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Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation

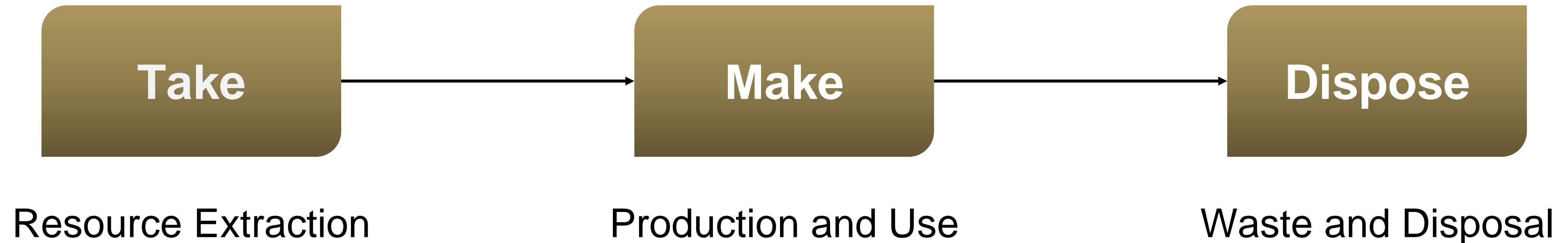
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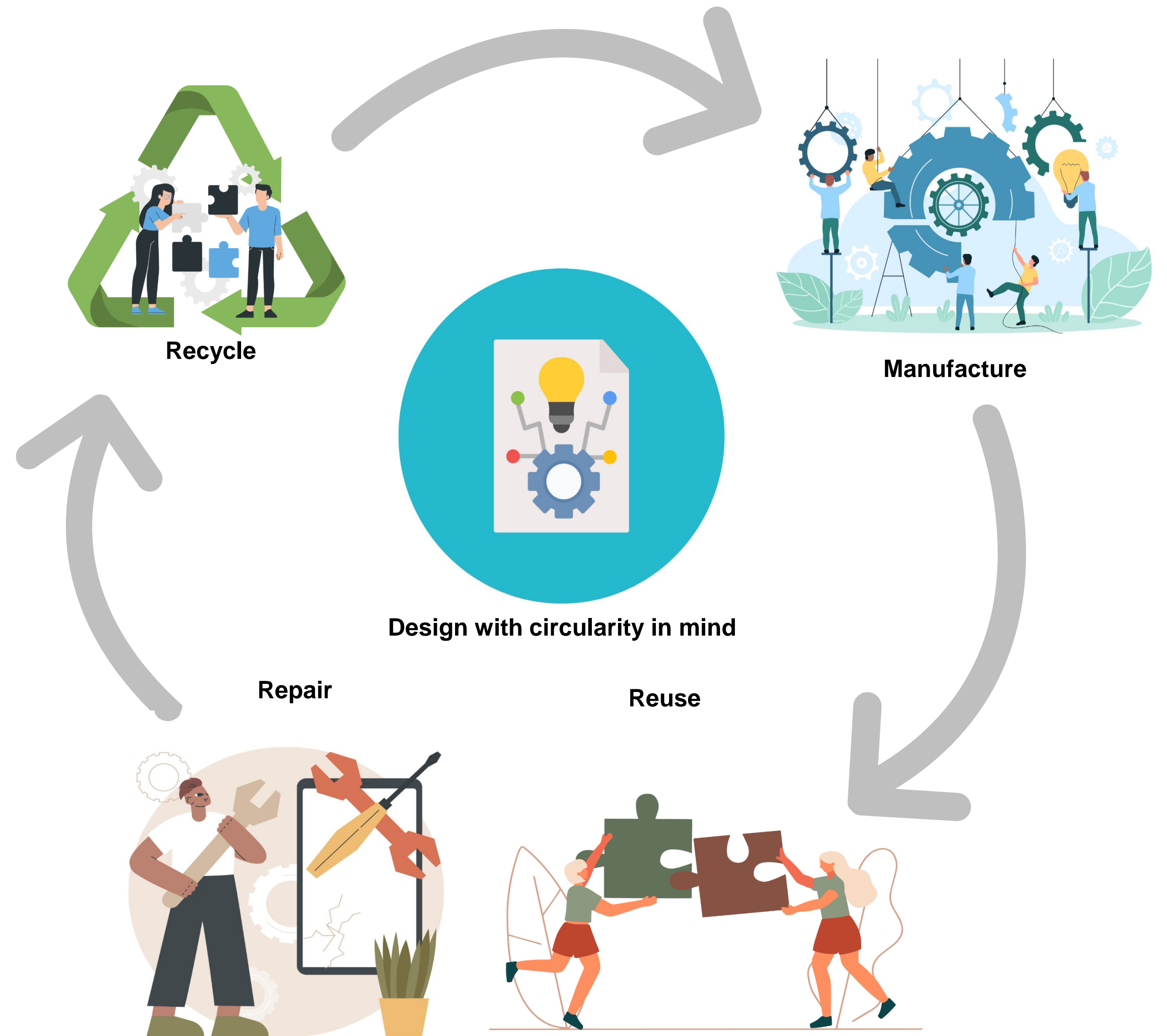
What is ESPR?



- Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 entered into force on 18 July 2024.
- Current consumption processes and patterns are predominantly linear.
- Current product designs do not promote sustainability over the lifecycle of the product.



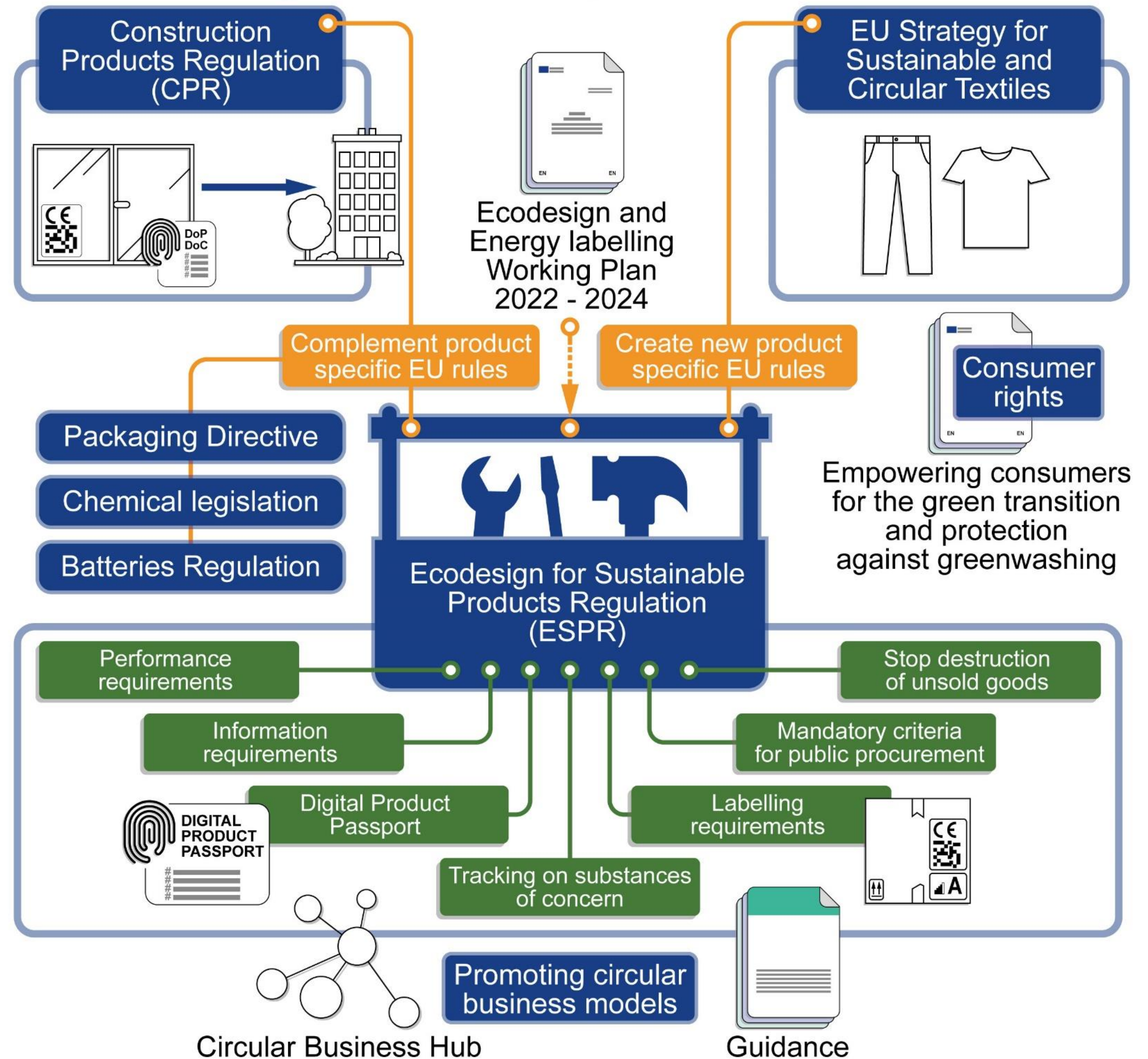
ESPR provides a regulatory framework for incorporating environmental sustainability in both the design of a product and the processes used throughout the life cycle of the product.



The Circular Economy package

Proposed 30 March 2022

Making sustainable products the norm



Main features of ESPR



Replaces 2009 Ecodesign Directive (32 product groups)

Applies to almost all products + wider range of criteria

Framework – detail in delegated acts

Introduction of Digital Product Passport

Transparency and prevention of destruction of unsold goods

Green Public Procurement

Key Product aspects under ESPR

Article 5 – Ecodesign requirements



Digital Product Passport (DPP) – Articles 8 - 13



- Further details to be set out in delegated acts.
- Help consumers and businesses to make informed decisions when buying products, facilitate repairs and recycling, and improve transparency about products' life cycle impacts on the environment.
- DPP must be digitally accessible for all stakeholders, including consumers, repairers and recyclers throughout the product's lifecycle.
- See [CIRPASS – Digital Product Passport \(cirpassproject.eu\)](https://cirpassproject.eu) and [Cirpass2](#) for more information.

Priority Products



Energy-related Products

Textiles

Furniture (inc mattresses)

Tyres

Detergents

Paints

Lubricants

Aluminium

Iron and steel

Chemicals

Other electronic products

ICT Products

Work continues under Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC)

Priority products under Ecodesign Regulation (2024/1781)

Final products 
Components 

Transition from Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC) to ESPR regulation (2024/1781)



The Ecodesign Directive applies to energy related products.

- Around 30 product groups have been covered by Ecodesign Directive.
- There are 19 product groups, where the work under existing working plan is quite advanced.
- The Directive has made significant contributions to improving the energy efficiency and environmental impact of products in EU.



Destruction of unsold goods



Why is this being addressed?

- Estimated 4-9%* of all textile products put on the market in Europe are destroyed before use.
- 1 in 5 garments sold online are returned, of which on average a third is destroyed.
- Returns to physical shops are lower – a third of online returns.



*Information from [European Environment Agency](#)

Destruction of unsold goods – Chapter VI and Annex VII



General Principle (Art. 23)

General principle prohibiting the destruction of unsold consumer goods (except in some specific circumstances for e.g. health, safety or hygiene reasons)

Communication

Obligation on large companies to disclose any destruction of unsold goods in a clear and accessible manner on their website.

Ban on the destruction of unsold consumer products

- From 19 July 2026, the ban on destruction of unsold apparel, clothing accessories and footwear will apply.
- The Commission is empowered, in conjunction with Member States, to introduce bans on destruction of further product groups via delegated acts.

Not applicable to small and micro businesses

Further guidance

[New EU sustainability rules explained: Ecodesign Regulation FAQs - European Commission](#)

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