) by any exporter for any consignment consisting of one or more packages containing originating products whose total value does not exceed EUR 6 000.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 3, an invoice declaration may be made out in the following cases:

— if the products concerned may be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom or in Jordan without application of cumulation with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey or one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2), and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol,

— if the products concerned may be considered as products originating in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable, without application of cumulation with materials originating in one of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4, and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol, provided a certificate EUR-MED or an invoice declaration EUR-MED has been issued in the country of origin.

3. An invoice declaration EUR-MED may be made out if the products concerned may be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom, in Jordan or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 with which cumulation is applicable, fulfil the requirements of this Protocol and:

— cumulation was applied with materials originating in Switzerland (including Liechtenstein), Turkey, or one of the countries referred to in Articles 3(2) and 4(2),, or

— the products may be used as materials in the context of cumulation for the manufacture of products for export to one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4, or

— the products may be re-exported from the country of destination to one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4.

4. An invoice declaration EUR-MED shall contain one of the following statements in English:

— if origin has been obtained by application of cumulation with materials originating in one or more of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4: ‘CUMULATION APPLIED WITH’ (name of the country/ countries),

— if origin has been obtained without application of cumulation with materials originating in one or more of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4: ‘NO CUMULATION APPLIED’.

5. The exporter making out an invoice declaration or an invoice declaration EUR-MED shall be prepared to submit at any time, at the request of the customs authorities of the exporting country, all appropriate documents proving the originating status of the products concerned as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.

6. An invoice declaration or an invoice declaration EUR-MED shall be made out by the exporter by typing, stamping or printing on the invoice, the delivery note or another commercial document, the declaration, the texts of which appear in Incorporated Annexes IV a and b, using one of the linguistic versions set out in these Incorporated Annexes and in accordance with the provisions of the national law of the exporting country. If the declaration is handwritten, it shall be written in ink in printed characters.

7. Invoice declarations and invoice declarations EUR-MED shall bear the original signature of the exporter in manuscript. However, an approved exporter within the meaning of Article 23 shall not be required to sign such declarations provided that he gives the customs authorities of the exporting country a written undertaking that he accepts full responsibility for any invoice declaration which identifies him as if it had been signed in manuscript by him.

8. An invoice declaration or an invoice declaration EUR-MED may be made out by the exporter when the products to which it relates are exported, or after exportation on condition that it is presented in the importing country at the latest two years after the importation of the products to which it relates.

ARTICLE 23

Approved exporter

1. The customs authorities of the exporting country may authorise any exporter (hereinafter referred to as approved exporter) who makes frequent shipments of products under this Agreement to make out invoice declarations or invoice declarations EUR-MED irrespective of the value of the products concerned. An exporter seeking such authorisation shall offer to the satisfaction of the customs authorities all guarantees necessary to verify the originating status of the products as well as the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.

2. The customs authorities may grant the status of approved exporter subject to any conditions which they consider appropriate.
3. The customs authorities shall grant to the approved exporter a customs authorisation number which shall appear on the invoice declaration or on the invoice declaration EUR-MED.
4. The customs authorities shall monitor the use of the authorisation by the approved exporter.
5. The customs authorities may withdraw the authorisation at any time. They shall do so where the approved exporter no longer offers the guarantees referred to in paragraph 1, no longer fulfils the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 or otherwise makes an incorrect use of the authorisation.

ARTICLE 24

Validity of proof of origin

1. A proof of origin shall be valid for four months from the date of issue in the exporting country and shall be submitted within the said period to the customs authorities of the importing country.
2. Proofs of origin which are submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country after the final date for presentation specified in paragraph 1 may be accepted for the purpose of applying preferential treatment, where the failure to submit these documents by the final date set is due to exceptional circumstances.
3. In other cases of belated presentation, the customs authorities of the importing country may accept the proofs of origin where the products have been submitted before the said final date.

ARTICLE 25

Submission of proof of origin

Proofs of origin shall be submitted to the customs authorities of the importing country in accordance with the procedures applicable in that country. The said authorities may require a translation of a proof of origin and may also require the import declaration to be accompanied by a statement from the importer to the effect that the products meet the conditions required for the implementation of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 26

Importation by instalments

Where, at the request of the importer and on the conditions laid down by the customs authorities of the importing country, dismantled or non- assembled products within the meaning of General Rule 2(a) of the Harmonised System falling within Sections XVI and XVII or headings 7308 and 9406 of the Harmonised System are imported by instalments, a single proof of origin for such products shall be submitted to the customs authorities upon importation of the first instalment.

ARTICLE 27

Exemptions from proof of origin

1. Products sent as small packages from private persons to private persons or forming part of travellers' personal luggage shall be admitted as originating products without requiring the submission of a proof of origin, provided that such products are not imported by way of trade and have been declared as meeting the requirements of this Protocol and where there is no doubt as to the veracity of such a declaration. In the case of products sent by post, this declaration can be made on customs declaration CN22/CN23 or on a sheet of paper annexed to that document.
2. Imports which are occasional and consist solely of products for the personal use of the recipients or travellers or their families shall not be considered as imports by way of trade if it is evident from the nature and quantity of the products that no commercial purpose is in view.
3. Furthermore, the total value of these products shall not exceed EUR 500 in the case of small packages or EUR 1 200 in the case of products forming part of travellers' personal luggage.

ARTICLE 28

Supporting documents

The documents referred to in Articles 17(3) and 22(5) used for the purpose of proving that products covered by a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED or an invoice declaration or invoice declaration EUR-MED may be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom, in Jordan or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol may consist inter alia of the following:

- (a) direct evidence of the processes carried out by the exporter or supplier to obtain the goods concerned, contained for example in his accounts or internal bookkeeping;

- (b) documents proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in the United Kingdom or in Jordan where these documents are used in accordance with national law;
- (c) documents proving the working or processing of materials in the United Kingdom or in Jordan, issued or made out in the United Kingdom or in Jordan, where these documents are used in accordance with national law;
- (d) movement certificates EUR.1 or EUR-MED or invoice declarations or invoice declarations EUR-MED proving the originating status of materials used, issued or made out in the United Kingdom or in Jordan in accordance with this Protocol, or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4, in accordance with rules of origin which are identical to the rules in this Protocol;
- (e) appropriate evidence concerning working or processing undergone outside the United Kingdom or Jordan by application of Article 12, proving that the requirements of that Article have been satisfied.

ARTICLE 29

Preservation of proof of origin and supporting documents

1. The exporter applying for the issue of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall keep for at least three years the documents referred to in Article 17(3).
2. The exporter making out an invoice declaration or invoice declaration EUR-MED shall keep for at least three years a copy of this invoice declaration as well as the documents referred to in Article 22(5).
3. The customs authorities of the exporting country issuing a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED shall keep for at least three years the application form referred to in Article 17(2).
4. The customs authorities of the importing country shall keep for at least three years the movement certificates EUR.1 and EUR-MED and the invoice declarations and invoice declarations EUR-MED submitted to them.

ARTICLE 30

Discrepancies and formal errors

1. The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the proof of origin and those made in the documents submitted to the customs office for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the products shall not ipso facto render the proof of origin null and void if it is duly established that this document does correspond to the products submitted.
2. Obvious formal errors such as typing errors on a proof of origin should not cause this document to be rejected if these errors are not such as to create doubts concerning the correctness of the statements made in this document.

ARTICLE 31

Amounts expressed in euro

1. For the application of the provisions of Article 22(1)(b) and Article 27(3) in cases where products are invoiced in a currency other than in euro, amounts in the national currencies of the United Kingdom, of Jordan and of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 equivalent to the amounts expressed in euro shall be fixed annually by each of the countries concerned.
2. A consignment shall benefit from the provisions of Article 22(1)(b) or Article 27(3) by reference to the currency in which the invoice is drawn up, according to the amount fixed by the country concerned.
3. The amounts to be used in any given national currency shall be the equivalent in that currency of the amounts expressed in euro as at the first working day of October and shall apply from 1 January the following year. The Parties shall notify each other of the relevant amounts.
4. A country may round up or down the amount resulting from the conversion into its national currency of an amount expressed in euro. The rounded-off amount may not differ from the amount resulting from the conversion by more than 5 %. A country may retain unchanged its national currency equivalent of an amount expressed in euro if, at the time of the annual adjustment provided for in paragraph 3, the conversion of that amount, prior to any rounding-off, results in an increase of less than 15 % in the national currency equivalent. The national currency equivalent may be retained unchanged if the conversion were to result in a decrease in that equivalent value.
5. The amounts expressed in euro shall be reviewed by the Association Committee at the request of the United Kingdom or of Jordan. When carrying out this review, the Association Committee shall consider the desirability of preserving

the effects of the limits concerned in real terms. For this purpose, it may decide to modify the amounts expressed in euro.

TITLE VI ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

ARTICLE 32

Mutual assistance

1. The customs authorities of the United Kingdom and of Jordan shall provide each other with specimen impressions of stamps used in their customs offices for the issue of movement certificates EUR.1 and EUR-MED, and with the addresses of the customs authorities responsible for verifying those certificates, invoice declarations and invoice declarations EUR-MED.

2. In order to ensure the proper application of this Protocol, the United Kingdom and Jordan shall assist each other, through the competent customs administrations, in checking the authenticity of the movement certificates EUR.1 and EUR-MED, the invoice declarations and the invoice declarations EUR-MED and the correctness of the information given in these documents.

ARTICLE 33

Verification of proofs of origin

1. Subsequent verifications of proofs of origin shall be carried out at random or whenever the customs authorities of the importing country have reasonable doubts as to the authenticity of such documents, the originating status of the products concerned or the fulfilment of the other requirements of this Protocol.

2. For the purposes of implementing paragraph 1, the customs authorities of the importing country shall return the movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED and the invoice, if it has been submitted, the invoice declaration or the invoice declaration EUR-MED, or a copy of these documents, to the customs authorities of the exporting country giving, where appropriate, the reasons for the request for verification. Any documents and information obtained suggesting that the information given on the proof of origin is incorrect shall be forwarded in support of the request for verification.

3. The verification shall be carried out by the customs authorities of the exporting country. For this purpose, they shall have the right to call for any evidence and to carry out any inspection of the exporter's accounts or any other check considered appropriate.

4. If the customs authorities of the importing country decide to suspend the granting of preferential treatment to the products concerned while awaiting the results of the verification, release of the products shall be offered to the importer subject to any precautionary measures judged necessary.

5. The customs authorities requesting the verification shall be informed of the results thereof as soon as possible. These results shall indicate clearly whether the documents are authentic and whether the products concerned may be considered as products originating in the United Kingdom, in Jordan or in one of the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 and fulfil the other requirements of this Protocol.

6. If in cases of reasonable doubt there is no reply within ten months of the date of the verification request or if the reply does not contain sufficient information to determine the authenticity of the document in question or the real origin of the products, the requesting customs authorities shall, except in exceptional circumstances, refuse entitlement to the preferences.

ARTICLE 34

Dispute settlement

Where disputes arise in relation to the verification procedures of Article 33 which cannot be settled between the customs authorities requesting a verification and the customs authorities responsible for carrying out this verification or where they raise a question as to the interpretation of this Protocol, they shall be submitted to the Association Committee.

In all cases, the settlement of disputes between the importer and the customs authorities of the importing country shall take place under the legislation of that country.

ARTICLE 35

Penalties

Penalties shall be imposed on any person who draws up, or causes to be drawn up, a document which contains incorrect information for the purpose of obtaining a preferential treatment for products.

ARTICLE 36

Free zones

1. The United Kingdom and Jordan shall take all necessary steps to ensure that products traded under cover of a proof of origin which in the course of transport use a free zone situated in their territory, are not substituted by other goods and do not undergo handling other than normal operations designed to prevent their deterioration.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, when products originating in the United Kingdom or in Jordan are imported into a free zone under cover of a proof of origin and undergo treatment or processing, the authorities concerned shall issue a new movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED at the exporter's request, if the treatment or processing undergone complies with the provisions of this Protocol.

TITLE VII CEUTA AND MELILLA

ARTICLE 37

Application of the Protocol

The term 'European Union' used in this Protocol does not cover Ceuta and Melilla. Products originating in Ceuta and Melilla are not considered to be products originating in the European Union for the purposes of this Protocol.

TITLE VIII FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 38

Amendments to the Protocol

The Association Council may decide to amend the provisions of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 39

Transitional provision for goods in transit or storage

The provisions of this Agreement may be applied to goods which comply with the provisions of this Protocol and which on the date of entry into force of this Protocol are either in transit or are in the United Kingdom or in Jordan in temporary storage in customs warehouses or in free zones, subject to the submission to the customs authorities of the importing country, within twelve months of the said date, of a movement certificate EUR.1 or EUR-MED issued retrospectively by the customs authorities of the exporting country together with the documents showing that the goods have been transported directly in accordance with Article 13.

ARTICLE 40

Annexes

1. Annexes I to IVb to Protocol 3 to the EU-Jordan Association Agreement are incorporated into and made part of this Protocol as Incorporated Annexes I to IVb to this Protocol and shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, subject to the following modifications:

- (a) In Annex II a:
 - (i) in Article 1(10)(c) for “Association Council” substitute “Association Committee”;
 - (ii) in Article 1(12) for the words “the Association Committee Decision to which it is attached” substitute “this Agreement”.
- (b) In each of Annexes IVa and IVb:
 - (i) only the English and Arabic versions of the invoice declaration shall be incorporated into this Protocol; and
 - (ii) the second sentence of footnote 2 shall not be incorporated into this Protocol.

2. The Annexes to this Protocol shall form an integral part thereof.

ANNEX A

LIST REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF ARTICLES 3 AND 4

1. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
2. The Arab Republic of Egypt
3. The State of Israel
4. The Republic of Lebanon
5. The Kingdom of Morocco
6. The Palestinian Liberation Organization for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and Gaza Strip
7. The Syrian Arab Republic
8. The Republic of Tunisia
9. The Republic of Albania
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina
11. The Republic of North Macedonia
12. Montenegro
13. The Republic of Serbia
14. The Republic of Kosovo
15. The Kingdom of Denmark in respect of the Faroe Islands
16. The Republic of Moldova
17. Georgia
18. Ukraine

ANNEX B

**JOINT DECLARATION
concerning the Principality of Andorra**

1. Products originating in the Principality of Andorra meeting the conditions of Articles 3(7)(b)(ii) or 4(5)(b)(ii) of this Protocol , and falling within Chapters 25 to 97 of the Harmonised System shall be accepted by the Parties as originating in the European Union within the meaning of this Agreement.
2. This Protocol shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the purpose of defining the originating status of the abovementioned products.

ANNEX C

**JOINT DECLARATION
concerning the Republic of San Marino**

1. Products originating in the Republic of San Marino, meeting the conditions of Articles 3(7)(b)(ii) or 4(5)(b)(ii) of this Protocol , shall be accepted by the Parties as originating in the European Union within the meaning of the Agreement.
2. This Protocol shall apply *mutatis mutandis* for the purpose of defining the originating status of the abovementioned products.

ANNEX III

The incorporation of the provisions of the EU-Jordan Dispute Settlement Mechanism Protocol into this Agreement is further modified as follows:

1. MODIFICATIONS TO CHAPTER IV GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) For the avoidance of doubt, in incorporated Article 19(1), the Parties shall, no later than 6 months after the entry into force of this Agreement, establish a new list of at least 15 individuals who are willing and able to serve as arbitrators following the same rules established under incorporated Article 19(1).

JOINT DECLARATION CONCERNING A TRILATERAL APPROACH TO RULES OF ORIGIN

In relation to Protocol 3 (Concerning the definition of the concept of originating products and methods of administrative cooperation) of the Agreement establishing an Association between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (“the United Kingdom”) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (“Jordan”) (“the Agreement”), the United Kingdom and Jordan have adopted the following declaration:

1. In advance of trade negotiations between the European Union and the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom and Jordan recognise that a trilateral approach to rules of origin, involving the European Union, is the preferred outcome in trading arrangements between the United Kingdom and Jordan and the European Union. This approach would replicate coverage of existing trade flows and allow for continued recognition of originating content from either the United Kingdom or Jordan and from the European Union in exports to each other, as per the intention of the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part. In this regard, the United Kingdom and Jordan understand that any bilateral arrangement between them represents a first step towards this outcome.

2. In the event of an agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union, the United Kingdom and Jordan approve taking the necessary steps, as a matter of urgency, to update Protocol 3 of the Agreement to reflect a trilateral approach to rules of origin involving the European Union. The necessary steps will be taken in accordance with the procedures of the Association Council contained in Protocol 3 of the Agreement.

3. This Joint Declaration will come into effect on the entry into force of the Agreement and will continue in operation until terminated in writing by either the United Kingdom or Jordan. Termination will take effect immediately upon the date of such notification.

The foregoing record represents the understandings reached between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon the matters referred to therein.

Done in duplicate at Amman this Fifth day of November 2019 in the English and Arabic languages, both texts having equal validity. In the event of any inconsistencies between the texts, the English language text will prevail.

**For the Government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland:**

**For the Government of the
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:**

EDWARD OAKDEN

TARIQ HAMMOURI

CCS1219695632

978-1-5286-1703-1