Chapter 3
National Treatment and Market Access for Goods

Section A – Definitions

Article 3.1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

(a) **advertising films and recordings** means recorded visual media or audio materials, consisting essentially of images and/or sound, showing the nature or operation of goods or services offered for sale or lease by a person established or resident in the territory of a Party, provided that such materials are of a kind suitable for exhibition to prospective customers but not for broadcast to the general public, and provided that they are imported in packets that each contain no more than one copy of each film or recording and that do not form part of a larger consignment;

(b) **Agriculture Agreement** means the *Agreement on Agriculture*, contained in Annex 1A of the WTO Agreement;

(c) **agricultural goods** means those goods referred to in Article 2 of the Agriculture Agreement;

(d) **commercial samples of negligible value** means commercial samples having a value, individually or in the aggregate as shipped:

(i) with respect to Chile, of not more than one U.S. dollar or the equivalent amount in Chilean currency; and

(ii) with respect to Australia, of not more than one Australian dollar; or

commercial examples so marked, torn, perforated, or otherwise treated that they are unsuitable for sale or for use except as commercial samples;

(e) **consular transactions** means requirements that goods of a Party intended for export to the territory of the other Party must first be submitted to the supervision of the Consul of the importing Party in the territory of the exporting Party for the purpose of obtaining consular invoices or consular visas for commercial invoices, certificates of origin, manifests, shippers' export declarations, or any other customs documentation required on or in connection with importation;

(f) **export subsidies** shall have the meaning assigned to that term in Article 1(e) of the Agriculture Agreement, including any amendment of that Article;

第三章 国民待遇和货物市场准入

A部分 – 定义

第3.1条：定义

本章的目的如下：

(a) 广告影片和录音是指录制的视觉媒体或音频材料，基本上由图像和/或声音组成，展示由一方领土内设立或居住的个人提供的待销售或租赁的货物或服务的性质或操作；但此类材料应适合向潜在客户展示，而不适合向公众广播；并且应作为包裹进口，每个包裹包含不超过每部影片或每份录音一份的副本，且不构成更大的一批货物；

(b) 农业协定是指包含在世界贸易组织协定附件1A中的《农业协定》；

(c) 农产品是指《农业协定》第2条中提到的那些货物；

(d) 微不足道的商业样品是指具有以下价值的商业样品：单独或按装运总量计算，

(i) 就智利而言，不超过一美元或相当于智利货币的等值金额；和

(ii) 就澳大利亚而言，不超过一澳元；或

商业样品经标记、撕裂、穿孔或以其他方式处理，以至于不适合销售或除作为商业样品外不适合使用；

(e) 领事交易是指一方方的货物拟出口至另一方方的领土时，必须首先在出口方领土内向进口方领事提交监督，以获取商业发票、原产地证书、舱单、托运人出口申报或与进口相关的任何其他海关文件所需的领事发票或领事签证的要求；

(f) 出口补贴应具有《农业协定》第1条(e)项中赋予该术语的含义，包括对该条的任何修正；

(g) **goods intended for display or demonstration** includes their component parts, ancillary apparatus, and accessories;

(h) **goods temporarily admitted for sports purposes** means sports requisites for use in sports contests, demonstrations, or training in the territory of the Party into whose territory such goods are admitted;

(i) **import licensing** means an administrative procedure requiring the submission of an application or other documentation (other than that generally required for customs clearance purposes) to the relevant administrative body as a prior condition for importation into the territory of the importing Party;

(j) **performance requirement** means a requirement that:

(i) a given level or percentage of goods or services be exported;

(ii) goods or services of the Party granting an import licence be substituted for imported goods or services;

(iii) a person benefiting from an import licence purchase other goods or services in the territory of the Party granting the import licence, or accord a preference to domestically produced goods or services;

(iv) a person benefiting from an import licence produce goods or supply services, in the territory of the Party granting the import licence, with a given level or percentage of domestic content; or

(v) relates in any way the volume or value of imports to the volume or value of exports or to the amount of foreign exchange inflows;

(k) **printed advertising materials** means those goods classified in Chapter 49 of the Harmonized System, including brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, trade catalogues, yearbooks published by trade associations, tourist promotional materials, and posters, that are used to promote, publicise, or advertise a good or service, are essentially intended to advertise a good or service, and are supplied free of charge.

Article 3.2: Scope and Coverage

Except as otherwise provided, this Chapter applies to trade in goods of a Party.

Section B - National Treatment

Article 3.3: National Treatment

Each Party shall accord national treatment to the goods of the other Party in accordance with Article III of GATT 1994, including its interpretative notes, and to

(g) 用于展示或示范的货物包括其零部件、辅助设备和附件；(h) 为体育目的临时入境的货物是指体育用品

在货物被允许进入的方的领土内进行体育比赛、示范或训练时使用；

(i) 进口许可是指要求提交
一份申请或其他文件（除海关清关目的通常要求外），作为进口到进口方领土的前置条件，提交给相关行政机关；

(j) 性能要求是指一项要求：

(i) 以一定的水平或百分比出口货物或服务； (ii) 授予进口许可证的方的货物或服务替代进口货物或服务； (iii) 从进口许可证中受益的人在授予进口许可证的方的领土内购买其他货物或服务，或给予国内生产的货物或服务的偏好； (iv) 从进口许可证中受益的人在授予进口许可证的方的领土内生产货物或提供服务，具有给定的水平或百分比的国内成分；或 (v) 以任何方式将进口的数量或价值与出口的数量或价值或外汇流入的金额联系起来；

(k) 印刷广告材料是指根据协调制度第49章分类的那些货物，包括小册子、传单、单页、贸易目录、行业协会出版的年鉴、旅游宣传材料和海报，这些材料用于促进、宣传或广告一种货物或服务，其本质上旨在广告一种货物或服务，并且是免费提供的。

第3.2条：范围和覆盖

除非另有规定，本章适用于一方方的货物贸易。

B部分 - 国民待遇

第3.3条：国民待遇

每一方应根据1994年关税及贸易总协定第III条及其解释性注释，给予另一方货物国民待遇，包括

this end Article III of GATT 1994, and its interpretative notes, are incorporated into and made part of this Agreement *mutatis mutandis*.

Section C - Tariff Elimination

Article 3.4: Tariff Elimination

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, neither Party may increase any existing customs duty, or adopt any customs duty, on an originating good.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, each Party shall progressively eliminate its customs duties on originating goods in accordance with its Schedule in Annex 3-B.

3. If a Party reduces its applied most-favoured-nation import duty rate after the entry into force of this Agreement and before the end of the tariff elimination period, the tariff elimination schedule of that Party shall apply to the reduced rate.

4. On the request of either Party, the Parties shall consult to consider accelerating the elimination of customs duties set out in their Schedules in Annex 3-B. An agreement between the Parties to accelerate the elimination of a customs duty on a good shall supersede any duty rate or staging category determined pursuant to their Schedules in Annex 3-B for such good following discussion by the Committee on Trade in Goods and when approved by each Party in accordance with Article 20.1.3(e) (Joint FTA Committee – Institutional Arrangements Chapter).

5. A Party may at any time accelerate unilaterally the elimination of customs duties on originating goods of the other Party set out in its Schedule in Annex 3-B. A Party considering this shall inform the other Party as early as practicable before the new rate of customs duty takes effect.

3.5: Customs Valuation

The Parties shall apply the provisions of Article VII of GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of GATT 1994 for the purposes of determining the customs value of goods traded between the Parties.

为此目的，1994年关税及贸易总协定第III条及其解释性注释经必要修改后，纳入本协定并成为本协定的一部分。

第C节 - 关税消除

第3.4条：关税消除

1. 除本协定另有规定外，任何一方不得提高任何现有货物关税，或对原产地商品征收任何关税。

2. 除本协定另有规定外，每一方应根据附件3-B中的关税减让表，逐步消除其原产地商品的关税。

3. 如果一方在本协定生效后、关税消除期结束前降低了其最惠国进口关税税率，则该方的关税消除计划应适用于降低后的税率。

4. 根据任何一方的要求，双方应进行磋商，考虑加速消除附件3-B中其关税减让表所列的关税。双方就加速消除某项货物的关税达成协议，应取代根据附件3-B中其关税减让表对该货物确定的任何关税税率或分阶段类别，该协议应在货物贸易委员会讨论后，并按照第20.1.3(e)条（联合自由贸易协定委员会——机构安排章节）经每一方批准时生效。

5. 任何一方可在任何时候单方面加速消除附件3-B中其关税减让表所列的另一方原产地货物的关税。考虑采取此措施的方应在新关税税率生效前尽早通知另一方。

3.5: 海关估价

各方应根据GATT 1994第7条和GATT 1994第7条实施协定，确定双方之间贸易货物的完税价格。

Article 3.6: Temporary Admission of Goods

1. Each Party shall grant customs duty-free temporary admission [3-1] for the following goods, regardless of their origin, for the use solely by or under the personal supervision of a national or resident of the other Party:

   (a) professional equipment, including equipment for the press or television, software and broadcasting and cinematographic equipment, necessary for carrying out the business activity, trade or profession of a business person who qualifies for temporary entry pursuant to the laws of the importing Party;

   (b) goods intended for display or demonstration at exhibitions, fairs or similar events;

   (c) commercial samples and advertising films and recordings; and

   (d) goods admitted for sports purposes.

2. Each Party shall, at the request of the person concerned and for reasons deemed valid by its Customs Administration, extend the time limit for temporary admission beyond the period initially fixed.

3. Neither Party may condition the customs duty-free temporary admission of goods referred to in paragraph 1, other than to require that such goods:

   (a) be used by a person in the exercise of the business activity, trade, profession, or sport of that person;

   (b) not be sold or leased while in its territory;

   (c) be accompanied by a security in an amount no greater than the charges that would otherwise be owed on entry or final importation, releasable on exportation of the good;

   (d) be capable of identification when taken out of the territory of the other Party[3-2];

   (e) be taken out from the territory of the other Party on or before the departure of the person referenced in subparagraph (a), or within such other period, related to the purpose of the temporary admission, as the Party may establish;

[3-1] Temporary admission equates to importation under Australia's *Customs Act 1901*.
[3-2] Taken out from the territory of the other Party equates to exportation under Australia's *Customs Act 1901*.

第 3.6 条：货物的临时入境

1. 每一方应给予免税临时准入[3-1]对于下列货物，无论其原产地如何，仅供另一方的国民或居民使用或在其个人监督下使用：

   (a) 专业设备，包括供新闻或电视使用的设备、软件以及广播和电影设备，这些设备对于从事临时入境方法律规定的临时入境资格的商业人士的商业活动、贸易或职业是必要的；(b) 用于在展览、交易会或类似活动中展示或示范的货物；(c) 商业样品和广告影片和录音；以及 (d) 为体育目的入境的货物。

2. 各方应根据有关人士的要求及其海关当局认为有效的理由，将临时入境的时间限制延长至最初规定的期限。

3. 任何一方均不得对第 1 段所述的免税临时入境货物附加条件，除非要求此类货物：

   (a) 由一方方人员在其商业活动、贸易、职业或体育活动中使用； (b) 在其领土内不得出售或租赁； (c) 随附担保，担保金额不得超过若货物未出口则应缴纳的进口或最终进口费用，且可在货物出口时解除担保；

   2

   (d) 在离开另一方领土时能够被识别[3-]; (e) 在第 (a) 款所述人员离境前或离境时，或在此期间内，根据一方方所确定与临时准入目的相关的期限，从另一方方的领土被取出的；

[3-1] 临时准入等同于根据澳大利亚1901年海关法进行的进口。[3-2] 从另一方方领土中取出等同于根据澳大利亚1901年海关法进行的出口。

(f) be admitted in no greater quantity than is reasonable for their intended use; and

(g) be otherwise admissible into the Party's territory under its laws.

4. If any condition that a Party imposes under paragraph 3 has not been fulfilled, the Party may apply the customs duty and any other charge that would normally be owed on the good plus any other charges or penalties provided for under its domestic law.

5. Each Party, through its Customs Administration, shall adopt procedures providing for the expeditious release of goods admitted under this Article. To the extent possible, such procedures shall provide that when such a good accompanies a national or resident of the other Party who is seeking temporary entry, the good shall be released simultaneously with the entry of that national or resident subject to necessary documentation required by the customs authorities of the admitting Party.

6. Each Party shall permit a good temporarily admitted under this Article to be exported through a customs port other than that through which it was admitted.

7. Each Party, through its Customs Administration, consistent with domestic law, shall relieve the importer or other person responsible for a good admitted under this Article from any liability for failure to export the good on presentation of satisfactory proof to customs authorities that the good has been destroyed within the original period fixed for temporary admission or any lawful extension.

8. Subject to Chapter 9 (Cross-Border Trade in Services) and Chapter 10 (Investment):

(a) each Party shall allow a container used in international traffic that enters its territory from the territory of the other Party to exit its territory on any route that is reasonably related to the economic and prompt departure of such container;

(b) neither Party may require any bond or impose any penalty or charge solely by reason of any difference between the port of entry and the port of departure of a container;

(c) neither Party may condition the release of any obligation, including any bond, that it imposes in respect of the entry of a vehicle into its territory on its exit through any particular port of departure; and

(d) neither Party may require that the carrier bringing a container from the territory of the other Party into its territory be the same carrier that takes such container to the territory of the other Party.

(f) 数量不得超过其预期用途的合理数量；并且 (g) 符合其法律，可进入一方方的领土。

4. 如果任何一方根据第3段所设定的条件未能得到满足，该方可以申请对货物征收其通常应缴纳的关税和任何其他费用，以及根据其国内法规定的任何其他费用或罚款。

5. 每一方应通过其海关当局，制定程序，以便对根据本条 admitted 的货物进行快速放行。在可能的情况下，此类程序应规定，当此类货物伴随另一方寻求临时入境的国民或居民时，该货物应与该国民或居民的入境同时放行，前提是该进口方海关当局要求提供必要的文件。

6. 每一方应允许根据本条临时准入的货物通过除其准入口岸以外的海关口岸出口。

7. 每一方应通过其海关当局，根据国内法，在进口方或根据本条临时准入的货物负责方提交令人满意的证明，证明该货物已在临时准入的原定期限内或任何合法延期内被销毁时，免除其未能出口该货物的责任。

8. 依据第9章（跨境服务贸易）和第10章（投资）：

(a) 各方应允许进入其领土的国际运输中使用的集装箱，从另一方方的领土进入其领土后，可以经由任何与该集装箱的经济和及时离境相关的合理路线退出其领土；(b) 任何一方方均不得仅因集装箱的入境口岸与离境口岸之间的差异而要求任何保证金或施加任何罚款或费用；(c) 任何一方方均不得将其在车辆进入其领土方面所施加的任何义务（包括任何保证金）的履行，以通过任何特定离境口岸为其出口为条件；以及 (d) 任何一方方均不得要求将集装箱从另一方方的领土运入其领土的承运人，必须是将该集装箱运回另一方方领土的同一承运人。

Article 3.7: Goods Re-entered after Repair or Alteration

1. Neither Party may apply a customs duty to a good, regardless of its origin, that re-enters its territory after that good has been temporarily exported from its territory to the territory of the other Party for repair or alteration, regardless of whether such repair or alteration could be performed in its territory.

2. Neither Party may apply a customs duty to a good, regardless of its origin, admitted temporarily from the territory of the other Party for repair or alteration.

3. For the purposes of this Article, repair or alteration does not include an operation or process that:

(a) destroys a good's essential characteristics or creates a new or commercially different good; or

(b) transforms an unfinished good into a finished good.

Article 3.8 Customs Duty-Free Entry of Commercial Samples of Negligible Value and Printed Advertising Materials

Each Party shall grant customs duty-free entry to commercial samples of negligible value, and to printed advertising materials, imported from the territory of the other Party, regardless of their origin, but may require that:

(a) such samples be imported solely for the solicitation of orders for goods, or services provided from the territory, of the other Party or a non-Party; or

(b) such advertising materials be imported in packets that each contain no more than one copy of each such material and that neither such materials nor packets form part of a larger consignment.

Section E - Non-Tariff Measures

Article 3.9: Import and Export Restrictions

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, neither Party may adopt or maintain any prohibition or restriction on the importation of any good of the other Party or on the exportation or sale for export of any good destined for the territory of the other Party, except in accordance with Article XI of GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes, and to this end Article XI of GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes are incorporated into and made a part of this Agreement, *mutatis mutandis*.

2. The Parties understand that the rights and obligations in paragraph 1 prohibit, in any circumstances in which any other form of restriction is prohibited, a Party from adopting or maintaining:

第3.7条：修理或改装后复进口的货物

1. 任何一方方均不得对其领土内暂时出口到另一方方领土以进行修理或改装后重新进入其领土的货物（无论其原产地如何）征收关税，无论这种修理或改装是否可以在其领土内进行。

2. 任何一方不得对从另一方领土暂时进口以进行修理或改装的货物征收关税，无论其原产地如何。

3. 就本条而言，修理或改装不包括以下操作或过程：

(a) 毁坏货物的本质特征或创造一个新的或商业上不同的货物；
或 (b) 将未完成的货物转变为成品。

第3.8条：微不足道价值的商业样品和印刷广告材料的免税进口

每一方应当对从另一方领土进口的微不足道的价值的商业样品和印刷广告材料给予免税入境，无论其原产地如何，但可以要求：

(a)此类样品仅进口用于向另一方领土订购货物或提供服务的订单；或
(b)此类广告材料以包裹形式进口，每个包裹最多包含一份此类材料，并且此类材料或包裹不是更大货件的一部分。

E部分 - 非关税措施

第3.9条：进出口限制

1.除本协定另有规定外，任何一方不得采取或维持对另一方任何货物的进口、或对预定运往另一方领土的任何货物的出口或出口销售的任何禁止或限制，除非根据1994年关税及贸易总协定第十一条及其解释性注释，为此目的，1994年关税及贸易总协定第十一条及其解释性注释被纳入并成为本协定的一部分，作相应修改。

2. 各方理解，第1段规定的权利和义务禁止在任何其他形式的限制被禁止的情况下，一方采取或维持：

(a) export and import price requirements, except as permitted in enforcement of countervailing and antidumping orders and undertakings;

(b) import licensing conditioned on the fulfilment of a performance requirement; or

(c) voluntary export restraints.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the measures set out in Annex 3-A.

4. Each Party shall ensure the transparency of any non-tariff measures permitted in paragraph 1 and shall ensure that any such measures are not prepared, adopted or applied with a view to, or with the effect of, creating unnecessary obstacles to trade between the Parties.

Article 3.10: Administrative Fees and Formalities

1. Each Party shall ensure, in accordance with Article VIII:1 of GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes, that all fees and charges of whatever character (other than import and export duties, charges equivalent to an internal tax or other internal charge applied consistently with Article III:2 of GATT 1994, and antidumping and countervailing duties) imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered and do not represent an indirect protection to domestic goods or a taxation of imports or exports for fiscal purposes.

2. Neither Party may require consular transactions, including related fees and charges, in connection with the importation of any good of the other Party.

3. Each Party shall make available through the Internet or a comparable computer based telecommunications network a current list of the fees and charges it imposes in connection with importation or exportation.

Article 3.11: Export Taxes

Neither Party may adopt or maintain any duty, tax or other charge on the export of any good to the territory of the other Party, unless such duty, tax or charge is adopted or maintained on any such good when destined for domestic consumption.

Article 3.12: Treatment of Certain Spirits

1. Australia confirms that the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (“the Code”) allows recognition of Chilean Pisco as a product exclusively manufactured in Chile and that no variation to the Code is necessary for such recognition.

(a) 出口和进口价格要求，但除非在执行反补贴和反倾销措施及承诺时允许； (b) 以满足性能要求为条件的进口许可；或 (c) 自愿出口限制。

3. 第1段和第2段不适用于附件3-A中规定措施。

4. 每一方应确保第1段中允许的非关税措施的透明度，并确保此类措施并非旨在或实际上造成缔约方之间不必要的贸易障碍。

第3.10条：行政费用和手续

1. 每一方应根据1994年关税及贸易总协定第8条第1款及其解释性注释，确保对进口或出口征收或与之相关的、无论何种性质的（不包括进出口关税、相当于内部税或根据1994年关税及贸易总协定第3条第2款一致应用的其它内部收费，以及反倾销和反补贴税）所有费用和收费，其金额应限制在所提供服务的近似成本，并且不应构成对国内货物或财政目的的进口或出口税收的间接保护。

2. 任何一方不得就另一方货物的进口要求领事交易，包括相关费用和收费。

3. 各方应通过互联网或类似的基于计算机的电信网络提供其就进口或出口所征收的费用和收费的最新清单。

第3.11条：出口税

任何一方不得对向另一方领土出口的任何货物征收关税、税或其他收费，除非在将该货物用于国内消费时，也征收或维持此类关税、税或收费。

第3.12条：某些烈酒的处理

1. 澳大利亚确认，澳大利亚新西兰食品标准法典（“该法典”）允许将智利皮斯科认定为在智利独家制造的产品，并且无需对该法典进行任何变更即可进行此类认定。

2. To the extent contemplated in the Code, Australia shall not permit the sale of any product as Chilean Pisco unless it has been manufactured in Chile according to the laws of Chile governing the manufacture of Chilean Pisco and complies with all applicable Chilean regulations for the consumption, sale, or export as Chilean Pisco.

Section F – Agriculture

Article 3.13: Agricultural Export Subsidies

1. The Parties share the objective of the multilateral elimination of export subsidies for agricultural goods and shall work together toward an agreement in the WTO to eliminate those subsidies and prevent their reintroduction in any form.

2. Neither Party shall introduce or maintain any export subsidy on any agricultural good destined for the territory of the other Party.

Section G – Other Measures

Article 3.14: Administration of Trade Regulations

In accordance with Article X of GATT 1994, each Party shall administer in a uniform, impartial and reasonable manner all its laws, regulations, judicial decisions and administrative rulings pertaining to:

(a) the classification or the valuation of products for customs purposes;

(b) rates of duty, taxes or other charges;

(c) requirements, restrictions or prohibitions on imports or exports;

(d) the transfer of payments; and

(e) issues affecting sale, distribution, transportation, insurance, warehousing, inspection, exhibition, processing, mixing or other use of products for customs purposes.

Section H - Institutional Provisions

Article 3.15: Committee on Trade in Goods

1. The Parties hereby establish a Committee on Trade in Goods, comprising representatives of each Party.

2. 在该法典所涵盖的范围内，澳大利亚不得允许将任何产品作为智利皮斯科出售，除非该产品已根据智利关于智利皮斯科制造的法律在智利制造，并符合所有适用于作为智利皮斯科消费、销售或出口的智利法规。

Section F – 农业

Article 3.13: 农业出口补贴

1. 各方共享多边消除农产品出口补贴的目标，并应共同努力在WTO达成一项协议以消除这些补贴，并防止以任何形式重新引入。

2. 任何一方不得对打算运往另一方领土的任何农产品引入或维持任何出口补贴。

Section G – 其他措施

第3.14条：贸易法规管理

根据1994年关税及贸易总协定第X条，每一方应以统一、公正和合理的方式管理其所有关于以下方面的法律、法规、司法判决和行政裁决：

(a) 海关目的的产品分类或估价；(b) 关税、税收或其他费用；(c) 进口或出口的要求、限制或禁止；(d) 支付转移；以及(e) 影响海关目的的产品销售、分销、运输、保险、仓储、检验、展示、加工、混合或其他用途的问题。

第H部分 - 制度性规定

第3.15条：货物贸易委员会

1. 各方 hereby 成立货物贸易委员会，由各方的代表组成。

2. The Committee shall meet at the request of either Party or the Joint FTA Committee to consider any matter arising under this Chapter, Chapter 4 (Rules of Origin) or Chapter 5 (Customs Administration).

3. The Committee shall meet at such venues and times as may be agreed by the Parties. Meetings may be held via teleconference, videoconference or through any other means as mutually determined by the Parties.

4. The Committee's functions shall include:

(a) promoting trade in goods between the Parties, including through consultations on accelerating tariff elimination under this Agreement and other issues as appropriate; and

(b) addressing barriers to trade in goods between the Parties, especially those related to the application of non-tariff measures, and, if appropriate, referring such matters to the Joint FTA Committee for its consideration.

2. 该委员会应应任何一方或联合自由贸易委员会的要求召开会议，审议本章、第4章（原产地规则）或第5章（海关当局）项下出现的任何事项。

3. 委员会应根据缔约方协商一致的时间和地点举行会议。会议可通过电话会议、视频会议或缔约方共同商定的任何其他方式进行。

4. 委员会的职能应包括：

(a) 促进缔约方之间的货物贸易，包括通过协商加速消除本协定项下的关税和其他适当事项；以及 (b) 解决缔约方之间货物贸易的壁垒，特别是与非关税措施应用相关的壁垒，并在适当的情况下，将此类事项提交联合自由贸易委员会审议。

Annex 3-A
Exceptions to Elimination of Import and Export Restrictions

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 3.9 shall not apply to:

(a) with respect to Australia:

(i) control by Australia on the exports of woodchips and unprocessed forest products (e.g., whole logs) sourced from native forests outside Regional Forest Agreement regions, or plantation forests within States where Codes of Practice have not been approved by the Australian Government, and Sandalwood (*Santalum spicatum*) sourced from any State, the Australian Capital Territory, or the Northern Territory; and

(ii) the provisions of and measures under the *Livestock Export (Merino) Orders*, made under the *Export Control Act of 1982*, as amended.

(b) with respect to Chile, measures concerning the importation of used vehicles as provided in Law No 18.483 or its successor.

附件3-A 例外情况：消除进出口限制

第3.9条第1段和第2段不适用于：

(a) 关于澳大利亚： (i) 对源自区域森林协议地区以外原生林的木片和未加工林产品（例如原木）的出口，或对在未由澳大利亚政府批准实践守则的州内的人工林的出口，以及源自任何州、澳大利亚首都领地或北领地的檀香木（Santalum spicatum）的出口的控制；以及 (ii) 根据1982年出口控制法颁布的牲畜出口（美利奴）订单的规定和措施。
(b) 关于智利，涉及旧设备进口的措施

根据第18.483号法律或其继任者所提供的车辆。

Annex 3-B
Elimination of Customs Duties

Section 1: Schedule of Australia

Customs Duties on Goods Originating in Chile

Introductory notes

I. Australia's tariff schedule in this Annex contains the following five columns:

(a) **Code**: the code used in the nomenclature of the Harmonized System 2007;

(b) **Description**: the description of the product falling under the heading;

(c) **Base Rate**: the basic customs duty from which the tariff elimination program starts; and

(d) **Category**: the category under which the product concerned falls for the purposes of tariff elimination.

II. The categories which are applicable to imports into Australia from Chile are the following:

1) **Year 0**: customs duties shall be eliminated entirely and such goods shall be duty-free on the date this Agreement enters into force.

	Entry into force
Margin of preference	100%

2) **Year 6:** customs duties shall be removed in seven equal annual stages beginning on the date this Agreement enters into force, and such goods shall be duty-free, effective 1 January 2015.

	Entry into force	**01/01/2010**	**01/01/2011**	**01/01/2012**	**01/01/2013**	**01/01/2014**	**01/01/2015**
Margin of preference	14.3%	28.6%	42.9%	57.2%	71.5%	85.8%	100%

附件3-B 关税消除

第1节 澳大利亚关税减让表

源自智利的商品关税

引言

I. 本附件中澳大利亚的关税减让表包含以下五列：

(a) 法规：协调制度2007年商品名称表中的代码；(b) 描述：属于该品目的产品描述；(c) 基本关税率：关税消除计划开始的基本关税；以及(d) 类别：该产品在关税消除方面的类别。

II. 适用于从智利进口到澳大利亚的商品类别如下：

1) 第0年：关税应完全取消，此类商品在本协定生效之日起应免税。

	生效 生效
优惠幅度	100%

2) 第6年：关税应在本协定生效之日起，分七个相等的年度阶段逐步取消，并且此类货物应免税，自2015年1月1日生效。

	生效 force	01/01/2010	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	01/01/2013	01/01/2014	2015年	
边际偏好	14.3%	28.6%	42.9%	57.2%	71.5%	85.8%	100%	

3) **Year 6 TX**: customs duties shall be duty-free, effective 1 January 2015.

	Entry into force	01/01/2010	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	01/01/2013	01/01/2014	01/01/2015
Margin of preference	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Note: Under existing law, Australia’s most-favoured-nation rates for some textiles, clothing and footwear products are scheduled to be reduced on 1 January 2010.

3) 第6年TX：关税应免税，自2015年1月1日生效。

	生效 生效	01/01/2010	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	01/01/2013	01/01/2014	2015年
边际 优惠幅度	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

注意：根据现有法律，澳大利亚对部分纺织品、服装和鞋类产品的最惠国待遇关税减让表计划于2010年1月1日降低。

Section 2: Schedule of Chile

Customs Duties on Goods Originating in Australia

Introductory notes

I. Chile's tariff schedule in this Annex contains the following five columns:

(a) **Code**: the code used in the nomenclature of the Harmonized System 2007;

(b) **Description**: the description of the product falling under the heading;

(c) **Base Rate**: the basic customs duty from which the tariff elimination program starts;

(d) **Category**: the category under which the product concerned falls for the purposes of tariff elimination; and

(e) **Observation**: additional information if it corresponds.

II. The categories which are applicable to imports into Chile from Australia are the following:

1) **Year 0**: customs duties shall be eliminated entirely and such goods shall be duty-free on the date this Agreement enters into force.

	Entry into force
Margin of preference	100%

2) **Year 6**: customs duties shall be removed in seven equal annual stages beginning on the date this Agreement enters into force, and such goods shall be duty-free, effective 1 January 2015.

	Entry into force	01/01/2010	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	01/01/2013	01/01/2014	01/01/2015
Margin of preference	14,3%	28,6%	42,9%	57,2%	71,5%	85,8%	100%

3) **Year 6 TX**: customs duties shall be duty-free, effective 1 January 2015.

	Entry into force	01/01/2010	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	01/01/2013	01/01/2014	01/01/2015
Margin of preference	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

第2节：智利关税减让表

来自澳大利亚的货物关税

引言

I. 本附件中智利的关税减让表包含以下五列：

(a) 法规：协调制度2007年商品名称表中所使用的法规；(b) 描述：属于该品目的产品描述；(c) 基本关税率：关税消除计划开始的基本关税；(d) 类别：产品就关税消除而言所属的类别；以及(e) 备注：如果适用，则提供附加信息。

II. 适用于从澳大利亚进口到智利的类别的如下：

1) 第0年：关税应完全取消，此类货物在本协定生效之日应免税。

	生效 力量
优惠幅度	100%

2) 第6年：关税应自本协定生效之日起分七个相等的年度阶段取消，此类货物应于2015年1月1日生效免税。

	生效 force	01/01/2010	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	01/01/2013	01/01/2014	2015年
Margin of 偏好	14.3%	28.6%	42.9%	57.2%	71.5%	85.8%	100%

3) 第6年TX：关税应免税，自2015年1月1日生效。

	生效 生效	01/01/2010	01/01/2011	01/01/2012	01/01/2013	01/01/2014	2015年
优惠幅度 偏好	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

4) **Category W**: duties on goods provided for in the items in staging category W shall be reduced by 16,7 per cent of the base rate on 1 January of entry into force, and by an additional 8,3 per cent of the base rate each year thereafter through year three. Beginning 1 January of year four, duties on these goods shall be reduced by an additional 16,7 per cent of the base rate annually through year eight and shall be duty-free effective 1 January 2015; and

	Entry into force	01/01/ 2010	01/01/ 2011	01/01/ 2012	01/01/ 2013	01/01/ 2014	01/01/ 2015
Margin of preference	16,7%	25%	33,3%	50%	66,7%	83,3%	100%

5) **Sugar Category**: the *ad-valorem* duty (6 per cent) will be charged in accordance with the following schedule:

Date	*Ad-valorem* duty to be charged
01/01/2009	3,00 %
01/01/2010	1,98 %
01/01/2011	1,02 %
01/01/2012	0,00 %

For greater certainty it is understood that this phase out schedule is only applicable to the *ad-valorem* duty (6 per cent) imposed by Chile to other countries for the following tariff lines (1701.11.00, 1701.12.00, 1701.91.00, 1707.99.10, 1701.99.20, and 1701.99.90)

The specific tariff will continue to apply for the products considered under Law No. 18.525 or its successor.

4) 类别W：在生效日的1月1日，对W暂定类别中的货物所征收的关税应降低基本关税率的16.7%；此后每年再降低基本关税率的8.3%，直至第三年。自第四年的1月1日起，对上述货物每年再降低基本关税率的16.7%，直至第八年，并自2015年1月1日生效免税；和

	进入 into 强制	01/01/ 2010	01/01/ 2011	01/01/ 2012	01/01/ 2013	01/01/ 2014	01/01/ 2015
边际偏好	16.7%	25%	33.3%	50%	66.7%	83.3%	100%

5) 糖类：从价税（6%）将根据以下关税减让表征收：

Date	应征收从价税征收
2009年1月1日	3,00 %
01/01/2010	1,98 %
01/01/2011	1,02 %
01/01/2012	0,00 %

为明确起见，理解本淘汰计划仅适用于智利对其他国家征收的从价税（6%）（适用于以下关税线：1701.11.00、1701.12.00、1701.91.00、1707.99.10、1701.99.20和1701.99.90）

对于根据第18.525号法律或其继任者被考虑的产品，将继续适用特定关税。