

customs area of another Side. If Sides consider it necessary, exclusion from such trade regime on the agreed commodity nomenclature is generally drawn up through documents that are inherent parts of the present agreement.

2. For objectives of the present agreement, commodity, which is determined in accordance with international regulations, is considered as originated from the areas of the Sides during the operation of this agreement.

Article 2

The Sides will not:

- impose local taxes or charges, directly or indirectly on goods, covered by the present agreement, of another Side, at the rate that exceeds the level of relevant taxes or charges imposed on analogous goods of the local production or those produced in third countries;
- introduce special restrictions or demands towards export and import of goods, covered by the present agreement, that in similar cases are not used towards analogous goods of the local production or those produced in third countries;
- use different rules towards warehousing, unloading, storage, shipment of goods, originated from another country to the agreement, as well as towards repayments and remittances, with the exception of rules that in similar cases are used towards domestic goods or those originated from third countries.

Article 3

1. Sides will refrain from carrying out discriminative measures in reciprocal trade as well as from applying quantitative restrictions or their equivalent measures on export and/or import of goods within the framework of the present agreement.

2. Quantitative restrictions, noted in this Article, may be ascertained unilaterally and in strictly determined terms in the following cases only:

- in the case of sharp commodity deficiency at the domestic market;
- until the stabilization of balance-of-payments;
- where commodity is imported into the area of one of the Sides by such an increased quantity or in such conditions that cause damage to or threaten to inflict damage to domestic producers of similar or directly competitive goods;
- with the purpose of implementing the measures provided by the Article concerning regulation of re-export procedures.

3. The Side, which will apply quantitative restrictions in accordance with this Article, will provide another Side with full information about the reasons for establishment, forms and possible terms of application of mentioned restrictions; hence consultations are appointed and a separate protocol is drawn up.

4. Sides are striving for settlement, through consultations, of all questions related to the establishment of quantitative restrictions arising in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.

另一方的海关区域。如果各方认为有必要，通常通过本协议固有部分的文件，在约定的商品分类目录上排除此类贸易制度。

2. 对于本协议的目标，根据国际法规确定的商品，在协议运行期间被视为源自各方的地区。

第2条

各方将不：

- 对本协议涵盖的另一方的商品直接或间接征收超过相关税或费用水平的税或费用，该水平适用于当地生产或第三国生产的类似商品；
- 对本协议涵盖的商品的出口和进口引入特殊限制或要求，在类似情况下，这些限制或要求不适用于当地生产或第三国生产的类似商品；
- 对源自另一国并运往协议的商品的仓储、卸货、储存、运输以及偿还和汇款使用不同的管理规则，但本协议中在类似情况下适用于国内商品或源自第三国的规则的例外情况除外。

文章 3

1. 各方将不得在互惠贸易中采取歧视性措施，也不得在本协议框架内对商品出口和/或进口适用数量限制或其等效措施。

2. 本文章所述的数量限制，仅在以下情况下方可单方面并以严格确定的条款加以确定：

- 在国内市场出现严重商品短缺的情况下；
- 直至国际收支稳定；
- 当商品被进口至一方领土，其数量或条件已增加至足以损害或威胁损害类似或直接竞争商品的国内生产者时；
- 以实施本文章关于再出口程序规定的措施为目的。

3. 根据本文章适用数量限制的一方将向另一方提供关于建立原因、形式和可能适用期限的充分信息；因此进行磋商，并制定单独的议定书。

4. 各方正通过磋商，努力解决根据本条第二段产生的与建立数量限制相关的一切问题。

5. According to this Article, Sides will give the priority to measures, which have the slightest negative influence upon achieving the objectives of the present agreement.

*Article 4*

Sides will exchange, on regular basis, any information about laws and other regulatory acts concerning economic activity in trade and transport spheres, investment, taxation, banking and insurance activity and other financial services including customs issues and statistics.

Sides will immediately inform each other about changes, taking place in the national legislation, that may affect implementation of the present agreement.

Authorized bodies to the Sides coordinate the rule of such an exchange of information.

*Article 5*

Sides are agreed that re-export is acceptable through written consent of the authorized body of the exporter country.

*Article 6*

Sides will notify each other of the operating customs tariffs and all their exceptions.

*Article 7*

Sides consider that unfair business practice is incompatible with the agreement's objectives and undertake not to permit the following methods:

- Agreements between enterprises, decisions of their associations and common methods of business practice that aim to prevent or restrict competition or violate its conditions at the territories of the Sides;
- Actions, through which one or several enterprises using their dominant condition, restrict competition on the whole territories of the Sides or on the substantial part of the Side's territory.

*Article 8*

During implementation of tariff and non-tariff regulation of bilateral economic relations, for exchange of statistics and for implementation of customs procedures Sides agreed to apply common nine-digit commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity based on the harmonized system of description and coding of goods and on the combined tariff and statistic nomenclature of European Community. Herewith, for their needs, Sides implement, in case of necessity, development of the commodity nomenclature beyond the bounds of nine-digits.

Establishment of standard pattern of the commodity nomenclature is implemented on the basis of mutual agreements through representatives in relevant international organizations.

*Article 9*

Sides are agreed that the maintenance of the principle of freedom of transit is the most significant term for achieving the objectives of the present agreement, and the essential element of the process of their linking up in the system of co-operation and international division of labour.

5. 根据本条，各方将优先采取对实现本协议目标影响最轻微的措施。

文章4

各方将定期交换有关贸易和运输领域经济活动、投资、税收、银行和保险活动及其他金融服务（包括海关问题和统计）的法律及其他法规的信息。

各方将就可能影响本协议实施的立法变化立即相互通知。

授权机构负责管理此类信息交换。

文章5

各方同意，经出口国授权机构书面同意，再出口是可接受的。

文章 6

各方将相互通知海关关税及其所有例外情况。

文章 7

各方认为不公平商业行为与协议目标不一致，并承诺不许以下方法：

- 企业间协议、其协会的决策以及旨在防止或限制竞争或违反其在各方领土上的条件的共同商业实践方法；- 通过一个或多个企业利用其支配地位，在各方整个领土或该方领土的大部分领土上限制竞争的行为。

文章 8

在实施双边经济关系的关税和非关税法规、交换统计以及实施海关程序时，各方同意基于商品描述和编码的协调制度以及欧洲共同体的关税和统计联合分类目录，适用对外经济活动的通用九位商品分类目录。此外，如有必要，为满足其需求，各方实施商品分类目录的发展，超出九位数的范围。

商品分类目录的标准模式的建立是在相关国际组织的代表通过相互协议的基础上实施的。

文章 9

各方同意，维护过境自由原则是实现本协议目标的最重要的条款，也是其通过合作体系和国际劳动分工联系起来的基本要素。