

Digital Product Passport The ticket to achieving a climate neutral and circular European economy?

Thomas Götz, Co-Head Research Unit Energy Policy
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Purpose and structure of the report

The study was carried out by

- the **University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL)**
in collaboration with
- the **Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy**

Commissioned by the
CLG Europe Taskforce for climate neutral and circular materials and products.

Purpose and structure of the report

Key objectives:

- To provide **business perspectives** on DPPs and how they might operate.
- To **assess what steps need to be taken by policymakers** to implement DPPs.
- Contribute to the **wider discussion** on the **EU's digital and green 'twin' transition.**

Overview of the report

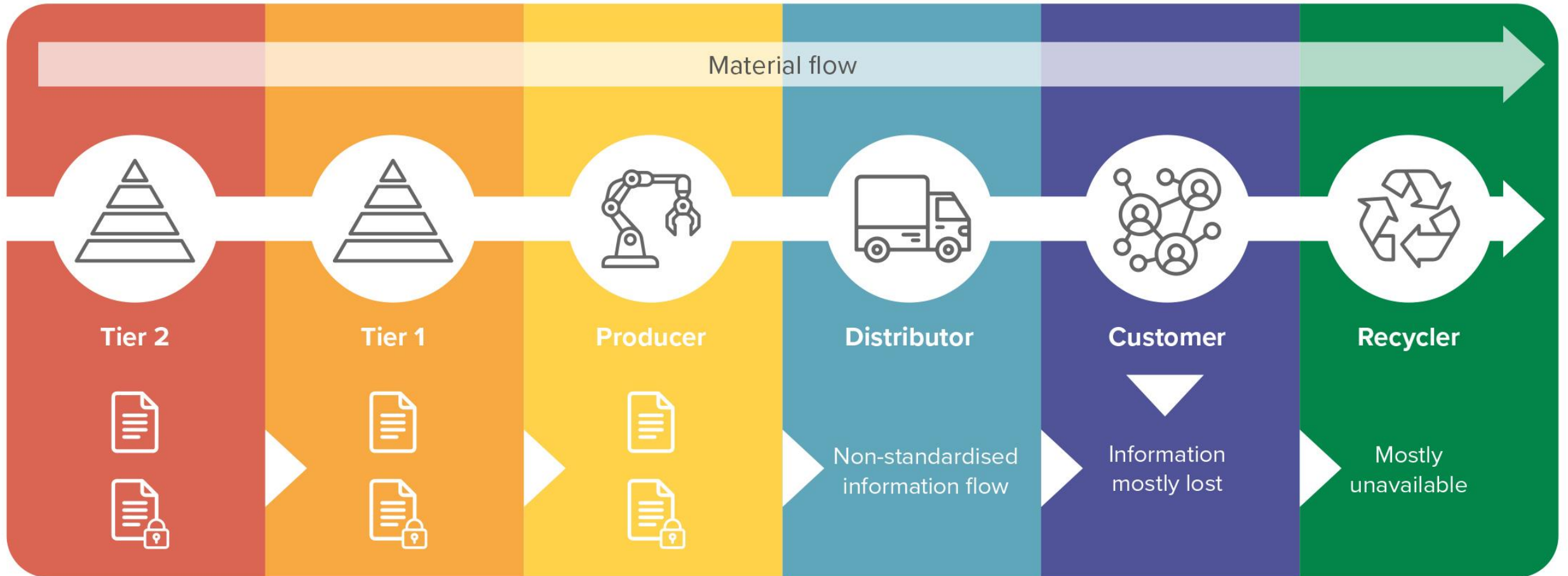
- Extensive **literature review**
- Overview of relevant **policies and initiatives**
- Outcomes of the **discussion with business representatives**
- **Conclusions and recommendations** for the future implementation of DPPs by policymakers



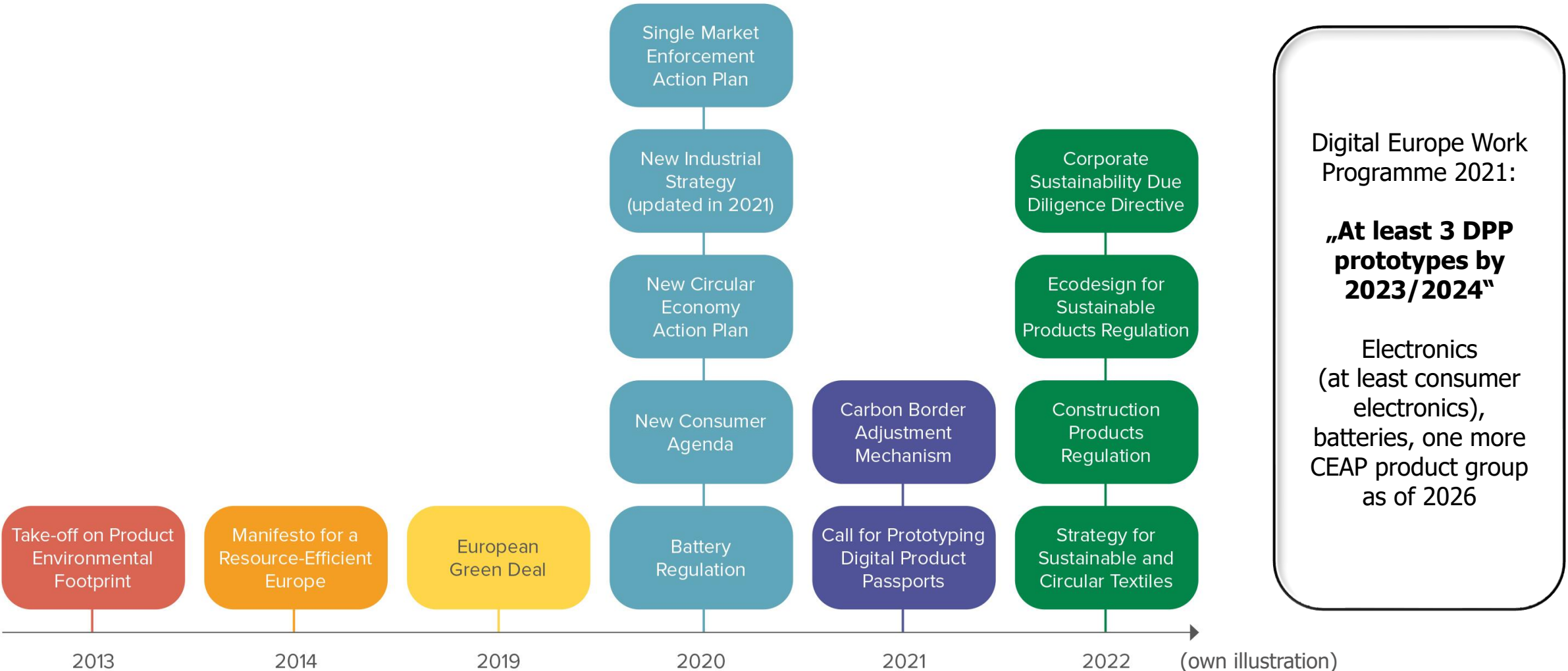
EC definition of the DPP

- **Product-specific data set**, which can be electronically accessed through a data carrier.
- “electronically **register, process and share product-related information** amongst businesses, authorities and consumers”.
- provide information on the **origin, composition, and repair and disassembly possibilities of a product**, including **recycling or disposal** at end of life.

Why a Digital Product Passport is needed



Policy evolution leading to a DPP



Business perspectives and views on a DPP (1/2)

Interactive **workshop and interviews** with company representatives:

- **CLG Europe Taskforce** for climate neutral and circular materials and products.
- **Other identified business stakeholders** across sectors and value chains.
- Covering **aluminium, steel, insulation, construction, consumer goods, lighting**
as well as **retail, design and digital solutions**

Business perspectives and views on a DPP (2/2)

- considered as great **opportunity to modernise and digitalise product information.**
- **support industry transformation** towards carbon neutrality and circularity.
- strong belief that a DPP can **help consumers make better informed choices.**
- create **incentives for producers** to make products more sustainable.

Key business concerns

- **what product groups** and materials DPPs should cover,
- **what information** they should contain,
- **levels of transparency** and granularity,
- how the data could be managed and shared **without compromising intellectual property rights (IPR).**



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The introduction of the DPP would deliver a range of benefits (1/2)

- Access to **reliable and comparable** product data for businesses and policymakers,
- Increased **transparency, traceability and consistency** in the value chain,
- **Support** for companies **to report sustainability indicators** and green claims,
- A tool that can facilitate **innovative thinking on circularity** and new practices.

The introduction of the DPP would deliver a range of benefits (2/2)

- Potentially an enabler for **completely new business models & green markets**,
- New data source that can enable **sustainable investment decisions**,
- **Address product liability challenges** more broadly,
- Support **security of supply**, resilience against external geopolitical shocks.

Conclusions and recommendations (1/3): Coherence and consistency

- Align forthcoming **EU regulations on DPPs with proposed ESPR approach.**
- IT infrastructure should be **interoperable and compatible** with existing systems.
- EU should **create enabling environment** (guidelines, common standards).
- **Include existing international initiatives**, avoid duplication of efforts.
- Enable **additional voluntary information sharing.**

Conclusions and recommendations (2/3): Flexibility and exploration

- **Start small and modestly but promptly** with DPP testing and pilots.
- **Phased approach** with continuous extension and iterative learning.
- Start with **clearly defined products** and sectors as pilots.
- All **detailed data** included in DPPs should be **product group specific**.
- **Reliable and comparable** approaches rather than one-size-fits-all.
- **Decentralised DPP approach** is favoured by most businesses.

Conclusions and recommendations (3/3): Transparency and accountability

- All information requirements for a DPP should **be relevant and fit for purpose.**
- **Clear scope and a concrete user benefit** along the product life cycle.
- Balance **different levels of data access and data protection** needs.
- **Transparency as default** without infringing legitimate IPR concerns.
- Operational implementation should be carried out via **trusted intermediaries.**
- Ensure **technical expertise and understanding of the wider policy aims** of DPPs.

Thank you for your attention!



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