

● 高等院校法学教学参考书 ●

国际经济法资料选编

上册

▶ 世界贸易组织法、国际贸易法、货物运输法 ◀

International Economic Law: Materials I

(中英文对照)

司法部法学教材编辑部审定

刘颖 吕国民 编



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国际经济法资料选编（上）

International Economic Law: Materials (I)

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 45 (III) of 18 May 1972, stressed the urgency to establish generally accepted norms to govern international economic relations systematically and recognized that it is not feasible to establish a just order and a stable world as long as a charger to protect the rights of all countries, and in particular the developing States, is not formulated.

Recalling further that in the same resolution it was decided to establish a Working Group of governmental representatives to draw up a draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which the General Assembly, in its resolution 3037 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided should be composed of forty Member States.

Noting that, in its resolution 3082 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, it reaffirmed its conviction of the urgent need to establish or improve norms of universal application for the development of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis and urged the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to complete, as the first step in the codification and development of the matter, the elaboration of a final draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, to be considered and approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

Bearing in mind the spirit and terms of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programmed of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which underlined the vital importance of the Charter to be adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session and stressed the fact that the Charter shall constitute an effective instrument towards the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on equity, sovereign equality and interdependence of the interests of developed and developing countries.

Having examined the report of the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States on its fourth session, transmitted to the Generally Assembly by the Trade and Development Board at its fourteenth session.

Expressing its appreciation to the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which, as a result of the task performed in its four sessions held between February 1973 and June 1974, assembled the elements required for the completion and adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, as previously recommended.

Adopts and solemnly proclaims the following Charter:

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems in the economic and social fields,

Affirming the need for strengthening international co-operation for development,

各国经济权利和义务宪章

(联合国大会 1974 年 12 月 12 日通过)

大会，

回顾联合国贸易和发展会议在其 1972 年 5 月 18 日第 45 (III) 号决议里强调迫切需要建立普遍接受的准则，来有系统地调节国际经济关系，并认识到如不订立一份宪章来保护所有国家、特别是发展中国家的权利，就不可能建立公正的秩序和稳定的世界，

又回顾同一决议里决定设立一个由政府代表组成的工作组去草拟《各国经济权利和义务宪章》草案，这个工作组经大会在 1972 年 12 月 19 日第 3037 (XXVII) 号决议里决定由四十个会员国组成，

注意到大会在 1973 年 12 月 6 日第 3082 (XXVIII) 号决议里重申坚信急需订立或改善可以普遍适用的准则，以便在公正合理的基础上发展国际经济关系，并敦促各国经济权利和义务宪章工作组完成《各国经济权利和义务宪章》最后草案的拟订，以便提交大会第二十九届会议审议并核准，作为这份宪章的编纂和发展的第一步，

铭记着 1974 年 5 月 1 日分别关于《建立新的国际经济秩序宣言》和《行动纲领》的第 3201 (S—VI) 和 3202 (S—V I) 号决议的精神和条文，这两个决议强调大会在第二十九届会议上通过这份《宪章》的极端重要性，并强调这份《宪章》应该是建立一个以公平、主权平等和发达国家与发展中国家利益相互依存为基础的国际经济关系新制度的有效文件，

审议了各国经济权利和义务宪章工作组第四届会议的报告，这份报告是由贸易和发展理事会第十四届会议转递给大会的，

感谢各国经济权利和义务宪章工作组，它从 1973 年 2 月至 1974 年 6 月举行了四届会议执行任务以后，集合了一切必要要素，使大会可以按照以前的建议，在第二十九届会议上完成和通过各国经济权利和义务宪章》，

通过并庄严宣布下列《宪章》

各国经济权利和义务宪章

序 言

大会，

重申联合国的基本宗旨，尤其是：维持国际和平与安全，发展各国间的友好关系，实现国际合作以解决经济及社会领域的国际问题，

确认需要在这些领域加强国际合作，

Declaring that it is a fundamental purpose of the present Charter to promote the establishment of the new international economic order, based on equality, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems,

Desirous of contributing to the criterion of conditions for:

- (a) The attainment of wider prosperity among all countries and of higher standards of living for all peoples,
- (b) The promotion by the entire international community of the economic and social progress of all countries, especially developing countries,
- (c) The encouragement of co-operation, on the basis of mutual advantage and equitable benefits for all peace-loving States which are willing to carry out the provisions of the present Charter, in the economic, trade, scientific and technical fields, regardless of political, economic or social systems,
- (d) The overcoming of main obstacles in the way of economic development of the developing countries,
- (e) The acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries,
- (f) The protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment,

Mindful of the need to establish and maintain a just and equitable economic and social order through:

- (a) The achievement of more rational and equitable international economic relations and the encouragement of structural changes in the world economy,
- (b) The creation of conditions which permit the further expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations,
- (c) The strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries,
- (d) The establishment and promotion of international economic relations, taking into account the agreed differences in development of the developing countries and their specific needs,

Determined to promote collective economic security for development, in particular of the developing countries, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of each State and through the co-operation of the entire international community,

Considering that genuine co-operation among States, based on joint consideration of and concerted action regarding international economic problems, is essential for fulfilling the international community's common desire to achieve a just and rational development of all parts of the world.

Stressing the importance of ensuring appropriate conditions for the conduct of normal economic relations among all States, irrespective of differences in social and economic systems, and for the full respect of the rights of all peoples, as well as strengthening instruments of international economic co-operation as a means for the consolidation of peace for the benefit of all.

Convinced of the need to develop a system of international economic relations on the basis of sovereign equality, mutual and equitable benefit and the close interrelationship of the interests of all States,

Reiterating that the responsibility for the development of every country rests primarily upon itself but that concomitant and effective international cooperation is an essential factor for the full achievement of its own development goals.

Firmly convinced of the urgent need to evolve a substantially improved system of international economic relations, Solemnly adopts the present Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

CHAPTER 1 FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Economic as well as political and other relations among States shall be governed, inter alia, by the following principles:

- (a) Sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States;
- (b) Sovereign equality of all States;
- (c) Non-aggression;
- (d) Non-intervention;
- (e) Mutual and equitable benefit;
- (f) Peaceful coexistence;
- (g) Equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

进一步重申需要加强国际合作以谋发展，

声明本宪章的基本宗旨之一是在所有国家，不论其经济及社会制度如何，一律公平、主权平等、互相依存、共同利益和彼此合作的基础上，促进建立新的国际经济秩序，

深愿为创造实现下列目标的条件作出贡献：

- (a) 所有国家都达到较普遍的繁荣，各国人民都达到较高的生活水平，
- (b) 由整个国际社会促进所有国家特别是发展中国家的经济和社会发展，
- (c) 鼓励各国，不论其政治，经济或社会制度如何，在对所有愿意履行本宪章义务的爱好和平国家都是公平互利的基础上，进行经济、贸易、科学和技术领域的合作，
- (d) 克服发展中国家经济发展道路上的主要障碍，
- (e) 加速发展中国家的经济增长，以弥合发展中国家和发达国家之间的经济差距，
- (f) 保护、维护和改善环境，

考虑到需要通过下列途径来建立和维持一个公平合理的经济和社会秩序：

- (a) 实现较为公平合理的国际经济关系，并鼓励世界经济的结构变革，
 - (b) 为在所有国家间进一步扩大贸易和加强经济合作创造条件，
 - (c) 加强发展中国家的经济独立，
 - (d) 建立和增进国际经济关系，要照顾到发展中国家在发展方面公认的差异和它们的特殊需要，
- 决心在严格尊重每个国家主权平等的前提下，并通过整个国际社会的合作，促进集体经济安全以谋发展，特别是发展中国家的发展，

考虑到各国间在对国际经济问题进行共同商讨并采取协调行动基础上的真正合作，是实现国际社会促成世界各地公平合理发展的共同愿望的必要条件，

强调为使所有国家之间，不分社会和经济制度的差异，进行正常经济关系和充分尊重各国人民的权利，保证适当条件的重要性，以及加强国际经济合作的工具作为巩固和平造福全人类的手段的重要性，

深信有需要发展一个以主权平等、公平互利和所有国家的利益密切相关为基础的国际经济关系的制度，重申每个国家肩负本国发展的首要责任，但是同时进行有效的国际合作是充分实现其发展目标的一个必要因素，

坚信有迫切需要促成一个大为改进的国际经济关系体制，

兹郑重通过这份各国经济权利和义务宪章。

第一章 国际经济关系的基本原则

各国间的经济关系，如同政治和其他关系一样，除其他外要受下列原则指导：

- (a) 各国的主权、领土完整和政治独立；
- (b) 所有国家主权平等；
- (c) 互不侵犯；
- (d) 互不干涉；
- (e) 公平互利；
- (f) 和平共处；
- (g) 各民族平等权利和自决；

- (h) Peaceful settlement of disputes;
- (i) Remedying of injustices which have been brought about by force and which deprive a nation of the natural means necessary for its normal development;
- (j) Fulfillment in good faith of international obligations;
- (k) Respect for human rights and international obligations;
- (l) No attempt to seek hegemony and spheres of influence;
- (m) Promotion of international social justice;
- (n) International co-operation for development;
- (o) Free access to and from the sea by land-locked countries within the framework of the above principles.

CHAPTER II ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

Article 1 Every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic system as well as its political, social and cultural systems in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever.

Article 2

1. Every State has and shall freely exercise full permanent sovereignty, including possession, use and disposal, over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activities.

2. Each State has the right:

(a) To regulate and exercise authority over foreign investment within its national jurisdiction in accordance with its laws and regulations and in conformity with its national objectives and priorities. No State shall be compelled to grant preferential treatment to foreign investment;

(b) To regulate and supervise the activities of transnational corporations within its national jurisdiction and take measures to ensure that such activities comply with its laws, rules and regulations and conform with its economic and social policies. Transnational corporations shall not intervene in the internal affairs of a host State. Every State should, with full regard for its sovereign rights, cooperate with other States in the exercise of the right set forth in this subparagraph;

(c) To nationalize, expropriate or transfer ownership of foreign property, in which case appropriate compensation should be paid by the State adopting such measures, taking into account its relevant laws and regulations and all circumstances that the State considers pertinent. In any case where the question of compensation gives rise to a controversy, it shall be settled under the domestic law of the nationalizing State and by its tribunals, unless it is freely and mutually agreed by all States concerned that other peaceful means be sought on the basis of the sovereign equality of States and in accordance with the principle of free choice of means.

Article 3 In the exploitation of natural resources shared by two or more countries, each State must co-operate on the basis of a system of information and prior consultations in order to achieve optimum use of such resources without causing damage to the legitimate interest of others.

Article 4 Every State has the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation irrespective of any differences in political, economic and social systems. No State shall be subjected to discrimination of any kind based solely on such differences. In the pursuit of international trade and other forms of economic co-operation, every State is free to choose the forms of organization of its foreign economic relations and to enter into bilateral and multilateral arrangements consistent with its international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation.

Article 5 All States have the right to associate in organizations of primary commodity producers in order to develop their national economies, to achieve stable financing for their development and, in pursuance of their aims, to assist in the promotion of sustained growth of the world economy. In particular accelerating the development of developing countries. Correspondingly, all States have the duty to respect that right by refraining from applying economic and political measures that would limit it.

Article 6 It is the duty of States to contribute to the development of international trade of goods, particularly by means of arrangements and by the conclusion of long-term multilateral commodity agreements, where appropriate, and taking into account the interest of producers and consumers. All States share the responsibility to promote the regular flow and access of all commercial goods traded at stable, remunerative and equitable prices, thus contributing to the equitable development of the world economy, taking into account, in particular, the interests of developing countries.

- (h) 和平解决争端；
- (i) 对于以武力造成的、使得一个国家失去其正常发展所必需的自然手段的不正义情况，应予补救；
- (j) 真诚地履行国际义务；
- (k) 尊重人权和基本自由；
- (l) 不谋求霸权和势力范围；
- (m) 促进国际社会正义；
- (n) 国际合作以谋发展；
- (o) 内陆国家在上述原则范围内进出海洋的自由。

第二章 各国的经济权利和义务

第一条 每个国家有依照其人民意志选择经济制度以及政治、社会和文化制度的不可剥夺的主权权利，不容任何形式的外来干涉、强迫或威胁。

第二条

1. 每个国家对其全部财富、自然资源和经济活动享有充分的永久主权、包括拥有权、使用权和处置权在内，并得自由行使此项主权。

2. 每个国家有权：

(a) 按照其法律和规章并依照其国家目标和优先次序，对在其国家管辖范围内的外国投资加以管理和行使权力。任何国家不得被迫对国外投资给予优惠待遇；

(b) 管理和监督其国家管辖范围内的跨国公司的活动，并采取措施保证这些活动遵守其法律、规章和条例及符合其经济和社会政策。跨国公司不得干涉所在国的内政。每个国家在行使本项内所规定的权利时，应在充分顾及到本国主权权利的前提下，与其他国家合作；

(c) 将外国财产的所有权收归国有、征收或转移，在收归国有、征收或转移时，应由采取此种措施的国家给予适当的赔偿，要考虑到它的有关法律和规章以及该国认为有关的一切情况。因赔偿问题引起的任何争论均应由实行国有化国家的法院依照其国内法加以解决，除非有关各国自由和互相同意根据各国主权平等并依照自由选择方法的原则寻求其他和平解决办法。

第三条 对于两国或两国以上所共有的自然资源的开发，各国应合作采用一种报道和事前协商的制度，以谋对此种资源作最适当的利用，而不损及其他国家的合法利益。

第四条 每个国家，不论政治、经济和社会制度的任何差异，有权进行国际贸易和其他方式的经济合作。任何国家不应遭受纯粹基于此种差异的任何歧视。每个国家在进行国际贸易和其他方式的经济合作时，可自由选择其对外经济关系的组织方式，订立符合其国际义务及国际经济合作需要的双边和多边协议。

第五条 所有国家为了发展其民族经济，为了稳定获得发展资金，并为了实现其目的，帮助促进世界经济的持续增长，特别是加速发展中国家的的发展，有权参加初级商品生产者的组织；所有国家也有尊重这种权利的相应义务，不采取限制这种权利的经济和政治措施。

第六条 各国义务利用种种安排，及在适当情况下缔结长期多边商品协定，对国际货物贸易的发展作出贡献，要照顾到生产者和消费者的利益。所有国家共同有义务促进一切在稳定、有利和公平的价格上交易的商品的正常流动和进出，从而有助于世界经济的公平发展，并要特别顾到发展中国家的利益。

Article 7 Every State has the primary responsibility to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its people. To this end, each State has the right and the responsibility to choose its means and goals of development, fully to mobilize and use its resources, to implement progressive economic and social reforms and to ensure the full participation of its people in the process and benefits of development. All States have the duty, individually and collectively, to co-operate in eliminating obstacles that hinder such mobilization and use.

Article 8 States should co-operate in facilitating more rational and equitable international economic relations and in encouraging structural changes in the context of a balanced world economy in harmony with the needs and interests of all countries, especially developing countries, and should take appropriate measures to this end.

Article 9 All States have the responsibility to co-operate in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological fields for the promotion of economic and social progress throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries.

Article 10 All States are juridically equal and, as equal members of the international community, have the right to participate fully and effectively in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic, financial and monetary problems, inter alia, through the appropriate international organizations in accordance with their existing and evolving rules, and to share in the benefits resulting therefrom.

Article 11 All States should co-operate to strengthen and continuously improve the efficiency of international organizations in implementing measures to stimulate the general economic progress of all countries, particularly of developing countries, and therefore should co-operate to adapt them, when appropriate, to the changing needs of international economic co-operation.

Article 12

1. States have the right, in agreement with the parties concerned, to participate in subregional, regional interregional co-operation in the pursuit of their economic and social development. All States engaged in such co-operation have the duty to ensure that the policies of those groupings to which they belong correspond to the provisions of the present Charter and are outward-looking, consistent with their international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation, and have full regard for the legitimate interests of third countries, especially developing countries.

2. In the case of groupings to which the States concerned have transferred or may transfer certain competences as regards matters that come within the scope of the present Charter, its provisions shall also apply to those groupings in regard to such matters, consistent with the responsibilities of such States as members of such groupings. Those States shall co-operate in the observance by the groupings of the provisions of this Charter.

Article 13

1. Every State has the right to benefit from the advances and development in science and technology for the acceleration of its economic and social development.

2. All States should promote international scientific and technological co-operation and the transfer of technology, with proper regard for all legitimate interests including, inter alia, the rights and duties of holders, suppliers and recipients of technology. In particular, all States should facilitate the access of developing countries to the achievements of modern science and technology, the transfer of technology and the creation of indigenous technology for the benefit of the developing countries in forms and in accordance with procedures which are suited to their economies and their needs.

3. Accordingly, developed countries should co-operate with the developing countries in the establishment, strengthening and development of their scientific and technological infrastructures and their scientific research and technological activities so as to help to expand and transform the economies of developing countries.

4. All States should co-operate in research with a view to evolving further internationally accepted guidelines or regulations for the transfer of technology, taking fully into account the interest of developing countries.

Article 14 Every State has the duty to co-operate in promoting a steady and increasing expansion and liberalization of world trade and an improvement in the welfare and living standards of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries. Accordingly, all States should co-operate, inter alia, towards the progressive dismantling of obstacles to trade and the improvement of the international framework for the conduct of world trade and, to these ends, co-ordinated efforts shall be made to solve in an equitable way the trade problems of all countries, taking into account the specific trade problems of the developing countries. In this connexion, States shall take measures aimed at securing additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, the diversification of their exports, the acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs, an improvement in the possibilities for these countries to participate in the expansion of world trade and a balance more favourable to developing countries in the sharing of the advantages resulting from this expansion, through, in the largest possible measure, a substantial improvement in the conditions of access for the products of interest to the developing countries and, wherever appropriate, measures designed to attain stable, equitable and remunerative prices for primary products.

第七条 每个国家有促进其人民的经济、社会和文化发展的首要责任。为此，每个国家有权利和责任选择其发展的目标和途径，充分动员和利用其资源，逐步实施经济和社会改革，并保证其人民充分参与发展过程和分享发展利益。所有国家有义务个别地和集体地进行合作，以消除妨碍这种动员和利用的种种障碍。

第八条 各国应进行合作，以促进较为公平合理的国际经济关系，并在一个均衡的世界经济的意义上鼓励结构变革，要符合所有国家特别是发展中国家的需要和利益，并为此目的采取适当的措施。

第九条 所有国家有责任在经济、社会、文化、科学和技术领域进行合作，以促进全世界尤其是发展中国家的经济和社会进步。

第十条 所有国家在法律上一律平等，并作为国际社会的平等成员，有权充分和有效地参加——包括通过有关国际组织并按照其现有的和今后订定的规则参加——为解决世界经济、金融和货币问题作出国际决定的过程，并公平分享由此而产生的利益。

第十一条 所有国家应进行合作，加强和不断改进国际组织执行各项措施的效能，以促进所有国家特别是发展中国家总的经济发展，因此还应该斟酌情况为使这些组织适应国际经济合作方面不断变化的需要而进行合作。

第十二条

1. 各国有权在有关各方同意之下，参加分区域、区域和区域间的合作，以谋经济和社会发展。所有参加这种合作的国家，有义务保证其所属集团的政策是符合本宪章的规定的、外向型的、同它们的国际义务相一致的，是同国际经济合作的需要相一致的，而且是充分顾及到第三国、特别是发展中国家的合法利益的。

2. 在有关国家将属于本宪章范围内事项的某些权限已经转移给或可能转移给所属集团的情况下，在这些事项方面，本宪章的各项规定也应适用于这些集团，与这些国家作为有关集团成员的责任相一致。这些国家也应合作，使各集团遵守本宪章的规定。

第十三条

1. 每个国家有权分享科学技术进步和发展的利益，以加速它的经济和社会发展。

2. 所有国家都应促进国际间的科学和技术合作与技术转让，要适当地照顾到一切的合法利益，包括技术持有者、提供者和接受者的权利和义务。特别是，所有国家应促进：发展中国家取得现代科学和技术的成果、转让技术、以及为了发展中国家的利益而创造本国技术，其方式和程序要符合其经济与需要。

3. 因此，发达国家应与发展中国家合作，建立、加强和发展它们的科学和技术基层结构，以及它们的科学研究和技术活动，以帮助发展和改造发展中国家的经济。

4. 所有国家都应在研究方面进行合作，以期进一步制定为国际间所接受的关于技术转让的准则或规章，要充分顾及到发展中国家的利益。

第十四条 每个国家有义务进行合作，促进世界贸易稳定的、日益增加的发展和自由化以及各国人民、特别是发展中国家人民的福利和生活水平的改善。因此，所有国家应进行合作，逐渐打破妨碍贸易的种种障碍，改善进行世界贸易的国际体制。为此，各国应作出协调的努力，公平地解决所有国家的贸易问题，要考虑到发展中国家的具体贸易问题。在这方面，各国应采取的措施，使发展中国家的国际贸易取得更多的利益，从而使它们的外汇收益大幅度地增加；使其出口商品多样化；考虑到它们的发展需要，加速它们的贸易增长率，增加这些国家参与世界贸易扩展的机会；并尽量通过大大改善发展中国家的产品进入市场的条件，通过酌情采取可使初级产品取得稳定、公平和有利的价格的措施，在分享由这种扩展而产生的利益方面取得对发展中国家较为有利的均衡。

Article 15 . All States have the duty to promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control and to utilize the resources released by effective disarmament measures for the economic and social development of countries, allocating a substantial portion of such resources as additional means for the development needs of developing countries.

Article 16

1. It is the right and duty of all States, individually and collectively, to eliminate colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation and domination, and the economic and social consequences thereof, as a prerequisite for development. States which practise such coercive policies are economically responsible to the countries, territories and peoples affected for the restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, the natural and all other resources of those countries, territories and peoples. It is the duty of all States to extend assistance to them.

2. No State has the right to promote or encourage investments that may constitute an obstacle to the liberation of a territory occupied by force.

Article 17 International co-operation for development in the shared goal and common duty of all States. Every State should co-operate with the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development by providing favourable external conditions and by extending active assistance to them, consistent with their development needs and objectives, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of States and free of any conditions derogating from their sovereignty.

Article 18 Developed countries should extend, improve and enlarge the system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory tariff preferences to the developing countries consistent with the relevant agreed conclusions and relevant decisions as adopted on this subject, in the framework of the competent international organizations. Developed countries should also give serious consideration to the adoption of other differential measures, in areas where this is feasible and appropriate and in ways which will provide special and more favourable treatment, in order to meet the trade and development needs of the developing countries. In the conduct of international economic relations the developed countries should endeavour to avoid measures having a negative effect on the development of the national economies of the developing countries, as promoted by generalized tariff preferences and other generally agreed differential measures in their favour.

Article 19 With a view to accelerating the economic growth of developing countries and bridging the economic gap between developed and developing countries, developed countries should grant generalized preferential, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment to developing countries in those fields of international economic co-operation where it may be feasible.

Article 20 Developing countries should, in their efforts to increase their over-all trade, give due attention to the possibility of expanding their trade with socialist countries, by granting to these countries conditions for trade not inferior to those granted normally to the developed market economy countries.

Article 21 Developing countries should endeavour to promote the expansion of their mutual trade and to this end may, in accordance with the existing and evolving provisions and procedures of international agreements where applicable, grant trade preferences to other developing countries without being obliged to extend such preferences to developed countries, provided these arrangements do not constitute an impediment to general trade liberalization and expansion.

Article 22

1. All States should respond to the generally recognized or mutually agreed development needs and objectives of developing countries by promoting increased net flows of real resources to the developing countries from all sources, taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken by the States concerned, in order to reinforce the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development.

2. In this context, consistent with the aims and objectives mentioned above and taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken in this regard, it should be their endeavour to increase the net amount of financial flows from official sources to developing countries and to improve the terms and conditions thereof.

3. The flow of development assistance resources should include economic and technical assistance.

Article 23 To enhance the effective mobilization of their own resources, the developing countries should strengthen their economic co-operation and expand their mutual trade so as to accelerate their economic and social development. All countries, especially developed countries, individually as well as through the competent international organizations of which they are members, should provide appropriate and effective support and co-operation.