

REFIT Fitness Check of EU consumer and marketing law and Evaluation of the Consumer Rights Directive

Results and follow-up

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REFIT Fitness Check - scope and criteria





Evaluation of Consumer Rights Directive

- Article 30 CRD: Report on the application / evaluation
- in parallel with REFIT Fitness Check
- same evaluation criteria



Information Sources

- Online public consultation (May September 2016)
 - 436 replies in total
- Dedicated external studies, including country analysis and stakeholder interviews
 - main Fitness Check study (UCPD, UCTD, PID, MACD, ID)
 - CSGD study (2 parts)
 - CRD evaluation study
 - Consumer market study, including consumer survey (23,500 respondents), behavioural experiments and mystery shopping
- **Consumer Summit** (17 October 2016)
 - ca. 450 participants
- Fitness Check Stakeholder Consultation Group
- Stakeholder networks (e.g. CPN, CPC, ECCG)
- European Economic and Social Committee



Effectiveness

Consumer trust and cross-border shopping

- Increase of general consumer trust in traders: from 62% to 76% (2006–2016)
- Increase in number of consumers shopping crossborder online: from 6% to 19% (2006-2016)
- Increase of consumer trust in cross-border online trade: from 10% to 58% (2003-2016)
- Factors: internet access, harmonised EU consumer protection rules, ...



Effectiveness

> Traders' compliance

- Problems related to respect of consumer rights: stable 21% to 20% (2008-2016)
- Misleading or aggressive commercial practices: at least 'sometimes' in past year - 33% of consumers (2016 Consumer survey)



Efficiency



- Consumers
- 72% benefitted from legal guarantee
- 69% benefitted from unit price indication
- 45% benefitted from pro-consumer interpretation of unclear terms
- > Businesses
- 63% of cross-border traders benefited from increased harmonisation of consumer laws
- 30% of domestic traders benefitted



Efficiency

Costs for traders

- Perception by traders
 - 'easy': 71% of domestic traders, 55% of cross-border traders
 - 'reasonable costs': 66% of domestic traders, 48% of cross-border traders
- Combined effect of all EU/national rules on advertising/marketing, contract terms in 5 selected sectors
- Total annual costs: from EUR 2,000 (large household appliances sector) to EUR 15,000 (telecommunications services)
- ca. 0.024% of turnover (extrapolation)



Coherence

> Sector-specific rules

- Inter-relation of cross-cutting and sector-specific: clear and coherent legal framework
- UCPD and UCTD = "safety net" (infringements especially of UCTD in regulated sectors remain widespread)
- Problem: competence gaps or conflicts between enforcement authorities in charge of cross-cutting and sector- specific consumer legislation



Coherence

>Internal consistency

- Scope for removing overlapping information requirements – advertising vs pre-contractual stage
 - e.g. information about complaint handling and traders' geographical address in Art. 7(4) UCPD
- Need for consistent rules on legal guarantees for online and offline sales (as under CSGD)



Relevance

> Continued need for consumer protection

- Consumer detriment in 6 selected markets/4 MS: between EUR 20.3 bn and EUR 58.4 bn (between 0.2%-0.7% of total private consumption)
- Two thirds (and more) of respondents to consumer survey: consumer rights '(very) important' for purchase decision
- Increase of intra-EU transactions
- > EU-wide infringements, especially online



EU Added value

Common harmonised rules

- Enhanced level of consumer protection
- > More legal certainty and stability in cross-border trade
- More effective / efficient cross-border enforcement
- Better awareness of EU-wide consumer rights, e.g. 2 years legal guarantee



Conclusions

EU consumer and marketing law largely "fit for purpose"

- > if effectively enforced and applied
- ➤ also in the context of DSM
 - ✓ UCPD Guidance
 - ✓ joint enforcement actions (CPC)

>Scope for improvement

- Enhacing awareness
- Stepping up enforcement
- Targeted amendments



> Enhancing awareness

- ✓ Pilot project on training SMEs
- ✓ Consumer Law Database
- ✓ Training and capacity-building of legal practitioners
- ✓ Self-regulatory project on better presentation of consumer information and T&Cs
- ✓ UCTD guidance (planned)



> Stepping up enforcement and easier redress

- ✓ Revised CPC Regulation
- ✓ Alignment of **penalties** to increase deterrence
- ✓ EU-wide right to individual remedies against unfair commercial practices
- ✓ More effective injunctions procedure



> Other targeted amendments

- > Transparency of transactions via online marketplaces
 - ✓ Information about 3rd party supplier (e.g. trader or not)
 - ✓ Impact on consumer rights
 - ✓ Support for innovative character through trust
- Extension of CRD to online services provided without payment of money
 - ✓ Pre-contractual information requirements
 - ✓ Right of withdrawal
 - ✓ Consistency with future Digital Content Directive



> Other targeted amendments

- Simplification and burden reduction
 - ✓ Streamlining of information requirements: advertising vs pre-contractual stage
 - ✓ Modernise communication means (web-based form instead of fax, e-mail)
 - ✓ Review some rules re. right of withdrawal (e.g. "used goods")





> Impact assessment re. possible amendments

- Inception Impact Assessment
- Online public consultation
- Legislative proposal by end 2017 (CWP 2017)

> Possible revision of the Injunctions Directive

- Evaluation of the 2013 Recommendation on collective redress
- 2nd half 2018?

B2B relations

- Possible review of the MCAD
- Broader B2B framework



Relevant Documents

- Report of the Fitness Check: SWD(2017)209
- Executive Summary: SWD(2017)208
- Report on the application of the CRD: COM(2017)259
- Evaluation of the CRD: SWD(2017)169
- Executive Summary: SWD(2017)170

http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/itemdetail.cfm?item_id=59332