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Subject: 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
- Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 31 March 2023, the Commission presented a proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on empowering consumers for the green transition¹. The proposal is based on Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

¹ Doc. 7808/22 + ADD 1-4.

2. The proposal aims at enhancing consumer rights by amending two directives: the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive 2005/29/EC² (UCPD) and the Consumer Rights Directive 2011/83/EU³ (CRD). More specifically, the proposal aims to enable consumers to take informed purchasing decisions and therefore to contribute to more sustainable consumption. It also targets unfair commercial practices that mislead consumers away from sustainable consumption choices.
3. The proposal is one of the initiatives set out in the Commission's 2020 New Consumer Agenda⁴ and 2020 Circular Economy Action Plan⁵ and follows up the European Green Deal⁶.
4. The European Economic and Social Committee provided its opinion on 14 July 2021⁷.
5. In the European Parliament (EP), the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) is responsible for the file and the rapporteur is Ms Biljana BORZAN (S&D, Croatia). On 28 March 2023, the IMCO Committee voted on its report and the adoption of the EP position is scheduled to be voted in the May I plenary.

² Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market and amending Council Directive 84/450/EEC, Directives 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC and 2002/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22).

³ 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).

⁴ Doc. 12976/20 (COM(2020)696 final).

⁵ Doc. 6766/20+ADD1 (COM(2020)98 final).

⁶ COM(2019)640 final, 11 December 2019.

⁷ INT/968 – EESC-2022.

II. WORK CONDUCTED IN THE COUNCIL PREPARATORY BODIES

6. On 25 March 2022, during the French Presidency, the Commission presented the proposal and the accompanying impact assessment to the Working Party on Consumer Protection and Information, and a first exchange of views took place. The examination of the proposal began in April 2022 under the French Presidency (four meetings) and continued under the Czech Presidency (three meetings) and the Swedish Presidency (7 meetings).
7. At its meeting on 1 December 2022, the Competitiveness Council took note of a progress report⁸.
8. The Czech and the Swedish Presidencies submitted to the Working Party two and six compromise proposals respectively, which were drawn up on the basis of oral and written comments from delegations and their replies to targeted questionnaires. In the course of this work the proposal has been adapted with a view to accommodate concerns raised by Member States, as outlined in section III. The Presidency worked continuously towards improving the text bearing in mind the necessary legal coherence with the amended Directives, and with recent proposals such as the proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products, the proposal for a Directive on substantiation and communication of explicit environmental claims (Green Claims Directive) and the proposal for a Directive on common rules promoting the repair of goods⁹.
9. At its last meeting on 18 April 2023, the Working Party on Consumer Protection and Information broadly supported the main elements of the compromise text presented by the Presidency. Following this meeting and on the basis of the discussion held therein, the Presidency prepared the revised compromise proposal. On the basis of further consultations with delegations, this text underwent minor adjustments, and its final version, is set out in the Annex to this note.

⁸ Doc. 14723/22.

⁹ Docs 7854/22; 7777/23; 7767/23.

10. The compromise text reflects the continuous efforts of the Presidency to strike a balance between the different positions of delegations, while maintaining the objectives of the Commission proposal. Changes compared to the Commission proposal are marked in **bold and underlined** and/or ~~striketrough~~, changes compared to doc. 5036/23 REV 5 are also **grey highlighted**.

III. MAIN CHANGES TO THE COMMISSION PROPOSAL

11. Amendments to Directive 2005/29/EC (UCPD)

a) Article 2 of the UCPD – Definitions

For reasons of legal clarity, a definition of ‘goods’ has been introduced in the proposal (ca) by reference to the Sale of Goods Directive (EU) 2019/771 Article 2 point (5). To exclude claims that are only implicit, in letter (q) it has been specified that generic environmental claims have to be made in written or oral form. Letter (s), ‘certification scheme’, initially proposed to include only products, has been extended to also include processes or businesses compliant with certain objectively verifiable and publicly accessible requirements. Under letter (x) it has been specified that ‘consumable’ means any component that needs not only to be replaced but also replenished to function as intended.

b) Article 6 of the UCPD – Misleading actions

Paragraph (1) of Article 6 specifies a misleading action as a commercial practice that contains false information that causes consumers to take decisions that they otherwise would not have taken. The Presidency proposal amends letter (b) as to include environmental or social *aspects* instead of the Commission proposed *impacts*.

In paragraph (2) of Article 6 the Commission proposes the introduction of a new letter (d) that defines when an ‘environmental claim’ related to ‘future environmental performance’ could be considered to be a misleading practice. For reasons of legal certainty, the compromise text introduces that the commitments need to be publicly accessible and that there should be a realistic implementation plan and verification by an independent third party, whose findings shall be made available to consumers.

Following discussions with the Member States, the new letter (e) in paragraph (2) of Article 6, proposed by the Commission, regarding advertising benefits for consumers that are considered as a common practice in the relevant market, has been deleted. Several Member States believed that it was unclear and could even prohibit relevant information from being provided to consumers.

c) Article 7 of the UCPD – Misleading omissions

The new paragraph (7) of Article 7, as proposed by the Commission, includes comparison services for products and the practice of keeping the comparison information up to date. The Presidency compromise clarifies that the scope of the provision includes information on the durability, repairability, environmental or social aspects of the products or suppliers.

d) Annex I to the UCPD

The Annex I to the UCPD contains a list of commercial practices that are considered unfair in all circumstances.

The point 2a has been amended to avoid overlaps with existing rules on trademarks. It has been clarified that sustainability labels registered as certification marks in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2017/1001 or Directive (EU) 2015/2436 are exempt from the point in Annex I proposed by the Commission on the commercial practice of displaying a sustainability label neither based on a certification scheme nor established by public authorities.

The scope of point 23d states that omitting to inform the consumer that a software update will negatively impact the use of goods with digital elements should be considered unfair. It has been extended to also cover digital content and digital services. It has also been clarified that this point addresses the trader that provides the update and that it is the functioning of the product that is impacted.

In point 23e the Commission proposed that omitting to inform the consumer about the existence of a feature of a good introduced to limit its durability would be considered unfair. This has been changed so that any commercial communication in relation to a good containing a feature introduced to limit its durability should be considered unfair under the provision.

In point 23f, regarding claims that a good has a certain durability in terms of usage time or intensity when it does not, “under normal conditions of use” has been added.

For several of the points in Annex I a limitation has been added so they apply to cases where the trader can be reasonably expected to know about the breach of the point in question. This ensures that, for example, a trader that is a mere retailer should not be held liable when that trader cannot be reasonably expected to know about the fact that the commercial practice in question falls under one of the relevant provisions in Annex I.

In line with the definition of ‘consumable’, point 23h regarding inducing the consumer into replacing the consumables of a good earlier than necessary for technical reasons, now also covers replenishing.

12. **Amendments to Directive 2011/83/EU (CRD)**

a) Commercial guarantee of durability (Articles 5 and 6 of the CRD)

The Commission proposal introduces a definition of the producer's 'commercial guarantee of durability' in the CRD. This guarantee is a commitment from the producer on the durability of the good, more specifically, it is a commitment that the good will maintain its expected function and performance during the guarantee period. Traders have to inform consumers about the existence and duration of this guarantee, where the producer makes this information available to them. The obligation to inform consumers about the existence and duration of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability only applies to guarantees which are beyond the minimum duration of the legal guarantee set out in the Sale of Goods Directive (EU) 2019/771.

The compromise text deletes the new points (eb) of Article 5, paragraph 1, and (mb) of Article 6, paragraph 1, and the definition of 'energy using good' in point 3a of Article 2 of the CRD of the Commission proposal. These provisions state that the trader shall provide information that the producer has not offered a commercial guarantee of durability for energy using goods. It would be very difficult to limit the scope of these provisions in a way that provides sufficient legal clarity.

b) Union Harmonised Graphic Format

In order to clearly inform consumers of the presence of a commercial guarantee of durability on specific goods, a Union Harmonised Graphic Format has been introduced by the Presidency following discussions with Member States. For this purpose, two new Articles (22a and 22b) confer implementing powers on the Commission as regards the establishing of the Union Harmonised Graphic Format.

c) Information on software updates

The compromise text seeks to reinforce the right to information for consumers who buy products online and offline. Where the producer or the provider makes such information available to the trader, the trader shall be obliged to provide information on the minimum period in units of time during which the producer or the provider provides software updates.

13. **Entry into force and transposition period**

The compromise text proposes a deadline of 24 months for the transposition period in order to allow Member States sufficient time to adapt their legislation transposing the amended Directives and additional 6 months to apply them.

IV. CONCLUSION

14. The Presidency considers that the text, as set out in the Annex, reflects a fair and balanced compromise between the different views expressed by delegations.

15. Consequently, the Permanent Representatives Committee is therefore invited to endorse the attached compromise text and instruct the Presidency to start negotiations with the European Parliament as soon as possible, in order to reach an agreement at first reading on this basis.

As indicated in the Presidency note of 6 September 2019 on openness and transparency, the Presidency suggests that, if no objections are raised, the mandate approved by the Committee is made public, in accordance with the Council's Rules of Procedure.

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

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,¹⁰

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

¹⁰ OJ C , , p. .

Whereas:

- (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”), **misleading information about social aspects**, 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 e~~Ensuring that environmental claims are fair **will enable** 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.
- (2) Those new rules should be introduced both through amending Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹ relating to those commercial practices which are to be considered misleading, and therefore prohibited, on the basis of a case-by-case assessment, and through amending Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC with the addition of specific misleading practices which are in all circumstances considered unfair, hence prohibited. **It continues to be the case that a commercial practice which is not considered unfair according to the prohibitions in Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC is not per se fair, but can still be considered unfair based on the provisions of Articles 5 to 9.**

¹¹ Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market and amending Council Directive 84/450/EEC, Directives 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC and 2002/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (‘Unfair Commercial Practices Directive’) (OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22).

- (3) **In order for consumers to take better-informed decisions and thus stimulate the demand for, and the supply of, more sustainable goods, the consumers should not be misled about a product's** ~~In order to deter traders from deceiving consumers as regards the environmental or social **aspects**, durability or reparability of their products, including through the overall presentation of the products,~~ Article 6(1) of Directive 2005/29/EC should be **therefore** amended by adding the environmental or social **aspects** ~~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 aspects of a product throughout its value chain can relate for example to the quality and fairness of working conditions of the involved workforce, such as adequate wages, social protection, work environment safety and social dialogue; to the respect for human rights; and to equal treatment and opportunities for all, such as gender equality, inclusion and diversity. Another example is animal welfare.** ~~Information provided by traders on the social sustainability of products, such as working conditions, charity contributions or animal welfare, should not mislead consumers either.~~

- (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, **for example through “carbon-offsetting” or compensation projects**. 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, **publicly accessible** and verifiable commitments and targets given by the trader **and are not based on a realistic implementation plan that shows how these commitments and targets will be achieved**. Such claims should also be **verified by a third party expert, who should be expected to be independent from the trader, free from any conflicts of interest, with experience and competence in environmental aspects and who shall be enabled** supported by an independent monitoring system to monitor the progress of the trader with regard to the commitments and targets. **In order to ensure that also the progress towards the targets is publicly accessible and verifiable, traders will make the findings of the independent third party expert available to consumers.**

- (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 those 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.~~
- (6) Comparing products based on their **durability, reparability,** environmental or social aspects, ~~including through the use of sustainability information tools,~~ is an increasingly common marketing technique. In order to ensure that such comparisons do not mislead consumers, Article 7 of Directive 2005/29/EC should be amended to require that the consumer is provided with information about the method of the comparison, the products which are the object of comparison and the suppliers of those products, and the measures to keep information up to date. This should ensure that consumers make better informed transactional decisions when using such services. The comparison should be objective 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 being compared.
- (6a) Sustainability labels can set standards for different areas and thus address different aspects. A sustainability label means any voluntary trust mark, quality mark or equivalent, either private or public, which aims to set apart and promote a product, process, or business about environmental or social aspects.**

- (7) The displaying of sustainability labels which are **neither** ~~not~~ based on a certification scheme **nor registered as an EU or a national certification mark in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2017/1001 (European Union Trade Mark Regulation) or Directive (EU) 2015/2436 (Trade Mark Directive)**, ~~or not~~ **nor** 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 monitoring of compliance for such schemes should be 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. The independent third party should play an important role in ensuring compliance with the certification scheme and is expected to sufficiently fulfil requirements and to have sufficient procedures in place to ensure its own competence and independence.** The displaying of sustainability labels remains possible without a certification scheme **or without being registered as a certification mark** 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. **Examples of sustainability labels that are established by public authorities are labels awarded when meeting the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 (EMAS) and Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 (EU Ecolabel).** 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.

- (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.
- (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 **recognised** excellent environmental performance. Such generic environmental claims should be prohibited whenever there is no excellent environmental performance demonstrated. ~~or w~~Whenever the specification of the **environmental** claim is ~~not~~ provided in clear and prominent terms on the same medium, such as the same advertising spot, product’s packaging or online selling interface, **the environmental claim is not considered as a generic environmental claim**. 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 **100% of energy used to produce this packaging comes from renewable sources** would be a specific claim, which does not fall under this prohibition. **However, other provisions of Directive 2005/29/EC remain applicable to specific claims. A claim made in written form or orally combined with implicit claims such as colours or images could together constitute a generic environmental claim.**

- (10) ~~Excellent~~ **Recognised excellent** environmental performance can be **based on compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) or** ~~demonstrated by compliance with Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹², or officially recognised ecolabelling schemes in the Member States, or compliance with top environmental performance for a specific environmental aspect in accordance with other applicable Union laws, such as a class A in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³. The excellent environmental performance in question should be relevant to the **entire** claim. For example, a generic **environmental** claim ‘energy efficient’ could be made based on **recognised** excellent environmental performance in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369. By contrast, a generic **environmental** claim ‘biodegradable’ could not be made based on **recognised** excellent environmental performance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 66/2010, insofar as there are no requirements for biodegradability in the specific EU Ecolabel criteria related to the product in question. **Similarly, a trader is expected to not to make a generic claim such as ‘conscious’, ‘sustainable’ or ‘responsible’ exclusively based on recognised excellent environmental performance because such claim relates to other aspects in addition to the environmental aspect.**~~
- (11) Another misleading commercial practice which should be prohibited in all circumstances and thus added to the list in Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC is making an environmental claim about the entire product when it actually concerns only a certain aspect of the product. This would be the case for example when a product is marketed as ‘made with recycled material’ giving the impression that the entire product is made of recycled material, when in fact it is only the packaging that is made of recycled material.

¹² Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the EU Ecolabel (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 27, 30.1.2010, p. 1).

¹³ Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017).

- (12) ~~The Circular Economy Action Plan¹⁴ provides for the need to set the rules on environmental claims using Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint methods.~~ Additional requirements on environmental claims will have to be set in specific Union legislation. Those new requirements will contribute to the Green Deal¹⁵ objective of enabling buyers to make more sustainable decisions and reduce the risk of greenwashing through reliable, comparable and verifiable information.
- (13) Presenting requirements imposed by law on all products within the relevant product category on the Union market, including imported products, as a distinctive feature of the trader's offer, should ~~also~~ be prohibited in all circumstances and **thus** added to the list in Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC. This prohibition could apply, for example, when a trader is advertising that a given product does not include a specific chemical substance while that substance is already forbidden by law for all products within that product category in the Union. Conversely, the prohibition should not cover commercial practices promoting traders' or products' compliance with legal requirements that only apply to some products but not to other competing products of the same category on the Union market, such as products of non-EU origin. **It could be the case that certain products on the market are required to comply with certain legal requirements while other products in the same product category do not. For example, fish products produced using EU-mandated sustainable fishing methods will typically be allowed to advertise compliance with EU legal requirements, where fish products offered on the EU market and of third country origin need not to comply with them.**

¹⁴ ~~COM(2020)98 final, 11 March 2020.~~

¹⁵ COM(2019)640 final, 11 December 2019.

- (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 **early** 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 **or after a predetermined intensity of use**. Purchasing products that are expected to last longer than they actually do causes consumer detriment. Furthermore, **planned** early obsolescence practices have an overall negative impact on the environment in the form of increased material waste **and use of energy and materials**. Therefore, addressing these **information related to early obsolescence** practices ~~is~~ are also likely to reduce the amount of waste, contributing to a more sustainable consumption.
- (15) It should be prohibited **under Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC** to omit to inform the consumer that a software update ~~may~~ **will** negatively impact the ~~use~~ **functioning** of goods with digital elements **or digital content or digital services** ~~or certain features of those goods, even if the update improves the functioning of other features~~ **when the trader can be reasonably expected to know about such negative impact**. For example, when inviting consumers to update the operating system on their smartphone, the trader ~~will have to~~ **should** inform the consumer if such an update ~~may~~ **will** negatively impact the functioning of any of the features of the smartphone, **for example the battery, certain applications performances or a complete smartphone slowdown**. **This prohibition should ~~applies only~~ apply to the trader that is providing the software update to the consumer. It applies to any update, including security updates. This provision is without prejudice to Article 19 of Directive 2019/770.**

(16) **Commercial communications for a good containing a feature introduced to limit its durability is a commercial practice detrimental to consumers and the environment as they encourage the sale of such goods.** ~~It~~ **Such commercial communications** should also **therefore** be prohibited **when the trader can be reasonably expected to know that the good contains such feature** ~~to a good omit to inform the consumer about the existence of containing 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. **In the context of this provision, commercial communications includes communications designed to promote, directly or indirectly, the goods. Moreover, in the context of this provision, the manufacturing and the selling of the good do not in themselves constitute a commercial communication. The primary target group of this prohibition are traders who are the producers of the goods as they determine the durability of the goods. Traders who are not the producers of the goods can be targeted by this provision when they can be reasonably expected to know about such feature introduced to limit the durability, for example when they are informed via a statement from a competent national authority in reaction to a large number of consumers' complaints.** 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 Council¹⁶.~~ 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.

¹⁶ 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).

- (17) Another practice which should be prohibited under Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC is the practice of claiming that a good has a certain durability **in terms of usage time or intensity under normal conditions of use when the trader can be reasonably expected to know that it does not have this durability** ~~when it does not~~. That would be the case, for instance, when a trader informs consumers that a washing machine is expected to last a certain number of washing cycles **if used in accordance with specific conditions provided in the instructions**, while the actual use of **the** washing machine **under the prescribed conditions** shows this is not the case. **Such claims are largely done by the producers, therefore, traders that are producers are the primary target group of this provision, as they determine themselves the durability of the goods. Traders who are not the producers of the goods can be targeted by this provision when they can be reasonably expected to know that the good does not have such durability, for example when they are informed via a statement from a competent authority in reaction to a large number of consumers' complaints.**
- (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.~~
- (19) The prohibition of those practices in relation to durability and reparability in Directive 2005/29/EC would provide the consumer protection authorities of Member States with an additional enforcement tool for better protection of consumers' interests in the cases where traders fail to comply with requirements on the durability and reparability of goods under Union product legislation.

- (20) Another practice associated with **planned** 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.
- (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 **when the trader can be reasonably expected to know about such design limitations**. 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 **for the consumer** 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. **The primary target group of this prohibition are traders that are the original producer of the good in question. Traders who are not the producers of the goods can be targeted by this provision when they can be reasonably expected to know that the good has such limited functionality, for example when they are informed via a statement from a competent national authority in reaction to a large number of consumers' complaints.**

- (22) In order for consumers to take better informed decisions and thus 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 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 Council 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 2019/882. The obligation to provide this information to consumers complements and does not affect the rights of consumers provided in Directives (EU) 2019/770 and (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- (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. **The producer's commercial guarantee of durability is not a new type of guarantee.** ~~Therefore, Directive 2011/83/EU should be amended to specifically require traders~~ **Such guarantee is a commitment from a producer to the consumer on the durability of the good, more specifically it is a commitment that the good will maintain its required functions and performance through normal use. If the good will not keep its durability, the producer is directly liable to the consumer to offer free replacement or repair of the good. Consumers should benefit from clarity and better information on the durability of goods via a Union Harmonised Graphic Format. The producer's commercial guarantee of durability should be beneficial to consumers and the environment when offered without additional costs since this promotes longer durability of goods.** **Traders** selling goods **should be specifically required** to inform consumers about the existence **and duration** of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability ~~for all types of goods~~ **offered without additional costs**, where the producer makes this information available **to the trader.** **The trader should not be required to actively search for such information from the producer, for example, on the product-specific websites.**

- (23a) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards the establishing of the Union Harmonised Graphic Format and the technical specifications for the layout and content. Those implementing powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷.**
- (24) ~~The problem of limited durability contrary to consumer expectations is most relevant for 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.~~
- (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 footwear or electric light for a bicycle, should not be classified as energy using goods.~~
- (26) In view of the established minimum duration of two years of the **legal guarantee** ~~seller's liability for lack of conformity~~ in accordance with Directive (EU) 2019/771 and the fact that many product failures occur after **this duration** ~~two years~~, the trader's obligation to inform consumers about the existence and duration of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability **via the Union Harmonised Graphic Format** should **only** apply to guarantees that are **beyond the minimum duration** ~~of more than two years~~ **of the legal guarantee of conformity set out in directive (EU) 2019/771.**

¹⁷ **Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).**

- (27) In order to make it easier for consumers to take an informed transactional decision when comparing goods before concluding a contract, traders should inform consumers about the existence and duration, of the producer's commercial guarantee of durability for the entire good and not for specific components of the good.
- (28) The producer and the seller should remain free to offer other types of 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, **has a duration of more than two years, and is offered without additional costs.** ~~and has a duration of more than two years.~~

(29) To **In order for consumers to take better-informed decisions and 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 ~~provider~~ **producer** commits to provide software updates for such goods. ~~However, the trader should be obliged to provide this information only where the producer has made such information available.~~ 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 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. **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 commits to provide software updates, including security updates, necessary to keep the digital content and digital services in conformity. This will provide a simple and clear way for consumers to receive and compare information about such minimum periods. It is without prejudice to the legal obligations in Directives (EU) 2019/770 and (EU) 2019/771. The trader should be obliged to provide this information only where the producer or provider has made such information available.**

- (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.~~ *[recital (30) has been deleted, its first sentence has been moved in recital (29) with some changes]*
- (31) **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, to** ~~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. *[first sentence moved from recital 32]*

- (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~~ **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 ~~or national~~ 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. **The trader should not be required to actively search for such information from the producer, for example, on the product-specific websites.** [*last sentence moved from recital 33*]
- (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.~~
- (34) Directives 2005/29/EC and 2011/83/EU should continue to work as a 'safety net' ensuring that a high level of consumer protection can be maintained in all sectors, by complementing sector and product-specific Union law that prevail in case of conflict.

- (35) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely, enabling better informed transactional decisions by consumers to promote sustainable consumption, eliminating practices that cause damage to the sustainable economy and mislead consumers away from sustainable consumption choices, and ensuring a better and consistent application of the Union consumer legal framework, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States individually but can rather, by reason of the Union-wide character of the problem, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.
- (36) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents¹⁸, Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified,

¹⁸ OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Amendments to Directive 2005/29/EC

Directive 2005/29/EC is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 2, the following points **(ca) and** (o) to (y) are added:

‘(ca) ‘goods’ means goods as defined in point (5) of Article 2 of Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

‘(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;

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

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

‘(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 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;

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

(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;~~

(u) ‘recognised excellent environmental performance’ means environmental performance **compliant with Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009**, ~~compliant with Regulation (EC) **No** 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council*~~, with national or regional EN ISO 14024 type I **ecolabeling schemes officially recognised in the Member States** ~~ecolabelling schemes officially recognised in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EC) 66/2010, or **with** top environmental performance in accordance with other applicable Union law;~~

(v) ‘durability’ means durability as defined in Article 2, point (13), of Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council**;

(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;~~

(x) ‘consumable’ means any component of a good that is used up recurrently and needs to be replaced **or replenished** for the good to function as intended;

(y) ‘functionality’ means functionality as defined in point (9) of Article 2 of Directive (EU) 2019/771.

* 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).

** 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*).’;

(2) Article 6 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, point (b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) the main characteristics of the product, such as its availability, benefits, risks, execution, composition, environmental or social **aspects** ~~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.’;

- (b) in paragraph 2, the following points (d) ~~and (e)~~ are added:
- ‘(d) making an environmental claim related to future environmental performance without clear, objective, **publicly accessible** and verifiable commitments, ~~and targets~~ **and a realistic implementation plan** and **without being verified by an independent third party expert** ~~an independent monitoring system,~~ **whose findings shall be made available to consumers;**
- (e) ~~advertising benefits for consumers that are considered as a common practice in the relevant market;~~’
- (3) in Article 7, the following paragraph (7) is added:
- ‘7. Where a trader provides a service which compares products **and the consumer is provided with information on the durability, reparability, environmental or social aspects of the products or suppliers,** ~~including through a sustainability information tool,~~ information about the method of comparison, the products which are the object of comparison and the suppliers of those products, as well as the measures in place to keep that information up to date, shall be regarded as material.’;
- (4) Annex I is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

Amendments to Directive 2011/83/EU

Directive 2011/83/EU is amended as follows:

(1) Article 2 is amended as follows:

(a) ~~the following point (3a) is inserted:~~

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

(b) the following points (14a) to (14e) are inserted:

‘(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~~ **the** guarantee **of durability** for repair or replacement of the goods, **under the conditions laid down in Article 14 of Directive (EU) 2019/771, whenever the goods do not maintain their durability;**

(14b) ‘durability’ means durability as defined in Article 2, point (13), of Directive (EU) 2019/771;

(14c) ‘producer’ means producer as defined in Article 2, point (4), of Directive (EU) 2019/771;

(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;

(14e) ‘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;’;

(2) in Article 5, paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

(a) the following points (ea), **(ec)** and ~~to~~ (ed) are inserted:

~~(ea) where a commercial guarantee of durability of more than two years on the entire good is offered without additional costs, for all goods, where **and** the producer makes such information it available to the trader, information that the goods benefit from such 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. 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) using a Union Harmonised Graphic Format established in the implementing act referred to in Article 22a. By way of derogation from paragraph (1), it is not sufficient if that information is already apparent from the context;~~

~~(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);~~

- (ec) for goods with digital elements, where the producer makes such information available **to the trader**, the minimum period in units of time during which the ~~provider~~ **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;~~
- (ed) for digital content and digital services, **where the provider makes such information available to the trader** ~~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;~~
- (b) the following points (i) and (j) are added:
- ‘(i) where applicable, the reparability score for the goods;
- (j) when point (i) is not applicable **and the producer makes such information available to the trader**, ~~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.’;

(3) in Article 6, paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

(a) the following points (ma), **(mc) and** ~~(md)~~ are inserted:

~~(ma) for all types of goods, where~~ **a commercial guarantee of durability of more than two years on the entire good is offered without additional costs** ~~the producer makes it available,~~ **and the producer makes such information available to the trader,** information that the good benefits from **such** 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~~ **using a Union Harmonised Graphic Format established in the implementing act referred to in Article 22a;**

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

(mc) for goods with digital elements, where the producer makes such information available **to the trader,** 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;~~

(md) for digital content and digital services, where ~~their provider is different from the trader and makes such information available~~ **the provider makes such information available to the trader**, 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.~~;

(b) the following points (u) and (v) are added:

‘(u) where applicable, the reparability score for the goods;

(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.’;

(4) in Article 8(2), the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

~~‘If a distance contract to be concluded by electronic means places the consumer under an obligation to pay, the trader shall make the consumer aware in a clear and prominent manner, and directly before the consumer places his order, of the information provided for in Article 6(1), points (a), (e), (ma), (mb), (o) and (p).’~~

(4a) the following articles are inserted:

'Article 22a

Union Harmonised Graphic Format

- 1. By [the date of entry into force of this Directive + ~~1821~~ months] the Commission shall adopt an implementing act establishing the Union Harmonised Graphic Format referred to in Article 5 (1) (ea) and Article 6 (1) (ma) that ensures that:**
 - (a) the consumer shall be informed about the existence and the duration of the commercial guarantee of durability in specified units of time;**
 - (b) the Union Harmonised Graphic Format shall be easily visible, legible and recognisable; and**
 - (c) the Union Harmonised Graphic Format shall be easily replicable and displayable by traders at different points of sale.**
- 2. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22b (2).**

Article 22b

Implementing act

- 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 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.'**

Article 3

Reporting by the Commission and review

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.

That report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by relevant legislative proposals.

Article 4

Transposition

1. Member States shall adopt and publish by [~~18~~ **24** *months from adoption*] at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

They shall apply those provisions from [~~24~~ **30** *months from adoption*].

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions in national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 5

Entry into force

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

Article 6

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament

For the Council

The President

The President

Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC is amended as follows:

(1) the following point 2a is inserted:

‘2a. Displaying a sustainability label which is ~~not~~ **neither** based on a certification scheme **nor registered as a certification mark in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2017/1001 or Directive (EU) 2015/2436,** ~~or not~~ **nor** established by public authorities.’;

(2) the following points 4a and 4b are inserted:

‘4a. Making a generic environmental claim for which the trader is not able to demonstrate recognised excellent environmental performance relevant to the claim.

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

(3) the following point 10a is inserted:

‘10a. Presenting requirements imposed by law on all products within the relevant product category on the Union market as a distinctive feature of the trader’s offer.’;

(4) the following points 23d to 23i are inserted:

‘23d. Omitting to inform the consumer that a software update **that the trader provides** will negatively impact the **functioning** use of goods with digital elements ~~or certain features of those goods~~ **or digital content or digital services** ~~even if the software update improves the functioning of other features~~ **when the trader can be reasonably expected to know about such negative impact.**

23e. ~~Omitting to inform the consumer about the existence of a feature of a good introduced to limit its durability~~ **Any commercial communication in relation to a good containing a feature introduced to limit its durability when the trader can be reasonably expected to know that the good contains such feature.**

23f. Claiming that a good has a certain durability in terms of usage time or intensity ~~under normal conditions of use~~ when it does not ~~and the trader can be reasonably expected to know that it does not have this durability under normal conditions of use.~~

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.~~

23h. Inducing the consumer into replacing **or replenishing** the consumables of a good earlier than **necessary** for technical reasons ~~is necessary.~~

23i. Omitting to inform **the consumer** that a good is designed to limit its functionality when using consumables, spare parts or accessories that are not provided by the original producer? **when the trader can be reasonably expected to know about such design limitations.**