## **Examination of Commission IAs in the Council**

## in the context of the consideration of Commission proposals

- Indicative Checklist for Working Party Chairs -

## Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy – DGMCTCNT/UNIT IX – Italy

		Title of proposal
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) 155 final 2023/0083 (COD).		
Lead	l DG	JUST - COMPET 1
1.	<b>Context of the IA</b>	
a)	Is the IA carried European Parlian	out at the initiative of the Commission, the Council, or the ment?   Council Parliament
<b>b</b> )	Is the policy conte	ext explained clearly?
	X Yes No	☐ Partly
	<b>Comments:</b>	
c)	Is the legal basis	of the initiative clear and appropriate?
	X Yes No	☐ Partly
	<b>Comments:</b>	

2.	Problem definition
a)	Are the existence, scale and consequences of the problem clearly demonstrated?
	X Yes
	Comments:
<b>b</b> )	Is the analysis of the problem supported by evidence, including comments and studies submitted by Member States or stakeholders during consultations?
	☐ Yes ☐ No X Partly
	<b>Comments:</b> The I. A. should have better analysed the evidence of the dynamics related to driver 2 (lack of specificity), driver 3 (lack of analysis of enforcement) and finally driver 4 (lack of assessment of the price).(See point 6b).
c)	Is any gap in evidence acknowledged?
	X Yes No Partly
	Comments: See point 6b.
3.	<u>Methodology</u>
	an appropriate methodology applied? Are the methodological choices, limitations and certainties clearly set out?
X	Yes No Partly
Co	mments: See point 6b.

4.	Policy objectives	
a)	Does the IA set out clear policy objectives, including general aims and more specific/operational objectives?	
	☐ Yes ☐ No X Partly	
	<b>Comments:</b> Our evaluation of I.A. is positive in general. Notwithstanding, the I.A. should have better analysed the evidence of the dynamics related to some drivers (see point 6b).	
<b>b</b> )	Do the policy objectives correspond to the identified problems?	
	☐ Yes ☐ No X Partly	
	Comments: See point 6b.	
c)	Are the policy objectives consistent with the broad EU policy strategies and the Strategic Agenda?  Yes No X Partly	
	Comments: Regarding the I.A. we have to consider that currently there is a certain heterogeneity of discipline between the Member States (as "inter alia" declared in the I.A.) and some (big) producers (1) which already launched their own "repair program" where individuals/companies can get parts, tools, training, service guides, diagnostics and resources to perform a variety of out-of-warranty repairs.	
d)	Are the objectives linked to measurable monitoring indicators?	
	☐ Yes ☐ No X Partly	
	<b>Comments:</b> Considering points above - and relative adaptations of objectives of the proposal - related measurable monitoring indicators would follow.	

 $<sup>(^{1})</sup>$  See the so called "Apple case".

5.	Subsidiarity & Proportionality
a)	Is the Union's competence clearly established?
	X Yes No Partly
	Comments:
b)	Does the IA analyse whether the proposed action is consistent with the principle of subsidiarity, and are necessity and added value of EU action clearly demonstrated?
	X Yes No Partly
	Comments:
<b>c</b> )	Does the IA analyse whether the proposed action is consistent with the principle of proportionality?
<b>c</b> )	
<b>c</b> )	proportionality?
c) d)	proportionality?  X Yes
	proportionality?  X Yes  No Partly  Comments:
	proportionality?  X Yes No Partly  Comments:  Does the IA take into account action already taken or planned at EU or MS level?

6.	Policy Options
a)	Which of the following options does the IA identify to meet the objectives?
	(more than one answer is possible)
	☐ No EU action X Policy alternatives
	Alternatives to regulation Further harmonization
	Comments: The options identified by the I.A. (to promote repair and reuse of goods within the legal guarantee and to facilitate and encourage repair and reuse of goods beyond the legal guarantee amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394, Directives (EU) 2019/771 and (EU) 2020/1828) corresponds to the indications provided by the sector authorities, including Italian ones.
b)	Are the most affected public/stakeholders identified?
	Yes No X Partly
	Comments: The I. A. should have better analysed the evidence of the dynamics related to driver 2 (lack of specificity), driver 3 (lack of analysis of enforcement) and finally driver 4 (lack of assessment of the price).(See point 6b). In particular:
	<ol> <li>DRIVER 2 "lack of specificity" - The I.A. provides for the obligation of manufacturers to inform about the products they are obliged to repair. In our view, this solution lacks specificity, particularly regarding how this information should be provided to reach consumers. In fact, they could be more effective if provided directly by the sellers, who could, for example, highlight them at the time of negotiation.</li> <li>DRIVER 3 - "Lack of analysis of some aspects of enforcement" - Based on the proposed changes to the I.A. consumers have a right of redress against producers for technically repairable products under Community law, upon expiry of the legal guarantee they have with sellers. This new right fills the gap that often occurred when the product malfunctioned immediately after the legal guarantee had expired, or when it was not possible to find the non-conformity at the time of delivery. However, the scope of application and enforcement of this new right is rather limited and unclear, even considering the existing legislation in each Member State.</li> <li>We also believe that, in order for consumers to enjoy more choices to have their products repaired, it would be appropriate for the website to which the proposal refers to be created at European rather than national level. In this way, competition between repairers would be stimulated, with benefits for consumers in terms of prices and quality of service. Another problem in the field of enforcement concerns the notion of a good that is impossible to repair, with respect to which the producer is exempted from the obligation to repair. To avoid pretentious refusals by manufacturers, it would be advisable to introduce an obligation to state reasons in the event of refusal to repair a product;</li> </ol>
3.	DRIVER 4 - "Lack of assessment of the price": the new approach proposed by the I.A.
	compared to the "status quo" is that starting with this change, consumers will have to accept the repair even if it was not their first choice. <b>Infact</b> the evaluation concerns the fact that it
	is up to the producers to choose whether to repair for free (use of the commercial guarantee) or for a fee (with the hope that market pressures will keep the price reasonable). We believe

certainly drive highlight the fi	rers could be discouraged from providing this right for free as it would up the prices of their products, unless there is a clever and clear way to ree provision of repairs. It will be interesting to see whether consumers' noices will be affected by the difference in the provision of repair services.
c) Does the IA contain elements on how public and stakeholders consultations informed the policy options ?	
X Yes	No Partly
Comments:	
	, are there reasons given for discarding options that were favoured during eholders consultations?
X Yes	No Partly
Comments:	

Analysis of impacts
Are the criteria used to determine the impact of the different policy options transparent?
X Yes No Partly
Comments:
Are the impacts of the different policy options set out in a comparable format?  X Yes
Comments:
Where appropriate, are both the short and long-term costs and benefits of the different policy options taken into consideration?
X Yes No Partly
Comments:
Are impacts on affected public and stakeholders clearly analysed, for each policy option, in particular for the selected option?
X Yes
Comments:

8. Specific aspects included in the IA	
Where applicable, indicate whether the impact has b qualitative and quantified terms, and whether the da appropriate.	,
a) Economic impacts	
Impacts on competition	
Sufficiently assessed	☐ Yes X No
Based on appropriate data/evidence	Yes X No
If not, please elaborate: The economic impacts shown in the I.A. (on appropriate data/evidence as well) consist comment (also expressed at points above): The I. A. should of the dynamics related to driver 2 (lack of specificity enforcement) and finally driver 4 (lack of assessment of the	dering our general and horizontal have better analysed the evidence y), driver 3 (lack of analysis of
Impacts on consumers	
Sufficiently assessed	☐ Yes X No
Based on appropriate data/evidence	☐ Yes X No
If not, please elaborate: The impacts on consume assessed in the I.A. (on appropriate data/evidence as whorizontal comment (also expressed at points above): The the evidence of the dynamics related to driver 2 (lack of spen of enforcement) and finally driver 4 (lack of assessment of	vell) considering our general and e I. A. should have better analysed ecificity), driver 3 (lack of analysis
Impacts on competitiveness	
Sufficiently assessed	☐ Yes X No
Based on appropriate data/evidence	☐ Yes X No
If not, please elaborate: The impacts on competitivener assessed in the I.A. (on appropriate data/evidence as whorizontal comment (also expressed at points above): The the evidence of the dynamics related to driver 2 (lack of specific enforcement) and finally driver 4 (lack of assessment of	vell) considering our general and e I. A. should have better analysed ecificity), driver 3 (lack of analysis

Impacts on Small and Medium Enterprises, including micro-enterprises <sup>2</sup>	
Sufficiently assessed	☐ Yes X No
Based on appropriate data/evidence	☐ Yes X No
If not, please elaborate: The impacts on SMEs should be be I.A. (on appropriate data/evidence as well) considering our gastern (also expressed at points above): The I. A. should have bett dynamics related to driver 2 (lack of specificity), driver 3 (land finally driver 4 (lack of assessment of the price). (See points)	general and horizontal comment ter analysed the evidence of the ack of analysis of enforcement)
Administrative burdens and compliance costs, especially for businesses	
Sufficiently assessed	X Yes No
Based on appropriate data/evidence	X Yes No
If not, please elaborate: We consider the administrative by	ourdens and compliance costs,
especially for businesses sufficiently assessed even if we must also consider that the insights	
referred to in the previous points could affect these costs.	
Digital aspects (including on the development of the Digital Single Market)	
Sufficiently assessed	☐ Yes X No
Based on appropriate data/evidence	☐ Yes X No
If not, please elaborate: See our comments on point 6b.	
Futureproofing (degree to which proposal is future proof and	d innovation-friendly?)
Sufficiently assessed	☐ Yes X No
Based on appropriate data/evidence	Yes X No
If not, please elaborate: See our comments on point 6b.	

<sup>(2)</sup> Impact assessments should assess SME impacts, and should also analyse the case for allowing (a) exemptions for micro-enterprises with <10 employees and <€2 mio turnover or balance sheet, and (b) lighter regimes for SMEs. See <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/key\_docs/docs/meg\_guidelines.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/key\_docs/docs/meg\_guidelines.pdf</a>.

b) <u>Social impacts</u> <sup>3</sup>		
Sufficiently assessed  Based on appropriate data/evidence  If not, please elaborate:	X Yes  No	
c) Environmental impacts <sup>4</sup>		
Sufficiently assessed  Based on appropriate data/evidence  If not, please elaborate:	X Yes No	
d) Impacts on individual Member States, regional or local authorities (territorial impacts)		
Sufficiently assessed  Based on appropriate data/evidence  If not, please elaborate:	X Yes No	
9. Opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board <sup>5</sup> (RSB) of the Co	ommission_	
Are the comments and recommendations of the RSB considered in the IA report?  Yes No X Partly  Comments: All comments and recommendations of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board Opinion of 30.9.22 and 24.1.23 have been taken in account. However, we would have liked more details and insights in relation to driver 2 (lack of specificity), driver 3 (lack of analysis of enforcement) and finally driver 4 (lack of assessment of the price).(See point 6b).		

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e.g. impacts on employment and labour markets, social inclusion and protection of particular groups, public health and safety, etc.

See also Guidance for assessing Social Impacts within the Commission Impact Assessment system (http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/impact/key\_docs/docs/guidance\_for\_assessing\_social\_impacts.pdf)

e.g. impacts on climate, air and water quality, use of the renewable or non-renewable resources, the likelihood or scale of environmental risks, use of energy etc.

Available by searching by Commission DG and date of publication at the following website <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/ia">http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/ia</a> carried out/cia 2012 en.htm

10.	Monitoring, transposition, compliance
a)	Will the proposed indicators enable the intended effects to be measured?
	X Yes
	Comments:
<b>b</b> )	Are those responsible for monitoring (and compliance) identified?
	X Yes No Partly
	Comments:
<b>c</b> )	Are operational monitoring and evaluation arrangements proposed?
	X Yes
	Comments:
d)	Does the IA address the impact of the proposed transposition deadline for MS ?
	X Yes No Partly
	Comments:
11.	Summary
Mai	n issues proposed for discussion during the WP meeting on the Commission's IA:
C	The I. A. should have better analysed the evidence of the dynamics related to driver 2 (lack of specificity), driver 3 (lack of analysis of enforcement) and finally driver 4 (lack of assessment of the price).
Rome	2, 21.4.23