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# Prepare to Repair: Navigating 2025 Right-to-Repair Requirements in the EU, US, and Beyond

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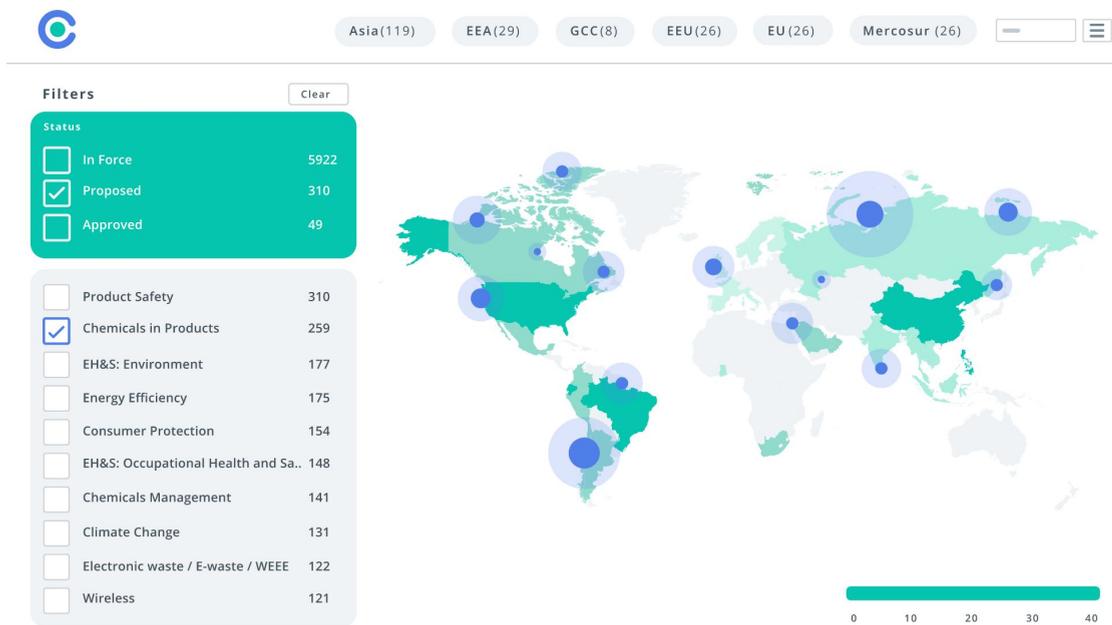
# Table of Contents

## **Prepare to Repair: Navigating 2025 Right-to-Repair Requirements in the EU, US, and Beyond**

- 01. Introduction**
- 02. The EU Right-to-Repair Directive: Core Provisions and Key Dates**
- 03. Interplay with Other EU Laws: A Holistic Approach to Repairability**
- 04. EU Repair Labels: Informing Consumers about Repairability**
- 05. The US Right-to-Repair Landscape: State-Level Dynamics and Federal Prospects**
- 06. Right-to-Repair in Canada: Federal Copyright Amendments and Provincial Initiatives**
- 07. Global Trends: Right-to-Repair Beyond North America and Europe**
- 08. Webinar Q&A**
- 09. Trends in Consumer Electronics**
- 10. Conclusion**

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# 01. Introduction

The Right-to-Repair movement is gaining significant momentum globally, driven by environmental concerns, consumer demand for product longevity, and the desire to curb electronic waste.

The shift in regulatory focus is compelling manufacturers to rethink product design, supply chains, and customer service strategies.

This whitepaper delves into the intricate and evolving landscape of Right-to-Repair (R2R) requirements across key jurisdictions, including the EU, the US, Canada, and other emerging regions. We will explore the core tenets of R2R legislation, examine the interplay with other significant laws, analyze the varying approaches taken by different governments, and highlight the critical implications for businesses operating in a world increasingly prioritizing repairability and circularity.

Watch the [full webinar](#) for more details.

This webinar & guide provides insights and guidance on:

- Overview EU's R2R Directive (2024/1799)
- Interplay with other key EU Regulations (2024/1781 (ESPR), 2023/1542 (Batteries) and, Directive 2024/825 (Greenwashing)
- Overview of US state Right to Repair legislation – including enacted and proposed Bills
- Overview of Canada
- Overview of rest of the world



## 02. The EU Right-to-Repair Directive

### Core Provisions and Key Dates

The EU Right-to-Repair Directive 2024/1799, in force since July 20, 2024, is a cornerstone of the EU's commitment to product longevity and sustainability.

Member States have until July 31, 2026, to transpose this directive into their national legislation. Key aspects of the EU Right-to-Repair Directive include:

- **Amendment to the Sale of Goods Directive (EU) 2019/771:** This amendment grants consumers an additional one-year extension of the legal guarantee if they choose repair over replacement for products within the initial two-year guarantee period. This applies to all consumer goods bought after July 31, 2026. Sellers are mandated to inform consumers of this right; choosing a replacement, however, negates this guarantee extension.
- **Manufacturer Obligations for Specific Products:** For products covered by certain Ecodesign Regulations or the Batteries Regulation (listed in Annex II, including household fridges, dishwashers, displays, and mobile phones), manufacturers, authorized representatives, importers, and distributors must offer repair upon consumer request, even outside the legal guarantee period, unless it's impossible. This repair must be provided free of charge or at a reasonable price and within a reasonable timeframe. If repair is impossible, a refurbished product should be offered before a new one.

- **Transparency and Practices Preventing Repair:** Manufacturers are required to make typical repair price lists available on a free-access website. Spare parts must be offered at a reasonable price. Crucially, manufacturers cannot employ practices that hinder repair, such as contractual clauses or hardware/software techniques, unless justified (e.g., for IP protection). Refusal of repair solely because a previous repair was performed by another repairer is also prohibited.
- **European Online Platform for Repair:** The directive mandates the creation of a single, free-access online platform by the EU Commission, expected to be fully operational by 2028. This platform will link to national online platforms, enabling consumers to easily locate repairers and sellers of refurbished goods. Voluntary registration for repairers is encouraged.

## 03. Interplay with Other EU Laws: A Holistic Approach to Repairability

The EU Right-to-Repair Directive does not operate in isolation; it is deeply interconnected with several other key EU laws, creating a complex web of compliance requirements for manufacturers. This interconnection and interplay between the laws makes compliance a bit tricky for manufacturers.

### This holistic approach includes:

- **Ecodesign Requirements for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) 2024/1781:** The ESPR serves as a framework law for designing sustainable products for the EU market and applies from July 18, 2026. Repairability is a key element of sustainable design. The first ESPR working plan, due by April 19, 2025, will identify priority products (e.g., iron, steel, textiles, furniture, energy-related products) for future ecodesign regulations that will incorporate repairability requirements. Recital 15 of the ESPR highlights the importance of horizontal requirements for repair and durability, meaning regulations that could cover multiple product groups simultaneously.
  - **Draft Regulation for Eco-design for Servers and Data Storage Products:** This draft, discussed in March 2025, proposes new requirements for spare parts, including availability for at least five years and delivery within ten days, along with a list of pre-tax prices (including fasteners or tools) on the manufacturer's website. It also addresses parts pairing by requiring professional repairers to have access to software that ensures full functionality of replacement serialized parts.
- **EU Batteries Regulation 2023/1542:** The R2R Directive specifically refers to light means of transport (LMT) batteries (e.g., in e-bikes and e-scooters) under this regulation. These batteries must be removable and replaceable by an independent professional repairer. Spare parts for LMT batteries must be available for at least five years after the last unit of the equipment model is placed on the market. Manufacturers of e-bikes and e-scooters must offer repair of these batteries on reasonable terms for this five-year period. New guidelines on the removability and replaceability of LMT batteries were published on January 10, 2025.
- **EU Greenwashing Directive 2024/825:** This directive prohibits generic environmental claims not based on recognized environmental performance. It amends other directives to further integrate repairability:
  - **Unfair Commercial Practices Amendment:** Bans presenting a good as allowing repair when it does not, and falsely claiming a certain durability for a product under normal use.
  - **Consumer Rights Directive Amendment:** Requires that before a consumer is bound by a contract, information on the product's repairability score (if available) or details on the availability and estimated cost of spare parts, ordering procedures, and repair/maintenance instructions must be provided.

## 04. EU Repair Labels: Informing Consumers about Repairability

Beyond regulatory frameworks, the EU is increasingly using labels to empower consumers with clear information about product repairability. These labels aim to foster a culture of repair and combat the throwaway culture.

### Notable examples include:

- **France's Repairability Index:** In place since January 1, 2021, under the AGECE 2020-105 law, this index is a pioneering initiative. It mandates the display of a repairability score (out of 10) in shops, online, or on product packaging for specific EEE categories, including smartphones, computers, electronic displays, and washing machines. The score is calculated based on five criteria: documentation, disassembly, availability of spare parts, price of spare parts, and product-specific aspects. Since January 7, 2025, additional criteria for televisions and household washing machines have been added, transitioning to a sustainability or durability index that also considers resistance to stress/wear, maintenance/upkeep, and guarantee/quality approach.
- **Belgium's Repairability Index:** Following the French model, Belgium is implementing its own mandatory repairability index, set to come into force on May 2, 2025. It will apply to various products, including household dishwashers, vacuum cleaners, lawn mowers, laptops, and bicycles, and must be displayed free of charge near the price in one of Belgium's official languages.
- **EU Energy Label for Smartphones and Tablets (Regulation No. 2023/1669):** From June 20, 2025, a new EU Energy Label for smartphones and tablets will feature a repairability index (A-E scale) alongside energy efficiency information. This index is calculated based on: disassembly depth, fastener types, tool availability, spare parts availability, and software update duration. This regulation also references the harmonized standard EN45554 for assessing repairability.

# 05. The US Right-to-Repair Landscape: State-Level Dynamics and Federal Prospects

Unlike the EU, the United States currently lacks a unified federal Right-to-Repair framework. The movement's momentum is primarily at the state level, resulting in a patchwork of regulations that can be challenging for manufacturers to navigate.

## Enacted State-Level Laws:

- **New York:** Digital Fair Repair Act (in force since December 28, 2023): Requires Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to provide independent repair providers and consumers with documentation, parts, and tools for diagnosing, maintaining, or repairing digital electronics on fair and reasonable terms. It applies to hardware products dependent on digital electronics sold after July 1, 2023, but notably excludes products sold under business-to-government (B2G) or business-to-business (B2B) contracts.
- **California:** Right to Repair Act (in force since January 1, 2024): Mandates manufacturers selling electronics and appliances in California to provide product owners, service facilities, and dealers with documentation, functional parts, and tools for diagnosis, maintenance, and repair. The duration of these obligations varies by wholesale product value: minimum three years for products between \$50 and \$99.99, and minimum seven years for products \$100 or more. California includes B2B transactions and specifically covers appliances.
- **Minnesota:** Digital Fair Repair Act (in force since July 1, 2024): Similar to New York, it requires OEMs to provide repair documentation, parts, and tools for digital electronic equipment. However, Minnesota's definition of OEM explicitly includes B2B transactions. Necessary parts, tools, and documentation, including updates and software, must be available within 60 days of the first sale in Minnesota.
- **Oregon:** Right to Repair Consumer Electronic Equipment Act (in force since January 1, 2025): Requires OEMs to make available to the owner or an independent repair provider any documentation, tool, part, or other device or implement that the OEM makes available to their authorized service providers for diagnosing, maintaining, repairing, or updating consumer electronic equipment. Oregon is the first US state to ban parts pairing, which prevents consumers or repairers from replacing parts not specifically authorized by the manufacturer through software barriers. This ban aims to encourage the harvesting of spare parts from defunct devices.
- **Colorado:** Consumer Right to Repair Digital Electronic Equipment (in force January 1, 2026): This law expands existing R2R for agricultural equipment and electric wheelchairs to include Digital Electronic Equipment (DEE). Colorado also bans parts pairing for DEE sold or used after January 1, 2026, to prevent manufacturers from hindering independent repair or causing misleading alerts about unidentified parts.



### Proposed US Legislation and Trends:

Proposed bills in 2025 are trending towards electric wheelchairs, electronics and appliances, and automotive parts. This growing trend seeks to eliminate a throwaway culture.

- **Federal Level - REPAIR Act (House Bill 1566, Proposed February 25, 2025):**  
Aims to ensure consumer access to motor vehicle data and critical repair information/tools. Manufacturers would be required to provide owners access to vehicle-generated data, including through interface ports/wireless technology, and make repair information/tools available to owners, aftermarket parts manufacturers, and motor vehicle repair facilities. A similar 2023 bill (HB 906) did not advance.
- **State Level - Proposed Bills:**
  - **Washington State (Senate Bill 5423, Proposed January 22, 2025):** Covers electrical/electronic equipment, computers, mobile/cell phones, and spare parts. It would require manufacturers to provide parts, tools, and documentation for diagnosis, maintenance, and repair of covered goods as of January 1, 2026. This bill has a high probability of approval (71%).
  - **Texas (House Bill 2963, February 18, 2025; House Bill 3682, March 4, 2025):** Both cover electrical/electronic equipment. HB 2963 requires OEMs to make documentation/parts/tools available for maintenance, diagnosis, and repair. HB 3682 links the obligation to the existence of express warranties of products. Both have a 69% probability of approval. HB 2963 includes a protection for manufacturers and authorized repair providers from liability of a third party.

- **Proposed Amendments to Existing State Laws:**
  - **Oregon (Senate Bill 550, Proposed January 13, 2025):** Proposes to amend SB 1596 by expanding covered equipment to include electric wheelchairs and complex rehabilitation technology.
- **New York (Senate Bill 4655, Proposed February 10, 2025):** Proposes to amend SB 4104 by modifying OEM definitions, backdating the compliance date from July 1, 2023, to July 1, 2021, and repealing some product exclusions to include home appliances. These amendments show how states are not only adding new laws but also redefining the current ones to close loopholes and make repair rights more accessible to consumers.

## 06. Right-to-Repair in Canada: Federal Copyright Amendments and Provincial Initiatives

Canada's approach to Right-to-Repair involves both federal and provincial legislation, with significant recent developments aimed at fostering repairability.

### Federal Level: Amendments to the Copyright Act:

- **Bill C-244 and Bill C-294 (in force November 7, 2024):** These bills modernize copyright policy to address digital technologies that previously hindered repairability.
  - **Bill C-244:** Allows the circumvention of a Technological Protection Measure (TPM) solely for the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of certain products.
  - **Bill C-294:** Permits the circumvention of a TPM to enable a computer program or device to be interoperable with other programs, devices, or components.

### Provincial Level: Quebec's Right to Repair:

- **Bill 29 to Amend Consumer Protection Act (in force October 5, 2023):** This legislation introduces strong provisions.
  - **Ban on Manufacture of Goods with Planned Obsolescence:** Prohibits intentionally designing products with a limited lifespan.
  - **Warranty of Availability of Replacement Parts and Repair Services:** From October 5, 2025, a warranty ensures that replacement parts and repair services are available for a reasonable time and at a reasonable price for covered products.

- **Warranty of Good Working Order (Legal Right to Durability):** From October 5, 2026, consumers have a legal right to expect durability for products like refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, washing machines, and TVs, upon delivery of goods.
- **Cost of Repair During Warranty:** During the warranty period, the retailer or manufacturer must cover the cost of repair, including any shipping and handling. They can perform the repair or pay another party to do so.
- **Warranty Period Display:** The warranty period information must be displayed near the advertised sale price.

**Amendments to Bill 29 were proposed in January 2025 to provide further clarity on compliance requirements.**

## 07. Global Trends: Right-to-Repair Beyond North America and Europe

The Right-to-Repair movement is not confined to North America and Europe; other jurisdictions worldwide are also exploring and implementing similar legislation, reflecting a growing global recognition of the importance of product longevity and waste reduction. Right to repair laws will appear in other jurisdictions, and New Zealand and Brazil are examples.

### Notable examples include:

- **Brazil (Bill PL 805/2024, Proposed May 2024):** This proposed bill aims to amend Brazil's Consumer Protection Law and is heavily influenced by EU R2R directives, showing significant similarities. Key provisions include:
  - A proposed ban on planned obsolescence for consumer products.
  - Requirements for suppliers to provide access to tools, spare parts, and instructions.
  - Consumer access to at least one digital platform for repair information.
  - Prohibition on refusing repair solely because it was performed by an independent repair shop.
  - The bill also proposes significant penalties ranging from 10,000 to 50 million reais, with 50 million reais equivalent to €7.5 million.
- **New Zealand (Consumer Guarantees (Right to Repair) Amendment Bill, Proposed April 2024):** This proposal aligns more closely with the US model, requiring manufacturers to provide necessary information, spare parts, and tools for diagnosing, maintaining, or repairing goods upon consumer request.
  - Notably, the bill proposes to delete Section 42 of the current law, which allows suppliers to avoid making repair facilities and parts available if the consumer was notified at the time of purchase that such facilities were not available. This deletion aims to remove a significant barrier to repair in New Zealand and empower consumers.

These global trends demonstrate a clear shift towards fostering a circular economy by extending product lifespans and reducing waste. While developed countries like those in the EU and US are leading the legislative charge due to a culture of replacement, other regions are also adopting measures such as banning planned obsolescence and establishing information campaigns (e.g., India's Right to Repair portal). The overarching goal is to empower consumers with repair access for essential products, moving beyond mere technological considerations to address equity and personal autonomy.

## 08. Webinar Q&A

During the live webinar, numerous questions were sent in by our live audience. Our webinar presenters, **Michelle Walsh, Kelly Bugiera & Samantha Anguiano** provided expert answers to the most popular queries below.

### **Q1. Is there any indication of a reparability index at the EU level - if yes, will this supersede individual country (France, Belgium) indices?**

There is no indication as yet of an AA reparability index at EU level. The only EU level regulation currently with the reparability index is the EU Ecodesign Regulation on Smart phones and tablets (Regulation (EU) 2023/1670).

The EU Commission has just released its [working plan](#) under the ESPR which confirms that the EU is considering a horizontal regulation on reparability but this will take a few years as it falls under the ESPR framework.

In general, if EU law and EU Member State legislation clash, under the principle of supremacy, the EU law will take precedence, however the EU Commission will still need to take infringement proceedings against the Member State to correct their national law. All of this can take time, so it is not an automatic cancellation of the Member State national law.

### **Q2. For cheap products (let's say <50€), the repair can easily exceed the price of the product itself. Do we consider that the price is "not reasonable"? Can we consider that cheap products cannot comply with EU Right to Repair regulation?**

The EU Right to Repair (R2R) Directive has 2 major parts:

- 1. Products covered by Regulations in Annex II of the R2R:** The requirement to offer repair at a reasonable price and within a reasonable time even outside the legal guarantee applies to all the products covered by the regulations listed in Annex II to the R2R Directive. This list currently includes: washing machines, washer-dryers, fridges, dishwashers, TVs, vacuum cleaners, tumble dryers, welding equipment, smartphones, tablets, cordless phones, servers and data storage products, and goods incorporating light means of transport batteries.

- 2. Extension of the legal guarantee:** The obligation to extend the legal guarantee for an additional 12 months where the consumer chooses repair over replacement during the legal guarantee period applies to any consumer good covered by the EU Sale of Goods Directive. The extension of the legal guarantee applies only to goods bought as from 31 July 2026.

So a cheap product (<50euros) that is not covered by Annex II Regulations would fall under the Sale of Goods Directive. In accordance with the Sale of Goods Directive, the seller can refuse to offer repair if it would be disproportionately costly. This means in practice that if repair is much more costly compared to a replacement, the seller is allowed to offer replacement and the extension of the legal guarantee will not apply. In addition, if neither repair nor replacement is possible, the consumer is entitled to a price reduction or full reimbursement if they decide to terminate the contract.

### **Q3. Have we seen any updates on India Right to Repair or Repair Labels?**

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs (MCA) has set up a committee to come up with a Right to Repair framework. India launched the Right to Repair portal in December 2022, covering sectors like farming equipment, mobile devices, consumer durables, and automobiles. The portal currently focuses on providing customer care details and official blogs rather than comprehensive repair information and resources. However, there is still no regulation requiring a right to repair label in India. The portal can be found [here](#).

**Q4. How does industry know how to use the calculation for 2023/1669 for smartphones - will all players be able to find public instructions?**

The EU Commission does not currently have any plans to develop a testing tool to help industry for the calculation of the EEI under Regulation (EU) 2023/1669 .

The information on the type of parameters/references to be used in the testing is available through the following sources:

- Under Regulation (EU) 2023/1669, Annex IV
- At [this link](#) (referenced in the same Regulation)
- Considering the standards ‘samples’ (video, audio, etc.) available on the [Commission website](#).

This information was found on the EU [Commission website](#).

**Q5. Reasonable price for repair is quite a weak requirement. Practices that hinder repair could be prohibitive repair prices. What could be done to protect the consumers for this?**

The concept of reasonableness is discussed in the recitals to the EU Right to Repair Directive in relation to different requirements. The recitals refer to a reasonable price as a price that does not intentionally deter consumers from benefiting from the manufacturers’ obligation to repair. It will be the responsibility of each EU Member States to implement the Right to Repair Directive so it will be interesting to see how the national laws provide consumer protection.

Also, manufacturers are tasked with putting a list of prices for typical repairs on their website (for the products covered by Annex II regulations). Although the aim is consumer awareness, this could also make it easier for market surveillance authorities to spot pricing that is prohibitive to repair.

**Q6. Is there a list of products for which the R2R is applicable?**

It depends on which regulation you're referring to, however if we take as an example the Directive (EU) 2024/1799, which is currently the key EU-level instrument promoting the repair of goods, there is no direct list of applicable products in the Directive itself.

However, Annex II of this Directive includes a list of the European Union legal acts that establish reparability requirements for specific product categories. Only products covered by those acts are subject to the repair obligation under Article 5. For instance, Regulation (EU) 2023/1670, included in Annex II, sets requirements for mobile phones, cordless phones, and slate tablets.

Other legal acts listed cover white goods such as washing machines and refrigerators. Therefore, while there is no single list of products in the Directive, the Annex provides a clear reference to the legislation that defines them.

In the United States, Right to Repair regulations also vary by jurisdiction and do not always include an explicit product list. However, some laws do define applicability by product category:

In New York, the Digital Fair Repair Act (S.4104-A) applies to “digital electronic equipment” valued over \$10 that relies, in whole or in part, on embedded digital electronics.

In Minnesota, the Digital Fair Repair Act (SF 2744) applies to “digital electronic equipment” that depends, in whole or in part, on embedded digital electronics in order to function, and for which the original equipment manufacturer makes available tools, parts, or documentation to authorized repair providers.

**Q7. We build a product that is not at all possible for consumer to repair. It has a battery but its build into the product, glued in. What happens in this case?**

For this question, a lot would depend on the specific geography in question and the product. In the US, for example, for the state legislation that has been enacted to date, there is no requirement that a battery be removable. However, the lack of removability of the battery does not appear to be grounds for avoiding the responsibilities associated with right-to-repair legislation.

In the EU, the removability of specified batteries is required per Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 (as noted in the EU portion of the presentation). Please let us know if you have more specific questions about a specific product being sold in a certain geography.

**Q8. If the member states don't enact the EU directive, will it have force?**

Article 288 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the EU states that a Directive is binding as to the results to be achieved but it is up to the national authorities to choose the form and methods. So even if a Member State does not transpose the Directive on time it is still considered binding under EU Law.

If the EU Member State does not transpose this legislation by the 31 July 2026 deadline, then the EU Commission will normally invoke the infringement procedure. Further information can be found on the procedure [here](#).

**Q9. Does the right to repair apply to data storage products used in data centers? Does it apply to B2B (sales to other businesses) rather than individual consumers?**

Article 1(2) sets out the scope of the EU Right to Repair Directive as applying to goods purchased by the consumer, so it applies in a business-to-consumer (B2C) context. It does not apply in the business to business (B2B) context. This means for the products covered by the EU Regulations in Annex II, the product must be supplied for non-professional use. So it would not apply to data storage products in a data centre.

**Q10. How likely is the draft regulation to pass?**

I think you are referring to the proposed draft regulation on ecodesign requirements for servers and data storage products. We believe this draft regulation is highly likely to pass. We have given it a 99% approval probability rating in our system.

**Q11. Thanks for an interesting presentation. Can you elaborate a bit more on the differences in regulations between B2C and B2B and also if "appliances" in scope also includes industrial machines?**

In the various pieces of legislation, it is noted that some applies strictly to transactions with consumers (B2C), such as in the case of the right-to-repair legislation for digital electronic equipment in New York State. However, in other cases, when speaking of US states, the right-to-repair legislation in Minnesota does cover transactions involving business to business (B2B), and the legislation in California is specifically noted to cover B2B transactions, as well as business to government transactions.

As far as appliances that are covered by existing right-to-repair legislation in the US, in California, for example, appliance or major home appliance refers to any device that is primarily used for residential purposes. Examples include, but are not limited to, any refrigerator, freezer, range, microwave oven, washer, dryer, dishwasher, trash compactor, ice maker, dehumidifier, residential portable furnace, or room air-conditioner normally used or sold for personal, family, household, or home office use, or for use in private motor vehicles. It is noted that electronic or appliance product or product does not include all-terrain vehicles and other machinery, equipment, implements, or attachments used for the following purposes:

- Lawn, garden, golf course, landscaping or grounds maintenance;
- Planting, cultivating, irrigating, harvesting, producing agricultural or forestry products;
- Raising, feeding, or tending to, or harvesting products from, livestock and any other related activity;
- Industrial, construction, maintenance, mining, or utility activities/applications, such as material handling equipment.

**Q12. The Directive references an extension of the legal guarantee period by 12 months if a consumer chooses repair over the replacement of a product. The car industry as an example will provide a guarantee period on the spare part/repair only opposed to extending a guarantee on the whole product. Could this result in a never ending cycle of repair at the cost of the manufacturer? Any thoughts welcomed.**

The extension of the legal guarantee may only be applied once, even if the good was repaired more than once under the legal guarantee. Also, the extension will only apply if the repair is requested within the guarantee period (so during the first 2 years). After the 2 year period has elapsed, the extension of the legal guarantee does not apply so I do not think this will create an endless cycle of repairs for manufacturers.

**Q13. Are priority products under ESPR those that merely contain the named materials?**

The EU Commission published its first working plan under the EU Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) on 16 April 2025. This plan lists the products that should be prioritised to introduce ecodesign requirements and energy labelling over the next five years. It includes: four final products (Textiles/Apparel, Furniture, Tyres, Mattresses); two intermediate products (iron and steel, aluminium) and two legal acts setting horizontal requirements (Repairability (including scoring); and Recycled content/recyclability of EEE).

*It also lists 16 product groups that have been carried forward from the last plan:*

1. Low-temperature emitters
2. Displays
3. EV chargers
4. Household dishwashers
5. Household washing machines and household washer-dryers
6. Professional laundry appliances
7. Professional dishwashers
8. Electric motors and variable speed drives
9. Refrigerating appliances (including household fridges and freezers)
10. Refrigerating appliances with a sales function
11. Light sources and (only for ecodesign) separate control gears
12. Welding equipment
13. Mobile phones and tablets
14. Local space heaters
15. Tumble dryers
16. Standby and off mode consumption (EEE)

Further details can be found in the [working plan](#).

# 09. Trends in Consumer Electronics

What trends are we seeing in product regulation? The graph below from **C2P** shows year on year growth in regulations globally.

The world of consumer electronics is changing, reflected by consumer and legislative demands for more sustainable practices and products. More importance is being placed on climate neutral, resource-efficient economies, resulting in increased regulations everywhere.

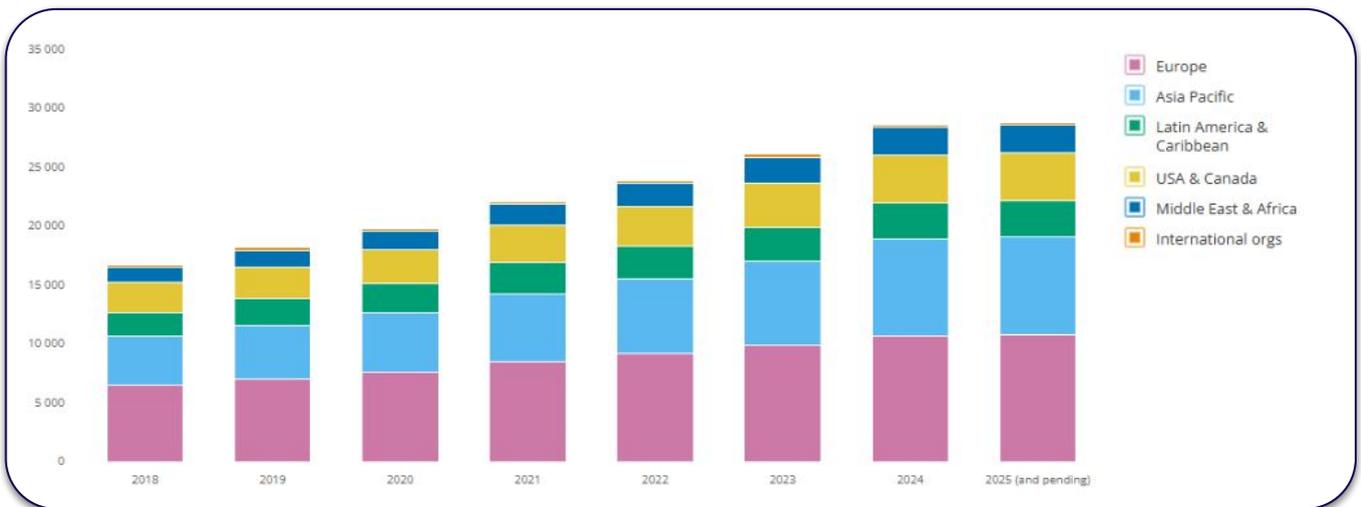
The added complexity of connected devices, challenging traditional concepts of product safety, is resulting in even greater regulation of extended producer responsibility, circular economy and sustainability.

The figure on the below shows a **72% increase in regulations for consumer electronics manufacturers since 2018**, with 28,851 regulations in place by 2025 (and pending.)

Never before has the need to protect our environment been more to the forefront of the world's consciousness. Regulators are fast responding, enacting measures focused on minimising the environmental impacts of products.

The net result is even more regulation to contend with.

As noted by the EU Commission *"Products use up massive amounts of materials, energy and other resources and cause significant environmental impacts throughout their lifecycle, from the extraction of raw materials, to manufacture, transport, use and end of life. Half of global greenhouse gases and 90% of biodiversity loss are caused by extracting and processing primary raw materials."*



Global Regulatory Trends in Consumer Electronics. **Source: C2P by Compliance & Risks**



## 10. Conclusion

The global landscape of Right-to-Repair is rapidly evolving, driven by an urgent need to foster sustainability and consumer empowerment.

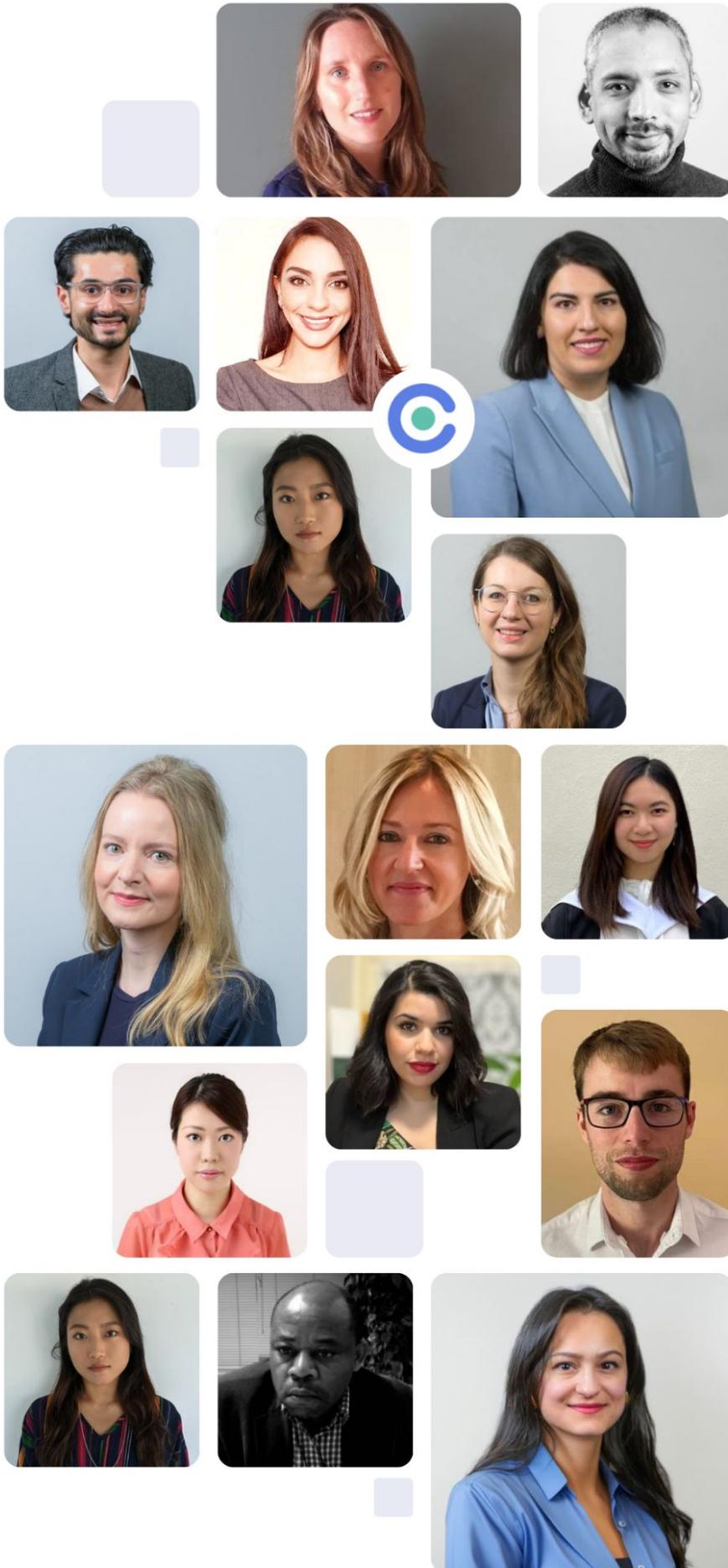
This whitepaper has provided a comprehensive overview of the significant legislative developments across the EU, US, Canada, and other key markets. We've seen how the EU is forging a comprehensive framework with its R2R Directive, interlinked with Ecodesign and Greenwashing regulations, and supported by consumer-facing repair labels. In contrast, the US presents a complex, state-driven mosaic of laws, necessitating granular attention from manufacturers, while Canada balances federal copyright amendments with robust provincial initiatives. Emerging economies are also joining this movement, often through bans on planned obsolescence and mandates for information and tool access.

For businesses, the implications are profound. It's no longer sufficient to solely focus on initial product sales; the entire product lifecycle, from design to end-of-life, must be re-evaluated.

### **Manufacturers will increasingly need to:**

- Design for durability and ease of repair, proactively addressing potential issues at the outset.
- Ensure transparent access to repair information, spare parts, and specialized tools.
- Adapt supply chains to support robust repair ecosystems.
- Understand and comply with a growing number of diverse, and sometimes conflicting, regional and national regulations.

The legal guarantee can no longer act as a barrier to repair. The trend towards mandatory testing of components under ecodesign standards and the banning of parts pairing further underscore the depth of this regulatory shift. The "Prepare to Repair" era is here, demanding a proactive and strategic approach from all stakeholders to navigate these requirements, protect brand reputation, and contribute to a more sustainable future.



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