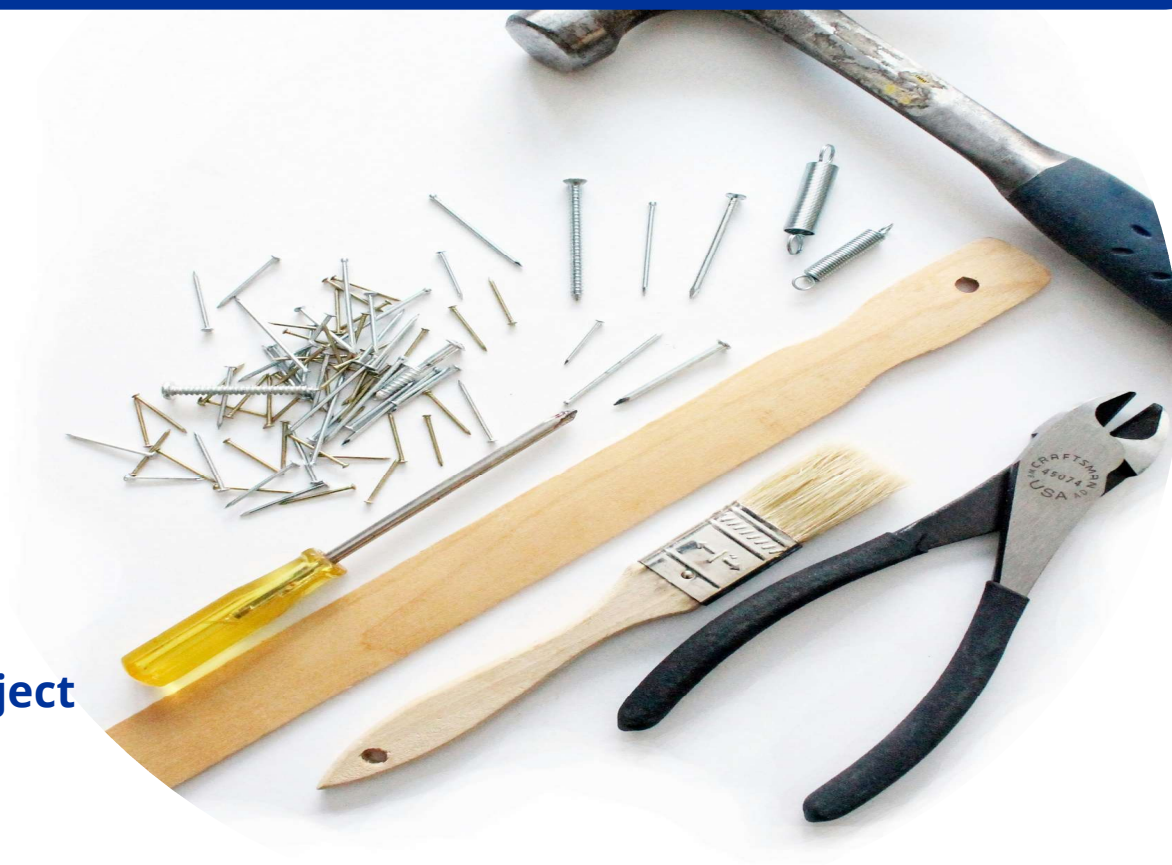


Innovative Sustainable Economy

Making repair the easy choice

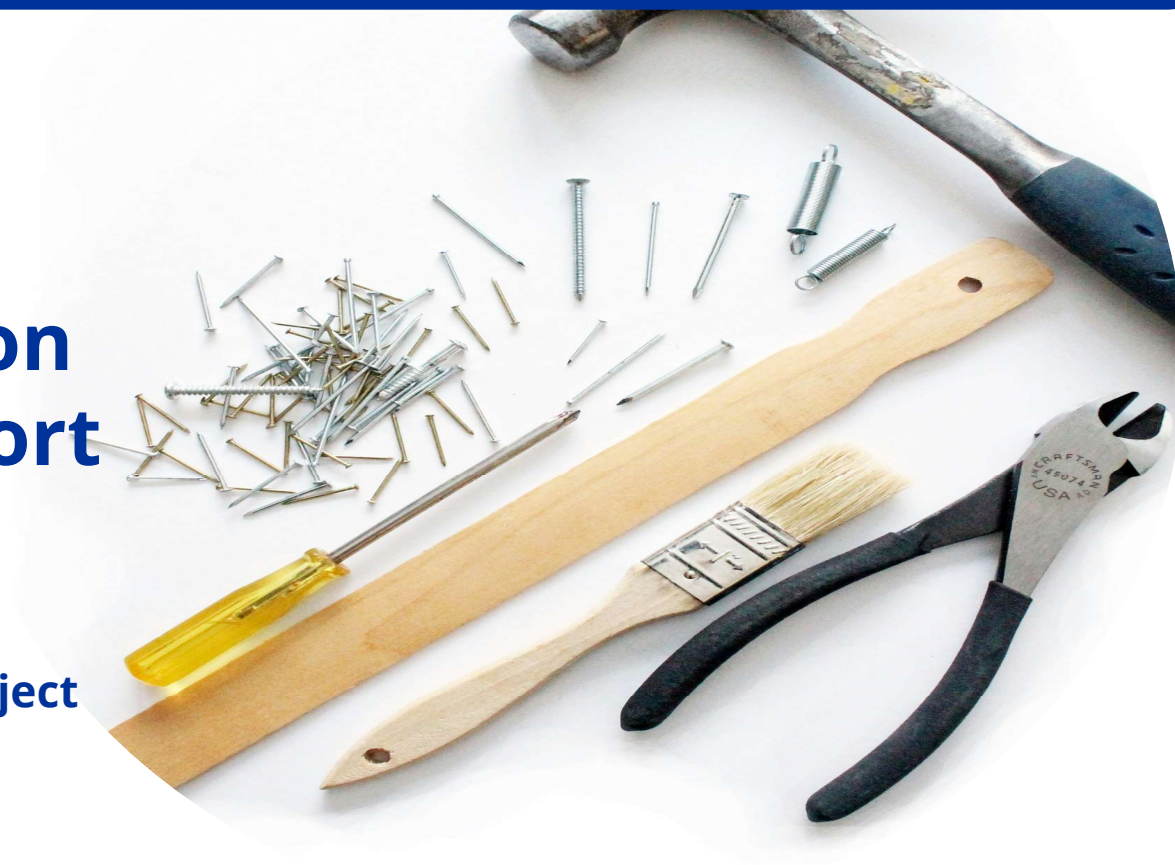
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Making repair the easy choice

3. Ecodesign Regulation Digital Product Passport

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The Ecodesign Regulation and the Digital Product Passport

The ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)

This regulation introduces stringent requirements for the ecodesign of products placed on the EU market. **There's also a list of products not covered by the standard (e.g. foodstuffs, medicines, plants, animals, and products of human origin).**



MAIN OBJECTIVES

- ◆ To **encourage sustainable** design for nearly all goods on the EU market
- ◆ To fulfil the objectives of the **2020 Circular Economy Action Plan**
- ◆ To improve **energy efficiency** while reducing **environmental impact** by 2030
- ◆ Promoting **sustainable production** and **consumption models**

MAIN MEASURES

- ◆ A **ban on the destruction** of unsold product
- ◆ The obligation for large companies to **disclose information** about disposed products
- ◆ The promotion of **used and remanufactured products**
- ◆ Establishment of new **ecodesign requirements**

Digital Product Passport - DPP

The **DPP** will provide the products concerned with a **clear identity**, enabling consumers, businesses, and authorities to access the relevant data more easily

Product origin, composition, durability, and traceability

Environmental impacts

Repair and recycling options

Availability of spare parts

A key feature of the regulation is the introduction of the Digital Product Passport, an information system **designed to track and document product sustainability**. It collects and provides essential data on various aspects, including:



Digital register

By 19 July 2026, the EU Commission will establish a secure register containing data on products, traders, and production sites



European Commission Web Portal

This portal will allow users to search, compare, and access digital product passports, ensuring continued availability of product data, even if the manufacturer discontinues operations

NEXT STEPS

By 19 April 2025, the EU Commission will adopt a Working Plan outlining priority products subject to the new ecodesign requirements.



REPPER

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In our third session dedicated to the right to repair, we will focus on a topic that concerns the phase before a product is placed on the market: **product design**.

Ideally, products should be designed to be more sustainable from the very beginning. When we buy a product, we often don't know how long it will last, if it can be repaired or if spare parts will be available.

This is why the right to repair is not only about the moment when a product breaks down, but it also concerns **the way products are designed from the very beginning**.

For this reason, the European Union introduced another very important instrument: the **Ecodesign Regulation 2024/1781**.

This regulation introduces stricter requirements for the design of products placed on the European market, with a very clear objective: making products less environmentally impactful throughout their entire life cycle.

The Regulation was **adopted in 2024** and entered into force in the same year, marking a fundamental step in European sustainability policies. The goal is to design products that are:

- more durable
- more efficient
- easier to repair
- easier to recycle

And, more generally, to promote more **sustainable models of production and consumption**, in line with the **European 2030 ecological transition goals**. Among the measures introduced, we find:

- new ecodesign requirements
- the promotion of reuse and refurbished products
- the ban on destroying unsold products
- the obligation for large companies to declare discarded products

One of the most important innovations is the **Digital Product Passport**.

This is a digital system that collects and makes available essential information about products.

In practice, every product will have a sort of digital identity, accessible to consumers, companies and public authorities.

This passport will contain information such as:

- the origin and composition of materials
- product durability and traceability
- the availability of spare parts
- repair and recycling possibilities
- environmental impact

The goal is to make this **information easy to access and compare**, increasing market transparency.

To support this system, the European Commission will create a **secure digital registry** containing data on products, economic operators and production sites.

A **European web portal** will also be available, allowing users to search for and compare digital product passports, even in cases where the manufacturer is no longer active.

This approach is particularly important because, for several categories of products, the production of a new device can represent between 60% and 90% of the total environmental impact generated during its entire life cycle. In these cases, repairing a product instead of replacing it means avoiding the most polluting part of the process. In other words, the right to repair introduced by the **Directive on the Repair of Goods 2024/1799** and the **Ecodesign Regulation 2024/1781** work together:

- ✓ one regulation guarantees the possibility of repairing products in an accessible way;
- ✓ the other ensures that products are designed to be repairable from the very beginning.

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