e-Commerce rules in the EU

The European Commission breaks down online barriers so that people can enjoy full access to all goods and services offered online by businesses in the EU.

The EU has made it easier and safer for European consumers to shop online no matter where they are in the EU. To reach the full potential of e-Commerce, the EU has worked on:

- the revised Payment Services Directive and new rules on cross-border parcel delivery services that are already in force;
- new rules to stop unjustified geo-blocking;
- revised consumer protection rules;
- new VAT rules for the online sale of goods and services.

New rules to end unjustified geoblocking in the EU

Geoblocking prevents us buying from a website based in another EU Member State. This creates barriers for consumers in cross-border shopping.

What is the Commission doing about it?

The Commission has announced EU-wide rules to end online discrimination on the basis of nationality or place of residence. It is also introducing rules to ensure we no longer face unjustified barriers such as being re-routed back to country-specific websites, or having to pay with debit or credit cards from a certain country.

These rules will help ensure that online sellers treat all EU consumers equally regardless of where they choose to shop.
Find out more about geoblocking by reading through the Q&A, available in the following languages:

BG, CS, DA, DE, EL, EN, ES, ET, FI, FR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, SV

**Making cross-border parcel deliveries cheaper**

Cross-border parcel delivery prices are on average 3 to 5 times higher than domestic delivery prices for all products. Around 62 percent of companies that wish to sell online identify high delivery costs as a problem. This is an obstacle for the development of cross border e-commerce.

New rules on online cross-border parcel delivery services make it easier to find the cheapest way of sending a parcel from one Member State to another.

**What do the new rules change?**

There is no cap on delivery prices, but businesses now have to disclose their prices clearly, so the consumer can easily compare options. Consumers are able to consult parcel delivery prices on a dedicated webpage on the European Commission's website.

National authorities will collect information every year from parcel delivery companies. Where parcel delivery is subject to a universal service obligation, national regulatory authorities will be required to assess where tariffs are unreasonably high.

**Protecting your rights as an online consumer**

EU-wide rules make it easier for Member States to protect consumers online. These rules enable the removal of sites or social media accounts where scams have been identified. They also make it possible to request information from internet service providers or banks, in order to trace the identity of rogue online traders.

The Commission has proposed new rules for digital contracts, which will begin to apply at the end of 2021. The rules will create clearer rights for consumers when accessing digital content and digital services.

For example, if the digital content users receive is not as agreed or as they reasonably expected, they have specific contractual rights. These rights also apply when the consumer has provided personal data to the trader without paying a price.

The Commission proposed a new deal for consumers in 2018 to further strengthen consumer rights online. The new deal suggests that:

- online market places will have to inform consumers whether they are buying from a trader or a private individual, so they are aware of their rights if something goes wrong;
- when consumers search online, they will be clearly informed when a search result is being paid for by a trader and online marketplaces will have to inform about the main parameters determining the ranking of the results;
- when consumers pay for a digital service, they will benefit from certain information rights with 14 days to cancel the contract.

More information on consumer rights and details on rights as an EU citizen is available in all EU languages.
Facilitating access to audiovisual services

Europeans are able to use their online subscriptions to films, sports events, e-books, video games or music when travelling in the EU. The Commission is working to create a modern framework for copyright in the EU which will allow more cross-border access to content online by making licensing for online transmissions simpler.

New EU rules for audiovisual media have been agreed on, adapt existing rules to the digital age and promoting European works and preserving cultural diversity. These rules are not in force yet.

The Digital Services Act

The Commission has adopted a proposal for a Digital Services Act (DSA). Together with a Digital Markets Act, this proposal will create a safer and more open digital space for all users and ensure a level playing field for businesses.

The DSA has three specific goals:

- to protect consumers and their fundamental rights online more effectively;
- to establish a powerful transparency and accountability framework for online platforms;
- to foster innovation, growth and competitiveness within the single market.

While the e-Commerce Directive remains the cornerstone of digital regulation, much has changed since its adoption 20 years ago. The DSA will address these changes and the challenges that have come with them, particularly in relation to online intermediaries.

Factsheet: e-Commerce in the EU
Factsheet: Ending unjustified geoblocking
Guide: Geoblocking rules for sellers
Follow the latest progress and learn more about getting involved.
State of the Union: Commission proposes a Path to the Digital Decade to deliver the EU's digital transformation by 2030

The Commission has proposed this week a Path to the Digital Decade, a concrete plan to achieve the digital transformation of our society and economy
by 2030. The proposed Path to the Digital Decade will translate the EU’s digital ambitions for 2030 into a concrete delivery mechanism. It will set up a governance framework based on an annual cooperation mechanism with Member States to reach the 2030 Digital Decade targets at Union level in the areas of digital skills, digital infrastructures, digitalisation of businesses and public services. It also aims to identify and implement large-scale

PRESS RELEASE | 23 October 2018
European Commission and European Parliament take stock of the progress made in breaking down barriers to e-commerce in the EU

Consumers and businesses show an increasing interest in shopping and selling across the EU. Online sales of products are growing by 22% per year. However, some traders still make it difficult for customers from another EU Member State to buy online or to benefit from equally advantageous prices in comparison with local clients. Vice-President Ansip and Commissioners Bieńkowska, Jourová and Gabriel met in Strasbourg with members of the European Parliament to take stock of the progress made in breaking down the barriers to e-commerce in the EU and discuss next opportunities and challenges.

Browse eCommerce
Related Content

Big Picture

Online platforms and e-commerce

The EU wants to ensure businesses and citizens can use online platforms and e-commerce services no matter where they are in the EU.

Dig deeper

e-Commerce Directive
The e-Commerce Directive is the foundational legal framework for online services in the EU. It aims to remove obstacles to cross-border online services.

**See Also**

Online Platforms

The European Commission aims to foster an environment where online platforms thrive, treat users fairly and take action to limit the spread of illegal content.

The Digital Services Act package

The Digital Services Act and Digital Markets Act aim to create a safer digital space where the fundamental rights of users are protected and to establish a level playing field for businesses.

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