

Article 12

Suspension of obligations: Exceptional circumstances

Member States may agree to the suspension of any obligation under this Agreement on the ground that there exist exceptional or emergency circumstances creating severe difficulties for one or both Member States.

Article 13

Suspension of obligations: Dumped or subsidised imports

1. If in the opinion of a Member State goods being imported into it from the other Member State are being dumped or are being subsidised by the other Member State so as to cause or threaten material injury to an industry producing like or directly competitive goods or to materially retard the establishment of an industry to produce like or directly competitive goods, it may request the other Member State to consult with it on measures to reduce or prevent such injury or retardation.
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 the application of Article 3 of this Agreement to the extent necessary to enable it to levy dumping or countervailing duties on the goods concerned.

Article 14

Investment

1. The Member States, bearing in mind that Australian investment in Papua New Guinea and the conditions attaching to that investment will have a bearing on the long term trade and commercial relationship between the Member States, will consult, when necessary and practicable, on the most appropriate ways in which future Australian direct investment, particularly by way of joint venture, can contribute to the social and economic development of Papua New Guinea in accordance with its foreign investment policies and priorities.
2. The Papua New Guinea Government will draw to the attention of the Australian Government those specific fields of development in which it would particularly welcome Australian investment. The Australian Government will endeavour to interest and encourage Australian enterprises to participate in those specific fields except where such investment would not be in the interests of both countries.
3. In relation to a proposed investment in Papua New Guinea which might result in the export of free goods to Australia, the Member States recognise the need for prior consultations on any matter which might affect the export to Australia of those goods.

It shall be a matter for the Papua New Guinea Government to determine whether or not such consultations should take place.

第12条

义务的暂停：特殊情况

成员国可以基于存在特殊情况或紧急情况，这些情况给一个或两个成员国造成了严重困难，而同意根据本协定暂停任何义务。

第13条

义务的暂停：倾销或补贴的进口

1. 如果一个成员国认为从另一个成员国进口的商品存在倾销行为，或者受到另一个成员国的补贴，从而对生产同类或直接竞争商品的行业造成或威胁实质性损害，或者严重阻碍了生产同类或直接竞争商品行业的建立，该成员国可以请求另一个成员国就减少或防止此类损害或阻碍的措施进行磋商。
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，进口成员国在通知另一个成员国后，可以暂停适用本协定第3条，以使其能够对有关商品征收倾销税或反倾销税。

第14条

投资

1. 成员国应考虑到澳大利亚对巴布亚新几内亚的投资及其相关条件将对成员国之间的长期贸易和商业关系产生影响，并在必要时且可行时，就未来澳大利亚直接投资，特别是通过合资企业的方式，如何根据巴布亚新几内亚的外国投资政策和优先事项，促进其社会经济发展进行磋商。
2. 巴布亚新几内亚政府将向澳大利亚政府指出其特别希望澳大利亚投资的具体发展领域。澳大利亚政府将努力吸引和鼓励澳大利亚企业参与这些具体领域，除非此类投资不符合两国利益。
3. 关于在巴布亚新几内亚进行的可能导致向澳大利亚出口自由商品的拟议投资，成员国承认需要就任何可能影响这些商品向澳大利亚出口的事项进行事先磋商。

是否应进行此类磋商将由巴布亚新几内亚政府决定。