

Article 2

The Parties shall not:

- directly or indirectly impose on the other Party’s commodities, which come within the purview of the present Agreement, domestic taxes or charges that exceed corresponding taxes or charges imposed on similar commodities of domestic manufacture or commodities originating from third countries;
- introduce relative to imports and exports, which come within the purview of the present Agreement, any special restrictions or requirements which under a similar situation are not applied to similar commodities of domestic manufacture or commodities originating from third countries;
- apply to the warehousing, reloading, storage, movement of commodities originating from the territory of another state, as well as payments and remittance of payments other rules than those that are applied in similar cases to its own commodities or commodities originating from third countries.

Article 3

The Parties shall in mutual trade refrain from applying measures that restrict the export and/or import of commodities within the framework of the present Agreement. The Parties may institute measures restricting the export and/or import of commodities under unilateral procedures, but only for a strictly defined time. These measures may be introduced as quantitative restrictions on exports and/or imports or as special customs duty, antidumping and compensating customs duties. The referred to measures must be of an exclusive nature and be applied only in the following cases:

- acute shortage of commodities on the domestic market (before the stabilization of the situation on the market);
- acute balance of payments deficit (before the stabilization of the balance of payments);
- import of commodities into the territory of one of the Parties in such increasing quantities or on such terms that cause or threaten to cause damage to domestic producers of similar or directly competitive commodities;
- in order to take measures provided for in Article 5 of the present Agreement.

The Party that applies quantitative restrictions under the present Article shall be bound, in compliance with the request of the other Party, to provide in the shortest possible time the necessary information about the reasons, forms and time for introducing the above-mentioned restrictions. When selecting the measures in compliance with this Article, the Parties shall give priority to those of them that produce the least negative impact on the achievement of the purposes of the present Agreement.

(Article 3 in the wording of the Protocol of October 18, 2005)

Article 4

All settlements and payments in trade and economic cooperation between the business entities of the states Parties shall be made on the basis of corresponding interbank agreements.

Article 5

第二条第

缔约方不得：

- 直接或间接地对现协议范围内的另一缔约方的商品征收超过对国内制造的类似商品或来自第三国的商品所征收的相应税或费用的国内税或费用；
- 针对现协议范围内的进口和出口，引入在类似情况下不对国内制造的类似商品或来自第三国的商品适用的任何特殊限制或要求；
- 对来自另一国领土的商品的仓储、重新装载、储存、运输，以及支付和支付汇款，适用不同于在类似情况下对其自身商品或来自第三国的商品所适用的其他规则。

第三条第

缔约方在本协定框架内应相互贸易中避免适用限制商品出口和/或进口的措施。缔约方可根据单边程序采取限制商品出口和/或进口的措施，但仅限于严格定义的时间。这些措施可作为出口和/或进口的定量限制或作为特殊关税、反倾销关税和补偿性关税引入。所指的措施必须是排他性的，并且仅在以下情况下适用：

- 国内市场商品严重短缺（在市场情况稳定之前）；
- 严重的国际收支赤字（在国际收支稳定之前）；
- 商品进口到一方领土，其数量或条件如此之大，以至于造成或威胁要造成对类似或直接竞争商品国内生产者的损害；
- 为了采取本协定第5条规定的措施。

根据本条适用定量限制的一方，应根据另一方的要求，在最短的时间内提供关于引入上述限制的原因、形式和时间的信息。在根据本条选择措施时，缔约方应优先考虑那些对实现本协定目的产生最少负面影响的规定。

(2005年10月18日议定书措辞中的第3条)

Article 4

所有缔约方商业实体之间贸易和经济合作的所有结算和支付均应基于相应的银行间协议。

Article 5