

Each Party shall not permit the reexport of commodities, relative to the export of which the Party from whose customs territory these commodities originate applies measures of tariff and/or nontariff regulation.

Such commodities may be reexported only by a written consent and on the terms set by the authorized agency of the country of origin of the said commodities. In case of failure to comply with this provision, the Party concerned shall be entitled, after preliminary consultations with the other Party, to unilaterally take measures on regulating the export of such commodities to the territory of the other Party that permitted the unconciliated reexport. In case of the reexport of such commodities, the state on whose territory they were manufactured shall be entitled to demand compensations for damages.

In this Article, reexport shall mean the removal of commodities, which originate from the customs territory of one of the states, as specified in Item 2, Article 1 of the present Agreement, by another state beyond its customs territory in order to export them to a third country.

Article 6

The Parties shall on a regular basis exchange all principal information about customs issues, all available customs statistics included. Corresponding authorized agencies of the Parties shall conciliate the procedure for exchanging such information.

Article 7

1. The Parties shall strive to approximate the customs rates that are used in the trade with third countries, for which purpose it was agreed to hold regular consultations.

2. The Parties shall inform each other about the operative customs tariffs and all exceptions related to them.

Article 8

The Parties shall recognize unfair business practices as being incompatible with the purposes of the present Agreement and shall undertake not to permit and to eliminate, in particular, such of their methods:

- agreements between enterprises, decisions made by associations of enterprises, as well as general methods of business practices that aim to hinder or restrict competition or violate the terms for it on the territories of both states;
- actions by which one or several enterprises use their dominating status, restricting competition on the entire or a substantial part of the territories of both states.

Article 9

When effecting measures of tariff and nontariff regulation of bilateral economic relations, for the exchange of statistical information and for conducting customs procedures, the Parties have agreed to use the Harmonized System of Description and Coding of Commodities of the World Trade Organization.

(Article 9 in the wording of the Protocol of October 18, 2005)

Article 10

1. The Parties have agreed that abidance by the principle of free transit is the most 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.

每一有关方不得允许未经协商的再出口商品

此类商品只能经原产国授权机构书面同意并按其规定的条件再出口。如未能遵守此规定，有关方在与其他方进行初步磋商后，单方面有权对向允许未经协商的再出口的其他方领土出口此类商品采取监管措施。如发生此类商品的再出口，制造该商品的国家有权要求损害赔偿。

在本协定第六条中，“再出口”系指根据本协定第一条第二项所规定的某一方海关领土内的商品，由另一国移出其海关领土，以便出口至第三国。

第六条

缔约方应当定期交换关于海关问题的所有主要信息，包括所有可用的海关统计。缔约方的相应授权机构应当磋商交换此类信息的程序。

第七条

1. 缔约方应当努力使与第三国贸易所使用的海关税率相近，为此目的，已同意举行定期磋商。

2. 缔约方应当相互通报现行海关关税及其所有相关例外。

第八条

缔约方应当承认不公平商业行为与本协议的目的不相容，并应当采取措施禁止并消除，特别是下列方法：

- 企业间协议、企业协会作出的决定，以及旨在阻碍或限制竞争或违反两国领土上相关条款的一般商业行为方法；
- 一个或多个企业利用其支配地位，在两国全部或大部分领土上限制竞争的行为。

第九条

在实施双边经济关系的关税和非关税法规措施、交换统计信息和进行海关程序时，缔约方同意使用世界贸易组织的商品描述和编码协调制度。

(2005年10月18日议定书文本中的第九条)

第10条

1. 缔约方同意，遵守自由过境原则是实现本协议目的的最重要条件，也是其与国际劳动分工与合作体系接轨过程中的一个必要要素。

In this connection, each of the two states shall ensure unhindered transit through its territory of commodities originating from the customs territory of another state and/or third state, and shall 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 carriers of any third state.

The Parties agree that the transit tariffs for any type of transport, including tariffs of loading and unloading, will be economically justified.

Article 11

The present Agreement shall not preclude the right of any of the 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 12

In order to pursue a concerted policy of export control with regard to third countries, the Parties shall hold regular consultations and take conciliated measures for the development of an effective system of export control.

(Article 12 in the wording of the Protocol of October 18, 2005)

Article 13. Deleted

(in compliance with of the Protocol of October 18, 2005, whereby articles 14, 15 and 16 shall be considered as articles 13, 14, 15 and 16 respectively)

Article 13

Nothing in the present Agreement shall hinder each of the Parties from establishing relations with third countries and perform the undertaken obligations in accordance with any other international agreement to which this Party is or might be a signatory, provided these relations and obligations are consistent with the provisions and purposes of the present Agreement.

(Article 13 in the wording

为此，每一国家都应确保另一国家或第三国海关领土原产的商品不受阻碍地通过其领土，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，其条件不得比其向任何第三国的出口商、进口商或承运人提供的相同设施和服务更差。

缔约方同意，任何类型的运输的过境关税，包括装卸关税，将具有经济合理性。

第11条

本协定不应妨碍任何缔约方采取国际实践中普遍接受的措施的权利，这些措施是其认为对其重大利益保护所必需的，或者无疑是为其是缔约方或打算成为缔约方的国际条约的履行所必需的，如果这些措施涉及以下内容：

- 影响国防利益的情报；
- 武器、弹药和物资的贸易；
- 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；
- 公共道德和公共秩序的保护；
- 工业或知识产权的保护；
- 黄金、白银或其他贵金属和宝石；
- 人员、动物和植物的健康保护。

第12条

为就第三国出口管制采取协同政策，缔约方应进行定期磋商并采取协调措施，以发展有效的出口管制体系。

(2005年10月18日的议定书第12条)

第13条。删除

(根据2005年10月18日的议定书，第14、15和16条应分别视为第13、14、15和16条)

第13条

本协定任何规定均不得妨碍每一缔约方与第三国建立关系，并根据该缔约方为签署或可能签署的任何其他国际协定所承担的义务行事，前提是这些关系和义务与本协定的规定和目的相一致。

(第13条在措辞中