

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

L/7047

22 July 1992

Limited Distribution

Original: English

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION ORGANIZATION

Additional Protocol on Preferential Tariffs

The delegation of Turkey transmitted, on 10 July 1992, the attached information concerning the Additional Protocol on Preferential Tariffs concluded between the members of the Economic Co-operation Organization (Turkey, Iran and Pakistan). This information is submitted for the attention of the Committee on Trade and Development in accordance with the Decision of the CONTRACTING PARTIES of 28 November 1979 on Differential and More Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION ORGANIZATION

Additional Protocol on Preferential Tariffs

The Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Turkey, members of the Economic Co-operation Organization, have agreed as follows:

- (a) With the objective of eventually liberalizing trade among the member States, the three Governments confirmed the Protocol on Preferential Tariffs Arrangement signed on 23 May 1991 in Tehran.
- (b) The Governments further confirmed agreement on Annexes I, II, III and IV of the said Protocol containing the List of Commodities and the Rules of Origin.
- (c) The Governments confirmed 10 per cent tariff reduction on the goods listed in the annexures and reaffirmed their commitment to work toward ensuring the fullest possible reduction of trade barriers among the member States.

Signed in Tehran, on 17 February 1992, in four copies each being equally authentic.

For the Islamic Republic of Iran

(Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati)
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

(Muhammad Siddique Khan Kanju)
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Turkey

(Ekrem Ceyhun)
Minister of State

ANNEX I

List of Commodities on which Iran would Give Tariff Preference

S. No.	Harmonized System Code	Precise description	Present tariff rate
1.	15.02	Raw fats	25%
2.	15.10 A	Industrial fatty acids	10%
3.	28.46	Sodium borate (borax)	15%
4.	48.01 B	Paper used for printing, writing	10%
5.	48.01 E-D	Kraft paper	10%
6.	48.16	Paper bags for cement	10%
7.	51.01-56.05	Synthetic filament yarn and yarn of synthetic staple fibres	15%
8.	51.04 A-59.11	Tyre cord fabric	15% 30% 30%
9.	55.05 55.05 55.05-55.06	Cotton yarn	15% 10% 20%
10.	69.02	Refractory bricks	10%
11.	73.07 73.07 73.15 F	Billets of iron or steel	5%
12.	73.10 73.10 B 73.10 C	Round bars of iron or steel	10%
13.	73.15 IA 73.14	Wire of iron or steel	10%
14.	73.18 73.19	Coated and uncoated seamless tubes and pipes of iron or steel	8%
15.	73.25	Stranded wire, ropes, cables of iron or steel	10%
16.	73.29	Chain of iron or steel	10%

ANNEX II

List of Commodities on which Pakistan would Give Tariff Preference

S. No.	Harmonized System Code	Precise description	Present tariff rate
1.	15.09	Olive oil	60%
2.	2508.1000	Bentonite	40%
3.	2601.1100) 2601.1200)	Iron ores	20%
4.	26.07	Lead ores	20%
5.	26.08	Zinc ores	20%
6.	2704.0010	Coke breeze	20%
7.	2840.1100) 2840.1900) 2840.2000)	Sodium borates	50%
8.	3924.1000	Tableware and kitchenware	90%
9.	40.10	Conveyer belts	60%
10.	48.21	Paper and paperboard labels whether or not printed	50%
11.	59.02	Fabrics used in manufacturing of tubes and tyres of vehicles	30%
12.	72.07) 7224.9000)	Pieces roughly shaped by forging of iron or steel	40%
13.	73.11	Containers for compressed or liquified gas, or iron and steel	80%
14.	7321.8200	Kerosene heater	90%
15.	8414.4000) 8414.8000)	Compressor for mines (all kinds)	40%
16.	8477.1090) 8477.2090) 8477.3090) 8477.4090) 8477.5100) 8477.5900) 8477.8000)	Machinery for working of plastics or for the manufacture of products from plastics	20%

ANNEX III

List of Commodities on which Turkey would Give Tariff Preference

Harmonized System Code	Precise description	Present tariff rate	
1404.10.10	Henna	40.0%	
2508.10	Bentonite	24.0%	
	<u>MARBLE</u>		
2515.11-13	Crude or roughly trimmed	20.0%	
2515.11.19			
2515.12.11-13	Merely cut into blocks or slabs of rectangular shape (including square)	20.0%	
2515.12.19			
6802.21.11	Simply cut or sawn, with a flat or even surface	49.1%	
6802.91.11-21	Other, worked	49.0%	
	<u>PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS</u>		
3002.10.11-19	Antisera	41.9%	
3003.40.19	Medicaments not put up in measured doses or packings for retail sale, consisting of two or more constituents mixed together, excluding those containing antibiotics, hormones or steroids used as hormones (except medicaments imported by the authorization of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance)	41.0%	
3003.90.19		41.8%	
3003.90.49		41.0%	
3003.40.29		37.0%	
3003.90.29		37.8%	
3003.90.59		37.0%	
3003.40.39		33.0%	
3003.90.39		33.8%	
3003.90.69		33.0%	
3004.90.19		Medicaments described in heading 30.03 above, put up in measured doses or packings for retail sale	41.9%
3004.90.41			41.3%
3004.90.72			41.8%
3004.90.82			41.0%
3004.90.29	37.9%		
3004.90.59	37.3%		
3004.90.74	37.8%		
3004.90.84	37.0%		
3004.90.39	33.9%		
3004.90.69	33.3%		
3004.90.79	33.8%		
3004.90.89	33.0%		
	<u>DETERGENTS</u>		
	(Washing and cleaning preparations not containing soap)		
3402.20.12	Put up for retail sale	29.4%	
3402.90.22	Others		
Ex.3924.10.00	Table and kitchen-ware of melamine	81.7%	

Harmonized System Code	Precise description	Present tariff rate
<u>LEATHER ARTICLES</u>		
4201.00	Saddlery and harness for any animal	121.2%
4203.10.11-13	Articles of apparel and clothing of natural leather	121.4%
4203.21.11		122.0%
4203.29.11		122.0%
4203.29.21-29		122.0%
4203.30.11-12		121.4%
4203.40.11		121.4%
Articles of a kind used in machinery or mechanical appliances or for other technical uses:		
4204.00.11	Transmission belts	18.4%
4204.00.12	Conveyor belts	60.8%
4204.00.21-22	Articles used in machinery, Taques for the textile industry.	18.7%
4204.00.39	Other	61.1%
<u>PAPER AND PAPERBOARD</u>		
4802.30	Carbonizing base paper (specifications determined by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce)	21.8%
4806.40	Glassine and other glazed transparent or translucent papers, in rolls or sheets.	42.0%
4808.90	Creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated paper, paperboard, in rolls or sheets (excluding kraft paper)	50.0%
4810.11-29	Paper and paperboard of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, coated with kaolin (China clay) or other inorganic substances, with no other coating, in rolls or sheets.	49.8%
4811.10-40 4811.90.21-29 4811.90.41-49	Coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets (excluding leather imitation paperboard)	49.8%
4814.90.11-19	Wallpaper and similar wall coverings, consisting of grained, embossed, surface-coloured, design-printed or otherwise surface-decorated paper, coated or covered with transparent protective plastics.	41.4%
<u>CANVAS</u>		
Ex.5901.90.10	Prepared painting canvas	6.5%
Ex.5907.00.19	Painted canvas being theatrical scenery	61.0%
6306.19.00	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds	74.8%
6306.29.00	Tents	74.8%
6306.39.00	Sails	74.8%

Harmonized System Code	Precise description	Present tariff rate
7007.11.11-14 7007.21.21-22	Safety glass, consisting of toughened (tempered) or laminated glass, of size and shape suitable for incorporation in motor cars	25.2%
70.19	Glass fibres and articles thereof	
7019.10		21.9-41.9%
7019.20-31		81.9%
7019.32-39		81.3%
7019.90		21.9-81.9%
72.17	Wire of iron or non-alloy steel	33.1%
73.11	Containers for compressed or liquified gas, of iron or steel	13.0%
73.12	Stranded wire, ropes, cables, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel, not electrically insulated	40-41.1%
Ex.7321.82	Household stoves (heaters) for kerosene, of iron or steel	61.0%
76.08	Aluminium pipes	18.0%
8213.00.11-19	Scissors, of base metal	13.6%
	<u>CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS FOR LIQUIDS</u>	
8413.70.21-22	Submersible pumps	20.8%
8413.70.31-82	Other (excluding those for use in civil aircraft, and glandless impeller pumps for heating systems and warm water supply)	20.8%
8414.20	Hand or foot-operated air pumps	20-20.9%
	<u>COMPRESSORS</u>	
8414.40	Air compressors mounted on a wheeled chassis for towing	20.9%
8414.80.31-44	Reciprocating displacement compressors	20.9%
8414.80.51-64	Rotary displacement compressors	20.9%
8418.50.29,39	Electrical refrigerating display counters, cabinets, show-cases and the like	48.8%
8469.31-39	Non-electric typewriters	8.9%
85.35 85.36	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits	16.9%
9018.31-39 9018.50-90	Instruments used in medical and surgical sciences	25.7%

Harmonized System Code	Precise description	Present tariff rate
95.06	<u>ARTICLES AND EQUIPMENT FOR SPORTS</u>	
9506.40.11-13	Bats, balls and nets for table tennis	121.0%
9506.99-21	Leg protectors, puttees, gaiters and the like, used in sports	81.2%
9506.11-39 9506.40.90 9506.51-91 9506.99.10 9506.99.29	All other articles	33.2%

RULES OF ORIGIN

Part A

ORIGIN REQUIREMENTS AND CUSTOMS HOUSE PROCEDURE ON IMPORTATION OF GOODS
CLAIMING PREFERENTIAL TARIFF TREATMENT AMONG ECO COUNTRIES

- (1) These rules may be called the ECO Rules of Origin

Originating products

- (2) For the purpose of according preferential tariff treatment by one member country to other countries on certain products originating in those countries, the following products shall be considered as originating in a country benefiting from the preferential tariff treatment, provided they have been transported direct, within the meaning of Rule 5, to the other country.
- (a) Products wholly produced and/or manufactured in that country.
 - (b) Goods produced and/or manufactured in that country in the manufacture of which products other than those referred to in category (a) are used, provided that the cost of such products is not more than 50 per cent of the f.o.b. value.
- (3) Within the meaning of category (a) in Rule 2, the following products shall be considered as wholly produced and/or manufactured in a beneficiary country:
- (a) mineral products extracted from its soil or from its seabed;
 - (b) vegetable products harvested there;
 - (c) live animals born and raised there;
 - (d) products produced and/or manufactured therefrom live animals;
 - (e) products produced and/or manufactured by hunting or fishing conducted there;
 - (f) products of sea fishing and other marine products taken from the sea by its vessels;
 - (g) goods produced there exclusively from the products referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) above.

- (4) For the purpose of category (b) in Rule 2 "cost of such products" means the cost to the manufacturer, of the products other than those referred to in category (a) in Rule 2, at the factory or works, including containers. The cost of such products (non-originating materials/parts) ascertained in the custom documents at the time of importation into the preference receiving country shall be taken as satisfactory evidence for calculating the above-mentioned f.o.b. value.
- (5) Any one or more of the following operations or processes shall not by themselves constitute the final process of manufacture:
- (a) packing;
 - (b) mixing;
 - (c) bottling;
 - (d) labelling;
 - (e) splitting into lots;
 - (f) sorting and grading;
 - (g) marking;
 - (h) putting up into sets.
- (6) "In determining the place of production or consignment of marine products taken from the sea or goods produced therefrom at sea, such products shall be regarded as having been consigned from the territory of a Participating State if they were taken or produced in a vessel chartered by, or belonging to, a Participating State and have been brought direct to the exporting Participating State."
- (7) 1. Each unit of article in a consignment shall be considered separately.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Rule:
- (a) tools, parts and accessories which are imported with an article, and the price of which is included in that of the article/or for which no separate charge is made, shall be considered as forming a whole with the article, provided that they constitute the standard equipment customarily included in the sale of articles of that kind;
 - (b) in cases not within sub-paragraph (a) goods shall be treated as a single unit if they are so treated for purposes of assessing customs duties by the Participating States.
3. An unassembled or disassembled article which is imported in more than one consignment because it is not feasible for transport or production reasons to import it in a single consignment shall, if the importer so requests, be treated as one article if they are so treated for purposes of assessing customs duty in the importing Participating States.

Direct consignment

- (8) The following products shall be considered as directly consigned from the exporting beneficiary country to the other:
- (a) Products transported without passing through the territory of another country.
 - (b) Products whose transport involves transit through the territory of one or more countries other than the exporting beneficiary country, with or without trans-shipment or temporary storage in such countries, provided that the transit in question is justified by geographical factors or by consideration related exclusively to transport requirements and that the goods remain under the control of the customs authorities of the country of transit or storage, have not entered into trade or consumption there, and have not there undergone any operation other than unloading and reloading or any operation required to keep them in good condition.
- (9) Evidence that the conditions set out in category (b) in Rule 8 have been fulfilled shall be provided by production to the respective customs authorities of the following:
- (a) a single movement certificate issued in the exporting beneficiary country and under which the journey across the transit country has been effected; or
 - (b) a certificate issued by the customs authorities of the transit country containing an exact description of the goods, the date of unloading and reloading of the goods or of their shipment or landing, with identification of the ships concerned; certification of the conditions under which the goods have remained in the transit country; or
 - (c) failing the foregoing, any substantiating document.

Documentary evidence

- (10) NORMAL CONSIGNMENT - "Originating" products within the meaning of these Rules shall be eligible for preferential tariff treatment in the member countries upon submission of a certificate of origin in the form appended with the Rules endorsed either by the customs authorities or by other government authorities of the exporting beneficiary country provided the latter country assists the customs authorities of the recipient country with the verification that the certificates are authentic and in proper form. By mutual agreement between the countries concerned, the certification may be performed by an authorized non-governmental body of that beneficiary country approved for this purpose.

- (11) "Originating" products within the meaning of the Rules shall not include such products which may be consigned as postal consignments (including parcel) or consignments of small value including person accompanied or unaccompanied baggage.

Customs house procedure in recipient countries

- (12) 1. If the importer of goods forming part of normal consignments for home-consumption claims that they are chargeable with a preferential rate of duty, but is unable at the time of entry to satisfy the customs authorities that the goods are eligible for a preferential rate of duty, the customs authorities shall levy and collect the duty at the standard rate and if at any time within a period of six (6) months from the date of payment of duty at the standard rate they received an application on this behalf from the importer of the goods and are duly satisfied that the goods are entitled to entry at the preferential rate, shall make a refund to the owner of the extra duty levied.
2. If the owner of any goods entered for warehousing claims that they are chargeable with a preferential rate of duty, but is unable at time of entry to satisfy the customs authorities that the goods are eligible for a preferential rate of duty, the customs authorities shall assess the duty at the standard rate.
3. If the customs authorities are satisfied before the goods are removed from the warehouse that they are chargeable with the preferential rate of duty, he shall reassess them accordingly at the time of such removal.
4. If the goods are removed from the warehouse without the customs authorities being so satisfied, they shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (1) above.
- (13) The discovery of slight discrepancies between the statements made in the certificate of the origin and those made in the documents submitted to the customs authorities for the purpose of carrying out the formalities for importing the goods shall not "ipso facto" invalidate the certificate, if it is duly established that it does in fact correspond to the goods submitted.
- (14) 1. Retroactive checks on certificates of origin shall be carried out at random, and also whenever the customs authorities have reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of the document or as to the accuracy of the information regarding the true origin of the goods in question or of certain parts thereof.
2. For the purpose of implementing sub-rule (1) above, the customs authorities shall return the certificate of origin to the relevant government authority or authorized non-Governmental body of the exporting beneficiary country, giving the formal or substantive reasons for an enquiry.

3. Pending the results of the check, the customs authorities shall levy and collect the duty at the standard rate and if as a result of the check, they are duly satisfied that the goods are entitled to entry at the preferential rate, they shall make a refund of the extra duty levied.

PART B

Action required on the part of beneficiary countries

- (15) For the purpose of claiming preferential rate of duty, the beneficiary countries shall comply or ensure compliance with the rules for the drawing up and issuing of certificates of origin and those on administrative co-operation given in the following rules.

Drawing up and issuing certificates of origin

- (16)
 1. The certificate of origin shall be endorsed only after application in writing by the exporter or his representative.
 2. The exporter or his representative shall attach to his request any document providing that the goods to be exported are such as to qualify them for the endorsement of a certificate of origin.
 3. It shall be the responsibility of the relevant government authority or authorized non-governmental body of the exporting country to ensure that the application form is duly completed.
- (17) The certificate must conform to the specimen appended herewith. It shall be made out in English. It shall be typewritten or hand written, in the latter case, it shall be written in ink using printscript only.
- (18) Since the certificate constitutes the documentary evidence for claiming preferential rate of duty, it shall be the responsibility of the relevant government authority or authorized non-Governmental body of the exporting beneficiary country, carefully, to verify the origin of the goods and to check the other statements on the certificate.
- (19)
 1. The certificate shall be endorsed by the relevant government authority or authorized non-Governmental body of the beneficiary country wherever the goods exported can be considered as products originating within the meaning of these Rules.
 2. For the purpose of verifying whether the condition relating to origin has been met, the relevant Government authority or authorized non-governmental body, shall have the right to call for any supporting documentary evidence or to carry out any check considered appropriate.

3. The relevant government authority or authorized non-Governmental body of the beneficiary country shall refuse to endorse a certificate if it appears from the documents submitted that the goods to which the certificate relates are not consigned to the receiving country.
- (20) The certificate shall be made available to the exporter as soon as actual exportation has been effected or ensured.
- (21) 1. Where, as a result of errors, involuntary omissions or any other special circumstances, no request for a certificate of origin was made at the time the goods were exported, such certificate may be issued after the actual exportation of the goods to which it relates.
2. The relevant Government authority or authorized non-governmental body any issue a certificate retroactively only after verifying that the information supplied on the exporter's request is correct and that a certificate or origin issued retroactively must be endorsed in red ink with the phrase; "ISSUED RETROACTIVELY".
- (22) In the event of theft, loss or destruction of a certificate of origin, the exporter may apply to the relevant Government authority or authorized non-governmental body which issued it for a duplicate made out on the basis of the information in the possession of such authority. The duplicate issued in this way must be endorsed in red ink with the word: "DUPLICATE". The duplicate shall take effect from, the date on which the original certificate was endorsed.

Methods of administrative co-operation

- (23) The beneficiary countries shall provide to the other member countries with specimen impressions of the stamps used by the relevant Government authorities or authorized non-governmental bodies to endorse certificates of origin.
- (24) 1. When a retroactive check is requested pursuant to the provisions of Rule 14 (1), this check shall be carried out and the customs authorities in recipient countries shall be informed of its results within a maximum time-limit of three months. These results must be such as to make it possible to determine whether the contested certificate of origin applies to the goods actually exported, and whether the goods can, in fact, qualify for the preferential tariff treatment.
2. For the purposes of the retroactive check on certificates of origin, the relevant government authority or the authorized non-governmental body of the beneficiary exporting country must keep export documents, or copies of certificates used in place thereof, for a period of three years.
- (25) These Rules may be reviewed any time on a request by any of the member countries on prior notice and shall be open to such modifications as may be agreed upon by Participating States.

1. Goods consigned from:
(Exporter's business
name, address, country)

Reference No.:

E C O
CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN
(Combined declaration and
certificate)

2. Goods consigned to:
(Consignee's name,
address, country)

Issued in:
 FORM
 (country)

3. Means of transport
and route: (as far as
known)

4. For official use:

5. Item No.:	6. Marks and nos. of packages:	7. No. and kind of packages; description of goods:	8. Origin criterion:	9. Gross weight or other quality:	10. No. and date of invoice:
--------------	--------------------------------	--	----------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------

11. Certification

It is hereby certified on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct:

12. Declaration by the exporter

The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct, that all the goods were produced in:

(country)

and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the ECO countries for goods exported to:

(importing country)

Place and date, signature and stamp of consigning authority:

Place and date, signature of authorized signatory:

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The Heads of Delegations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Turkey, during the first meeting of the ECO Council of Ministers in Tehran on 1-2 Khordad 1370 corresponding with 22-23 May 1991 have reached a common understanding on the following:

- (1) In view of the willingness of the heads of the three countries, the Council of Ministers proposed the last quarter of the current year as the time of convening the Summit meeting. They also agreed that a preparatory meeting of the ECO Council of Ministers be held prior to the Summit meeting.
- (2) The meetings of the seven Technical Committees shall be advanced to the extent possible so as to end not later than 1 November 1991.
- (3) The Ministers approved the establishment of the ECO Investment and Development Bank to provide financing for the implementation of common ECO projects in accordance with the internationally accepted financial rules, procedures and standards. The Bank shall be operational after legal authorization.
- (4) The Ministers signed the Protocol on the establishment of the Preferential Tariffs Arrangement, which constitutes Annex I of this Memorandum of Understanding. They agreed that the Annexes I, II and III of the said Protocol concerning the List of Commodities will be signed during the Summit meeting by the Ministers. They also agreed within this framework to provide a 10 per cent tariff reduction on goods listed in the Annexes to the said Protocol or on all goods traded between the member countries.

The Ministers reaffirmed their willingness to eventually reduce the tariff barriers among the member countries to the fullest extent possible.

Done in Teheran on 02 Khordad 1370 corresponding to 23 May 1991 in four original copies in English, all the four texts being equally authentic.

For the Islamic Republic of Iran

(Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati)
Foreign Minister

For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

(M. Akram Zaki)
Secretary General,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Turkey

(Isin Celebi)
Minister of State

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION ORGANIZATION

Protocol on Preferential Tariffs

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, hereinafter referred to as contracting parties,

Convinced of the necessity of further strengthening the economic relationship they have evolved within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO) and the need for further expansion of trade,

Have decided to conclude this Protocol on Preferential Tariffs and have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. The contracting parties have agreed to establish a Preferential Tariffs Arrangement to enable the steady expansion of trade within the region on an overall reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis, while keeping in mind the principle of item-by-item approach.
2. The Preferential Tariffs Arrangement, within the framework of the current foreign trade régimes of the contracting parties, shall be in the form of reduction of customs duties, on mutually agreed basis, in favour of the goods as listed in Annex I-III, to be imported from the contracting parties and originating therein. The concessions shall be granted on the effective most-favoured-nation basis.
3. All tariff concessions negotiated and exchanged among the contracting parties in the mutual negotiations under this Arrangement shall, when implemented, be automatically extended to all the contracting parties.
4. The ECO Preferential Tariffs Arrangement shall not be conceived as a substitute to any of the existing trade preferential arrangements, but, as a supplement to them and shall take into account the legal obligations of the member countries towards third parties.

Article II

1. A Committee on Preferential Tariffs composed of the representatives of the contracting parties shall be established. Bearing in mind that each contracting party enjoys equitable advantage of this Arrangement and in regard to the measures on the implementation of its provisions, the Committee shall review the operation of the Protocol, shall arrange the preferential tariff lists by taking into account the proposals of the contracting parties and shall make necessary recommendations.
2. The Committee shall meet at least once every six months or upon the request of the contracting parties in order to carry out the above-mentioned objectives.

3. The contracting parties shall submit, through the ECO Secretariat, necessary information on the implementation of the Protocol for the consideration of the Committee.

4. Decisions regarding the operation of the Protocol shall be taken unanimously by the members of the Committee.

Article III

1. If, as a result of unforeseen developments and the implementation of this Protocol, a contracting party is faced with a significant and specific economic difficulty which has caused a serious threat to its balance of payments, or injury, or threat of injury to its domestic production or serious imbalance in benefits drawn from this Protocol, it may, in cases where immediate action is required, suspend the concession/concessions it has granted for one or more of the products contained in Annexes I-III of this Protocol. In cases where the situation does not warrant immediate action, a contracting party may hold consultations with the other contracting party/parties with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

2. Upon the decision of suspension, the concerned contracting parties shall immediately consult each other and if requested by one of the concerned parties, a special session of the Committee on Preferential Tariffs Arrangement shall be convened within two months of such suspension to discuss the matter. The Committee shall either approve the decision, by determining the implementation period which in its view is appropriate or ask, as deemed necessary, for the consideration of the contracting parties.

3. In the event that an agreement cannot be reached in such a special session of the Committee on Preferential Tariffs, the other contracting party or parties may take measures which, in their view, are substantially equivalent.

Article IV

This Protocol shall be open for accession to the developing countries. Upon notification being received by the governments of contracting parties from any such country regarding its intention to accede to this Protocol, the contracting parties shall hold consultations among themselves with a view to take a decision in the matter.

Article V

For determining the origin of goods eligible for concessions under this Protocol, the Rules of Origin in Annex IV shall be applied to the list of goods contained therein.

Article VI

1. This Protocol shall be ratified by each contracting party in conformity with its own rules and regulations and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the ECO Secretariat.

2. The Protocol shall come into force sixty days after the date of deposit of the last instrument of ratification with the ECO Secretariat.

Article VII

1. This Protocol shall remain in force for a period of four years starting from the date of its entry into force.
2. Unless a contracting party gives notice for its abrogation two months prior to its expiry, the Protocol shall each time be automatically extended for a period of two years.
3. Any contracting party may withdraw from this Protocol at six months written notice to the Secretary General of the ECO.

Signed in Tehran on 23 May 1991 in four originals in the English language, all the three texts being authentic.

On behalf of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

(Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati)
Foreign Minister

On behalf of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

(M. Akram Zaki)
Secretary General
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Turkey

(Isin Celebi)
Minister of State