

Educational Sheet 2

The stages of the right
to repair standard



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The "Right to Repair" directive is part of a broader effort to develop European legislation aimed at promoting sustainability, reducing waste, and fostering a circular economy.

2015

Circular economy strategy

The EU launched its **Circular Economy Strategy with the goal of reducing waste and encouraging the reuse and recycling of products**. This strategy laid the foundation for the introduction of the right to repair legislation.

2020

Action plan for the circular economy

The EU introduced the **Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP)**, which included measures to extend product lifespans and promote repair. This plan identified repair as a **key solution to reducing resource consumption and waste generation**.

2021

Proposal for a regulation on the right to repair

The European Commission proposed a series of regulatory changes to promote repair and reduce electronic waste. These included **requirements for manufacturers to design products with repairability in mind**, providing spare parts and repair manuals.

Reform of the ecodesign directive

The **ecodesign directive** was strengthened to align with the new right to repair legislation. The most recent legislation also focuses on **design**.

2022

The proposal

In April 2022, the European Parliament requested that the Commission submit a **legislative proposal for the right to repair long-lasting products**. The proposal was introduced in March 2023.

2024

Entry into force of the directive

On **30 July 2024, EU Directive 2024/1799 officially came into force**, establishing obligations for producers, encouraging product repair, and **making repairs more accessible and affordable** for consumers.

