

Sayı: 17812098-TİM.AKİB.GSK.SAN.2026/209-1516
Konu: Kimya Üyelerine

Mersin, 06/04/2026

Sayın Üyemiz,

Ticaret Bakanlığında iletilen yazılarda,

- **AB / Tek Kullanımlık Plastik Direktifi Komisyon Uygulama Kararı Taslağı**

Avrupa Birliği tarafından tek kullanımlık plastik ürünlerin çevre üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini azaltmak amacıyla kabul edilen AB Tek Kullanımlık Plastik Direktifi (Single-Use Plastics Directive - SUP Directive), 2 Temmuz 2019 tarihinde yürürlüğe girdiği belirtilerek Direktif kapsamında, AB pazarına arz edilecek plastik pet şişelerin 2025 yılı itibariyle %25, 2030 yılı itibariyle ise %30 geri dönüştürülmüş içeriğe sahip olması gerektiği ve 1 Aralık 2023 tarihinde tek kullanımlık plastik içecek şişelerinin geri dönüştürülmüş plastik içeriğine ilişkin verilerin hesaplanması, doğrulanması ve raporlanmasına yönelik kuralları düzenleyen Komisyon Uygulama Kararı (2023/2683) yayımlandığı ifade edilmiştir.

Komisyon tarafından söz konusu mevzuatı tadil edecek yeni bir Komisyon Uygulama Kararı taslağı hazırlanmış olup, anılan Taslakta geri dönüştürülmüş plastik, tüketim sonrası ve Birlik içinde geri dönüştürülen plastik olarak tanımlanmaktadır. OECD ülkelerinde geri dönüştürülen plastiklerin ise ancak 21 Kasım 2027 tarihinden itibaren AB standartlarına eşdeğer standartlarda faaliyet gösteren tesislerde geri dönüştürülmesi halinde PET şişelerdeki zorunlu geri dönüştürülmüş içerik hedeflerine dahil edilmesi öngörülmektedir.

Bu kapsamda, bir örneği ilişikte yer alan anılan taslak karara ilişkin firmalarımızın görüş ve değerlendirmelerinin 08 Nisan 2026 tarihi mesai bitimine kadar Genel Sekreterliğimiz sanayi@akib.org.tr adresine iletilmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Ekler: 1- Uygulama Kararı Taslağı 2- Uygulama Kararı Taslağı Ekleri

- **Korunma Önlemleri Soruşturmaları**

Kanada tarafından "Konserve ve Dondurulmuş Sebze" (Certain Vegetable Goods) ithalatına karşı 16 Mart 2026 tarihinde bir korunma önlemleri soruşturması başlatıldığına ilişkin 18 Mart 2026 tarihinde Dünya Ticaret Örgütü (DTÖ) Korunma Önlemleri Komitesine bir bildirim (Ek-1) yapıldığı ifade edilmiştir.

Avrasya Ekonomik Birliği tarafından "teneke" (Tinplate) ithalatına karşı 4 Mart 2026 tarihinde bir korunma önlemleri soruşturması başlatıldığına ilişkin 11 Mart 2026 tarihinde Dünya Ticaret Örgütü (DTÖ) Korunma Önlemleri Komitesine bir bildirim (Ek-2) yapıldığı belirtilmiştir.

Filipinler tarafından "seramik fayans" (Ceramic Tiles) ithalatına karşı 5 Şubat 2026 tarihinde bir korunma önlemleri soruşturması başlatıldığına ilişkin 10 Şubat 2026 tarihinde Dünya Ticaret Örgütü (DTÖ) Korunma Önlemleri Komitesine bir bildirim (Ek-3) yapıldığı belirtilmiştir.



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Avustralya tarafından "yapısal çelik" (Fabricated Structural Steel) ithalatına karşı 23 Ocak 2026 tarihinde bir korunma önlemi soruşturması başlatıldığına ilişkin 23 Ocak 2026 tarihinde Dünya Ticaret Örgütü (DTÖ) Korunma Önlemleri Komitesine bir bildirim (Ek-4) yapıldığı belirtilmiştir.

Madagaskar tarafından "Plastikten hortumlar, borular ve bağlantı elemanları" (Tubes et tuyaux et leurs accessoires en matières plastiques) ithalatına karşı 24 Aralık 2026 tarihinde bir korunma önlemi soruşturması başlatıldığına ilişkin 7 Ocak 2026 tarihinde Dünya Ticaret Örgütü (DTÖ) Korunma Önlemleri Komitesine bir bildirim (Ek-5) yapıldığı belirtilmiştir.

Endonezya tarafından "pamuklu kumaş" (curtains) ithalatına karşı yürütülmekte olan korunma önlemine ilişkin DTÖ Korunma Önlemleri Komitesi'ne yapılan 9 Ocak 2026 tarihli bildirim (Ek-6) ile bir korunma önlemi uygulanmasına karar verilmiş olup ülkemiz mezkur önlemden muaf geliştirmekte olan ülkeler arasında yer almaktadır.

Bilindiği üzere, korunma önlemi soruşturmaları, DTÖ'ye üye ülkelerin GATT 1994'ün XIX. maddesi ve DTÖ Korunma Önlemleri Anlaşması'nın ilgili hükümlerinden kaynaklanan hakları doğrultusunda; öngörülmeleyen gelişmelerden kaynaklanan mutlak ya da yerli üretime kıyasla nisbi ithalat artışının, yerli endüstriye zarar verdiği veya zarar tehdidi oluşturduğu iddiası ile açılmakta olup soruşturma sonucunda menşe ülkesi ayırımı yapılmaksızın tüm ithalata karşı bir korunma önlemi uygulanabilmektedir.

Ekler: 1- Kanada-Certain Vegetable Goods 2- AEB-Tinplate 3- Filipinler-Ceramic Tiles 4- Avustralya-Fabricated structural steel 5- Madagaskar- Tubes et tuyaux et leurs accessoires en matières plastiques 6- Endonezya-Cotton Fabric

Bilgileri ve gereğini rica ederim.

Dr. Osman ERŞAHAN
Genel Sekreter Yrd.





EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, **XXX**
[...] (2026) **XXX** draft

SENSITIVE*
UNTIL ADOPTION

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) .../...

of **XXX**

laying down rules for the application of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the calculation, verification and reporting of data on recycled plastic content in single-use plastic beverage bottles and repealing Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment¹, and in particular Article 6(5), second subparagraph, and Article 13(4), third subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive (EU) 2019/904 sets targets for the minimum recycled plastic content in single-use plastic beverage bottles listed in Part F of the Annex to that Directive, including PET bottles. Member States are to report data on recycled plastic content in PET bottles for each calendar year.
- (2) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683² laid down the methodology for the calculation and verification of the recycled plastic content targets and the format for reporting data on recycled plastic content in beverage bottles. That methodology is based on data generated in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616.³
- (3) The only suitable recycling technologies referred to in Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 are post-consumer mechanical recycling of PET and recycling from product loops in closed and controlled chains. To allow additional recycling methods that are not covered by that Regulation to contribute to the attainment of the recycled content targets laid down in Directive (EU) 2019/904, it is necessary to establish additional rules for the calculation, verification and reporting of recycled plastic content derived from such additional recycling methods. In particular, it is necessary to introduce so-called mass balance accounting, which requires substantial additions to the existing methodology. In the interest of clarity and legal certainty and

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¹ OJ L 155, 12.6.2019, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/904/oj>.

² Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683 of 30 November 2023 laying down rules for the application of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the calculation, verification and reporting of data on recycled plastic content in single-use plastic beverage bottles (OJ L, 2023/2683, 1.12.2023, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2023/2683/oj).

³ Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 282/2008 (OJ L 243, 20.9.2022, p. 3 ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/1616/oj>).

considering the number of new rules and changes in existing rules that are needed, Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683 should be repealed.

- (4) As global efforts to curb plastic pollution ramp up, a market for recycled plastics, whether from mechanical or chemical recycling, and the related supply chains, is expected to develop globally. Clear rules are needed to ensure that recycled content can be reported in a transparent, verifiable and comparable manner, across all existing recycling methods and processes. Union rules should provide a framework for the future international approach, with a view to ensuring a global level playing field.
- (5) Chemical recycling can treat plastic waste which is difficult or impossible to mechanically recycle and can deliver higher quality and technical performance of recycled outputs. To deliver the full potential of the circular economy, chemical recycling should complement mechanical recycling, which is in general preferable from an environmental point of view, where it delivers sufficient quality and technical performance of recycled outputs.
- (6) With the objective of establishing a simple, predictable framework that enables all recycling methods and processes capable of generating environmental benefits for the circular plastics economy to also attain economic viability, Union reporting rules on recycled content should cover all recycling methods and processes. Those rules should also facilitate the Union chemicals industry's transition to circularity by encouraging the use of alternative feedstocks and reducing dependencies on virgin fossil resources.
- (7) Recycled plastic in beverage bottles that is obtained through mechanical recycling that is a suitable recycling technology in the meaning of Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616⁴ or through other recycling technologies that are suitable recycling technologies or novel technologies within the meaning of that Regulation, for which the proportion of material stemming from post-consumer plastic waste in the output is known and for which no other plastic waste than post-consumer plastic waste is used as input, should be taken into account in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 for the purposes of calculation, reporting and verification of data on recycled plastic content in beverage bottles .
- (8) Recycled plastic from post-consumer plastic waste that is obtained by any other recycling method, including chemical recycling during which the chemical structure of the material is changed, or that is produced from a mixture of pre- and post-consumer plastic waste, should also be taken into account in the calculation, verification and reporting of data on recycled plastic content in beverage bottles to be carried out for the purposes of Directive (EU) 2019/904. Where plastic waste undergoes a recycling process whereby the polymers are broken down and the resulting substances, often combined with primary raw materials, are used to produce new polymers and possibly other products, it is necessary to apply mass balance accounting because the proportions of the eligible material in the outputs are generally not known. Mass balance accounting ensures that the weight of the

⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 282/2008 (OJ L 243, 20.9.2022, p. 3 ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/1616/oj>).

material stemming from post-consumer plastic waste at the input is equal to the weight of the material stemming from post-consumer plastic waste that is attributed to all outputs and losses.

- (9) During chemical recycling, the chemical structure of the input post-consumer plastic waste is broken, and the resulting material is generally not yet a polymer until it is repolymerized. Material stemming from post-consumer plastic waste should therefore be referred to as 'eligible material'. Depending on the stage within the recycling process, 'eligible material' can have the status of waste or non-waste.
- (10) Where mass balance accounting is applied at a given step in the supply chain, it should also be applied at all subsequent steps as its use at an earlier stage implies that the proportion of the eligible material is not known in all individual inputs and therefore cannot be known in the output.
- (11) At stages in the supply chain at which both input and output materials consist of polymers, such as after repolymerisation in the case of chemical recycling, a mixing of materials with known proportions would result in outputs with known proportions. At such stages, an additional reallocation of attributed amounts of eligible material is therefore not necessary and should not be allowed.
- (12) Pursuant to Directive (EU) 2019/904, Member States are to report to the Commission information on recycled plastic content in PET bottles to demonstrate the attainment of the target for that content (the 'target'). While recycled content refers to the amount of recycled material, the target is expressed as a percentage, namely, as the proportion of recycled plastic in the PET bottles. To demonstrate their attainment of the target, Member States should therefore report not only the sum of the weight of recycled plastic content in PET bottles, but also the sum of the weight of all plastic parts of the bottles in order to make it possible to calculate the proportion of recycled plastic content.
- (13) Given that the objective of the targets is to promote the market uptake of recycled plastic, with the aim to ensure the circular use of plastics, it is appropriate to consider only the plastic parts when calculating the weight of the beverage bottles. As the non-plastic parts of a common beverage bottle are estimated to constitute at most 5 % of its weight, for instance in the form of a paper label, the exclusion of non-plastic parts of the PET bottles from the calculation is considered to have no significant impact on the assessment of whether the target has been attained.
- (14) Directive (EU) 2019/904 specifies that PET bottles include caps and lids. However, for the purposes of calculation and verification of the recycled plastic content target, labels and sleeves should also be considered as parts of PET bottles. Firstly, a PET bottle, in the format in which it is commonly sold to consumers, consists of its body, cap, lid, and a label or a sleeve. Labels and sleeves are used to communicate information to consumers including for branding and advertising purposes. While sleeves commonly provide a 360 degree coverage around the bottle, other labels commonly cover only a smaller part of the bottle. Secondly, labels and sleeves are often attached to the bottle at the same production stage as caps and lids. The weight of labels and sleeves should therefore be included in the weight of PET bottles, and any recycled plastic contained in labels and sleeves should be included in the weight of recycled plastic in PET bottles.

- (15) For the purpose of calculating and verifying recycled plastic content in PET bottles, the term ‘recycled plastic’ should be defined to include only material derived from post-consumer plastic waste. This distinction is important because sufficient market incentives already exist for the recycling of pre-consumer plastic waste. Plastic waste originating from the packaging of products that are placed on the market but that have passed their expiry date before consumer sale should be considered as post-consumer plastic waste. In contrast, plastic materials and waste generated during the manufacturing processes, including all secondary processing, testing, storage and transfers prior to the placing on the market of the product, should not be considered as post-consumer waste.
- (16) The recycled plastic used for the purpose of calculating and verifying the attainment of the target should be obtained from post-consumer plastic waste that has been recycled (including sorted) in an environmentally sound manner. Upholding high environmental standards for recycling is essential in order to preserve the environmental added value of promoting recycled content and to avoid situations in which inadequate waste collection and management practices as well as pollutant emissions undermine the sustainability benefits of substituting virgin with recycled materials.
- (17) Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 distinguishes between countries to which the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Decision of the Council on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (‘the OECD Decision’)⁵ applies and those to which it does not apply. As of 21 November 2026, exports of plastic waste to non-OECD countries will be prohibited until 21 May 2029 under that Regulation with the possibility for non-OECD countries to apply for derogations after that date.
- (18) In light of the different level of standards and capacities of infrastructure regarding the management of plastic waste in countries to which the OECD Decision applies, and considering the uncertainty of the impact of the prohibition on plastic waste trade flows, recycled plastic from countries to which the OECD Decision applies should only start to be counted in the mandatory recycled content target for PET bottles as of 21 November 2027. At that date, the Commission should have delivered its assessment and adopted its decision pursuant to Article 45(5) and (6) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1157, after having assessed the arguments of the affected third countries. This timeframe will also allow Member States to adjust their data collection and reporting.
- (19) Post-consumer plastic waste that has been recycled (including sorted) in countries to which the OECD decision does not apply, should only be allowed to count towards the target if agreements or arrangements with the EU have been concluded which ensure the environmentally sound management of plastic waste. This requirement is additional to, and without prejudice to, other applicable EU legal requirements, such as those established under Regulation (EU) 2022/1616.

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⁵ OECD, Decision of the Council on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations, OECD/LEGAL/0266

- (20) Notwithstanding the rules set for the calculation of the recycled content targets, the importation of recycled plastic for the manufacture of plastic beverage bottles is possible in accordance with the applicable Union rules.
- (21) Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 establishes a reporting chain throughout consecutive manufacturing steps that includes reporting of the percentage of recycled plastic in each batch of material that contains recycled plastic and is intended to come into contact with foods. To keep administrative burden on economic operators minimal, that information should also be used for the calculation of recycled content in PET bottles, even if the definitions of ‘plastic’ and ‘recycled plastic’ that are applicable for Regulation 2022/1616 differ slightly from those that are applicable for this Decision. The information provided under Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 is to be complemented by information about the origin of the material in order to reflect the geographical scope of this Decision. Economic operators that place PET bottles on the market should calculate the weight of recycled plastic in those bottles based on the percentage of recycled plastic content indicated in the addition to the declarations of compliance under Regulation (EU) 2022/1616.
- (22) For the purposes of Article 13(1), point (e), of Directive (EU) 2019/904, the proportion of recycled plastic in a PET bottle is to be calculated when it is placed on the market of a Member State (‘the final calculation point’). Currently, the recycled plastic content cannot be analytically measured in a reliable manner at the final calculation point. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the recycled plastic content at earlier stages of the supply chain, through additional calculation points, to allow for an accurate calculation at the final calculation point. A calculation point is required whenever material that has been at least partly obtained from eligible material changes its chemical or physical composition, in particular when that material is mixed with other material, such as virgin polymers, virgin additives or material stemming from plastic waste that is not post-consumer plastic waste. At different calculation points along a recycling pathway, different methods to calculate the weight of eligible material or attributed amounts in the outputs may apply depending on the process stage and the applied recycling method.
- (23) Economic operators in the recycled plastic supply chain who apply mass balance accounting should not be allowed at any time to overdraw their account of attributed amounts of eligible material, meaning that the account should not have a negative balance. A negative balance of attributed amounts would imply that the economic operators have sold more eligible material than they have actually produced or purchased.
- (24) For the application of mass balance accounting, it is necessary to establish rules on how the input eligible material can be allocated to the outputs in case of multi-output processes. The rules laid down in this Decision reflect the so-called ‘fuel-use excluded’ approach, meaning that at each calculation point economic operators should deduct eligible material that is processed into fuels or losses from the calculation of recycled content, in order to comply with Article 3(17) of Directive

2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶. This applies also for dual-use outputs, i.e. intermediate outputs that can be further processed into both fuels and non-fuel products, that are in liquid or gaseous form. The relative share of eligible material in dual-use outputs that will become a fuel should not count as recycled content. Dual-use outputs in solid form, such as char, should be taken completely out of the calculation of recycled content because they are expected not to be processed into high-value non-fuel products in practice at a relevant scale in the foreseeable future.

- (25) In order to increase the transparency of the process, chemical traceability is applied, meaning that the ‘fuel-use excluded’ allocation rule should be complemented by additional provisions to ensure that the attributed amount of eligible material does not exceed the amount of eligible material that can theoretically be present in a product.
- (26) Attributed amounts of eligible material should not be shifted across different facilities of a company or across different companies as this would add complexity to calculation and verification of attributed amounts. That should however not prevent physically moving material with attributed amounts between different facilities of a company or between different companies without reallocating their attributed amounts, provided that the material is accompanied by the necessary documentation to ensure compliance with this Decision, in particular to ensure traceability and provide the basis for calculation in case of subsequent mixing with other materials.
- (27) In order to ensure the environmental benefits of meeting minimum targets for recycled plastic content and to prevent circumvention that could undermine those benefits, Member States should introduce provisions to verify the data and information they collect from the economic operators placing PET bottles on the market. Economic operators should produce and provide, for each batch of material containing attributed amounts of eligible material, a declaration to their customers that includes relevant information on the attributed amounts. Economic operators that do not introduce any material changes should only transmit the declaration they receive from their suppliers. In addition, operators processing material that does not consist of polymers at both the input stage and the output stage should be subject to third-party verification. This verification should cover all information relevant for the allocation of eligible material under mass balance accounting, such as process-specific amounts and categorization of inputs and outputs, boiling point curves, and evidence that eligible material remains on the recycling pathway. The certificates issued by verifiers at the last step of a chemical recycling process should be handed down the supply chain, usually up to the fillers, in order to enable Member States to collect them from the economic operators placing beverage bottles on the market.
- (28) Where the processing of materials with attributed amounts occurs in a third country and the resulting material is imported, Member States should verify the accuracy of

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⁶ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3–30, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/98/oj>

the information accompanying the material to ensure the rules of this Decision have been complied with.

- (29) The rules for the calculation and verification of the target and the format for reporting data and information on recycled plastic content are closely linked as they refer to the same recycled plastic in the same bottles. In order to ensure coherence, the rules for calculation and verification of the target and the format for reporting data and information should be laid down in one legal act.
- (30) The format for reporting data and information takes into consideration the measurement methods and reporting formats for packaging and packaging waste set out in Commission Decision 2005/270/EC⁷, which are also based on weight and material.
- (31) The monitoring of recycled plastic content in PET bottles constitutes a cross-border digital public service in the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2024/903 of the European Parliament and of the Council.⁸ This Decision introduces new binding requirements affecting that the aforementioned digital public service, and is therefore, as such, is subject to the interoperability assessment obligation under set out in Article 3 of that Regulation (EU) 2024/903. Accordingly, an interoperability assessment has been carried out, and the resulting report is to be published on the Interoperable Europe Portal.
- (32) Plastic waste should be processed by the recycling method that to the greatest extent reduces the negative impact on the environment, taking into account the required quality of the recyclate and the economic viability of the different technologies. Taking this into account, mechanical recycling methods are in general preferable to chemical recycling methods from an environmental point of view, and waste that can be recycled mechanically should in principle not enter into chemical recycling if mechanical recycling can produce recyclates with similar quality or performance characteristics. The Commission monitors the development of the available recycling technologies, taking into account their economic and environmental performance. In order to account for relevant technological developments in the recycling sector, including but not limited to the roll out of chemical recycling methods to full commercial scale, the Commission should accordingly review the methodology, including the rules for allocation of attributed amounts, established in this Decision, and should consider aligning it with the provisions set out in Article 7(8) of Regulation (EU) 2025/40, where appropriate.
- (33) To ensure the effective achievement of the Union's objectives for a competitive circular economy, and of its waste management policies, and to promote investments in the de-fossilisation of the chemical industry, as reflected in the European Chemicals Industry Action Plan, the methodology for calculating, verifying and reporting recycled plastic content developed pursuant to Union laws such as Article

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⁷ Commission Decision 2005/270/EC of 22 March 2005 establishing the formats relating to the database system pursuant to Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste, OJ L 86, 5.4.2005, p. 6, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2005/270/oj>

⁸ Regulation (EU) 2024/903 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2024 laying down measures for a high level of public sector interoperability across the Union (Interoperable Europe Act) OJ L, 2024/903, 22.3.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/903/oj>

7(8) of Regulation (EU) 2025/40 should take into account the specific legal basis and objectives, and reflect the characteristics of relevant materials and recycling technologies. Therefore, the methodology established in this Decision for determining the recycled content of PET bottles should apply only to that product category. The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 39 of Directive 2008/98/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Decision, the following definitions apply:

- (1) ‘recycled plastic’ means plastic which was post-consumer plastic waste before recycling, and which has been produced by recycling (including sorting), as defined in Article 3, point (17), of Directive 2008/98/EC and including sorting, in the Union. As of 21 November 2027, it shall also cover post-consumer plastic waste that has been recycled (including sorted) in:
 - (a) a third country to which the OECD decision applies, unless the assessment carried out and decision adopted pursuant to Article 45(5) and (6) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 concludes that it does not fulfil the requirements of environmentally sound management of plastic waste;
 - (b) a third country with which the Union has concluded agreements or arrangements to ensure that the recycled plastic is obtained from post-consumer plastic waste that has been treated in each relevant installation in a manner equivalent to EU standards related to human health and environmental protection requirements under Union legislation, in particular in Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2025/40, as relevant. The country shall also have a comprehensive waste management framework covering its entire territory and demonstrating its ability and willingness to guarantee environmentally sound waste management, taking into account in particular the following criteria:
 - (i) the measures implemented and planned to ensure the environmentally sound management of waste within its territory, such as the introduction of an extended producer responsibility system or an equivalent system implementing the polluter pays principle;
 - (ii) the measures implemented and planned to increase the proportion of plastic recycled from post-consumer plastic waste, and the indicators for monitoring these measures;
 - (iii) the measures implemented and planned to increase the proportion of plastic recycled from post-consumer plastic waste incorporated in products placed on the national market, and the indicators for monitoring these measures;
- (2) ‘post-consumer plastic waste’ means waste that has been generated from plastic products that have been:
 - (a) placed on the market of the Union;

- (b) placed on the market or supplied for distribution, consumption or use in a third country, in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge.
- (3) ‘beverage bottle’ means a single-use plastic beverage bottle with a capacity of up to three litres, including its cap, lid, label and sleeve, if any, but excluding the following bottles:
- (a) glass or metal beverage bottles that have caps and lids made from plastic;
 - (b) beverage bottles intended and used for food for special medical purposes as defined in Article 2(2), point (g), of Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ that is in liquid form;
- (4) ‘PET bottle’ means a beverage bottle which is manufactured from polyethylene terephthalate as the major component;
- (5) ‘economic operator’ means any of the following operators, that are part of the supply chain leading to the placing of beverage bottles on the market or that place beverage bottles on the market:
- (a) a recycler as defined in Article 2(3), point (16), of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616;
 - (b) a converter as defined in Article 2(3), point (17), of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616;
 - (c) a food business operator as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰;
 - (d) any natural or legal person established in the Union that places a product from a third country on the market of a Member State;
 - (e) any natural or legal person dealing on a professional basis with either the collection or treatment of waste or both.
- (6) ‘recycling technology’ means recycling technology as defined in Article 2(3), point (1), of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616;
- (7) ‘eligible material’ means post-consumer plastic waste and material stemming from post-consumer plastic waste;
- (8) ‘supply chain’ means the series of processes or activities involved in the production and distribution of beverage bottles;
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⁹ Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control and repealing Council Directive 92/52/EEC, Commission Directives 96/8/EC, 1999/21/EC, 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC, Directive 2009/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulations (EC) No 41/2009 and (EC) No 953/2009 (OJ L 181 29.6.2013, p. 35, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/609/oj>).

¹⁰ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2002/178/oj>).

- (9) ‘calculation point’ means a point in the supply chain at which the content of eligible material for a given material is determined;
- (10) ‘batch’ means batch as defined in Article 2(3), point (20), of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616;
- (11) ‘mass balance accounting’ means a set of calculation rules used to determine the attributed amount throughout a supply chain and in the outputs, where the eligible material is used together with other material as input into the process;
- (12) ‘attributed amount’ means the weight of eligible material that enters a process and that is allocated to the outputs of the process for a given period;
- (13) ‘output category’ means a grouping of outputs into any of the following categories:
outputs other than losses, that are or will be reprocessed into materials other than fuels, including plastic (‘non-fuels’);
outputs other than losses, that are fuels, including outputs that are consumed to provide energy for the process itself, or that will be reprocessed into materials that are to be used as fuels (‘fuels’);
outputs, other than losses, that can be reprocessed either into fuels or materials other than fuels (‘dual-use outputs’);
outputs that are disposed of within the meaning of Article 3(19) of Directive 2008/98/EC (‘losses’);
- (14) ‘facility’ means one or more manufacturing plants at the same site, under the management control of the same economic operator, where activities, products and services are managed, including all associated infrastructure, equipment and materials;
- (15) ‘verification’ means the process by which a verifier attests that an economic operator meets the requirements regarding calculation of data on to the recycled content of beverage bottles;
- (16) ‘verifier’ means a conformity assessment body as defined in Article 2, point (13), of Regulation (EC) 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹, which is accredited in accordance with that Regulation;
- (17) ‘recycling pathway’ means a process, including its different steps, which preserves the potential of eligible material being processed into a non-fuel;
- (18) ‘mechanical recycling’ means a recycling technology that recovers collected plastic waste through mechanical and physical processes, including by sorting, grinding, washing, separating materials, drying, extruding and re-crystallisation to produce plastic without changing the chemical structure of the plastic waste input;
- (19) ‘maximum acceptable boiling point’ means, in a case where the eligible material or parts thereof will be fed into one single steam cracker, the maximum acceptable boiling point of that steam cracker or, in a case where the eligible material or parts
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¹¹ Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/765/oj>)

thereof will be processed by different steam crackers, the weighted average of the maximum acceptable boiling points of all the individual steam crackers.

Article 2

Methodology for calculating the proportion of recycled plastic content in PET bottles

1. The proportion of recycled plastic content in PET bottles shall be calculated by dividing the weight of recycled plastic in PET bottles placed on the market of a Member State in a given year by the weight of the plastic in PET bottles placed on the market of that Member State in that year. The resulting ratio shall be expressed as a percentage.
2. The calculations referred to in paragraph 1 shall be performed using the formulas 1-3 set out in Annex I.

Article 3

Methodology for determining the weight of plastic in PET bottles

1. The weight of plastic in PET bottles shall be the sum of the weight of plastic in PET bottles placed on the market of a Member State in a given year. The data for those PET bottles shall be collected in accordance with Article 5.
2. The weight of plastic in PET bottles placed on the market of a Member State may be adjusted to take account of exports or movements of PET bottles to other Member States. The adjustment shall be performed by applying formulas 4-9 set out in Annex I.

Article 4

Methodology for determining the weight of recycled plastic in PET bottles

1. The weight of recycled plastic in PET bottles shall be the sum of the weight of recycled plastic in PET bottles placed on the market of a Member State in a given year. The data for those PET bottles shall be collected in accordance with Article 5.
2. Where the weight of plastic in PET bottles placed on the market is adjusted in accordance with Article 3(2), the weight of recycled plastic in PET bottles shall also be adjusted in order to take account of exports or movements of PET bottles to other Member States. The adjustment shall be performed by applying formula 4 set out in Annex I.

Article 5

Obligation to collect data from economic operators who place PET bottles on the market

1. Member States shall collect data from economic operators that place PET bottles on their market, on the weight of plastic and recycled plastic contained in those bottles, and shall add up the results separately for plastic and for recycled plastic.
2. Member States shall ensure that economic operators calculate the weight of the recycled plastic referred to in paragraph 1 for the different parts of the beverage

bottles and add up the results, using the methodology set out in the second subparagraph.

Where no other plastic waste than post-consumer plastic waste is used as input and all recycled plastic is obtained through the application of one of the following recycling technologies

- (a) mechanical recycling that is listed as a suitable recycling technology pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2022/1616;
- (b) any other recycling technology that is a suitable recycling technology or a novel technology pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2022/1616, for which the proportion of eligible material in the output is known,

the percentage of recycled plastic, as stated in the declaration pursuant to Annex V Part C that is accompanying the declaration of compliance set out in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2022/1616, shall be multiplied by the weight of the respective bottle part,

3. Where the methodology set out in paragraph 2 of this Article is not applicable, the methodology laid down in Article 6 shall be used.
4. For recycled plastic referred to in paragraph 1 that is partly obtained through the application of any of the recycling technologies set out in paragraph 2, points (a) and (b), and partly by other recycling methods, Member States shall ensure that economic operators established on their territory apply the methodology laid down in Article 6 at each stage of the supply chain starting from the stage at which the mixing of recycling methods occurs. Before the mixing occurs, the methodology laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply, respectively.

Article 6

Calculation of the weight of eligible material

1. Calculation points shall be established whenever the chemical or physical composition of the material stemming, wholly or partly, from post-consumer plastic waste is changed, including where it is mixed with any other material. The weight of recycled plastic in a PET bottle shall be calculated at the point when it is placed on the market, based upon the data obtained at the calculation points for each of its parts.
2. Where at a calculation point, the proportions of the eligible material in the outputs are known, and where no mass balance accounting has been applied previously, the weight of the eligible material shall be calculated for each batch of each output by multiplying the percentage of the eligible material in the output by the weight of the batch.
3. Where at a calculation point, paragraph 2 of this Article does not apply, mass balance accounting shall be used in accordance with Article 7.

Article 7

Mass balance accounting

1. The attributed amounts shall be determined on the basis of process-specific operational data that is representative for the considered period, in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 5.

2. The calculation of the weight of eligible material in the inputs shall be determined based on one of the following sources:
 - (a) the declarations received from economic operators other than the economic operator at the calculation point in accordance with Article 8(3), where such other economic operators provide the eligible material;
 - (b) the internal documentation of the economic operator at the calculation point.
3. Where the calculation point is the first calculation point on a recycling pathway on which all eligible material is processed into fuels or losses or enters a steam cracker and where the input eligible material is in liquid form, paragraph 4 shall apply.

Where the input eligible material is liquid and a share but not all of it enters a steam cracker at a later calculation point while a share is further processed into propylene without entering a steam cracker, paragraph 4 shall apply up to the point where the material used for propylene production without entering a steam cracker (the 'propylene-stream') is separated from the material that will enter a steam cracker (the 'steam cracker-stream').

 - (c) For the propylene-stream, the share of attributed amounts in the output material shall be equal to the share of eligible material in the input material. In subsequent calculation points, paragraph 5 shall apply.
 - (d) For the steam cracker-stream, paragraph 4 shall apply with regard to the remaining steps.

In all other cases, paragraph 5 shall apply.

4. The weight of the eligible material that is fed into a steam cracker shall be determined in accordance with the following steps:
 - (a) establish the maximum acceptable boiling point;
 - (b) determine the weight of the input eligible material that is evaporated at the maximum acceptable boiling point, in accordance with a standard test method for boiling range distribution of petroleum fractions by gas chromatography, such as EN 15199-3:2021 and EN 15199-4:2021 or equivalent;
 - (c) determine the weight of the total input material, which may be a blend of eligible and non-eligible material, that is evaporated at the maximum acceptable boiling point, in accordance with a standard test method for boiling range distribution of petroleum fractions by gas chromatography, such as EN 15199-3:2021 and EN 15199-4:2021 or equivalent.;
 - (d) if the share of total input material that is not evaporated at the maximum acceptable boiling point undergoes a processing step after the present calculation point and before entering the steam cracker in which the boiling point curve of the input material is changed, the following steps shall be performed in each such processing step:

- (i) determine the weight of the eligible material in the outputs that is evaporated at the maximum acceptable boiling point, in accordance with a standard test method for boiling range distribution of petroleum fractions by gas chromatography, such as EN 15199-3:2021 and EN 15199-4:2021 or equivalent, and add this weight to the weight determined in point (b);
 - (ii) determine the weight of the outputs that is evaporated at the maximum acceptable boiling point in accordance with a standard test method for boiling range distribution of petroleum fractions by gas chromatography, such as EN 15199-3:2021 and EN 15199-4:2021 or equivalent, and add this weight to the weight determined in point (c);
- (e) calculate the ratio of the weight determined in accordance with point (b) and adjusted in accordance with point (d) and the weight determined in accordance with point (c) and adjusted in accordance with point (d) or consider the ratio as equal to the ratio of the weight of the input eligible material and the weight of the total input material where the economic operator provides verifiable evidence that the step in point (b) or (d)(i) is technically not feasible;
- (f) determine the weight of material that, on the basis of verifiable evidence provided by the economic operator, is fed into the steam cracker or crackers referred to in point (a);
- (g) multiply the ratio determined in point (e) with the weight of material determined in point (f), the result of which shall be the weight of eligible material that is considered to enter the steam cracker or crackers;
- (h) the next calculation point in which the attribution of input eligible material that enters the steam cracker or crackers to the different outputs is to be determined shall be at the output of the steam cracker or crackers.

5. The following steps shall be taken:

- (a) the weight of the input eligible material shall be allocated to the different outputs in such a way that the relative share of eligible material in each output is equal to the relative share of the eligible material in the input;
- (b) each output shall be classified according to its output category;
- (c) for each output, the weight of the allocated input eligible material shall be multiplied by a dual-use factor, which represents the share of the output that remains on the recycling pathway, to obtain the attributed amount of that output, as follows:
 - (i) for outputs of the output category “non-fuels”, the dual-use factor shall be equal to 1;

- (ii) for outputs of the output category “fuels” and “losses”, the dual-use factor shall be equal to 0;
 - (iii) for outputs of the output category “dual-use outputs”, the dual-use factor shall be:
 - (1) equal to 0 where the output is solid;
 - (2) equal to the share for which the economic operator provides verifiable evidence that it remains on the recycling pathway where the output is liquid or gaseous.
- 6. After having distributed attributed amounts pursuant to paragraphs 2 to 5, the economic operator may reallocate the attributed amounts among the different outputs subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) attributed amounts are allocated only to outputs for which it is possible to prove that there is a feasible chemical process that allows for the realistic transformation of eligible input into such outputs.
 - (b) the attributed amount of a specific output does not exceed the share of those parts of the output that can come from the used input eligible material;
 - (c) not both the inputs and the outputs are polymers.
- 7. The maximum period in which mass balance accounting may be carried out is three months. A positive account of attributed amounts may be carried over into the next period. A negative account of attributed amounts shall not be permitted at any time.
- 8. Mass balance accounting shall be applied for each facility. Attributed amounts shall not be transferred between different facilities of a company or between different companies.
- 9. The weight of recycled plastic of which Member States collect data from economic operators in accordance with Article 5(1) shall be equal to the attributed amounts that have been allocated to the material that is used in the PET bottles placed on the market.

Article 8

Verification

- 1. Member States shall verify the data collected in accordance with Article 5(1) following a risk-based approach, irrespective of the place where the post-consumer plastic waste has been generated or recycled.
- 2. Member States shall only report data that is calculated, collected, and verified in accordance with this Decision. Member States are responsible for verifying the data they report to the Commission in accordance with Article 9.
- 3. Economic operators shall provide a declaration related to recycled content, accompanying each batch of material provided to their customers, issued in accordance with the template set out in Annex V, parts A, B and C, as relevant. Economic operators shall keep the declarations received from their suppliers for at least five years. Economic operators that do not change the chemical or physical composition of the material and do not mix it with any other material shall not be

required to generate a declaration but only to pass on the declarations received from their suppliers to their customers.

4. For data calculated in accordance with Article 5(3) or 5(4), paragraphs 5 to 10 of this Article shall apply.
5. Economic operators that process material that does not consist of polymers at both the input stage and the output stage, and calculate data in accordance with Article 6(3) shall comply with all of the following requirements:
 - (a) have a system for safekeeping and review of all evidence related to the calculations they make or rely on;
 - (b) have a functioning system to calculate attributed amounts in accordance with Article 6(3);
 - (c) keep all evidence necessary to demonstrate compliance with this Decision and with Directive (EU) 2019/904 for at least five years, or longer where it is required by the relevant Member State;
 - (d) accept responsibility for preparing any information related to the verification of the evidence referred to in point (c);
 - (e) be subject to an annual verification at facility-level performed by a verifier in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, point (e), the verification shall take place every three years for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises within the meaning of Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC¹².

6. The verifier shall select and appoint a verification team. Verification of compliance with the rules laid down in Article 5(3) and (4) shall be conducted on-site and in accordance with the applicable standard, the reference of which has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, and shall include at least the following elements:
 - (a) identification of the activities undertaken by the economic operator which are relevant to the target's attainment;
 - (b) identification of the relevant systems of the economic operator and its overall organisation with respect to the targets' attainment and checks of the effective implementation of relevant control systems;
 - (c) an analysis of the risks which could lead to a material misstatement, based on the auditor's professional knowledge and the information submitted by the economic operator, which takes into consideration the overall risk profile of the activities, depending on the level of risk of the economic operator and the supply chain, in particular the risks at the immediate upstream and downstream stages;

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¹² Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reco/2003/361/oj>

- (d) a verification plan which corresponds to the risk analysis and the scope and complexity of the economic operator's activities, and which defines the sampling methods to be used with respect to that operator's activities;
 - (e) implementation of the verification plan by gathering evidence in accordance with the defined sampling methods referred to in point (d), including all relevant additional evidence;
 - (f) a request to the operator to provide any missing elements of audit trails, an explanation of variations, or the revision of claims or calculations;
 - (g) a list of all inputs per facility that are relevant with regard to the attainment of the targets, as well as a description of the relevant material handled and the details of all suppliers thereof;
 - (h) a list of all outputs per facility that are relevant to attainment of the targets, as well as a description of the relevant material handled and the details of all customers thereof;
 - (i) all relevant information on the allocation of eligible material to the outputs pursuant to Article 7;
 - (j) any discrepancies between bookkeeping system and inputs, outputs and balances.
7. The verification team shall have the competence, experience and the generic and specific skills necessary for conducting the verification activities, taking into account the scope of the audit.
8. The verifier and its personnel shall satisfy the following requirements:
- (a) abide by principles of professional ethics, encompassing integrity, objectivity, professional competence, and due diligence;
 - (b) possess comprehensive understanding of the entities whose annual calculations and declarations are under audit;
 - (c) demonstrate proficiency in evaluating the reliability of the underlying data and information;
 - (d) maintain independence from the economic operator subject to the verification.
9. Certificates issued in the context of the verification shall have all the following characteristics:
- (a) include, at least, the elements set out in Annex IV;
 - (b) be valid for one year, except for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises within the meaning of the Annex to Recommendation 2003/361/EC, for which they shall be valid for three years;
 - (c) be recognised by all Member States.
10. Economic operators processing material which does not consist of polymers either at the input or the output stage shall provide their immediate customers with a copy of the certificate referred to in paragraph 9.

Economic operators processing material which consists of polymers at both the input and the output stage and that have received a copy of one or several certificates

referred to in paragraph 9 shall pass on a copy of those certificates to their immediate customers.

Member States shall collect, from the economic operators placing beverage bottles on the market, the declaration referred to in paragraph 3 together with the certificates that those economic operators received from their suppliers.

Article 9

Collection and reporting of data by Member States

1. Member States shall calculate annually the weight of the plastic in beverage bottles placed on the market in accordance with Article 3, the weight of recycled plastic in beverage bottles placed on the market in accordance with Article 4 and the resulting proportion of recycled plastic content in beverage bottles placed on the market in accordance with Article 2.
2. Member States shall report the data referred to in paragraph 1 in the format laid down in Annex II to this Decision and shall submit the quality check report referred to in Article 13(2) of Directive (EU) 2019/904 as regards those data in the format laid down in Annex III to this Decision.

Article 10

Review clause

The Commission shall review this Decision by 1 January 2030 at the latest.

Article 11

Repeal

Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683 is repealed.

References to the repealed Decision shall be construed as references to this Decision.

Article 12

Entry into force

This Decision shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN



Brussels, **XXX**
[...] (2026) **XXX** draft

ANNEXES 1 to 5

SENSITIVE*
UNTIL ADOPTION

ANNEXES

to the

Commission Implementing Decision

laying down rules for the application of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the calculation, verification and reporting of data on recycled plastic content in single-use plastic beverage bottles and repealing Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2683

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ANNEX I

Formulas to calculate the proportion of recycled plastic content in PET bottles

The proportion of recycled plastic content in PET bottles placed on the market as referred to in Article 2 shall be calculated by applying the following formula:

1. $RC = R/W \times 100 \%$

Where:

RC means proportion of recycled plastic content in PET bottles placed on the market as referred to in Article 2

R means weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market as referred to in Article 4

W means weight of plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market as referred to in Article 3

As a PET bottle consists of its body, cap, lid, label and sleeve, if any, the weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles shall be calculated by applying the following formula:

2. $R = R_b + R_c + R_l$

Where:

R_b means weight of recycled plastic used in the bodies of PET bottles placed on the market

R_c means weight of recycled plastic used in the caps/lids of PET bottles placed on the market

R_l means weight of recycled plastic used in the labels/sleeves of PET bottles placed on the market.

As a PET bottle consists of its body, cap, lid, label and sleeve, if any, the weight of plastic used in PET bottles shall be calculated by applying the following formula:

3. $W = W_b + W_c + W_l$

Where:

W_b means weight of plastic used in the bodies of PET bottles placed on the market

W_c means weight of plastic used in the caps/lids of PET bottles placed on the market

W_l means weight of plastic used in the labels/sleeves of PET bottles placed on the market.

If a Member State adjusts the weight of plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market in accordance with Article 3(2) and the weight of recycled plastic in PET bottles placed on the market in accordance with Article 4(2) to take account of exports or movements from other Member States of PET bottles, the following formulas shall be used:

4. $R = R_{MS} - R_{out_to_other_MS} - R_{exported}$

Where:

R_MS means weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market in the Member State (including PET bottles that are imported or moved in from other Member States and PET bottles that are exported or moved out to other Member States after having been placed on the market in the Member State)

R_out_to_other_MS means weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles moved out to other Member States after having been placed on the market in the Member State

R_exported means weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles that have been exported, i.e. moved out of the Union to third countries, after having been placed on the market in the Member State.

5. $R_{MS} = R_{man_in_MS} + R_{in_from_other_MS} + R_{imported}$

Where:

R_man_in_MS means weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles manufactured and placed on the market in the Member State

R_in_from_other_MS means weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles moved in from other Member States and placed on the market in the Member State

R_imported means weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles that have been imported, i.e. moved into the Union from third countries, and placed on the market in the Member State

6. $W = W_{MS} - W_{out_to_other_MS} - W_{exported}$

Where:

W_MS means weight of plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market in the Member State (including PET bottles that are imported or moved in from other Member States and PET bottles that are exported or moved out to other Member States after having been placed on the market in the Member State)

W_out_to_other_MS means weight of plastic used in PET bottles moved out to other Member States after having been placed on the market in the Member State

W_exported means weight of plastic used in PET bottles that have been exported, i.e. moved out of the Union to third countries, after having been placed on the market in the Member State

7. $W_{MS} = W_{man_in_MS} + W_{in_from_other_MS} + W_{imported}$

Where:

W_man_in_MS means weight of plastic used in PET bottles manufactured and placed on the market in the Member State

W_in_from_other_MS means weight of plastic used in PET bottles moved in from other Member States and placed on the market in the Member State

W_imported means weight of plastic used in PET bottles that have been imported, i.e. moved into the Union from third countries, and placed on the market in the Member State

As a PET bottle consists of its body, cap, lid, label and sleeve, if any, the summands in formulas 4 to 7 shall be calculated by applying the following formulas:

8. $R_x = R_{x_b} + R_{x_c} + R_{x_l}$

Where:

x is to be replaced by either 'MS', or 'man in MS', or 'in from other MS', or 'imported', or 'out to other MS', or 'exported'

R_x means any of the summands on the right side of the equation in formulas 4 and 5

R_x_b means weight of recycled plastic used in the body of R_x

R_x_c means weight of recycled plastic used in the cap/lid of R_x

R_x_l means weight of recycled plastic used in the label/sleeve of R_x

9. $W_x = W_{x_b} + W_{x_c} + W_{x_l}$

Where:

x is to be replaced by either 'MS', or 'man in MS', or 'in from other MS', or 'imported', or 'out to other MS', or 'exported'

W_x means any of the summands on the right side of the equation in formulas 6 and 7

W_x_b means weight of plastic used in the body of W_x

W_x_c means weight of plastic used in the cap/lid of W_x

W_x_l means weight of plastic used in the label/sleeve of W_x

ANNEX II

FORMAT FOR THE REPORTING OF DATA

1. Format for reporting of data calculated based on the methodology set out in Article 3

Table 1

Weight of plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market calculated in accordance with Article 3 (in tonnes)

| | | PET bottles | |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| COUNTRY: | | | |
| REFERENCE YEAR: | | | |
| Weight of plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market in the Member State (1) | [mandatory if not all of (2) W_man in MS, (3) W_in from other MS and (4) W_imported are reported] | | |
| Weight of plastic used in PET bottles manufactured and placed on the market in the Member State (2) | [mandatory if (1) W_MS is not reported] | | |
| Weight of plastic used in PET bottles moved from other Member States and placed on the market (3) | [mandatory if (1) W_MS is not reported] | | |
| Weight of plastic used in PET bottles that have been imported and placed on the market (4) | [mandatory if (1) W_MS is not reported] | | |
| | | | |
| Weight of plastic used in PET bottles moved to other Member States after having been placed on the market in the Member State (5) | | | |
| Weight of plastic used in PET bottles that have been exported after having been placed on the market in the Member State (6) | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Weight of plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market adjusted (7) | | | |
| Notes: | | | |
| Dark shaded boxes: Reporting is voluntary | | | |
| (1) Calculated in accordance with Article 3(1). W_MS | | | |
| (2) Calculated in accordance with Article 3(1). W_man in MS | | | |
| (3) Calculated in accordance with Article 3(1). W_in from other MS | | | |
| (4) Calculated in accordance with Article 3(1). W_imported | | | |
| (5) Calculated in accordance with Article 3(2). W_out to other MS | | | |
| (6) Calculated in accordance with Article 3(2). W_exported | | | |
| (7) Calculated in accordance with Article 3(2). W | | | |

2. Format for reporting of data calculated based on the methodology set out in Article 4

Table 2

Weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market calculated in accordance with Article 4 (in tonnes) and proportion of recycled plastic content (in percent)

| | | PET bottles | |
|---|--|-------------|--|
| COUNTRY: | | | |
| REFERENCE YEAR: | | | |
| Weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market in the Member State (1) | [mandatory if not all of (2) R_man in MS, (3) R_in from other MS and (4) R_imported are reported] | | |
| Weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles manufactured and placed on the market in the Member State (2) | [mandatory if (1) R_MS is not reported] | | |
| Weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles moved from other Member States and placed on the market (3) | [mandatory if (1) R_MS is not reported] | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles that have been imported and placed on the market (4) | [mandatory if (1) R_MS is not reported] | | |
| Weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles moved to other Member States after having been placed on the market in the Member State (5) | | | |
| Weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles that have been exported after having been placed on the market in the Member State (6) | | | |
| Weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market adjusted (7) | | | |
| Proportion of recycled plastic content in PET bottles, expressed in percent (8) | | | |
| Notes: Dark shaded boxes: Reporting is voluntary (1) Calculated in accordance with Article 4(1). R_MS (2) Calculated in accordance with Article 3(1). R_man in MS (3) Calculated in accordance with Article 4(2). R_in from other MS (4) Calculated in accordance with Article 4(2). R_imported (5) Calculated in accordance with Article 4(2). R_out to other MS (6) Calculated in accordance with Article 4(2). R_exported (7) Calculated in accordance with Article 4(2). R (8) Calculated in accordance with Article 2. RC | | | |

ANNEX III

FORMAT FOR THE QUALITY CHECK REPORT

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|--|
| 1.1. Member State: | |
| 1.2. Organisation submitting the data and the quality check report: | |
| 1.3. Contact name: | |
| 1.4. Contact email address: | |
| 1.5. Contact phone number: | |
| 1.6. Reference year: | |
| 1.7. Delivery date/version: | |
| 1.8. Link to data publication by the Member State (if any) | |

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN THE DATA COLLECTION

| Name of institution | Description of role and key responsibilities | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

(Add rows as appropriate)

3. DESCRIPTION OF METHODS USED

3.1. Description of the scope of the calculation of recycled plastic content in PET bottles as transposed in national law

A description of the level at which attainment towards the target laid down in Article 6(5) point (a) of Directive (EU) 2019/904 is calculated. For example, the target might be mandatory requirements for each single PET bottle placed on the market, or as an average for PET bottles placed on the market by each economic operator, or as an average for PET bottles placed on the market in the Member State.

(Add rows as appropriate)

3.2. Methodologies and sources for the collection and compilation of data

A description of the methodologies and sources applied to collect and compile the data for all the tools used for data gathering.

(Add rows as appropriate)

3.3. Additional assumptions

A description of any additional assumptions or adjustment factors that have been used for the calculation, the approach used for their estimation and any supporting evidence.

(Add rows as appropriate)

4. DATA VERIFICATION AND CONTROL SYSTEM

4.1. Verification of data on the weight of plastic and of recycled plastic used in PET bottles

| Verification and control procedures | | Applied for data on the weight of plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market (yes/no) | | Applied for data on the weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market (yes/no) | Additional comments, if relevant |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Data completeness checks | | | | | |
| Cross-checks | | | | | |
| Time-series checks | | | | | |
| Audit checks | | | | | |
| Other (specify) | | | | | |

4.2. Description of main factors affecting the accuracy of the data reported on PET bottles placed on the market and on recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market

| Potential factors affecting | | PET bottles | | Recycled plastic | Description of how the | Description of the |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|--|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|--|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|

| reliability of data | | placed on the market (yes/no) | | used in PET bottles placed on the market (yes/no) | accuracy of data is affected | methodologies that have been applied to minimise the impact of inaccurate data |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| Sampling errors (1) (e.g. coefficients of variation) | | | | | | |
| Coverage errors (2) (e.g. de-minimis rules, regional coverage) | | | | | | |
| Measurement errors (3) (e.g. measurement unit) | | | | | | |
| Data collection test instruments (4) (e.g. testing of questionnaires) | | | | | | |
| Processing errors (5) (e.g. identification of errors, correction of errors) | | | | | | |
| Non-response errors (6) | | | | | | |
| Model assumption errors (7) | | | | | | |
| Other (please specify) | | | | | | |

4.3. Explanation of the scope and validity of surveys to collect data on PET bottles placed on the market and recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market

(Add rows as appropriate)

4.4. Differences in the data reported for the previous reference years

Significant methodological changes in the calculation method used for the current reference year in relation to the calculation method used for previous reference years, if any (in particular retrospective revisions, their nature and whether a break in the series has to be flagged for a certain year)

(Add rows as appropriate)

4.5. Explanation for the difference in tonnage

This section shall be filled if the reported data shows a greater than 10 % variation in relation to the data submitted for the previous reference year.

Reasons for the difference or the underlying cause for the differences in the weight of PET bottles placed on the market or in the weight of recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market.

| Variations in the weight of plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market | Variation (%) | Main reason for variation |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| | | |

(Add rows as appropriate)

| Variations in the weight of the recycled plastic used in PET bottles placed on the market | Variation (%) | Main reason for variation |
|---|---------------|---------------------------|
| | | |

(Add rows as appropriate)

5. CONFIDENTIALITY

Reasons for the request not to publish the reported data or certain information provided in this report, together with a list of the specific parts requested not to be published.

(Add rows as appropriate)

ANNEX IV

MODEL FORM FOR CERTIFICATES

Certificate of compliance with Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XXX

The economic operator registered under the internal number XXX meets all the requirements laid down in Article 8 (4) of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XXX on [...] at the sites listed in the registry of this verifier.

No evidence has been found of non-compliance with the rules laid down in Article 6 of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XXX between xx/xx/20xx and xx/xx/20xx

Period of validity: [xx/xx/20xx – xx/xx/20xx]

Name of verifier:

Address of verifier:

[Signature of verifier]

ANNEX V

Part A: Declaration related to recycled content to be filled at the point of origin of waste

| 1. Economic operator | |
|---|--|
| 1.1 Name: | |
| 1.2 Headquarter's Address: | |
| 1.3 Production site address: | |
| 1.4 Date: | |
| 2. Material | |
| 2.1. Name or specification of material/Tradename: | |
| 2.2. Country of origin: | |
| 2.3. Commodity code used for import (if the material to which this declaration applies originates from import): | |
| 2.4. Batch number: | |
| 2.5. Total weight [in kg]: | |
| 2.6. Weight of post-consumer plastic waste as defined in Article 1(2) of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XX [in kg]: | |
| 2.7. Percentage of post-consumer plastic waste as defined in Article 1(2) of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XX [= ratio of 2.4 and 2.3]: | |

Part B: Declaration related to recycled content to be filled by recyclers, converters, food business operators and importers for material to which Article 5(2) points (a) and (b) do NOT apply

| 1. Economic operator | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1.1. Name: | |

| | |
|---|--|
| 1.2. Headquarter's Address: | |
| 1.3. Production site address: | |
| 1.4. Date: | |
| 2. Material | |
| 2.1. Name or specification of material/Tradename: | |
| 2.2.1 Has feedstock for this or previous steps of the supply chain been imported from third countries? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2.2.2 If yes, from which third countries ? | |
| | <i>(add rows as appropriate)</i> |
| 2.2.3 If yes, commodity codes used for imports: | |
| | <i>(add rows as appropriate)</i> |
| 2.3. Batch number: | |
| 2.4. Total weight [in kg]: | |
| 2.5. Weight of material stemming from post-consumer plastic waste as defined in Article 1(2) and calculated in compliance with Article 6 of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XX [in kg], for which all recycling steps (including sorting) have taken place in countries that are in scope of Article 1(1) of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XX: | |
| 2.6. Percentage of material stemming from post-consumer plastic waste as defined in Article 1(1) and calculated in compliance with Article 6 of Commission Implementing Decision 2025/XX, for which all recycling steps (including sorting) have taken place in countries that are in scope of Article 1(1) of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XX [= ratio of 2.5 and 2.4]: | |
| 3. Recycling technologies | |
| 3.1. Recycling technologies that have been applied to the material | |
| Recycling technology: | Share of material resulting from this technology: |
| | |
| <i>(add rows as appropriate)</i> | |

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 3.2. Is the material within the scope of Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 of 15 September 2022 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 282/2008 (OJ L 243, 20.9.2022, p. 3, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/1616/oj) ? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | If Yes: Present/actual recycled content as declared in the respective declaration of compliance pursuant to Annex III of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616: | |
| 3.3. Is the material within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (OJ L 12, 15.1.2011, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/10/oj)? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mass balance accounting | | |
| 4.1. Has mass balance accounting been applied to the material at this or at previous stages? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4.2. If yes, fill in the table below with the information on the certificate(s) of the economic operator(s) that have intervened in this (if applicable) or in the previous step of the supply chain that have been certified pursuant to Article 8(x) of Commission Implementing Decision XX | | |
| Registry number of the economic operator(s) holding a certificate: | Identity of the verifier: | Certification valid until: |
| | | |
| <i>(add rows as appropriate)</i> | | |

Obligatory attachments:

- Copy of the declaration of compliance pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 or pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 10/2011, as applicable
- If mass balance accounting has been applied, copies of the certificate(s) of the economic operator(s) pursuant to Article 8(8) of Commission Implementing Decision XX.

Part C: Declaration related to recycled content to be filled by recyclers, converters, food business operators and importers for material to which Article 5(2) point (a) or (b) applies (add-on to the respective declaration of compliance set out in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2022/1616)

| 1. Economic operator | |
|---|--|
| 1.1. Name: | |
| 1.2. Headquarter's Address: | |
| 1.3. Production site address: | |
| 1.4. Date: | |
| 2. Material | |
| 2.1 Batch number: | |
| 2.2.1 Has feedstock for this or previous steps of the supply chain been imported from third countries? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2.2.2. If yes, from which which third countries ? | |
| | <i>(add rows as appropriate)</i> |
| 2.2.3 If yes, commodity codes used for imports: | |
| | <i>(add rows as appropriate)</i> |
| 2.3. Total weight [in kg]: | |
| 2.4. Weight of material stemming from post-consumer plastic waste as defined in Article 1(2) and calculated in compliance with Article 6 of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XX [in kg], for which all recycling steps (including sorting) have taken place in countries that are in scope of Article 1(1) of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XX: | |
| 2.5. Percentage of material stemming from post-consumer plastic waste as defined in Article 1(2) and calculated in compliance with Article 6 of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XX, for which all recycling steps (including sorting) have taken place in countries that are in scope of Article 1(1) of Commission Implementing Decision 2026/XX [= ratio of 2.4 and | |

2.3]:



11 March 2026

(26-1919)

Page: 1/3

Committee on Safeguards

Original: English

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(A) OF THE AGREEMENT ON
SAFEGUARDS ON INITIATION OF AN INVESTIGATION
AND THE REASONS FOR IT**

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Tinplate

The following communication, dated and received on 11 March 2026, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of the Russian Federation.

1. Specify the date when the investigation was initiated

4 March 2026.

Public notice of the initiation of a safeguard investigation on tinplate imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union was published on 4 March 2026 on the official website of the Eurasian Economic Union (<https://docs.eaeunion.org/documents/166/10536/>) (hereinafter the Notice of Initiation).

ID number of investigation: SG-13.

2. Provide the precise description of the product involved

Tinplate.

The product under investigation is flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, of a thickness of less than 0.5 mm, clad, plated or coated with a layer of metal containing by weight 97% or more of tin, hereinafter referred to as "tinplate".

Tinplate is classified under the following code within the Common Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Eurasian Economic Union: 7210 12 200 0.

3. Provide the reasons for the initiation of investigation, for example:

- (i) **Was the investigation initiated pursuant to a petition from the domestic industry?**
- (ii) **Evidence on the basis of which the investigation was initiated.**
- (iii) **Evidence, if any, of critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair.**

The investigation was initiated on the basis of results of consideration of the application filed by the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter the Union) producer of tinplate.

The information in the application indicates that total imports of tinplate into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union increased both in absolute and relative terms. In absolute terms in the period 2023–2025 total imports increased by 24%, while in 2025 as compared with 2024 imports

increased by 54%. In relation to the Union production, imports increased in 2025 as compared with 2023 by more than 40%, and as compared with 2024 by more than 70%.

There is also sufficient evidence in the application demonstrating that the increase in imports of tinsplate caused serious injury to the Union industry.

The increased imports of tinsplate resulted in significant impairment of the Union producers' position in terms of production and sales. In particular, in 2025, as compared with 2023 and 2024, respectively, volume of production decreased by 17% and 13%, capacity utilization rate decreased by 23% and 14%, volume of sales decreased by 11% and 10%, market share decreased by 9% and 13%. The most significant reduction of the above indicators occurred at the end of the period considered.

In 2025 the import price declined by 12% as compared with 2023 and by 2% as compared with 2024 and became significantly lower than the Union industry's price. The increased imports at prices lower than Union industry's prices had suppressing effect on the Union industry's prices. As a result, the financial performance of the Union industry deteriorated significantly. In particular, in 2025, as compared with 2023 and 2024, respectively, profit decreased by 69% and 83%, production profitability decreased by 87% and 84%, profitability of sales decreased by 85% and 83%. At the end of the period considered the Union industry suffered financial losses.

For more details on the reasons for the initiation of the investigation please refer to the Notice of Initiation.

4. Provide a point of contact for the investigation and identify the preferred means for corresponding. The point of contact would be available to respond to enquiries relating to the procedures applicable to the investigation.

Department for Internal Market Defence (DIMD)
Eurasian Economic Commission
3/5, Smolensky boulevard
Moscow, 119121, Russia

Tel +7 (495) 669-24-00 # 4967, # 3223, # 3224, #3097, # 4955, #1272

E-mail: tradedefence@ecommission.org

5. Provide the deadlines and procedures for importers, exporters and other interested parties to present evidence and their views, including:

- (i) **deadlines and procedures for Members and exporters to identify themselves as interested parties, if so required, to participate in the investigation; and**
- (ii) **the date of an intended public hearing as provided for in Article 3.1.**

Note: At the time of the initiation, if the authority has not decided whether or not to hold such a hearing, or if the date of the hearing is undetermined, Members should indicate under this item how such information would be publicized. Members are not obliged to submit another notification simply due to the fact that the proposed date has subsequently been changed.

In accordance with the Protocol on Application of Safeguard, Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures with respect to Third Countries (Annex No.8 to the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of 29 May 2014), interested parties may declare their intention to seek participant status not later than 25 days from the date of initiation of the investigation. Participants to the safeguard investigation have the right to request access to the non-confidential file and participate in public hearings.

The participants to the safeguard investigation may request for public hearings within 45 days from the date of initiation of the investigation.

Interested parties should submit comments within 60 days from the date of the initiation of the investigation in writing in the Russian language to the following address (for more details visit the following website: <https://remedies.eaeunion.org/dimd/ru/security/investigations/card/SG-13>):

Department for Internal Market Defence (DIMD)
Eurasian Economic Commission
3/5, Smolensky boulevard
Moscow, 119121, Russia

E-mail: tradedefence@ecommission.org

Additional information

Members are encouraged to attach, in an electronic form, publicly available document(s) containing the relevant decision(s) made by the competent authority. This document may be in the original language of the Member, even when the language is not one of the official languages of the WTO. The document will neither be translated nor circulated to the Committee, but will be made available by the Secretariat to Members requesting it.



23 January 2026

(26-0501)

Page: 1/3

Committee on Safeguards

Original: English

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(A) OF THE AGREEMENT ON
SAFEGUARDS ON INITIATION OF AN INVESTIGATION AND
THE REASONS FOR IT**

AUSTRALIA

Fabricated structural steel

The following communication, dated and received on 23 January 2026, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Australia.

Pursuant to Article 12.1(a) of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards (Safeguards Agreement), Australia notifies that a safeguards investigation has been initiated as follows.

1. Specify the date when the investigation was initiated

23 January 2026.

The investigation was initiated and referred to the Productivity Commission (PC), which is Australia's competent authority, on 23 January 2026. Australia's safeguard procedures were notified to the WTO in document [G/SG/N/1/AUS/2](#) dated 2 July 1998 and [G/SG/N/1/AUS/2/Suppl.1](#) dated 16 December 2005.

The Terms of Reference for the inquiry are at Attachment A. Those WTO Members having a significant interest as exporters of the product concerned were advised by letter.

If the PC determines that the conditions to impose a safeguard measure are met, the PC will make a recommendation to the Treasurer of Australia. A final report by the PC is to be provided to the Treasurer within ten months of initiation/referral.

An interim report will be issued within eight months of initiation/referral, on whether critical circumstances exist where delay in applying measures would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair. If such circumstances exist, then pursuant to Article 6 of the Safeguards Agreement, the PC may also recommend provisional safeguard measures would be appropriate.

New Zealand and Singapore are excluded from safeguard action under the Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement and the Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement. Singapore and New Zealand will be excluded from the entirety of the investigation, including the injury assessment. Australia will also take into account any relevant commitments in its other bilateral and plurilateral free trade agreements, where appropriate.

2. Provide the precise description of the product involved

Fabricated structural steel.

Fabricated structural steel (FSS) products falling within the tariff subheadings of 7308.10 and 7308.90 of the Australian Customs Tariff. Please refer to the Terms of Reference for the inquiry for the full list.

HS code(s): 730810, 730890.

3. Provide the reasons for the initiation of the investigation, for example:

- (i) Was the investigation initiated pursuant to a petition from the domestic industry?**
- (ii) Evidence on the basis of which the investigation was initiated.**
- (iii) Evidence, if any, of critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair.**

The investigation was initiated pursuant to an application from Australia's domestic industry.

The evidence submitted by the applicants indicates that total imports of the FSS products concerned increased 38.7%, from 389,169 to 539,649 tonnes, in the period from 2020 to 2024. There was a marked increase in imports in 2021 when levels reached 483,577 tonnes, after which they have remained significantly elevated.

The evidence also indicates there has been a substantial rise in the penetration of imports into the Australian market in terms of their share of domestic supply, rising across financial years (1 July to 30 June) from 15% in 2020-21 to 26% in 2022-23. In addition, the import unit prices of FSS have consistently been lower than 50% to 70% of the global average price between 2020 and 2023.

The evidence suggests this increase in imports is the result of unforeseen developments, including trade defence measures adopted by third parties and an environment of global overcapacity in steelmaking.

There is evidence from the applicants that this sustained import volume and price pressure is causing or threatening to cause significant overall impairment in the position of Australia's domestic industry. In particular, Australian production of FSS has fallen as a share of supply from 2021 to 2023 and declined 12% in absolute terms - from 744,000 tonnes in 2023 to 659,000 tonnes in 2024.

4. Provide a point of contact for the investigation and identify the preferred means for corresponding. The point of contact would be available to respond to enquiries relating to the procedures applicable to the investigation.

The first circular/issues paper by the PC will provide information on how interested parties can participate in the investigation. The paper will include the dates for submissions by interested parties and will be distributed and made available on the PC's website: <https://www.pc.gov.au>.

Interested parties are invited to make submissions and register an interest in the inquiry, in due course.

5. Provide the deadlines and procedures for importers, exporters and other interested parties to present evidence and their views, including: (i) deadlines and procedures for Members and exporters to identify themselves as interested parties, if so required, to participate in the investigation, and (ii) the date of an intended public hearing as provided for in Article 3.1. Note: At the time of the initiation, if the authority has not decided whether or not to hold such a hearing, or if the date of the hearing is undetermined, Members should indicate under this item how such information would be publicized. Members are not obliged to submit another notification simply due to the fact that the proposed date has subsequently been changed.

The timing and location of public hearings has not yet been determined by the PC. The PC will make this information available through its website (as above), and it will be publicly and prominently

advertised to facilitate widespread participation in accordance with the Productivity Commission Act 1998.

Additional information

Members are encouraged to attach, in an electronic form, publicly available document(s) containing the relevant decision(s) made by the competent authority. This document may be in the original language of the Member, even when the language is not one of the official languages of the WTO. The document will neither be translated nor circulated to the Committee, but will be made available by the Secretariat to Members requesting it.

A. Terms of Reference to the Productivity Commission.¹

¹ A copy has been submitted electronically, and is available from the WTO Secretariat. To consult it, please contact Ms Anne Richards of the Rules Division (anne.richards@wto.org). It is also available on the [WTO Safeguards Notification Portal](#).

9 January 2026

(26-0244)

Page: 1/3

Committee on Safeguards

Original: English

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(C) (DECISION)
OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS**

**NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 9, FOOTNOTE 2
OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS**

INDONESIA

Cotton Fabric

The following communication, dated and received on 9 January 2026, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Indonesia.

Pursuant to Articles 12.1(c) of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia hereby notifies the issuance of Minister of Finance's Regulation Number 98 of year 2025 dated 22 December 2025, promulgated in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1219 of Year 2025 dated 31 December 2025, regarding the imposition of a safeguard measure on the importation of Cotton Fabric, for a period of 3 years started on 10 January 2026 until 9 January 2029. Minister of Finance's Regulation Number 98 of year 2025 can be found in the website of the Indonesian Safeguard Committee: <http://kppi.kemendag.go.id/>.¹

A. GENERAL BACKGROUND

On 16 September 2025, the Republic of Indonesia notified the WTO of the findings of its safeguard investigation, which concluded that the increased volume of imports had caused serious injury to the domestic industry concerned ([G/SG/N/8/IDN/33-G/SG/N/10/IDN/33](https://www.wto.org/press/2025/G/SG/N/8/IDN/33-G/SG/N/10/IDN/33)).

The notification also indicated that the Investigating Authority proposed to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia the imposition of a safeguard measure on imports of the subject goods.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT GOODS

The description of the subject goods are as follows:

Cotton Fabric under 16 Harmonized System (HS.) 8-digit code of Indonesian Customs Tariff Book (BTKI) 2022: HS. 5208.21.00, 5208.22.00, 5208.31.90, 5208.33.00, 5209.11.90, 5209.21.00, 5209.31.00, 5209.49.00, 5210.21.00, 5210.32.00, 5210.59.90, 5211.31.00, 5211.59.90, 5212.15.90, 5212.21.00, and 5212.23.00.

¹ A copy has been submitted electronically, and is available from the WTO Secretariat. To consult it, please contact Ms Anne Richards of the Rules Division (anne.richards@wto.org).

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has decided to impose the following safeguard duty:

Timetable of the Safeguard Duty

| No. | HS Code | Safeguard Duty (Rp/Meter) | | |
|-----|------------|--|---|--|
| | | First Year (10 January 2026- 9 January 2027) | Second Year (10 January 2027- 9 January 2028) | Third Year (10 January 2028- 9 January 2029) |
| 1 | 5208.21.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 2 | 5208.22.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 3 | 5208.31.90 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 4 | 5208.33.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 5 | 5209.11.90 | 3,000 | 2,800 | 2,600 |
| 6 | 5209.21.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 7 | 5209.31.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 8 | 5209.49.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 9 | 5210.21.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 10 | 5210.32.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 11 | 5210.59.90 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 12 | 5211.31.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 13 | 5211.59.90 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 14 | 5212.15.90 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |
| 15 | 5212.21.00 | 3,000 | 2,800 | 2,600 |
| 16 | 5212.23.00 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,900 |

List of Major Exporting Members of Imports of the Product Involved

According to article 9.1 of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, developing country Members with less than 3% import share collectively account for not more than 9% of total imports of the subject goods are excluded from the safeguard measures.

Below is the list of developing countries excluded from the said safeguard measures. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia reserves the right to amend the list in relation to changes in the volume of imports exceeding 3%.

| No. | Member | No. | Member |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Afghanistan | 24 | Colombia |
| 2 | Albania | 25 | Comoros |
| 3 | Angola | 26 | Congo |
| 4 | Antigua and Barbuda | 27 | Costa Rica |
| 5 | Argentina | 28 | Cote d'Ivoire |
| 6 | Armenia | 29 | Cuba |
| 7 | Bahrain, Kingdom of | 30 | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 8 | Bangladesh | 31 | Djibouti |
| 9 | Barbados | 32 | Dominica |
| 10 | Belize | 33 | Dominican Republic |
| 11 | Benin | 34 | Ecuador |
| 12 | Bolivia, Plurinational State of | 35 | Egypt |
| 13 | Botswana | 36 | El Salvador |
| 14 | Brazil | 37 | Eswatini |
| 15 | Brunei Darussalam | 38 | Fiji |
| 16 | Burkina Faso | 39 | Gabon |
| 17 | Burundi | 40 | Gambia, The |
| 18 | Cabo Verde | 41 | Georgia |
| 19 | Cambodia | 42 | Ghana |
| 20 | Cameroon | 43 | Grenada |
| 21 | Central African Republic | 44 | Guatemala |
| 22 | Chad | 45 | Guinea |
| 23 | Chile | 46 | Guinea-Bissau |

| No. | Member | No. | Member |
|------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 47 | Guyana | 85 | Papua New Guinea |
| 48 | Haiti | 86 | Paraguay |
| 49 | Honduras | 87 | Peru |
| 50 | Israel | 88 | Philippines |
| 51 | Jamaica | 89 | Qatar |
| 52 | Jordan | 90 | Rwanda |
| 53 | Kazakhstan | 91 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 54 | Kenya | 92 | Saint Lucia |
| 55 | Korea, Republic of | 93 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 56 | Kuwait, the State of | 94 | Samoa |
| 57 | Kyrgyz Republic | 95 | Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of |
| 58 | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 96 | Senegal |
| 59 | Lesotho | 97 | Seychelles |
| 60 | Liberia | 98 | Sierra Leone |
| 61 | Macao, China | 99 | Singapore |
| 62 | Madagascar | 100 | Solomon Islands |
| 63 | Malawi | 101 | South Africa |
| 64 | Malaysia | 102 | Sri Lanka |
| 65 | Maldives | 103 | Suriname |
| 66 | Mali | 104 | Chinese Taipei |
| 67 | Mauritania | 105 | Tajikistan |
| 68 | Mauritius | 106 | Tanzania |
| 69 | Mexico | 107 | Thailand |
| 70 | Moldova, Republic of | 108 | Timor-Leste |
| 71 | Mongolia | 109 | Togo |
| 72 | Montenegro | 110 | Tonga |
| 73 | Morocco | 111 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 74 | Mozambique | 112 | Tunisia |
| 75 | Myanmar | 113 | Türkiye |
| 76 | Namibia | 114 | Uganda |
| 77 | Nepal | 115 | Ukraine |
| 78 | Nicaragua | 116 | United Arab Emirates |
| 79 | Niger | 117 | Uruguay |
| 80 | Nigeria | 118 | Vanuatu |
| 81 | North Macedonia | 119 | Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of |
| 82 | Oman | 120 | Yemen |
| 83 | Pakistan | 121 | Zambia |
| 84 | Panama | 122 | Zimbabwe |

It is requested that this notification under Article 12.1 (c) and Article 9 of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards be brought to the notice of Members.



18 March 2026

(26-2176)

Page: 1/3

Committee on Safeguards

Original: English

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(A) OF THE AGREEMENT ON
SAFEGUARDS ON INITIATION OF AN INVESTIGATION
AND THE REASONS FOR IT**

CANADA

Certain Vegetable Goods

The following communication, dated and received on 18 March 2026, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Canada.

1. Specify the date when the investigation was initiated

The global safeguard investigation was initiated by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) on March 16, 2026. Public notice of the investigation was provided on that day, with the publication by the CITT of a Notice of Commencement of Safeguard Inquiry. A copy of the Notice can be found on the CITT's website at [Certain Vegetable Goods - Canadian International Trade Tribunal](#).

2. Specify the product subject to the investigation

The product covered by this investigation is Vegetable goods.

Product details are provided and exclusions are described in Annex I, along with a list of HS codes under which these products are usually imported. HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only.

3. Provide the reasons for the initiation of the investigation

The Government of Canada, by government order, directed the CITT to initiate a safeguard investigation under section 20 of the *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act*. A copy of the CITT Notice of Commencement of Safeguard Inquiry is being submitted to the Committee. A copy can also be obtained from [the CITT's website](#).

The investigation was initiated following a recommendation of the Minister of Finance. On the basis of information currently available, it appears that: 1) certain vegetable goods are being imported into Canada in increased quantities; 2) the importation in increased quantities of vegetable goods is the result of the obligations, including tariff concessions, incurred by Canada under the World Trade Organization Agreement and of unforeseen developments in global trade, including the fact that some WTO Members have taken or are considering taking measures to restrict the importation of vegetable goods into their markets, which appears to have caused significant trade diversion into Canada; and 3) certain vegetable goods are being imported under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to domestic producers of like or directly competitive goods.

4. Provide a point of contact for the investigation and identify the preferred means for corresponding.

Point of contact:

Registrar
Canadian International Trade Tribunal
5th Floor
333 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G7

Preferred means for correspondence:

E-mail address: citt-tcce@tribunal.gc.ca

5. Provide the deadlines and procedures for importers, exporters and other interested parties to present evidence and their views, including: (i) deadlines and procedures for Members and exporters to identify themselves as interested parties, if so required, to participate in the investigation, and (ii) the date of an intended public hearing as provided for in Article 3.1.

Deadlines and procedures related to the participation of interested parties in the inquiry are set out in the Notice of Commencement of Safeguard Inquiry published by the CITT, submitted to the Committee and available on the [the CITT's website](#). Importers, exporters and other interested parties will be able to present evidence and their views during the inquiry up to and during the hearing to be held by the CITT.

The CITT has posted [questionnaires](#) to domestic producers, importers and foreign producers of the product concerned to request relevant statistical and other information. Responses to the questionnaires should be filed no later than 10 April 2026. Interested parties will also be able to file case briefs and reply briefs, as per the schedule set out by the CITT.

Interested parties wishing to participate in the inquiry as a party must file a [Notice of Participation](#) with the CITT by 2 April 2026. Each counsel who intends to represent a party in the inquiry must file a [Notice of Representation](#), as well as a [Declaration and Undertaking](#), with the Tribunal on or before 2 April 2026. This deadline must be strictly observed. Notices of Participation filed after the deadline will only be accepted in demonstrably extraordinary circumstances and with leave of the CITT.

The CITT will hold a hearing relating to this safeguard inquiry commencing on 15 June 2026. The Tribunal intends to hold a hybrid hearing in-person and via videoconference.

ANNEX I**PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS****Vegetable Goods**

Frozen and canned corn, peas, green beans, wax beans, mixes of peas and carrots, mixed vegetables, white, black, red or pinto beans and chickpeas, whether packaged for retail, food service, industrial or other use, whether cleaned, individually quick frozen or block frozen, prepared, blanched, cooked or preserved, whether in metal cans, whether whole, cut, sliced, diced or otherwise mechanically prepared, whether seasoned with salt or containing added sugars or preservatives or other common canning, freezing or other packaging, whether from organic or conventional vegetables or whether sold in consumer, foodservice or industrial or bulk formats.

The following goods are excluded:

- fresh or dried vegetables,
- ready-to-eat meals or entrees where vegetables are combined with grains, meats, pastas or sauces such that vegetables are not the primary component, and
- vegetable goods substantially altered into purees, powders, juices, spreads, dips or pastes.

Goods of this class are normally, but may not exclusively be, classified under the following tariff classification numbers:

0710.21.00.00; 0710.22.00.10; 0710.22.00.90; 0710.40.00.00; 0710.80.00.20;
0710.80.00.90; 0710.90.00.00; 2005.40.00.00; 2005.51.90.19; 2005.51.90.90;
2005.59.00.00; 2005.80.00.00; 2005.99.11.00; 2005.99.19.00; 2005.99.20.19;
2005.99.20.99; 2005.99.90.15; 2005.99.90.18; 2005.99.90.19; 2005.99.90.98;
2005.99.90.99.

HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only. There may be goods under the listed HS numbers that do not fall within the product definition, or goods that fall within the product definition that are imported under an HS number that is not listed.



7 janvier 2026

(26-0168)

Page: 1/4

Comité des sauvegardes

Original: français

**NOTIFICATION AU TITRE DE L'ARTICLE 12:1 A) DE L'ACCORD SUR
LES SAUVEGARDES DE L'OUVERTURE D'UNE ENQUÊTE
ET DES RAISONS DE CETTE ACTION**

MADAGASCAR

Tubes et tuyaux et leurs accessoires en matières plastiques

La communication ci-après, datée du 6 janvier 2026 et reçue à la même date, est distribuée à la demande de la délégation de Madagascar.

Conformément à l'article 12.1 a) de l'Accord sur les sauvegardes, le Comité des sauvegardes est notifié de l'ouverture d'une enquête de sauvegarde sur les importations de tubes et tuyaux et leurs accessoires en matières plastiques à Madagascar.

1. Date d'ouverture

L'enquête a été ouverte le 24 décembre 2025, date de publication de l'avis public dans deux journaux nationaux d'annonces légales : "MIDI MADAGASIKARA" et "EXPRESS DE MADAGASCAR".

Un avis relatif à l'ouverture d'enquête a été mis à la disposition du public au site web du de l'ANMCC: <http://www.anmcc.mg>.

2. Produit considéré

Tubes, Tuyaux et leurs accessoires en matières plastiques relevant des positions tarifaires : **391710, 391721, 391722, 391723, 391729, 391731, 391732, 391733, 391739 et 391740** du tarif des douanes de Madagascar. Ces codes sont donnés à titre indicatif et sont susceptibles de modification.

3. Pays exportateurs

Les principaux pays exportateurs sont: Maurice et Chine.

4. Raisons justifiant l'ouverture de l'enquête

Les éléments de preuve, dont dispose l'ANMCC, relatifs à l'existence d'un accroissement des importations, de dommage grave subi par la branche de production nationale de produits similaires et directement concurrents au produit visé ainsi que du lien de causalité justifiant l'ouverture d'enquête.

4.1. ÉVOLUTION IMPRÉVUE DES CIRCONSTANCES

L'accroissement des importations des tubes et tuyaux plastiques et leurs accessoires à Madagascar peut être attribué à plusieurs facteurs imprévus et interconnectés, ayant influencé cette tendance.

Tout d'abord, la crise sanitaire mondiale liée à la pandémie de COVID-19 a eu un impact profond sur les coûts du fret maritime et a perturbé les chaînes logistiques mondiales. Ces perturbations ont créé une instabilité dans les flux commerciaux, mais paradoxalement, Madagascar a bénéficié de cette situation. En effet, certains marchés voisins, plus petits ou moins bien préparés à faire face à ces perturbations, ont vu leurs importations diminuer, tandis que Madagascar, en raison de sa position stratégique et de ses besoins croissants en infrastructures, a enregistré un afflux important de tuyaux en PVC. Cela a été particulièrement visible à partir de 2022, avec un indice d'importations atteignant 160, signifiant une hausse de 60% par rapport à 2021.

Parallèlement, les nouvelles réglementations locales sur l'aménagement urbain et les normes de construction ont favorisé la demande pour des matériaux conformes aux nouvelles exigences, notamment les tuyaux en PVC. Ces réglementations ont eu pour effet de rendre certains produits moins compétitifs, tandis que les tuyaux en PVC ont vu leur demande augmenter en raison de leur conformité aux standards de qualité et de sécurité récemment établis. Cette évolution réglementaire a contribué à l'explosion des importations, atteignant un indice de 268 en 2023, signalant un doublement des volumes par rapport à 2021.

En outre, l'effet de saturation sur d'autres marchés de la région a facilité cette réorientation vers Madagascar. L'augmentation initiale des importations en 2021 et 2022, combinée à des besoins exceptionnels, a permis aux autres marchés insulaires de constituer des stocks suffisants pour plusieurs années. Cela a permis à Madagascar de capter une part plus importante du marché, accentuant ainsi la croissance de ses importations, qui ont continué de progresser même après 2023. En septembre 2025, les importations de tuyaux en PVC à Madagascar ont atteint 4 391 000 kg, avec un indice de 176, dépassant largement le volume de production local, ce qui représente une dépendance accrue aux importations.

Enfin, la combinaison de l'augmentation de la demande intérieure pour les infrastructures et la construction, et l'amélioration des capacités logistiques à Madagascar, a joué un rôle majeur dans l'accroissement des importations. La mise en œuvre de grands projets d'infrastructure a créé une forte demande pour des matériaux comme les tuyaux en PVC, renforçant ainsi la position de Madagascar comme marché clé pour ce produit.

En conclusion, l'évolution des importations de tuyaux en PVC à Madagascar reflète les effets imprévus de la crise COVID-19, des changements réglementaires, ainsi que des dynamiques économiques et logistiques. Ces facteurs combinés ont entraîné une forte augmentation des importations, malgré des fluctuations à court terme, consolidant ainsi la place de Madagascar sur le marché régional des tuyaux en PVC.

4.2. ACCROISSEMENT DES IMPORTATIONS

i. Évolution en termes absolus des importations

Les importations du produit considéré ont augmenté durant la période d'études. Pour 2022 et 2023, elles ont accru respectivement de 60 et 107 points d'indice contre 80 points d'indice en 2024. La comparaison de l'année 2024 du mois de janvier à septembre et celle de 2025 démontre que les importations continuent d'augmenter, enregistrant 43 points d'indice.

ii. Évolution en termes relatifs des importations

En termes relatifs par rapport à la production nationale, les importations accrues de façon remarquable durant la période d'études, montrant un gain de 140 points d'indice. L'accroissement la plus marquée des importations a été celui de 2023 avec 168 points d'indice.

4.3. DOMMAGE GRAVE

i. Production

Durant la période d'études, la production nationale a chuté d'année en année, atteignant 25% en 2024. En effet, le volume de 2 850 tonnes est passé à 2 140 tonnes. Cette dégradation s'est accentuée récemment: le volume de production a été de 1 605 tonnes en septembre 2024,

contre 1 310 tonnes en septembre 2025 confirmant ainsi la difficulté de la branche à maintenir sa part de marché.

ii. Ventes et part de marché

a. Volume des ventes

Le rythme de production étant ajustée aux commandes reçues, le volume des ventes sont identiques au volume de production. Entre 2021 et 2024, elles ont chuté de 25 points d'indice. Entre les deux dernières périodes d'études, la branche de production nationale a perdu 18 points d'indice.

b. Part de marché absorbée par les importations

Seul en 2021 que la branche a pu détenir un part de marché de 55,15% sur le marché. La décadence de sa part de marché commence en 2022 en détenant seulement 39,53% du marché contre 60,47% pour les importations. En termes d'indice, les importations ont gagné 47 points d'indice tandis que la branche de production nationale a perdu 39 points d'indice durant la période d'études. Ce basculement confirme le déséquilibre profond au profit des produits importés.

iii. Emploi et productivité

La baisse continue du volume de la production nationale a lourdement impacté le nombre d'emploi de la branche de production. Dès 2022, les effectifs ont chuté de 14 points d'indice. Cette situation s'est poursuivie jusqu'en 2024, avec une dégradation supplémentaire de 8 points sur les deux dernières années.

iv. Utilisation de la capacité de production

Le taux d'utilisation de la capacité de production se dégrade continuellement durant la période d'études allant de 77% en 2021 à 55% en 2024. Ce taux est descendu à 45% durant les 9 mois de 2025 comparé à ceux de 2024. Cette faible utilisation de la capacité de production entraîne une hausse des coûts unitaires des produits et menace la survie même des producteurs locaux.

v. Résultats

Le résultat financier de la branche locale confirme la dégradation de tous ses indicateurs de performance, notamment, le repli des ventes, ainsi que la détérioration de la productivité et du taux d'utilisation des capacités de production. Durant la période d'études, le résultat a chuté de 38 points d'indice. Le résultat des trois trimestres de 2025 par rapport à 2024 a baissé de 23 points d'indice

4.4. LIEN DE CAUSALITÉ

i. Effets de l'accroissement des importations

Malgré l'évolution favorable de la demande intérieure, la branche de production locale continue d'enregistrer une sous-utilisation significative de ses capacités de production. Cette situation est principalement attribuable à l'augmentation soutenue des importations de produits finis, qui exerce une pression à la baisse sur les prix du marché, réduit les marges des producteurs locaux et entraîne une perte de parts de marché au profit des produits importés.

ii. Autres facteurs de dommage grave

a. Concurrence interne

Les producteurs de tubes et tuyaux et leurs accessoires en matières plastiques sont peu à Madagascar. Ainsi, la concurrence interne est entièrement exclue des sources de dommages subies par la branche de production nationale.

b. Contraction de la demande

Les analyses de l'autorité d'enquête ont pu démontrer que la demande interne en tubes et tuyaux en matières plastiques. Les consommateurs apprécient ce produit pour son prix qui est attractif et son contenu. En conséquence, la contraction de la demande n'est en aucun cas la source de dommage des producteurs locaux.

c. Technologie utilisée et qualité du produit considéré

Tout producteur de tubes et tuyaux et leurs accessoires utilise le même procédé que celui des pays exportateurs vers Madagascar. Les tubes et tuyaux en matières plastiques fabriqués localement et ceux importés ne présentent pas de différence significative puisque la technologie utilisée est la même et ainsi ils sont de même qualité. À cet effet, la technologie et la qualité des produits concernés ne peuvent être considérées comme source de dommage.

d. Performance à l'exportation

Les producteurs nationaux des produits considérés se focalisent sur le marché local pour satisfaire la demande interne. De surcroît, la capacité de production de la branche de production nationale n'est pas exploitée pleinement. De ce fait, la performance à l'exportation ne peut pas être considérée comme source de dommage.

5. Durée de l'enquête

L'enquête durera environ 9 à 12 mois.

6. Autres renseignements

Les parties intéressées doivent se faire connaître auprès de l'ANMCC, autorité chargée de l'enquête, dans un délai de 30 jours à compter de la date d'ouverture de l'enquête.

Tous renseignements ou commentaires que les parties intéressées voudraient communiquer ainsi que la demande d'un questionnaire doivent être envoyés à l'ANMCC dans un délai de 30 jours à compter de la date d'ouverture de l'enquête.

Des auditions publiques peuvent être organisées par l'ANMCC, soit à la demande des parties intéressées, soit d'office, pour permettre aux parties intéressées de présenter des éléments de preuve et, notamment, avoir la possibilité de répondre aux exposés d'autres parties et de faire connaître leurs vues, et de défendre leurs intérêts.

Les réponses au questionnaire ainsi que d'autres informations pertinentes que les parties souhaitent communiquer doivent être envoyées à l'ANMCC dans un délai de 30 jours ouvrables.

Lorsque les réponses au questionnaire ainsi que des éventuelles informations complémentaires demandées aux parties intéressées dans le cadre de la présente enquête ne sont pas fournies dans les délais impartis, les décisions seront fondées sur la base de meilleures informations disponibles. Il en est de même pour les informations erronées ou incomplètes.

7. Renseignements supplémentaires

Toute demande de renseignements supplémentaires et correspondance relative à la présente enquête doivent être adressées à:

Monsieur Le Directeur Général de l'ANMCC
Immeuble Maison des Produits, 67 Ha, Antananarivo 101 - Madagascar
e-mail: dq@anmcc.mg / dq.anmcc@gmail.com
site web: www.anmcc.mg

10 February 2026

(26-0902)

Page: 1/2

Committee on Safeguards

Original: English

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(A) OF THE AGREEMENT ON
SAFEGUARDS ON INITIATION OF AN INVESTIGATION AND
THE REASONS FOR IT**

PHILIPPINES

Ceramic Tiles

The following communication, dated and received on 10 February 2026, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of the Philippines.

Further to Article 12.1 (a) of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the WTO hereby notifies the Committee on Safeguards of the initiation of a preliminary safeguard investigation on the importation of Ceramic Tiles from various countries.

1 Specify the date when the investigation was initiated

Initiation date: 5 February 2026

Additional information regarding the initiation of investigation: Notice of initiation of preliminary safeguard investigation was published on 5 February 2025 in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.*

2 Provide the precise description of the product involved

Provide a short name for the product: Ceramic Tiles

Provide the precise description of the product involved: Ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles; ceramic mosaic cubes and the like, whether or not on a backing; finishing ceramic.

Please provide the nomenclature codes under which the product is classified. You can provide HS-codes by searching the products in the database (up to 6 digits) and/or provide national nomenclature codes (more than 6 digits) by manually entering them or importing from an existing file.) Please note that these codes are provided only for information purposes:

HS code(s): 690722, 690723

**3 Provide the reasons for the initiation of investigation, for example:
(i) Was the investigation initiated pursuant to a petition from the domestic industry?
(ii) Evidence on the basis of which the investigation was initiated.
(iii) Evidence, if any, of critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair.**

The investigation was initiated on the basis of import data obtained from official sources and information submitted by members of the Ceramic Manufacturers' Association Inc. (CMAI) of the Philippines, indicating that increased imports of ceramic tiles are a substantial cause of serious injury

* A copy of the notice of initiation has been submitted electronically. To consult this document, please contact Ms Anne Richards of the Rules Division (anne.richards@wto.org).

to the domestic industry, as reflected in loss of market share, declining domestic sales, utilization rate, reduction in labor productivity, incurred losses, and increased production cost.

The investigation has been initiated to determine whether safeguard measures are warranted.

4 Provide a point of contact for the investigation and identify the preferred means for corresponding.

The point of contact would be available to respond to enquiries relating to the procedures applicable to the investigation.

Bureau of Import Services (BIS)
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
7th Floor, Filinvest Building
387 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City
or thru electronic submission to bis_irmd@dti.gov.ph

5 Provide the deadlines and procedures for importers, exporters and other interested parties to present evidence and their views, including: (i) deadlines and procedures for Members and exporters to identify themselves as interested parties, if so required, to participate in the investigation and (ii) the date of an intended public hearing as provided for in Article 3.1. Note: At the time of the initiation, if the authority has not decided whether or not to hold such a hearing, or if the date of the hearing is undetermined, Members should indicate under this item how such information would be publicized. Members are not obliged to submit another notification simply due to the fact that the proposed date has subsequently been changed.

Five (5) days from the date of publication of the notice.
