

Establishing the Country of Origin for Goods of September 24, 1993, approved by the Resolution of the Council of the Heads of Governments of the Independent States.

Article 2

Each Contracting Party shall not:

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

Article 3

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.

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

These restrictions shall be of exceptional nature and may only be applied in cases provided for by the GATT agreements.

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 introduction, forms and expected terms of application of the abovementioned restrictions, whereupon the consultations shall be set.

Article 4

Contracting Parties shall on a regular basis exchange information on laws and other regulations related to economic activity, including trade, investment, taxation, banking and insurance and other financial services, on transport and customs issues, including customs statistics.

Contracting Parties shall inform each other without delay on any changes in the national legislation, which may influence implementation of this Agreement.

Authorized bodies of the Contracting Parties shall coordinate the way to exchange such information.

Article 5

Contracting Parties shall consider incompatible with the purposes of this Agreement any unfair business practices and shall not allow in particular, but not exclusively the following methods thereof:

1993年9月24日通过的《确定货物的原产国》协议，经独立国家政府首脑理事会决议批准。

第二条

每一缔约方不得：

- 直接或间接对协议项下商品征收任何超过对类似国内生产或第三国原产商品所征收的相应国内税或费用；- 对来自另一缔约方领土的货物在仓储、重新装载、存储和运输方面，以及在付款和支付转移方面，适用不同于对类似国内生产或第三国原产货物在相同情况下适用的规则。

第三条

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

缔约方可单方面实施数量限制或其他特殊限制，但须在合理限度内且严格限定时间段。

此类限制应具有例外性质，且仅适用于关贸总协定协议规定的情形。

根据本条实施数量限制的缔约方应尽可能提前向另一缔约方全面通报实施上述限制的主要原因、形式及预期期限，随后将进行磋商。

第四条

缔约方应定期交换关于经济活动的法律法规信息，包括贸易、投资、税收、银行业、保险及其他金融服务，以及运输和海关问题（含海关统计）。

缔约方应及时相互通报可能影响本协议实施的国家立法变更。

缔约方的授权机构应协调此类信息的交换方式。

第五条

缔约方应认为任何不公平商业行为与本协议目的不相容，尤其不得允许但不限于以下方法：

- agreements between enterprises, decisions made by the associations of enterprises, and general methods of business practices aimed at hindering or limiting competition or disrupting the competitive environment in the territories of the Contracting Parties;
- actions by means of which one or a few enterprises use their dominant position, limiting competition within the entire territory of the Contracting Parties or a significant part thereof.

Article 6

For the purposes of applying measures of tariff and non-tariff regulation in the bilateral economic relationships, statistical information exchange, and for carrying out customs procedures, the Contracting Parties will use the unified, nine-digit Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activities (CN FEA), based upon the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System and Combined Tariffs and Statistics Nomenclature of the EEC. For their own needs Contracting Parties may expend this Commodity Nomenclature beyond the nine digits if necessary.

Introduction of the reference Commodity Nomenclature is carried on a mutually agreed basis through the existing representations in the relevant international organizations.

Article 7

1. Contracting Parties agree that the adherence to the principle of freedom of transit is the major condition for achieving goals of this Agreement and a substantial element in the process of their integration into the system of international division of labour and cooperation.

Thereupon each Contracting Party shall provide unimpeded transit through its territory for goods originating from the customs territory of the other Contracting Party or third countries and destined for the customs territory of the other Contracting Party or any third country, and shall supply exporters, importers, and carriers with all facilities and services available and necessary for ensuring transit on terms not worse than those granted to national exporters, importers, or exporters, importers or carriers of any other third state.

2. Procedure and terms of passing of goods through the territory of countries are regulated in accordance with the international rules for shipping operations.

Article 8

This Agreement shall not impede the right of any of the Contracting Parties to take generally accepted in the international practice measures which it considers necessary for protecting its vital interests or which are undoubtedly necessary for compliance with international agreements to which it is or intends to become a party, if these measures relate to:

- information affecting the interests of national defence;
- trade in arms, munitions and military equipment;
- research or production related to the defence needs;
- supply of materials and equipment used in nuclear industry;
- protection of public morality and public order;

- 企业之间的协议、企业协会作出的决定以及旨在阻碍或限制竞争或破坏缔约方领土内竞争环境的一般商业行为方法；- 一个或少数企业利用其主导地位采取的行动，限制缔约方整个领土或其重要部分内的竞争。

第六条

为在双边经济关系中实施关税和非关税管制措施、进行统计信息交换及执行海关程序，缔约方将采用基于协调商品描述和编码系统及欧洲经济共同体联合关税和统计目录的统一九位数对外经济活动商品目录（CN FEA）。缔约方可根据自身需求，在必要时将该商品目录扩展至九位数以上。

参考商品目录的引入需通过
相关国际组织中的现有代表机构以双方协商一致的方式进行。

第七条

1. 缔约方同意，遵守过境自由原则是实现本协议目标的主要条件，也是其融入国际分工与合作体系进程中的重要要素。

据此，每一缔约方应确保源自另一缔约方关税领土或第三国、并 **destined** 运往另一缔约方关税领土或任何第三国的货物在其领土内无障碍过境，并应向出口商、进口商和承运人提供所有可用且必要的便利和服务，以确保过境条件不低于其给予本国出口商、进口商或任何其他第三国出口商、进口商或承运人的待遇。

2. 货物通过各国领土的程序和条件应按照航运业务国际规则进行规范。

第八条

本协议不妨碍任何缔约方采取国际实践中普遍认可的措施的权利，只要该缔约方认为这些措施对保护其重大利益是必要的，或无疑是为遵守其已加入或拟加入的国际协议所必需的，且这些措施涉及：

- 影响国防利益的信息；- 武器、弹药和军事装备贸易；- 与国防需求相关的研究或生产；- 核工业所用材料和设备的供应；- 公共道德和公共秩序的保护；