

CHAPTER 1

INITIAL PROVISIONS AND GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Section A: Initial Provisions

Article 1.1: Establishment of a Free Trade Area

The Parties, consistent with Article XXIV of GATT 1994 and Article V of GATS, hereby establish a free trade area in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 1.2: Relation to Other Agreements

1. Recognising the Parties' intention for this Agreement to coexist with their existing international agreements, each Party affirms:

- (a) in relation to existing international agreements to which all Parties are party, including the WTO Agreement, its existing rights and obligations with respect to the other Parties; and
- (b) in relation to existing international agreements to which that Party and at least one other Party are party, its existing rights and obligations with respect to that other Party or Parties, as the case may be.

2. If a Party considers that a provision of this Agreement is inconsistent with a provision of another agreement to which it and at least one other Party are party, on request, the relevant Parties to the other agreement shall consult with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory solution. This paragraph is without prejudice to a Party's rights and obligations under Chapter 28 (Dispute Settlement).¹

¹ For the purposes of application of this Agreement, the Parties agree that the fact that an agreement provides more favourable treatment of goods, services, investments or persons than that provided for under this Agreement does not mean that there is an inconsistency within the meaning of paragraph 2.

第 1 章

初始条款和一般定义

A 节：初始条款

第 1.1 条 自由贸易区的建立

在与《1994 年关税与贸易总协定》第 24 条和《服务贸易总协定》第 5 条相一致的基础上，缔约方特此依照本协定条款建立一自由贸易区。

第 1.2 条 与其他协定的关系

1. 认识到缔约方有意使本协定与其现行国际协定并存，每一缔约方确认：

- (a) 对于包括《WTO 协定》在内的所有缔约方均为参加方的现行国际协定而言，其与其他缔约方有关的现有权利和义务；及
- (b) 对于该缔约方和至少一其他缔约方为参加方的现行国际协定而言，针对该另一个或多个缔约方的现有权利和义务(视具体情况而定)。

2. 如一缔约方认为，本协定一条款与该缔约方和至少一其他缔约方为参加方的另一协定一条款不一致，则应请求，该另一协定相关缔约方应进行磋商，以期达成双方满意的解决办法。本款不损害一缔约方在第 28 章(争端解决)下的权利和义务。¹

¹ 就本协定的适用而言，缔约方同意，一协定对货物、服务、投资或人所给予的待遇优于本协定项下所给予待遇的事实并不意味着存在第 2 款范围内的不一致。

Section B: General Definitions

Article 1.3: General Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement, unless otherwise provided in this Agreement:

AD Agreement means the *Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, set out in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

Agreement means the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement;

APEC means Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation;

central level of government has for each Party the meaning set out in Annex 1-A (Party-Specific Definitions);

Commission means the Trans-Pacific Partnership Commission established under Article 27.1 (Establishment of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Commission);

covered investment means, with respect to a Party, an investment in its territory of an investor of another Party in existence as of the date of entry into force of this Agreement for those Parties or established, acquired, or expanded thereafter;

customs administration means the competent authority that is responsible under the laws of a Party for the administration of customs laws, regulations and, where applicable, policies, and has for each Party the meaning set out in Annex 1-A (Party-Specific Definitions);

customs duty includes any duty or charge of any kind imposed on or in connection with the importation of a good, and any surtax or surcharge imposed in connection with such importation, but does not include any:

- (a) charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed consistently with Article III:2 of GATT 1994;
- (b) fee or other charge in connection with the importation commensurate with the cost of services rendered; or
- (c) antidumping or countervailing duty;

Customs Valuation Agreement means the *Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, set out in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

days means calendar days;

B 节：一般定义

第 1.3 条 一般定义

就本协定而言，除非本协定中另有规定：

《反倾销协定》指《WTO 协定》附件 1A 中所列《关于实施 1994 年关税与贸易总协定第 6 条的协定》；

本协定指《跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》；

APEC 指亚太经济合作组织；

中央一级政府对于每一缔约方的含义在附件 1-A(缔约方特定定义)中列出；

自贸协定委员会指根据第 27.1 条(跨太平洋伙伴关系委员会的设立)设立的跨太平洋伙伴关系委员会；

涵盖投资，对于一缔约方，指截至本协定对相关缔约方生效之日在一缔约方领土内存在的另一缔约方投资者的投资，或在此后设立、获得或扩大的投资；

海关指根据一缔约方法律负责执行海关法律、法规和(如适用)政策的主管机关，海关对于每一缔约方的含义在附件 1-A(缔约方特定定义)中列出；

关税包括对货物进口征收的或与货物进口有关的任何种类的税费，以及与此种进口有关的任何附加税或附加费，但不包括下列各项：

- (a) 以与 GATT 1994 第 3 条第 2 款相一致的方式征收的等于一国内税的费用；
- (b) 与进口有关的、与所提供服务的成本相当的规费或其他费用；或
- (c) 反倾销税或反补贴税；

《海关估价协定》指《WTO 协定》附件 1A 中所列《关于实施 1994 年关税与贸易总协定第 7 条的协定》；

天指日历日；

enterprise means any entity constituted or organised under applicable law, whether or not for profit, and whether privately or governmentally owned or controlled, including any corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, joint venture, association or similar organisation;

existing means in effect on the date of entry into force of this Agreement;

GATS means the *General Agreement on Trade in Services*, set out in Annex 1B to the WTO Agreement;

GATT 1994 means the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, set out in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

goods means any merchandise, product, article or material;

goods of a Party means domestic products as these are understood in GATT 1994 or such goods as the Parties may agree, and includes originating goods of a Party;

government procurement means the process by which a government obtains the use of or acquires goods or services, or any combination thereof, for governmental purposes and not with a view to commercial sale or resale or use in the production or supply of goods or services for commercial sale or resale;

Harmonized System (HS) means the *Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System*, including its General Rules of Interpretation, Section Notes, Chapter Notes and Subheading Notes as adopted and implemented by the Parties in their respective laws;

heading means the first four digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System;

measure includes any law, regulation, procedure, requirement or practice;

national means a “natural person who has the nationality of a Party” according to Annex 1-A (Party-Specific Definitions) or a permanent resident of a Party;

originating means qualifying as originating under the rules of origin set out in Chapter 3 (Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures) or Chapter 4 (Textile and Apparel Goods);

Party means any State or separate customs territory for which this Agreement is in force;

person means a natural person or an enterprise;

person of a Party means a national or an enterprise of a Party;

企业指根据适用法律组建或组织的任何实体，无论是否以营利为目的，也无论是由私人或政府所有或控制，包括任何公司、信托、合伙企业、个人独资企业、合资企业、协会或类似组织；

现行指在本协定生效之日有效的；

GATS指《WTO 协定》附件 1B 中所列《服务贸易总协定》；

GATT 1994指《WTO 协定》附件 1A 中所列《1994 年关税与贸易总协定》；

货物指任何商品、产品、物品或材料；

一缔约方的货物指在 GATT 1994 中所理解的国内产品或缔约方可能同意的货物，包括一缔约方的原产货物；

政府采购指政府为政府目的而获得货物或服务的使用权、购买货物或服务或两者的任何组合的过程，不以商业销售或转售为目的或不以用于供商业销售或转售的货物的生产或服务的供应为目的；

协调制度(HS)指《商品名称及编码协调制度》，包括缔约方在各自法律中采用和实施的归类总规则、类注释、章注释和子目注释；

品目指协调制度下税则归类编号的前 4 位数字；

措施包括任何法律、法规、程序、要求或做法；

国民指根据附件 1-A(缔约方特定定义)“具有一缔约方国籍的自然人”，或缔约方的永久居民；

原产指符合第 3 章(原产地规则和原产地程序)或第 4 章(纺织品和服装)中所列原产地规则的原产情况；

缔约方指本协定对其生效的任何国家或单独关税区；

人指一自然人或一企业；

缔约方的人指缔约方的一国民或一企业；

preferential tariff treatment means the customs duty rate applicable to an originating good, pursuant to each Party's Tariff Schedule set out in Annex 2-D (Tariff Commitments);

recovered material means a material in the form of one or more individual parts that results from:

- (a) the disassembly of a used good into individual parts; and
- (b) the cleaning, inspecting, testing or other processing of those parts as necessary for improvement to sound working condition;

remanufactured good means a good classified in HS Chapters 84 through 90 or under heading 94.02 except goods classified under HS headings 84.18, 85.09, 85.10, and 85.16, 87.03 or subheadings 8414.51, 8450.11, 8450.12, 8508.11, and 8517.11, that is entirely or partially composed of recovered materials and:

- (a) has a similar life expectancy and performs the same as or similar to such a good when new; and
- (b) has a factory warranty similar to that applicable to such a good when new;

regional level of government has for each Party the meaning set out in Annex 1-A (Party-Specific Definitions);

Safeguards Agreement means the *Agreement on Safeguards*, set out in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

sanitary or phytosanitary measure means any measure referred to in paragraph 1 of Annex A to the SPS Agreement;

SCM Agreement means the *Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures*, set out in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

SME means a small and medium-sized enterprise, including a micro-sized enterprise;

SPS Agreement means the *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*, set out in Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement;

state enterprise means an enterprise that is owned, or controlled through ownership interests, by a Party;

subheading means the first six digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System;

优惠关税待遇指根据附件 2-D(关税承诺)所列每一缔约方关税减让表中适用于一原产货物的关税税率；

回收材料指由下列过程产生的以一个或多个单独零件形式存在的材料：

- (a) 将使用过的货物拆解为单独零件；及
- (b) 为使这些零件达到良好工况所必需进行的清洗、检验、测试或其他处理；

再制造货物指归入协调制度第 84 章至第 90 章或品目 94.02 的一货物，但归入品目 84.18、85.09、85.10、85.16 和 87.03 或子目 8414.51、8450.11、8450.12、8508.11 和 8517.11 的货物除外，该货物全部或部分由回收材料组成并：

- (a) 具备与货物全新状态时的相似使用寿命和相同或相似性能；及
- (b) 附有与适用于货物全新状态时的工厂保证书相似的工厂保证书；

地区一级政府对于每一缔约方的含义列在附件 1-A (缔约方特定定义)中；

《保障措施协定》指《WTO 协定》附件 1A 中所列《保障措施协定》；

卫生或植物卫生措施指《SPS 协定》附件 A 第 1 款中所指的任何措施；

《SCM 协定》指《WTO 协定》附件 1A 中所列《补贴与反补贴措施协定》；

中小企业指中小型企业，包括微型企业；

《SPS 协定》指《WTO 协定》附件 1A 中所列《实施卫生与植物卫生措施协定》；

国家企业指缔约方拥有的或通过所有权权益控制的企业；

子目指协调制度下税则归类编号的前 6 位数字；

territory has for each Party the meaning set out at Annex 1-A (Party-Specific Definitions);

textile or apparel good means a good listed in Annex 4-A (Textiles and Apparel Product-Specific Rules of Origin);

TRIPS Agreement means the *Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights*, set out in Annex 1C to the WTO Agreement;²

WTO means the World Trade Organization; and

WTO Agreement means the *Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization*, done at Marrakesh on April 15, 1994.

² For greater certainty, TRIPS Agreement includes any waiver in force between the Parties of any provision of the TRIPS Agreement granted by WTO Members in accordance with the WTO Agreement.

领土对于每一缔约方的定义列在附件 1-A (缔约方特定定义)中；

纺织品或服装指附件 4-A(纺织品和服装特定产品原产地规则)中所列货物；

《TRIPS 协定》指《WTO 协定》附件 1C 中所列《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》；²

WTO指世界贸易组织；以及

《WTO 协定》指 1994 年 4 月 15 日订于马拉喀什的《马拉喀什建立世界贸易组织协定》。

²为进一步明确，《TRIPS 协定》包括 WTO 成员依照《WTO 协定》授予的在缔约方之间有效的、对于《TRIPS 协定》任何条款的豁免。

ANNEX 1-A

PARTY-SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

Further to Article 1.3 (General Definitions), for the purposes of this Agreement, unless provided elsewhere in this Agreement:

central level of government means:

- (a) for Australia, the Commonwealth Government;
- (b) for Brunei Darussalam, the national level of government;
- (c) for Canada, the Government of Canada;
- (d) for Chile, the national level of government;
- (e) for Japan, the Government of Japan;
- (f) for Malaysia, the federal level of government;
- (g) for Mexico, the federal level of government;
- (h) for New Zealand, the national level of government;
- (i) for Peru, the national level of government;
- (j) for Singapore, the national level of government;
- (k) for the United States, the federal level of government; and
- (l) for Viet Nam, the national level of government;

customs administration means:

- (a) for Australia, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection;
- (b) for Brunei Darussalam, the Royal Customs and Excise Department;
- (c) for Canada, the Canada Border Services Agency;
- (d) for Chile, the National Customs Service of Chile (*Servicio Nacional de Aduanas*);

附件 1-A

缔约方特定定义

关于第 1.3 条(一般定义), 就本协定而言, 除非本协定中另有规定:

中央一级政府指:

- (a) 对于澳大利亚, 联邦政府;
- (b) 对于文莱达鲁萨兰国, 国家一级政府;
- (c) 对于加拿大, 加拿大政府;
- (d) 对于智利, 国家一级政府;
- (e) 对于日本, 日本政府;
- (f) 对于马来西亚, 联邦一级政府;
- (g) 对于墨西哥, 联邦一级政府;
- (h) 对于新西兰, 国家一级政府;
- (i) 对于秘鲁, 国家一级政府;
- (j) 对于新加坡, 国家一级政府;
- (k) 对于美国, 联邦一级政府; 以及
- (l) 对于越南, 国家一级政府;

海关指:

- (a) 对于澳大利亚, 移民与边境保护部;
- (b) 对于文莱达鲁萨兰国, 皇家海关与关税司;
- (c) 对于加拿大, 加拿大边境服务署;
- (d) 对于智利, 智利国家海关总署;

- (e) for Japan, the Ministry of Finance;
- (f) for Malaysia, the Royal Malaysian Customs Department;
- (g) for Mexico, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público*);
- (h) for New Zealand, the New Zealand Customs Service;
- (i) for Peru, the National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration (*Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria*);
- (j) for Singapore, the Singapore Customs;
- (k) for the United States, U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and, with respect to provisions that concern enforcement, information sharing and investigations, this also means U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, as applicable; and
- (l) for Viet Nam, the General Department of Viet Nam Customs,

or any successor of such customs administration;

natural person who has the nationality of a Party means:

- (a) for Australia, a natural person who is an Australian citizen as defined in the *Australian Citizenship Act 2007*, as amended from time to time, or any successor legislation;
- (b) for Brunei Darussalam, a subject of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan in accordance with the laws of Brunei Darussalam;
- (c) for Canada, a natural person who is a citizen of Canada under Canadian legislation;
- (d) for Chile, a Chilean as defined in Article 10 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile (*Constitución Política de la República de Chile*);
- (e) for Japan, a natural person who has the nationality of Japan under its laws;
- (f) for Malaysia, a natural person who is a citizen of Malaysia in accordance with its laws and regulations;

- (e) 对于日本，财务省；
- (f) 对于马来西亚，马来西亚皇家海关总署；
- (g) 对于墨西哥，财政和公共信贷部；
- (h) 对于新西兰，新西兰海关总署；
- (i) 对于秘鲁，国家海关和税务总局；
- (j) 对于新加坡，新加坡海关；
- (k) 对于美国，美国海关和边境保护局；同时，在涉及与执法、信息共享和调查有关的条款时，亦指美国移民和海关执法局(如适用)；以及
- (l) 对于越南，越南海关总局，

或此类海关机关的任何后继单位；

具有一缔约方国籍的自然人指：

- (a) 对于澳大利亚，属经不时修正的《2007年澳大利亚公民法》或任何后继法律中所规定的澳大利亚公民的自然人；
- (b) 对于文莱达鲁萨兰国，文莱达鲁萨兰国法律规定的苏丹和国家元首的国民；
- (c) 对于加拿大，属加拿大法律规定的加拿大公民的自然人；
- (d) 对于智利，智利共和国《政治宪法》第10条中所规定的智利人；
- (e) 对于日本，根据日本法律具有日本国籍的自然人；
- (f) 对于马来西亚，属其法律法规所规定的马来西亚公民的自然人；

- (g) for Mexico, a person who has the nationality of Mexico in accordance with its applicable laws;
- (h) for New Zealand, a natural person who is a citizen as defined in the *Citizenship Act 1977*, as amended from time to time, or any successor legislation;
- (i) for Peru, a natural person who has the nationality of Peru by birth, naturalisation or option in accordance with the Political Constitution of Peru (*Constitución Política del Perú*) and other relevant domestic legislation;
- (j) for Singapore, a person who is a citizen of Singapore within the meaning of its Constitution and its domestic laws;
- (k) for the United States, a “national of the United States” as defined in the *Immigration and Nationality Act*; and
- (l) for Viet Nam, a natural person who is a citizen of Viet Nam within the meaning of its Constitution and its domestic laws;

regional level of government means:

- (a) for Australia, a state of Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, or the Northern Territory;
- (b) for Brunei Darussalam, the term regional level of government is not applicable;
- (c) for Canada, a provincial or territorial government;
- (d) for Chile, as a unitary Republic, the term regional level of government is not applicable;
- (e) for Japan, the term regional level of government is not applicable;
- (f) for Malaysia, a State of the Federation of Malaysia in accordance with the Federal Constitution of Malaysia;
- (g) for Mexico, a state of the United Mexican States;
- (h) for New Zealand, the term regional level of government is not applicable;
- (i) for Peru, regional government in accordance with the Political Constitution of Peru (*Constitución Política del Perú*) and other applicable legislation;

- (g) 对于墨西哥，依照其适用法律具有墨西哥国籍的人；
- (h) 对于新西兰，属经不时修正的《1977年公民法》或任何后继法律中所规定的公民的自然人；
- (i) 对于秘鲁，依照秘鲁《政治宪法》及其他相关国内法以生来、入籍或选择国籍的方式具有秘鲁国籍的自然人；
- (j) 对于新加坡，在新加坡《宪法》及其国内法律范围内属新加坡公民的人；
- (k) 对于美国，《移民和国籍法》中所规定的“美国的国民”；以及
- (l) 对于越南，属其《宪法》和国内法律范围内的越南公民的自然人；

地区一级政府指：

- (a) 对于澳大利亚，澳大利亚的州、澳大利亚首都地区或北方领土地区；
- (b) 对于文莱达鲁萨兰国，地区一级政府一词不适用；
- (c) 对于加拿大，省级或地区级政府；
- (d) 对于智利，作为统一的共和国，地区一级政府一词不适用；
- (e) 对于日本，地区一级政府一词不适用；
- (f) 对于马来西亚，符合马来西亚联邦宪法的马来西亚联邦的州；
- (g) 对于墨西哥，墨西哥合众国的州；
- (h) 对于新西兰，地区一级政府一词不适用；
- (i) 对于秘鲁，符合秘鲁《政治宪法》和其他适用法律的地区政府；

- (j) for Singapore, the term regional level of government is not applicable;
- (k) for the United States, a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico; and
- (l) for Viet Nam, the term regional level of government is not applicable; and

territory means:

- (a) for Australia, the territory of Australia:
 - (i) excluding all external territories other than the Territory of Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island, the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands, the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands, and the Coral Sea Islands Territory; and
 - (ii) including Australia's air space, territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf over which Australia exercises sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with international law;
- (b) for Brunei Darussalam, the land territory, internal waters and territorial sea of Brunei Darussalam, extending to the air space above its territorial sea, as well as to its sea-bed and subsoil over which it exercises sovereignty, and the maritime area beyond its territorial sea, which has been or may hereafter be designated under the laws of Brunei Darussalam in accordance with international law as an area over which Brunei Darussalam exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction with respect to the seabed, the subsoil and superjacent waters to the seabed and subsoil as well as the natural resources;
- (c) for Canada:
 - (i) the land territory, air space, internal waters and territorial seas of Canada;
 - (ii) the exclusive economic zone of Canada, as determined by its domestic law, consistent with Part V of the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* done at Montego Bay on December 10, 1982 (UNCLOS); and
 - (iii) the continental shelf of Canada, as determined by its

- (j) 对于新加坡，地区一级政府一词不适用；
- (k) 对于美国，美国的州、哥伦比亚特区或波多黎各；以及
- (l) 对于越南，地区一级政府一词不适用；以及

领土指：

- (a) 对于澳大利亚，澳大利亚的领土：
 - (i) 不包括除诺福克岛领土、圣诞岛领土、科科斯(基灵)群岛领土、阿什莫尔和卡地尔群岛领土、赫德岛和麦克唐纳群岛领土及珊瑚海群岛领土以外的所有外部领土；及
 - (ii) 包括澳大利亚依照国际法行使主权权利或管辖权的澳大利亚领空、领海、毗连区、专属经济区和大陆架；
- (b) 对于文莱达鲁萨兰国，文莱达鲁萨兰国的陆地领土、内水和领海，延伸至领海上空及其行使主权的 seabed 和底土，以及根据符合国际法的文莱达鲁萨兰国法律，已经指定为或未来可能指定为文莱达鲁萨兰国对 seabed、底土及 seabed 和底土上覆水域以及自然资源行使主权权利和管辖权的其领海范围外的海域；
- (c) 对于加拿大：
 - (i) 陆地领土、领空、内水和领海；
 - (ii) 由其符合 1982 年 12 月 10 日订于蒙特哥湾的《联合国海洋法公约》(UNCLOS)第五部分的国内法所确定的加拿大专属经济区；以及
 - (iii) 由其符合《联合国海洋法公约》(UNCLOS)

domestic law, consistent with Part VI of UNCLOS;

- (d) for Chile, the land, maritime, and air space under its sovereignty, and the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf within which it exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with international law and its domestic law;
- (e) for Japan, the territory of Japan, and all the area beyond its territorial sea, including the sea-bed and subsoil thereof, over which Japan exercises sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with international law including the UNCLOS and the laws and regulations of Japan;
- (f) for Malaysia, its land territory, internal waters and territorial sea, as well as any maritime area situated beyond the territorial sea as designated or that might in the future be designated under its national law, in accordance with international law, as an area within which Malaysia exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction with regards to the seabed, subsoil and superjacent waters to the seabed and subsoil as well as the natural resources;
- (g) for Mexico:
 - (i) the states of the Federation and the Federal District;
 - (ii) the islands, including the reefs and keys, in the adjacent seas;
 - (iii) the islands of Guadalupe and Revillagigedo, situated in the Pacific Ocean;
 - (iv) the continental shelf and the submarine shelf of such islands, keys and reefs;
 - (v) the waters of the territorial seas, in accordance with international law, and its interior maritime waters;
 - (vi) the space located above the national territory, in accordance with international law; and
 - (vii) any areas beyond the territorial seas of Mexico within which, in accordance with international law, including the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* done at Montego Bay on December 10, 1982, and its domestic law, Mexico may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction;
- (h) for New Zealand, the territory of New Zealand and the exclusive

第六部分的国内法所确定的加拿大大陆架；

- (d) 对于智利，其主权所涵盖的领地、领海、领空，以及其依照国际法和国内法行使主权权利和管辖权的专属经济区和大陆架；
- (e) 对于日本，日本的领土，以及日本依照包括《联合国海洋法公约》在内的国际法和日本法律法规行使主权权利或管辖权的领海外所有区域，包括其中的海床和底土；
- (f) 对于马来西亚，其陆地领土、内水和领海，以及根据其国内法并依照国际法，已经指定为或未来可能指定为马来西亚对海床、底土及海床和底土的上覆水域以及自然资源行使主权权利和管辖权的位于其领海外的任何海域；
- (g) 对于墨西哥：
 - (i) 联邦的州和联邦区；
 - (ii) 邻近海域中的岛屿，包括珊瑚礁和群岛；
 - (iii) 位于太平洋中的瓜达卢佩和雷维亚希赫多群岛；
 - (iv) 此类岛屿、群岛和珊瑚礁的大陆架和海底大陆架；
 - (v) 符合国际法的领海水域及其内部海域；
 - (vi) 符合国际法的其国土上方的空间；以及
 - (vii) 依照包括 1982 年 12 月 10 日订于蒙特哥湾的《联合国海洋法公约》在内的国际法及其国内法，墨西哥可以行使主权权利或管辖权的墨西哥领海外的任何区域；
- (h) 对于新西兰，新西兰领土及其依照国际法对自然资

源行使主权权利的专属经济区、海床和底土，但不包括托克劳；

- (i) 对于秘鲁，秘鲁依照《政治宪法》及其他相关国内法和国际法的规定，在秘鲁主权或主权权利和管辖权之下的大陆领土、岛屿、海域及其上方的领空；
- (j) 对于新加坡，其陆地领土、内水和领海，以及根据其国内法并依照国际法，已经指定为或未来可能指定为新加坡可以对海、海床、底土以及自然资源行使主权权利或管辖权的其领海外的任何海域；
- (k) 对于美国：
 - (i) 美国的关境，包括 50 个州、哥伦比亚特区和波多黎各；
 - (ii) 位于美国和波多黎各的对外贸易区；以及
 - (iii) 美国的领海，以及依照按《联合国海洋法公约》所反映的习惯国际法，美国可以行使主权权利或管辖权的其领海外的任何区域；以及
- (l) 对于越南，陆地领土、岛屿、内水、领海及其上方的领空，以及依照其国内法和国际法，越南行使主权权利或管辖权的其领海外的海域，包括海床、底土以及其中的自然资源。

economic zone, seabed and subsoil over which it exercises sovereign rights with respect to natural resources in accordance with international law, but does not include Tokelau;

- (i) for Peru, the mainland territory, the islands, the maritime areas and the air space above them, under sovereignty or sovereign rights and jurisdiction of Peru, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of Peru (*Constitución Política del Perú*) and other relevant domestic law and international law;
- (j) for Singapore, its land territory, internal waters and territorial sea, as well as any maritime area situated beyond the territorial sea which has been or might in the future be designated under its national law, in accordance with international law, as an area within which Singapore may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction with regards to the sea, the sea-bed, the subsoil and the natural resources;
- (k) for the United States:
 - (i) the customs territory of the United States, which includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico;
 - (ii) the foreign trade zones located in the United States and Puerto Rico; and
 - (iii) the territorial sea of the United States and any area beyond the territorial sea within which, in accordance with customary international law as reflected in the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, the United States may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction; and
- (l) for Viet Nam, the land territory, islands, internal waters, territorial sea, and air space above them, the maritime areas beyond territorial sea including seabed, subsoil and natural resources thereof over which Viet Nam exercises its sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic laws and international law.