

RIGHT TO REPAIR

What's in the
new repair
framework proposal ?



Reference legislative framework

- ✓ **Directive 1799/2024** laying down common rules to promote the repair of goods and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directives (EU) 2019/771 and (EU) 2020/1828
- ✓ **Regulation (EU) 2024/1781** of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for defining eco-design requirements for sustainable products, amending Directive (EU) 2020/1828 and Regulation (EU) 2023/1542, and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC
- ✓ **Directive (EU) 2024/825** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 February 2024, amending Directives 2005/29/EC and 2011/83/EU regarding empowering consumers for the green transition through improved protection against unfair practices and better information.



The aim

- ✓ To promote sustainable consumption, this Directive aims to **increase the repair and reuse of viable defective goods purchased by consumers** within and beyond the legal guarantee.
- ✓ Repair should result in more sustainable consumption, since it is likely **to generate less waste** caused by discarded goods, **less demand for resources, including energy**, caused by the process of manufacturing and sale of new goods replacing defective goods, **as well as less greenhouse gas emissions**.
- ✓ This Directive promotes sustainable consumption in view of achieving benefits for the environment while also producing **benefits for consumers by avoiding costs associated with new purchases in the short term**.



Specific objectives

- ✓ **The Commission** is pursuing the Green Deal objective of sustainable consumption in a comprehensive manner in various initiatives that tackle different aspects of premature disposal on both the supply and demand side.
- ✓ **On the supply side**, the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) proposal, sets the framework for product reparability at the production phase, in particular, on product design requirements and the availability of spare parts.
- ✓ **On the demand side**, the proposal for a Directive on empowering consumers for the green transition (ECGT) provides for better information on the durability and reparability of goods at the point of sale. This enables consumers to take sustainable purchasing decisions.



Article 5 of Directive 2024/1799 - Obligation to Repair

Member States shall ensure that, upon the consumer's request, the manufacturer repairs the goods for which and to the extent that the Union legal acts listed in Annex II specify reparability requirements. The manufacturer is not obliged to repair the goods if repair is impossible. For the purpose of fulfilling the repair obligation, the manufacturer may subcontract the repair.



The conditions of repair according to the new Directive 2024/1799

The repair referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 5 is carried out under the following conditions:

- ✓ It is performed free of charge or at a **reasonable price**;
- ✓ It is completed within a **reasonable period** from the moment the manufacturer physically takes possession of the good, receives the good, or gains access to the good by the consumer;
- ✓ The manufacturer may provide the consumer with a **loaner good**, free of charge or at a reasonable cost, for the duration of the repair;
- ✓ In cases where repair is impossible, the manufacturer may offer the consumer a **refurbished good**.

