



2 May 2025

(25-3029)

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**Council for Trade in Goods
Committee on Safeguards**

Original: English

REQUEST UNDER ARTICLE 13.1(E) OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS (REQUEST FROM INDONESIA)

FACTUAL REPORT TO THE COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN GOODS BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE COMMITTEE ON SAFEGUARDS

The following document is being submitted by the Chairperson of the Committee on Safeguards, Mr Jun Morikawa.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1. On 11 July 2024, Indonesia submitted a request pursuant to Article 13.1(e) of the Agreement on Safeguards ("SG Agreement") in relation to Türkiye's proposed suspension of concessions and other obligations referred to in Article 8.2 of the SG Agreement. Indonesia's request is contained in document [G/L/1531](#) – [G/SG/297](#), attached as Annex 1 to this report ("the Request").

1.2. Article 13.1 of the SG Agreement provides, in relevant part, as follows:

A Committee on Safeguards is hereby established, under the authority of the Council for Trade in Goods, which shall be open to the participation of any Member indicating its wish to serve on it. The Committee will have the following functions:

[...]

(e) to review, at the request of the Member taking a safeguard measure, whether proposals to suspend concessions or other obligations are "substantially equivalent", and report as appropriate to the Council for Trade in Goods;

1.3. Article 8.2 of the SG Agreement provides as follows:

If no agreement is reached within 30 days in the consultations under paragraph 3 of Article 12, then the affected exporting Members shall be free, not later than 90 days after the measure is applied, to suspend, upon the expiration of 30 days from the day on which written notice of such suspension is received by the Council for Trade in Goods, the application of substantially equivalent concessions or other obligations under GATT 1994, to the trade of the Member applying the safeguard measure, the suspension of which the Council for Trade in Goods does not disapprove.

1.4. The Committee on Safeguards ("the Committee") discussed this Request at its informal meeting held on 26 September 2024 and its regular meeting held on 28 October 2024. It further held informal meetings on 11 March 2025 and 11 April 2025.

1.2 Notifications by Indonesia and Türkiye

1.5. The following is a brief chronology of the major notifications submitted by Indonesia and Türkiye relevant to the investigation referred to in the Request.

- (a) On 10 June 2020, Indonesia initiated a safeguard investigation on the imports of carpets and other textile floor coverings with the period of investigation covers 2017 - 2019.¹ On 21 September 2020, Indonesia notified to the Committee its findings on serious injury and the proposed safeguard measure.²
- (b) On 15 February 2021, Indonesia notified to the Committee the imposition of the safeguard measure, which took effect on 17 February 2021, and which would be applied for a period of 3 years.³
- (c) On 24 August 2023, Indonesia notified that an investigation regarding the extension of the safeguard measures was initiated on 18 August 2023.⁴ On 9 November 2023, Indonesia notified the findings of that investigation and notified that the proposed extension of the safeguard measure would come into effect on 17 February 2024.⁵
- (d) On 15 and 16 November 2023, Japan⁶ and Türkiye⁷, respectively, submitted a request for consultations under Article 12.3 of the SG Agreement.
- (e) On 16 April 2024, Türkiye notified to the Council for Trade in Goods and the Committee on Safeguards the proposed suspension of concessions and other obligations referred to in Article 8.2 of the SG Agreement. ([G/L/1528-G/SG/N/12/TUR/10](#); Attached as Annex 2 to this report.)

2 INDONESIA'S REQUEST

2.1. Indonesia requests that the Committee review whether the suspension of concessions or other obligations proposed by Türkiye is "substantially equivalent" as provided for in Article 8.2 of the Agreement and to report its findings to the Council for Trade in Goods.

2.2. Indonesia makes the following points in the Request:⁸

Türkiye's proposed suspension of concessions is not "substantially equivalent" within the meaning of Article 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards. Indonesia is heavily concerned that the choice of the most representative period and the conversion of the specific duty into an ad valorem duty in Türkiye's calculations would lead to an overcompensation, which goes beyond the "substantially equivalent" standard.

In particular, Indonesia disagrees with the use of 2019 as the reference period for the calculation of substantially equivalent concessions. In light of common practice among WTO Members, Indonesia suggests that the level of substantially equivalent concessions should be determined based on the import volume data from 2020, the preceding year of the application of the original safeguard measure. Furthermore, during the consultations, Türkiye admitted that the use of 2019 data was due to the

¹ Document [G/SG/N/6/IDN/35](#), dated and circulated on 12 June 2020.

² Document [G/SG/N/8/IDN/27](#) – [G/SG/N/10/IDN/27](#), dated 21 September 2020 and circulated on 24 September 2020.

³ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/N/8/IDN/27/Suppl.1](#) – [G/SG/N/10/IDN/27/Suppl.1](#) – [G/SG/N/11/IDN/24](#), dated 15 February 2021 and circulated on 17 February 2021.

⁴ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/N/6/IDN/35/Suppl.1](#), dated and circulated on 24 August 2023.

⁵ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/N/8/IDN/27/Suppl.2](#), dated and circulated on 9 November 2023.

⁶ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/288](#), dated and circulated on 15 November 2023.

⁷ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/289](#), dated and circulated on 16 November 2023.

⁸ Excerpts from [G/L/1531](#) – [G/SG/297](#).

effects of other than the safeguard measure on import in 2020, which unprecedented with the common practice among WTO members.

Indonesia is also concerned about the conversion of the specific duty into an *ad valorem* duty in Türkiye's calculations as presented during the consultations under Article 12.3 of the Agreement on Safeguards. Türkiye did not provide any explanation for the chosen calculation methodology.

Türkiye did not notify the Council for Trade in Goods on the results of the consultation under Article 12.3 of the Agreement on Safeguards held on 29 November 2023 as required by Article 12.5 of the Agreement on Safeguards.

3 VIEWS EXPRESSED

3.1 Türkiye

3.1. Türkiye touched on three issues during the informal meeting held on 26 September 2024 and the regular meeting⁹ held on 28 October 2024.

3.1.1 Period to be taken as a base for calculation

3.2. Türkiye asserts that there is no clear rule in the SG Agreement indicating which periods should be taken as a base for substantially equivalent level of concessions. There are various similar examples in previous country practices. Türkiye used the 2019 data as the most representative year before the application of the safeguard measure because of the effects of import registration-approval system of Indonesia, which started at the end of 2019 and heavily effected imports of 2020. According to this system, unless imported within the scope of the production needs of "Micro, Small and Medium-Scale Indonesian companies" (excluding other manufacturing companies that import semi-finished products for their own production needs), the import of products within the scope of the related regulation would not be possible, and also, final products such as carpets, rugs, prayer rugs cannot be imported as final products for the purpose of being offered for sale in the Indonesian market. Türkiye stated that it can be construed that Indonesia preferred a non-tariff barrier instead of using a provisional safeguard measure. Indeed, this system of Indonesia has resulted in Indonesia's subject import volume from the world to decrease from its level in 2019 to more than its one-tenth in 2020, and the subject product's import volume from Türkiye to decrease to more than its one-thirteenth during the same period. Indonesia itself had not used 2020 data while taking the decision to apply the safeguard measure during the original investigation. Instead, the investigating authority set the investigation period as 2017 to 2019, immediately prior to the aforementioned decrease of imports, so as to arbitrarily find the increase in imports.

3.1.2 Conversion of the specific duty into *ad valorem* duty

3.3. Türkiye calculated the yearly cost via multiplying the volume of imports from Türkiye with the specific duty of Indonesia and converting this value from Indonesian Rupi to US dollars. The conversion of the specific duty into the *ad valorem* duty was also shown for indicative purposes. On the other hand, using the *ad valorem* equivalent of the specific duty gives the same result. Moreover, during the consultations, there was no discussion related to this methodology and Indonesia even used the methodology that Türkiye used via only changing the period. In addition, Indonesia prepared a separate calculation based on the import data of 2021 when the safeguard measure was in force.

3.1.3 Indonesia's extension process

3.4. Indonesia's notification [G/SG/N/10/IDN/27/Suppl.2](#) - [G/SG/N/11/IDN/24/Suppl.2](#) dated 14 August 2024 regarding the extension of the safeguard measure provides that the safeguard measures are to be extended for 3 years from 20 August 2024. The duration of the initial safeguard measure was between 17 February 2021 and 16 February 2024. This means that the safeguard

⁹ Türkiye's full statement made at the regular meeting of the Committee of 28 October 2024 can be found in document [G/SG/M/65](#).

measure had not been imposed for more than 6 months after the duration of the initial safeguard measure. The period of non-application covers the period from 17 February 2024 to 19 August 2024. Therefore, the safeguard measure that started to be applied from 20 August 2024 cannot be construed as an extended measure. Article 7.5 of the SG Agreement provides as follows:

No safeguard measure shall be applied again to the import of a product which has been subject to such a measure [...] for a period of time equal to that during which such measure had been previously applied, provided that the period of non-application is at least two years.

3.5. Türkiye also made the following point at the regular meeting¹⁰ held on 28 October 2024:

If the Committee could not agree to the document by consensus, Türkiye requested the document to be issued as a factual report to be submitted to the Council for Trade in Goods under the Chair's own responsibility.

3.2 Indonesia

3.6. Indonesia made the following points at the regular meeting of the Committee of 28 October 2024 (excerpts from the minutes contained in document [G/SG/M/65](#)):

- Indonesia disagrees with the use of 2019 as the reference period for the calculation of substantially equivalent concessions. In light of common practice among WTO Members, Indonesia suggests that the level of substantially equivalent concessions should be determined based on the data from 2020, which is the last year before the application of the original safeguard measure. That would result in the substantially equivalent concessions at most in the amount of USD 1.8 million. Alternatively, the level of substantially equivalent concessions could be determined based on the three-year period preceding the application of the safeguard measure (2018-2020).
- Indonesia respectfully disagrees with the comments suggesting that the 2020 data is unreliable as a basis for calculating compensation, particularly in light of the declining imports resulting from the introduction of an importation regime. Article 8.1 of the SG Agreement only allows members to calculate trade compensation based on the adverse effects of the measure, not other measures as suggested, on their trade.
- Indonesia is also concerned about the conversion of the special duty into an *ad valorem* duty in Türkiye's calculations as presented during the consultations under Article 12.3 of the SG Agreement. Türkiye has failed to provide any explanation for the chosen calculation methodology.
- Indonesia [understands] that the scope of Article 13.1(e) is limited to a review whether a proposal of the suspension of concessions or other obligations is "substantially equivalent" as provided for in Article 8.2 of the SG Agreement. Therefore, in accordance with Article 13.1(e) of the SG Agreement, Indonesia requests that the Committee review whether the suspension of concessions or other obligations proposed by Türkiye is "substantially equivalent" as provided for in Article 8.2 of the SG Agreement.

3.7. Indonesia also made the following points at the informal meeting held on 11 March 2025:

- Indonesia wishes to reiterate that the appropriate forum for addressing the views expressed by Türkiye and Japan regarding whether the measure in question constitutes an extended safeguard measure is not under Article 13.1(e) of the Agreement on Safeguards. The scope of Article 13.1(e) is strictly limited to assessing whether the proposed rebalancing measure is substantially equivalent, as stipulated in Article 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards.

¹⁰ Türkiye's full statement made at the regular meeting of the Committee of 28 October 2024 can be found in document [G/SG/M/65](#).

- Regarding the investigation period, Indonesia reaffirms that import data from 2017 to 2019 remains both valid and relevant for determining the initial safeguard measure imposed in 2021. In utilizing this data, the Indonesian Safeguard Committee (KPPI) has duly observed the provisions of the Agreement on Safeguards, relevant precedents, and the practices of other WTO Members.

3.3 Other Members' Views

3.8. The views of other Members are summarized below:

3.9. Japan made the following points during the informal meeting of 26 September 2024.¹¹

- Article 8 of the SG Agreement does not specify any particular calculation methodology. There are no relevant precedent cases either. However, the suspension of "substantially equivalent concessions or other obligations under GATT 1994" under Article 8.2 is applied only after the "consultations" for "agreement" on "compensation for the adverse effects of the measure on their trade" under Article 8.1 have failed. Japan believes that "adverse effects" on trade would mean any form of trade effects to be caused by the subject safeguard measures, for example, not only the expected additional tariff burdens, but also their "chilling effect" on future exports. Therefore, Japan believes that the calculation of the "substantially equivalent" obligations and the choice of representative period for such calculation should be conducted on a case-by-case basis, with reference to all the factual background surrounding the safeguard measure, as well as the conditions of "trade" between the Member proposing the safeguard measure and the "exporting Member". As for this case, while the period of investigation of the original safeguard investigation by Indonesia was 2017-2019, Türkiye chose the trade data only in 2019. Türkiye's choice would lead to the largest amount of "concessions" since Türkiye's export reached the peak in 2019. On the other hand, Japan also has some doubts on the relevance of Indonesia's proposal to use the import volume data in 2020, the immediately preceding year of the application of the original safeguard measures. It is true that the latest trade data could generally reflect the accurate trade flows. However, as for this case, the import data in 2020 was sharply decreased by almost one-tenth of that in 2019, due to the import registration and approval system newly implemented by Indonesia itself. It is quite unreasonable to implement safeguard measures despite the sharp decrease of imports, and also to find the alleged "increase of imports" by setting the POI in 2017-2019, just before such sharp decrease. Indonesia argues that the trade effect should be calculated based on the decreased import data in 2020, which is inconsistent with its own attitude in the original investigation.
- Türkiye notified its proposed suspension of concessions in April assuming that the safeguard measure by Indonesia was extended after the original term ending on 17 February 2024. However, while Indonesia notified its intention to extend the measures on 9 November 2023 ([G/SG/N/8/IDN/27/Suppl.2](#)), since then, the application of the extended measures had not been notified under Article 12.3(c) for months. Eventually, Indonesia's Article 12.3(c) notification on 14 August 2024 ([G/SG/N/10/IDN/27/Suppl.2](#) - [G/SG/N/11/IDN/24/Suppl.2](#)) provides that the measure was extended for three years from 20 August 2024.

3.10. During the informal meeting held on 26 September 2024 and the regular meeting¹² held on 28 October 2024, the United States opined that the Article 13.1 (e) process should not be construed as some kind of quasi-judicial process.

¹¹ Japan made a similar but shorter statement at the regular meeting of the Committee of 28 October 2024. Japan agreed that its statement made in the informal meeting could be identified as Japan's for the sake of this document.

¹² The United States' full statement made at the regular meeting of the Committee of 28 October 2024 can be found in document [G/SG/M/65](#).

4 CLOSING

4.1. Despite its efforts, the Committee was unable to reach a consensus on whether Türkiye's proposal to suspend concessions or other obligations is "substantially equivalent." Accordingly, the Committee agreed that the Chair would submit this factual report to the Council for Trade in Goods under his own responsibility.

ANNEX 1 (DOCUMENT G/L/1531 – G/SG/297)**REQUEST UNDER ARTICLE 13.1(E) OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS*****REQUEST FROM INDONESIA CONCERNING TÜRKİYE'S PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF CONCESSIONS OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS***

The following communication, dated and received on 11 July 2024, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Indonesia.

Without prejudice to rights and obligations under the WTO covered agreements and pursuant to Article 13.1(e) of the Agreement on Safeguards, Indonesia hereby requests the Committee on Safeguards to review whether Türkiye's proposal to suspend concessions or other obligations is "substantially equivalent" as provided for in Article 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards and to report as appropriate to the Council for Trade in Goods.

Background

1. On 10 June 2020, Indonesia initiated a safeguard investigation on the imports of carpets and other textile floor coverings with the period of investigation covers 2017 to 2019.¹ On 21 September 2020, Indonesia notified to the Committee on Safeguards that there was an increased import of the subject goods in 2017 – 2019 in absolute terms with a trend of 25.23% and in relative to domestic production with a trend of 27.83%.²

2. On 2 February 2021, Indonesia issued Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 10/PMK.010/2021 regarding the imposition of a safeguard measure, in the form a specific duty, on the importation of carpets and other textile floor coverings, for a period of three years starting on 17 February 2021, as follows: IDR 85,679/m² (2021-2022); IDR 81,763/m² (2022-2023); and IDR 78,027/m² (2023-2024). This was duly notified to the Committee on Safeguards.³

3. On 15 August 2023, the Indonesian Safeguards Committee (Komite Pengamanan Perdagangan Indonesia/KPPI, hereinafter referred to as "the Investigating Authority") received an application from the Indonesia Textile Association to extend the safeguard measures on carpets and other textile floor coverings. The Investigating Authority reviewed the application and found sufficient initial evidence to initiate a safeguard investigation. Consequently, on 18 August 2023, the Investigating Authority initiated a safeguard investigation for the period from 2020 to 2022.⁴ On 9 November 2023, Indonesia notified the findings of that investigation and the proposed extension of the safeguard measure for a period of three years to the Committee on Safeguards.⁵

4. On 15 and 16 November 2023, Indonesia received the requests for consultations under Article 12.3 of the Agreement on Safeguards from Japan⁶ and Türkiye⁷, respectively. Both consultations were held on 29 November 2023. On 22 December 2023, another bilateral meeting was held between Indonesia and Türkiye. Indonesia and Türkiye discussed the proposed extension of the safeguard measures and disagreed on the methodology for the calculation of the

¹ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/N/6/IDN/35](#), dated and circulated on 12 June 2020.

² Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/N/8/IDN/27](#); [G/SG/N/10/IDN/27](#), dated 21 September 2020 and circulated on 24 September 2020.

³ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/N/8/IDN/27/Suppl.1](#); [G/SG/N/10/IDN/27/Suppl.1](#); [G/SG/N/11/IDN/24](#), dated 15 February 2021 and circulated on 17 February 2021.

⁴ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/N/6/IDN/35/Suppl.1](#), dated and circulated on 24 August 2023.

⁵ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/N/8/IDN/27/Suppl.2](#), dated and circulated on 9 November 2023.

⁶ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/288](#), dated and circulated on 15 November 2023.

⁷ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/SG/289](#), dated and circulated on 16 November 2023.

substantially equivalent concessions within the meaning of Articles 8.1 and 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards. Indonesia remained open to continue the consultations with Türkiye.

5. Türkiye did not notify the Council for Trade in Goods on the results of the consultation under Article 12.3 of the Agreement on Safeguards held on 29 November 2023 as required by Article 12.5 of the Agreement on Safeguards.

Türkiye's proposed suspension of concessions

6. On 17 April 2024, Türkiye notified to the Council for Trade in Goods and the Committee on Safeguards the proposed suspension of concessions and other obligations referred to in Article 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards.⁸ Türkiye proposed the suspension of substantially equivalent concessions and other obligations under the GATT 1994 to the trade of Indonesia in the form of an increase in duty on the selected products originating in Indonesia in the amount of USD 24.17 million. However, the list of products and the proposed duty rates has not yet included in the notification. Türkiye also reserved its right to apply the proposed suspension of concessions as of 17 May 2024.

7. In Indonesia's view, Türkiye's proposed suspension of concessions is not "substantially equivalent" within the meaning of Article 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards. Indonesia is heavily concerned that the choice of the most representative period and the conversion of the specific duty into an *ad valorem* duty in Türkiye's calculations would lead to an overcompensation, which goes beyond the "substantially equivalent" standard.

8. In particular, Indonesia disagrees with the use of 2019 as the reference period for the calculation of substantially equivalent concessions. In light of common practice among WTO Members, Indonesia suggests that the level of substantially equivalent concessions should be determined based on the import volume data from 2020, the preceding year of the application of the original safeguard measure. Furthermore, during the consultations, Türkiye admitted that the use of 2019 data was due to the effects of other than the safeguard measure on import in 2020, which unpreceded with the common practice among WTO members.

9. Indonesia is also concerned about the conversion of the specific duty into an *ad valorem* duty in Türkiye's calculations as presented during the consultations under Article 12.3 of the Agreement on Safeguards. Türkiye did not provide any explanation for the chosen calculation methodology.

Indonesia's requests

10. Pursuant to Article 13.1(e) of the Agreement on Safeguards, Indonesia requests that the Committee on Safeguards review whether the suspension of concessions or other obligations proposed by Türkiye is "substantially equivalent" as provided for in Article 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards.

11. Indonesia also requests that the Committee on Safeguards report its findings to the Council for Trade in Goods.

⁸ Notified to the WTO in the document [G/L/1528; G/SG/N/12/TUR/10](#), dated 16 April 2024 and circulated on 17 April 2024.

ANNEX 2 (DOCUMENT [G/L/1528](#) – [G/SG/N/12/TUR/10](#))

**IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.5 OF THE AGREEMENT
ON SAFEGUARDS TO THE COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN GOODS OF
PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF CONCESSIONS AND OTHER
OBLIGATIONS REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2
OF ARTICLE 8 OF THE AGREEMENT
ON SAFEGUARDS**

TÜRKİYE

The following communication, dated and received on 16 April 2024, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Türkiye.

Pursuant to Article 12.5 of the Agreement on Safeguards, and in accordance with the agreed format for notifications ([G/SG/1](#), 1 July 1996; amended on 19 October 2009, [G/SG/1/Rev.1](#) - [G/SG/N/6/Rev.1](#) - [G/SG/89](#)) the Government of Türkiye provides the immediate notification to the Council for Trade in Goods of proposed suspension of concessions and other obligations referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 8.

1. Which Member is proposing suspension of concessions and other obligations referred to in Article 8.2

Türkiye.

2. Specify the measure, the product subject to the measure, the WTO document that notified the safeguard measure, and the Member imposing the measure in relation to which the Member is proposing suspension of concessions and other obligations referred to in Article 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards

The measures at issue are the definitive safeguard measures adopted by Indonesia on carpets and other textile floor coverings under HS Codes Chapter 57 consists of 64 8-digit HS numbers under Indonesia Customs Tariff Book (BTKI) 2022, in the form of a specific duty. The definitive measures were imposed on 17 February 2021 through Minister of Finance's Regulation Number 10/PMK.010/2021.

Indonesia notified the imposition of the definitive measure to the WTO in documents [G/SG/N/8/IDN/27/Suppl.1](#), [G/SG/N/10/IDN/27/Suppl.1](#) and [G/SG/N/11/IDN/24](#) dated 17 February 2021. Indonesia notified the recommendation to extend the measure for three years until 16 February 2027, to the WTO in document [G/SG/N/8/IDN/27/Suppl.2](#) dated 9 November 2023.

3. Describe the proposed suspension of concessions and other obligations referred to in Article 8.2, and the proposed date from which it will come into effect.

Taking into account the extension of the measures notified by Indonesia and without prejudice to the effective exercise of its right to suspend substantially equivalent concessions or other obligations referred to in Article 8.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards, Türkiye reserves its right to apply the proposed suspension of concessions as of 17 May 2024.

The proposed suspension of substantially equivalent concessions and other obligations under the GATT 1994 to the trade of Indonesia takes the form of an increase in duty on the selected products originating in Indonesia. Information with regard to the list of products and the duty rates will be notified accordingly.

The substantially equivalent level of concessions or other obligations under the GATT 1994 are calculated as follows.

According to figures of 2019, which is the most representative year before the application of the safeguard measure, the effect of the safeguard measure on Türkiye's exports of the products concerned to Indonesia is as shown below:

2019	
Türkiye's Exports to Indonesia (Million US Dollars)	Duty Calculated (Million US Dollars)
8,95	24,17

In 2019, 8,95 million US Dollars of Turkish exports to Indonesia of the products concerned were realized. Hence, duty collected from these exports amounts to 24,17 million US Dollars. Accordingly, Türkiye's proposed suspension of concessions would result in an equivalent amount of duty collected from products originating in Indonesia.

Türkiye reserves its right to modify, supplement, or replace the suspension of concessions or other obligations should Indonesia make adjustments to the safeguard measures which would render the measures more restrictive towards products originating in Türkiye.
