



2022/0092(COD)

25.1.2023

OPINION

of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

for the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Directives 2005/29/EC and 2011/83/EU as regards empowering
consumers for the green transition through better protection against unfair
practices and better information
(COM(2022)143 – C9-0128/2022 – 2022/0092(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Edina Tóth

PA_Legam

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

Background of the Commission proposal

In 2019, the European Commission presented the European Green Deal, which sets out a comprehensive strategy to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a climate-neutral, resource-efficient, clean and circular economy. To properly deliver the Commission's legislative package, a number of EU policies should be updated accordingly. To that end, there is a need to envisage changes both in consumers and business behavior by amending two directives: the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive 2005/29/EC ('UCPD') and the Consumer Rights Directive 2011/83/EU ('CRD').

According to a consumer survey carried out by the European Commission, the lack of reliable information about products' environmental sustainability, reparability and lifespan features among the main obstacles preventing consumers from adopting more sustainable consumption behaviors. Therefore, empowering consumers and providing them with better information on the durability and reparability of certain products are key aspects of environmental sustainability.

For these reasons, the present proposal of the European Commission corresponds to a strong and longstanding demand in implementing the European Green Deal, and a firm belief that consumers should be better protected against unfair commercial practices.

The current proposal amending the UCPD aims at preventing certain unfair commercial practices, such as greenwashing, early obsolescence practices and the use of unreliable and non-transparent sustainability labels and information tools. At the same time, the updated CRD will ensure that consumers can contribute to the green transition by having better information on products' environmental characteristics, the lifespan of goods and products' reparability.

Rapporteur's position and amendments proposed

The Rapporteur believes that the initiative on Empowering Consumers for the Green Transition is a first step to tackle vague, irrelevant, misleading or factually wrong claims. It clearly bans unsubstantiated generic claims, introduces new information requirements on product durability and reparability, and strengthens how environmental labels and information tools are regulated. However, in many instances, the proposed amendments fail to match the original ambition of the initiative.

The Rapporteur stresses that carbon neutral claims are highly misleading to consumers because they imply environmentally positive meaning, without any impact of products (or services) on the environment. These claims are often being justified by the company's involvement in carbon offsetting or compensation projects, which are currently unregulated. At the same time, consumers are not sufficiently informed thereabout and have no means to verify whether these claims are indeed robust enough and reliable. The Rapporteur, therefore, suggests banning carbon neutral claims and labels.

The Rapporteur welcomes the Commission's proposal on banning claims related to future environmental performances, however, she believes it is necessary to provide more clarity

thereupon. For this reason, the requirements on claims related to future environmental performances should be further strengthened for the sake of effectively preventing that consumers are being misled.

The Rapporteur also points out that a large number of labels can be expected to flourish and their certification can be expected to be controlled. This will require the national legislator of each Member State to define the scope of the label in addition to updating the list of misleading commercial practices. After the legislative phase, there will be a certification phase for candidate labels. It is only after this certification phase that traders will be able to identify compliant labels and thus market the products. Hence, the Rapporteur believes that the transitional period of 24 months is rather short and should be prolonged to 36 months.

The Rapporteur highlights that the Commission's proposal introduces the reparability score and refers to an unspecified EU law for the method establishing the scoring system. She considers that the creation of scoring systems is urgent and therefore proposes to include provisions to that end in this proposal.

Finally, the Rapporteur insists that the initiative will need to be strictly enforced to bring tangible results.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety calls on the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) In order to tackle unfair commercial practices which prevent consumers from making sustainable consumption choices, such as practices associated with the early obsolescence of goods, misleading environmental claims (“greenwashing”), non-transparent and non-credible sustainability labels or sustainability information tools, specific rules should be introduced in Union consumer law. This would enable national competent bodies to address those practices effectively. By ensuring that environmental claims are

Amendment

(1) In order to tackle unfair commercial practices which prevent **and impede** consumers from making sustainable consumption choices, such as practices associated with the early obsolescence of goods, **hindering or preventing their servicing**, misleading environmental claims (“greenwashing”), non-transparent and non-credible sustainability labels or sustainability information tools, specific rules should be introduced in Union consumer law. This would enable national competent bodies to address those practices

fair, consumers will be able to choose products that are genuinely better for the environment than competing products. This will encourage competition towards more environmentally sustainable products, thus reducing negative impact on the environment.

effectively. By ensuring that environmental claims are ***truthful, clear and understandable***, consumers will be able to choose products that are genuinely better for the environment than competing products. ***On the other hand, a transparent and coherent EU-wide consumer information system on the expected durability of purchased goods and their reparability, especially for electronic equipment, will not only help to protect the environment through reduced use of appliances but will also bring real savings for households. In addition***, this will encourage competition towards more environmentally sustainable products, thus reducing negative impact on the environment.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) This Directive should encourage the development of industry-led initiatives that meaningfully contribute to achieving the Union's sustainability objectives. Such initiatives can play a role in encouraging behavioural change towards more sustainable choices.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) In order to deter traders from deceiving consumers as regards the environmental or social impact, durability ***or*** reparability of their products, including through the overall presentation of the

(3) In order to deter traders from deceiving consumers as regards the environmental or social impact, durability, reparability, ***upgradability, reusability, recyclability, single-use nature and the***

products, Article 6(1) of Directive 2005/29/EC should be amended by adding the environmental or social impact, durability **and** reparability of the product to the list of the main characteristics of the product in respect of which the trader's practices can be considered misleading, following a case-by-case assessment. Information provided by traders on the social sustainability of products, such as working conditions, charity contributions or animal welfare, should not mislead consumers either.

right to return to the producer of their products, including through the overall presentation of the products, Article 6(1) of Directive 2005/29/EC should be amended by adding the environmental or social impact ***through the whole value chain***, durability, reparability, ***upgradability***, ***reusability***, ***recyclability***, ***single-use nature***, and ***the right to return to the producer*** of the product to the list of the main characteristics of the product in respect of which the trader's practices can be considered misleading, following a case-by-case assessment.. Information provided by traders on the social sustainability of products, such as working conditions, charity contributions or animal welfare, should not mislead consumers either.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Where manufacturers face challenges in providing accurate information on durability due to the sourcing of different parts from different sellers or supply chains, sufficient time for implementation is to be foreseen to allow accurate information to be gathered.

Justification

Manufacturers should be in the position to provide the information required on the durability of the product.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) In order to provide the correct amount of information to the consumers, the different degrees of information already provided to the consumers in each Member State should be taken into account.

Justification

In some Member States several ways to communicate properly exist already. Some use advisory services of the organisations that take care of testing the products to explain and communicate. Ensuring that the different levels of information in Member States are considered will enhance the effectiveness of this proposal.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) Environmental claims, in particular climate-related claims, increasingly relate to future performance in the form of a transition to carbon or climate neutrality, or a similar objective, by a certain date. Through such claims, traders create the impression that consumers contribute to a low-carbon economy by purchasing their products. To ensure the fairness and credibility of such claims, Article 6(2) of Directive 2005/29/EC should be amended to prohibit such claims, following a case-by-case assessment, when they are not supported by clear, objective and verifiable commitments and targets given by the trader. **Such** claims should also be supported by an independent monitoring system to monitor the progress of the **trader with regard to the** commitments and targets.

(4) Environmental claims, in particular climate-related claims, increasingly relate to future performance in the form of a transition to carbon or climate neutrality, or a similar objective, by a certain date. Through such claims, traders create the impression that consumers contribute to a low-carbon economy by purchasing their products. To ensure the fairness and credibility of such claims, Article 6(2) of Directive 2005/29/EC should be amended to prohibit such claims, following a case-by-case assessment, when they are not supported by clear, objective and verifiable commitments and targets given by the trader, **including a detailed implementation plan to achieve the objectives set. That plan should include concrete and verifiable interim targets consistent with achieving the trader's long-term commitment, underpinned by a sufficient budget and based only on widely available technologies. That plan,**

as well as the progress made throughout its implementation, should be made publicly available online and regularly reported upon by the trader. Claims should also be supported by an independent monitoring system to monitor the progress of the ***implementation plan, the trader's*** commitments and targets. ***Claims related to future environmental performance should not be used on product level, as they could mislead as to the current environmental performance of the concrete product in question. Specific provisions on claims of future environmental performance based on offsetting should be set out in and aligned to a future Union legislative act on green claims'***

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Another potentially misleading commercial practice which should be added to the specific practices targeted by Article 6(2) of Directive 2005/29/EC is advertising benefits for consumers that are actually a common practice in the relevant market. For example, if the absence of a chemical substance is a common practice in a specific product market, its promotion as a distinctive feature of the product could constitute an unfair commercial practice.

Amendment

(5) Another potentially misleading commercial practice which should be added to the specific practices targeted by Article 6(2) of Directive 2005/29/EC is advertising benefits for consumers that are actually a common practice in the relevant market. For example, if the absence of a chemical substance is a common practice in a specific product market, its promotion as a distinctive feature of the product could constitute an unfair commercial practice. ***It is therefore in essence advertising the uniqueness of something that is, in fact, common practice.***

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive Recital 7

(7) The displaying of sustainability labels which are not based on **a** certification scheme or not established by public authorities should be prohibited by including such practices in the list in Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC. The certification scheme should fulfil **minimum** transparency and credibility conditions. The displaying of sustainability labels remains possible without a certification scheme where such labels are established by a public authority, or in case of additional forms of expression and presentation of food in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. This rule complements point 4 of Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC which prohibits claiming that a trader, the commercial practices of a trader, or a product has been approved, endorsed or authorised by a public or private body when it has not, or making such a claim without complying with the terms of the approval, endorsement or authorisation.

(7) The displaying of sustainability labels **or sustainability information tools which were not pre-approved by a Union body or a national authority and** which are not based on **an accredited** certification scheme or not established by public authorities should be prohibited by including such practices in the list in Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC. ***Sustainability labels or sustainability information tools that have been pre-approved should be recognised by all Member States according to the principle of mutual recognition and should fulfil certain minimum requirements. The Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts to set out the minimum requirements for such labels and tools.*** The certification scheme should fulfil transparency and credibility conditions ***consistent with the United Nations Environment Programme guidelines on product sustainability information and should be accredited in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}.*** The displaying of sustainability labels remains possible without a certification scheme where such labels are established by a public authority, or in case of additional forms of expression and presentation of food in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. This rule complements point 4 of Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC which prohibits claiming that a trader, the commercial practices of a trader, or a product has been approved, endorsed or authorised by a public or private body when it has not, or making such a claim without complying with the terms of the approval, endorsement or authorisation.

^{1a} Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council

of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30).

Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) In cases where the displaying of a sustainability label involves a commercial communication that suggests ***or creates the impression*** that a product has a positive or no impact on the environment, or is less damaging to the environment than competing products, that sustainability label also should be considered as constituting an environmental claim.

Amendment

(8) In cases where the displaying of a sustainability label involves a commercial communication that ***states or*** suggests that a product has a positive, ***minor*** or no impact on the environment, or is less damaging to the environment than competing products, that sustainability label also should be considered as constituting an environmental claim.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Sustainability labels should be accessible to all businesses regardless of their size and financial capability. Certification schemes and sustainability labels that foster the incremental or substantial uptake of sustainable practices by microbusinesses, small and medium enterprises should be encouraged.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive Recital 8 b (new)

(8b) To support innovation and investment in sustainable practices and products, industry-led and private-label initiatives which meet high sustainability standards based on third-party certifications will continue to play a key role in the green transition.

Justification

Restricting only to labels that are open to all traders would reduce the scope of relevant sustainability information that can be shared with consumers.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a directive Recital 9

(9) Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also be amended to prohibit making generic environmental claims without recognised excellent environmental performance which is relevant to the claim. Examples of such generic environmental claims are ‘environmentally friendly’, ‘eco-friendly’, ‘eco’, ‘green’, ‘nature’s friend’, ‘ecological’, ‘environmentally correct’, ‘climate friendly’, ‘gentle on the environment’, ‘carbon friendly’, ‘carbon neutral’, ‘carbon positive’, ‘climate neutral’, ‘energy efficient’, ‘biodegradable’, ‘biobased’ or similar statements, as well as broader statements such as ‘conscious’ or ‘responsible’ that suggest or create the impression of excellent environmental performance. Such generic environmental claims should be prohibited whenever there is no excellent environmental performance demonstrated or whenever the specification of the claim is not provided in clear and prominent terms on the same medium, such as the

(9) Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also be amended to prohibit making generic environmental claims without recognised excellent environmental performance which is relevant to the claim. Examples of such generic environmental claims are ‘**sustainable**’, ‘environmentally friendly’, ‘eco-friendly’, ‘eco’, ‘green’, ‘nature’s friend’, ‘ecological’, ‘environmentally correct’, ‘climate friendly’, ‘gentle on the environment’, ‘carbon friendly’, ‘carbon neutral’, ‘carbon positive’, ‘**carbon compensated**’, ‘climate **neutral**’, ‘**plastic** neutral’, ‘energy efficient’, ‘biodegradable’, ‘biobased’, ‘**deforestation-free**’ or similar statements, as well as broader statements such as ‘conscious’ or ‘responsible’ that suggest or create the impression of excellent environmental performance. Such generic environmental claims should be prohibited whenever there is no excellent environmental performance demonstrated or whenever the specification of the claim,

same advertising spot, product's packaging or online selling interface. ***For example, the claim 'biodegradable', referring to a product, would be a generic claim, whilst claiming that 'the packaging is biodegradable through home composting in one month' would be a specific claim, which does not fall under this prohibition.***

, is not provided in clear and prominent terms ***in the immediate proximity of the claim*** on the same medium, such as the same advertising spot, product's packaging or online selling interface. ***Specific provisions on claims related to offsetting should be set out in and aligned to a future Union legislative act on green claims.***

Amendment 13

Proposal for a directive Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also be amended to prohibit making specific environmental claims whenever the specification of the claim is not based on standards or transparent methods using science-based assessment tools such as the updated Product Environmental Footprint set out in Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/2279^{1a} or, where relevant, equivalent methods allowed under Regulation (EU) .../... [ecodesign for sustainable products Regulation] or established under Union, national law, or international law that meets Union's standards.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14) In order to improve the welfare of consumers, the amendments to Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also address several practices associated with early obsolescence, including planned obsolescence practices, understood as a commercial policy involving deliberately

(14) In order to improve the welfare of consumers ***and contribute to the achievement of the European Green Deal's objectives***, the amendments to Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also address several practices associated with early obsolescence, including planned

planning or designing a product with a limited useful life so that it prematurely becomes obsolete or non-functional after a certain period of time. Purchasing products that are expected to last longer than they actually do causes consumer detriment. Furthermore, early obsolescence practices have an overall negative impact on the environment in the form of increased material waste. Therefore, ***addressing those practices are*** also likely to reduce the amount of waste, contributing to a more sustainable consumption.

obsolescence practices, understood as a commercial policy involving deliberately planning or designing a product with a limited useful life so that it prematurely becomes obsolete or non-functional after a certain period of time. Purchasing products that are expected to last longer than they actually do causes consumer detriment. Furthermore, early obsolescence practices have an overall negative impact on the environment in the form of increased material waste. Therefore, ***tackling such abuse is*** also likely to reduce the amount of waste ***and the unnecessary consumption of resources***, contributing ***thereby*** to a more sustainable consumption. ***The practices of planned obsolescence and planned failure of products should be prohibited.***

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) In order to improve the welfare of the consumer , the amendments to Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also address the way in which software updates are presented to consumers. The bundling of security updates with other types of updates, such as feature or functionality updates, should be prohibited in order to ensure that consumers are protected from unwanted content when making their purchasing decision. To further strengthen consumer information, consumers should in all cases be informed in a clear and understandable manner whether the update is necessary to keep the product in conformity.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) It should also be prohibited to ***omit to inform the consumer about the existence of a feature of the good introduced to*** limit its ***durability***. For example, such a feature could be software which stops or downgrades the functionality of the good after a particular period of time, or it could be a piece of hardware which is designed to fail after a particular period of time. ***The prohibition of omitting to inform consumers of such features of the goods*** complements and does not affect the remedies available to consumers when they constitute a lack of conformity under Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶. For such a commercial practice to be considered unfair, it should not be necessary to demonstrate that the purpose of the ***feature*** is to stimulate the replacement of the respective good. The use of features limiting the durability of the goods should be distinguished from manufacturing practices using materials or processes of general low quality resulting in limited durability of the goods. Lack of conformity of a good resulting from the use of low quality materials or processes should continue to be governed by the rules on the conformity of goods set out in Directive (EU) 2019/771.

²⁶ Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the sale of goods, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC, and repealing Directive 1999/44/EC (OJ L 136, 22.5.2019, p. 28).

Amendment

(16) It should also be prohibited to ***plan equipment failure or intentionally equip a good with functions that specifically*** limit its ***useful life***. For example, such a feature could be software which stops or downgrades the functionality of the good after a particular period of time, or it could be a piece of hardware which is designed to fail after a particular period of time. Such ***prohibition*** complements and does not affect the remedies available to consumers when they constitute a lack of conformity under Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶. For such a commercial practice to be considered unfair, it should not be necessary to demonstrate that the purpose of the ***function*** is to stimulate the replacement of the respective good. The use of features limiting the durability of the goods should be distinguished from manufacturing practices using materials or processes of general low quality resulting in limited durability of the goods. Lack of conformity of a good resulting from the use of low quality materials or processes should continue to be governed by the rules on the conformity of goods set out in Directive (EU) 2019/771.

²⁶ Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the sale of goods, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC, and repealing Directive 1999/44/EC (OJ L 136, 22.5.2019, p. 28).

Amendment 17

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Similarly, Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also be amended to prohibit ***presenting products as allowing repair when such repair is not possible, as well as omitting to inform consumers that it is not possible to repair goods*** in accordance with legal requirements.

Amendment

(18) Similarly, Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also be amended to prohibit ***marketing a good as reparable where it does not allow*** repair in accordance with legal requirements. ***In addition, Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also be amended to ensure that the consumer is always informed of repair restrictions such as the unavailability of repair services, the unavailability of spare parts or the refusal to repair in the event that the product has been repaired by an individual other than an authorised or licensed repair professional within the distribution network.***

Amendment 18

Proposal for a directive
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) Another practice associated with early obsolescence which should be prohibited and added to the list in Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC is ***inducing the consumer into*** replacing the consumables ***of a product*** earlier than would otherwise be necessary for technical reasons. Such practices mislead the consumer into believing that the goods will no longer function unless their consumables are replaced, thus leading them to purchase more consumables than necessary. For example, ***the practice of urging the consumer, via the settings of the printer, to*** replace the printer ink cartridges before they are actually empty in order to stimulate the purchase of additional ink cartridges would be prohibited.

Amendment

(20) Another practice associated with early obsolescence which should be prohibited and added to the list in Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC is ***marketing goods that require*** replacing the consumables earlier than would otherwise be necessary for technical reasons. Such practices mislead the consumer into believing that the goods will no longer function unless their consumables are replaced, thus leading them to purchase more consumables than necessary. For example, ***marketing a printer that requires consumers*** to replace the printer ink cartridges before they are actually empty in order to stimulate the purchase of additional ink cartridges would be prohibited.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also be amended to prohibit ***omitting to inform the consumer that the good*** is designed to limit its functionality when using consumables, spare parts or accessories that are not provided by the original producer. For example, the marketing of printers that are designed to limit their functionality when using ink cartridges not provided by the original producer of the printer without disclosing this information to the consumer would be prohibited. This practice could mislead consumers into purchasing an alternative ink cartridge which cannot be used for that printer, thus leading to unnecessary repair costs, waste streams or additional costs due to the obligation to use the original producer's consumables which the consumer could not foresee at the time of purchase. Similarly, marketing smart devices designed to limit their functionality when using chargers or spare parts that are not provided by the original producer ***without disclosing this information to the consumer*** would be prohibited as well.

Amendment

(21) Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC should also be amended to prohibit ***the marketing of a good that*** is designed to limit its functionality when using consumables, spare parts or accessories that are not provided by the original producer. For example, the marketing of printers that are designed to limit their functionality when using ink cartridges not provided by the original producer of the printer without disclosing this information to the consumer would be prohibited. This practice could mislead consumers into purchasing an alternative ink cartridge which cannot be used for that printer, thus leading to unnecessary repair costs, waste streams or additional costs due to the obligation to use the original producer's consumables which the consumer could not foresee at the time of purchase. Similarly, marketing smart devices designed to limit their functionality when using chargers or spare parts that are not provided by the original producer would be prohibited as well.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) In order for consumers to take better informed decisions and stimulate the demand for, and the supply of, more durable goods, specific information about a product's durability and reparability should be provided for all types of goods before concluding the contract. Moreover, as

Amendment

(22) In order for consumers to take better informed decisions and stimulate the demand for, and the supply of, more durable goods, specific information about a product's durability and reparability should be provided for all types of goods before concluding the contract. Moreover, as

regards goods with digital elements, digital content and digital services, consumers should be informed about the period of time during which free software updates are available. Therefore, Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁷ should be amended to provide consumers with pre-contractual information about durability, reparability and the availability of updates. Information should be provided to consumers in a clear and comprehensible manner and in line with the accessibility requirements of Directive 2019/882²⁸. The obligation to provide this information to consumers complements and does not affect the rights of consumers provided in Directives (EU) 2019/770²⁹ and (EU) 2019/771³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council.

²⁷ Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights, amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 85/577/EEC and Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64).

²⁸ Directive 2019/882/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for products and services (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 70).

regards goods with digital elements, digital content and digital services, consumers should be informed about the period of time during which free software updates are available. ***It should include separate information about availability of security updates and about functionality updates that should be provided independently.*** Therefore, Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁷ should be amended to provide consumers with pre-contractual information about durability, reparability and the availability of updates. Information should be provided to consumers in a clear and comprehensible manner and in line with the accessibility requirements of Directive 2019/882²⁸. The obligation to provide this information to consumers complements and does not affect the rights of consumers provided in Directives (EU) 2019/770²⁹ and (EU) 2019/771³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Information on the durability and reparability of a product for all types of goods should be provided in a way that is easily accessible to and understandable for consumers, in the official EU language or languages of the Member State in whose territory the good is placed on the market and put into service.

²⁷ Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights, amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 85/577/EEC and Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64).

²⁸ Directive 2019/882/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for products and services (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 70).

²⁹ Directive (EU) 2019/770 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the supply of digital content and digital services (OJ L 136, 22.5.2019, p. 1).

³⁰ Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the sale of goods, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC, and repealing Directive 1999/44/EC (OJ L 136, 22.5.2019, p. 28).

²⁹ Directive (EU) 2019/770 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the supply of digital content and digital services (OJ L 136, 22.5.2019, p. 1).

³⁰ Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the sale of goods, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC, and repealing Directive 1999/44/EC (OJ L 136, 22.5.2019, p. 28).

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) A good indicator of a good's durability is the producer's commercial guarantee of durability within the meaning of Article 17 of Directive (EU) 2019/771. Therefore, Directive 2011/83/EU should be amended to specifically require traders selling goods to inform consumers about the existence of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability for all types of goods, where the producer makes this information available.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive Recital 23 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23) A good indicator of a good's durability is the producer's commercial guarantee of durability within the meaning of Article 17 of Directive (EU) 2019/771. Therefore, Directive 2011/83/EU should be amended to specifically require traders selling goods to inform consumers about the existence of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability for all types of goods, where the producer makes this information available. ***This however should not apply to second-hand goods.***

(23a) Another observed commercial practice which should be classified as unfair in all circumstances is where the manufacturer applies different warranty and repair conditions for the same

product model depending on the Member State in which the product is to be placed on the market; for example, for the same washing machine model a manufacturer offers a five-year warranty in one Member State and only three years in another, which creates discrimination and double standards in the treatment of consumers in the target markets; without prejudice to the provisions of Article 17 of Directive 2019/771, such practices should be prohibited.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24) The problem of limited durability contrary to consumer expectations is most relevant for energy-using goods, which are goods that function from an external energy source. Consumers are also most interested in receiving information about the expected durability of this category of goods. For these reasons, only for this category of goods, consumers should be made aware that the information about the existence of a producer's commercial guarantee of durability of more than two years has not been provided by the producer.

deleted

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25) Goods containing energy-using components, where those components are mere accessories and do not contribute to the main function of those goods, such as decorative lighting for clothing or

deleted

footwear or electric light for a bicycle, should not be classified as energy-using goods.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) The second-hand market plays a contributory role in the green transition, therefore to facilitate its specificities the legal and commercial guarantees of durability should be attached to the goods, not the sellers.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26) In view of the established minimum duration of two years of the seller's liability for lack of conformity in accordance with Directive (EU) 2019/771 and the fact that many product failures occur after two years, the trader's obligation to inform consumers about the existence and duration of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability should apply to guarantees that are of more than two years.

deleted

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28) The producer and the seller should remain free to offer other types of

deleted

commercial guarantees and after-sales services of any duration. However, the information provided to the consumer about such other commercial guarantees or services should not confuse the consumer with regard to the existence and duration of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability that covers the entire good and has a duration of more than two years.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) To promote competition between producers as regards the durability of goods with digital elements the traders selling those goods should inform consumers about the minimum period of time during which the producer *commits to* provide software updates for such goods. *However, to avoid overloading consumers with information, such information should only be provided when this period is longer than the period of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability, as that guarantee entails the provision of updates, including security updates, that are necessary to maintain the required functions and performance of goods with digital elements. Furthermore, information about the producer's commitment to provide software updates is relevant only where the sales contract regarding goods with digital elements provides for a single act of supply of the digital content or digital service in respect of which Article 7(3), point (a), of Directive (EU) 2019/771 applies. In contrast, there should be no new obligation to provide that information where the sales contract provides for a continuous supply of the digital content or digital service over a period of time, since*

Amendment

(29) To promote competition between producers as regards the durability of goods with digital elements the traders selling those goods should inform consumers about the minimum period of time during which the producer *will* provide software updates for such goods *including, as a minimum, the mandatory period for which the updates* should be provided *in accordance with Union law.*

for those contracts Article 7(3), point (b), of Directive (EU) 2019/771 specifies, by reference to Article 10 (2) or (5), the period of time during which the seller is to ensure that the consumer is informed of and supplied with updates.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Likewise, traders offering digital content and digital services should also inform consumers about the minimum period during which the provider of the digital content or digital service, where the provider is different from the trader, ***commits to*** provide software updates, including security updates, necessary to keep the digital content and digital services in conformity. Information ***about the provider's commitment to provide software updates is relevant only where the contract provides for a single act of supply or a series of individual acts of supply in respect of which Article 8(2), point (b), of Directive 2019/770 applies. In contrast, there should be no new obligation to provide that information where the contract provides for a continuous supply over a period of time, since for these contracts Article 8(2), point (a) of Directive (EU) 2019/770 specifies the period of time during which the trader is to ensure that the consumer is informed of and supplied with updates.***

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive Recital 31

Amendment

(30) Likewise, traders offering digital content and digital services should also inform consumers about the minimum period during which the provider of the digital content or digital service, where the provider is different from the trader, ***will*** provide software updates, including security updates, necessary to keep the digital content and digital services in conformity. ***This information should include, as a minimum, the mandatory period for which the updates should be provided in accordance with Union law. The provider will provide this information to the trader in all cases.***

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) To allow consumers to make an informed transactional decision and choose goods that are easier to repair, traders should provide, before the conclusion of the contract, for all types of goods, where applicable, the reparability score of the good as provided by the producer in accordance with Union law.

Amendment

(31) To allow consumers to make an informed transactional decision and choose goods that are easier to repair, traders should provide, before the conclusion of the contract, for all types of goods, where applicable, the reparability score of the good as provided by the producer in accordance with Union **or national** law.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive

Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) Pursuant to Article 5(1), point (e), and Article 6(1), point (m), of Directive 2011/83/EU traders are obliged to provide the consumer before the consumer is bound by the contract with information on the existence and the conditions of after-sales services, including repair services, where such services are provided. In addition, in order to ensure that consumers are well informed about the reparability of the goods they purchase, where a reparability score is not established in accordance with Union law, traders should provide, for all types of goods, other relevant repair information **that is made available by the producer**, such as information about the availability of spare parts, **and a** user and repair **manual**.

Amendment

(32) Pursuant to Article 5(1), point (e), and Article 6(1), point (m), of Directive 2011/83/EU traders are obliged to provide the consumer before the consumer is bound by the contract with information on the existence and the conditions of after-sales services, including repair services, where such services are provided. In addition, in order to ensure that consumers are well informed about the reparability of the goods they purchase, where a reparability score is not established in accordance with Union law, traders should provide, for all types of goods, other relevant repair information, such as information about the availability of **the** spare parts **necessary for the repair of products, including the period during which they will be available, and where applicable, the expected maximum pre-tax price during the mandatory period of availability of spare parts established under the Ecodesign Directive and the procedure of ordering them, and the availability of** user and repair **manuals, repair tools and services**.

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) ***Traders should provide consumers with information about the existence and duration of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability, the minimum period for updates and the repair information other than the reparability score, where the producer or provider of the digital content or digital service, when different from the trader, makes the relevant information available.*** In particular, as regards goods, the trader should convey to consumers ***the information that the producer has provided to the trader or has otherwise intended to make readily available to the consumer*** before the conclusion of the contract, by indicating it on the product itself, its packaging or tags and labels that the consumer would normally consult before concluding the contract. The trader should not be required to actively search for ***such information*** from the producer, for example, on the product-specific websites.

Amendment

(33) In particular, as regards goods, the trader should convey to consumers ***this*** information before the conclusion of the contract, by indicating it on the product itself, its packaging or tags and labels that the consumer would normally consult before concluding the contract. The trader should not be required to actively search for ***commitments*** from the producer ***that go beyond what is required by Union law***, for example, on the product-specific websites.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive Recital 33 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33a) Since provisions of this Directive may place a certain burden on national authorities and the SME sector, additional guidelines and administrative support should be foreseen by the Commission and the national authorities and provided to the SMEs.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35a) In order to facilitate effective enforcement especially with regard to third countries, it is necessary for increased resources to be made available to the competent authorities to enable them to clarify if manufacturers or distributors were forced to make falsified statements about the lifespan of a product, as such an action would undermine the integrity of the internal market. Therefore, to avoid fraud, non-compliance and lower standards with imports increased vigilance and monitoring by the competent authorities on all sides will be required, particularly in relation to online marketplaces.

Justification

If third countries would not follow the EU in this regard, the issues that this proposal is trying to solve would still remain, as many products are directly imported from third countries.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive Recital 35 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(35b) To enable the consumers to fully understand the information they receive, the information provided should be clear and precise. Additional or superfluous information could lead to confusion.

Justification

It is important to avoid confusing the consumer with an overload of information. Instead, there is need for a precise communication.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point o

Text proposed by the Commission

(o) ‘environmental claim’ means any message or representation, which is not mandatory under Union law or national law, including text, pictorial, graphic or symbolic representation, in any form, including labels, brand names, company names or product names, in the context of a commercial communication, which states or ***implies*** that a product or trader has a positive or no impact on the environment or is less damaging to the environment than other products or traders, respectively, or has improved their impact over time;

Amendment

(o) ‘environmental claim’ means any message or representation, which is not mandatory under Union law or national law, including text, pictorial, graphic or symbolic representation, in any form, including labels, brand names, company names or product names, in the context of a commercial communication, which states or ***indicates*** that a product or trader has a positive, ***minor*** or no impact on the environment or is less damaging to the environment than other products or traders, respectively, or has improved their impact over time;

Justification

The original wording could lead to a vast scope of interpretations to be considered as environmental claims. It would lead to a high degree of uncertainty as to the applicable legal framework.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point p

Text proposed by the Commission

(p) ‘***explicit environmental claim***’ means an environmental claim that is in textual form or contained in a sustainability label;

Amendment

deleted

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point q

Text proposed by the Commission

(q) ‘generic environmental claim’ means any **explicit** environmental claim, not contained in a sustainability label, where the specification of the claim is not provided in clear and prominent terms on the same medium;

Amendment

(q) ‘generic environmental claim’ means any environmental claim **in any form**, not contained in a sustainability label **or in a sustainability information tool**, where the specification of the claim is not provided in clear and prominent terms on the same medium, **or displayed digitally to the consumer at the point of purchase**;

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point q a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(qa) ‘specific environmental claim’ means an environmental claim in any form, not contained in a sustainability label, where the specification of the claim is provided in clear and prominent terms on the same medium;

Amendment 40

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point r

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(r) ‘sustainability label’ means any voluntary trust mark, quality mark or equivalent, either public or private, that **aims** to set apart and promote a product, a

(r) ‘sustainability label’ means any voluntary trust mark, quality mark or equivalent, either public or private, that **is implemented with the aim** to set apart and

process or a business with reference to its environmental or social aspects or both. This does not cover any mandatory label required in accordance with Union or national law;

promote a product, a process or a business with reference to its environmental or social aspects or both ***and for which criteria are publicly available, developed and periodically updated in independent processes and reflecting improvements compared to common practice in the relevant market or Union minimum product requirements, if applicable.*** This does not cover any mandatory label required in accordance with Union or national law. ***Sustainability labels not established by national authorities shall, as a minimum, be in line with the EN ISO 14024 type 1 standard;***

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point r a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ra) ‘pre-approval of sustainability labels or sustainability information tools’ means an ex-ante conformity assessment to be performed by a Union body or competent national authority’;

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point s

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(s) ‘certification scheme’ means a third-party verification scheme that is open under transparent, fair and non-discriminatory terms to ***all*** traders willing and able to comply with the scheme’s requirements, which certifies that a product complies with certain requirements, and for

(s) ‘certification scheme’ means a third-party verification scheme ***related to a sustainability label and tools*** that is open under ***publicly available***, transparent, fair and non-discriminatory terms to traders willing and able to comply with the scheme’s requirements, which certifies that

which the monitoring of compliance *is* objective, based on international, Union or national standards and procedures and carried out by a party independent from both the scheme owner and the trader;

a product complies with certain *publicly available and independently developed* requirements *reflecting a significant improvement on the otherwise applicable product law*, and for which the monitoring of compliance *and awarding of the certificate are* objective, based on *transparent and non-discriminatory procedures, as well as* international, Union or national standards and procedures and *impartially* carried out by a party independent from both the scheme owner and the trader; *and which includes a system for complaints for external stakeholders focused on possible non-compliance and allows for withdrawal of the sustainability label in case of non-compliance*;

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point t

Text proposed by the Commission

(t) ‘sustainability information tool’ means software, including a website, part of a website or an application, operated by or on behalf of a trader, which provides information to consumers about environmental or social aspects of products, or which compares products on those aspects;

Amendment

(t) ‘sustainability information tool’ means software, including a website, part of a website or an application, operated by or on behalf of a trader, which provides information to consumers about environmental or social aspects of products, or which compares *objectively* products on those aspects *by, in particular, comparing products which serve the same function, using a common method and common assumptions, and comparing material and verifiable features of the products*;

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u

Text proposed by the Commission

(u) ‘recognised excellent environmental performance’ means environmental performance compliant with Regulation (EC) 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council*, with national or regional EN ISO 14024 type I ecolabelling schemes officially recognised in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EC) 66/2010, or top environmental performance in accordance with other applicable Union law;

Amendment

(u) ‘recognised excellent environmental performance’ means environmental performance compliant with Regulation (EC) 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}, with national or regional EN ISO 14024 type I ecolabelling schemes officially recognised in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EC) 66/2010, or top environmental performance in accordance with other applicable Union law,

^{1a} Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel (OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1).

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2005/29/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ua) ‘second-hand goods’ means second-hand goods as defined in the Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax;

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2005/29/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point w

Text proposed by the Commission

(w) ‘software update’ means ***a free update, including*** a security update, that is necessary to keep goods with digital elements, digital content and digital services in conformity in accordance with Directives (EU) 2019/770 and (EU) 2019/771;

Amendment

(w) ‘software update’ means ***either*** a security ***update or any other functionality or feature*** update, that is necessary to keep goods with digital elements, digital content and digital services in conformity in accordance with Directives (EU) 2019/770 and (EU) 2019/771;

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point w a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(wa) ‘security update’ means an operating system update, including security patches, if relevant for a given device, whose main purpose is to provide enhanced security for the device or bring it into conformity;

Amendment 48

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point w b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(wb) ‘functionality update’ means an operating system update that is not necessary to keep the device in conformity and whose main purpose is to improve current functionalities or implement new functionalities;

Amendment 49

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2005/29/EC
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point y a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ya) "commercially sensitive information" means information that, if disclosed, could prejudice a supplier's commercial interest e.g. trade secrets, profit margins or new ideas as referred to in the Communication from the Commission^{1a}

**^{1a} Communication from the Commission
Communication on the protection of confidential information by national courts in proceedings for the private enforcement of EU competition law
2020/C 242/01 (OJ C 242, 22.7.2020, p. 1).**

Justification

The definition of commercially sensitive information can be found in the European Commission's "Communication on the protection of confidential information by national courts in proceedings for the private enforcement of EU competition law. This definition should also be included here.

Amendment 50

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)
Directive 2005/29/EC
Article 5 – paragraph 2

Present text

Amendment

(1a) Article 5 (2) is amended as follows:

(a) the following point is inserted:

”(aa) it is contrary to the requirements of the extended producer responsibility,”

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32011L0083>)

Amendment 51

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the main characteristics of the product, such as its availability, benefits, risks, execution, composition, environmental or social impact, accessories, durability, reparability, after-sale customer assistance and complaint handling, method and date of manufacture or provision, delivery, fitness for purpose, usage, quantity, specification, geographical or commercial origin or the results to be expected from its use, or the results and material features of tests or checks carried out on the product.;

Amendment

(b) the main characteristics of the product, such as its availability, benefits, risks, execution, composition, environmental or social impact ***through the value chain (173)***, accessories, durability, reparability, ***upgradability, reusability, recyclability, the single-use nature, the right to return to the producer,*** after-sale customer assistance and complaint handling, method and date of manufacture or provision, delivery, fitness for purpose, usage, quantity, specification, geographical or commercial origin or the results to be expected from its use, or the results and material features of tests or checks carried out on the product;

Amendment 52

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 6 – paragraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) making an environmental claim related to future environmental performance without clear, objective and verifiable commitments and targets and without an independent monitoring system;

Amendment

(d) making an environmental claim related to future environmental performance without ***publicly available,*** clear, objective, ***science-based*** and verifiable ***and realistic*** commitments and targets ***complemented by a funded and periodically updated implementation plan based on widely available technologies*** and without ***annual verification of progress by*** an independent monitoring system ***accredited in accordance with***

Amendment 53

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 7 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. By ...[12 months from adoption], the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16a to supplement this Directive by establishing minimum requirements in relation to sustainability labels and sustainability information tools. When adopting the delegated acts, the Commission shall ensure award criteria are publicly available free of cost, developed in an independent process, periodically revised, and reflecting significant improvements compared to common practice in the relevant market or Union minimum product requirements, if applicable, with an impartial control procedure, including third party verification and transparency of the scheme owner. The Commission shall ensure accessibility to all market players, procedural transparency for consumers, scientific robustness and stakeholder relevance and compliance and dispute resolution mechanisms. If a sustainability label or a sustainability information tool is focused on one particular environmental aspect, this shall be clearly and prominently communicated to consumers. For transparency, all pre-approved sustainability labels and sustainability information tools shall be published in a publicly available online register, which is to be updated regularly by the competent national authorities.

Amendment 54

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 7 – paragraph 7 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7b. The Commission shall adopt an implementing act specifying the details of the approval procedure for sustainability labels and sustainability information tools referred to in paragraph 7a. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 16b.

Amendment 55

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3 a (new)

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The following article is inserted:

‘Article 16a

Exercise of the delegation

- 1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.**
- 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 7(7a) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of six years from...[one month after entry into force of this Directive].**
- 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 7(7a) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the**

European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State acting in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 7(7a) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.'

Amendment 56

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3 b (new)

Directive 2005/29/EC

Article 16 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) The following article is inserted:

‘Article 16b

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

2. *Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.* (193)

Amendment 57

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3a

Text proposed by the Commission

(3a) ‘energy-using good’ means any good that depends on energy input (electricity, fossil fuels and renewable energy sources) to work as intended;;

Amendment

(3a) ‘energy-using good’ means any good that depends on energy input (electricity, fossil fuels and renewable energy sources) to work as intended; **it covers only durable non-perishable goods;**

Justification

The definition of ‘energy-using goods’ as ‘any goods that depend on energy input’ should specify that it covers only durable non-perishable goods, and excludes parts or consumables that are used in combination with such durable goods.

Amendment 58

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 14a

Text proposed by the Commission

(14a) ‘commercial guarantee of durability’ means a **producer’s** commercial guarantee of durability referred to in Article 17 of Directive (EU) 2019/771, under which the producer is directly liable to the consumer during the entire period of that guarantee for repair or replacement of the goods;

Amendment

(14a) ‘commercial guarantee of durability’ means a **voluntary** commercial guarantee of durability **provided by the producer free of charge** referred to in Article 17 of Directive (EU) 2019/771, under which the producer is directly liable to the consumer during the entire period of that guarantee for repair or replacement of the goods;

Amendment 59

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point b

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 14d

Text proposed by the Commission

(14d) ‘reparability score’ means a score expressing the capacity of a good to be repaired, based on a method established in accordance with Union law;

Amendment

(14d) ‘reparability score’ means a score expressing the capacity of a good to be repaired, based on a **harmonised** method established in accordance with Union law;

Justification

For a reparability score to be meaningful and successful, there must be harmonised EU-wide methodologies for reparability scoring at the product-group level. Currently, there are at least 12 different initiatives for measuring reparability and national initiatives, such as the French reparability index. A clear EU definition and harmonised calculation methodologies are essential to measure and verify the reparability labelling of products. Otherwise, we risk creating confusion among consumers, a fragmented Single Market and unfair competition.

Amendment 60

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point ea

Text proposed by the Commission

(ea) ***for all goods, where the producer makes it available, information that the goods benefit from a commercial guarantee of durability and its duration in units of time, where that guarantee covers the entire good and has a duration of more than two years;***

Amendment

(ea) ***a label indicating the guaranteed lifespan of a good, digital content and services. This label shall as a minimum inform about the duration of the legal guarantee of conformity and related rights, and where applicable, about the existence and conditions of after-sales services and voluntary commercial guarantees;***

Amendment 61

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point eb

(eb) for energy-using goods, where the producer does not make available the information referred to in point (ea), information that the producer has not provided information on the existence of a commercial guarantee of durability of more than two years. This information shall be at least as prominent as any other information about the existence and the conditions of after-sales services and commercial guarantees provided in accordance with point (e);

deleted

Amendment 62

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point ec

(ec) for goods with digital elements, where the producer makes such information available, the minimum period in units of time during which the producer provides software updates, unless the contract provides for a continuous supply of the digital content or digital service over a period of time. Where information about the existence of a commercial guarantee of durability is provided in accordance with point (ea), the information on the updates shall be provided if those updates are supplied for a longer period than the commercial guarantee of durability;

(ec) for goods with digital elements, the minimum period *from the time of purchase* in units of time during which the producer provides software updates, including, as a minimum, the mandatory period for which the updates shall be provided in accordance with the applicable Union law;

Amendment 63

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point ed

Text proposed by the Commission

(ed) for digital content and digital services, where their provider is different from the trader ***and makes such information available***, the minimum period in units of time during which the provider provides software updates, ***unless the contract provides for a continuous supply of the digital content or digital service over a period of time***;

Amendment

(ed) for digital content and digital services, where their provider is different from the trader, the minimum period, ***starting at the time of purchase***, in units of time during which the provider provides software updates, ***including the mandatory period foreseen under the relevant Union legislation***;

Amendment 64

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a
Directive 2011/83/EU
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point ed a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(eda) in addition to the guaranteed lifespan label for the goods, digital content and digital services, including as a minimum, a reminder of the existence and duration of the legal guarantee of conformity, the existence and the conditions of after-sales services and commercial guarantees, where applicable;

Amendment 65

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
Directive 2011/83/EU
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point j

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j) when point (i) is not applicable, information made available by the producer about the availability of spare parts, including the procedure of ordering them, and about the availability of ***a*** user

(j) when point (i) is not applicable, information made available by the producer about the availability of ***the*** spare parts ***necessary for the repair of products***, including ***the period during which they***

and repair *manual*;

*will be available, where applicable, the expected maximum pre-tax price during the mandatory period of availability of spare parts established under the Ecodesign Directive and the procedure of ordering them, and about the availability of user and repair **manuals, repair tools and services**. When this information is not made available by the producer to the trader, the consumer shall be informed thereof;*

Amendment 66

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point ma

Text proposed by the Commission

(ma) for all goods, where the producer makes *it* available, information that the goods benefit from a commercial guarantee of durability and its duration in units of time, where that guarantee covers the entire good and has a duration of more than two years;

Amendment

(ma) for all goods, where the producer makes ***such information*** available, information that the goods benefit from a commercial guarantee of durability and its duration in units of time, where that guarantee covers the entire good and has a duration of more than two years;

Amendment 67

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point mb

Text proposed by the Commission

(mb) for energy-using goods, where the producer does not make available information referred to in point (ma), information that the producer has not provided information on the existence of a commercial guarantee of durability of more than two years. This information shall be at least as prominent as any other information about the existence and the

Amendment

deleted

conditions of after-sales services and commercial guarantees provided in accordance with point (m);

Amendment 68

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point mc

Text proposed by the Commission

(mc) for goods with digital elements, ***where the producer makes such information available***, the minimum period in units of time during which the producer provides software updates, ***unless the contract provides for a continuous supply of the digital content or digital service over a period of time. Where information about the existence of a commercial guarantee of durability is provided in accordance with point (ma), the information on*** the updates shall be provided ***if those updates are supplied for a longer period than the commercial guarantee of durability;***

Amendment

(mc) for goods with digital elements, the minimum period ***from the time of purchase*** in units of time during which the producer provides software updates, ***including, as a minimum, the mandatory period for which*** the updates shall be provided ***in accordance with Union law;***

Amendment 69

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point md

Text proposed by the Commission

(md) for digital content and digital services, where their provider is different from the trader ***and makes such information available***, the minimum period in units of time during which the provider provides software updates, ***unless the contract provides for a continuous supply of the digital content or digital***

Amendment

(md) for digital content and digital services, where their provider is different from the trader, the minimum period in units of time during which the provider provides software updates, ***including, as a minimum, the mandatory period for which the updates shall be provided in accordance with Union law;***

service over a period of time;

Amendment 70

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point a

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point md a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(mda) the guaranteed lifespan label for the goods, digital content and digital services, including as a minimum, a reminder of the existence and duration of the legal guarantee of conformity;

Amendment 71

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point b

Directive 2011/83/EU

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point v

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(v) when point (u) is not applicable, information made available by the producer about the availability of spare parts, including the procedure of ordering them, and about the availability of *a* user and repair *manual*;

(v) when point (u) is not applicable, information made available by the producer about the availability of *the* spare parts *necessary for the repair of products*, including *the period during which they will be available, where applicable, the expected maximum pre-tax price during the mandatory period of availability of spare parts established under the Ecodesign Directive* and the procedure of ordering them, and about the availability of user and repair *manuals, repair tools and services*. *When this information is not made available by the producer to the trader, the consumer shall be informed thereof*;

Amendment 72

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

By [5 years from adoption], the Commission shall submit a report on the application of this Directive to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment

By [5 years from adoption], the Commission shall submit a report on the application of this Directive ***and on the level of progress achieved*** to the European Parliament and to the Council. ***The report shall analyse in detail the impact of the new rules on the elimination of existing non-tariff barriers to cross-border trade, on the effectiveness of action by national consumer protection authorities and on the level of adjustment burden in the SME sector.***

Amendment 73

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

That report shall include an assessment of the pre-approval of sustainability labels with a view to harmonise it at Union-level.

Amendment 74

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 2a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. Displaying a sustainability label which is not based on a certification scheme or not established by public authorities.;

2a. Displaying a sustainability label ***or a sustainability information tool*** which is ***not pre-approved by a national or Union authority***, not based on a certification scheme or not established by public authorities, ***except where no adequate certification scheme exists for the issue addressed by the label. In this case, the use of a third party, independent,***

recognised by authorities system shall be allowed.

Amendment 75

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 2a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2aa. Displaying a sustainability label based on different classes of performance, when the available classes are not clearly provided in the same graphic representation to allow for clear comparison.

Amendment 76

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 2a b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2ab. Displaying the environmental claim "biodegradable", "compostable" or equivalent with regards to plastic or bio-plastic where composting of biodegradable plastic is not possible in a large proportion of waste enterprises.

Amendment 77

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Making a generic environmental claim for which the trader is not able to

4a. Making a generic environmental claim for which the trader is not able to

demonstrate recognised excellent environmental performance relevant to the claim.

demonstrate recognised excellent environmental performance relevant to the claim *in an easily accessible format*.

Amendment 78

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 4b

Text proposed by the Commission

4b. Making an environmental claim about the entire product when it actually concerns only a certain aspect of the product.;

Amendment

4b. Making an environmental claim about the entire product *or the trader's business* when it actually concerns only a certain aspect of the product *or the trader's business*.

Amendment 79

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 4b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4ba. Making an environmental claim on the content of the product based on an accounting method that allows for the free allocation of inputs to final outputs, without telling consumers that only a residual amount of the input in question was actually fed into the production process of the final product offered for sale.

Amendment 80

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 4 b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4bb. Making a specific environmental claim which the trader is not able to substantiate using a relevant assessment method and communication rules recognised or established in accordance with national or Union law.

Amendment 81

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 4b c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4bc. Making an environmental claim which cannot be substantiated in accordance with legal requirements.

Amendment 82

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 4b d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4bd. Making an environmental claim that would lead to promotion of fossil fuel products or highly polluting products or activities.

Justification

The amendment reflects the EC's Guidance on the interpretation and application of Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market (2021/C 526/01) underlying that fossil oil always causes damage to the environment, therefore it cannot be linked to environmental claim that would give the impression that the product had certain environmental advantages.

Amendment 83

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 4b e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4be. Claiming that a good or a service has a neutral or positive greenhouse gas emissions' impact on the environment.

Justification

Carbon neutral claims are highly misleading to consumers as they imply neutrality and no impact of products (or services) on the environment, which is impossible to achieve. They are often being justified by the company's involvement in carbon offsetting/compensation projects, which are currently unregulated and about which consumers are not sufficiently informed about and have no means to verify whether they are really robust and reliable. Therefore carbon neutral claims and labels should be explicitly banned.

Amendment 84

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 23d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23d. **Omitting to inform the consumer that** a software update **will** negatively **impact** the use of goods with digital elements or certain features of those goods even if the software update improves the functioning of other features.

23d. **Supplying** a software update **that** negatively **impacts** the use of goods with digital elements or certain features of those goods even if the software update improves the functioning of other features.

Amendment 85

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 23d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23da. Omitting to inform the consumer in a clear and understandable manner that the update is not necessary to keep the product in conformity.

Amendment 86

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 23e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23e. Omitting to inform the consumer about the existence of a feature of a good introduced to limit its durability.

23e. Planning the failure of a good by equipping it with functions or properties intended solely to limit its durability.

Amendment 87

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 23e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23ea. Omitting to inform the consumer that the seller will refuse to perform a repair on a product that has previously been repaired by an independent professional or non-professionals and users.

Amendment 88

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 23e b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23eb. Omitting to inform the consumer about a design or feature which will limit repair by end users or independent professionals.

Amendment 89

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 23g

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23g. **Presenting** goods **as allowing repair when they do not or omitting to inform the consumer that goods** do not allow repair in accordance with legal requirements.

23g. **Marketing** goods, **which** do not allow repair in accordance with legal requirements.

Amendment 90

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 23g a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23ga. Omitting to inform the consumer about the unavailability of spare parts and other repair restrictions.

Amendment 91

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2005/29/EC
Annex I – point 23h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23h. **Inducing the consumer into** replacing the consumables of a good earlier

23h. **Marketing a good that requires** replacing the consumables of a good earlier

than for technical reasons *is necessary*.

than *is necessary* for technical reasons *by omitting information about available and adequate repairs*.

Justification

The suggested provision of the Commission would be difficult to implement in practice since a consumer might seek advice (from a retailer) on some features of a new product design. Retailers need to always be able to present their customers new product designs and provide them with all necessary information. It should be clarified that this new point 23h does not prevent retailers from offering new products to consumers.

Amendment 92

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 23i

Text proposed by the Commission

23i. ***Omitting to inform that*** a good is designed to limit its functionality when using consumables, spare parts or accessories that are not provided by the original producer.

Amendment

23i. ***Marketing*** a good ***that*** is designed to limit its functionality when using consumables, spare parts or accessories that are not provided by the original producer.

Amendment 93

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 23i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23ia. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 17 of Directive 2019/771, the offering by the same manufacturer of different warranty and repair conditions for the same product model in different EU Member States in whose territory the good is placed on the market and put into service.

Amendment 94

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 23i b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23ib. Marketing a good, which is not compliant with the requirements under Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}.

^{1a} *Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products (OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10).*

Amendment 95

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 23i c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23ic. Bundling security updates with functionality, feature or other software updates.

Amendment 96

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2005/29/EC

Annex I – point 23i d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

23id. Marketing a good without fixing a design issue that leads to an early failure of this good, within a reasonable time

after it became known.

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Amending Directives 2005/29/EC and 2011/83/EU as regards empowering consumers for the green transition through better protection against unfair practices and better information
References	COM(2022)0143 – C9-0128/2022 – 2022/0092(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	IMCO 7.4.2022
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	ENVI 7.4.2022
Associated committees - date announced in plenary	15.9.2022
Rapporteur for the opinion Date appointed	Edina Tóth 20.5.2022
Discussed in committee	10.10.2022
Date adopted	24.1.2023
Result of final vote	+: 72 -: 0 0: 3
Members present for the final vote	Bartosz Arłukowicz, Margrete Auken, Traian Băsescu, Aurélia Beigneux, Hildegard Bentele, Michael Bloss, Delara Burkhardt, Pascal Canfin, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Christian Doleschal, Bas Eickhout, Cyrus Engerer, Agnès Evren, Malte Gallée, Gianna Gancia, Catherine Griset, Teuvo Hakkarainen, Anja Hazekamp, Martin Hojsik, Jan Huitema, Yannick Jadot, Adam Jarubas, Petros Kokkalis, Athanasios Konstantinou, Ewa Kopacz, Joanna Kopcińska, Peter Liese, Sylvia Limmer, Javi López, César Luena, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Liudas Mažylis, Marina Measure, Tilly Metz, Silvia Modig, Alessandra Moretti, Ljudmila Novak, Grace O’Sullivan, Jutta Paulus, Stanislav Polčák, Jessica Polfjård, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Sándor Rónai, Silvia Sardone, Günther Sidl, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Maria Spyraiki, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Nils Torvalds, Edina Tóth, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Achille Variati, Petar Vitanov, Alexandr Vondra, Mick Wallace, Michal Wiezik, Tiemo Wölken, Anna Zalewska
Substitutes present for the final vote	Eric Andrieu, Beatrice Covassi, Jens Gieseke, Martin Häusling, Karin Karlsbro, Stelios Kypourouopoulos, Dace Melbārde, Ulrike Müller, Robert Roos, Massimiliano Salini, Sarah Wiener
Substitutes under Rule 209(7) present for the final vote	Petras Auštrevičius, Marie Dauchy, Lukas Mandl, Bergur Løkke Rasmussen

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

72	+
ECR	Joanna Kopcińska, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska
ID	Aurélia Beigneux, Marie Dauchy, Gianna Gancia, Catherine Griset, Silvia Sardone
NI	Athanasios Konstantinou, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Edina Tóth
PPE	Bartosz Arłukowicz, Traian Băsescu, Hildegard Bentele, Christian Doleschal, Agnès Evren, Jens Gieseke, Adam Jarubas, Ewa Kopacz, Stelios Kypouropoulos, Peter Liese, Lukas Mandl, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Liudas Mažylis, Dace Melbārde, Ljudmila Novak, Stanislav Polčák, Jessica Polfjård, Massimiliano Salini, Maria Spyraiki
Renew	Petras Auštrevičius, Pascal Canfin, Martin Hojsík, Jan Huitema, Karin Karlsbro, Ulrike Müller, Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Nils Torvalds, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Michal Wiezik
S&D	Eric Andrieu, Delara Burkhardt, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Beatrice Covassi, Cyrus Engerer, Javi López, César Luena, Alessandra Moretti, Sándor Rónai, Günther Sidl, Achille Variati, Petar Vitanov, Tiemo Wölken
The Left	Anja Hazekamp, Petros Kokkalis, Marina Mesure, Silvia Modig, Mick Wallace
Verts/ALE	Margrete Auken, Michael Bloss, Bas Eickhout, Malte Gallée, Martin Häusling, Yannick Jadot, Tilly Metz, Grace O'Sullivan, Jutta Paulus, Sarah Wiener

0	-

3	0
ECR	Robert Roos
ID	Teuvo Hakkarainen, Sylvia Limmer

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention

ANNEX: LIST OF ENTITIES OR PERSONS FROM WHOM THE RAPPORTEUR HAS RECEIVED INPUT

The following list is drawn up on a purely voluntary basis under the exclusive responsibility of the Rapporteur. The Rapporteur has received input from the following entities or persons in the preparation of the report, until the adoption thereof in committee:

Entity and/or person
The European Consumer Organization - BEUC
European Coalition for Standards - ECOS
European Association for Communications Agencies - EACA
German Retail Federation - Handelsverband Deutschland (HDE)
German Food Retail Association - Bundesverband des Deutschen Lebensmittelhandels e.V. (BVLH)
Booking.com
European Environmental Bureau - EEB
European Refurbishment Association
European Telecommunication Network Operators' Association (ETNO)
Independent Retail Europe
Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPO)
Right to Repair Europe
European Brands Association - AIM
Marine Stewardship Council
Zalando
Etsy
European Advertising Standards Alliance (EASA)