

Overview of national transposition of the Empowering Consumers for the Green Transition Directive

Disclaimer: this overview is based on the information received from members. The Secretariat does not take any responsibility for possible errors. We strongly encourage members to share any relevant updates.

Last update: 11 September 2026

Country	What is the status of transposition in your country? Please provide official statements / notes / links if available.	What is the entry into application date in your country? Please provide official statements / notes / links if available.	Is there a transition period or grandfathering clause in your national transposition legislation? Please provide official statements / notes / links if available.
Austria	Final legislation published.		Austria added a 3 years grace period for products placed on the market before Sept 2026 (covers only civil claims on goods). (See link) Link to the Austrian legislation: BGBI I Nr. 58/2026 .
Belgium	The legislation has not been adopted yet but a draft has been circulated. It still needs to be formally submitted to and approved by Parliament and subsequently published in the Moniteur belge / Belgisch Staatsblad.	27 September 2026	Belgium does foresee to apply a tolerance policy until 27 March 2027 (only applicable for products on Belgian market).

	Article 15 foresees a temporary suspension (of six months) of the administrative enforcement powers of the Economic Inspection, specifically with regard to a number of substantive rules on unfair commercial practices under the Empowerment Directive. As a result, for Belgium there will in practice be a form of tolerance period until 27 March 2027 for goods that were produced, packaged, or placed on the market before 27 September 2026.		
Croatia	The draft legislation of the ECGT Directive was transposed and published on June 9 2026 (see link).		No deviations from the original text. In Croatia, the Ministry of Economy has indicated that traders are expected to be fully compliant by 27 September 2026 and considers that many misleading environmental claims could already be addressed under the existing unfair commercial practices framework. The Ministry also takes the view that the phased approach described in the CPC document should not be interpreted as a general transitional period after 27 September 2026.

Czech Republic	A transposition amendment of the law on the protection of consumers had been sent by the Government to the Parliament and the Lower chamber first reading procedure started on March 25. Further proceedings are expected from May 25 onwards. Link to the draft proposal can be found here: https://www.psp.cz/sqw/tisky.sqw?O=10&T=53 Procedure in the Parliament can be found here: https://www.psp.cz/sqw/historie.sqw?o=10&T=53	Entry into force is foreseen on September 27, 2026. However, adoption in time for entry into force on the above date cannot be guaranteed.	There is no grandfathering clause in the proposal, but an amendment will be sought to allow sale of products placed on the market before September 27, 2026.
Finland	Final legislation and decree published: Laki kuluttajansuojalain muuttamisesta 573/2026 Statute Book of Finland Finlex (In Finnish) Decree: In Finnish: https://valtioneuvosto.fi/delegate/file/240306 In Swedish: https://valtioneuvosto.fi/delegate/file/240307	27.9.2026	With regard to its entry into force, the Decree confirms that certain requirements will apply only from 27 March 2027 to marketing appearing on products <u>placed on the market before</u> the Decree enters into force (27.9.2026). Six-month transitional period applies to generic environmental claims, sustainability labels, and environmental claims concerning an entire product or a company's entire business.
France	The draft legislation ("DDADUE") includes measures to align national law with EU law. The ECGT Directive is transposed in sections 20 and 21 of this Act. It was debated at first reading in the Senate on 17 and 18 February 2026. The <u>text</u> resulting from the Senate's deliberations was forwarded to the National Assembly on 20 February, for its first reading but it appears that the text will not be examined before September. The draft also enlarges the scope to B2B practices.	In the draft, it is envisaged that sections 20 and 21 of the Act will come into force on 27 September 2026, even if the Act is passed after that date.	Although there are no plans to include a transition period in the text transposing the Directive, the French authorities appear open to some flexibility regarding inspections for products still on the market as of September 28, 2026 (to be confirmed) and will view any initiative by the European Commission favourably.

Germany	The Empowering Consumers Directive (EmpCo) has been implemented in Germany. On December 19, 2025, the German Bundestag passed the third amendment to the Act Against Unfair Competition (UWG) to integrate the EU regulations against greenwashing. https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2025/kw51-d-e-wettbewerb-1129244  German legislation ECGT.pdf	Mandatory application (deadline): The new rules on sustainability communication will apply from September 27, 2026.	No transition /sell-off period is planned. Packaging will need to be compliant with the new rules as of 27 Sept 2026.
Greece	The legislation was passed on 10 July 2026. See link to article and link to the legislation in Greek. The Greek association held a meeting with the Secretary General of the Ministry of Development during which they discussed the matter of integration and requested the following: • Immediate integration of the Directive • One year transition period for the products that are already placed/available in the market • Consultation with stakeholders on the draft law		

Hungary	The ECGT Directive has been implemented into Hungarian law with the original wording preserved. The provisions of the Directive were implemented through amendments to several consumer protection laws under Act XCIV of 2025. 2025. évi XCIV. törvény - Nemzeti Jogszabálytár Hungary has already implemented EU Directive 2024/825 through Act XCIV of 2025, which: - amends the Consumer Protection Act (Fgytv., Act CLV of 1997) - amends the Act on Unfair Commercial Practices (Fttv., Act XLVII of 2008) - incorporates the definitions, prohibitions, rules on green claims, and information requirements regarding durability and reparability required by the Directive	Date of entry into force: - January 1, 2026 – most of the rules - September 27, 2026 – the new annex to the Fttv. and the directive compliance phase	With regard to unfair commercial practices (as defined in the annex to the Act XLVII of 2008), according to the NKFH's (National Authority for Trade and Consumer Protection) interpretation, the new regulations do not yet apply to products manufactured or produced before September 27, 2026, so these products – in compliance with other applicable consumer protection, food safety, and other sector-specific laws – may legally remain on the market until the end of their shelf life. Thus, for products placed on the market before September 27, 2026, non-compliance with the law will not be penalized until the end of the products' shelf life.
Italy	In Italy the legislation was recently approved (20th February): Legislative Decree 30/2026, which implements ECGT into the Italian Consumer Code; text is available here. (No English translation available)	The Decree is set to entry into force on September 27th, 2026.	Neither the Decree nor the Consumer Code contains a grandfathering clause regarding this matter.
Portugal	The draft legislation of the ECGT Directive is currently under interministerial consultation. The text has not been made public yet.		No deviations from the original text are foreseen, therefore no transition period is foreseen at the moment.
Romania	In Romania, The EGCT Direvtive was transposed by Ordinance no18/2026 which entered into force in 27.03.2026 and it is applied starting with 27.09.2026.	27 September 2026	The ordinance does not contain transition period; But an amendment was included in the Parliament according to which products placed on the market before September 27, 2026 can be sold until September 27, 2027.

	 Adobe Acrobat Document The law for the ordinance's approval is under process in our Parliament.		The draft law for ordinance's approval is to be voted on after the resumption of parliament's activities, in September.
Slovenia			In Slovenia the position of the Ministry of the Economy, Tourism and Sport is that it generally accepts the CPC common understanding and the proportional approach reflected therein. However, the Ministry has also stressed that it cannot prejudice how the competent enforcement authorities will apply these principles in practice or in specific enforcement cases.
Spain	Pending. Transposition has not been completed and the transposition deadline (27 March 2026) has been missed. The main transposition vehicle is the Draft Sustainable Consumption Act (Anteproyecto de Ley de Consumo Sostenible, APL), promoted by the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumption and Agenda 2030. The draft transposes both Directive (EU) 2024/825 (via amendments to the Unfair Competition Act / LCD) and Directive (EU) 2024/1799 on the right to repair (via amendments to the TRLGDCU). It also introduces additional national measures going beyond the directives (ban on fossil fuel advertising, reduflación disclosure, dynamic pricing rules, ticket resale price cap). • 6 Feb 2026: CNMC issues report IPN/CNMC/053/25, raising significant proportionality	The APL provides for staggered entry into force: 27 September 2026.	The APL does not contain an explicit grandfathering clause for products already placed on the market.

	concerns about: (i) the mandatory post-warranty repair co-financing obligation (20%/10%/5%), which it considers goes beyond Directive 2024/1799; (ii) the blanket ban on fossil fuel advertising; (iii) the ticket resale price cap; and (iv) the dynamic pricing rules. • 20 Feb 2026: Spain notifies the draft APL to the European Commission via the TRIS system (notification 2026/0086/ES) • The notification was subsequently withdrawn ("withdrawn" status confirmed in TRIS). This indicates Spain has pulled back the notified text, most likely to revise the draft in response to the CNMC • As of April 2026, the revised APL has not yet been resubmitted to TRIS and has not been sent to the Congress of Deputies for parliamentary proceedings Draft text notified to TRIS available at: https://technical-regulation-information-system.ec.europa.eu/es/notification/27706 CNMC report: IPN/CNMC/053/25 (6 February 2026), available at: https://www.cnmc.es/ley-consumo-sostenible-20260311		
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Sweden	Ongoing; not yet completed. Sweden has appointed an inquiry that is published. (Jan 2026). The legislative chain currently is an ongoing process and does not yet show a published Government bill/proposition or (but it will most certainly be finished by September). [1](https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/kommitteredirektiv/2025/02/dir.-202513) [2](https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/statens-offentliga-utredningar/2026/01/sou-2025124/)	In Sweden, the inquiry proposes entry into force on 1 January 2027 (subject to the legislative process).	
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