pallets. “Demountable bodies” shall be regarded as containers.

(b) For the purposes of this paragraph, “pallet” means a device on the deck of which a quantity of goods can be assembled to form a unit load for the purpose of transporting it, or of handling or stacking it with the assistance of mechanical appliances. This device is made up of two decks separated by bearers, or of a single deck supported by feet; its overall height is reduced to the minimum compatible with handling by fork lift trucks or pallet trucks; it may or may not have a superstructure.

2. Subject to Chapter 8 (Trade in Services) and Chapter 10 (Investment), in respect of containers granted temporary admission pursuant to paragraph 1:[7]

(a) each Party shall allow a container used in international traffic that enters its territory from the territory of another Party to exit its territory on any route that is reasonably related to the economic and prompt departure of such container;[8]

(b) no Party shall require any security or impose any penalty or charge solely by reason of any difference between the port of entry and the port of departure of a container;

(c) no Party shall condition the release of any security that it imposes in respect of the entry of a container into its territory on the container’s exit through any particular port of departure; and

(d) no Party shall require that the carrier bringing a container from the territory of another Party into its territory be the same carrier that takes the container to the territory of another Party.

[7] For greater certainty, nothing in this paragraph shall affect the right of a Party to adopt or maintain measures in accordance with Article 17.12 (General Exceptions) or Article 17.13 (Security Exceptions).

[8] For greater certainty, nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to prevent a Party from adopting or maintaining highway and railway safety or security measures of general application, or from preventing a container from entering or exiting its territory in a location where the Party does not maintain a customs port. A Party may provide the other Parties with a list of ports available for exit of containers in accordance with its laws and regulations.

Article 2.12: Duty-Free Entry of Samples of No Commercial Value

Each Party shall grant duty-free entry to samples of no commercial value, imported from the territory of another Party, subject to its laws and regulations, regardless of their origin.

Article 2.13: Agricultural Export Subsidies

1. The Parties reaffirm their commitments made in the *Ministerial Decision of 19 December 2015 on Export Competition (WT/MIN(15)/45, WT/L/980)*, adopted in Nairobi on 19 December 2015, including elimination of scheduled export subsidy entitlements for agricultural goods.

2. The Parties share the objective of the multilateral elimination of export subsidies for agricultural goods and shall work together to prevent their reintroduction in any form.

Article 2.14: Transposition of Schedules of Tariff Commitments

Each Party shall ensure that the transposition of its Schedule in Annex I (Schedules of Tariff Commitments), undertaken in order to implement Annex I (Schedules of Tariff Commitments) in the nomenclature of the revised HS following periodic amendments to the HS, is carried out without impairing the tariff commitments set out in Annex I (Schedules of Tariff Commitments).

Article 2.15: Modification of Concessions

In exceptional circumstances, where a Party faces unforeseen difficulties in implementing its tariff commitments, that Party may, with the agreement of all other interested Parties, and with the decision of the RCEP Joint Committee, modify or withdraw a concession contained in its Schedule in Annex I (Schedules of Tariff Commitments). In order to seek to reach such agreement, the Party proposing to modify or withdraw its concession shall inform the RCEP Joint Committee and engage in negotiations with any interested Parties. In such negotiations, the Party proposing to modify or withdraw its concession shall maintain a level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions no less favourable to the trade of all other interested Parties than that provided for in this Agreement prior to such negotiations, which may include compensatory adjustments with respect to other goods. The mutually agreed outcome of the negotiations, including any compensatory