

17. A Member State shall, at any time during which quantitative import restrictions or tariff quotas are being liberalised pursuant to this Article, more rapidly liberalise or eliminate such measures on particular goods where:

- (a) such measures are no longer effective or necessary; or
- (b) for a period of two consecutive years those goods are free of tariffs within the meaning of Article 4 of this Agreement and:
 - (i) the total successful tender premium bid for exclusive access represents less than 5 per cent of the value of the exclusive access allocated by tender for the grouping relevant to those goods; or
 - (ii) less than 75 per cent of the exclusive access allocated for the grouping relevant to those goods has been utilised.

18. Each Member State shall ensure that the annual level of exclusive access established for any goods under the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement, done at Wellington on 31 August 1965, applicable on the day immediately before the day on which this Agreement enters into force shall be maintained under this Agreement in addition to the exclusive access otherwise provided pursuant to this Article.

19. In providing access on a global basis, each Member State shall ensure that such access is available for goods originating in the territory of the other Member State.

20. In calculating the exclusive access necessary to achieve the annual increases in access in real terms required under this Article for goods originating in the territory of the other Member State, a Member State shall take into account any increases or decreases in the level of global access available.

21. A Member State may at any time convert exclusive access to global access provided that it gives at the earliest possible date prior written notice to the other Member State of the proposed conversion, and provided also that the conversion is effected in a manner which to the maximum extent possible is predictable, not too abrupt in its impact and consistent with the progressive liberalisation of quantitative import restrictions and tariff quotas pursuant to this Article. Where a Member State receives notice under this paragraph it may request consultations with the other Member State. The Member States shall thereupon promptly enter into consultations.

22. In allocating exclusive access in respect of goods originating in the territory of the other Member State, a Member State shall have regard to:

- (a) the need to provide genuine access opportunity for those goods;
- (b) import performance in respect of those goods; and
- (c) the need to publish the names of licence or quota holders.

Article 6
Modified application of this Agreement

Because of special circumstances a number of the provisions of this Agreement shall be applied to certain goods in a modified manner to the extent specified in Annexes C, E and F of this Agreement.

17. 成员国应当，在根据本条文的条款正在自由化数量性进口限制或关税配额的任何时间内，更迅速地自由化或消除对特定货物的此类措施，其中：

- (a) 此类措施不再有效或必要；或
- (b) 在连续两年的期间内，这些货物根据本协议第4条的规定无关税，并且：

- (i) 独家准入的总额成功投标溢价低于由投标为与这些货物相关的分组分配的独家准入价值的5%；或

- (ii) 为与这些货物相关的分组分配的独家准入中，已利用的比例不足75%。

18. 每个成员国应确保，根据1965年8月31日在惠灵顿签署的新西兰-澳大利亚自由贸易协定（该协定于本协议生效前立即适用）为任何货物建立的独家准入的年度水平，除根据本条文提供的独家准入外，在本协议下应予以维持。

19. 在全球范围内提供准入时，每个成员国应确保此类准入对源自其他成员国领土的货物可用。

20. 在计算为实现本条规定的、源自其他成员国领土的货物的年度实际 **terms** 准入增加所必需的独家准入时，成员国应考虑全球准入水平的任何增加或减少。

21. 成员国可随时将独家准入转换为全球准入，前提是其最迟在拟议转换之前向其他成员国发出书面通知，并且转换以尽可能可预测的方式进行，其影响不过于突然，并与本条规定的数量性进口限制和关税配额的逐步自由化保持一致。根据本款收到通知的成员国可请求与其他成员国磋商。成员国应随即迅速进行磋商。

22. 在分配源自其他成员国领土的货物的独家准入时，成员国应考虑：

- (a) 为这些货物提供真实准入机会的需要；
- (b) 这些货物的进口表现；以及
- (c) 发布许可证或配额持有者名称的需要。

文章 6
本协议的修改适用

由于特殊情况，本协议的若干条款将根据本协议附件 C、E 和 F 中规定的程度，以修改的方式适用于某些货物。