

- actions by which one or several enterprises use their dominating status, restricting competition on the entire or a substantial part of the Contracting Parties’ territories.

Article 7

When effecting measures of tariff and nontariff regulation of bilateral economic relations, for the exchange of statistical information and for conducting customs procedures, the Contracting Parties shall apply the uniform nine-digital classification of foreign trade commodities (CFTC) based on the Harmonized System of Description and Coding of Commodities and the combined tariff-statistical classification of the European Union. For their own needs the Contracting Parties shall, when necessary, develop the commodity classification beyond the nine-digital limit.

A model copy of commodity classification shall be maintained on the basis of mutual agreement through the existing missions at corresponding international organizations.

Article 8

1. The Contracting Parties agree that abidance by the principle of free transit is an important condition for achieving the purposes of the present Agreement and an essential element in the process of their linkup with the system of international division of labor and cooperation.

In this connection, each Contracting Party shall ensure unhindered transit through its territory of commodities originating from the customs territory of another Contracting Party and/or third countries and intended for the customs territory of the other Contracting Party or any third country, except for the commodities that are completely prohibited from being imported or require a special permit in compliance with the national legislation of each of the Contracting Parties, and provide to exporters, importers or carriers all the available and required facilities and services for transit on terms that are not worse than those on which the very same facilities and services are provided to their own exporters, importers or exporters, importers or carriers of any third country.

2. The procedure and terms of transit of freight through the territory of states shall be regulated in compliance with international carriage rules.

Article 9

The present Agreement shall not preclude the right of any of the Contracting Parties from taking measures generally accepted in international practice, which it considers necessary for the protection of its vital interests or which are undoubtedly necessary for the performance of the international treaties to which it is a party or intends to be a party, if these measures concern the following:

- information that affects the interest of national defense;
- trade in weapons, ammunition and materiel;
- research or production related to the needs of defense;
- delivery of material and equipment used in the nuclear industry;
- protection of public morals and public order;
- protection of industrial or intellectual property;
- gold, silver or other precious metals and stones;
- protection of the health of people, animals and plants.

Article 10

- 一个或多个企业利用其支配地位，在其全部或大部分缔约方领土上限制竞争的行为。

Article 7

在实施关税和非关税规制双边经济关系、交换统计信息和开展海关程序时，缔约方应根据商品描述和编码协调制度以及欧盟关税统计分类，适用统一九位制外贸商品分类（CFTC）。必要时，为满足自身需要，缔约方可将其商品分类扩展至九位制之外。

商品分类的样本副本应根据相互协议，通过在相应国际组织的现有使团基础上进行维护。

Article 8

1. 缔约方同意，遵守自由过境原则是实现本协定之目的的重要条件，也是其与国际分工与合作体系接轨过程中的一个基本要素。

在此情况下，每一缔约方应确保源自另一缔约方海关领土和/或第三国海关领土、并运往另一缔约方或任何第三国海关领土的商品在其领土内畅通无阻的过境，但完全禁止进口的商品或需根据每一缔约方的国家立法获得特别许可的商品除外，并应向出口商、进口商或承运人提供所有可用和必需的过境设施和服务，其条件不得比其向自己的出口商、进口商或任何第三国的出口商、进口商或承运人提供的过境设施和服务的条件更差。

2. 通过国家领土运输货物的程序和条件应遵守国际运输规则。

第九条

本协定不妨碍任何缔约方采取国际实践中普遍接受的措施的权利，如果这些措施对其重大利益保护所必需，或对其为当事方或拟成为当事方的国际条约的履行无疑是必要的，且这些措施涉及以下方面：

- 影响国防利益的信息；
- 武器、弹药和物资贸易；
- 与国防需求相关的研发或生产；
- 核工业中使用的材料和设备的交付；
- 保护公共道德和公共秩序；
- 保护工业或知识产权；
- 黄金、白银或其他贵金属和宝石；
- 保护人类、动物和植物的健康。

Article 10