

# EU Compliance Penalties

## Overview

How penalties are set across the main EU compliance regimes

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Penalties for non-compliance are set in different ways across EU law. Some regimes prescribe turnover-based ceilings at EU level; others require each Member State to set penalties that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The table below summarises the basis for each of the main regimes.

#### Penalty basis by law

Law	Penalty basis
Omnibus / CPC (widespread infringements)	Fines of up to at least 4% of annual turnover in the affected Member State(s), or at least €2 million where turnover information is unavailable.
AI Act — prohibited practices	Up to €35 million or 7% of total worldwide annual turnover, whichever is higher.
AI Act — other obligations	Up to €15 million or 3% of total worldwide annual turnover, whichever is higher.
AI Act — incorrect information	Up to €7.5 million or 1% of total worldwide annual turnover, whichever is higher.
GPSR (General Product Safety)	Penalties are set by each Member State — effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
PPWR (Packaging and Packaging Waste)	Penalties are set by each Member State — effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
Accessibility (EAA)	Penalties are set by each Member State — effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
Batteries Regulation	Penalties are set by each Member State — effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
Right to Repair	Penalties are set by each Member State — effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
Withdrawal / Consumer Rights (CRD)	Penalties are set by each Member State — effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

Figures reflect the ceilings and bases in the relevant EU instruments. National implementation varies, and actual penalties depend on the facts. This is general guidance, not legal advice.