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P-003585/2026

Answer given by Executive Vice-President Séjourné
on behalf of the European Commission
(12.10.2026)

Under Directive 2014/33/EU¹ ('the Lifts Directive'), lifts as machines are regulated at EU level. By contrast, the buildings in which lifts are installed, including fire safety requirements, are regulated at national level. Member States are responsible for ensuring that their building codes adequately take account of European product safety requirements. These non-harmonised aspects are outside the scope of the Lifts Directive.

Article 7(9) of the Lifts Directive requires installers, following a reasoned request from a competent national authority, to provide all information and documentation necessary to demonstrate a lift's conformity with the Directive, in a language easily understood by that authority. This includes documentation relating to the conformity assessment needed to verify compliance with the Directive's essential health and safety requirements.

Directive (EU) 2015/1535² establishes a notification procedure under which Member States must inform the Commission of draft technical regulations. This allows all Member States and the Commission to assess their compatibility with EU Internal Market law, including the Lifts Directive, and, where necessary, request amendments to prevent obstacles in the Internal Market. If the national rules on fire safety concern products subject to EU legislation, then they would fall within the scope of Directive (EU) 2015/1535.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02014L0033-20260530>.

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32015L1535>.