

(a) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia shall in relation to purchasing undertaken by those departments, authorities and other bodies subject to the purchasing policy of that Government:

(i) continue to treat any New Zealand content in offers received from Australian or New Zealand tenderers as equivalent to Australian content;

(ii) accord to New Zealand tenderers the benefits of any relevant tariff preferences; and

(iii) not require offsets in relation to the New Zealand content of such purchases;

(b) the Government of New Zealand, in relation to purchasing undertaken by departments, authorities and other bodies controlled by that Government shall:

(i) accord to Australian tenderers the benefits of any relevant tariff preferences; and

(ii) not require offsets in relation to the Australian content of such purchases; and

(c) the Member States shall take further steps towards the elimination of such preferences on a reciprocal basis.

3. The Member States shall reconsider the provisions of this Article in 1988 in the general review of the operation of this Agreement pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 22 with a view to ensuring full reciprocity in the elimination of preferences in a manner consistent with the objectives of this Agreement.

Article 12
Other trade distorting factors

1. The Member States shall:

(a) examine the scope for taking action to harmonise requirements relating to such matters as standards, technical specifications and testing procedures, domestic labeling and restrictive trade practices; and

(b) where appropriate, encourage government bodies and other organisations and institutions to work towards the harmonisation of such requirements.

2. The Member States shall consult at the written request of either with a view to resolving any problems which arise from differences between their two countries in requirements such as those referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article where such differences impede or distort trade in the Area.

Article 13
Rationalisation of industry

1. Where, as a result of representations made to it by an industry, a Member State is of the opinion that measures additional to those specified in other provisions of this Agreement are needed to encourage or support rationalisation of industries situated in the Area, it may in writing request consultations with the other Member State.

2. Where consultations have been requested pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, the Member States shall consult promptly regarding possible additional measures and shall take into account:

(a) the extent to which the rationalisation in question is likely to lead to more efficient use of resources and improvements in competitive ability in third country

(a) 澳大利亚联邦政府应当就由那些受该政府采购政策约束的部门、机构和其他实体进行的采购，采取以下措施：

(i) 继续将澳大利亚或新西兰投标人提交的任何新西兰内容视为等同于澳大利亚内容；

(ii) 向新西兰投标人提供任何相关关税优惠的利益；并

(iii) 不要求就此类采购的新西兰内容进行抵消； (b) 新西兰政府，就由受该政府控制的部门、机构和其他实体进行的采购，应当： (i) 向澳大利亚投标人提供任何相关关税优惠的利益；并 (ii) 不要求就此类采购的澳大利亚内容进行抵消；和 (c) 成员国应当采取进一步措施，在互惠的基础上消除此类优惠。

3. 成员国应当在1988年根据第2条第3款的规定，对该协议的运行条款进行全面审查，以重新考虑本条款的规定，旨在确保在与本协议目标一致的方式下，在消除优惠方面实现完全互惠。

条款 1 2
其他贸易扭曲因素

1. 成员国应当：

(a) 审查采取行动协调与标准、技术规范、测试程序、国内标签和限制性贸易做法等事项相关的要求的范围；以及

(b) 在适当的情况下，鼓励政府机构和其他组织及机构为实现此类要求的协调而努力。

2. 成员国应当应任何一方的要求进行磋商，以解决其两国在要求方面的任何差异所产生的问题，其中这些差异妨碍或扭曲了该区域内贸易，而这些要求在本文第1段中提及。

条款 1 3 行业合理化

1. 当一个行业向其提出陈述后，如果某成员国认为需要采取本协定其他规定中规定的措施之外的措施来鼓励或支持位于该地区的行业合理化时，它可以通过书面形式请求与其他成员国磋商。

2. 当根据本条款第1款请求磋商时，成员国应迅速就可能的额外措施进行磋商，并应考虑：

(a) 所涉及的合理化可能导致资源更有效利用和第三国竞争力提高的程度