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**WK 1204/2023 INIT**

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**MEETING DOCUMENT**

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**From:** European Commission Services

**To:** Delegations

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**Subject:** Presentation from the Commission: ESPR - Digital Product Passport

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**EN**

# Digital Product Passport

[REDACTED] (GROW)  
[REDACTED]



# DPP design

DPP-system



*(to be developed before DPP deployment)*



## Digital Product Passport



DPP-data

*(to be identified when developing product-group specific secondary legislation)*

- All **standards** and **protocols** related to the IT architecture, like standards on:
  - Data carriers and unique identifiers
  - Access rights management
  - Interoperability (technical, semantic, organisation), including data exchange protocols and formats
  - Data storage
  - Data processing (introduction, modification, update)
  - Data authentication, reliability, and integrity
  - Data security and privacy
- The DPP registry

### Possible Track & Trace identifiers

- Economic operator's name, registered trade name
- Global Trade Identification Number or equivalent
- TARIC code or equivalent
- Global location number or equivalent
- Authorised representative
- ...

### Example of potential attributes

- Description of the material, component, or product
- Recycled content
- Substances of concern
- Environmental footprint profile
- Classes of performance
- Technical parameters
- ...

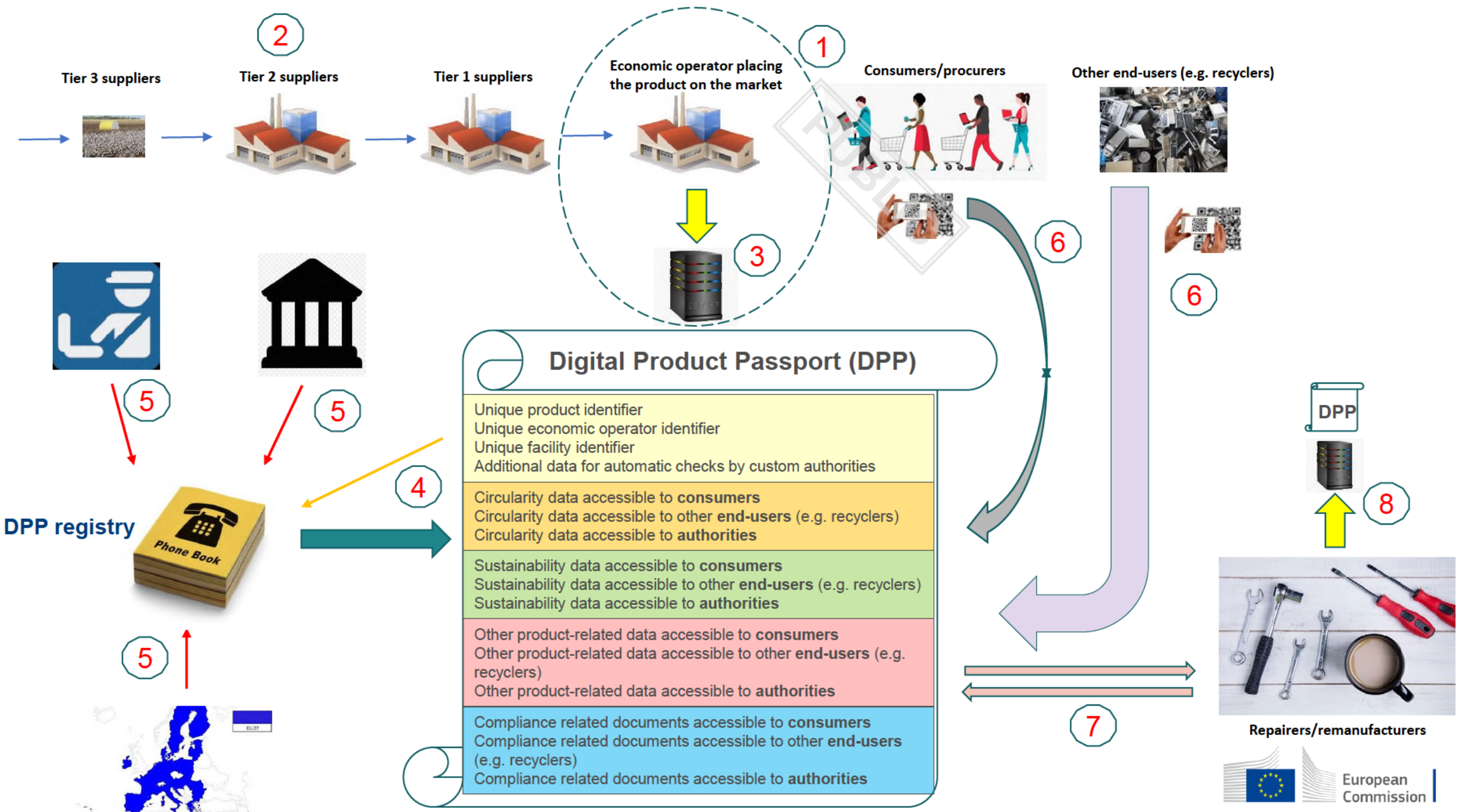
# Legal 'architecture' of the DPP in ESPR

There are 3 'milestone' introduced ahead of the full operationalisation of the DPP:

1. Introduction of the **concept**, description of the **scope**, identification of some **key features** already in the ESP Regulation (**art. 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13**)
2. Identification of **essential technical requirements** to be developed through standardisation process. A safety clause is introduced in case of delays or quality of the standards not 'fit for purpose'. In such case the Commission shall adopt **common specifications** with the technical requirements needed (**art. 10, 35**).
3. Identification of the **specific information** to be included in the DPP for each product regulated when developing the corresponding Delegated Act (**art. 7, Annex III**)

# DPP main characteristics

- ✓ **Interoperability** should be the driving design criterion. This requires, amongst other things, the DPP to rely on **global open standards** (no proprietary solutions). Interoperability is meant both along one value chain and between different value chains (**art. 9, 10**)
- ✓ Information included in the DPP should be **specific** to a product group (**art. 8**)
- ✓ Technical solutions should be developed in close collaboration with stakeholders through a **standardisation process** (**art. 10**)
- ✓ The DPP should rely, to the maximum extent technically possible, on information already provided and included in other databases (e.g. EPREL, SCIP, etc) (**art. 8, 10**)
- ✓ Access to information should be granted depending on different “access rights”, depending on the role of each stakeholder in the product value chain (need-to-know principle) (**art. 8**)



# Why a decentralised system

PUBLIC

- ✓ Better protection of confidential and sensitive information
- ✓ Size of a central database would be enormous and very difficult (and costly) to set up and manage
- ✓ Dynamicity of product-specific information can be better managed locally. Updates on a decentralized basis are easier and can be much faster, as the chain of communication is shorter, with less steps.
- ✓ A centralized system creates a lot of effort for administration, as each economic actor needs to register and submit all data. An example may be the admin and registration authority that was established on the basis of the REACH regulation. Registration and maintenance processes for this authority requires a lot of effort and are time consuming
- ✓ Decentralized systems can be found as standard method, implemented and practiced in many business areas for worldwide identification for various levels and in granularity down to serialization. For example:
  - ❑ MDR (Medical Device Regulation) is using a decentralized identifier system for unique device marking (UDI), lasting forever.