

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商品再出口，这些商品的原产国对从其海关领土进口这些商品的有关方适用关税和/或非关税法规的措施。

此类商品只能经原产国的授权机构书面同意并按其规定的条件再出口。如未能遵守本项规定，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再出口的另一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，制造该商品的国家的国家有权要求损害赔偿。

在本条中，再出口应指根据本协议第1条第2款所指定的一个国家的海关领土内的商品，由另一国家移出其海关领土，以便出口到第三国。

第六条

缔约方应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协商交换此类信息的程序。

第七条

1. 缔约方应努力使与第三国贸易所使用的关税率趋于一致，为此目的，已同意举行定期磋商。

2. 缔约方应相互通报现行海关关税及其所有相关例外。

第八条

各方应承认不公平商业行为与本协议的目的不相容，并应采取措施禁止并消除，特别是下列行为：

- 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、交换统计信息和办理海关程序时，各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)

Article 10

1. 各方同意，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基本要素。