

propose to the Commission, at the request of the country affected, measures for resolving those difficulties. In its proposals, the General Secretariat shall take into account the degrees of relative economic development of Member Countries.

CHAPTER XIII: SPECIAL REGIME FOR BOLIVIA AND ECUADOR

Article 121

In order to gradually lessen the differences in development currently existing in the Subregion, Bolivia and Ecuador shall enjoy a special regime; this shall enable them to attain more rapid economic growth through effective and immediate participation in the benefits of the industrialization of the area and of the liberalization of trade.

To fulfill the aim of this Article, the bodies of the Agreement shall propose and take necessary measures, in accordance with its rules.

Section A

On the Harmonization of Economic Policies and the Coordination of Development Plans

Article 122

In harmonizing economic and social policies and coordinating the plans referred to in Chapter III, differential treatments and sufficient incentives shall be established to compensate for the structural weaknesses of Bolivia and Ecuador and to ensure that the essential resources for attaining the objectives envisaged for their benefit by the Agreement are mobilized and allocated.

Section B

On Industrial Policy

Article 123

When carrying out the Industrial Development Programs, Bolivia and Ecuador’s situation shall be given special consideration in assigning, on a priority basis, the productions in their favor and the corresponding locations of the production facilities in their territories, specially through participation in the modes of industrial integration provided in Article 58. It shall also consider the development of a program for the integral industrialization of the natural resources of Bolivia and Ecuador.

Article 124

The Programs and Projects of Industrial Integration shall provide for exclusive benefits and effective preferential treatments for Bolivia and Ecuador to help them effectively take advantage of the subregional market.

应受影响成员国请求，向委员会提出解决这些困难的措施建议。总秘书处 在提案中应考虑成员国间相对经济发展程度的差异。

第十三章：玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔特别制度

第121条

为逐步缩小次区域当前存在的发展差异，玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔应享有特别制度；该制度将通过使其有效且即时参与本地区工业化及贸易自由化的利益分配，从而实现更快速的经济增长。

为实现本条目标，协定各机构应依照其规则提出并采取必要措施。

A部分

关于 经济政策的协调与发展计划的协调

第122条

在协调经济和社会政策以及协调第三章所述计划时，应确立差别待遇和充分激励措施，以弥补玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的结构弱点，并确保为实现《协定》为其利益所设目标而调拨和分配必要资源。

B部分

关于工业政策

第123条

在执行工业发展计划时，应特别考虑玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的状况，优先分配有利于两国的生产活动及在其领土上相应生产设施的布局，特别是通过参与第58条规定的工业一体化模式。同时还应考虑制定一项计划，以实现玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔自然资源的整体工业化发展。

第124条

工业一体化计划和项目应为玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔提供专属利益和有效的优惠待遇，以帮助它们有效利用次区域市场。

Article 125

The General Secretariat, in proposing to the Commission the complementary measures envisaged in Article 69, shall provide for exclusive advantages and preferential treatment for Bolivia and Ecuador, when necessary.

The Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal, shall adopt the measures that are necessary to ensure that the allocations granted to Bolivia and Ecuador, are effective and fully utilized, specially those aimed at strengthening commitments to respect the allocations made to those countries, to extend the time periods for the maintenance of the allocations, and to carry out the projects assigned in the Industrial Development Programs.

Section C

On Trade Policy

Article 126

To enable Bolivia and Ecuador to participate immediately in the benefits of the enlarged market, the Member Countries shall, in an irrevocable and exclusive manner, eliminate for them all levies and restrictions of all kinds on the importation of products originating in the territories of the two countries, in the terms provided in Articles 127 and 128.

Article 127

For the purposes indicated in the previous Article, products originating in Bolivia and Ecuador shall be governed by the following rules:

- a. By December 31, 1973 at the latest, the products included in subsection d) of Article 75 shall have free and definitive access to the subregional market. Accordingly, the levies shall be eliminated automatically in three annual and successive reductions of forty, thirty, and thirty percent, respectively, the first of which shall be made on December 31, 1971, using as a starting point the levels indicated in paragraph a) of Article 82;
- b. The Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal and prior to December 31, 1970, shall approve lists of products whose tariffs shall be eliminated for the benefit of Bolivia and Ecuador on January 1, 1971;
- c. The products on the list referred to in the third subsection of Article 77 shall be totally freed from levies for Bolivia and Ecuador on December 31, 1978 and the products referred to in Article 83, shall be freed at the time the corresponding Tariff Reduction Program is begun.
- d. Before March 31, 1971, the Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal, shall establish margins of preference in favor of the two lists of products of special interest to Bolivia and Ecuador and shall decide on the length of time that such margins, which are to enter into force on April 1, 1971, shall be in effect. The list referred to in this paragraph is comprised of products from subsection d) of Article 75; and
- e. The same procedure as that indicated in subsection d) shall be observed in connection with a list of products from those referred to in Article 83.

第125条

总秘书处在向委员会提出第69条设想的补充措施时，应在必要时为玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔提供专属优势和优惠待遇。

委员会应根据总秘书处的提议，采取必要措施确保授予玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的配额得到有效且充分的利用，特别是那些旨在强化对两国配额承诺的措施，包括延长配额维持期限，以及执行工业发展计划中指定的项目。

C节

关于贸易政策

第126条

为使玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔能立即参与扩大市场的利益，成员国应以不可撤销且排他的方式，按照第127条和第128条的规定，取消对源自两国领土的产品进口的所有征税和各种限制。

第127条

为实现上条所述目的，源自玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的产品应遵循以下规则：

- a. 最迟于1973年12月31日，第75条d)小节所列产品应自由且永久地进入次区域市场。因此，征税将分三次逐年自动减免，分别为40%、30%和30%，首次减免将于1971年12月31日实施，以第82条a款规定的税率为基准；b. 委员会应根据总秘书处的提议，在1970年12月31日前批准两份清单，所列产品的关税将于1971年1月1日起为玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔免除；c. 第77条第三款所述清单中的产品将于1978年12月31日对玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔完全免征征税，而第83条所述产品将在相应关税减免计划启动时予以免除；d. 委员会应于1971年3月31日前，根据总秘书处的提议，为玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的两份特殊利益产品清单设定优惠幅度，并确定这些自1971年4月1日起生效的优惠幅度的有效期。本款所述清单包含第75条d款所列产品；e. 对于第83条所述产品清单，应遵循与d款相同的程序。

Article 128

The elimination of levies on the products of the Common List for which the Member Countries have granted exclusive advantages to Bolivia and Ecuador, shall apply only for their benefit. Said exclusiveness is restricted to the country which granted that benefit.

Article 129

The corrective measures referred to in Articles 102 and 108 shall be extended to imports from Bolivia and Ecuador only in duly qualified cases and when the General Secretariat has been able to ascertain that the serious adverse effects substantially derive from those imports. In this case, the General Secretariat shall observe the procedures of Articles 103 and 108 and the rules adopted by the Commission at the General Secretariat’s proposal with respect to the corresponding safeguard regulations.

Article 130

Bolivia and Ecuador shall carry out the Tariff Reduction Programs in the following way:

- a. They shall liberalize the products incorporated in the Industrial Integration Programs in the manner provided for in each;
- b. They shall liberalize the products referred to in Article 83 in the manner and within the time period determined by the Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal. In making that decision, the Commission and the General Secretariat shall mainly take into account the benefits derived from the programming and site location referred to in Article 123. This time period may not exceed from December 31, 1999;
- c. They shall liberalize the products that are not yet produced in the Subregion and that are not part of the reserve provided in their favor in Article 80, sixty days after the Commission approves said reserve.

Nevertheless, those products that the General Secretariat, on its own initiative or upon Bolivia or Ecuador’s request, determines to be luxuries or dispensable, may be excepted from this treatment.

The subsequent tariff reduction for these products shall be subject to the procedure provided in paragraph d) of this Article; and

- d. They shall begin on November 21, 1988, to carry out the Tariff Reduction Program for those products not covered under the previous paragraphs, through the elimination of all restrictions. They shall be followed by three annual and successive reductions of five percent each, starting on December 31, 1988. Once these reductions have taken place, said Program shall cease until the Commission, within ninety days, at the General Secretariat’s proposal and after an evaluation of the compliance with the Tariff Reduction Program by all the Member Countries, adopts the appropriate adjustments and determines the time periods and methods for its continuation.

第128条

成员国为玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔提供独家优惠的共同清单产品之征税免除，仅适用于这两国。该独家性仅限于授予优惠的国家。

第129条

第102条和第108条所指的纠正措施，仅在充分证明的情况下，且当总秘书处能够确定严重不利影响主要源于从玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的进口时，方可适用于来自这两国的进口。在此情况下，总秘书处应遵循第103条和第108条的程序，以及委员会根据总秘书处提议通过的关于相应保障条例的规则。

第130条

玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔应按以下方式执行关税减免计划：

- a. 它们应按照各项工业一体化计划中规定的方式，对纳入该计划的产品实行自由化；b. 它们应按照委员会根据总秘书处的提议确定的方式和期限，对第83条所述产品实行自由化。在作出该决定时，委员会和总秘书处应主要考虑第123条所述规划和选址带来的效益。此期限不得超过1999年12月31日；c. 对于次区域内尚未生产且不属于第80条为其保留的产品，应在委员会批准该保留六十天后实行自由化。然而，总秘书处自行或应玻利维亚或厄瓜多尔请求认定为奢侈品或非必需品的那些产品，可不受此待遇约束。这些产品后续的关税减免应遵循本条d)款规定的程序；d. 它们应自1988年11月21日起开始实施针对

对于前几款未涵盖的产品，将通过取消所有限制来实现。随后将进行三次年度连续减免，每次减免5%，自1988年12月31日起实施。这些减免完成后，该计划将暂停，直至委员会在九十天内根据总秘书处的提议，并评估所有成员国对关税减免计划的遵守情况后，采取适当调整措施并确定其后续实施的时间段和方法。

With respect to the tariff reductions previously provided, the Commission, on August 23, 1988, shall establish the starting point for the tariff reduction, based on the respective national tariff schedules of Bolivia and Ecuador, bound and in effect on that date.

Article 131

The General Secretariat shall periodically assess the results obtained by Bolivia and Ecuador in their trade with the rest of the Member Countries and the degree to which they are effectively taking advantage of the benefits of the enlarged market. On the basis of those evaluations, the Commission may revise the time periods indicated in paragraphs b) and d) of the preceding Article.

Article 132

The Lists of Exceptions of Bolivia and Ecuador may include products comprised in no more than six hundred items of the NABALALC.

The products included by Bolivia and Ecuador in their lists of exceptions will be free from levies and other restrictions through a process that will include three segments of 105, 105, and 210 items, the first of which will be freed on December 31, 1997, the second on December 31, 1998, and the last one, on December 31, 1999. These time limits may be extended in duly qualified cases by the General Secretariat.

After December 31, 1999 or after the termination of their extension, Bolivia and Ecuador shall maintain a residual set of exceptions which shall not comprise products included in over 180 items of the NABALALC.

Article 133

Regarding the cooperation policies to which Article 68 refers to, the General Secretariat shall give special and priority attention to the industries of Bolivia and Ecuador whose products are excluded by such countries from their Tariff Reduction Programs, with the purpose of contributing to equip them to participate in the subregional market as rapidly as possible.

Section D

Common External Tariff

Article 134

Bolivia and Ecuador shall begin the process of adoption of the Common External Tariff on an annual, automatic, and linear basis on the date established by the Commission.

Bolivia and Ecuador shall be required to adopt the Minimum Common External Tariff with regard to products which are not produced in the Subregion, as referred to in Article 80.

In relation to such products they shall adopt the minimum tariff levels through a linear and automatic process which shall be concluded three years after the date in which they are first produced in the Subregion.

关于先前规定的关税减免，委员会将于1988年8月23日根据玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔当日生效且受约束的各自国家关税表，确定关税减免的起始点。

第131条

总秘书处应定期评估玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔与其他成员国贸易所取得的成果，以及它们实际利用扩大市场优惠的程度。基于这些评估，委员会可修订前条第**b)**款和第**d)**款中规定的时间期限。

第132条

玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的例外清单可包含不超过600项NABALALC税目的产品。

玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔列入其例外清单的产品将通过分三个阶段免除征税和其他限制：第一阶段**105**项、第二阶段**105**项、第三阶段**210**项。第一阶段产品将于**1997年12月31日**解除限制，第二阶段于**1998年12月31日**解除，最后阶段于**1999年12月31日**解除。在充分合理的情况下，总秘书处可延长这些截止期限。

1999年12月31日之后或其延长期限终止后，玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔应保留一组剩余例外，这些例外不得包含NABALALC中超过**180**项的产品。

第133条

关于第**68**条所指的合作政策，总秘书处应特别优先关注玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔那些产品被这些国家排除在关税减免计划之外的产业，目的是帮助它们尽快装备起来参与次区域市场。

D部分

共同对外关税

第134条

玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔应自委员会确定的日期起，以年度、自动且线性的方式开始采用共同对外关税。

玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔须针对次区域未生产的产品采用最低共同对外关税，如第**80**条所述。

对于此类产品，它们应通过线性自动程序采用最低关税水平，该程序将在这些产品首次¹在次区域生产之日起三年内完成。

Without prejudice to the stipulations of the first subsection of this Article, the Commission, at the proposal of the General Secretariat, may determine that Bolivia and Ecuador should adopt the minimum tariff levels with regard to products of interest to the other Member Countries provided that the application of such levels does not cause disturbances to Bolivia or Ecuador.

The Commission, based on the evaluations referred to in Article 131, shall determine the procedure and time limit for the adoption of the Common Minimum Common External Tariff on the part of Bolivia and Ecuador. In any case, the Commission shall bear in mind the problems derived from the landlocked situation of Bolivia referred to in Article 4 of this Agreement.

At the General Secretariat’s proposal, the Commission may also determine the adoption of the minimum tariff levels on the part of Bolivia and Ecuador regarding products whose importation from outside of the Subregion may cause serious disturbances to the Subregion.

In drafting its proposals about the Common External Tariff, the General Secretariat shall bear in mind the provisions of Article 4 in favor of Bolivia.

Article 135

Bolivia and Ecuador may establish the exceptions authorized by the Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal, to the process of approximation of their national tariff schedules to the Common External Tariff so as to enable them to apply their existing industrial development laws, mainly with respect to the importation of capital goods, intermediate goods, and raw materials necessary for their development.

Such exceptions shall not be applied in any case more than two years before the Common External Tariff is fully implemented.

Section E

On Financial Cooperation and Technical Assistance

Article 136

The Member Countries commit themselves to act jointly before the Andean Development Corporation and any other subregional, national, or international organizations to secure technical assistance and financing for Bolivia and Ecuador’s development needs and specially for projects related to the process of integration.

The allocation of the resources for those projects should be made in accordance with the basic objective of reducing the existing differences in development among the countries while making an attempt to favor Bolivia and Ecuador markedly.

The Member Countries, moreover, shall act jointly before the Andean Development Corporation so that it allocates its regular and special resources in such a way that Bolivia and Ecuador receive a substantially larger share than would result if the distribution were to be made proportional to the countries’ contribution to the Corporation’s capital.

在不影响本条第一分款规定的前提下，委员会可根据总秘书处的提议，决定玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔应对其他成员国感兴趣的产品采用最低关税水平， 前提是该水平的适用不会对玻利维亚或厄瓜多尔造成干扰。

委员会应根据第131条所述的评估，确定玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔采用共同最低共同对外关税的程序和时间限制。无论如何， 委员会都应考虑到本协定第4条所述的玻利维亚内陆国家状况所引发的问题。

根据总秘书处的提议， 委员会还可确定玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔对从次区域外进口可能对次区域造成严重干扰的产品采用最低关税水平。

在起草关于共同对外关税的提案时， 总秘书处应考虑到第4条中有利于玻利维亚的规定。

第135条

玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔可设立委员会授权的例外情况（根据总秘书处的提议）， 使其国家关税表逐步接近共同对外关税， 以便能够适用其现有的工业发展法， 主要涉及进口对其发展所必需的资本货物、 中间货物和原材料。

此类例外情况在任何情况下均不得在共同对外关税全面实施前超过两年适用。

E部分

关于金融合作与技术援助

第136条

成员国承诺在安第斯开发公司及其他任何次区域、 国家或国际组织面前采取联合行动， 为玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的发展需求， 特别是与一体化进程相关的项目争取技术援助和融资。

这些项目的资源分配应符合减少成员国间现有发展差异的基本目标， 同时显著倾向于玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔。

此外， 成员国应在安第斯开发公司采取联合行动， 以便其分配常规和特殊资源时， 使玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔获得的比例远高于按各国´ 对公司资本的出资比例分配所得。

Section F

General Provisions

Article 137

In its periodic evaluations and annual reports, the General Secretariat shall give separate and special consideration to Bolivia and Ecuador’s situation in the subregional integration effort and shall propose to the Commission the measures which it deems appropriate to substantially improve their possibilities for development and increasingly expedite their participation in the area’s industrialization.

Article 138

The Commission may establish in favor of any of the least developed countries more favorable condition’s and procedures than those considered in this Chapter, bearing in mind the degree of development achieved and the conditions for taking advantage of the benefits of integration.

CHAPTER XIV: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 139

Member Countries may begin programs and policies in the area of economic and social cooperation, which must be agreed upon within the Commission and shall be limited to the responsibilities established by this Agreement.

Article 140

Member Countries shall begin policies with an external scope, in matters of common interest, with the purpose of improving their participation in the international economy.

Article 141

With respect to the provisions of the previous Article, the Commission shall adopt programs to direct the joint external actions of the Member Countries, particularly as regards to the negotiations with third countries and group of countries, as well as for the participation in fora and organizations specialized in matters related to the international economy.

Article 142

Member Countries shall promote a joint scientific and technological development process to attain the following objectives:

- a. The creation of the ability to respond subregionally to the challenges of the scientific-technological revolution in course;
- b. The contribution of science and technology to the conception and execution of Andean development strategies and programs; and

F节

总则

第137条

总秘书处在定期评估和年度报告中，应对玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔在次区域一体化进程中的状况给予单独和特别考量，并向委员会提出其认为适当的措施，以实质性改善两国的发展可能性，并逐步加快其参与该地区工业化的进程。

第138条

委员会可基于已实现的发展水平和利用一体化益处的条件，为任一最不发达国家制定比本章规定更为优惠’的条件和程序。

第十四章：经济和社会合作

第139条

成员国可在经济和社会合作领域启动计划和政策，这些计划和政策须在委员会内达成一致，并应限于本协定规定的职责范围。

第140条

成员国应启动具有外部范围的政策，针对共同关心的事项，旨在改善其在国际经济中的参与。

第141条

关于前一条款的规定，委员会应制定计划以指导成员国的联合对外行动，特别是涉及与第三国和国家集团的谈判，以及参与与国际经济相关事务的专业论坛和组织。

第142条

成员国应推动联合科技发展进程，以实现以下目标：

- a. 建立次区域能力以应对当前科技革命的挑战；
- b. 促进科技对安第斯发展战略和计划的构想与执行的贡献；以及