Digital Product Passport (DPP)

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Sustainable products package

Ecodesign Working Plan 2022-2024
- Higher energy efficiency and circularity for energy-related products
- New rules for consumer electronics (smartphones, tablets, solar panels)

Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles
- Binding eco-design requirements, incl. durability, recapability, and recycled fibre content
- Stop microplastics pollution
- Tackle fast fashion, textile waste, and the destruction of unsold products
- Accurate green claims
- Sustainable global value chains

Support for circular business models
- European circular business hub
- Guidance to businesses

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation
- Performance and information requirements for greener products
- Tackle the destruction of unsold goods
- Waste prevention and reduction
- Mandatory criteria for green public procurement
- Digital Product Passport and new labelling rules
- Stronger market surveillance

New rules to empower consumers for the green transition
- Protection against greenwashing and the deliberate planning or design of products with limited lifespans
- Information on product durability and recapability

Global action
- Corporate sustainability due diligence
- Global sustainable consumption and production forum
Why is ESPR needed?

Inefficient use of resources
- Global extraction of materials tripled since 1970; waste generation set to increase 70% by 2050;
- Over 90% of biodiversity loss and water stress from resource extraction and processing
- High strategic and material dependency

Planetary boundaries exceeded
- EU has less than 10% of world population, yet its consumption-based impacts are close to or exceed boundaries for climate change, particulate matter, land use and mineral resources (Sala et al, 2020)

Missed business opportunities
- EU industry still accounts for 20% of the EU’s greenhouse gas emissions
- Demand for recycled materials remains low
Key Ecodesign product aspects

- durability, reliability; reusability; upgradability;
- reparability; possibility of maintenance and refurbishment;
- presence of substances of concern;
- energy use or energy efficiency;
- resource use or resource efficiency;
- recycled content;
- possibility of remanufacturing and recycling;
- possibility of recovery of materials;
- environmental impacts, including carbon and environmental footprint;
- expected generation of waste materials.
The EU Digital Product Passport (DPP)

**WHAT**
A structured collection of product related data with predefined scope and agreed data ownership and access rights conveyed through a unique identifier.

**HOW**
Decentralised system with a central registry.

**SCOPE**
Information related to sustainability, circularity, value retention for re-use/remanufacturing/recycling.
ESPR
Digital Product Passport (DPP)

Tracking of **raw materials extraction/production**, supporting due diligence efforts

Enable **manufacturers** to create products **digital twins**, embedding all the information required

Tracking the life story of a product, enabling services related to its **remanufacturing**, **reparability**, **re-use/re-sale/second-life**, **recyclability**, new business models

Benefit **market surveillance authorities and customs authorities**, by making available information they would need to carry out their tasks

Make available to **public authorities and policy makers** reliable information. Enable to link **incentives** to **sustainability performance**

Allow **citizens** to have access to **relevant and verified information** related to the characteristics of the products they own or are considering to buy/rent (e.g. using apps able to read the identifier)
DPP key principles and features

• **No proprietary solutions:** All information included in the product passport shall be written in an **open, standard, inter-operable format** and shall be machine-readable, structured, and searchable, in accordance with the essential requirements included in Article 9. The standards to be used shall be adopted at **international** (ISO) or **European** (CEN/CENELEC/ETSI) level.

• **Identifiers** should be **unique**, specific to a product (including intermediates), and they should be **persistent** (the info should remain available even if the company change name, web address, goes bankrupt, etc).

• **Granularity:** The information included in the product passport shall refer to the product **model** (e.g. iPhone 13), **batch** (e.g. iPhone 13, produced in factory XYZ), or **item** (e.g. iPhone 13, serial number 123456789) as specified in the applicable **delegated act** referred to in Article 5(1).

• **Access rights (‘need-to-know’):** the access to information included in the passport shall be regulated in accordance with the essential requirements included in Article 9. The specific access rights at **product group level** will be identified in the applicable **delegated act** referred to in Article 5(1).

• **Responsibility:** The **economic operator** placing the product on the market is responsible for making available the EU DPP and for the information included therein.
There are 3 ‘milestones’ introduced ahead of the full operationalisation of the DPP:

1. **Regulation**: Introduction of the DPP concept, description of the scope, identification of some key features.

2. Identification of **essential technical requirements** to be developed through standardisation process. A safety clause is introduced in case of delays or if the quality of the standards is not ‘fit for purpose’. In such case the Commission shall adopt common specifications with the technical requirements needed.

3. **Delegated acts**: Identification of the specific information to be included in the DPP for each product or product group.

DPP mandatory for all products for which there is a delegated act
# The DPP in a snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DPP system</th>
<th>Standards &amp; Protocols</th>
<th>DPP data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(the same for all products/DPPs)</td>
<td>• ISO 15459&lt;br&gt;• …</td>
<td>(product group specific)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interoperability (vertical and horizontal)</td>
<td>• …</td>
<td>ESPR Delegated acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access rights management</td>
<td>• …</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Data processing</td>
<td>• …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data security &amp; privacy</td>
<td>• …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data authentication, reliability, integrity</td>
<td>• …</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Data storage</td>
<td>• …</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Information included in each DPP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track &amp; Trace (“biography”)</th>
<th>ESPR information requirements</th>
<th>Compliance related documents/information</th>
<th>Additional information (e.g. labels)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**ESPR information requirements**

- Compliance related documents/information
- Additional information (e.g. labels)
Thank you