

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;

第八十八条

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且在过去三年中与该国与玻利维亚或厄瓜多尔之间有显著贸易往来，或近期极有可能出现显著贸易的商品的出口。

对于玻利维亚或厄瓜多尔生产的、出现在任何成员国例外清单中，且明显具备短期内从玻利维亚或厄瓜多尔出口至已将其从贸易限制削减中豁免的国家之潜力的产品，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。

第八十九条

各成员国应根据本协定第98条及1980年蒙得维的亚条约的规定，在可行领域内与其他拉丁美洲国家共同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90条

各成员国承诺在委员会规定的时限内以既定方式实施共同对外关税。

第91条

委员会应根据总秘书处的提案批准一项共同对外关税，该关税须为次区域生产提供适当保护水平，同时兼顾本协定关于逐步协调成员国间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. 为次区域生产建立充分保护；

- b. To progressively create a subregional margin of preference;
- c. To facilitate the adoption of the Common External Tariff; and
- d. To further the efficiency of subregional production.

Article 93

On December 31, 1971, the Member Countries shall begin approximating their levies, that apply to imports from outside the Subregion, to the Minimum Common External Tariff, in those cases in which the former are lower than the latter, and they shall carry out this process in an annual, linear, and automatic manner, so that it is fully implemented by December 31, 1975.

Article 94

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 91 and 93 the following rules shall be applied:

- a. With respect to products that are subject matter of the Industrial Integration Programs, the rules established by said Programs regarding the Common External Tariff shall govern; and with respect to products that are the subject-matter of Industrial Integration Projects, the Commission, whenever appropriate, may determine, when approving the respective Decision, the levels of levies that apply to third countries and the corresponding conditions; and
- b. At any time, in fulfilling the Tariff Reduction Program, a product is freed of levies and other restrictions, it shall be subject to the full and simultaneous application of the levies established in the Minimum Common External Tariff or in the Common External Tariff, as the case may be.

For goods not produced in the Subregion, each country may defer the application of the common levies until the General Secretariat verifies that its production has begun in the Subregion. Nevertheless, if in the General Secretariat’s judgment the new production is insufficient to normally meet the needs of the Subregion, it shall propose to the Commission the necessary measures to reconcile the need to protect subregional production with that of ensuring a normal supply.

Article 95

The Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal, shall be able to approve subregional margins of preference with respect to the products that are still not required to comply with the Tariff Reduction Program and the Minimum Common External Tariff, providing in the corresponding Decision the conditions and terms for its application, until they are surpassed by the rules of the Tariff Reduction Program and the Minimum Common External Tariff or the Common External Tariff.

Article 96

The Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal, may modify the common tariff levels to the extent and at the time it deems advisable in order to:

- a. Adjust them to the Subregion’s needs; and

- b. 逐步建立次区域优惠幅度； c. 促进共同对外关税的采用； 以及
- d. 提高次区域生产的效率。

第九十三条

1971年12月31日起， 成员国应开始将其对次区域外进口产品征收的税费向最低共同对外关税靠拢， 若前者低于后者。该过程应以每年线性自动的方式进行， 确保在1975年12月31日前全面实施。

第九十四条

N尽管存在第九十一条和第九十三条的规定， 下列规则仍应适用 d:

- a. 对于属于工业一体化计划范畴的产品， 应遵循该计划关于共同对外关税的规定； 对于属于工业一体化项目范畴的产品， 委员会可在批准相关决定时， 视情况确定适用于第三国的税费水平及相应条件； 且
- b. 在履行《关税减免计划》的任何阶段， 若某产品被免除征税及其他限制措施， 则应同步全额适用《最低共同对外关税》或《共同对外关税》中规定的征税标准（视具体情况而定）。

对于次区域未生产的商品， 各成员国可暂缓实施共同征税， 直至总秘书处核实该商品已在次区域开始生产。但若总秘书处判定新增产量不足以正常满足次区域需求时， 应向委员会提出必要措施建议， 以协调保护次区域生产与保障正常供应的双重需求。

第九十五条

委员会可根据总秘书处的提案， 对尚未要求遵守《关税减免计划》和《最低共同对外关税》的产品批准次区域优惠幅度， 并在相关《决定》中规定其实施条件与期限， 直至该优惠幅度被《关税减免计划》《最低共同对外关税》或《共同对外关税》的规则所取代。

第96条

委员会可根据总秘书处的提议， 在其认为适当的范围和时间内修改共同关税水平， 以便：

- a. 根据次区域`的需求进行调整； 以及

- b. Provide for the special situation of Bolivia and Ecuador.

Article 97

The General Secretariat may propose to the Commission the measures which it considers essential to ensure normal conditions of supply in the Subregion.

Any Member Country undergoing temporary supply shortages may present the problem to the General Secretariat, which shall verify the situation within a period commensurate with the urgency of the case. Once the General Secretariat verifies the existence of the problem in question and so informs the country adversely affected, the latter may take steps, such as to reduce or temporarily suspend the External Tariff duties, within the necessary limits for correcting the disturbance.

In the cases referred to in the previous section, the General Secretariat shall call a special meeting of the Commission, if such is in order, or shall inform it of the action taken at its following regular meeting.

Article 98

The Member Countries commit themselves not to alter unilaterally the levies set in the various stages of the External Tariff. They also commit to hold the necessary consultations in the Commission before taking on obligations of a tariff nature with countries outside the Subregion. The Commission, at the General Secretariat’s proposal and through a Decision, shall state its opinion regarding said consultations, and shall set the terms with which commitments of a tariff nature must comply.

CHAPTER VII: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Article 99

With the purpose of promoting common agricultural and agroindustrial development and attaining greater subregional food security, the Member Countries shall carry out an Agricultural and Agroindustrial Development Program, harmonize their policies, and coordinate their national plans in the sector, bearing in mind, among others, the following objectives:

- a. An improvement in the living standards of the rural population;
- b. Taking care of the food and nutritional requirements of the population on satisfactory terms, to achieve the lowest possible dependence on supplies coming from outside the Subregion;
- c. The appropriate and adequate supply of the subregional market and the protection against food shortage risks;
- d. An increase in the production of staple foods and in productivity levels;
- e. Subregional complementation and specialization of production with a view to improving the use of its inputs and to increase trade of agricultural and agroindustrial products; and

- b. 考虑玻利维亚和厄瓜多尔的特殊情况。

第97条

总秘书处可向委员会提出其认为对保障次区域正常供应条件至关重要的措施。

任何遭遇临时供应短缺的成员国均可向总秘书处提交该问题，总秘书处应在与事件紧急程度相符的期限内核实情况。一旦总秘书处确认所述问题存在并通知受影响国家，后者可在必要限度内采取降低或暂停外部关税等措施以纠正失衡。

在前款所述情况下，总秘书处应视情况召开委员会特别会议，或在其下次例会上通报所采取的行动。

第98条

成员国承诺不单方面改变外部关税各阶段设定的税率。同时承诺在与次区域外国家承担关税性质义务前，需在委员会内进行必要磋商。委员会将根据总秘书处提议并通过决定，就上述磋商发表意见，并规定关税性质承诺必须遵守的条款。

第七章：农业发展计划

第九十九条

为促进共同农业和农工业发展并实现更高水平的次区域粮食安全，成员国应实施农业和农工业发展计划，协调该领域的政策并统筹国家规划，尤其需考虑以下目标：

- a. 提高农村人口生活水平；b. 以满意条件满足人口的食品和营养需求，最大限度减少对次区域外供应的依赖；c. 适当且充足地供应次区域市场，防范粮食短缺风险；d. 增加主食产量并提升生产力水平；e. 通过次区域互补和生产专业化优化投入品使用，促进农业和农工业产品贸易；