June 2025

JOINT TRAINING FIRST-AID KIT

https://repper.interreg-euro-med.eu/

Deliverable ID

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Version 1.0	30/06/2025	Final version	AE

Executive summary

The Joint Training First-Aid Kit for the REPper Factory is an educational resource designed to support the delivery of training activities in the framework of the REPper project. The Training Kit is designed to support capacity-building training targeting trainers, mentors, career orienters, and business support organisations. By empowering these actors with ready-to-use resources, the kit contributes to strengthening the repair economy and promoting circular business models that value repair as a key economic and environmental practice.

The document is designed to raise awareness, build knowledge, and strengthen skills related to circular economy principles, sustainable product design, and repair-oriented practices. Through educational sheets, the kit explains key concepts such as repair obligations, access to spare parts, consumer rights, and the role of repair services in reducing waste and extending product lifecycles.

Overall, the REPper Training Kit serves as a comprehensive and accessible training tool for educators, trainers, and capacity-building actors. It aims to empower learners to develop critical and participatory thinking on sustainability issues and strengthen professional opportunities in the repair economy.

RIGHT TO REPAIR GUIDE

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REPair PERspective project

The aim of the REPper project, REPair PERspective, is to **facilitate the transition to more sustainable choices and a circular, resource-efficient economy by developing a culture of repair.** Respecting the environment and protecting the planet means **rethinking the traditional business models**, rediscovering the centrality of human value in the research for innovation and competitiveness, reviewing behaviours, towards a new model circular economy. To this end, REPper brings together qualified and diversified partners in the Mediterranean region, capable of capitalizing on past results and implementing new actions aimed at public and private targets such as SMEs, public authorities, sectoral agencies, business support organizations, schools and citizens. The project aims to change the mindset and attitudes of policy makers and citizens, increase skills and support SMEs in the repair economy by promoting circularity and providing concrete answers such as **the creation of new sustainable business opportunities. The REPper project, has 3 main strands:**

1. Implementation of the REPper HUB - a single physical and digital point of contact that will
2. design and test a transnational network of pilot services. Creation of the REPper FACTORY
3. for upskilling, providing training on the right to repair and the circular economy. Building a new CULTURE OF REPAIR through nudges that can trigger positive changes and new habits.

Training kit Rep.per

This training, in the domain of the REP.per project, **motivates to develop a critical and participatory thinking on sustainable issues.** In particular, this initiative will enable **to address a highly topical issue such as the right to repair**, a principle approved by the European Parliament to achieve circular economy and sustainable development.

This guide aims to introduce the principle of the right to repair and the historical normative path that led EU to identify this need and make it a right of every citizen. The educational materials explain the concept of **sustainability** not only in relation to production or life-cycle monitoring, but also in terms of product design and conception, **to make resource reuse more effective, safer, and more secure.** Moreover, the training documentation aims to make understandable what tools are available to become a class of attentive consumers and to raise awareness of the future opportunities from a professional and employment point of view.

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Educational Sheet 1

The right to repair: what it is

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The right to repair: what it is

77% of EU consumers would prefer to repair their goods rather than purchase new ones, but often forego repairs due to high costs

(source: Eurobarometro 2020)

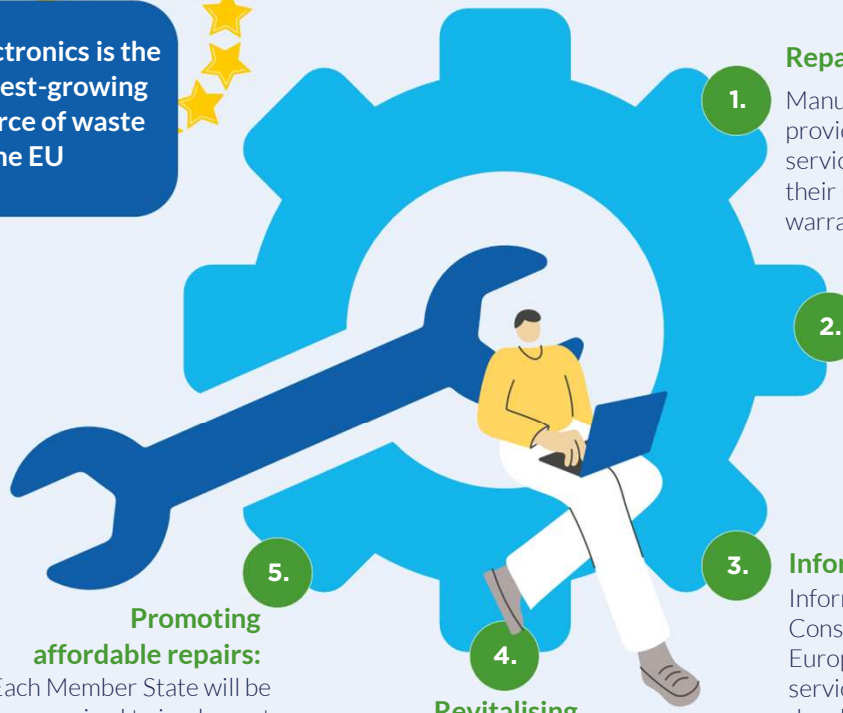
Each year, **35 million tonnes of waste** accumulate in the European Union, including a vast number of potentially repairable items that end up in landfills. This excessive waste generation threatens progress toward a circular and sustainable economy.

Electronics is the fastest-growing source of waste in the EU

To counteract this, the **right to repair** directive ensures that consumers can repair their goods easily and affordably rather than having to replace them.

The regulation has been approved by the European Parliament, and the 27 EU member states must transpose the directive into their national legislation by **31 July 2026**.

MAIN POINTS OF THE RIGHT TO REPAIR:



1. Repair obligation:
Manufacturers will be required to provide timely and affordable repair services while informing consumers of their rights. Additionally, legal warranties will be extended by one year.

2. Repairable products:
The law applies to products such as household appliances and electronic devices, though the category may be expanded. Consumers will also have the option to borrow devices or choose refurbished products.

3. Information on repair services:
Information on repair services: Consumers will receive a standardised European form to compare repair services, and an online platform will be developed to help locate local repair shops.

4. Revitalising the repair market:
Manufacturers must ensure the availability of spare parts and tools at reasonable prices, and must not obstruct repairs, even those performed independently.

5. Promoting affordable repairs:
Each Member State will be required to implement strategies to make repair services more accessible.

Recycling policies in the EU vary from country to country. In 2021, Austria had the highest average e-waste collection among EU nations, reaching **15.46 kg per inhabitant.**

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Educational Sheet 2

The stages of the right to repair standard

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The stages of the right to repair standard

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.

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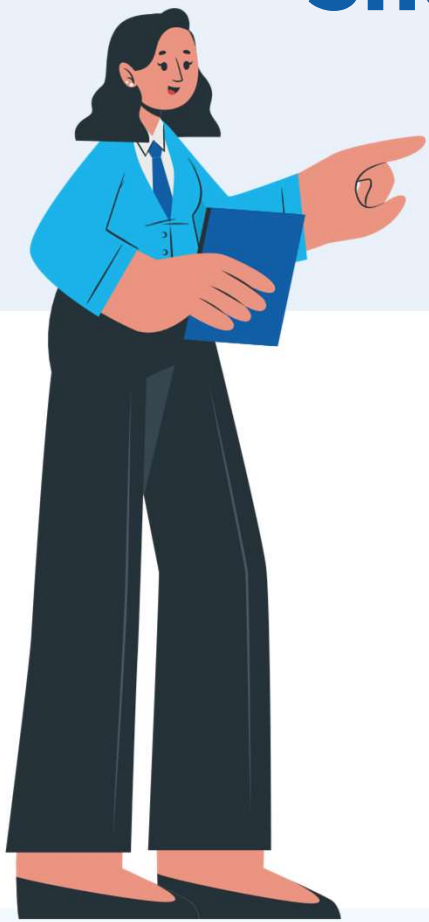
Educational Sheet 3

The Ecodesign Regulation and the 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).*

2024 23 APRIL — Adopted by the EU Parliament

2024 27 MAY — Adopted by the EU Council

2024 18 JULY — Entry into force

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.

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Educational Sheet 4

Conscious consumption

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Conscious consumption

The right to repair not only benefits the environment, it also offers significant economic advantages. **Here is a projection of the expected savings over the next 15 years.**

FROM AN **ENVIRONMENTAL** PERSPECTIVE, THE STANDARD IS EXPECTED TO RESULT IN A SAVINGS OF:

18,5
million tonnes
of greenhouse gas emissions

1,8
million tonnes
of resources

3
million tonnes
of waste

FROM AN **ECONOMIC** PERSPECTIVE, THE STANDARD IS EXPECTED TO RESULT IN A SAVINGS OF:

15,6
billion
in savings for sellers and manufacturers

176,5
billion
for consumers

+4,8
billion
increase in investments in the repair sector

PLANNED OBSOLESCENCE

some products are intentionally designed to **fail** or **become obsolete after a predetermined period** set by manufacturers. In certain cases, components are assembled in a way that prevents their removal or replacement.

Did you know that...?

In the 1930s, researchers at the chemical company DuPont developed nylon, an exceptionally strong synthetic fibre. **Perhaps too strong:** nylon stockings no longer laddered, leading to a decline in sales. In response, DuPont instructed its technicians to weaken the fibre they had originally engineered.

the average lifespan of computers has dropped from **11** to just **4** years over three decades

Is there an International Repair Day? Yes, it's on the third Saturday in October

REPAIR CAFÉS

If there is one place that **embodies the circular economy**, it is the Repair Café. These **public spaces** (whether bars, shops, or courtyards) allow people to bring damaged objects to be repaired by volunteers, who provide both the skills and the necessary tools.

Items of all kinds can be brought in, from hair dryers and smartphones to washing machine circuit boards, blenders, and even wooden stools. Today, **there are approximately 3,000 Repair Cafés** worldwide, and their number continues to grow.

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Educational Sheet 5

Right to repair and green jobs

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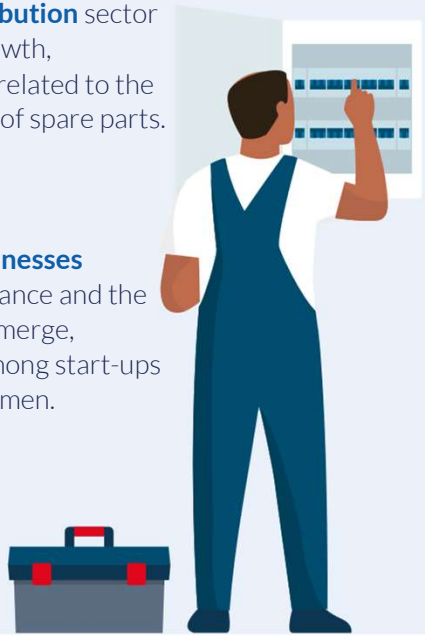
Right to repair and green jobs

The right to repair will bring significant **economic and environmental benefits**. But that's not all: it will also boost **employment**, fostering **job creation** across multiple sectors.

As companies become obligated to ensure product repairability, **demand for skilled technicians will rise**, ranging from appliance and electronics repair specialists, to professionals in component remanufacturing.

The **logistics** and **distribution** sector will also experience growth, particularly in services related to the handling and transport of spare parts.

Furthermore, **new businesses specialising** in maintenance and the circular economy will emerge, fostering innovation among start-ups and independent craftsmen.



Finally, companies will need to invest in **training and professional development**, creating new opportunities for engineers, designers, and environmental consultants tasked with developing more durable and sustainable products.

WHEN THE RIGHT TO REPAIR TAKES EFFECT,
THE MOST IN-DEMAND PROFESSIONS WILL INCLUDE:

THE ECODESIGN PROJECT MANAGER

Plays a crucial role in helping companies develop products that minimise environmental impact while maintaining functionality, affordability, and quality. This figure also ensures compliance with environmental and social standards, and oversees the entire process of designing, manufacturing, and marketing sustainable products.

THE SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION MANAGER

Responsible for planning and implementing strategies that integrate sustainable practices within an organisation. Assesses the environmental and social impact of business operations, developing action plans to enhance sustainability, reduce waste, and optimise resource use.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Bridging scientific research, business strategy, and technological innovation, this figure focuses on improving production processes, materials, and overall sustainability, developing eco-friendly technologies and materials, and testing solutions to minimise the environmental impact of products and manufacturing processes.

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