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WORKING DOCUMENT

From: Presidency
To: Working Party on Competitiveness and Growth (Industry)

Subject: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1252
– Presentation on the Presidency 2nd compromise proposal

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Cyprus Presidency of the Council of the EU

23 February 2026

WP ON COMPETITIVENESS AND
GROWTH (INDUSTRY)



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Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA)

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING
REGULATION (EU) 2024/1252

PRESIDENCY SECOND COMPROMISE PROPOSAL



Recital 2

1 ST COMPROMISE PROPOSAL	2 ND COMPROMISE PROPOSAL
<p>(2) Access to secure and sustainable critical raw materials is essential for the Union’s objectives of clean and digital transition as set out in the Clean Industrial Deal. They are also essential components for the Union’s industries, in all areas including defence. Due to the current geopolitical situation the Union’s supply and security of critical raw materials is put at risk and therefore, the current framework should be strengthened.</p>	<p>(2) Access to secure and sustainable critical raw materials is essential for the Union’s objectives of clean and digital transition as set out in the Clean Industrial Deal³. They are also essential components for the Union’s industries, in all areas including defence. Due to the current geopolitical situation the Union’s supply and security of critical raw materials is put at risk and therefore, the current framework should be strengthened.</p>



Recital 8

1 ST COMPROMISE PROPOSAL	2 ND COMPROMISE PROPOSAL
<p>(8) The recognition of pre-consumer recycled materials complements, the recovery of post-consumer waste by ensuring that manufacturers can improve short-term resource efficiency while maintaining strong incentives to build and expand end-of-life collection and recycling systems. Additional product categories and pre-consumer waste are therefore essential to improve recycling, strengthen traceability and increase the availability of secondary materials thereby supporting the Union’s overall resource efficiency and security of supply.</p>	<p>(8) The recognition of pre-consumer recycled materials complements, the recovery of post-consumer waste by ensuring that manufacturers can improve short-term resource efficiency while maintaining strong incentives to build and expand end-of-life collection and recycling systems. Additional product categories and pre-consumer waste are therefore essential to improve recycling, strengthen traceability and increase the availability of secondary materials thereby supporting the Union’s overall resource efficiency and security of supply. <u>The methodology for calculating recycled content should be consistent with other Union legislation, in particular Regulation (EU) 2024/1781.</u></p>



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Article 24 (5a)

1 ST COMPROMISE PROPOSAL	2 ND COMPROMISE PROPOSAL
<p>(5a) The Commission may request large companies referred to in paragraph 1 to explain how they comply with the obligations set out in this Article. They shall provide that information no later than 30 days after receiving the request from the Commission. Where appropriate, the Commission shall provide the Member State in which the company operates with the relevant information on the compliance.</p>	<p>(5a) The Commission may request large companies referred to in paragraph 1 to explain how they comply with the obligations set out in this Article. They shall provide that information no later than 30 days after receiving the request from the Commission. Where appropriate, The Commission shall provide the Member State in which the company operates with the relevant information on the compliance.'</p>



Article 24 (5aa)

1 ST COMPROMISE PROPOSAL	2 ND COMPROMISE PROPOSAL
<p>(5aa) Where significant vulnerabilities to supply disruptions are detected, the Commission shall submit to the Board an assessment of the available information on supply risks, the trade flows between the Union and third countries, and the potential obstacles to trade in strategic raw materials.</p>	<p>(5aa) Where significant vulnerabilities to supply disruptions are detected, the Commission shall submit to the Board an assessment of the available non- sensitive sector-related information on supply risks, the trade flows between the Union and third countries, and the potential obstacles to trade in strategic raw materials.</p>



Article 24 (5b)

1 ST COMPROMISE PROPOSAL	2 ND COMPROMISE PROPOSAL
<p>(5b) When significant vulnerabilities to supply disruptions are detected in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article, and following the submission of the assessment pursuant to paragraph 5aa, the The Commission is empowered to adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 38 to supplement this Regulation by specifying the risk mitigation measures that the large companies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are to take. when significant vulnerabilities to supply disruptions are detected in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article. Those measures shall be proportionate to the vulnerabilities to supply disruptions identified. They shall consist of measures ensuring the continuity of production in case of supply disruption, including by specifying the maximum shares of reliance on a single third country in the supply chain of strategic raw materials.</p> <p>The Commission shall base such risk mitigation measures on an the assessment in paragraph 5aa. of the available information on supply risks, the trade flows between the Union and third countries, and the potential obstacles to trade in critical raw materials and shall specify the maximum shares of reliance on a single third country in the supply chain of critical raw materials.</p>	<p>(5b) When significant vulnerabilities to supply disruptions are detected in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article, and following the submission of the assessment pursuant to paragraph 5aa, the Commission is empowered to adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 38 to supplement this Regulation by specifying the risk mitigation measures that the large companies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are to take when significant. Those measures shall be proportionate to the vulnerabilities to supply disruptions are detected in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article identified. They shall consist of measures ensuring the continuity of production in case of supply disruption <u>in specific sectors</u>, including by specifying the maximum shares of reliance on a single third country in the supply chain of strategic raw materials, <u>taking due account of the availability of alternative sources of supply</u>.</p> <p>The Commission shall base such risk mitigation measures on an the assessment of the available information on supply risks, the trade flows between the Union and third countries, and the potential obstacles to trade in critical raw materials and shall specify the maximum shares of reliance on a single third country in the supply chain of critical raw materials in paragraph 5aa.</p>



Article 29 (1)

1ST COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

(1) By 24 May 2027 or two years from the entry into force of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2, whichever is later, any natural or legal person that places on the market products referred to in Article 28(1) which incorporate one or more permanent magnets referred to in Article 28(1), point (b)(i), (ii) and (iii), and for which the total weight of all such permanent magnets exceeds 0,2 kg shall make publicly available on a free-access website the share of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from pre-consumer and post-consumer waste, including the shares of such waste produced within the Union, present in the permanent magnets incorporated in the product.

2ND COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

(1) By 24 May 2027 or two years from the entry into force of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2, whichever is later, any natural or legal person that places on the market products referred to in Article 28(1) which incorporate one or more permanent magnets referred to in Article 28(1), point (b)(i), (ii) and (iii), and for which the total weight of all such permanent magnets exceeds 0,2 kg shall make publicly available on a free-access website, **or in its product passport when available,** the share of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from pre-consumer and post-consumer waste, including the shares of such waste produced within the Union, present in the permanent magnets incorporated in the product.

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Thank you

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