

(iii) taken in time of war or other emergency in international relations;

or

(c) to prevent any Party from taking any action in pursuance of its obligations under the *United Nations Charter* for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 25

Emergency action

1. Where, during the transition period referred to in paragraph 9, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a customs duty under this Agreement, an originating product of a Party is being imported into the territory of another Party in such increased quantities, in absolute terms or relative to domestic production, and under such conditions as to constitute a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry of like or directly competitive products in the importing Party, the importing Party may take emergency action to the minimum extent necessary to remedy or prevent the injury, subject to the provisions of this Article.

2. Each Party shall ensure equitable, transparent and effective procedures for emergency action proceedings. An emergency action proceeding may be instituted by a petition or a complaint by an entity representing the domestic industry producing a good like or directly competitive with the imported product. The Party receiving a petition or a complaint shall, without delay, deliver to the other Parties and the Joint Committee written notice of the institution of a proceeding that could result in the application of emergency action. The written notice shall contain the contact information of the Party's competent investigating authority.

3. An emergency action shall only be taken upon clear evidence that increased imports have caused or are threatening to cause serious injury pursuant to an investigation conducted in accordance with definitions and procedures equivalent to those of Articles 3 and 4 of the *WTO Agreement on Safeguards*.