



2023/0083(COD)

12.10.2023

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 on common rules promoting the repair of goods and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394, Directives (EU) 2019/771 and (EU) 2020/1828 (COM(2023)0155 – C9-0117/2023 – 2023/0083(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Sunčana Glavak

PA_Legam

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The Right to repair

Aligned with the European Green Deal and its objective of sustainable consumption and the outcome of the Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFoE), the Commission's proposal for common rules promoting the repair of goods aims to increase the repair of consumer goods. The Rapporteur took the decision to focus her draft opinion on those parts of the Commission proposal with shared competences for the Environmental Committee.

The Rapporteur supports the right to repair initiative and underlines the need to make the repair of products easier, more convenient and cheaper for consumers, while reducing waste and boosting the repair sector. The draft opinion stresses the business to consumer dimension of the repairs within this proposal and notes the close link with the legislative proposal on Ecodesign Requirements for Sustainable Products, which has just been voted in plenary this July. It lays strong foundation to make repairs easier in the future by introducing for example specific measures regarding early obsolescence and a repair score through Delegated Acts on a product-by-product basis.

The Rapporteur aims to strengthen the right to repair outside of the legal guarantee further, for consumers and for repairers, especially in regards to the availability of the spare parts and transparency of their prices, which is one of key elements in the repair process. This should benefit both sides, supporting repairers in having the appropriate resources for the higher demand of repairs, while giving the accurate information to consumers, notably through the information form and providing more options for repair. More options for repair should entice consumers to shift how they think about repair and thus their behaviour.

The Rapporteur also calls for promoting refurbished goods as an alternative solution when repair is deemed impossible. Furthermore, complementary to the provisions proposed by the Commission, strengthening the culture of repair through awareness raising campaigns will be an important step towards fulfilling the goals of this Directive and in effect have a positive side-effect of going beyond the scope of this Directive. Moreover, further incentives like potential financial incentives that could be made available for consumers and repairers, uplifting the demand for reparability services and establishing the repair as an attractive solution for the consumers could provide an additional boost to encourage consumers to repair their goods and repairers to increase their offers. The online platform and information form are solutions, which should benefit repairers and consumers equally. The information form gives the consumers access to all the relevant information and a possibility to compare different offers for repair, while keeping the competitiveness level between the repairers, which should lead towards a well-developed repair market and with healthy competition based on prices and quality. The Rapporteur recognizes the need for online platforms to be free and user friendly for both consumers and repairers. In addition, the Rapporteur proposes the creation of a main internet portal to be established in each Member State, which should provide access to the national online platform. This portal should act as a one-stop-shop where consumers not only find links to all kinds of repairers but also to consumer information and their legal rights. In addition, a need for strong and targeted awareness raising campaigns is crucial to ensure that the consumers become familiar with the existence of such a portal and online platform.

To create a functioning framework for consumers to improve their right to repair is at the heart

of this draft opinion, together with supporting the business sector and SMEs, while further developing the repair market, all of which is bringing the Union one step closer to the goal of climate neutrality.

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 the following into account:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² pursues the objective of improving the functioning of the internal market, while achieving a high level of consumer protection. In the context of the green transition, this Directive pursues the objective of improving the functioning of the internal market, while promoting more sustainable consumption, and thereby complements the objective pursued by Directive (EU) 2019/771.

¹² 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

(1) Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² pursues the objective of improving the functioning of the internal market, while achieving a high level of consumer protection ***as well as increased circularity within the economy***. In the context of the green transition, this Directive pursues the objective of improving the functioning of the internal market, while promoting more sustainable consumption, and thereby complements the objective pursued by Directive (EU) 2019/771.

¹² 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 2

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

(2) In order to achieve these objectives, and in particular to facilitate cross-border provision of services and competition among repairers of goods purchased by consumers in the internal market, it is necessary to lay down uniform rules promoting the repair of goods purchased by consumers within and beyond the liability of the seller established by Directive (EU) 2019/771. Member States have already taken or are considering to introduce rules promoting repair and reuse of goods purchased by consumers outside the existing liability of the seller established by Directive (EU) 2019/771. Differing mandatory national rules in this area constitute actual or potential obstacles to the functioning of the internal market, adversely affecting cross-border transactions of economic operators acting on that market. Those operators may have to adapt their services to comply with the different mandatory national rules and may be faced with additional transaction costs for obtaining the necessary legal advice on the requirements of the law of the Member State of the consumer's habitual residence, when applicable pursuant to Regulation (EC) 593/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³, and to adapt their contracts for the provision of repair services accordingly. This will affect, in particular, small and medium sized enterprises, mostly represented in the repair sector. Legal fragmentation may also negatively affect consumer confidence in cross-border repair due to uncertainties regarding factors which are important for the decision to repair goods.

(2) In order to achieve these objectives, and in particular to facilitate cross-border provision of services and **fair** competition among repairers of goods purchased by consumers in the internal market **and of ensuring that the Union reaches climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest as defined by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{12a}**, it is necessary to lay down uniform rules promoting the repair of goods purchased by consumers within and beyond the liability of the seller established by Directive (EU) 2019/771. Member States have already taken or are considering to introduce rules promoting repair and reuse of goods purchased by consumers outside the existing liability of the seller established by Directive (EU) 2019/771. Differing mandatory national rules in this area constitute actual or potential obstacles to the functioning of the internal market, adversely affecting cross-border transactions of economic operators acting on that market. Those operators may have to adapt their services to comply with the different mandatory national rules and may be faced with additional transaction costs for obtaining the necessary legal advice on the requirements of the law of the Member State of the consumer's habitual residence, when applicable pursuant to Regulation (EC) 593/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³, and to adapt their contracts for the provision of repair services accordingly. This will affect, in particular, small and medium sized enterprises, mostly represented in the repair sector. Legal fragmentation may also negatively affect consumer confidence in cross-border repair due to uncertainties regarding factors which are important for the decision to repair goods.

^{12a} Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')(OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

¹³ Regulation (EC) No 593/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 on the law applicable to contractual obligations (Rome I) (OJ L 177, 4.7.2008, p. 6).

¹³ Regulation (EC) No 593/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 on the law applicable to contractual obligations (Rome I) (OJ L 177, 4.7.2008, p. 6).

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In order to reduce premature disposal of viable goods purchased by consumers and to encourage consumers to use their goods longer, it is necessary to set out rules on repair of such goods. Repair should result in more sustainable consumption, since it is likely to generate less waste caused by discarded goods, less demand for resources, including energy, caused by the process of manufacturing and sale of new goods replacing defective goods, as well as less greenhouse gas emissions. This Directive promotes sustainable consumption in view of achieving benefits for the environment while also producing benefits for consumers by avoiding costs associated with new purchases in the short term.

Amendment

(3) In order to reduce premature disposal of viable goods purchased by consumers and to encourage consumers to use their goods longer, it is necessary to set out rules on repair of such goods, ***obligations for relevant producers to repair such goods and to simplify the process for consumers to get their goods repaired.*** Repair should result in more sustainable consumption, since it is likely to generate less waste ***and reduce dispersion of toxic substances and of critical raw materials*** caused by discarded goods, less demand for resources, including energy, caused by the process of manufacturing and sale of new goods replacing defective goods, as well as less greenhouse gas emissions. This Directive promotes sustainable consumption in view of achieving benefits for the environment, ***by promoting a life cycle of products which include re-use, repair, refurbishment and recycling,*** while also producing benefits for consumers by avoiding costs associated with new

purchases in the short term.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) Various obstacles prevent consumers from opting for repair, notably unavailability of information on reparability of a product when purchasing a good, lack of information on repair services, lack of access to spare parts, lack of interoperability and similar technical barriers, but above all costs of repair that remain too high. This Directive should therefore ensure that consumers can effectively use their right to repair.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6b) The aim of this Directive will be supported by the general provisions of Directive [empowering consumers in the green transition] in ensuring that manufacturers and distributors do not mislead consumers into thinking that exercising their right to repair with the provider of their choice may generate safety or technical risks.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) In order to help consumers identify and choose suitable repair services, consumers should receive key information on repair services. The European Repair Information Form should lay down key parameters that influence consumer decisions when considering whether to repair defective goods. This Directive should set out a model standardised format. A standardised format for presenting repair services should allow consumers to assess and easily compare repair services. Such standardised format should also facilitate the process of providing information on repair services, in particular for micro, small and medium sized businesses providing repair services. In order to avoid additional burdens due to overlapping pre-contractual information requirements, a repairer should be deemed to have fulfilled corresponding information requirements of relevant EU legal acts, where applicable, if the European Repair Information Form has been filled in correctly and provided to the consumer. Information in the European Repair Information Form should be provided to consumers in a clear and comprehensible manner and in line with the accessibility requirements of Directive 2019/882¹⁴.

¹⁴ 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).

Amendment

(7) In order to help consumers identify and choose suitable, ***timely and affordable*** repair services, consumers should receive key information on repair services. The European Repair Information Form should lay down key parameters that influence consumer decisions when considering whether to repair defective goods. This Directive should set out a model standardised format. A standardised format for presenting repair services should allow consumers to assess and easily compare repair services. Such standardised format should also facilitate the process of providing information on ***independent and professional*** repair services, in particular for micro, small and medium sized businesses providing repair services. In order to avoid additional burdens due to overlapping pre-contractual information requirements, a repairer should be deemed to have fulfilled corresponding information requirements of relevant EU legal acts, where applicable, if the European Repair Information Form has been filled in correctly and provided to the consumer. Information in the European Repair Information Form should be provided to consumers in a clear and comprehensible manner and in line with the accessibility requirements of Directive 2019/882¹⁴.

¹⁴ 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).

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The consumer's free choice to decide by whom to have its goods repaired should be facilitated by requesting the European Repair Information Form not only from the producer, but also from the seller of the goods concerned or from independent repairers, where applicable. Repairers should provide the European Repair Information Form only where the consumer requests that form and the repairer intends to provide the repair service or it is obliged to repair. A consumer may also choose not to request the European Repair Information Form and to conclude a contract for the provision of repair services with a repairer pursuant to pre-contractual information provided by other means in accordance with Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and the Council.¹⁵

¹⁵ 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 (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64–88).

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive **Recital 9**

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) There are situations in which a

Amendment

(8) The consumer's free choice to decide by whom to have its goods repaired should be facilitated by requesting the European Repair Information Form not only from the producer, but also from the seller of the goods concerned or from independent **and professional** repairers, where applicable. Repairers should provide the European Repair Information Form only where the consumer requests that form and the repairer intends to provide the repair service or it is obliged to repair. ***The consumer should be made aware of the right to request the European Repair Information Form, also through information campaigns.*** A consumer may also choose not to request the European Repair Information Form and to conclude a contract for the provision of repair services with a repairer pursuant to pre-contractual information provided by other means in accordance with Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁵.

¹⁵ 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 (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64–88).

Amendment

(9) There are situations in which a

repairer incurs costs necessary for providing the information on repair and price included in the European Repair Information Form. ***For instance, the*** repairer may need to inspect the goods to be able to determine the defect or type of repair that is necessary, including the need for spare parts, and to estimate the repair price. In these cases, a repairer may only request a consumer to pay the costs that are necessary for providing the information included in the European Repair Information Form. In line with the pre-contractual information and other requirements set out in Directive 2011/83/EU, the repairer should inform the consumer about such costs before the consumer requests the provision of the European Repair Information Form. Consumers may refrain from requesting the European Repair Information Form where they consider that the costs for obtaining that form are too high.

repairer incurs costs necessary for providing the information on repair and price included in the European Repair Information Form. ***Charging those costs should be limited to cases where*** repairer may need to inspect the goods to be able to determine the defect or type of repair that is necessary, including the need for spare parts, and to estimate the repair price. In these cases, a repairer may only request a consumer to pay the costs that are necessary for providing the information included in the European Repair Information Form. ***Those costs should be able to be deducted from the final price of the repair, except for producers obligated to repair according to Article 5 of this Directive where these producers should always provide the European Repair Information Form free of charge when requested.*** In line with the pre-contractual information and other requirements set out in Directive 2011/83/EU, the repairer should inform the consumer about such costs before the consumer requests the provision of the European Repair Information Form. Consumers may refrain from requesting the European Repair Information Form where they consider that the costs for obtaining that form are too high.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Repairers should not alter the conditions of repair that they provide in the European Repair Information Form, including on the price for repair, for ***a certain period of time***. This ensures that consumers are given sufficient time to compare different repair offers. In order to safeguard as much as possible the

Amendment

(10) Repairers should not alter the conditions of repair that they provide in the European Repair Information Form, including on the price for repair, for ***at least 30 calendar days from the day when the consumer receives the form***. This ensures that consumers are given sufficient time to compare different repair offers. In

contractual freedom for repairers other than producers of goods for whom an obligation to repair applies, to be able to decide whether to conclude a contract for the provision of repair services at all, repairers should remain free to decide not to conclude such a contract, including in situations where they have provided the European Repair Information Form. If a contract for the provision of repair services is concluded based on the European Repair Information Form, the information on conditions of repair and price contained in that form should constitute an integral part of the contract for the provision of repair services, thereby defining the repairer's obligations under that contract. Non-compliance with those contractual obligations is governed by the applicable national law.

order to safeguard as much as possible the contractual freedom for repairers other than producers of goods for whom an obligation to repair applies, to be able to decide whether to conclude a contract for the provision of repair services at all, repairers should remain free to decide not to conclude such a contract, including in situations where they have provided the European Repair Information Form. If a contract for the provision of repair services is concluded based on the European Repair Information Form, the information on conditions of repair and price contained in that form should constitute an integral part of the contract for the provision of repair services, thereby defining the repairer's obligations under that contract. Non-compliance with those contractual obligations is governed by the applicable national law.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Since the obligation to repair imposed on producers under this Directive covers defects that are not due to the non-conformity of the goods with a sales contract, producers may provide repair against a price paid by the consumer, against another kind of consideration, or for free. The charging of a price should encourage producers to develop sustainable business models, including the provision of repair services. Such a price may take into account, for instance, labour costs, costs for spare parts, costs for operating the repair facility and a customary margin. The price for and the conditions of repair should be agreed in a contract between the consumer and the producer and the consumer should remain free to decide

Amendment

(12) Since the obligation to repair imposed on producers under this Directive covers defects that are not due to the non-conformity of the goods with a sales contract, producers may provide repair against a **reasonable and non-discriminatory** price paid by the consumer, against another kind of consideration, or for free. The charging of a price **reasonable and non-discriminatory** should encourage **both** producers to develop sustainable business models, including the provision of repair services **and consumers to seek repair**. Such a price may take into account, for instance, labour costs, costs for spare parts, **costs of shipping and delivery**, costs for operating the repair facility and a customary margin. The price

whether that price and those conditions are acceptable. The need for such a contract and the competitive pressure from other repairers should encourage producers who are obliged to repair to keep the price acceptable for the consumer. The repair obligation may also be performed for free when the defect is covered by a commercial guarantee, for instance, in relation to guaranteed durability of goods.

for and the conditions of repair should be agreed in a contract between the consumer and the producer and the consumer should remain free to decide whether that price and those conditions are acceptable. The need for such a contract and the competitive pressure from other repairers should encourage producers who are obliged to repair to keep the price acceptable for the consumer. The repair obligation may also be performed for free when the defect is covered by a commercial guarantee, for instance, in relation to guaranteed durability of goods. ***To incentivise consumers to have their product repaired outside of the legal guarantee, a producer may provide a replacement or a refurbished good, for the duration of the repair, which is expected to be returned once the consumer receives its repaired good.***

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) In order to ensure a sustainable product life cycle, producers and vendors, also in cooperation with national authorities, might be able to offer end-of-life bonuses for products that can no longer be repaired, in order to incentivise the consumer to buy a product with a better environmental performance.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a directive Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14) The requirements laid down in delegated acts adopted pursuant to Regulation [on the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products] or implementing measures adopted pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶, according to *which* producers should provide access to spare parts, repair and maintenance information or any repair related software tools, firmware or similar auxiliary means, *apply*. Those requirements ensure the technical feasibility of repair, not only by the producer, but also by other repairers. As a consequence, the consumer can select a repairer of its choice.

(14) The requirements laid down in delegated acts adopted pursuant to Regulation [on the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products] or implementing measures adopted pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶ *apply*. According to *those requirements*, producers should provide access to spare parts *and tools, including original spare parts, to repairers and consumers*, repair and maintenance information or any repair related software tools, firmware or similar auxiliary means *for reasonable and non-discriminatory prices, taking into account the protection of sensitive information and business secrets*. Those requirements ensure the technical feasibility of repair, not only by the producer, but also by other repairers. As a consequence, the consumer can select a repairer of its choice, *which ensures competition and benefits consumers with better services and lower prices when selecting a repairer. In this context, this Directive should encourage that all actors of the repair sector can access spare parts at a reasonable and non-discriminatory price, as well as repair and maintenance information and diagnosis tools necessary to perform the repair, be it hardware or software*.

¹⁶ 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 (recast) (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10–35).

¹⁶ 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 (recast) (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10–35).

Amendment 13

Proposal for a directive Recital 16

(16) To avoid overburdening producers and to ensure they are able to perform their obligation to repair, that obligation should be limited to those products for which and to the extent any reparability requirements are provided for in Union legal acts.

Reparability requirements do not oblige producers to repair defective goods, but ensure that goods are repairable. Such reparability requirements can be laid down in relevant Union legal acts. Examples are delegated acts adopted pursuant to Regulation [on the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products] or implementing measures adopted pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷, which create a framework to improve the environmental sustainability of products. ***This limitation of the obligation to repair ensures that only those goods which are repairable by design are subject to such obligation.***

Relevant reparability requirements include design requirements enhancing the ability to disassemble the goods and a range of spare parts to be made available for a minimum period. The obligation to repair corresponds to the scope of the reparability requirements, for instance, ecodesign requirements may apply only to certain components of the goods or a specific period of time may be set to make spare parts available. The obligation to repair under this Directive, which allows the consumer to claim repair directly against the producer in the after-sales phase, complements the supply-side related reparability requirements laid down in Regulation [on the Ecodesign Sustainable Products], encouraging consumer demand for repair.

¹⁷ 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

(16) To avoid overburdening producers and to ensure they are able to perform their obligation to repair, that obligation should be limited to those products for which and to the extent any reparability requirements are provided for in Union legal acts. Such reparability requirements can be laid down in relevant Union legal acts. Examples are delegated acts adopted pursuant to Regulation [on the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products] or implementing measures adopted pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷, which create a framework to improve the environmental sustainability of products. Relevant reparability requirements include design requirements enhancing the ability to disassemble the goods and a range of spare parts to be made available for a minimum period. The obligation to repair corresponds to the scope of the reparability requirements, for instance, ecodesign requirements may apply only to certain components of the goods or a specific period of time may be set to make spare parts available. The obligation to repair under this Directive, which allows the consumer to claim repair directly against the producer in the after-sales phase, complements the supply-side related reparability requirements laid down in Regulation [on the Ecodesign Sustainable Products], encouraging consumer demand for repair.

¹⁷ 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 (recast).

energy-related products (recast).

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) While this Directive imposes the obligation to repair on the producer, it also facilitates consumer choice of repair services from other repairers. This choice should in particular be facilitated **by requesting** the European Repair Information Form not only from the producer but also other repairers like the seller or independent repairers or by searching via the online repair platform. As consumers would need to pay for the repair, they are likely to compare repair opportunities in order to choose the most suitable repair services for their needs. Thus, it is likely they approach independent repairers in their proximity or the seller before reaching out to producers which may for instance be located at a greater distance and for which the price could be higher due to transportation costs.

Amendment

(18) While this Directive imposes the obligation to repair on the producer, it also facilitates consumer choice of repair services from other repairers, **including independent and professional ones**. This choice should in particular be facilitated **through measures that ensure fair competition in the repair sector such as ensuring access to spare parts at reasonable costs for all actors of the sector, but also by empowering consumers to request** the European Repair Information Form not only from the producer but also other repairers like the seller or independent **and professional** repairers or by searching via the online repair platform. As consumers would need to pay for the repair, they are likely to compare repair opportunities in order to choose the most suitable repair services for their needs. Thus, it is likely they approach independent **and professional** repairers in their proximity or the seller before reaching out to producers which may for instance be located at a greater distance and for which the price could be higher due to transportation costs.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) In order to encourage repair,

Amendment

(21) In order to encourage repair,

Member States should ensure that for their territory at least one online platform exists which enables consumers to search for suitable repairers. That platform may be an existing or privately operated platform, if it meets the conditions laid down in this Directive. That platform should include user-friendly and independent comparison tools which assist consumers in assessing and comparing the merits of different repair service providers, thereby incentivising consumers to choose repair instead of buying new goods. While that platform aims at facilitating the search for repair services in business-to-consumer relationships, Member States are free to extend its scope also to include business-to-business relationships *as well as community-led repair initiatives*.

Member States should ensure that for their territory at least one online platform exists which enables consumers to search for suitable repairers *and where existing, community repair initiatives, as the repair cafés*. That platform may be an existing or privately operated platform, if it meets the conditions laid down in this Directive. That platform should include user-friendly and independent comparison tools which assist consumers in assessing and comparing the merits of different repair service providers, *as well as community-led repair initiatives*, thereby incentivising consumers to choose repair instead of buying new goods. While that platform aims at facilitating the search for repair services in business-to-consumer relationships, Member States are free to extend its scope also to include business-to-business relationships.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Member States should ensure that consumers have easy access to the online platform *allowing* them to find *suitable* repair services for their defective goods. The online platform should also be accessible to vulnerable consumers, including persons with disabilities, in accordance with applicable Union law *relating to* accessibility.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a directive Recital 24

Amendment

(23) Member States should ensure that consumers have easy access to the online platform *free of charge, enabling* them to find *appropriate* repair services for their defective goods. The online platform should also be accessible to vulnerable consumers, including persons with disabilities, in accordance with applicable Union law *on* accessibility.

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The search function based on products may refer to the product type or brand. Since repairers cannot know the specific defect before a request to repair has been made, it is sufficient that they provide on the online platform generic information on key elements of repair services to enable consumers to decide whether to repair the good in question, in particular the average time to complete repair, the availability of temporary replacement goods, the place *where* the consumer hands over the goods for repair and the availability of ancillary services. Repairers should be encouraged to regularly update their information on the online platform. In order to build consumer confidence in the repair services available on the online platform, repairers should be able to demonstrate their adherence to certain repair standards.

Amendment

(24) The search function based on products may refer to the product type or brand. Since repairers cannot know the specific defect before a request to repair has been made, it is sufficient that they provide on the online platform generic information on key elements of repair services to enable consumers to decide whether to repair the good in question, in particular the average time to complete repair, the availability of temporary replacement goods, the place *or the means with which* the consumer hands over the goods for repair and the availability of ancillary services. Repairers should be encouraged to regularly update their information on the online platform. In order to build consumer confidence in the repair services available on the online platform, repairers should be able to demonstrate their adherence to certain repair standards *and consumers should be able to rate the repair service.*

Amendment 18

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24a) Each Member State should establish a main internet portal, acting as a one-stop-shop in a consumer-friendly manner, which provides access, free of charge, to the national online platform or platforms and information concerning repair, including consumers' legal rights. Easy access to the online platform will play an important part to help change the culture of repair in the Union. In addition, Member States and the Commission should ensure that targeted awareness raising campaigns, which are crucial to ensure that the consumers

become familiar with the existence of such a portal and online platform, are organised. To the extent possible Member States should take into account, the special needs of people with disabilities.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) In order to promote sustainable consumption of goods in situations outside the liability of the seller, the online platform should also promote goods subject to refurbishment as an alternative to repair or to buying new goods. To that end, the online platform should include a functionality allowing consumers to find sellers of goods subject to refurbishment or businesses buying defective goods for refurbishment purposes, in particular by enabling a search function per product category. Such sellers of goods subject to refurbishment or purchasers of defective goods for refurbishment should have access to the platform based on the same principles and technical specifications applicable to the repair functionality.

Amendment

(26) In order to promote sustainable consumption of goods in situations outside the liability of the seller, the online platform should also promote goods subject to refurbishment as an alternative to repair or to buying new goods. To that end, the online platform should include a functionality allowing consumers to find sellers of goods subject to refurbishment or businesses buying defective goods for refurbishment purposes, in particular by enabling a search function per product category. Such sellers of goods subject to refurbishment or purchasers of defective goods for refurbishment should have access to the platform based on the same principles and technical specifications applicable to the repair functionality.
Having access to the online platform should not be used as an opportunity to promote or sell new goods.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive Recital 26 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26a) The cost of repair has been identified as the main obstacle preventing consumers to go for this option outside

the liability of the seller provided under Directive (EU) 2019/771. In order to address this problem, Member States may take appropriate measures to establish financial and fiscal incentives that allow consumers to claim back part of the costs of repair, and thus, making it a more attractive option. These incentivising measures might take the form of lower VAT rates, repair vouchers or reduced taxes on services and labour in order to further incentive customers to opt for a good being repaired instead of replaced. In addition, Member States should pay particular attention to micro, small and medium sized enterprises as their businesses are a vital part of the repair chain.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive Recital 33 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33a) Fostering reparability at Union level requires a smart mix of measures. This Directive may be accompanied by other initiatives to counter the skills shortage to ensure that reparability services within the Union can be provided in the future, which should also be taken into account in the context of education of the Union citizens, especially the importance of the vocational education in this regard.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive Recital 33 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33b) Consumer behaviour is shaped by a wide variety of aspects. When choosing between repair and new purchase, decision criteria such as economic efficiency, durability, proximity of a repair service, and the time required play an important role. In addition to the provisions laid out in this Directive, awareness-raising measures for a culture of repair, improving consumers' knowledge about maintenance and care of products, and improving consumers' knowledge about the existing rights concerning legal guarantees might be strengthened to boost the demand for reparability services.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive lays down common rules promoting the repair of goods, with a view to contributing to the proper functioning of the internal market, while providing for a high level of consumer and environmental protection.

Amendment

1. This Directive lays down common rules promoting ***and strengthening the right to*** repair goods, ***and the accessibility of the repair sector*** with a view to contributing to the proper functioning of the internal market, while providing for a high level of consumer and environmental protection ***as well as increased circularity within the economy.***

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. 'repairer' means any natural or legal person who, related to that person's trade, business, craft or profession, provides a repair service, including

Amendment

2. 'repairer' means any natural or legal person who, related to that person's trade, business, craft or profession, provides a repair service, including

producers and sellers that provide repair services and repair service providers whether independent or affiliated with such producers or sellers;

producers and sellers that provide repair services and repair service providers whether independent ***repairers, professional repairers*** or affiliated with such producers or sellers;

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. ‘online marketplace’ means online marketplace as defined in Article 2, point (55), of Regulation [on the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products];

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. For producers obliged to repair by virtue of Article 5 the European Repair Information Form shall be provided to the consumer as soon as possible, but no later than 14 calendar days after the consumer's request. For these producers paragraph 3 shall not be applicable and the European Repair Information Form shall be provided free of charge to the consumer.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The repairer may request the consumer to

For cases where physical inspection of the

pay the necessary costs the repairer incurs for providing the information included in the European Repair Information Form.

product to be repaired is needed, the repairer may request the consumer to pay the necessary, ***reasonable and non-discriminatory*** costs the repairer incurs for providing the information included in the European Repair Information Form. ***The costs may be deducted from the total amount of the repair service.***

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) the price or, if the price cannot reasonably be calculated in advance, the manner in which the price is to be calculated and the maximum price for the repair;

Amendment

(e) the price, ***where feasible itemized for each cost included but not limited to labour costs, costs for each spare part, original, compatible or second-hand, needed or possibly needed and, where applicable delivery costs*** or, if the price cannot reasonably be calculated in advance, the manner in which the price is to be calculated, ***the estimated price***, and the maximum price for the repair;

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) the estimated time needed to complete the repair;

Amendment

(f) the estimated time needed to complete the repair ***and where applicable the estimated delivery time of the good***;

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

(g) the availability of temporary replacement goods during the time of repair and the costs of temporary replacement, if any, for the consumer;

Amendment

(g) the availability of temporary replacement goods, ***including refurbished products***, during the time of repair and the costs of temporary replacement, if any, for the consumer ***as well as how to request and receive the replacement good***;

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

(h) the place where the consumer hands over the goods for repair,

Amendment

(h) the place where the consumer hands over the goods for repair ***or, where applicable, how to ship the goods for repair to the repairer and the cost, if any, of the shipment for the consumer***;

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. The repairer shall not alter the conditions of repair specified in the European Repair Information Form for a period of 30 calendar days as from the date on which that form was provided to the consumer, ***unless the repairer and the consumer have agreed otherwise***. If a contract for the provision of repair services is concluded within ***the 30 day*** period, the conditions of repair specified in the European Repair Information Form shall constitute an integral part of that contract.

Amendment

5. The repairer shall not alter the conditions of repair specified in the European Repair Information Form for a period of ***at least*** 30 calendar days as from the date on which that form was provided to the consumer. ***It shall be clear from the European Information Repair Form for how many calendar days the conditions are valid for***. If a contract for the provision of repair services is concluded within ***that*** period, the conditions of repair specified in the European Repair Information Form shall constitute an integral part of that contract.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall ensure that upon the consumer's request, the producer shall repair, for free or against a price or another kind of consideration, goods for which and to the extent that reparability requirements are provided for by Union legal acts as listed in Annex II. The producer ***shall not be obliged to repair such goods where repair is impossible.*** The producer may sub-contract repair in order to fulfil its obligation to repair.

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that upon the consumer's request, the producer shall repair, for free or against a ***reasonable and non-discriminatory*** price or another kind of consideration, goods for which and to the extent that reparability requirements are provided for by Union legal acts as listed in Annex II. The producer ***may offer the consumer a replacement good, including refurbished goods, for the duration of the repair.*** The producer may sub-contract repair in order to fulfil its obligation to repair.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. Producers shall not:

- (a) refuse the repair of a device solely on the grounds that it has previously been repaired by an independent or professional repairer or where a previous repair has been made using non-original but compatible spare parts and shall not implement any contractual, hardware or software limits to repairs of their goods by independent or professional repairers,***
- (b) be obliged to repair such goods where repair is factually or legally impossible.***

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Where the producer obliged to repair pursuant to paragraph 1 is established outside the Union, its authorised representative in the Union shall perform the obligation of the producer. Where the producer has no authorised representative in the Union, the importer of the good concerned shall perform the obligation of the producer. Where there is no importer, the distributor of the good concerned shall perform the obligation of the producer.

Amendment

2. Where the producer obliged to repair pursuant to paragraph 1 is established outside the Union, its authorised representative in the Union shall perform the obligation of the producer. Where the producer has no authorised representative in the Union, the importer of the good concerned shall perform the obligation of the producer. Where there is no importer, the distributor of the good concerned shall perform the obligation of the producer. ***Where there is no distributor, the retailer or online marketplace that allows for consumers to conclude distance contracts shall perform the obligation of the producer. The economic operator performing the obligation to repair shall conduct the repair within the Union or, if it is necessary to conduct the repair outside the Union, in a way which does not result in longer waiting time for the repaired good or increased costs for the consumer, including time and costs for shipping.***

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Producers shall ensure that independent repairers have access to spare parts and repair-related information and tools in accordance with the Union legal acts listed in Annex II.

Amendment

3. Producers shall ***for at least the expected lifetime of the product*** ensure that independent ***and professional*** repairers, ***refurbishers, and when appropriate end-users,*** have access to spare parts, ***including original parts or parts derived from the dismantling of non-repairable products in accordance with Union legislative acts concerning repair*** and repair-related information,

instructions and tools, including, where relevant, diagnosis tools and access to data, at a reasonable and non-discriminatory price, in accordance with the Union legal acts listed in Annex II without prejudice to the protection of sensitive information and business secrets provided for in Directive (EU) 2016/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}.

^{1a} Directive (EU) 2016/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on the protection of undisclosed know-how and business information (trade secrets) against their unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure (OJ L 157, 15.6.2016, p. 1).

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. *Producers shall make available on their websites information related to repair, such as estimates of repair prices and prices of spare parts in accordance with the Union legal acts listed in Annex II. The Commission shall, in line with its evaluation process under [Article 8a] assess the price evaluation of repairs.*

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3b. *Where spare parts are no longer made available, the producer, with the*

exception of SMEs, shall, where relevant, provide in an electronic format, following a justified request outlining the specific use of the information and taking into account the need to safeguard product safety, the necessary information and instructions for 3D printing of spare parts, without prejudice to the protection of sensitive information and business secrets provided for in Directive (EU) 2016/943.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 15 to amend Annex II by updating the list of Union legal acts laying down reparability requirements in the light of legislative developments.

Amendment

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 15 to amend Annex II by updating the list of Union legal acts laying down reparability requirements in the light of legislative developments. ***When a new good is covered by a Union legislative requirement on reparability, the Commission shall adopt such a delegated act within one year.***

Amendment 40

Proposal for a directive Article 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 5a

Consumers' right to repair

- 1. Consumers shall be able to seek quality and affordable repair from the provider of their choice.***
- 2. Member States shall ensure that consumers can access repair services, by***

the producer or authorized repairers and independent repairers, to restore a defective good to a condition where it fulfils its intended use, and with the ultimate goal to extend their lifetime.

3. Member States shall ensure fair competition in the repair sector by ensuring non-discriminatory access at reasonable price to spare parts, where applicable, diagnosis tools as well as to repair and maintenance information, to all actors of the repair sector.

4. Member States shall take appropriate measures to ban practices by producers that prevent consumers to exert their right to repair.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that producers inform consumers of their obligation to repair pursuant to Article 5 and provide information on the repair services in an easily accessible, clear and comprehensible manner, *for example* through the online platform referred to in Article 7.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that producers inform consumers of their obligation to repair pursuant to Article 5 and provide information on the repair services in an easily accessible, clear and comprehensible manner through the online platform referred to in Article 7, *their websites and at the point of sale.*

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. The information on obligations shall also be found on a digital product passport that includes information and origin of parts, and guidelines for repair.

Where possible, the digital product passport shall include self-repair guidelines, information on the spare parts and tools needed while taking into account the safety and technical know-how required for the repair. The guidelines shall indicate clearly the cases in which self-repair is not advised.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1b. Member States shall develop awareness-raising campaigns to inform consumers of their rights under Directive 2019/771 as well as about the right to repair, including obligations on producers, as laid down under this Directive.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that at least one online platform exists for their territory that allows consumers to find repairers. That platform shall:

1. Member States shall ensure that at least one online platform exists for their territory that allows consumers to find repairers ***and repair community initiatives such as repair cafés***. That platform shall:

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) include search functions regarding goods, location of repair services, repair conditions, including the time needed to complete the repair, the availability of temporary replacement goods and the **place** where the consumer hands over the goods for repair, availability and conditions of ancillary services, including removal, installation and transportation, offered by repairers, and applicable European or national quality standards;

Amendment

(a) include search functions regarding goods, location of repair services, **including a map-based function**, repair conditions, including the time needed to complete the repair, the availability of temporary replacement goods and the **location** where **or the means with which** the consumer hands over the goods for repair, availability and conditions of ancillary services, including removal, installation and transportation, offered by repairers, and applicable European or national quality standards;

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) allow consumers to rate or comment on repairers;

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) be user-friendly and intuitive for consumers, especially for elderly people:

Amendment 48

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point f b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fb) ensure that the information is easily accessible and up-to-date.

Amendment 49

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall ensure that the online platform also includes a search function by product category to find sellers of goods subject to refurbishment and purchasers of defective goods for refurbishment.

Amendment

2. Member States, shall ensure that the online platform also includes a search function by product category to find sellers of goods subject to refurbishment and purchasers of defective goods for refurbishment. ***Repairers who also sell new goods shall not promote these through the online platform.***

Amendment 50

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Registration on the online platform for repairers, as well as for sellers of goods subject to refurbishment and for purchasers of defective goods for refurbishment, shall be voluntary. Member States shall determine the access to the platform in accordance with Union law. The use of the online platform shall be free of charge for consumers.

Amendment

3. Registration on the online platform for repairers, as well as for sellers of goods subject to refurbishment and for purchasers of defective goods for refurbishment, shall be voluntary. Member States shall determine the access to the platform in accordance with Union law. The use of the online platform shall be free of charge for consumers ***and repairers.***

Amendment 51

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. Member States shall not be obliged to provide for a new platform where a national platform already exists that meets the conditions set out in this article.

Amendment 52

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3b. Member States shall establish a machine-readable national internet portal through which members of the public can access free of charge the online platform or platforms established in accordance with paragraph 1. Member States shall ensure that the portal provides information on Union and national repair related information in a consumer-friendly manner. This information shall include an overview of consumers' legal rights concerning the repair of a product and contact details of the relevant alternative dispute resolution bodies handling consumer complaints, and, where applicable, information about financial and fiscal incentives to lower costs of repair;

Amendment 53

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3c. Member States, local and regional authorities and the Commission shall take appropriate measures to ensure that consumers are aware of the existence and informed about the services offered by the online platform and the internet portal, including through targeted and

comprehensive awareness raising campaigns including at the point of sale.

Amendment 54

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3d. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the link of the existing online platforms and portal for repair in their territory by ... [12 months after entry into force of this Directive] and the link of every new online platform for repair within one month of their launch. The Commission shall keep a publicly available and easily accessible and machine-readable database of online platforms for repair registered within the Member States.

Amendment 55

Proposal for a directive Article 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 7a

Incentives for repair

- 1. Member States shall take appropriate measures to support affordable repair for consumers. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, fiscal and financial incentives to make repair more attractive to consumers.**
- 2. Member States shall ensure that appropriate measures are taken to help micro, small and medium sized enterprises within the meaning of Commission Recommendation 2003/362/EC to apply the requirements set**

out in this Directive.

3. Member States shall ensure that appropriate measures are taken to support repair training in the Union to counter the skills shortage to ensure reparability services in the future.

4. Member States shall report on their best practices concerning the measures taken under paragraph 1 to the Commission. The Commission shall make these publicly available.

5. By [3 years after entry into force], the Commission shall review and assess the effectiveness of the measures taken by Member States in promoting repair in their territories.

Amendment 56

Proposal for a directive Article 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 8a

Evaluation

By ... [4 years after the entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive and in particular assess its impact, on the proper functioning of the internal market, the level of consumer protection, its impact on businesses, including micro, small and medium enterprises and the improvement of the sustainable consumption of products. The Commission shall draw up a report on the its main findings and submit it to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal and impact

assessment.

Amendment 57

Proposal for a directive Annex I – table 2 – row 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Price for repair or, if it cannot be calculated, the applicable calculation method and maximum price of repair

[This means the total amount or, if not possible, the calculation method and the ceiling for the repair service, in EUR/national currency]

Amendment

Total price for repair ***and where feasible a list of itemized cost for all costs*** or, if it cannot be calculated, the applicable calculation method, ***the estimated price***, and maximum price of repair

[This means the total amount ***and where feasible the cost for each cost (included but not limited to labour costs, costs for every spare part needed or possibly needed and delivery costs)*** or, if not possible, the calculation method, ***the estimated price***, and the ceiling for the repair service, in euros or the national currency.]

Amendment 58

Proposal for a directive Annex I – table 2 – row 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Place of repair

[The place where ***repair is carried out by the repairer***, for instance, at the residence of the consumer, the location of the repair facility or elsewhere]

Amendment

Location or means of handover for repair

[The place where or the means through which the consumer hands over the good for repair, for instance, at the residence of the consumer or the location of the repair facility, or the means of shipment of the good to the repairer]

**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 draft report:

Entity and/or person
APPLiA - Home Appliance Europe
Back Market
BEUC (The European Consumer Organisation)
BUSINESSEUROPE
DIGITALEUROPE
EUREFAS - the European refurbishment association
The Right to Repair Europe
SMEunited

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Common rules promoting the repair of goods and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394, Directives (EU) 2019/771 and (EU) 2020/1828
References	COM(2023)0155 – C9-0117/2023 – 2023/0083(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	IMCO 17.4.2023
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	ENVI 17.4.2023
Associated committees - date announced in plenary	12.7.2023
Rapporteur for the opinion Date appointed	Sunčana Glavak 21.6.2023
Discussed in committee	4.9.2023
Date adopted	12.10.2023
Result of final vote	+: 81 –: 1 0: 0
Members present for the final vote	Catherine Amalric, Maria Arena, Margrete Auken, Marek Paweł Balt, Traian Băsescu, Aurélie Beigneux, Alexander Bernhuber, Malin Björk, Delara Burkhardt, Pascal Canfin, Mohammed Chahim, Maria Angela Danzi, Esther de Lange, Christian Doleschal, Pietro Focchi, Heléne Fritzon, Catherine Griset, Teuvo Hakkarainen, Martin Hojsík, Jan Huitema, Petros Kokkalis, Ewa Kopacz, Joanna Kopcińska, Peter Liese, Sylvia Limmer, César Luena, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Tilly Metz, Dolors Montserrat, Alessandra Moretti, Ville Niinistö, Ljudmila Novak, Nikos Papandreou, Jutta Paulus, Francesca Peppucci, Stanislav Polčák, Jessica Polfjärd, Erik Poulsen, Frédérique Ries, Sándor Rónai, Maria Veronica Rossi, Silvia Sardone, Christine Schneider, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Nils Torvalds, Edina Tóth, Alexandr Vondra, Mick Wallace, Emma Wiesner, Michal Wiezik, Tiemo Wölken
Substitutes present for the final vote	Matteo Adinolfi, João Albuquerque, Mercedes Bresso, Milan Brglez, Catherine Chabaud, Dacian Cioloș, Christophe Clergeau, Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Jens Gieseke, Romana Jerković, Radan Kanev, Ska Keller, Norbert Lins, Sara Matthieu, Manuela Ripa, Christel Schaldemose, Susana Solís Pérez, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Nikolaj Villumsen
Substitutes under Rule 209(7) present for the final vote	Rasmus Andresen, Pascal Arimont, Konstantinos Arvanitis, Alessandra Basso, Ana Collado Jiménez, Niclas Herbst, Ladislav Ilčić, Virginie Joron, Alice Kuhnke, Elżbieta Rafalska, Tineke Strik, Lucia Vuolo

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

81	+
ECR	Pietro Fiocchi, Teuvo Hakkarainen, Ladislav Ilčić, Joanna Kopcińska, Elzbieta Rafalska, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Alexandr Vondra
ID	Matteo Adinolfi, Alessandra Basso, Aurélie Beigneux, Catherine Griset, Virginie Joron, Maria Veronica Rossi, Silvia Sardone
NI	Maria Angela Danzi, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Edina Tóth
PPE	Pascal Arimont, Traian Băsescu, Alexander Bernhuber, Ana Collado Jiménez, Christian Doleschal, Jens Gieseke, Niclas Herbst, Radan Kanev, Ewa Kopacz, Esther de Lange, Peter Liese, Norbert Lins, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Dolors Montserrat, Ljudmila Novak, Francesca Peppucci, Stanislav Polčák, Jessica Polfjärd, Christine Schneider, Lucia Vuolo
Renew	Catherine Amalric, Pascal Canfin, Catherine Chabaud, Dacian Cioloș, Martin Hojsík, Jan Huitema, Erik Poulsen, Frédérique Ries, Susana Solís Pérez, Nils Torvalds, Emma Wiesner, Michal Wiezik
S&D	João Albuquerque, Maria Arena, Marek Paweł Balt, Mercedes Bresso, Milan Brglez, Delara Burkhardt, Mohammed Chahim, Christophe Clergeau, Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Helène Fritzon, Romana Jerković, César Luena, Alessandra Moretti, Nikos Papandreou, Sándor Rónai, Christel Schaldemose, Tiemo Wölken
The Left	Konstantinos Arvanitis, Malin Björk, Petros Kokkalis, Nikolaj Villumsen, Mick Wallace
Verts/ALE	Rasmus Andresen, Margrete Auken, Ska Keller, Alice Kuhnke, Sara Matthieu, Tilly Metz, Ville Niinistö, Jutta Paulus, Manuela Ripa, Tineke Strik

1	-
ID	Sylvia Limmer

0	0

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention