(b) Having been processed on the territory of Contracting Parties by utilizing raw materials and components of third country origin, whose classification under the Harmonized System of Commodity Description and Coding changed in at least one of the first four digits due to this processing;

(b) 在缔约方领土上利用第三国原产地的原材料和部件进行加工，且该加工导致其在《商品名称及编码协调制度》中前四位编码至少有一位发生变更；

(c) Produced with the use of raw materials and components listed in "b" above provided that their total cost does not exceed a fixed proportion of the export price of commodities sold.

(c) 使用上述"b"项所列原材料和部件生产，前提是其总成本不超过所售商品出口价格的固定比例。

Detailed rules on establishing commodity origins shall be coordinated by Contracting Parties and included in a document that shall become an integral part of this Agreement.

缔约方应协调制定商品原产地认定的详细规则，并将其纳入作为本协定组成部分的文件。

Article 2

第二条

Each Contracting Party shall not:

各缔约方不得：

- directly or indirectly impose any internal taxes or charges on commodities covered by this Agreement, in excess of corresponding taxes and charges imposed on similar commodities of domestic production or of third country origin;

- 直接或间接对本协定所涉商品征收超过对国内生产或第三国原产类似商品所征国内税或费用的任何税费；

- apply any special limitations or conditions to commodities covered by this Agreement, in excess of limitations or conditions applied under similar circumstances to similar commodities of domestic production or of third country origin;

- 对本协定所涉商品实施超过在类似情况下对国内生产或第三国原产类似商品所适用限制或条件的任何特殊限制或条件；

- apply rules to warehousing, reloading, storage, and transportation of goods that originating from the territory of the other Contracting Party, as well as to payments and payment transfers, other than those applied in similar situations regarding goods of domestic production or of third country origin.

- 对源自另一缔约方领土货物的仓储、重新装载、存储及运输，以及支付和支付转移，实施不同于在类似情况下对国内生产或第三国原产货物所适用的规则。

Article 3

第三条

With the goal to maintain existing ties and implement essential for both countries trade and economic relations, on the basis of mutual agreement indicative lists can be compiled of goods and services which are items of mutual export and have paramount importance.

为维持现有联系并落实对两国贸易和经济关系至关重要的内容，缔约方可基于共同协议编制具有相互出口性质且至关重要的商品和服务指示性清单。

The said indicative lists will be agreed by competent bodies of the Contracting Parties within the timeframe and for the effective period established on mutual agreement and will be formalised by a separate protocol, as a rule, annually.

上述指示性清单将由缔约方主管机构在双方商定的时间框架和有效期内达成一致，并通常以单独议定书形式每年正式确定。

Article 4

第四条

Contracting Parties in their mutual trade shall refrain from discriminatory measures, introduction of quantitative restrictions or similar measures for exportation and/or importation of goods within the framework of this Agreement.

缔约方在相互贸易中应避免采取歧视性措施，或在本协定框架内对货物进出口实施数量限制及类似措施。

Parties may introduce unilaterally quantitative restrictions only within reasonable limits, and for a strictly defined time period.

缔约方仅可在合理限度内，并严格限定的时间段单方面实施数量限制。

These restrictions shall be of exceptional nature and may only be applied in cases of sharp deficit in the balance of payment.

此类限制应具有例外性质，且仅可在国际收支出现严重赤字的情况下实施。

A Contracting Party which applies quantitative restrictions under this Article shall provide the other Contracting Party, if possible, in advance with full information on the main reasons for

根据本条款实施数量限制的缔约方，应尽可能提前向另一缔约方提供关于主要原因的完整信息。