

d. Employee training requirements.

Article 67

The modes of industrial integration may foresee industrial rationalization actions with the intention of achieving an optimum utilization of the factors of production and to reach higher levels of productivity and efficiency.

Article 68

The General Secretariat may carry out or promote cooperation actions, including those for industrial rationalization and modernization, in favor of any activity of the sector and, particularly, of Subregional small and medium-sized industry, with the purpose of contributing to the industrial development of the Member Countries. These actions shall be carried out with priority in Bolivia and Ecuador.

Article 69

When the General Secretariat deems it advisable and, in any case, in its periodic evaluations, it shall propose to the Commission the measures it considers essential for ensuring the equitable participation of the Member Countries in the modes of industrial integration that are covered under the present Chapter, in their execution, and in the attainment of their objectives.

Article 70

It shall be the Commission and the General Secretariat’s responsibility to maintain an adequate coordination with the Andean Development Corporation, and to arrange for the assistance of any other national or international institutions whose technical and financial contribution it considers desirable for:

- a. Facilitating the coordination of policies and the joint programming of investments;
- b. Channeling an increasing volume of funds to the solution of problems created for Member Countries by the process of industrial integration;
- c. Promoting the financing of the investment projects that arise from the execution of the different modes of industrial integration,
- d. Expanding, modernizing, or converting industrial plants that may be adversely affected by trade liberalization.

CHAPTER V: TARIFF REDUCTION PROGRAM

Article 71

The objective of the Tariff Reduction Program is to eliminate the levies and restrictions of all kinds that affect the importation of products originating in the territory of any Member Country.

d. 员工培训要求。

第六十七条

工业一体化模式可预见产业合理化行动，旨在实现生产要素的最优利用，并达到更高的生产力和效率水平。

第六十八条

总秘书处可实施或推动合作行动，包括为产业合理化和现代化而采取的行动，以支持该行业的任何活动，特别是次区域中小型工业，目的是促进成员国的工业发展。这些行动应优先在玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔开展。

第六十九条

当总秘书处认为适当时，且无论如何在其定期评估中，应向委员会提出其认为必要的措施，以确保成员国在本章所涵盖的工业一体化模式中、其实施过程中以及目标达成方面的公平参与。

第七十条

委员会和总秘书处有责任与安第斯发展集团保持充分协调，并安排其他任何国家或国际机构的协助，这些机构的技术和财政贡献被认为有利于以下方面：

- a. 促进政策协调和投资联合规划；
- b. 引导更多资金用于解决成员国在产业整合过程中面临的问题；
- c. 推动因不同工业一体化模式实施而产生的投资项目的融资；
- d. 扩大、现代化或改造可能因贸易自由化而受到不利影响的工业设施。

第五章：关税减免计划

第七十一条

关税减让计划的目标是消除影响源自任何成员国领土的产品进口的各种限制及征税。

Article 72

"**Levies**" are understood to mean the customs duties and any other charge with equivalent effect, whether fiscal or monetary in nature or related to foreign exchange, that may affect imports. Not included in this concept are analogous assessments and surcharges that correspond to the approximate cost of the services rendered.

"**Restrictions of all kinds**" are understood to mean any administrative, financial, or foreign exchange measure, whereby a Member Country through an unilateral decision, obstructs or hinders imports. Not included in this concept are the adoption and enforcement of measures for:

- a. The protection of public morality;
- b. The application of laws and regulations related to security;
- c. The regulation of arms, ammunition, and other implements of war, and under exceptional circumstances, of all other military articles, as long as it does not interfere with what is provided in treaties in force between Member Countries relating to the freedom of transit;
- d. The protection of human, animal, or plant life and health;
- e. Import and export of metallic gold and silver;
- f. The protection of national treasures of artistic, historic, or archaeological value; and
- g. The exportation, use, or consumption of nuclear materials, radioactive products, or any other material that may be used in the development and use of nuclear energy.

Article 73

For the purpose of the previous articles, the General Secretariat, on its own initiative or at the request of a party, shall determine, when necessary, if a measure adopted unilaterally by a Member Country constitutes a "levy" or "restriction."

Article 74

As regards taxes, assessments, and other internal charges, products originating in a Member Country shall enjoy in the territory of the other Member Country treatment that is no less favorable than that accorded to similar domestic products.

Article 75

The Tariff Reduction Program shall be automatic and irrevocable and it shall cover the entire product universe, except for the provisions regarding exceptions that are established in this Agreement, so that a total reduction is achieved by the dates and in the modes referred to in this Agreement.

This Program shall apply, in its various forms to:

- a. Products that are the subject matter of Industrial Integration Programs;

第七十二条

“征税”应理解为可能影响进口的关税及任何其他等效费用，无论其性质属于财政、货币或与外汇相关。不包括与服务提供近似成本相对应的类似评估费及附加费。

“各种限制”应理解为任何行政、金融或外汇措施，通过这些措施，一个成员国通过单边决定阻碍或妨碍进口。不包括以下措施的采取和执行：

- a. 保护公共道德；b. 执行与安全相关的法律法规；c. 管制武器、弹药及其他战争工具，以及在特殊情况下管制所有其他军事物品，只要不妨碍成员国之间现行条约中关于过境自由的规定；d. 保护人类、动物或植物的生命和健康；e. 金属金银的进出口；f. 保护具有艺术、历史或考古价值的国家宝藏；g. 核材料、放射性产品或任何其他可用于核能开发和使用的材料的出口、使用或消费。

第七十三条

为执行前述条款之目的，总秘书处可主动或应一方请求，在必要时判定某成员国单方面采取的措施是否构成“税费”或“限制”。

第七十四条

在税收、评估费及其他国内费用方面，成员国原产产品在其他成员国领土内享受的待遇，不得低于同类国内产品所享有的待遇。

第七十五条

关税减让计划应为自动且不可撤销，并应涵盖全部产品范围，但本协议规定的例外条款除外，以确保按照本协议所述日期及方式实现全面减免。

本计划适用于以下各种形式：

- a. 作为工业一体化计划主题的产品；

- b. Products included in the Common List referred to in Article 4 of the Treaty of Montevideo of 1960;
- c. Products that are not produced in any of the Subregional countries, included in the corresponding list; and
- d. Products not included in the above sections.

Article 76

Every kind of restriction shall be eliminated by December 31, 1970, at the latest. Excepted from the previous rule are restrictions applied to products reserved for Sectorial Programs and modes of industrial integration, which shall be eliminated when the reduction in their tariffs is initiated according to their respective program or mode or as provided in Article 83.

Bolivia and Ecuador shall eliminate every kind of restriction at the moment in which they initiate the Tariff Reduction Program for each product, according to the procedures provided in Articles 130 and 138, but may replace them with levies that do not exceed the lowest level indicated in subsection a) of Article 82, in which case this shall apply to imports from the Subregion as well as from outside of it.

Article 77

The Commission shall, within the time period provided in the preceding Article and at the General Secretariat’s proposal, determine which products are to be reserved for Sectorial Programs of Industrial Development.

Before October 31, 1978, the Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal, shall approve a list of products to be excluded from the list of those reserved for programming and shall reserve from among those not produced two lists of goods to be produced in Bolivia and Ecuador, indicating the conditions and time periods.

On December 31, 1978, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela, shall adopt for the products on this list the starting point provided in subsection a) of Article 82, and shall eliminate all of their restrictions applicable to the importation of said goods.

The remaining levies shall be removed in five annual and successive reductions of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty percent, the first of which shall take place on December 31, 1979.

On December 31, 1978, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela shall eliminate the levies applicable to imports originating in Bolivia and Ecuador.

Bolivia and Ecuador shall eliminate duties on the importation of these products as foreseen in section b) of Article 130 of this Agreement.

Before December 31, 1995, the Commission shall approve Industrial Integration Programs and Projects with respect to products that had been reserved for that purpose.

- b. 列入1960年蒙得维的亚条约第4条所述共同清单的产品； c. 未在任何次区域国家生产、但列入相应清单的产品； 以及 d. 未包含在上述条款中的产品。

第76条

最迟于1970年12月31日前，所有类型的限制均应被取消。前款规定不适用于为部门计划及工业一体化模式保留的产品所实施的限制，此类限制应在其关税减让根据各自计划或模式启动时，或依照第83条规定予以取消。

玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔应在根据第130条和第138条规定程序启动各产品关税减让计划时，取消所有类型的限制，但可将其替换为不超过第82条a)项所示最低水平的征税，且该征税应同时适用于次区域内外进口产品。

第77条

委员会应在前条规定期限内，根据总秘书处的提案，确定哪些产品将保留用于工业发展部门计划。

1978年10月31日前，委员会应根据总秘书处的提议，批准一份从规划保留产品清单中排除的产品清单，并从尚未生产的产品中保留两份分别由玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔生产的商品清单，并注明条件和时间期限。

1978年12月31日，哥伦比亚、秘鲁和委内瑞拉应对该清单上的产品采用第82条a)款规定的起点，并取消所有适用于所述商品进口的限制。

剩余征税将通过五次年度连续削减（分别为10%、15%、20%、25%和30%）予以取消，首次削减将于1979年12月31日实施。

1978年12月31日，哥伦比亚、秘鲁和委内瑞拉应取消适用于源自玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔进口商品的征税。

玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔应按照本协议第130条b)款的规定，取消对这些产品进口的关税。

在1995年12月31日之前，委员会应批准针对为此目的保留的产品的工业一体化计划和项目。

Article 78

The Commission and the Member Countries shall, whenever appropriate and at any time, adopt the modes of industrial integration referred to in Article 58 and shall determine the pertinent rules, taking into account that which is provided in Chapter IV and considering the importance of industrial programming as a fundamental mechanism of the Agreement.

Article 79

The products included in the first section of the Common List referred to in Article 4 of the Treaty of Montevideo of 1960, shall be totally freed from all restrictions and levies on April 14, 1970.

Article 80

Before December 31, 1970 the Commission, at the proposal of the General Secretariat, shall draw up a list of the goods not produced in any of the countries of the Subregion and which have not been reserved for Sectorial Programs of Industrial Development. It shall select those that should be reserved for production in Bolivia and Ecuador, establishing, for the latter , the terms and reserve periods.

Products appearing on that list shall be totally freed of levies on February 28, 1971. The elimination of duties on the goods reserved for production in Bolivia and Ecuador, shall benefit those countries exclusively.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and within the period stipulated in the first paragraph of this Article, the General Secretariat may propose to the Commission that some of the products on that list be allocated to Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela. The country benefiting from the allocation shall remove the duties on the respective goods as provided for in Article 82.

If the General Secretariat is able to confirm that, four years after the date of the allocation, the favored country has not initiated the corresponding production or that the project is not underway, then as of that moment the effects of that allocation shall cease and the country benefited shall immediately proceed to eliminate the tariff on the product in question.

Article 81

At any time after the expiration of the period indicated in the second paragraph of the foregoing Article the Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal, may add new products to the list referred to in the first paragraph of that same Article. Those goods shall be free from all levies sixty days after the date of approval of their inclusion on the list in question.

Whenever the General Secretariat considers it to be technically and economically feasible, it shall propose to the Commission that some of the new products be reserved for production in Bolivia and Ecuador; in that case it shall stipulate the period and term of the reservation.

Article 82

Products not covered by Articles 77, 79, and 80 shall be freed of levies in the following manner:

第78条

委员会和成员国应在适当时候随时采用第58条所述的工业一体化模式，并根据第四章的规定确定相关规则，同时考虑到工业规划作为协议基本机制的重要性。

第79条

根据1960年蒙得维的亚条约第4条所述共同清单第一部分所包含的产品，应于1970年4月14日完全免除所有限制和征税。

第80条

在1970年12月31日前，委员会应根据总秘书处的提议，拟订一份次区域各国均未生产且未被保留用于工业发展部门计划的产品清单。委员会应从中选定需保留给玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔生产的产品，并为后者确定相关条款和保留期限。

该清单所列产品应于1971年2月28日完全免除征税。保留给玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔生产的商品的关税取消，应仅使这些国家受益。

尽管如此，在本条第一段规定的期限内，总秘书处可向委员会提议将该清单上的部分产品分配给哥伦比亚、秘鲁和委内瑞拉。受益于分配的国家应按照第82条的规定取消相关商品的关税。

若总秘书处能够确认，在分配日期四年后，受惠国尚未启动相应生产或项目未在进行中，则自该时起，该分配的效力即告终止，受益国应立即取消有关产品的关税。

第81条

在前条第二段所指期限到期后的任何时间，委员会可根据总秘书处的提议，向该条第一段所述清单中添加新产品。这些商品应在获准列入该清单之日起六十天后免除一切征税。

只要总秘书处认为在技术和经济上可行，就应向委员会提议将部分新产品保留给玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔生产；在此情况下，总秘书处应规定保留的期限和条件。

第82条

未被第77条、第79条和第80条涵盖的产品应按以下方式免除征税：

- a. The lowest levy for each product in any of the national schedules of customs duties of Colombia and Peru or in their respective National Lists on the date the Agreement is signed, shall be used as the starting point. Said starting point may not be higher than one hundred percent ad valorem of the CIF price of the merchandise;
- b. On December 31, 1970, all of the duties above the level cited in the preceding subsection shall be reduced to that level; and
- c. The remaining levies shall be eliminated in five annual and successive reductions of ten percent each, the first of which shall be made on December 31, 1971; seven annual and successive reductions of six percent each, the first of which shall be made on December 31, 1976, and a final reduction of eight percent, to be made on December 31, 1983.

Article 83

With respect to the products which, having been selected for Sectorial Programs and modes of Industrial Integration and which are maintained in reserve until the expiration of the period specified in the final subsection of Article 77, the Member Countries shall carry out the Tariff Reduction Program in the following way:

- a. The Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal, shall choose two lists of not produced goods, to be produced in Bolivia and Ecuador, and shall set the periods and terms of the reservation; and
- b. Before December 31, 1995, the Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal shall adopt a gradual tariff reduction program for the remaining products, which shall be completed by December 31, 1997. Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela shall eliminate the levies applicable to imports from Bolivia and Ecuador at the time said tariff reduction program is initiated.

Article 84

The Member Countries shall refrain from changing the levels of the levies and from introducing any new restrictions on the importation of products which originate in the Subregion, in any way that would create a less favorable situation than that in existence at the time the Agreement comes into effect.

Excluded from the above are the changes which Bolivia and Ecuador must make in their schedules of customs duties to obtain optimum use from their trade policy instruments in order to ensure that certain production activities are initiated or expanded within their territories. These exceptions are to be reviewed by the General Secretariat and authorized by the Commission.

Also excepted from this rule are changes in levies resulting from the replacement of restrictions by levies referred to in Article 46.

Article 85

Up until December 31, 1970, each of the Member Countries may submit to the General Secretariat a list of products currently being produced in the Subregion, in order to exempt them from the Tariff Reduction Program and from the establishment of the External Tariff. Colombia

- a. 以哥伦比亚和秘鲁任何一国关税国家清单或其各自国家清单中签署协议当日各产品的最低征税作为起点。该起点不得超过商品到岸价格的百分之百从价税；b. 1970年12月31日，所有高于前款所述水平的关税均应降至该水平；c. 剩余征税将通过五次年度连续递减（每次递减百分之十）予以消除，首次递减于1971年12月31日实施；七次年度连续递减（每次递减百分之六），首次递减于1976年12月31日实施；以及最后一次递减（百分之八），于1983年12月31日实施。

第83条

对于已入选部门计划及工业一体化模式、并保留至第77条最后分项规定期限到期的产品，成员国应按以下方式执行关税减让计划：

- a. 委员会应根据总秘书处的提案，选择两份未生产商品清单（将在玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔生产），并确定保留期限和条件；以及 b. 在1995年12月31日前，委员会应根据总秘书处的提案，对剩余产品实施分阶段关税减让计划，该计划应于1997年12月31日前完成。哥伦比亚、秘鲁和委内瑞拉应在上述关税减让计划启动时，取消适用于从玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔进口产品的征税。

第84条

成员国不得以任何方式改变征税水平或对源自次区域的产品进口实施新的限制，从而导致比协议生效时更为不利的情况。

上述规定不适用于玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔为充分利用其贸易政策工具而对关税税则进行的调整，以确保在其境内启动或扩大特定生产活动。此类例外需经总秘书处审查并由委员会授权。

本规则同样不适用于因第46条所述征税替代限制措施而产生的征税变化。

第85条

截至1970年12月31日，各成员国可向总秘书处提交一份当前在次区域生产的产品清单，以便将这些产品排除在关税减让计划和外部关税的制定之外。哥伦比亚

and Peru’s lists of exceptions cannot contain products that are included in more than two hundred and fifty items of the NABALALC.

Within one hundred and twenty days after its Instrument of Accession to the Agreement, Venezuela will present to the General Secretariat a list of exceptions which may not cover products that are already included in more than two hundred and fifty items of the NABALALC.

The products included in the lists of exceptions shall be completely free of levies and other restrictions and covered under the Minimum Common External Tariff or the Common External Tariff, whichever is appropriate, through a process that shall include three stages of 44, 44 and 87 items, the first of which shall be liberalized on December 31, 1993; the second on December 31, 1994, and the final one on December 31, 1995.

Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela may maintain, after December 31, 1995, a set of residual exceptions that shall contain products that are included in no more than 75 items of the NABALALC.

Article 86

A Member Country’s incorporation of a product in its list of exceptions shall prevent it from enjoying the benefits deriving from the Agreement for that product.

A Member Country may withdraw products from its list of exceptions at any time. In that case, the products shall comply with the Tariff Reduction Program and the External Tariff in effect for such products, in the ways and levels that are appropriate, and they shall simultaneously begin to enjoy the respective benefits.

In duly qualified cases, the General Secretariat may authorize a Member Country to incorporate in its list of exceptions products that, having been reserved for Industrial Integration Programs and Projects, were not programmed.

In no case shall the incorporation involve an increase in the number of corresponding items.

Article 87

The General Secretariat shall consider the possibility of incorporating the products Member Countries included in their lists of exceptions and in their lists of administered trade, to the Industrial Integration modes.

For purposes of the previous section, interested countries shall inform the General Secretariat of their intention to participate and once the respective mode of industrial integration is agreed upon, shall withdraw the product from its list of exceptions or from its list of administered trade.

Member Countries shall enter into negotiations in order to seek formulas that may allow for the liberalization of the products included in the lists of exceptions or the elimination of quotas on the products incorporated in the lists of administered trade, prior to the expiration of the corresponding deadlines.

和秘鲁的例外清单不得包含NABALALC中超过250项的产品。

委内瑞拉在签署加入《协议》的文书后一百二十天内，将向总秘书处提交一份例外清单，该清单不得包含已纳入NABALALC超过250项的产品。

列入例外清单的产品应完全免除征税和其他限制，并通过一个包含44项、44项和87项三个阶段的程序，适用最低共同对外关税或共同对外关税（视情况而定）。其中第一阶段将于1993年12月31日开放；第二阶段于1994年12月31日开放，最后阶段于1995年12月31日开放。

哥伦比亚、秘鲁和委内瑞拉可在1995年12月31日后保留一组剩余例外，其中包含的产品不得超过NABALALC的75项。

第86条

成员国将某产品列入其例外清单的行为，将导致该产品无法享受《协议》带来的相关利益。

成员国可随时从其例外清单中撤回产品。在此情况下，相关产品应按照适当的方式和水平遵守《关税减让计划》及对该类产品生效的《外部关税》，并同时开始享受相应优惠待遇。

在充分合规的情况下，总秘书处可授权成员国将原定用于《工业一体化计划和项目》但未获立项的产品纳入其例外清单。

在任何情况下，此类纳入行为均不得导致对应税目数量的增加。

第87条

总秘书处应考虑将成员国列入其例外清单及管理贸易清单的产品纳入《工业一体化模式》的可能性。

为实现前款规定之目的，相关成员国应将其参与意向告知总秘书处，并在商定相应产业整合模式后，将该产品从其例外清单或管理贸易清单中撤回。

成员国应进行谈判，以寻求在相应截止日期到期前，可能允许对例外清单中所列产品实现自由化或对管理贸易清单中所列产品取消配额的方案。

Article 88

The inclusion of products in the lists of exceptions shall not affect the exportation of goods originating in Bolivia or Ecuador which have been the subject of significant trade between the respective country and Bolivia or Ecuador over the last three years or which show a strong likelihood of significant trade in the immediate future.

The same shall be the case in the future for those products from Bolivia or Ecuador which appear in the lists of exceptions of any of the Member Countries and which show clear and immediate prospects of being exported from Bolivia or Ecuador to the country which has exempted them from the reduction of trade restrictions.

It shall be the responsibility of the General Secretariat to determine when significant trade exists or when there is a clear likelihood that it will exist.

Article 89

The Member Countries shall seek to jointly reach partial-scope trade agreements, agreements of economic complementation, agricultural agreements, and trade promotion agreements, with the other Latin American countries in those sectors where it is feasible, according to the provisions of Article 98 of this Agreement and of the Montevideo Treaty of 1980.

CHAPTER VI: COMMON EXTERNAL TARIFF

Article 90

Member Countries commit themselves to implementing a Common External Tariff within the time limits and in the manner established by the Commission.

Article 91

The Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal, shall approve a Common External Tariff that must provide adequate levels of protection in favor of subregional production, taking into account the Agreement’s objective of gradually harmonizing the different economic policies of the Member Countries.

On the date indicated by the Commission, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela will begin the process of approximating their levies, that apply under their national tariff schedules to the importation of products not originating within the Subregion, to the Common External Tariff, in an annual, automatic, and linear manner.

Article 92

Before December 31, 1970, the Commission, at the proposal of the General Secretariat, shall approve a Minimum Common External Tariff, whose objectives shall be primarily the following:

- a. To establish adequate protection for subregional production;

第88条

将产品列入例外清单不应影响原产于玻利维亚或厄瓜多尔的货物出口，这些货物在过去三年中在相关国家与玻利维亚或厄瓜多尔之间有重大贸易往来，或在不久的将来显示出重大贸易的强烈可能性。

对于来自玻利维亚或厄瓜多尔、出现在任何成员国例外清单中，并显示出明确且立即出口至豁免贸易限制国家的产品，未来亦适用相同规定。

总秘书处应负责判定是否存在显著贸易，或是否存在明确的贸易可能性。

第89条

成员国应根据本协议第98条及1980年蒙得维的亚条约的规定，在可行领域与其他拉丁美洲国家共同寻求达成部分范围贸易协定、经济互补协定、农业协定及贸易促进协定。

第六章：共同对外关税

第九十条

成员国承诺在委员会规定的时间限度和方式内实施共同对外关税。

第九十一条

委员会应根据总秘书处的提议，批准一项共同对外关税，该关税必须为次区域生产提供适当水平的保护，同时考虑到协议关于逐步协调成员国不同经济政策的目标。

在委员会指定的日期，哥伦比亚、秘鲁和委内瑞拉将开始以年度、自动和线性的方式，将其国家关税表中适用于非次区域原产产品进口的征税逐步接近共同对外关税。

第92条

1970年12月31日前，委员会应根据总秘书处的提议，批准一项最低共同对外关税，其主要目标如下：

- a. 为次区域生产提供适当保护；