

- 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 8

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 agreed to 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 Eurasian economic community. For their own needs Contracting Parties may expend this Commodity Nomenclature beyond the nine digits if necessary.

Introduction of the reference original of the Commodity Nomenclature is carried out by the Russian Federation through the existing representations in the relevant international organizations, until the Republic of Azerbaijan declares its independent introduction of such an original.

Article 9

Contracting Parties shall not use state aid in the form of subsidies to enterprises or in any other form if the result of such state aid would be the distortion of normal economic conditions in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Article 10

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 carriers, or exporters, importers or carriers of any other third state.

Transit tariffs for all types of transportation, including tariffs for loading and unloading operations, shall be economically justified and shall not exceed normal operational expenses, including reasonable profit rates. Contracting Parties shall not request payment for warehousing, reloading, storage, and transportation of goods in the currency of any third state.

Contracting Parties shall conclude a special agreement on transit.

Article 11

Contracting Parties have the right to take measures which they consider necessary for protecting their vital interests or which are undoubtedly necessary for compliance with international agreements to which they are or intend to become parties, 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;
- protection of industrial and intellectual property;
- gold, silver, and other precious metals and stones;
- protection of human, animal and plant life.

Article 12

-通过一个或少数企业利用其主导地位，限制整个缔约方领土或其重要部分内的竞争的行为。

Article 8

在双边经济关系中的关税和非关税法规措施、统计信息交换以及海关程序的实施方面，缔约方同意使用基于协调商品描述和编码系统以及欧亚经济共同体关税和统计分类目录的统一九位对外经济活动商品分类目录（CN FEA）。如有必要，缔约方可根据自身需要超出九位使用此商品分类目录。

商品分类目录的参考原始文本的引入由俄罗斯联邦通过其在相关国际组织中的现有代表进行，直到阿塞拜疆共和国宣布其独立引入此类原始文本。

Article 9

如果国家援助的结果会导致其他缔约方领土内正常经济条件的扭曲，则缔约方不得以补贴形式或其他任何形式向企业提供国家援助。

Article 10

缔约各方同意，遵守过境自由原则是实现本协定目标的主要条件，也是它们融入国际分工与合作体系过程中的重要因素。

为此，每一缔约方应在其领土内为来自另一缔约方或第三国的海关领土、并运往另一缔约方或任何第三国海关领土的商品提供不受阻碍的过境，并应向出口商、进口商和运输商提供所有可用且必要的设施和服务，以确保在不超过授予本国出口商、进口商或运输商，或任何其他第三国出口商、进口商或运输商的条件的前提下。

所有类型运输的过境关税，包括装卸作业的关税，应具有经济合理性，且不得超过正常运营费用，包括合理的利润率。缔约方不得以任何第三国的货币要求支付货物的仓储、重新装卸、储存和运输费用。

缔约方应就过境缔结特别协定。

第11条

如果这些措施与下列事项有关，缔约方有权采取其认为对其重大利益所必需的措施，或采取对履行其已成为或拟成为缔约方的国际协议无疑必需的措施：

- 影响国防利益的情报；
- 武器、弹药和军事装备的贸易；
- 与国防需求相关的科研或生产；
- 用于核工业的材料和设备的供应；
- 保护公共道德和公共秩序；
- 保护工业和知识产权；
- 黄金、白银和其他贵金属和宝石；
- 保护人类、动物和植物生命。

第12条