

Article 5

Cooperation in international fora

1. The Parties shall endeavour to cooperate in all international fora where issues relevant to this Agreement are discussed.
2. The Parties recognise the valuable contribution that regional organisations can make to the achievement of the objectives of this Agreement. The Parties agree to work closely with existing Pacific regional organisations and programmes wherever useful and possible to support the implementation of this Agreement.

PART II

TRADE IN GOODS

Article 6

Scope

This Agreement shall apply to products originating in the UK or in the Pacific States and falling within Chapters 01 to 97 set out in the UK and the Pacific States' respective tariff nomenclatures in conformity with the rules of classification applicable to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).

CHAPTER 1

Customs duties

Article 7

Customs Duties and Other Charges

1. A customs duty includes any duty or charge of any kind imposed on or in connection with the importation of goods, including any form of surtax or surcharge, but does not include:
 - (a) internal taxes or other internal charges imposed consistently with Article 23;
 - (b) any antidumping, countervailing or safeguard measure applied consistently with Chapter 2 of Part II;
 - (c) fees or other charges imposed consistently with paragraph 2.
2. Fees and charges referred to in paragraph 1(c) shall be limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and shall not represent indirect protection for domestic products or a taxation of imports for fiscal purposes. Any such fees and charges shall not be applied on an ad valorem basis.

Article 8

Rules of origin

For the purposes of this Chapter, 'originating' means qualifying under the rules of origin set out in Protocol II to this Agreement. In the period of the five years following the entry into force of this Agreement the Parties shall review the operation of these provisions, with a view to further simplifying the concepts and methods used for the purpose of determining origin in the light of the development needs of the Pacific States. In such review, full consideration shall be given to providing certainty for investors, the development of technologies and production processes and all other factors, including on-going reforms of rules of origin and the establishment of appropriate mechanisms for administrative cooperation between the Parties and the Pacific States as the case may be, which may require modifications to the provisions of this Protocol. Not later than one year before the end of this period, the Parties shall open negotiations on the Protocol with a view to modifying or replacing it. Any such modification or replacement shall be effected by a decision of the Trade Committee.

Article 9

Classification of goods

The classification of goods in trade between the UK and the Pacific States shall be that set out in the respective tariff nomenclatures based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

Article 10

Elimination of customs duties on exports

Neither the UK nor the Pacific States may maintain or institute any duties, taxes or other fees and charges imposed on or in connection with the exportation of goods to the other Party, or any internal taxes, fees and charges on goods exported to the other Party that are in excess of those imposed on like products destined for internal sale, except:

- (a) when these measures are necessary, in conjunction with domestic measures, for ensuring fiscal solvency of a Pacific State or for the protection of the environment; and
- (b) in exceptional circumstances, where a Pacific State can justify specific protection to develop infant industries, that Pacific State may introduce temporary export taxes on a limited number of products destined for the UK market after mutual agreement with the UK¹.

Article 11

Customs duties on products originating in the Pacific States

Products originating in the Pacific States shall be imported in the UK free of customs duties, except for the products indicated, and under the conditions set out in Annex I.

Article 12

Customs duties on products originating in the UK

Customs duties on imports of products originating in the UK shall be reduced or eliminated in accordance with the provisions set out in Annex II.

Article 13

Modification of Tariff Commitments

In the event of serious difficulties in respect of imports of a given product, the Pacific State facing such difficulty may request that the Trade Committee review the schedule of customs duty reductions and eliminations with a view to modify where necessary the time schedule for reduction or elimination by common accord.

The Trade Committee by agreement may modify Annex II in any manner deemed appropriate.

The Parties shall ensure that any such modifications do not result in an incompatibility of this Agreement with the requirements of Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994.

Article 14

Standstill

No new customs duties shall be introduced in trade, nor shall those already applied be increased between the Parties as from the entry into force of the Agreement for all products subject to liberalising commitments.

Article 15

Circulation of goods

1. Customs duties shall be levied only once for goods originating in the UK or in the Pacific States. Once customs duties have

¹ The Parties recognise that any such measure shall be applied on a Most Favoured Nation (MFN) basis

been levied, goods originating in any of the Parties shall circulate within the territory of the UK or of the Pacific States respectively without any further payment of customs duties.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 and for goods of tariff headings whose duties have not yet been eliminated in all of the Pacific States, any customs duty paid upon importation in a Pacific State shall be refunded fully and without delay when the goods leave the customs territory of first importation. Such product shall then pay the duty in the country of consumption.

3. The Parties agree to cooperate with a view to facilitating the circulation of goods and simplifying customs procedures as provided for under Chapter 4.

Article 16

Non-discrimination Clause

1. With respect to matters covered by this Chapter, the UK shall accord to the Pacific States any more favourable treatment applicable as a result of the UK becoming party to a free trade agreement with third parties after the signature of this Agreement.

2. With respect to the subject matter covered by this Chapter, the Pacific States shall accord to the UK any more favourable treatment applicable as a result of the Pacific States becoming party to a free trade agreement with any major trading economy after the signature of this Agreement.

3. Where a Pacific State or the Pacific States can demonstrate that they have been offered by a third Party a substantially more favourable treatment in goods, including rules of origin, than that offered by the UK, the Parties will consult and may jointly decide how best to implement the provisions of paragraph 2.

4. The provisions of this Chapter shall not be so construed as to oblige the UK or any Pacific State to extend reciprocally any preferential treatment applicable as a result of the UK or any Pacific State being party to a free trade agreement with third parties on the date of signature of this Agreement.

5. For the purposes of this Article, 'free trade agreement' means an agreement substantially liberalising trade and providing for the absence or elimination of substantially all discrimination between or among parties thereto through the elimination of existing discriminatory measures and/or the prohibition of new or more discriminatory measures, either at the entry into force of that agreement or on the basis of a reasonable time frame.

6. For the purposes of this Article, 'major trading economy' means any developed country, or any country accounting for a share of world merchandise exports above 1 percent in the year before the entry into force of the free trade agreement referred to in paragraph 2, or any group of countries acting individually, collectively or through a free trade agreement accounting collectively for a share of world merchandise exports above 1.5 percent in the year before the entry into force of the free trade agreement referred to in paragraph 2².

Article 17

Special provisions on administrative cooperation in customs matters

1. The Parties agree that administrative cooperation is essential for the implementation and the control of the preferential treatment granted under this Part and underline their commitment to combat irregularities and fraud in customs and related matters.

2. Where a Party or a Pacific State as the case may be has made a finding, on the basis of objective information, of a failure to provide administrative cooperation and/or of irregularities or fraud, the Party or Pacific State concerned may temporarily suspend the relevant preferential treatment of the product(s) concerned in accordance with this Article.

3. For the purpose of this Article a failure to provide administrative cooperation shall mean, inter alia:

- (a) a repeated failure to respect the obligations to verify the originating status of the product(s) concerned;
- (b) a repeated refusal or undue delay in carrying out and/or communicating the results of subsequent verification of the proof of origin;
- (c) a repeated refusal or undue delay in obtaining authorisation to conduct administrative cooperation missions to verify the authenticity of documents or accuracy of information relevant to the granting of the preferential treatment in question.

² For this calculation official data by the WTO on leading exporters in world merchandise trade (excluding intra-EU trade) shall be used.

For the purpose of this Article, a finding of irregularities or fraud may be made, inter alia, where there is a rapid increase, without satisfactory explanation, in imports of goods exceeding the usual level of production and the export capacity of the other Party or Pacific State as the case may be, which is linked to objective information concerning irregularities or fraud.

4. The application of a temporary suspension pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) The Party or Pacific State as the case may be which has made a finding, on the basis of objective information, of a failure to provide administrative cooperation and/or of irregularities or fraud shall without undue delay notify the Trade Committee of its finding together with the objective information and enter into consultations within the Trade Committee, on the basis of all relevant information and objective findings, with a view to reaching a solution acceptable to both the UK and the Pacific States or State as the case may be.
 - (b) Where the Parties have entered into consultations within the Trade Committee as above and have failed to agree on an acceptable solution within three months following the notification, the Party or Pacific State concerned may temporarily suspend the relevant preferential treatment of the product(s) concerned. A temporary suspension shall be notified to the Trade Committee without undue delay.
 - (c) Temporary suspensions under this Article shall be limited to that necessary to protect the financial interests of the Party or Pacific State concerned. They shall not exceed a period of six months, which may be renewed. Temporary suspensions shall be notified immediately after their adoption to the affected Party or Pacific State and the Trade Committee. They shall be subject to periodic consultations within the Trade Committee in particular with a view to their termination as soon as the conditions for their application are no longer given.
5. At the same time as the notification to the Trade Committee under paragraph 4(a) of this Article, the Party or Pacific State concerned should publish a notice to importers in its official gazette or journal. The notice to importers should indicate for the product concerned and for the specific origin concerned that there is a finding, on the basis of objective information, of a failure to provide administrative cooperation and/or of irregularities or fraud.

Article 18

Management of administrative errors

The Parties recognise each others' rights to correct errors during the implementation of this Agreement. Where errors are identified, either Party may request the Trade Committee to examine the possibilities of adopting appropriate measures with a view to resolving the situation.

CHAPTER 2

Trade defence instruments

Article 19

Anti-dumping and countervailing measures

1. Subject to the provisions of this Article, nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the UK or the Pacific States, both WTO members and non-WTO members, whether individually or collectively, from adopting anti-dumping or countervailing measures in accordance with the relevant WTO agreements. For the purpose of this Article, origin shall be determined in accordance with the non-preferential rules of origin of the Parties.
2. The UK may not impose definitive anti-dumping or countervailing duties in respect of products imported from the Pacific States before considering the possibility of constructive remedies foreseen in the relevant WTO agreements, in accordance with UK law. In that respect, the UK shall provide appropriate assistance to the exporters from the Pacific States which are proposing such constructive remedies.
3. Where an anti-dumping or countervailing measure has been imposed on behalf of two or more Pacific States by a regional or sub-regional authority, there shall be one single forum of judicial review, including the stage of appeals.
4. Where anti-dumping or countervailing measures can be imposed on a regional or sub-regional basis and on a national basis the Parties or Pacific States as the case may be shall ensure that such measures are not applied simultaneously in respect of the same product by regional or sub-regional authorities on the one hand, and national authorities on the other.
5. The UK shall notify the exporting Pacific States of the receipt of a properly documented complaint before initiating any investigation.

6. The provisions of this Article shall be applicable to all investigations initiated after this Agreement enters into force.
7. The provisions of this Article shall not be subject to the Dispute Settlement provisions of this Agreement.

Article 20

Multilateral safeguards

1. Subject to the provisions of this Article, nothing in this Agreement shall prevent the Pacific States and the UK from adopting measures in accordance with Article XIX of the GATT 1994, the Agreement on Safeguards, and Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture. For the purpose of this Article, origin shall be determined in accordance with the non-preferential rules of origin of the Parties.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the UK may, in the light of the overall development objectives of this Agreement and the small size of the economies of the Pacific States, exclude imports from any Pacific State from any measures taken pursuant to Article XIX of the GATT 1994, the WTO Agreement on Safeguards and Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture.
3. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply for a period of five years, beginning in respect of Papua New Guinea on 20 December 2009 or in respect of Fiji on 28 July 2014. Not later than 120 days before the end of this period, the Parties shall review the operation of those provisions in the light of the development needs of the Pacific States, with a view to determining whether to extend their application for a further period.
4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not be subject to the Dispute Settlement provisions of this Agreement.

Article 21

Bilateral Safeguards

1. Notwithstanding Article 20, after having examined alternative solutions, the UK or a Pacific State may apply safeguard measures of limited duration which derogate from the provisions of Articles 11 and 12, under the conditions and in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Article.
2. Safeguard measures referred to in paragraph 1 may be taken where a product originating in the UK or a Pacific State is being imported into the territory of the UK or a Pacific State in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause:
 - (a) serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products in the territory of the importing Parties or Pacific States, or
 - (b) disturbances in a sector or industry of the economy, whether of an economic or social nature, or difficulties which could bring about serious deterioration in the economic situation of the importing Parties or Pacific States, or
 - (c) disturbances in the markets of agricultural like or directly competitive products³ or mechanisms regulating those markets.
3. Safeguard measures referred to in this Article shall not exceed what is necessary to remedy or prevent the serious injury or disturbances, as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4(b). Those safeguard measures of the importing Parties or Pacific States may only consist of one or more of the following:
 - (a) suspension of the further reduction of the rate of import duty for the product concerned, as provided for under this Agreement;
 - (b) increase in the customs duty on the product concerned up to a level which does not exceed the customs duty applied to imports originating in other WTO Members, and
 - (c) introduction of tariff quotas on the product concerned.
4. (a) Without prejudice to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, where any product originating in the UK is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause one of the situations referred to under subparagraphs 2(a), (b) and (c) above to a Pacific State, the Pacific State concerned may take surveillance or safeguard

³ For the purpose of this Article agricultural products are those covered by Annex 1 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture

measures limited to its territory in accordance with the procedures laid down in paragraphs 5 to 8.

- (b) A Pacific State may take safeguard measures where a product originating in the UK as a result of the reduction of duties is being imported into its territory in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause disturbances to an infant industry producing like or directly competitive products. These measures shall be taken in order to promote development of productive and sustainable industries with a view to raising the general standard of living of the people. This provision is only applicable for a period of twenty years, from, in respect of Papua New Guinea 20 December 2009 or in respect of Fiji 28 July 2014. Measures must be taken in accordance with the procedures laid down in paragraphs 5 to 8 except that the initial duration of measures may be of seven years in the case of non-Least Developed Countries (non-LDCs) with a joint review for a possible extension for further three years and in the case of Small Island States and least developed countries for twelve years with joint review for a possible extension for a further three years. No Pacific State shall, at any time, raise tariffs under this provision on goods originating in the UK on more than 3 per cent of tariff lines or on more than 15 per cent of the total value of goods originating in the UK calculated as the average value of imports over the last three years.
5. (a) Safeguard measures referred to in this Article shall only be maintained for such a time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury or disturbances as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4 above.
- (b) Safeguard measures referred to in this Article shall not be applied for a period exceeding two years. In exceptional circumstances, such measures may be extended for a further period of no more than two years. Where a Pacific State applies a safeguard measure, such measures may however be applied for a period not exceeding four years and, in exceptional circumstances, extended for a further period of four years.
- (c) Safeguard measures referred to in this Article that exceed one year shall contain clear elements progressively leading to their elimination at the end of the set period, at the latest.
- (d) No safeguard measure referred to in this Article shall be applied to the import of a product that has previously been subject to such a measure, for a period of at least one year from the expiry of the measure.
6. For the implementation of the above paragraphs, the following provisions shall apply:
- (a) Where the UK or a Pacific State takes the view that one of the circumstances set out in paragraphs 2 and 4, exists, it shall immediately refer the matter to the Trade Committee for examination.
- (b) The Trade Committee may make any recommendation needed to remedy the circumstances which have arisen. If no recommendation has been made by the Trade Committee aimed at remedying the circumstances, or no other satisfactory solution has been reached within 30 days of the matter being referred to the Trade Committee, the importing Party or the Pacific State may adopt the appropriate measures to remedy the circumstances in accordance with this Article.
- (c) Before taking any measure provided for in this Article or, in the cases to which paragraph 7 of this Article applies, as soon as possible, the UK or the Pacific State concerned shall supply the Trade Committee with all relevant information required for a thorough examination of the situation, with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to the parties concerned.
- (d) In the selection of safeguard measures pursuant to this Article, priority must be given to those which least disturb the operation of this Agreement.
- (e) Any safeguard measure taken pursuant to this Article shall be notified immediately to the Trade Committee and shall be the subject of periodic consultations within that body, particularly with a view to establishing a timetable for their abolition as soon as circumstances permit.
7. Where exceptional circumstances require immediate action, the importing Party or Pacific State concerned may take the measures provided for in paragraph 3 and 4 on a provisional basis without complying with the requirements of paragraph 6. Such action may be taken for a maximum period of 180 days where measures are taken by the UK and 200 days where measures are taken by the Pacific State. The duration of any such provisional measure shall be counted as a part of the initial period and any extension referred to in paragraph 5. In the taking of such provisional measures, the interest of the Parties, and especially of Small Island States, shall be taken into account. The importing Party or Pacific State as the case may be shall inform the other party concerned and it shall immediately refer the matter to the Trade Committee for examination.
8. If an importing Party or Pacific State, as the case may be, subjects imports of a product to an administrative procedure, having as its purpose the rapid provision of information on the trend of trade flows liable to give rise to the problems referred to in this Article, it shall inform the Trade Committee without delay.
9. Safeguard measures adopted under the provisions of this Article shall not be subject to WTO Dispute Settlement provisions.

CHAPTER 3
Non-tariff measures

Article 22

Prohibition of Quantitative Restrictions

Unless otherwise specified in this Agreement, all prohibitions or restrictions applying to the import or export of goods between the UK and the Pacific States, other than customs duties and taxes, and fees and other charges, whether made effective through quotas, import or export licenses or other measures, shall be eliminated upon the entry into force of this Agreement. No such new measures shall be introduced. The provisions of this Article shall be without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter 2 of Part II.

Article 23

National treatment on internal taxation and regulation

1. Imported products originating in the other Party shall not be subject, either directly or indirectly, to internal taxes or other internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied, directly or indirectly, to like national products. Moreover, the Parties shall not otherwise apply internal taxes or other internal charges so as to afford protection to national production.
2. Imported products originating in the other Party shall be accorded treatment no less favourable than that accorded to like national products in respect of all laws, regulations and requirements affecting their internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution or use. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prevent the application of differential internal transportation charges which are based exclusively on the economic operation of the means of transport and not on the nationality of the product.
3. No Party shall establish or maintain any internal quantitative regulation relating to the mixture, processing or use of products in specified amounts or proportions which requires, directly or indirectly, that any specified amount or proportion of any product which is the subject of the regulation must be supplied from domestic sources. Moreover, neither the UK nor any Pacific State shall otherwise apply internal quantitative regulations so as to afford protection to national production.
4. The provisions of this Article shall not prevent the payment of subsidies or the granting of tax incentives for the purpose of developing industries to national producers, including payments to national producers derived from the proceeds of internal taxes or charges applied consistently with the provisions of this Article and subsidies implemented through governmental purchases of national products.
5. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to laws, regulations, procedures or practices governing public procurement.

Article 24

Agricultural export subsidies

1. With regard to any product as defined in paragraph 3, for which the Pacific States have committed to the elimination of customs duties, the UK undertakes to phase out existing subsidies granted upon the exportation of that product to the territories of the Pacific States.
2. Parties will consult each other with a view to determining the modalities of the elimination of existing subsidies mentioned under paragraph 1.
3. This Article applies to products as covered by Annex 1 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture.

CHAPTER 4
Customs and trade facilitation

Article 25
Objectives

The objectives of this Chapter are to:

- (a) assist the integration of the Pacific States into the international economy, and in particular facilitate trade between the Parties;
- (b) reinforce cooperation on customs issues with a view to ensuring that the relevant legislation and procedures, as well as the administrative capacity of the relevant administrations, enable the effective and efficient administration of customs, and facilitate trade.

Article 26
Relationship with Existing Programmes and Assistance

The Parties shall endeavour to coordinate and integrate their cooperation on trade facilitation and trade promotion with the work of other actors, regional organisations, and national bodies and organisations with the objective of avoiding unnecessary duplication of existing programmes and maximising the benefits from the resources devoted to trade facilitation, in particular, where appropriate, through:

- (a) sharing of information between the Parties, actors, regional and international organisations and their members;
- (b) utilisation of the expertise and resources of other regional or international organisations;
- (c) cooperation between the Parties with and within other regional and international organisations;
- (d) cooperation with other regional and international organisations in the development, establishment and implementation of international agreements on harmonised standards and procedures, or the establishment of new regional organisations;
- (e) participation of other regional organisations, and their members, in the trade facilitation and trade promotion programme; and
- (f) any other form of cooperation, coordination or integration of activities the Parties decide is appropriate.

Article 27
Customs and administrative cooperation

1. The Parties agree to:
 - (a) exchange information concerning customs legislation and procedures;
 - (b) develop joint initiatives in mutually agreed areas;
 - (c) establish, wherever possible, common positions on customs issues in international fora;
 - (d) promote coordination between all related agencies, both internally and across borders.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the administrations of the Parties shall provide mutual administrative assistance in customs matters in accordance with the provisions of Protocol I.

Article 28
Customs procedures

1. The UK and the Pacific States agree that their respective customs legislation, provisions and procedures shall draw upon the international instruments and standards applicable in the field of customs and trade, including the substantive elements of the revised Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures, the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, the WCO data model and the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

2. The UK and the Pacific States agree that their respective trade and customs legislation, provisions and procedures shall be based upon:

- (a) the need to protect and facilitate legitimate trade through effective enforcement of and compliance with legislative requirements;
- (b) the need to avoid unnecessary or discriminatory burdens on economic operators, to provide safeguards against fraud, to provide simplified procedures for compliant traders and to encourage compliance, as well as the need to avoid applying excessive penalties for minor breaches of customs regulations or procedural requirements;
- (c) the application of modern customs techniques, including risk assessment, simplified procedures for entry and release of goods, post release controls, and company audit methods;
- (d) the progressive development of systems, including those based upon Information Technology, to facilitate the electronic exchange of data between traders, customs administrations and other related agencies;
- (e) the need to facilitate transit movements;
- (f) the need to avoid any requirement for the mandatory use of customs brokers. Transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate rules in respect of the licensing of customs brokers shall apply;
- (g) the need to avoid, except in exceptional circumstances, any requirements for the mandatory use of pre-shipment inspections, as defined by the WTO Agreement on Preshipment Inspection, or their equivalent.

3. The implementation of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 (c) and (d) of this Article by Small Island States shall be done as appropriate, taking into account the small size and capacity of their administrations.

4. The Parties agree that:

- (a) a single administrative document or electronic equivalent should be applied in the UK and the Pacific States respectively. The Pacific States will continue efforts to this end, with a view to implementation at an early stage during the life of this Agreement. A joint review of the situation will be carried out five years after the entry into force of the Agreement;
- (b) a system of binding rulings on customs matters should be provided, notably on tariff classification and rules of origin, in accordance with rules laid down in their respective legislation.

5. In order to improve working methods, as well as to ensure non-discrimination, transparency, efficiency, integrity and accountability of operations, the Parties or the Pacific States, as the case may be, shall:

- (a) provide effective, prompt and non-discriminatory procedures enabling the right of appeal against customs and other agency administrative actions, rulings and decisions affecting imports, exports or goods in transit. Procedures for appeal shall be easily accessible, including to small or medium enterprises and any costs shall be reasonable and commensurate with costs in providing for appeals;
- (b) ensure that measures are put in place in order to achieve high standards of integrity in the customs service, in line with the relevant international conventions and instruments in this field.

Article 29

Relations of customs with the Business Community

The UK and the Pacific States agree:

- (a) to foster cooperation between operators and relevant administrations;
- (b) to ensure that all legislation, procedures and fees and charges are made publicly available, wherever possible through electronic means, together, where appropriate and possible, with the justification for them;
- (c) to make publicly available relevant notices of an administrative nature, including agency requirements and entry procedures, hours of operation and operating procedures for customs offices at ports and border crossing points, and points of contact for

information enquiries;

- (d) on the need, wherever possible, for timely and regular consultation with the business community on legislative proposals and procedures related to customs and trade issues. To this end, appropriate mechanisms for regular consultations between administrations and the business community, shall be established by each Party;
- (e) that new or amended legislation and procedures and their entry into force should be introduced in a way that provides traders with sufficient information in order to become well prepared for complying with them;
- (f) to work to ensure that their respective customs and related requirements and procedures continue to meet the needs of the trading community, follow best practices, and remain as little trade-restrictive as possible.

Article 30

Customs valuation

1. The Parties agree to apply Article VII of the GATT 1994 and the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 to trade in goods covered by Part II of this Agreement.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the Pacific States which are not members of the WTO on the date of entry into force of this Agreement shall apply rules on customs valuation consistently with Article VII of the GATT 1994 and the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 to trade in goods covered by Part II of this Agreement within five years of this Agreement coming into force.

Article 31

Harmonisation of customs standards at regional level

1. The Parties shall promote regional integration in the field of customs and shall strive to develop common legislation, procedures and requirements, in line with the relevant international standards.
2. A regular follow-up of the implementation of the provisions of this Article shall be carried out.

Article 32

Review clause

The Parties agree to review the implementation of this Chapter no later than three years after the entry into force of this Agreement, with a view to determining further steps to be taken.

CHAPTER 5

Technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures

Article 33

Scope and definitions

1. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures (hereinafter referred to as 'TBT measures'), as defined in the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (hereinafter referred to as 'the TBT Agreement'), and to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (hereinafter referred to as 'SPS measures'), as defined in the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (hereinafter referred to as 'the SPS Agreement'), in so far as they affect trade covered by Part II of this Agreement.
2. For the purposes of this Chapter the definitions used by the TBT Agreement and the SPS Agreement shall apply.

Article 34

Objectives

1. The Parties agree to cooperate in order to facilitate and increase trade in goods between them, by identifying, preventing and eliminating obstacles to trade arising from TBT and SPS measures.
2. The Parties agree to cooperate to strengthen regional trade in Pacific regional integration and cooperation on matters concerning TBT and SPS measures.
3. The Parties shall cooperate to facilitate compliance with SPS measures applying to exports, whilst safeguarding human, animal and plant safety and health, in particular through building the capacity of the public and private sectors in the Pacific States and assisting the Pacific States to improve their regulatory frameworks and related institutions.
4. The Parties shall cooperate with a view to reinforcing regional integration and promoting the capacity of private and public sectors to comply with TBT and SPS measures.

Article 35

Priority Products

To better achieve the objectives of this Chapter, the Parties agree to define a list of priority products for export from the Pacific States to the UK and a list of priority products for trade among the Pacific States. These lists shall be contained in Annex III. A and III. B respectively, which shall be reviewed and may be modified by a decision of the Trade Committee as and when appropriate.

Article 36

Rights and Obligations

1. The Parties agree to apply the SPS and TBT agreements to trade in goods covered by Part II of this Agreement.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the SPS and TBT-related measures of the Pacific States that are not WTO members on the date of entry into force of this Agreement shall be applied in accordance with the requirements of the SPS and TBT agreements.
3. The UK will take full account of the capacity constraints in the short-term of non-WTO members to comply with the provisions of this Article.
4. Where necessary and possible, the Parties agree that the provisions concerning special and differential treatment in the WTO SPS and TBT agreements are applicable to the trade between the Parties to this Agreement, including the Pacific States that are not WTO members.

Article 37

Equivalence

1. The Parties recognise the importance of making operational the provisions of Article 4 of the SPS Agreement and enabling the Pacific States to have the equivalence of their SPS measures recognised by developed importing countries.
2. The Parties reaffirm the Decision on the implementation of Article 4 of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of 23 July 2004 of the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. The UK agrees to give due consideration to reasonable requests from one or more of the Pacific States to examine the equivalence of their SPS measures in areas of particular export interest to the Pacific States.

Article 38

Competent Authorities

1. The respective SPS authorities of the Parties shall be the competent authorities in the Pacific States and in the UK for the implementation of the measures referred to in this Chapter.
2. The Parties shall, in accordance with this Agreement, inform each other of their respective competent SPS authorities and of any changes thereto

Article 39

Resolution of SPS and TBT Problems

1. The Parties shall provide the necessary information to facilitate access to information on TBT-related and SPS measures and

their implementation and enforcement, and future developments in these areas, and to facilitate the avoidance and/or resolution of any difficulties that might arise between the UK and the Pacific States.

2. The Parties shall inform and consult each other as early as possible with a view to finding a mutually agreed solution when a TBT or SPS measure results in a barrier to trade.

3. Nothing in this Chapter shall impair the rights of the Parties under other international agreements, including the right to resort to the good offices or dispute settlement mechanisms of international organisations or those established under any international agreement.

Article 40

Transparency and exchange of information

1. The Parties confirm their commitments to implement the transparency provisions set out in the SPS Agreement and the TBT Agreement to facilitate access to relevant information on TBT or SPS measures.

2. The UK agrees to cooperate with initiatives of the Pacific States to establish a mechanism to permit efficient notifications of TBT and SPS measures at a regional level.

3. The Parties shall endeavour to inform each other at an early stage of proposals to modify or introduce TBT or SPS measures that may affect trade between the Parties, where appropriate making use of existing systems.

4. In particular with regard to TBT measures, the Parties agree, inter alia, to:

- (a) intensify their collaboration, with a view to facilitating access to their respective markets, by increasing the mutual knowledge and understanding of their respective systems in the field of technical regulations, standards, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment;
- (b) exchange information, identify and implement appropriate mechanisms for particular issues or sectors, e.g. alignment to international standards and reliance on the supplier's declaration of conformity;
- (c) develop common views and approaches on technical regulatory practices, including transparency, consultation, proportionality, the use of international standards, conformity assessment, and market surveillance.

Article 41

Implementation

The Parties agree that the Trade Committee shall be competent under this Chapter to:

- (a) monitor and review its implementation;
- (b) provide coordination and consultation on TBT and SPS issues;
- (c) identify and review priority sectors and products and the resulting priority areas for cooperation; and
- (d) make recommendations for modifications to this Chapter.

CHAPTER 6

Exceptions

Article 42

General exception clause

Subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between the Parties where like conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on trade in goods, services or establishment, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement by the UK or the Pacific States of measures which:

- (a) are necessary to protect public security and public morals or to maintain public order;

- (b) are necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health;
- (c) are necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement, including those relating to:
 - (i) the prevention of deceptive and fraudulent practices or to deal with the effects of a default on contracts;
 - (ii) the protection of the privacy of individuals in relation to the processing and dissemination of personal data and the protection of confidentiality of individual records and accounts;
 - (iii) safety;
 - (iv) customs enforcement; or
 - (v) protection of intellectual property rights;
- (d) relate to the importation or exportation of gold or silver;
- (e) are necessary for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value;
- (f) relate to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources if such measures are made effective in conjunction with restrictions on domestic production or consumption of goods, domestic supply or consumption of services and on domestic investors;
- (g) relate to the products of prison labour; or
- (h) are inconsistent with Article 23, provided that the difference in treatment is aimed at ensuring the effective or equitable imposition or collection of direct taxes in respect of economic activities, investors or service suppliers of the UK or a Pacific State.

Article 43

Security exceptions

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed:
 - (a) to require the UK or a Pacific State to furnish any information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to its essential security interests;
 - (b) to prevent the UK or a Pacific State from taking any action which it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests:
 - (i) relating to fissionable and fusionable materials or the materials from which they are derived;
 - (ii) relating to economic activities carried out directly or indirectly for the purpose of supplying or provisioning a military establishment;
 - (iii) connected with the production of or trade in arms, munitions and war materials;
 - (iv) relating to government procurement indispensable for national security or for national defence purposes; or
 - (v) taken in time of war or other emergency in international relations; or
 - (c) to prevent the UK or a Pacific State from taking any action in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.
2. The Trade Committee shall be informed to the fullest extent possible of measures taken under paragraphs 1(b) and (c) and of their termination.

Article 44

Taxation

1. Nothing in this Agreement or in any arrangement adopted under this Agreement shall be construed to prevent the UK or a Pacific State from distinguishing, in the application of the relevant provisions of their fiscal legislation, between taxpayers who are not in the same situation, in particular with regard to their place of residence or with regard to the place where their capital is

invested.

2. Nothing in this Agreement or in any arrangement adopted under this Agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement of any measure aimed at preventing the avoidance or evasion of taxes pursuant to the tax provisions of agreements to avoid double taxation or other tax arrangements or domestic fiscal legislation.

3. Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the rights and obligations of the UK or a Pacific State under any tax convention. In the event of any inconsistency between this Agreement and any such convention, that convention shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

Article 45

Balance of payments difficulties

1. Where a Pacific State or the UK is in serious balance of payments and external financial difficulties, or under threat thereof, and in particular where a Party or Pacific State determines that:

- (a) there is a serious decline or an imminent threat of serious decline in its monetary reserves, or in the case of a Pacific State with very low monetary reserves, its monetary reserves have failed to achieve a reasonable rate of increase;
- (b) there is a serious decline in its fiscal position due to a decline in government revenue from the collection of customs duties; or
- (c) there has been a natural disaster that has or is likely to cause a serious decline in government revenue or private sector revenue, that Party or Pacific State may impose or increase tariffs for the minimum period necessary and to the minimum extent necessary to arrest or prevent the serious decline in reserves, or to enable reserves to increase at a reasonable rate, or to arrest or prevent a serious decline in the fiscal position.

2. The Pacific States and the UK shall endeavour to avoid the application of the restrictive measures referred to in paragraph 1.

3. Parties or Pacific States applying restrictions under this Article may determine the incidence of the restrictions on imports of different products or classes of products in such a way as to give priority to the importation of those products which are more essential.

4. Any restrictive measure adopted or maintained under this Article shall be consistent with any WTO and International Monetary Fund obligations of the Party or Pacific State adopting or maintaining the restrictive measure. The Party or Pacific State adopting and maintaining the restrictive measure shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that the measure does not disproportionately impact on imports covered by this Agreement from another Party.

5. Any restricted measure adopted or maintained under this Article shall be non-discriminatory, of limited duration, shall not go beyond what is necessary to remedy the balance of payments and external financial situation and shall:

- (a) avoid unnecessary damage to the commercial or economic interests of any other Party or Pacific State;
- (b) not prevent unreasonably the importing of any goods in minimum commercial quantities, the exclusion of which would impair regular channels of trade; and
- (c) not prevent the importing of commercial samples or prevent compliance with patent, trade mark, copyright, or similar procedures.

6. Any Pacific State or the UK maintaining or having adopted restrictive measures, or any changes thereto, shall promptly notify them to the Party or the Pacific States from which the affected imports originate and present, as soon as possible, a time schedule for their removal.

7. Consultation shall be held promptly between the Party or Pacific State adopting and maintaining the restrictive measure and the Party or the Pacific States from which the affected imports originate. Such consultations shall assess the balance of payments situation of the concerned Pacific State or the UK and the restrictions adopted or maintained under this Article, taking into account, inter alia, such factors as:

- (a) the nature and extent of the balance of payments and the external financial difficulties;
- (b) the external economic and trading environment;

- (c) alternative corrective measures which may be available.

The consultations shall address the compliance of any restrictive measures with paragraphs 3 and 4. All findings of statistical and other facts presented by the International Monetary Fund relating to foreign exchange, monetary reserves and balance of payments shall be accepted and conclusions shall be based on the assessment by the Fund of the balance of payments and the external financial situation of the Pacific State concerned or the UK .

8. If there is a persistent and widespread application of restrictions under this Article, indicating the existence of a general disequilibrium which is restricting international trade, the UK and the Pacific States shall review the Agreement to consider whether other measures might be taken to remove the underlying causes of the disequilibrium.

Article 46

Food security

1. The Parties acknowledge that the removal of barriers to trade between the Parties, as envisaged in this Agreement, may pose significant challenges to producers in the agricultural and food sectors of a Party or a Pacific State, and agree to consult with each other on these issues.

2. Where compliance with the provisions of this Agreement leads to problems with the availability of, or access to, foodstuffs or other products essential to ensure food security of a Party or Pacific State and where this situation gives rise or is likely to give rise to major difficulties for such a Party or Pacific State, that Party or Pacific State may take appropriate measures in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 21, paragraph 2(c).

PART III

DISPUTE AVOIDANCE AND SETTLEMENT

CHAPTER 1

Objective and scope

Article 47

Objective

The objective of this Part is to avoid and settle any dispute between the UK and the Pacific States with a view to arriving at a mutually agreed solution.

Article 48

Scope

This Part shall apply to any dispute concerning the interpretation and application of this Agreement except where otherwise expressly provided for in this Agreement.

CHAPTER 2

Consultations and mediation

Article 49

Consultations

1. The Parties shall endeavour to resolve any dispute referred to in Article 48 by entering into consultations in good faith with the aim of reaching an agreed solution.

2. A Party shall seek consultations by means of a written request to the other Party, copied to the Trade Committee, identifying the measure at issue and the provisions of the Agreement that it considers the measure not to be in conformity with.

3. Consultations shall be held within 40 days of the date of the submission of the request. The consultations shall be deemed concluded within 60 days of the date of the submission of the request, unless both Parties to the dispute agree to continue consultations. All information disclosed during the consultations shall remain confidential.