

**Priority question for written answer P-004147/2026  
to the Commission**  
Rule 144  
**Marlena Małag (ECR)**

**Subject:** Revision of Directive (EU) 2019/633: possible extension of the scope of protection to suppliers of non-food products, including the cosmetics sector

Directive (EU) 2019/633 establishes a minimum level of protection for suppliers and makes its application contingent on the relative size of the supplier and the buyer in terms of annual turnover. At the same time, the material scope of the Directive is limited to agricultural and food products.

In the context of the evaluation published in December 2025 and the ongoing consultations with stakeholders, it seems particularly appropriate to examine whether the level of protection corresponds to the actual bargaining power of suppliers and whether limiting it to agri-food products is appropriate in today's context, where distribution channels are often integrated and also include non-food products, such as cosmetics.

In light of the above:

1. Is the Commission considering changing the current model based on turnover thresholds, in particular by taking into account the criterion of a supplier's actual bargaining power or economic dependence on a specific buyer?
2. Has the Commission assessed the impact to date of unfair trading practices employed by retail chains and purchasing alliances against suppliers of cosmetics and other fast-moving non-food consumer goods on employment, innovation and the competitiveness of the cosmetics sector, including its export capacity, which is one of the EU's key industrial strengths?
3. Will the Commission consider expanding the list of prohibited practices to include cases of commercial coercion and retaliation by buyers against suppliers, irrespective of product category, and strengthening the powers of national enforcement authorities to initiate proceedings on their own initiative – without the need for a complaint to be lodged by a supplier at risk of retaliation?

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