

Article 10

Suspension of obligations: Protection of Papua New Guinea primary industry

1. In order to protect an existing primary industry or to foster the development of a new primary industry, the Government of Papua New Guinea may suspend its obligations under Article 3 of this Agreement in respect of the products of a like or directly competitive industry.
2. Unless critical circumstances prevail in which delay would cause damage which would be difficult to repair, the Government of Papua New Guinea shall give sixty days notice to the Australian Government prior to taking action under paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. As soon as practicable after the need arises to take action under paragraph 1 of this Article, the Papua New Guinea Government shall enter into consultations with the Australian Government with a view to finding a mutually satisfactory solution to the problem.

Article 11

Suspension of obligations: Deflection of trade

1. If the importation into a Member State (in this Article called "the importing Member State") of free goods from the other Member State
 - (a) causes or threatens serious injury to an industry in the importing Member State producing like or directly competitive goods because -
 - (i) the duties or taxes levied by the other Member State on raw materials or intermediate products imported from outside the Area and used in the production of those goods are significantly lower than the duties or taxes levied by the importing Member State on imports of similar raw materials or intermediate products imported from outside the Area, or
 - (ii) the prices of raw materials or intermediate products used in the production of those goods are unduly low by reason of dumping into the Area or subsidisation, or
 - (iii) drawback, exemption or remission of import duties is allowed by the other Member State on raw materials or intermediate products imported from outside the Area and used in the production of those goods, and
 - (b) the other Member State is deriving advantage from the circumstances, the importing Member State, if it considers that action is necessary to offset that advantage, may request consultations with the other Member State on the situation which has developed. Such consultations shall be as full as circumstances permit, and the importing Member State shall consider any measures taken or proposed by the other Member State to offset the advantage.
2. If a mutually acceptable solution is not reached within sixty days of the date of the request referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the importing Member State may, after giving notice to the other Member State, suspend to such extent and for as long as necessary the application to the goods concerned of the provisions of Article 3 of this Agreement.

第10条

义务的暂停：巴布亚新几内亚初级产业的保护

1. 为了保护现有的初级产业或促进新的初级产业的发展，巴布亚新几内亚政府可以暂停其根据本协定第3条对同类或直接竞争产业的产品义务。
2. 除非出现紧急情况，延迟将造成难以修复的损害，巴布亚新几内亚政府应在采取本条第1款规定的行动前六十天通知澳大利亚政府。
3. 在需要采取本条第1款规定的行动后，巴布亚新几内亚政府应尽快与澳大利亚政府进行磋商，以寻求双方都能接受的解决方案。

第11条

义务的暂停：贸易转移

1. 如果从其他成员国进口自由商品到成员国（在本条文中称为“进口成员国”）
 - (a)导致或威胁对进口成员国中生产同类或直接竞争商品的产业造成严重损害，因为 - (i) 其他成员国对从该区域外部进口并用于生产这些商品的原料或中间产品征收的关税或税收，显著低于进口成员国对从该区域外部进口的类似原料或中间产品征收的关税或税收，或 (ii) 由于倾销到该区域或补贴，用于生产这些商品的原料或中间产品的价格不正常地低，或 (iii) 其他成员国允许对从该区域外部进口并用于生产这些商品的原料或中间产品征收进口关税的退税、免税或减免，并且
 - (b) 另一成员国正从这些情况中获益，进口成员国如果认为采取行动是必要的以抵消该优势，可以就出现的情况与其他成员国进行磋商。此类磋商应尽可能充分，进口成员国应考虑其他成员国为抵消该优势所采取或提议的任何措施。

2. 如果在本条第1款所述请求之日起六十天内未能达成双方可接受的解决方案，进口成员国在通知其他成员国后，可以暂停对有关货物适用本协定第3条的规定，暂停的程度和期限应根据需要确定。