

Article 153

Any Member Country wishing to denounce this Treaty shall so inform the Commission. From that moment on it shall cease to enjoy the rights and have the obligations deriving from its status as Member, with the exception of the benefits received and granted in accordance with the Subregional Tariff Reduction Program, which will remain effective for a period of five years after the date of the denouncement.

The time period stipulated in the paragraph above may be shortened in duly grounded cases by decision of the Commission and at the request of the interested Member Country.

As regards the Programs of Industrial Integration, the stipulation of paragraph i) of Article 59 shall be applied.

CHAPTER XVI: FINAL DISPOSITIONS

Article 154

The Commission, at the proposal of the General Secretariat, and based upon the latter’s periodic reports and evaluations, shall adopt the necessary mechanisms to ensure the attainment of the objectives of the Agreement once the process of liberalization of trade and the establishment of the Common External Tariff have concluded. Such mechanisms must include special treatment in favor of Bolivia and Ecuador so long as existing differences in the degree of development continue to exist.

Article 155

Any advantage, favor, exemption, immunity, or privilege applied by a Member Country regarding a product originating in or destined for any other country, shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the similar product originating in or destined for the territory of the other Member Countries.

Advantages, favors, exemptions, immunities, and privileges already granted or to be granted by virtue of agreements among Member Countries or between Member Countries and third countries, with the purpose of facilitating border traffic shall be excepted from the treatment referred to in the previous subsection.

Likewise, the advantages, favors, exemptions, immunities, and privileges granted by Bolivia or Ecuador to third countries are excepted from the referred treatment until the Commission adopts the corresponding Decision based on the evaluation of the Tariff Reduction Program foreseen in paragraph d) of Article 130.

CHAPTER XVII: TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

I. The Commission, at the proposal of the General Secretariat, shall review the Sectorial Programs of Industrial Development that are approved and related to the products of the metallurgical, petrochemicals, and iron and steel industries, the products included in the lists of Decision 28 and the others related to it and those included in Annexes III and IV of Decision 137, in light of the provisions of Articles 59 and 60, and may redefine sectorial or inter-sectorially the

第153条

任何成员国若欲退出本条约，应通知委员会。自通知之日起，该国将不再享有成员国身份所赋予的权利，亦无需承担相应义务，但根据《次区域关税减免计划》已接收和授予的权益除外，此类权益将在退出声明之日起五年内继续有效。

在理由充分的情况下，经相关成员国申请并由委员会决定，可缩短前款规定的期限。

关于《工业一体化计划》，应适用第59条i款之规定。

第十六章：最终条款

第154条

委员会应根据总秘书处的提案，基于后者`的定期报告和评估，在贸易自由化进程和共同对外关税确立完成后，采取必要机制以确保实现协定目标。此类机制必须包含对玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的特殊待遇，只要两国在发展程度上仍存在差异。

第155条

成员国对源自或运往任何其他国家产品实施的任何优惠、特惠、豁免、豁免权或特权，应立即无条件地延伸至源自或运往其他成员国领土的同类产品。

成员国之间或成员国与第三国之间为便利边境贸易而签订协议已授予或拟授予的优惠、特惠、豁免、豁免权及特权，不适用前款所述待遇。

同样，玻利维亚或厄瓜多尔授予第三国的优惠、特惠、豁免、豁免权及特权，在委员会根据第130条d款预见的关税减免计划评估结果作出相应决议前，也不适用前述待遇。

第十七章：过渡条款

一、委员会应根据总秘书处的提议，审查已批准的与冶金、石化和钢铁工业产品相关的《工业发展部门计划》，包括第28号决定清单所列产品及其相关产品，以及第137号决定附件三和附件四所列产品，并依据第59条和第60条的规定，可重新界定部门间或跨部门的

Tariff Reduction Program and the Common External Tariff originally agreed for the products which are the subject of said Programs, bearing in mind the need to preserve the investments and trade flows that have been generated.

The General Secretariat, in its Proposal, shall bear in mind the particular situation of Bolivia and Ecuador with the purpose of ensuring for them an equitable participation in the benefits derived from the Program or Programs that may be adopted by the Commission based on this Provision.

II. The Commission, at the proposal of the General Secretariat, shall approve the creation of a new list of reserve to apply the modes of industrial integration referred to in Article 77, beginning with the products that having been reserved for the Sectorial Programs of Industrial Development, were not programmed; the products which are not produced in any country of the Subregion, and those produced only in one of them. For such purpose it shall determine a redefinition of the Tariff Reduction Program and of the Minimum Common External Tariff or the Common External Tariff, as the case may be, corresponding to the products that shall make up the above mentioned list of reserve.

III.

1. With the purpose of regulating the conditions of access to the subregional market of specific products comprised in paragraph d) of Article 75 of this Agreement, affected by special situations, a transitory trade administration regime shall be established through the application of import quotas. For these purposes, the Member Countries may present the General Secretariat with a list of products which are the subject of administered trade.
2. Such lists of administered trade shall be subject to the following common rules:

a. Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela may present their respective lists on June 24, 1988 at the latest, and Bolivia and Ecuador on July 9, 1988 at the latest. If after such time a country does not present its list, it will be understood that it gives up the right foreseen in this Provision. Once the lists are presented, they may not be increased, nor may their products be substituted by others;

b. The lists of administered trade shall be in force until December 31, 1997.

Products included in such lists shall be totally freed from the quotas through a gradual process of enlargement of the same or by the withdrawal of items in the list. Global and individual product quotas shall be increased in three opportunities at least, the first and second of 30 percent each, and the third one of 40 percent of the average value of the imports of the 1980-1985 period, that shall take place in order, on December 31, 1992, 1995, and 1997, date in which they shall be eliminated; and

c. The Member Countries shall hold periodic negotiations with the purpose of establishing the import quotas, for which they may use as a basis the most appropriate reference period of their reciprocal trade, the enlargement of quotas, and the withdrawal of products from the lists.
4. The lists of administered trade of Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela shall be subject to the following special rules:

《关税减免计划》及最初为上述计划所涉产品商定的《共同对外关税》，同时需考虑保护已产生的投资和贸易流动的必要性。

总秘书处 在提案中应充分考虑玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的特殊情况，以确保其公平参与委员会根据本条款可能通过的一项或多项计划所产生的利益。

二、委员会应根据总秘书处的提案，批准建立新的储备清单以适用第77条所述的工业一体化模式，该清单应首先包含以下产品：原为工业发展部门计划保留但未被纳入计划的产品；次区域内任何国家均未生产的产品；以及仅在其中一国生产的产品。为此，委员会应重新确定关税减免计划及最低共同对外关税或共同对外关税（视情况而定），以对应构成上述储备清单的产品。

三、1. 为规范产品进入次区域市场的条件

对于受特殊情况影响的本协定第75条d款所涵盖的特定产品，应通过实施进口配额建立临时贸易管理制度。为此，成员国可向总秘书处提交一份受管制贸易的产品清单。

2. 此类受管制贸易清单须遵守以下共同规则：

a. 哥伦比亚、秘鲁和委内瑞拉最迟应于1988年6月24日提交各自清单，玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔最迟应于1988年7月9日提交。若逾期未提交，则视为该国放弃本条款规定的权利。清单一经提交，不得增补产品或替换清单内产品；b. 受管制贸易清单有效期至1997年12月31日。清单内产品应通过逐步扩大配额或移除清单项目的方式完全解除配额限制。全球及单项产品配额至少分三次递增：第一次和第二次各增加30%，第三次增加1980-1985年期间进口平均值的40%，分别于1992年12月31日、1995年和1997年实施，并于最后期限全部取消；c. 成员国应定期举行谈判以确定进口配额，可基于互惠贸易中最合适的参考期、配额扩大及清单产品移除等情况进行协商。

4. 哥伦比亚、秘鲁和委内瑞拉的管理贸易清单应遵守以下特殊规则：

- a. They may comprise products included in no more than fifty items of the NABANDINA;
 - b. The annual, global, and specific product quotas, applied by each country may not be lower than thirty percent of the annual average value of the corresponding imports originating in the Member Countries and recorded in the 1980-1985 period;
 - c. The quantities of imports below the quotas referred to in the previous paragraph, shall be totally free of levies and no restriction different to that required to administer the quota may be applied to them.
 - d. After negotiation, the annual quotas of each one of the products may be applied by a Member Country in a directed way at the imports of another Member Country; and
 - e. As long as a product is included in an administered trade list, it may not enjoy the advantages derived for it from the Tariff Reduction Program. At any time, a Member Country may remove products from its list and immediately enjoy the respective advantages.
6. The administered trade lists of Bolivia and Ecuador, directed at Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela, shall be subject to the following special rules:
- a. Bolivia and Ecuador shall determine the annual quotas applicable to each one of the products of their respective lists, which must be balanced in relation to those established for their products of export; and
 - b. Imports carried out within the quotas referred to in the previous paragraph, shall be subject to the corresponding levies depending on their Tariff Reduction Program and no restriction different to that required to administer the quota may be applied to them.

III. The changes in levels that result from the conversion that Ecuador carries out in its National Custom Tariff as a consequence of the adoption of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, shall be excepted from what has been foreseen in Article 84.

IV. The Commission may place the products of Decision 120, once it is derogated, in any of the categories of the Tariff Reduction Program; likewise, it may include them in the new list of reserve which the Second Transitory Provision refers to.

- a. 清单包含的产品不得超过纳班迪纳五十个税号；
- b. 各国实施的年度、全球和特定产品配额不得低于**1980-1985**年期间来自成员国相应进口年均值的百分之三十；
- c. 低于前款所述配额的进口量应完全免除税费，且除配额管理所需外不得施加任何其他限制；
- d. 经协商后，成员国可针对另一成员国的进口定向实施各产品的年度配额；
- e. 只要某产品被列入管理贸易清单，即不得享受关税减免计划赋予的优惠。成员国可随时将产品移出清单并立即享受相应优惠。

6. 玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔针对哥伦比亚、秘鲁和委内瑞拉实施的管理贸易清单，应遵循以下特殊规则：

- a. 玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔应确定适用于各自清单中每种产品的年度配额，这些配额必须与其出口产品所设定的配额相平衡；且
- b. 在前款所述配额范围内进行的进口，应根据其关税减免计划缴纳相应税费，且不得对其实施超出配额管理所需的其他限制。

III. 厄瓜多尔因采用布鲁塞尔关税分类而对其国家关税进行调整所产生的税率变化，不受第**84**条规定约束。

IV. 委员会可在第**120**号决定废止后，将其涉及的产品归入关税减免计划的任何类别；同样，也可将其纳入第二过渡条款所述的新保留清单。