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**Published on the website on May 2024**

**Law No. (8) of 2012 Approving Accession to the Convention Temporary Admission (Istanbul, 26 June 1990) and Annexes (A) and (B1)**

We, Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Having reviewed the Constitution;

Convention on Temporary Admission (Istanbul, 26 June 1990) and annexes (A) and (B1), the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives approved the following law, which we ratified and issued:

**Article one**

Approved the accession of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Convention on Temporary Admission (Istanbul, June 26, 1990) and Annexes (A) and (B1) accompanying this law, with the following planning:

The Kingdom of Bahrain considers itself not bound by the provisions of Paragraph (a) of Article (5) of Annex (B1).

**Article two**

The Prime Minister and the Ministers, each in his respective capacity shall implement this Law which shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**King of Kingdom of Bahrain.**

**Hamad bin Issa Al Khalifa**

Issued in Riffa palace.

On: 30 Rabi Al-Awwal 1433 A.H.

corresponding to: 22 February 2012

**Admission Convention (Istanbul, June 26, 1990) and Annexes (A) and (B1)**

**Introduction:**

The Contracting Parties to this Convention concluded under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council.

Noting that the present situation of the proliferation of international customs conventions on temporary admission and their dispersed nature is unsatisfactory,

Considering that the situation could worsen in the future when new types of temporary admission procedures need to be regulated,

Having regard to the wishes of trade representatives and other interested parties to facilitate the procedures for temporary admission,

Considering that the simplification and harmonization of customs procedures, and, in particular, the adoption of a single international document combining all existing conventions on temporary admission, can facilitate access to international provisions on admission and effectively contribute to the development of international trade and other international exchanges,

Convinced that an international instrument proposing uniform provisions in respect of temporary admission can bring substantial benefits for international exchanges and lead to a high degree of simplification and harmonization of customs procedures, which is one of the essential aims of the Customs Cooperation Council.

Resolved to facilitate temporary admission by simplifying and harmonizing procedures in pursuit of economic, constructional, cultural, social or tourist objectives,

Considering that the adoption of standardized model temporary admission papers (carnets) as international customs documents with international security shall contribute to facilitating temporary admission procedures when a customs document and guarantee are required.

Therefore, have agreed on the following:

Chapter One

General Provisions

Definitions

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Convention:

a- the term "Temporary Admission" means:

The Customs procedure under which certain goods (including means of transport) can be brought into a Customs territory conditionally relieved from payment of import duties and taxes and without application of import prohibitions or restrictions of economic character; such goods (including means of transport) shall be imported for a specific purpose and shall be imported for a specific purpose and shall be intended for re-exportation within a specified period and without having undergone any change except normal depreciation due to the use made of them.

b- The term "Import Duties and Taxes" means:

Customs duties and all other duties , taxes, or other charges which are collected on or in connection with the importation of goods (including means of transport), but not including fees and charges which are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered.

c- The term "Insurance" means:

What customs accept as security to fulfil an obligation towards them, and to describe insurance as (general) if it ensures that the obligations arising from several operations shall be fulfilled.

d- The term "Temporary Admission Papers(Carnet)" means:

Customs document which is a means of identifying goods (including means of transport) and an indication of guaranteeing import duties and taxes.

e-The term "Customs or Economic Union" means:

A Union constituted by, and composed of member states, as referred to in Article (24), paragraph (1), of this Convention, which has competence to adopt its own legislation that is binding on its Members, in respect of matters governed by this Convention, and has competence to decide, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify or accede to this Convention.

f- The term "Person" means:

Both natural and legal persons, unless the context otherwise requires.

g- The term "Council" means:

The Organization set up by the Convention establishing a Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels, 15 December 1950.

h- The term "Ratification" means:

Ratification, Acceptance or Approval.

Chapter Two

Scope of the Convention

Article (2)

1- Each Contracting Party undertakes to grant temporary admission, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to the goods (including means of transport) specified in the Annexes of this Convention.

2- Without prejudice to the provisions of Annex (E), temporary admission shall be granted with total conditional relief from import duties and taxes and without application of import restrictions or prohibitions of economic character.

Structure of the annexes

Article (3)

Each Annex of the annexes to this Convention consists, in principle, of the following:

a- Definitions of the main Customs terms used in the Annex.

b- Special provisions applicable to the goods (including means of transport) which form the subject of the Annex.

Chapter Three

Special provisions

Document and Insurance

Article 4

1- Unless otherwise required by the provision in an annex, each Contracting Party shall be entitled to make the Temporary Admission of goods (including their means of transport) subject to the production of a customs document and provision of insurance.

2- Where insurance is required (under paragraph (1) above), persons who regularly use the temporary admission procedure may provide general insurance.

3- Unless otherwise provided in an annex, the amount of insurance shall not exceed the amount of import duties and taxes from which the goods (including their means of transport) have been conditionally relieved. .

4- For goods (including their means of transport) subject to import restrictions under national regulations, additional insurance may be requested in accordance with the provisions of national regulations.

Temporary Admission Papers (Carnet)

Article (5)

Without prejudice to temporary admission procedures under the provisions of Annex (E), each Contracting Party is under an obligation to accept the temporary admission papers valid for its territory and issued and used in accordance with the conditions set out in that Annex for goods (including means of transport) temporarily imported under the other Annexes to this Convention which it has accepted, in lieu of its national customs documents and by way of insurance for the amounts referred to in Article (8) of the Annex (A) for customs passbooks.

Identification of Goods

Article (6)

Each Contracting Party may make the temporary admission of goods (including means of transport) subject to the condition that they be identifiable when temporary admission is terminated.

Period for Re-Exportation

Article (7)

1- Goods (including means of transport) granted temporary admission shall be re-exported within a given period considered sufficient to achieve the object of temporary admission. Such a period is laid down separately in each Annex.

2- The Customs authorities may either grant a longer period than that provided for in each Annex or extend the initial period.

3- When the goods (including means of transport) granted temporary admission cannot be re-exported as a result of a seizure other than a seizure made at the lawsuit of private persons, the requirement of re-exportation shall be suspended for the duration of the seizure.

Transfer of Temporary Admission

Article (8)

Each Contracting Party may, on request, authorize the transfer of the benefit of the temporary admission procedure to any other person, provided that such other person:

a- Satisfies the conditions laid down in this Convention.

b- Accepts the obligations of the first beneficiary of the temporary admission procedure.

Termination of Temporary Admission.

Article (9)

Temporary admission usually ends with the re-export of goods (including their means of transport) granted temporary admission.

Article (10)

Temporarily admitted goods (including means of transport) may be re-exported in one or more consignments.

Article (11)

Temporarily admitted goods (including means of transport) may be re-exported through a Customs office other than that through which they were imported.

Other possible Cases of Termination

Article (12)

Temporary admission may be terminated with the agreement of the competent authorities, by placing the goods (including means of transport) in a free port or free zone or in a Customs warehouse or under a Customs transit procedure with a view to their subsequent exportation or other authorized disposal.

Article (13)

Temporary admission may be terminated by clearance for home use, when circumstances justify and national legislation so permits, subject to compliance with the conditions and formalities applicable in such case.

1- Temporary admission may be terminated if the goods (including their means of transport) have been severely damaged as a result of an accident or force majeure, as determined by the customs authorities

Article (14)

a- Subjected to import duties and taxes imposed upon it at the time they are presented to the Customs in their damaged condition for the purpose of terminating the temporary admission.

b- Have been waived to the competent authorities of the territory of temporary admission, free of all expenses, in which case the person benefiting from temporary admission shall not pay import duties and taxes.

c- Destroyed, under the supervision of the responsible authority, at the expense of the concerned parties, provided that any remaining parts or materials, if released for home use, shall be subject to import duties and taxes imposed on them when they are submitted to customs after the occurrence of the accident or force majeure in the same condition as they are.

2- Temporary admission may also be terminated where, at the request of the person concerned, the goods (including means of transport) are disposed of in one of the ways provided for in paragraph 1/b or c above, as the Customs authorities may decide.

3- Temporary admission may also be terminated at the request of the person concerned, where the Customs authorities are convinced of the destruction or total loss of the goods (including means of transport) by accident or force majeure.

Chapter Four

Miscellaneous provisions

‎ Reduction of Formalities

Article (15)

Each Contracting Party shall reduce to a minimum the Customs formalities required in connection with the facilities provided for in this Convention. All regulations concerning such formalities shall be promptly published.

Prior Authorization

Article (16)

1- When temporary admission is subject to prior authorization, this shall be granted by the competent Customs office as soon as possible.

2- When, in exceptional cases, non-Customs authorization is required, this shall be granted as soon as possible.

Minimum Facilities

Article (17)

The provisions of this Convention set out the minimum facilities to be accorded. They do not prevent the application of greater facilities which Contracting Parties grant or may grant in future by unilateral provisions or by virtue of bilateral or multilateral conventions.

Customs or Economic Unions

Article (18)

1- For the purpose of this Convention, the territories of Contracting Parties which form a Customs or Economic Union may be taken to be a single territory.

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent Contracting Parties which form a Customs or Economic Union from enacting special provisions applicable to temporary admission operations in the territory of that Union, provided those provisions do not reduce the facilities provided for by this Convention.

Prohibitions and restrictions.

Article (19)

The provisions of this Convention shall not preclude the application of prohibitions or restrictions imposed under national laws and regulations on the basis of non-economic considerations such as considerations of public morality or order, public security and public hygiene or health, or phytosanitary considerations, or those relating to the protection of endangered species of wild fauna and flora, or considerations relating to the protection of copyright and industrial property.

Offences

Article (20)

Any breach of the provisions of this Convention makes the offender liable to the penalties imposed by the Contracting Party where the offence was committed.

Where it is not possible to establish in which territory the offence took place, it shall be deemed to have been committed in the territory of the Contracting Party where it is detected.

Exchange of Information

Article (21)

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, on request and to the extent allowed by national legislation, information necessary for implementing the provisions of this Convention.

Chapter Five

Final Provisions

Administrative Committee

Article (22)

1- There shall be established an Administrative Committee to consider the implementation of this Convention, any measures to secure uniformity in the interpretation and application thereof, and any amendments proposed thereto. The Administrative Committee shall decide upon the incorporation of new Annexes to this Convention.

2- The Contracting Parties shall be members of the Administrative Committee. The Committee may decide that the competent administration of any Member, State or independent Customs territory referred to in Article (24) of this Convention which are not Contracting Parties, or representatives of international organizations may, for questions which interest them, attend the sessions of the Committee as observers.

3- The Council shall provide the Committee with Secretariat services.

4- The Committee shall, on the occasion of every session, elect a president and a Vice-president .

5- The competent administrations of the Contracting Parties shall provide the Council with its proposals regarding amendment to this Convention and the reasons therefore, together with any requests for the inclusion of required items on the Agenda of the sessions of the Committee. The Council shall bring them to the attention of the competent administrations of the Contracting Parties and of the Members, States or independent Customs territories referred to in Article (24) of this Convention which are not Contracting Parties.

6- The Council shall convene the Committee at a time fixed by the Committee and also at the request of the competent administrations of at least two Contracting Parties. It shall circulate the draft Agenda to the competent administrations of the Contracting Parties and of the Members, States or independent Customs territories referred to in Article (24) of this Convention.

which are not Contracting Parties, at least six weeks before the Committee meets.

7- On the decision of the Committee, taken by virtue of the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, the Council shall invite the competent administrations of the Members, States or Customs territories referred to in Article (24) of this Convention which are not Contracting Parties and the international organizations concerned to be represented by observers at the sessions of the Committee.

8- Proposals shall be put to the vote. Each Contracting Party represented at the meeting shall have one vote. Proposals other than proposals for amendments to this Convention shall be adopted by the Committee by a majority of Members present and voting. Proposals for amendments to this Convention shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Members present and voting.

9- Where Article (24), paragraph (7) of this Convention applies, the Customs or Economic Unions Parties to this Convention shall have, in case of voting, only a number of votes equal to the total votes allotted to their Members which are Contracting Parties to this Convention.

10- Before the closure of its session, the Committee shall adopt record of the meeting.

11- In the absence of relevant provisions in this Article, the Rules of Procedure of the Council shall be applicable unless the Committee decides otherwise.

Disputes settlement

Article (23)

1- Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation between them.

2- Any dispute which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred by the Contracting Parties in dispute to the Administrative Committee which shall thereupon consider the dispute and make recommendations for its settlement.

3- The Contracting Parties in dispute may agree in advance to accept the recommendations of the Administrative Committee as binding.

Signature, ratification and accession

Article (24)

1- Any Member of the Council and any Member of the United Nations or its specialized agencies may become a Contracting Party to this Convention:

a- by signing it without reservation of ratification.

b- by depositing an instrument of ratification after signing it pending ratification.

c- Joining it .

2- This Convention shall be open for signature by the Members referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, either at the two Council Sessions at which it is adopted, or, thereafter at the Headquarters of the Council in Brussels until 30 June 1991. After that date, it shall be open for accession by such Members.

3- Any State or Government of any separate Customs territory which is proposed by contracting Party having responsibility for the formal conduct of its diplomatic relations but which is autonomous in the conduct of its commercial relations, not being a Member of the Organizations referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, to which an invitation to that effect has been addressed by the depositary at the request of the Administrative Committee, may become a Contracting Party to this Convention by acceding thereto after its entry into force.

4- Any Member, State or Customs territory referred to in paragraph (1) or (3),To renew upon signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention it being necessary.

To accept Annex (A) and at least one other Annex. It may subsequently notify the depositary that it accepts one or more further Annexes.

5- Contracting Parties accepting any new Annex which the Administrative Committee decides to incorporate in this Convention shall notify the depositary in accordance with paragraph (4 ) of this Article.

6- Contracting Parties shall communicate to the depositary the conditions of application of or the information required under Article (8) and Article (7), paragraph ( 24) of this Convention; Annex (A), Article (2), paragraphs (2) and (3)and Annex (E), Article (4). They shall also communicate any changes in the application of those provisions.

7- Any Customs or Economic Union may become, in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2) and (4) of this Article. A Contracting Party to this Convention. Such Customs or Economic Union shall inform the depositary of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Convention. The Customs or Economic Union which is a Contracting Party to this Convention shall, for the matters within its competence, exercise in its own name the rights, and fulfil the responsibilities, which this Convention confers on its Members which are Contracting Parties to this Convention. In such case, these Members shall not be entitled to individually exercise these rights, including the right to vote.

Depositary

Article (25)

1- This Convention, all signatures with or without reservation of ratification and all instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council.

2- The depositary (Secretary-General) shall:

a- Receive and keep custody of the original texts of this Convention.

b- Prepare certified copies of the original texts of this Convention and transmit them to the Members and the Customs or Economic Unions referred to in Article (24), paragraphs (1) and (7), of this Convention.

c- Receive any signature with or without reservation of ratification, ratification or accession to this Convention and receive and keep custody of any instruments, notifications and communications relating to it.

d- Examine whether the signature or any instrument, notification or communication relating to this Convention is in due and proper form and, if need be, bring the matter to the attention of the Contracting Party in question.

e- Notify the Contracting Parties to this Convention, the other signatories, those Members of the Council that are not Contracting Parties to this Convention, and the Secretary General of the United Nations of the following:

- Signatures, ratifications, accessions and acceptances of Annexes under Article (24) of this Convention.

- New Annexes which the Administrative Committee decides to incorporate in this Convention.

- The date of entry into force of this Convention and of each of the Annexes in accordance with Article (26) of this Convention.

- Notifications received in accordance with Articles (24), (29), (30) and (32) of this Convention.

- Denunciations under Article (31) of this Convention.

- Any amendment deemed to have been accepted in accordance with Article (32) of this Convention and the date of its entry into force.

3- In the event of any difference appearing between a Contracting Party and the depositary as to the performance of the latter's functions, the depositary or that Contracting Party shall bring the question to the attention of the other Contracting Parties and the signatories or, where appropriate, to the Council.

Entry into force

Article (26)

1- This Convention shall enter into force three months after five of the Members or Customs or Economic Unions referred to in Article (24), paragraphs (1) and (7), of this Convention have signed this Convention without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

2- For any Contracting Party signing without reservation of ratification by five Members or Custom or Economic unions, depositing their instruments or acceding to this Convention, this convention shall enter into force for that party three months after it has signed without reservation of ratification or deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

3- Any Annex to this Convention shall enter into force three months after five Members or Customs or Economic Unions have accepted that Annex.

4- For any Contracting Party which accepts an Annex after five Members or Customs or Economic Unions have accepted it, that Annex shall enter into force three months after the said Contracting Party has notified its acceptance. No Annex shall, however, enter into force for that Contracting party before this Convention has entered into force for that Contracting Party.

Cancellation Judgement

Article (27)

Upon the entry into force of an Annex to this Convention containing a rescinding provision, that Annex shall terminate and replace the Conventions or the provisions of the Conventions which are the subject of the rescinding provision, in relations between the Contracting Parties which have accepted that Annex and are Contracting Parties to such Conventions.

Convention and Annexes

Article (28)

1- For the purposes of this Convention, any Annexes to which a Contracting Party is bound shall be construed to be an integral part of this Convention, and in relation to that Contracting Party any reference to this Convention shall be deemed to include a reference to such Annexes.

2- For the purposes of voting in the Administrative Committee, each Annex shall be considered as a separate Convention.

Reservations

Article (29)

1- Any Contracting Party which accepts an Annex shall be deemed to have accepted all the provisions therein, unless at the time of accepting the Annex or any time thereafter it notifies the depositary of the provisions in respect of which it enters reservations, insofar as this possibility is provided for in the Annex concerned, stating the differences existing between the provisions of its national legislation and the provisions concerned.

2- Each Contracting Party shall at least once every five years review the provisions in respect of which it has entered reservations, compare them with the provisions of its national legislation and notify the depositary of the results of that review.

3- Any Contracting Party which has entered reservations may withdraw them, in whole or in part, at any time, by notification to the depositary specifying the date on which such withdrawal takes effect.

Territorial Extension

Article (30)

1- Any Contracting Party may, at the time of signing this Convention without reservation of ratification or of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, or at any time thereafter declare.

By notification given to the depositary that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible. Such notification shall take effect three months after the date of the receipt thereof by the depositary. However, this Convention shall not apply to the territories named in the notification before this Convention has entered into force for the Contracting Party concerned.

2- Any Contracting Party which has made a notification under paragraph (1 ) of this Article regarding extending this Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may notify the depositary, under the procedure of Article (31) of this Convention, that the territory in question will no longer apply this Convention.

Termination

Article (31)

1- This Convention is of unlimited duration but any Contracting Party may denounce it at any time after the date of its entry into force under Article (26) of this Convention.

2- The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the depositary.

3- The termination shall take effect six months after the receipt of the instrument of termination.

4- The provisions of paragraphs (2 )and (3) of this Article shall also apply in respect of the Annexes to this Convention, any Contracting Party being entitled, at any time after the date of their entry into force under Article (26) of this Convention, to withdraw its acceptance of one or more Annexes. Any Contracting Party which withdraws its acceptance of all the Annexes shall be deemed to have denounced this Convention.

Furthermore, a Contracting Party which withdraws its acceptance of Annex (A), even though it continues to accept other Annexes, shall be deemed to have denounced this Convention.

Amendment procedures

Article (32)

1- The Administrative Committee, meeting in accordance with Article (22) of this Convention, may recommend amendments to this Convention and its Annexes.

2- The text of any amendment so recommended shall be communicated by the depositary to all Contracting Parties to this Convention, to the other signatories and to those Members of the Council that are not Contracting Parties to this Convention.

3- Any recommended amendment communicated in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall enter into force in respect of all Contracting Parties six months after the expiry of a period of twelve months following the date of communication of the recommended amendment if no objection to the recommended amendment has been notified during that period to the depositary by a Contracting Party.

4- If an objection to the recommended amendment has been notified to the depositary by a Contracting Party before the expiry of the period of twelve months specified in paragraph (3) of this Article, the amendment shall be deemed not to have been accepted and shall have no effect whatsoever.

5- For the purposes of notifying an objection, each Annex shall be taken to be a stand-alone Convention.

Acceptance of amendments.

Article (33)

1- Any Contracting Party which ratifies this Convention or accedes thereto shall be deemed to have accepted any amendments thereto which have entered into force at the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

2- Any Contracting Party which accepts an Annex shall be deemed, unless it enters reservations under Article (29) of this Convention, to have accepted any amendments to that Annex which have entered into force at the date on which it notifies its acceptance to the depositary.

Registration and Authentic Texts

Article (34)

In accordance with Article (102) of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations, at the request of the depositary.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at Istanbul on 26/06/1990 , in a single original, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic. The depositary is requested to prepare and circulate authoritative translations of this Convention in the Arabic,Chinese, Russian and Spanish languages.

Annex (A)

Concerning Temporary Admission Papers

Customs passbooks (CPD) Temporary admission books (ATA)

Chapter One

Definitions

Article (1)

For the purposes of this annex:

a- "Temporary Admission Papers" means the international Customs document accepted as a Customs declaration which makes it possible to identify goods (including means of transport) and which incorporates an internationally valid guarantee to cover import duties and taxes.

b- Temporary admission book (ATA) means: The temporary admission papers used for the temporary admission of goods, excluding means of transport.

c- Customs passbooks (CPD) means: The temporary admission papers used for the temporary admission of means of transport.

d- The term "Guaranteeing Chain" means: A guaranteeing scheme administered by an international organization to which guaranteeing associations are affiliate.

e- The term "International Organization" means: an organization to which national associations authorized to guarantee and issue temporary admission papers are affiliated.

f- The term "Guaranteeing Association" means: An association approved by the Customs authorities of a Contracting Party to guarantee the sums referred to in Article (8) of this Annex, in the territory of that Contracting Party, provided that the said association is affiliated to a group of guaranteeing associations.

g- The term "issuing association" means: an association approved by the Customs authorities to issue temporary admission papers and affiliated directly or indirectly to a guaranteeing chain.

h- The term "Corresponding Issuing Association" means: An issuing association established in another Contracting Party and affiliated to the same guaranteeing chain.

i- The term "Customs Transit" means: The Customs procedure under which goods are transported under Customs control from one Customs office to another.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

1- In accordance with Article (5) of this Convention, each Contracting Party shall accept in lieu of its national Customs documents, and as due security for the sums referred to in Article (8) of this Annex, temporary admission papers valid for its territory and issued

and used in accordance with the conditions laid down in this Annex for goods (including means of transport), temporarily imported under the other Annexes to this Convention which it has accepted

2- Each Contracting Party may also accept temporary admission papers, promulgated and used under the same conditions, for temporary admission operations under its national laws and regulations.

3- Each Contracting Party may accept temporary admission papers, promulgated and used under the same conditions, for Customs transit.

4- The Temporary Admission of imported goods for the purpose of processing or repair is not covered.

Article (3)

1- Temporary admission papers shall correspond to the models set out in the Appendices to this Annex: Appendix (1) for Temporary admission books and Appendix (2) for customs passbooks.

2-The Appendices to this Annex shall be construed to be an integral part of the Annex.

Chapter Three

Guarantee and issue of temporary admission papers

Article (4)

1- Subject to such conditions and guarantees as it shall determine, each Contracting Party may authorize guaranteeing associations to act as guarantors and to issue temporary admission papers, either directly or through issuing associations.

2- A guaranteeing association shall not be approved by any Contracting Party unless its guarantee covers the liabilities incurred in that Contracting Party in connection with operations under cover of temporary admission papers promulgated by corresponding issuing associations.

Article (5)

1- Issuing associations shall not issue temporary admission papers with a period of validity exceeding one year from the date of issue.

2- Any details inserted on temporary admission papers may be altered only with the approval of the issuing or guaranteeing association. No alteration to those papers may be made after they have been accepted by the Customs authorities of the territory of temporary admission, except with the consent of those authorities.

3- Once a Temporary admission book has been issued, no extra item shall be added to the list of goods enumerated on the reverse of the front cover of the carnet, or on any continuation sheets appended thereto (General list).

Article (6)

The following particulars shall appear on the temporary admission papers:

- The name of the issuing association.

- The name of the international guaranteeing chain.

- The countries or Customs territories in which the temporary admission papers are valid.

- The names of the guaranteeing associations of the countries or Customs territories in question.

Article (7)

The period fixed for the re-exportation of goods (including means of transport) imported under cover of temporary admission papers shall not in any case exceed the period of validity of those papers.

Chapter Four

Guarantee

Article (8)

1- Each guaranteeing association shall undertake to pay to the Customs authorities of the Contracting Party in the territory of which it is established the amount of the import duties and taxes and any other sums, excluding those referred to in Article (4), paragraph (4), of this Convention, payable in the event of non-compliance with the conditions of temporary admission, or of Customs transit, in respect of goods (including means of transport) introduced into that territory under cover of temporary admission papers promulgated by a corresponding issuing association. It shall be liable jointly and severally with the persons from whom the sums mentioned above are due, for payment of such sums.

2- Temporary Admission Book:

The liability of the guaranteeing association shall not exceed the amount of the import duties and taxes by more than ten percent.

Custom passbook:

The guaranteeing association shall not be required to pay a sum greater than the total amount of the import duties and taxes, together with interest if applicable.

3- When the Customs authorities of the territory of temporary admission have unconditionally discharged temporary admission papers in respect of certain goods (including means of transport),they can no longer claim from the guaranteeing association payment of the sums referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article in respect of these goods (including means of transport). A claim may nevertheless still be made against the guaranteeing association if it is subsequently discovered that the discharge of the papers was obtained improperly or fraudulently or that there had been a breach of the conditions of temporary admission or of Customs transit.

4- Temporary Admission Book:

Customs authorities shall not in any circumstances require from the guaranteeing association payment of the sums referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article if a claim has not been made against the guaranteeing association within a year of the date of expiry of the validity of the temporary admission books.

5- Customs Passbooks:

Under no circumstances shall the customs authorities require the guaranteeing association to pay the sums referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, if the guaranteeing association has not been given notification of the non-discharge of the customs passbook within one year of the expiry date of the validity of the passbook. Furthermore, the Customs authorities shall provide the guaranteeing association with details of the calculation of import duties and taxes due within one year from the notification of the non-discharge. The guaranteeing association's liability for these sums shall cease if such information is not furnished within this one-year period.

Chapter Five

Regularization of temporary admission papers

Article (9)

1- Temporary admission books:

a- The guaranteeing association shall have a period of six months from the date of the claim made by the Customs authorities for the sums referred to in Article(8), paragraph (1) of this Annex in which to furnish proof of re-exportation under the conditions laid down in this Annex or of any other proper discharge of the temporary admission book .

b-If such proof is not furnished within the time allowed the guaranteeing association shall forthwith deposit, or pay provisionally, such sums. This deposit or payment shall become final after.

A period of three months from the date of the deposit or payment Nevertheless, the guaranteeing association may still furnish the proof referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph with a view to recovery of the sums deposited or paid.

c- For Contracting Parties whose rules and regulations do not provide for the temporary deposit or payment of import duties and taxes, payments made in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be final, but payments shall be refunded if the proof referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph is furnished within one year from the date of payment.

2- Pass Book:

a-The guaranteeing association shall grant a period of one year from the date of the notice of non-release of the Customs Passbooks, during which it shall provide proof of the submission of re-export in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Annex or any other legal exemption from the Customs Passbook. If the Customs authorities contest the validity of the proof provided they shall so inform the guaranteeing association within a period not exceeding one year.

b- If such proof is not furnished within the time allowed the guaranteeing association shall deposit, or pay provisionally, within a maximum period of three months the import duties and taxes payable. This deposit or payment shall become final after a period of one year from the date of the deposit or payment. Nevertheless, the guaranteeing association may still furnish the proof referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph with a view to recovery of the sums deposited or paid.

c- For Contracting Parties whose laws and regulations do not provide for the deposit or provisional payment of import duties and taxes, payments made in conformity with the provisions of sub- paragraph (b) of this paragraph shall be regarded as final, but the sums paid shall be refunded if the proof referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph is furnished within three months of the date of the payment.

Article (10)

1- Proof of re-exportation of goods (including means of transport) imported under cover of temporary admission papers shall be provided by the re-exportation counterfoil completed and stamped by the Customs authorities of the territory of temporary admission.

2- If the re-exportation has not been certified in accordance with paragraph (1 ) of this Article, the Customs authorities of the territory of temporary admission may, even if the period of validity of the papers has already expired, accept as evidence of re-exportation:

a- The particulars entered by the Customs authorities of another Contracting Party in the temporary admission papers on importation or re-importation or a certificate issued by those authorities based on the particulars entered on a voucher which has been detached from the papers on importation or on re-importation into their territory, provided that the particulars relate to an importation or re-importation which can be proved to have taken place after the re-exportation which it is intended to establish.

b- any other documentary proof that the goods (including means of transport) are outside that territory.

3- In any case in which the Customs authorities of a Contracting Party waive the requirement of re-exportation of certain goods (including means of transport) admitted into their territory under cover of temporary admission papers, the guaranteeing association shall be discharged from its obligations only when those authorities have certified in the papers that the position regarding those goods (including means of transport) has been regularized.

Article (11)

In the cases referred to in Article (10), paragraph (2) of this Annex, the Customs authorities shall have the right to charge a regularization fee.

Chapter Six

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (12)

Customs endorsements on temporary admission papers used under the conditions laid down in this Annex shall not be subject to the payment of charges for Customs attendance at Customs offices during the normal hours of business.

Article (13)

In the case of the destruction, loss or theft of temporary admission papers while the goods (including means of transport) to which they refer are in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the Customs authorities of that Contracting Party shall, at the request of the issuing association and subject to such conditions as those authorities may prescribe, accept replacement papers, the validity of which expires on the same date as that of the papers which they replace.

Article (14)

1- Where it is expected that the import process period will exceed the validity of the temporary admission papers during that period, the association that issued the documents may issue replacement papers. Such papers shall be submitted to the customs authorities for review. When accepting the replacement papers, the Customs authorities concerned shall discharge the papers replaced.

2- The validity of customs passbooks can only be extended once for not more than one year. After this period, a new book shall be issued in replacement of the former book and accepted by the Customs authorities.

Article (15)

Where Article (7) paragraph (3), of this Convention applies, the Customs authorities shall, as far as possible, notify the guaranteeing association of seizures made by them or on their behalf of goods (including means of transport) admitted under cover of temporary admission papers guaranteed by that association and shall advise it of the measures they intend to take.

Article (16)

In the event of fraud, contravention or abuse, the Contracting Parties shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this Annex, be free to take proceedings against persons using temporary admission papers, for the recovery of the import duties and taxes and other sums payable and also for the imposition of any penalties to which such persons have rendered themselves liable. In such cases the associations shall lend their assistance to the Customs authorities.

Article (17)

Temporary admission papers or parts thereof which have been issued or are intended to be issued in the territory into which they are imported and which are sent to an issuing association by a guaranteeing association, by an international organization or by the Customs authorities of a Contracting Party, shall be admitted free of import duties and taxes and free of any import prohibitions or restrictions. Corresponding facilities shall be granted at exportation.

Article (18)

1- Each Contracting Party shall have the right to enter a reservation, in accordance with Article (29) of this Convention, in respect of the acceptance of temporary admission books for postal traffic.

2- No other reservation to this Annex shall be permitted.

Article (19)

1- Upon its entry into force this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention, terminate and replace the Customs Convention on the temporary admission books of goods, Brussels, 6 December 1961 (temporary admission Convention), in relations between the Contracting Parties which have accepted this Annex and are Contracting Parties to that Convention.

2- Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, the temporary admission books which have been issued under the terms of the temporary admission Convention prior to the entry into force of this Annex, shall be accepted until completion of the operations for which they were issued.

Annex (B1)

Concerning goods prepared for display or use at exhibitions, fairs, meetings or similar events

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the Purposes of this Annex, "Event" means:

1- Trade, industrial, agricultural or crafts exhibition, fair, or similar exhibition,

2- Exhibition or meeting which is primarily organized for charitable purposes,

3- Exhibition or meeting which is primarily organized to promote any branch of learning, art, craft or sport, scientific, educational or cultural activity, to disseminate religious knowledge or worship, to encourage tourism, or to promote friendship among peoples.

4- Meeting of representatives of an international organization or group of international organizations.

5- Representative meeting of a formal or commemorative nature,

Except for special purpose exhibitions, in shops or commercial locations for the sale of foreign goods.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

1- The following goods shall be granted Temporary Admission in accordance with article (2) of this Convention:

a- Goods prepared for display or demonstration on a particular occasion, including the materials referred to in the Annexes to the Convention on the Importation of Educational, Scientific or Cultural Materials, concluded in UNESCO, New York on 22 November 1950, and to the Protocol thereto, concluded in Nairobi on 26 November 1976.

b- Goods prepared for use in connection with the display of foreign products on a particular occasion including:

1- The goods necessary for the purpose of demonstrating foreign equipment to be displayed.

2- Construction and decoration materials, including electrical fittings, for temporary stands for foreign exhibitors.

3- Advertising and demonstration materials that are demonstrably publicity material for the foreign goods displayed, such as audio and video recordings, films, lantern slides, as well as devices for use therewith.

c- Equipment including interpretation equipment, sound and image recording apparatus and films of an educational, scientific or cultural character intended for use at international meetings, conferences or forums.

2- For the facilities referred to in this Annex to apply:

a- The number or quantity of each article shall be reasonable having regard to the purpose of importation.

b- The Customs authorities of the territory of temporary admission shall be satisfied that the conditions of this Convention shall be fulfilled.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

Unless the national legislation of the territory of temporary admission so permits, goods granted temporary admission shall not, whilst they are the subject of the facilities granted under this Convention:

a- Be loaned, or used in any way for hire or reward.

b-Be removed from the place of the event.

Article (4)

1- The period for the re-exportation of goods imported for display or use at exhibitions, fairs, meetings or similar events shall be at least six months from the date of temporary admission.

2- Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Customs authorities shall allow such goods which are to be displayed or used at a subsequent event to remain within the territory of temporary admission, subject to compliance with such conditions as may be required by the laws and regulations of that territory and provided that the goods are re-exported within one year of the date of temporary admission.

Article (5)

1- Under the terms of Article (13) of this Convention, clearance for home use shall be granted free of import duties and taxes and without application of import prohibitions or restrictions in respect of the following goods:

a- Small samples which are representative of foreign goods displayed at an event, including such samples of foods and beverages, either imported in the form of such samples or produced from imported bulk materials at that event, provided that:

1- They are supplied free of charge from abroad and are used solely for distribution free of charge to the visiting public at the event, for individual use or consumption by the persons to whom they are distributed,

2- They are identifiable as advertising samples and are individually of little value,

3- They are unsuitable for commercial matters and are, where appropriate, packed in quantities appreciably smaller than the smallest retail package.

4- Food and beverage samples not distributed in packs form as mentioned in paragraph (3) above shall be consumed at the same event,

5- The aggregate value and quantity of the samples should be reasonable in the view of the customs authorities of the temporary admission territory, given the nature of the event, the number of visitors thereto and the extent of the exhibitor's participation therein.

b- Goods imported solely for demonstration or for the purpose of demonstrating the operation of a foreign machine or apparatus displayed at an event and consumed or destroyed on the course of such demonstration, provided that the aggregate value and quantity of such goods are, in the opinion of the Customs authorities of the territory of temporary admission, reasonable having regard to the nature of the event, the number of visitors to it and the extent of the exhibitor's participation therein.

c- Products of low value used up in constructing, furnishing, or decorating the temporary stands of foreign exhibitors at an event, such as paint, varnish and wallpaper.

d- Printed matter, catalogues, trade notices, price lists, advertising posters, calendars, whether or not illustrated, and unframed photographs, which are demonstrably publicity material for the foreign goods displayed at an event, provided that:

1- They are supplied free of charge from abroad and are used solely for distribution free of charge to the visiting public at the event.

2- The aggregate value and quantity of samples should be reasonable in the view of the customs authorities of the temporary admission territory, given the nature of the event, the number of visitors to it and the extent of the exhibitor's participation therein.

e- Files, records, forms and other documents which are imported for use as such at, or in connection with, international meetings, conferences or international forums or what is relevant thereto.

2- The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall not be applicable to alcoholic beverages, tobacco goods and fuels.

Article (6)

1- Customs examination and clearance on the importation and re-exportation of goods which are to be, or have been, displayed or used at an event shall, whenever possible and appropriate, be effected at that event.

2- Each Contracting Party shall endeavour, wherever it deems it appropriate in view of the importance and size of the event, to establish a Customs office for a reasonable period on the premises of an event held within its territory.

Article (7)

Products obtained incidentally during the event from temporarily imported goods, as a result of the demonstration of displayed machinery or apparatus, shall be subject to the provisions of this Convention.

Article (8)

Each Contracting Party shall have the right to enter a reservation, in accordance with Article (29) of this Convention, in respect of the provisions of Article (5), paragraph (1/A)of this Annex.

Article (9)

Upon its entry into force, this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention,terminate and replace the Customs Convention concerning facilities for the importation of goods for display or use at exhibitions, meetings or similar events, Brussels, 8 June 1961, in relations between the Contracting Parties which have accepted this Annex and are Contracting Parties to that Convention.

Annex B (2)

Concerning Special Professional Equipment

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the purposes of this annex ,"professional equipment" means:

1- Equipment for the press or for sound or television broadcasting which is necessary for representatives of the press or of broadcasting or television organizations visiting the territory of another country for purposes of reporting or in order to transmit or record material for specified programmes. (An illustrative list of such equipment is set out at Appendix no.(1) to this Annex.)

2- Cinematographic equipment necessary for a person visiting the territory of another country in order to make a specified film or films. (An illustrative list of such equipment is set out at Appendix No.(2) to this Annex.)

3- Any other equipment necessary for the exercise of the calling, trade or profession of a person visiting the territory of another country to perform a specified task. It does not include equipment which is to be used for the industrial manufacture or packaging of goods or for the exploitation of natural resources (except in the case of hand tools), for the construction, repair or maintenance of buildings or for earth moving and like projects. (An illustrative list of such equipment is set out at Appendix No.(3) to this Annex.)

4- Ancillary apparatus for the equipment mentioned in Items (1),(2)and (3) of this Article, and accessories thereof.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

1- The following goods shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention:

a- Professional equipment.

b- Component parts imported for repair of professional equipment temporarily admitted under paragraph (a) above.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (3)

1- For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply, the professional equipment shall be:

a- Owned by a person established or resident outside the territory of temporary admission.

b- Imported by a person established or resident outside the territory of temporary admission.

c- Used solely by or under the personal supervision of the person visiting the territory of temporary admission.

2- Paragraph 1/C of this Article shall not apply in the case of equipment imported for the production of a film, television program or audiovisual works, under a co-production contract which has been approved by the approved by the competent authorities of that territory under an inter-governmental Convention concerning co-production.

3- The cinematographic equipment and equipment for the press or for sound or television broadcasting shall not be the subject of a hire contract or similar arrangement to which a person established in the territory of temporary admission is a party, provided that this condition shall not apply in the case of joint sound or television broadcasting program.

Article (4)

1-Temporary admission shall be granted without requesting a customs document or warranty, for radio and television production and broadcasting equipment and specially adapted radio or television vans and their equipment, imported by government or private entities approved for that purpose by the customs authorities of the temporary admission territory.

2- The Customs authorities may require the production of a list or detailed inventory of the equipment referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article together with a written undertaking to re-export.

Article (5)

The period for the re-exportation of professional equipment shall be at least twelve months from the date of temporary admission. The period for the re-exportation of vehicles may,however, be determined with due regard to the purpose and the intended length of the stay in the territory of temporary admission.

Article (6)

Each Contracting Party shall have the right to refuse or withdraw temporary admission in respect of vehicles referred to in Appendices (1) to (3) to this Annex, which, even on an occasional basis, embark persons for remuneration or load goods on its territory for disembarkation or unloading at a place within the same territory.

Article (7)

The Appendix's to this Annex shall be an integral part thereof.

Article (8)

Upon its entry into force this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention, terminate and replace the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of professional equipment, Brussels, 8 June 1961, in relations between the Contracting Parties which have accepted this Annex and are Contracting Parties to that Convention.

Appendix (1)

Equipment for the press or for sound or television broadcasting.

Illustrative List

a- Equipment for the press, such as:

- Personal computers

- Telefax equipment

- Typewriters

- Cameras of all kinds (film and electronic cameras)

- Sound or image transmitting, recording or reproducing apparatus (tape and video recorders and video reproducers, microphones, mixing consoles, loudspeakers).

- Sound or image recording media, blank or recorded.

- Testing and measuring instruments and apparatus (oscillographs, tape and video recorder test systems, multimeter, tool boxes and bags, vector scopes, video generators, etc.)

- Lighting equipment (spotlights apparatus, converters, tripods)

- Operational accessories (cassettes, exposure meters, lenses, tripods, accumulators, battery belts, battery chargers, monitors).

b- Sound Broadcasting Equipment, such as:

- Telecommunication equipment such as broadcast transmitter-receivers or transmitters,terminals connectable to network or cable,satellite links.

- Testing and measuring instruments and apparatus (oscillographs, tape and video recorder test systems, multimeters, tool boxes and bags, vector scopes, video generators, etc.)

- Operational accessories (clocks, stop-watches, compasses, microphones, mixing consoles, sound tapes, generating sets, transformers, batteries and accumulators, battery chargers, heating, air-conditioning and ventilating apparatus, etc.).

- Sound or image recording media, blank or recorded.

c- Television Broadcasting equipment, such as:

- Television cameras.

- Telecinema apparatus.

- Testing and measuring instruments and apparatus.

- Transmission and retransmission apparatus.

- Sound or image transmitting, recording or reproducing apparatus (tape and video recorders and video reproducers, microphones, mixing consoles, loudspeakers).

- Lighting equipment (spotlights apparatus , converters, tripods.)

- Editing equipment.

- Operational accessories (clocks, stop-watches, compasses, lenses, exposure meters,tripods, battery chargers, cassettes, generating sets, transformers, batteries and accumulators, heating, air-conditioning and ventilating apparatus, etc.)

- Sound or image recording media, blank or recorded.

c- Television broadcasting equipment, such as:

- Television cameras.

- Telecinema apparatus.

- Testing and measuring instruments and apparatus.

- Transmission and retransmission apparatus.

- Sound or image transmitting, recording or reproducing apparatus (tape and video recorders and video reproducers, microphones, mixing consoles, loudspeakers).

- Lighting equipment (spotlights apparatus , converters, tripods).

- Editing equipment.

- Operational accessories (clocks, stop-watches, compasses, lenses, exposure meters, tripods, battery chargers, cassettes, generating sets, transformers, batteries and accumulators, heating, air-conditioning and ventilating apparatus, etc.)

- Sound or image recording media, blank or recorded (credit titles, station call signs, music inserts, etc.).

- Film rushes.

- Musical instruments, costumes, scenery and other stage properties, pedestals, make-up material, hair-dryers.

d- Vehicles designed or specially adapted for the purposes specified above, such as:

- Television transmitting vehicles.

- Vehicles for television accessories.

- Video tape recording vehicles.

- Sound recording and reproducing vehicles.

- Slow motion vehicles.

- Light vehicles.

Appendix (2)

Cinematographic Equipment

Illustrative List

a- Equipment, such as:

- Cameras of all kinds (film and electronic cameras).

- Testing and measuring instruments and apparatus (oscillographs, tape and video recorder test systems, multimeters, tool boxes and bags, vector scopes, video generators, etc.)

- Cameras Holders and Arms.

- Lighting equipment (spotlights apparatus, converters, tripods)

- Editing equipment.

- Sound or image transmitting, recording or reproducing apparatus (tape and video recorders and video reproducers, microphones, mixing consoles, loudspeakers).

- Sound or image recording media, blank or recorded (credit titles, station call signs, music inserts.......etc.)

- Film rushes.

- Operational accessories (clocks, stop-watches, compasses, lenses, exposure meters, tripods, battery chargers, cassettes, generating sets, transformers, batteries and accumulators, heating, air-conditioning and ventilating apparatus, etc.)

- Musical instruments, costumes, scenery and other stage properties, pedestals, make-up material, hair-dryers.

d- Vehicles designed or specially adapted for the purposes specified above, such as:

Appendix(3)

Other Equipment

Illustrative List

a- Special equipment for installation, testing or experimental operation , testing, commissioning, checking, control, maintenance or repair of machinery, plant, means of transport, such as:

- Tools.

- Measuring, checking or testing equipment and instruments (temperature, pressure, distance, height, surface, speed, etc.), including electrical instruments (voltmeters, ammeters, measuring cables, comparators, transformers, recording instruments, etc.) and Recording guides.

- Apparatus and equipment for taking photographs of machines and plant in and after their establishment.

- Apparatus for survey of ships.

- Equipment necessary for businessmen, business efficiency consultants, productivity experts, accountants and members of similar professions, such as:

- Personal computers.

- Typewriters.

- Sound or image transmitting, recording or reproducing apparatus.

- Calculating instruments and apparatus.

c- Equipment necessary for experts undertaking topographical surveys or geophysical prospecting work, such as:

- Measuring instruments and apparatus.

- Drilling equipment.

- Transmission and communication equipment.

d- Equipment necessary for experts combating pollution.

e- Instruments and apparatus necessary for doctors, surgeons, veterinary surgeons, midwives and members of similar professions.

f- Equipment necessary for archaeologists, palaeontologists, geographers, zoologists and other scientists.

g- Equipment necessary for entertainers, theatre companies and orchestras, including all articles used for public or private performances (musical instruments, costumes, scenery.....etc.)

h- Equipment necessary for lecturers to illustrate their lectures.

i- Equipment necessary for photography trips (cameras of all kinds, cassettes, exposure meters, lenses, tripods, accumulators, battery belts, battery chargers, monitors, lighting equipment, fashion goods and accessories for models, etc.)

j- Vehicles designed or specially adapted for the purposes specified above, such as mobile inspection units, travelling workshops and travelling laboratories.

Annex (B3)

Annex Concerning Containers, Pallets, Packings, Samples and other Goods Imported in Connection with a Commercial Operation.

Chapter One

Article one definitions

For the purposes of this annex

a-The term "Goods imported in connection with a commercial operation" means: (containers, pallets, packings, samples, advertising films and any other goods imported in connection with a commercial operation but whose importation does not in itself constitute a commercial operation).

b- The term "Packing" means: all articles and materials used, or to be used, in the state in which they are imported, to pack, protect, stow or separate goods, excluding packing materials such as straw, paper, glass wool, shavings, etc., when imported in bulk. Containers and pallets, as defined in Items (c) and (d) of this Article respectively, are also excluded.

c-The term "Container" means: an article of transport equipment (lift-van, movable tank or other similar structure) which should be:

1- Fully or partially enclosed to constitute a compartment intended for containing goods.

2- Of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use.

3- Specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods, by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading.

4- Designed for ready handling, particularly when being transferred from one mode of transport to another.

5- Designed to be easy to fill and to empty.

6- Having an internal volume of one cubic meter or more.

"Container" includes the accessories and equipment of the container, appropriate for the type concerned, provided that such accessories and equipment are carried with the container. The term "Container" shall not include vehicles, accessories or spare parts of vehicles, or packaging or pallets. "Demountable Bodies" shall be regarded as containers.

d- The term "Pallet" means: a device on the deck of which a quantity of goods can be assembled to form a unit load for the purpose of transporting it, or of handling or stacking it with the assistance of mechanical appliances. This device is made up of two decks separated by bearers, or of a single deck supported by feet, its overall height is reduced to the minimum compatible with handling by fork lift trucks or pallet trucks; it may or may not have a superstructure.

e- The term "Samples" means:

Articles which are representative of a particular category of goods already produced or are examples of goods the production of which is contemplated, but does not include identical articles brought in by the same individual, or sent to a single consignee, in such quantity that, taken as a whole, they no longer constitute samples under ordinary commercial usage.

f- The term "Advertising Films" means:

- Recorded visual media, with or without sound track, consisting essentially of images showing the nature or operation of products or equipment put up for sale or hire by a person established or resident outside the territory of temporary admission, provided that the films are of a kind suitable for exhibition to prospective customers but not for general exhibition to the public; and are imported in a packet which contains not more than one copy of each film and which does not form part of a larger consignment of films.

g-The term "Internal Traffic" means:

the carriage of goods loaded in the Customs territory of a Contracting Party for unloading at a place within the Customs territory of the same Contracting Party.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

The following goods imported in connection with a commercial operation shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention:

a- The term Packings which are imported filled for re-exportation empty or filled, or are imported empty for re-exportation filled.

b- Containers, whether filled or not with goods, and accessories and equipment for temporarily admitted containers, which are either imported with a container to be re-exported separately or with another container, or are imported separately to be re-exported with a container.

c- Component parts intended for the repair of containers granted temporary admission under Item (b) of this Article.

d-Pallets.

e- Samples.

f- Advertising films.

g- Any other goods imported for any of the purposes listed at Appendix (1) to this Annex in connection with a commercial operation but whose importation does not in itself constitute a commercial operation.

Article (3)

The provisions of this Annex do not affect the Customs legislation of Contracting Parties in respect of the importation of goods carried in containers or packings, or on pallets.

Article (4)

1- For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply .

a- Packings can be re-exported only by the person to whom the temporary admission facilities were granted. They shall not, even occasionally, be used in internal traffic.

b- containers shall be marked in the manner prescribed in Appendix (2) to this Annex.They may be used for the carriage of goods in internal traffic, in which case each Contracting Party shall be entitled to impose the following conditions:

The journey shall bring the container by a reasonably direct route to, or nearer to, the place where export cargo is to be loaded or from where the container is to be exported empty.

- The container will be used only once in internal traffic before being re-exported.

c- Pallets or an equal number of pallets of the same type and substantially the same value shall have been previously exported or will be subsequently exported or re-exported.

d- samples and advertising films shall be owned by a person established or resident outside the territory of temporary admission and shall be imported solely for the purpose of being shown or demonstrated in the territory of temporary admission, for the soliciting of orders for goods to be imported into that territory. They may not be sold or put to normal use except for the purposes of demonstration, or used in any way for hire or reward while in the territory of temporary admission.

e- The goods referred to in Items (1) and (2) of Appendix (1) to this Annex shall not be used for gainful Activities.

2- Each Contracting Party shall have the right to refuse temporary admission to containers, pallets or packings which have been the subject of purchase, hire-purchase, lease or a contract of a similar nature, concluded by a person established or resident in its territory.

Article (5)

1- Temporary admission of containers, pallets and packings shall be granted without a Customs document or security being required.

2- In lieu of a customs document or insurance for containers , the person to whom the temporary admission facilities are granted may be required to undertake in writing:

1- To supply to the Customs authorities, at their request, detailed information concerning the movements of each container granted temporary admission including the dates and places of entry into and exit from the territory of temporary admission; or a list of containers with an undertaking to re-export.

2- To pay such import duties and taxes as may be required in cases where the conditions of temporary admission have not been fulfilled.

3- In lieu of a customs document or insurance for pallets and packings, the person to whom the temporary admission facilities are granted may be required to produce to the Customs authorities a written undertaking to re-export.

4- Persons who regularly use the temporary admission procedure shall be authorized to provide a general undertaking.

Article (6)

The period for the re-exportation of goods imported in connection with a commercial operation shall be at least six months from the date of temporary admission.

Article (7)

Each Contracting Party shall have the right to enter a reservation, in accordance with Article (29) of this Convention, with regard to the following:

a) No more than three groups of goods listed in Article (2).

(b) paragraph (1),Article (5) of this Annex.

Article (8)

The Appendices to this Annex shall be construed to be an integral part thereof.

Article (9)

Upon its entry into force this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention, terminate and replace the following Conventions and provisions:

- European Convention on Customs treatment of pallets used in international transport, Geneva, 9 December 1960.

- Customs Convention on the temporary importation of packings, Brussels, 6 October 1960.

- Articles (2-11) and Annexes (1) paragraphs (1) and (2) and until (3) to the Customs Convention on Containers, Geneva, 2 December 1972.

- Articles (3), (5) and (6) (1/b and 2) to the International Convention to facilitate the importation of commercial samples and advertising material, Geneva, 7 November 1952.

In relations between the Contracting Parties which have accepted this Annex and are Contracting Parties to those Conventions.

Appendix 1.

List of goods under paragraph (g) of Article (2)

1- Goods imported for testing, checking, experiments or demonstrations.

2- Goods for use in testing, checking, experiments or demonstrations.

3- Printed and developed cinematographic film, positives and other recorded image-bearing media intended for viewing prior to their commercial use.

4- Films, magnetic tapes, magnetized films and other sound- or image-bearing media intended for sound tracking, dubbing or reproduction.

5- Data-carrying media, sent free of charge, for use in automatic data processing.

6- Articles (including vehicles) which, by their nature, are unsuitable for any purpose other than advertising of specific articles or publicity for a specific purpose.

Appendix 2

Special Provisions concerning the marking of containers.

1- The following information shall be durably marked in an appropriate and clearly visible place on containers:

a- the identification of the owner or principal operator.

b-the identification marks and numbers of the container, given by the owner or principal operator.

2- The country to which the container belongs may be named in full or by means of (Alpha-2) country codes provided for in International Standard No. (3166) of the International Organization for Standardization, or by using a Distinctive Mark to designate the country of registration of the robotic vehicle in land and international traffic. Each country may be subject to its national regulations by using its name or distinctive mark on the container. The owner or main operator can be identified by writing his full name or a fixed identity; symbols, such as slogans or media, shall be removed.

3- For identification marks and numbers on containers to be considered durably marked when plastic film is used, compliance with the following specifications is required.

a- High quality adhesive shall be used. The film, once applied, shall have a tensile strength lower than its final adhesion so that the removal of the film without destroying it is impossible. Fil produced by the cast method of production meets these requirements. Film produced by the calendar method of production shall not be used.

b- When identification marks and numbers have to be changed, the film to be replaced shall be completely removed prior to the affixing of the new film, placing of new film over an existing film shall not be permitted.

4- The specifications for the use of plastic film for making containers set out in paragraph (3) of this Appendix do not exclude the possibility of using other durable marking methods.

Annex (B4)

Concerning Goods Imported.

Chapter One

Definition

Article 1

For the purposes of this Annex, the term "Goods Imported in Connection With a Manufacturing Operation" means:

1- (a) moulds, paintings, cliches, panels, casting moulds, drawings, graphics and other similar articles.

(b) Measuring, controlling and checking instruments and other similar articles.....

(c) Special tools and instruments.

2-the term "replacement means of production" means: instruments, apparatus and machines made available to a customer by a supplier or repairer, pending the delivery or repair of similar goods.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article 2

Goods imported in connection with a manufacturing operation shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article 2 of this Convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article 3

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply:

a- Goods imported in connection with a manufacturing operation shall be owned by a person established outside the territory of temporary admission and intended for a person established in that territory.

b- Manufactures resulting from the use of imported goods regarding the entire or part of the export process as required by national regulations shall be exported from the territory of Temporary Admission as referred to in paragraph (1) of Article (1) of this Annex.

c- Replacement means of production shall be made available, temporarily and free of charge, to the person established in the territory of temporary admission by or through the supplier of the means of production the delivery of which is delayed or which shall be repaired.

Article (4)

1- The period for the re-exportation of the goods included in Article (1), paragraph (1), of this Annex shall be at least twelve months from the date of temporary admission.

2- The period for the re-exportation of replacement means of production shall be at least six months from the date of temporary admission.

Annex B 5

Special to Goods Imported for Educational, Scientific or Cultural Purposes.

Chapter One

Definition

Article 1

For the purposes of this Annex:

a- the term "Goods Imported for Educational, Scientific or Cultural Purposes" means: scientific equipment, pedagogic material, welfare material for seafarers, and any other goods imported in connection with educational, scientific or cultural activities.

b- In paragraph (a) above:

1- the term "scientific equipment and pedagogic material" means: any models, instruments, apparatus, machines or or accessories therefore used for purposes of scientific research or educational or vocational training.

2- the term "Welfare Material for Seafarers" means:

3- material for the pursuit of cultural, educational, recreational, religious or sporting activities by persons charged with fees in connection with the working or service at sea of a foreign ship engaged in international maritime traffic. Illustrative lists of "Pedagogic Material", "Welfare Material for Seafarers" and "any other Goods imported in connection with Educational, Scientific or Cultural Activities" are reproduced at Appendices 1, 2 and 3, respectively, to this Annex.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

The following goods shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with article (2) of this Convention:

a- Goods imported exclusively for educational, scientific or cultural purposes.

b- Spare parts for scientific equipment and pedagogic material which has been granted temporary admission under paragraph (a) above, and tools specially designed for the maintenance, checking, gauging or repair of such equipment.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply:

a- Goods imported for educational, scientific or cultural purposes shall be owned by a person established outside the territory of temporary admission and shall be imported by approved institutions in reasonable quantities having regard to the purpose of the importation. They shall not be used for commercial purposes.

b- Welfare material for seafarers shall be used on board foreign ships engaged in international maritime traffic, or shall be unloaded from the ship to be temporarily used ashore by the crew, or shall be imported for use in hostels, clubs or recreation centres for seafarers, managed either by official organizations or by religious or other non-profitable organizations, and places of worship where services for seafarers are regularly held.

Article (4)

Temporary admission of scientific equipment, pedagogic material and welfare material for seafarers used on board ships shall be granted without a Customs document or security being required. Where necessary, an inventory together with a written undertaking to re-export, may be required for scientific equipment and pedagogic material.

Article (5)

The period for the re-exportation of goods imported for educational, scientific or cultural purposes shall be at least twelve months from the date of temporary admission.

Article (6)

Each Contracting Party shall have the right to enter a reservation, in accordance with Article (29) of this Convention, in respect of the provisions of Article (4) of this Annex, insofar as they relate to scientific equipment and pedagogic material.

Article (7)

The annexes to this Annex shall be construed to be an integral part thereof.

Article (8)

Upon its entry into force, this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention, terminate and replace the Customs Convention on welfare material for seafarers, Brussels, 6 December 1946, the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of scientific equipment, Brussels, 11 June 1968, and the Customs Convention on the temporary Admission of pedagogic material, Brussels, 8 June 1970, in relations between the Contracting Parties which have accepted this Annex and are Contracting Parties to those Conventions.

Appendix(a).

Illustrative List

a- Sound or Image Recorders or Reproducers, such as:

- Cinematographic and other (projectors).

- Cinematic projectors apparatus.

- Back-projector (Back-projector) and Episcopes.

- Magnetic speakers (Magnetophone), magnetic detectors (Magnet scope) and video equipment (Video).

- Closed-circuit television equipment

b-Sound and image media such as:

- Slides, films, microfilms.

- Cinematographic films

- Audio recordings (magnetic tapes, tablets).

- Videotapes.

c- Specialized material, such as:

- Bibliographic equipment and audio-visual material for libraries.

- Mobile libraries.

- Language laboratories.

- Simultaneous interpretation equipment.

- Programmed teaching machines, mechanical or electronic.

- Material specially designed for the educational or vocational training of handicapped persons.

d- Other materials, such as:

- Wall charts, models, graphs, maps, plans, photographs and drawings.

- Instruments, apparatus and models designed for demonstrational purposes.

- Collections of items with visual or audio pedagogic information, prepared for the teaching of a subject (study kits).

- Instruments, apparatus, tools and machine-tools for learning a trade or craft.

- Equipment, including specially adapted or designed vehicles for use in relief operations, which is imported for the training of persons involved in relief operations.

Appendix (2)

Illustrative List

a- Reading material,such as:

-Books of all kinds.

- Correspondence courses.

- Newspapers, journals and periodicals.

- Pamphlets on welfare( facilities in ports).

b- Audio-visual material, such as:

- Sound and image reproducing instruments.

- Tape-recorders.

- Radio sets, television sets.

- Cinematographic and other (projectors).

- Recordings on tapes or discs (language courses, radio programs, greetings, music and entertainment)

- Films, exposed and developed.

- Film slides.

- Videotapes.

c- Sports gear, such as:

- Sports wear.

- Balls.

- Rackets and nets.

- Sports games.

- Athletic equipment.

- Gymnastic equipment.

d- Hobby material, such as:

- Indoor games.

- Musical instruments.

- Material for amateur dramatics.

- Materials for painting, sculpture, woodwork and metalwork and carpet making.

e- Equipment for religious activities.

f- Parts and accessories for welfare material.

Appendix 3

Illustrative List

Certain varieties,such as:

1- Clothing and theatre processing items sent free of charge to theatre associations or theatres.

2- Music pieces sent free of charge to theatres.

Annex B– 6

Concerning passengers' personal effects and goods imported for sports purposes.

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the Purposes of this Annex:

a-The term "Traveller" means:

Any person who temporarily enters the territory of a Contracting Party in which he or she does not normally reside, for the purposes of tourism, sports, commercial businesses, meetings health, study...etc.

b-The term "Personal Effects" means:

All articles, new or used, which a traveller may reasonably require for his or her personal use during the journey, taking into account all the circumstances of the journey, but excluding any goods imported for commercial matters. An illustrative list of personal effects is reproduced at Appendix one to this Annex.

c- The term "goods imported for sports purposes" means:

Sports requisites and other articles for use by travellers in sports contests or demonstrations or for training in the territory of temporary admission. An illustrative list of such goods is reproduced at Appendix (2) to this Annex.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

Personal effects and goods imported for sports purposes shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply:

1- Personal effects shall be imported on the person or in the baggage (whether or not accompanied) of the traveller.

2- Goods imported for sports purposes shall be owned by a person established or resident outside the territory of temporary admission, and shall be imported in reasonable quantities in the light of their intended use.

Article (4)

1- Temporary admission shall be granted for personal effects without requesting a customs document or warranty. However, in the case of items with significant import duties and taxes, a customs document or insurance may be required.

2- Equipment intended for working on land shall, however, be re-exported once the work has been carried out.

Article (5)

1- Personal effects shall be re-exported at the latest when the person who imported them leaves he territory of temporary admission.

2- The period for the re-exportation of goods imported for sports purposes shall be at least six months from the date of temporary admission.

Article (6)

The Appendix's to this Annex shall be an integral part thereof.

Article (7)

Upon its entry into force this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention,terminate and replace the application of Articles (2) and (5) of the Convention concerning Customs facilities for touring, New York, 4 June 1954, in relations between the Contracting Parties which have accepted this Annex and are Contracting Parties to that Convention.

Appendix (1)

Illustrative List

1- Clothing.

2- Toilet articles.

3- Personal jewellery.

4- Still and motion cameras together with a reasonable quantity of films and accessories therefore.

5- Portable slide or film projectors and accessories therefore together with a reasonable quantity of slides or films.

6- Video cameras and portable video recorders, with a reasonable quantity of tapes.

7- Portable musical instruments.

8- Portable cameras with film rolls.

9- Portable sound recorders and reproducers (including dictating machines), with tapes.

10- Portable radio receivers.

11- Portable television sets.

12- Portable typewriters.

13- Portable calculators.

14- Portable personal computers.

15- Binoculars.

16- Perambulators.

17- Wheel-chairs for disabled persons.

18- Sports equipment such as tents and other camping equipment, fishing equipment, climbing equipment, diving equipment, sporting firearms with ammunition, non-motorized bicycles, canoes or kayaks less than 5.5 meters long, skis, tennis rackets, surfboards, windsurfers, hang-gliders and delta wings, golfing equipment.

19- Portable dialysis and similar medical devices, and the disposable items for those devices.

20- Other articles clearly of a personal nature.

Appendix (2)

Illustrative List

a-Track and Field Equipment, such as:

- Hurdles.

- Spears, throwing discs, jumping sticks, spherical stones for hurling, metal balls for hurling.

b- Ball Game Equipment, such as:

- Balls of any kind.

- Rackets, mallets, clubs, golf sticks, hockey sticks, and the like.

- Nets of any kind.

- Goal posts.

c- Summer Sports Equipment, such as:

-Skis and sticks.

- Skates.

- Bobsleighs.

- Curling game equipment.

d-Sports Wear, Shoes, Gloves and Headgear of any kind.

e- Water sports equipment, such as:

- Canoes and kayaks.

- Sail and row boats, sails, oars and paddles.

- Surf boards and sails.

f-Motor Vehicles and Craft, such as:

- Cars.

- motorized bicycles.

- motor boats.

g- Equipment for Miscellaneous Events, such as:

- Sports arms and ammunition.

- Non-motorized bicycles.

- Archer's Bows and arrows.

- Fencing equipment.

- Gymnastic equipments.

- Compasses.

- Wrestling mats and tatamis.

- Weight-lifting equipment.

- Riding equipment, and sulkies.

- Hang-gliders, Delta wings and windsurfers.

- Climbing equipment.

- Music tapes to accompany the performance.

h -Auxiliary equipment, such as:

- Measuring and score display equipment

- Blood and urine test apparatus.

Annex (B– 7)

Concerning Tourist Publicity Material

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Annex, the term "tourist publicity material" means:

Goods imported for the purpose of encouraging the public to visit another foreign country, in particular in order to attend cultural, religious, tourist, sporting or professional meetings or demonstrations held there. An illustrative list of such material is reproduced at the Appendix of this Annex.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

Except for the material referred to in Article (5) of this Annex for which outright importation free of import duties and taxes shall be granted, tourist publicity material shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply, tourist publicity material shall be owned by a person established outside the territory of temporary admission, and shall be imported in reasonable quantities in the light of its intended use.

Article (4)

The period for the re-exportation of tourist publicity material shall be at least twelve months from the date of temporary admission.

Article (5)

Outright importation free of import duties and taxes shall be granted for the following publicity material:

a- Documents (folders, pamphlets, books, magazines, guides, posters framed or unframed, unframed photographs and photo- graphic enlargements, maps whether illustrated or not, printed window transparencies) for free distribution, provided these documents do not contain more than 25 % private commercial advertising and are obviously designed for general publicity purposes.

b- The lists and year-books (annual publications) of foreign hotels published or sponsored by official tourism agencies, schedules of public transportation services operating abroad, provided that these documents are intended for free distribution and do not contain more than 25% commercial advertisements.

c- Technical material sent to the accredited representatives or correspondents appointed by national official tourist agencies, not intended for distribution, i.e., year-books, telephone directories, lists of hotels, catalogues of fairs, samples of negligible value of handicraft, documentation about museums, universities, spas and similar institutions.

Article (6)

This annex shall be construed to be an integral part thereof.

Article (7)

Upon its entry into force this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention, terminate and replace the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs facilities for touring, relating to the importation of tourist publicity documents and material, New York, 4 June 1954. In the relationships between the contracting parties that have accepted this annex and are also contracting parties to that protocol.

Tourist Publicity Material

Illustrative List

1- Material intended for display in the offices of the accredited representatives or correspondents appointed by the official national tourist agencies or in other places approved by the Customs authorities of the territory of temporary admission: pictures and drawings, framed photographs and photo- graphic enlargements, art books, paintings, engravings or lithographs, sculptures and tapestries and other similar works of art.

2- Display material (show-cases, stands and similar articles), including electrical and mechanical equipment required for operating such display.

3- Documentary films, records, tape recordings and other sound recordings intended for use in performances at which no charge is made, but excluding those whose subjects lend themselves to commercial advertising and those which are on general sale in the territory of temporary admission.

4- A reasonable number of flags.

5- Dioramas, scale models, lantern-slides, printing blocks, photo- graphic negatives.

6- Samples, in reasonable numbers, of national handicrafts, local costumes, and similar articles of folklore.

Annex B– 8

Concerning Goods Imported as Frontier Traffic

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Annex:

a-The term" goods imported as frontier traffic" means:

Those carried by the inhabitants of the border area in the performance of their mission or crafts (doctors, craftsmen.... etc.).

- Personal or household effects of the residents of the border area, which are imported for the purpose of repair, manufacturing, or processing

- Equipment intended for working on land located within the frontier zone of the territory of temporary admission.

- Equipment owned by an official body, imported in connection with a relief operation (fire, floods, etc.)

b- The term "Frontier Zone" means:

An area of the Customs territory adjacent to the land frontier, the extent of which is determined in national legislation and whose limits serve to distinguish frontier traffic from other traffic.

c- The term "Frontier Zone Inhabitants" means:

Persons established or resident in a frontier zone.

d- The term "Frontier Traffic" means:

Importations carried out by frontier zone inhabitants between two adjacent frontier zones.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

The following goods shall be granted Temporary Admission in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply:

a- Goods imported as frontier traffic shall be owned by a frontier zone inhabitant of the frontier zone adjacent to that of temporary admission.

b- Equipment for working on land shall be used by frontier zone inhabitants of the frontier zone adjacent to that of temporary admission who work on land located in the latter frontier zone. This equipment shall be used for the performance of agricultural work or forestry work such as the unloading or transport of timber, or for pisciculture.

c- Frontier traffic for repair, manufacture or processing shall be of a strictly non-commercial nature.

Article (4)

1- Temporary admission of goods imported as frontier traffic shall be granted without a Customs document or security being required.

2- Each Contracting Party may make the granting of temporary admission of goods imported as frontier traffic subject to the production of an inventory of the goods, together with a written undertaking to re-export.

3- Temporary admission may also be granted on the basis of a simple entry in a register held by the Customs office.

Article (5)

1- The period for the re-exportation of goods imported as frontier traffic shall be at least twelve months from the date of temporary admission.

2- Equipment intended for working on land shall, however, be re-exported once the work has been carried out.

- Videotapes.

- Sports games.

- Gymnastic games equipment.

d- Hobbies practising material, such as:

- Indoor games.

- Musical instruments.

- Material for amateur dramatics.

- Materials for painting, sculpture, woodwork and metalwork and carpet making.

e- Equipment for religious activities.

f- Parts and accessories for welfare material.

Annex 3

Illustrative List

Certain varieties, such as:

1- Clothing and theatre processing items sent free of charge to theatre associations or theatres.

2- Music pieces sent free of charge to theatres.

Annex B– 6

Concerning Travellers' Personal Effects and Goods Imported for Sports Purposes

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Annex:

a- The term "Traveller" means:

any person who temporarily enters the territory of a Contracting Party in which he or she does not normally reside, for the purposes of tourism, sports, commercial business, professional meetings, health, study...etc.

b- The term "Personal effects" means:

All articles, new or used, which a traveller may reasonably require for his or her personal use during the journey, taking into account all the circumstances of the journey, but excluding any goods imported for commercial matters. An illustrative list of personal effects is reproduced in the first Appendix, at the end of this Annex.

c- The term "Goods Imported for Sports Purposes” means: sports requisites and other articles for use by travellers in sports contests or demonstrations or for training in the territory of temporary admission. An illustrative list of such goods is reproduced at Appendix (2) at the end of this Annex.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

Personal effects and goods imported for sports purposes shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply:

1- Personal effects shall be imported on the person or in the baggage (whether or not accompanied) of the traveller.

2- Goods imported for sports purposes shall be owned by a person established or resident outside the territory of temporary admission, and shall be imported in reasonable quantities in the light of their intended use.

Article (4)

1- Temporary admission shall be granted for personal effects without requesting a customs document or warranty. However, in the case of items with significant import duties and taxes, a customs document or insurance may be required.

2- Acceptance of a goods declaration with a written commitment to re-export them is permissible. in the case of goods imported for customs purposes, instead of presenting a customs document or guarantee.

Article (5)

1- Personal effects shall be re-exported at the latest when the person who imported them leaves the territory of temporary admission.

2- The period for the re-exportation of goods imported for sports purposes shall be at least six months from the date of temporary admission.

Article (6)

The Appendices to this Annex shall be construed to be an integral part thereof.

Article (7)

Upon its entry into force this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention, terminate and replace the application of Articles (2) and (5) of the Convention concerning Customs facilities for touring, New York, 4 June 1954, in relations between the Contracting Parties which have accepted this Annex and are Contracting Parties to that Convention.

Annex 1

Illustrative List

1- Clothing.

2- Toilet articles.

3- Personal jewellery.

4- Still and motion cameras as well as a reasonable quantity of films and accessories thereof.

5- Portable slide or film projectors and accessories therefore together with a reasonable quantity of slides or films.

6- Video cameras and portable video recorders, with a reasonable quantity of tapes.

7- Portable musical instruments.

8- Portable gramophones with records.

9- Portable sound recorders and reproducers (including dictating machines), with tapes.

10- Portable radio receivers.

11- Portable television sets.

12- Portable typewriters.

13- Portable calculators.

14- Portable personal computers.

15- Binoculars.

16- Perambulators.

17- Wheel-chairs for disabled persons.

18- Sports equipment such as tents and other camping equipment, fishing equipment, climbing equipment, diving equipment, sporting firearms with ammunition, non-motorized bicycles, canoes or kayaks less than 5.5 meters long, skis, tennis rackets, surfboards, windsurfers, hang-gliders and delta wings, golfing equipment.

19- Portable dialysis and similar medical apparatus, and the disposable items imported for use therewith.

20- Other articles clearly of a personal nature.

g- Equipment for Miscellaneous Events, such as:

- Sports arms and ammunition.

- Non-motorized bicycles.

- Archers' Bows and arrows .

- Special Gymnastic games equipment.

- Compasses.

- Wrestling mats and tatamis.

- Weight-lifting equipment.

- Riding equipment, and sulkies.

- Hang-gliders, delta wings, and windsurfers.

- Climbing equipment.

- Music tapes to accompany the performance.

h- Auxiliary equipment, such as:

- Measuring and score display equipment.

- Blood and urine test apparatus.

Annex (B– 7)

Concerning Tourist Publicity Material

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Annex, the term "tourist publicity material" means:

Goods imported for the purpose of encouraging the public to visit another foreign country, in particular in order to attend cultural, religious, tourist, sporting or professional meetings or demonstrations held there. An illustrative list of such material is reproduced at the Appendix of this Annex.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

Except for the material referred to in Article (5) of this Annex for which outright importation free of import duties and taxes shall be granted, tourist publicity material shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply, tourist publicity material shall be owned by a person established outside the territory of temporary admission, and shall be imported in reasonable quantities in the light of its intended use.

Article (4)

The period for the re-exportation of tourist publicity material shall be at least twelve months from the date of temporary admission.

Article (5)

Outright importation free of import duties and taxes shall be granted for the following publicity material:

a- Documents (folders, pamphlets, books, magazines, guides, posters framed or unframed, unframed photographs and photo- graphic enlargements, maps whether illustrated or not,printed window transparencies) for free distribution, provided these documents do not contain more than 25 % private commercial advertising and are obviously designed for general publicity purposes.

b- The lists and year-books (annual publications) of foreign hotels published or sponsored by official tourism agencies, schedules of public transportation services operating abroad, provided that these documents are intended for free distribution and do not contain more than 25% commercial advertisements.

c- Technical material sent to the accredited representatives or correspondents appointed by national official tourist agencies, not intended for distribution, year-books, telephone directories, lists of hotels, catalogues of fairs, samples of negligible value of handicraft, documentation about museums, universities, spas and similar institutions.

Article (6)

This annex shall be construed to be an integral part thereof.

Article (7)

Upon its entry into force, this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention, terminate and replace the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs facilities for touring, relating to the importation of tourist publicity documents and material, New York, 4 June 1954. In relations between the Contracting Parties which have accepted this Annex and are also Contracting Parties to that Protocol.

Annex

Tourist Publicity Material

Illustrative List

1- Material intended for display in the offices of the accredited representatives or correspondents appointed by the official national tourist agencies or in other places approved by the Customs authorities of the territory of temporary admission: pictures and drawings, framed photographs and photographic enlargements, art books, paintings, engravings (lithographs) sculptures and tapestries and other similar works of art.

2- Display material (show-cases, stands and similar articles), including electrical and mechanical equipment required for operating such display.

3- Documentary films, records, tape recordings and other sound recordings intended for use in performances at which no charge is made, but excluding those whose subjects lend themselves to commercial advertising and those which are on general sale in the territory of temporary admission.

4- A reasonable number of flags.

5- Dioramas, charts, transparent projection slides, printing templates, and negative photographs (negative).

6- Samples, in reasonable numbers of national handicrafts, local costumes, and similar folkloric items.

Annex B– 8

Concerning Goods Imported as Frontier Traffic

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Annex:

a-The term "Goods Imported As Frontier Traffic" means:

Those carried by the inhabitants of the border area in the performance of their mission or crafts (doctors, handicrafts .... etc.).

- Personal or household effects of the residents of the border area, which are imported for the purpose of repair, manufacturing, or processing

- Equipment intended for working on land located within the frontier zone of the territory of temporary admission

- Equipment owned by an official body, imported in connection with a relief operation (fire, floods, etc.)

b-The term "Frontier Zone" means:

An area of the Customs territory adjacent to the land frontier, the extent of which is determined in national legislation and whose limits serve to distinguish frontier traffic from other traffic.

c-The term "Frontier Zone Inhabitants" means:

Persons established or resident in a frontier zone.

d- The term "Frontier Traffic" means ":

Importations carried out by frontier zone inhabitants between two adjacent frontier zones.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

Imported goods are granted temporary admission as a border movement in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply:

a- Goods imported as frontier traffic shall be owned by a frontier zone inhabitant of the frontier zone adjacent to that of temporary admission.

b- Equipment for working on land shall be used by frontier zone inhabitants of the frontier zone adjacent to that of temporary admission who work on land located in the latter frontier zone. This equipment shall be used for the performance of agricultural work or forestry work such as the unloading or transport of timber, or for pisciculture.

c- Frontier traffic for repair, manufacture or processing shall be of a strictly non-commercial nature.

Article (4)

1- Temporary admission of goods imported as frontier traffic shall be granted without a Customs document or insurance being required.

2- Each Contracting Party may make the granting of temporary admission of goods imported as frontier traffic subject to the production of an inventory of the goods, together with a written undertaking to re-export.

3- Temporary admission may also be granted on the basis of a simple entry in a register held by the Customs office.

Article (5)

1- The period for the re-exportation of goods imported as frontier traffic shall be at least twelve months from the date of temporary admission.

2- Equipment intended for working on land shall, however, be re-exported once the work has been carried out.

Annex B -9

Concerning Goods Imported for Humanitarian Purposes

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Annex:

a- The term "Goods Imported for Humanitarian Purposes" means:

Medical, surgical and laboratory equipment and relief consignments.

b- The term "Relief Consignments" means:

All goods, such as vehicles and other means of transport, blankets, tents, prefabricated houses or other goods of prime necessity, forwarded as aid to those affected by natural disaster and similar catastrophes.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

Goods imported for humanitarian purposes shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply:

a- Goods imported for humanitarian purposes shall be owned by a person established outside the territory of temporary admission and shall be loaned free of charge.

b- Medical, surgical and laboratory equipment shall be intended for use by hospitals and other medical institutions which, finding themselves in exceptional circumstances, have urgent need of it, provided this equipment is not available in sufficient quantity in the territory of temporary admission.

c- Relief consignments shall be dispatched to persons approved by the competent authorities in the territory of temporary admission.

Article (4)

1- Whenever possible, an inventory of the goods together with a written undertaking to re-export, may be accepted for medical, surgical and laboratory equipment, in lieu of a Customs document and Insurance.

2- Relief dispatches shall be granted temporary admission without requesting document or customs insurance, but customs authorities may request a list of goods with a written undertaking to re-export them.

Article (5)

1- The period for the re-exportation of medical, surgical and laboratory equipment shall be determined in accordance with the needs.

2- The period for the re-exportation of relief consignments shall be at least twelve months from the date of temporary admission.

Annex (C)

Concerning means of transport

Chapter One

Definition

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Annex:

a- The term "Transport” means:

(Any vessel including cargo vessels,albeit shipborne, and hydrofoils), aircraft, road vehicles (including motor cycles , trailers, semi- trailers and combinations of vehicles) and railway rolling stock; together with their normal spare parts,accessories and equipment carried on board means of transport (including special equipment for the loading, unloading, handling and protection of cargo).

b- The term "Commercial Use" means:

Transport of persons for remuneration, industrial or commercial transport of goods, albeit for remuneration.

c- The term "Private Use" means:

The transport exclusively for personal use by the person concerned excluding commercial use.

d- The term "Internal Traffic" means:

The carriage of persons or goods picked up or loaded in the territory of temporary admission for their delivery or unloading at a place within the same territory.

e- The term "Normal Tanks" means:

Tanks prepared by the manufacturer for all means of transport of the same type as the means of transport concerned, and whose permanent installation enables a fuel to be used directly, both for the purpose of propulsion and for the operation, during transport. Tanks fitted to means of transport intended for the direct use of other types of fuel as well as tanks fitted to other systems with which the means of transport may be equipped shall be considered to be ordinary tanks.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

The following goods shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention:

a- Means of transport for commercial use or for private use.

b- Spare parts and equipment imported for the repair of a means of transport already temporarily admitted. Replaced parts and equipment which are not re-exported shall be liable to import duties and taxes except where they are disposed of as provided for in Article (14) of this Convention.

Article (3)

Routine maintenance operations and repairs to the means of transport which have become necessary during the journey to or within the territory of temporary admission and which are carried out during the period of temporary admission, shall not be deemed to involve a change within the meaning of Article (1), paragraph (a) of this Convention.

Article (4)

1- The fuel contained in the normal tanks of the means of transport temporarily admitted as well as lubrication oils for the normal use of such means of transport shall be admitted without payment of import duties and taxes and without application of import prohibitions or restrictions.

2- In the case of motor road (vehicles) for commercial use, each Contracting Party shall have the right, however, to fix maximum quantities for the fuel which can be admitted into its territory free of import duties and taxes and without application of import prohibitions or restrictions in the normal tanks of such temporarily admitted motor road vehicles.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article (5)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply:

a- Means of transport for commercial use shall be registered in a territory other than that of temporary admission, in the name of a person established or resident in a territory other than that of temporary admission, and be imported and used by persons operating from such a territory.

b- Means of transport for private use shall be registered in other than the territory of Temporary Admission in the name of a person established or resident in other than the country of temporary admission, and shall be imported and used by persons residing in that territory.

Article (6)

Temporary admission of transport means is granted without requesting a customs document or guarantee (insurance).

Article (7)

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article (5) of this Annex:

a- Means of transport for commercial use may be used by third persons, even if they are established or resident in the territory of temporary admission, and are duly authorized by the persons granted temporary admission and are operating on their behalf.

b- Means of transport for private use may be used by third persons who are duly authorized by the persons granted temporary admission. Each Contracting Party may permit the use by a person resident in its territory, in particular, where the means of transport is used on behalf and on the instructions of the person granted temporary admission.

Article (8)

Each Contracting Party shall have the right to deny the benefit of temporary admission to, or to withdraw that benefit from:

a- Means of transport for commercial use which are used in internal traffic.

b- Means of transport for private use which are used for commercial use in internal traffic.

c- Means of transport which are hired after importation or, if imported on hire, are re-hired or sublet for a purpose other than immediate re-exportation.

Article (9)

1- Means of transport for commercial use shall be re-exported once the transport operations for which they were imported have been completed.

2- Means of transport for private use may remain in the territory of temporary admission for a period, continuous or not, of six months in every period of twelve months.

Article (10)

Each Contracting Party shall have the right to enter a reservation, in accordance with Article (29) of this Convention in respect of:

a- Article 2 Paragraph (a) dealing with the temporary introduction of commercial use of new road vehicles and rail vehicles.

b- Article 6: Insofar as it relates to road vehicles for commercial use and to means of transport for personal use.

c- Article (9): Paragraph (2), of this annex.

Article (11)

Upon its entry into force this Annex shall, in accordance with Article (27) of this Convention, terminate and replace the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles, New York, 3 June 1954, the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of commercial road vehicles, Geneva, 18 May 1956, and the Customs Convention on the temporary importation for private use of aircraft and boats, Geneva, 18 May 1956, in relation between the Contracting Parties which have accepted this Annex and are Contracting Parties to those Conventions.

Annex 5

Concerning Animals

Chapter One

Definition.

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Annex:

a- The term "Animals" means:

live animals of any species.

b- The term "Frontier Zone" means:

An area of the Customs territory adjacent to the land frontier, the extent of which is determined in national legislation and whose limits serve to distinguish frontier traffic from other traffic.

c- The term "Frontier Zone Inhabitants" means:

Persons established or resident in a frontier zone.

d- The term "Frontier Traffic" means:

Importations carried out by frontier zone inhabitants between two adjacent frontier zones.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

Animals imported for the purposes specified in the Appendix of this Annex shall be granted temporary admission in accordance with Article (2) of this convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply:

a- animals shall be owned by a person established or resident outside the territory of temporary admission.

b- draught animals which are to be used for working on land situated in the frontier zone of the territory of temporary admission, shall be imported by frontier zone inhabitants of the frontier zone adjacent to that of temporary admission.

Article (4)

1- Provisional registration of draught animals as referred to in Article (3/b) of this Annex and of animals imported for grazing on land in the border area should be granted without the need for a customs document or guarantee.

2- Each Contracting Party may make the granting of temporary admission of the animals referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article subject to the production of an inventory, together with a written undertaking to re-export.

Article (5)

1- Each Contracting Party shall be entitled to make a reservation under Article (29) of this Convention, regarding Article (4), paragraph (a) of this Annex.

2- Each Contracting Party shall also have the right to enter a reservation, in accordance with Article (29) of this Convention, in respect of Items (12) and (13) in the Appendix of this Annex.

Article (6)

The period for the re-exportation of animals shall be at least twelve months from the date of temporary admission.

Article (7)

The Appendix to this Annex shall be construed to be an integral part thereof.

Annex

List referred to in the Article (2):

1-Dressage.

2- Training.

3- Breeding.

4- Shoeing or Weighing.

5- Veterinary treatment.

6- Selection (e.g. means purchase).

7- Participation in shows, exhibitions, contests, competitions or demonstrations.

8- Entertainment (circus animals... etc.)

9- Tourist trips (including pet animals of travellers).

10- Exercise of functions (police dogs or horses, detector dogs, gogs for the blinds... etc.)

11- Rescue operations.

12- Transhumance.

13- Performance of work or transport.

14- Medical purposes (medical extraction of snakes poison. etc.).

Annex (E)

Annex Concerning Goods Imported with Partial Relief from Import Duties and Taxes

Chapter One

Definition

Article (1)

For the purposes of this Annex:

a- The term "Goods Imported with Partial Relief” means: goods which are mentioned in the other Annexes to this Convention but which do not fulfil all the conditions provided for therein for the granting of temporary admission with total relief from import duties and taxes, and goods which are not mentioned in such other Annexes and which are imported to be temporarily used for, for example, production or work projects.

b- The term "Partial Relief" means: relief from payment of a part of the total amount of import duties and taxes which would otherwise be payable had the goods been cleared for home use on the date on which they were placed under the temporary admission procedure.

Chapter Two

Scope

Article (2)

The goods referred to in Article (1), paragraph (a) of this Annex shall be granted temporary admission with partial relief in accordance with Article (2) of this Convention.

Chapter Three

Miscellaneous provisions

Article (3)

For the facilities granted by this Annex to apply, goods imported with partial relief shall be owned by a person established or resident outside the territory of temporary admission.

Article (4)

Each Contracting Party may draw up a list of goods which are entitled to or excluded from the benefit of temporary admission with partial relief. The depositary of this Convention shall be notified of the content of this list.

Article (5)

The amount of import duties and taxes chargeable under this procedure may not exceed 5 %, for every month or fraction of a month during which the goods have been placed under the temporary admission procedure.

Article (6)

The amount of import duties and taxes to be charged shall in no case exceed that which would have been charged if the goods concerned had been cleared for home use on the date on which they were placed under the temporary admission procedure.

Article (7)

1- The competent customs authorities shall collect the amount of duties and taxes due under this Annex upon cancellation of the procedure.

2- Where, in accordance with Article (13) of this Convention, the temporary admission procedure is terminated by clearance for home use, the amount of any import duties and taxes already charged on partial relief shall be deducted from the amount of import duties and taxes to be paid as a result of clearance for home use.

Article (8)

The period for the re-exportation of goods imported with partial relief shall be determined taking into account the provisions of Articles (5) and (6) of this Annex.

Article (9)

Each Contracting Party shall have the right to enter a reservation, in accordance with Article (29) of this Convention, in respect of Article (2) of this Annex, insofar as it relates to partial relief from import taxes.