



#### Business Strategies using connected Products: Rethinking Product Information Management

EcoWise - Dr. Rembrandt Koppelaar - www.circthread.com

Aarhus University - online & in-person

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## Digital Product Passports A new information ecosystem for Connected Products

#### 1. Data carriers





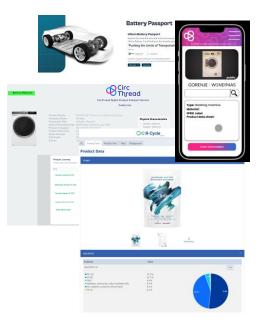






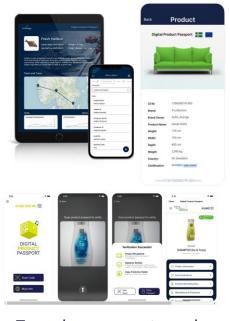
At model, batch, item level

#### 2. Product info portal



With public info & access rights controlled info

#### 3. App services



To exchange, create and use info

#### Market conformity & claims verification

Product identifier for customs authorities

Access point of certificate(s) for EU declaration of market conformity

Info for individuals to check counterfeits

Background evidence for green claims

## We expect most products to use QR-codes for DPP's, with some needing automation through RFIDs

	Text code  P110215F0108 C  BF110216	Barcode	QR-Code ( Quick response)	Data Matrix Code	Radio Frequence ID (RFID) / Near Field Communication (NFC)
Cost	€	€	€	€	€€
Scanner			— □ 1949 □ 1944		
Pros	+ Cheap to apply at scale + Low barriers for printing	+ Small size + Interoperable standards	+ Small size + High information storage + More resilient to damage + Interoperable standards + Widespread use	+ Small size + High information storage + Resilient to damage. + Interoperable standards + Used in industry	+ Does not require line-of-site  → reduce cost, placement in product possible  + Multiple tags can be scanned at a time  + Widespread use
Cons	- Only useful for manual look up	<ul><li>Small damage can destroy readability</li><li>Only one scan possible at a time</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Can have longer print times</li> <li>Only one scan possible at a time</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not easily scannable by enduser</li> <li>Only one scan possible at a time</li> </ul>	- Significantly more expensive per-unit than printed codes

Identifiers must persist and be useful throughout their lifetime from creation to disposal.

## Driven by legislative requirements to deliver a single market of information about products in the EU

- A single market means the <u>same compliance with the rules</u> everywhere within the EU.
   Today there are <u>too many free-riders within the EU market</u>, <u>especially in case of on-line stores sellers</u>, as a <u>universal product information management system</u> is missing.
- In the future Digital Product Passports will be the means to <u>show compliance with all EU rules to sell on the EU market</u> through a common certificate of compliance, to be made available in each DPP's information portal, reachable via the future EU central registry.
- The digital identifiers in the QR-code or similar data carriers attached to the product will include location of production, manufacturer ID, brand ID and (likely) a customs ID.
- The DPP itself will be integrated in the EU customs system.

**EU ESPR regulation text:** "The role of customs should be to ensure that the reference of a product passport is made available in the customs declaration and that the relevant information of the customs declaration corresponds to the information that is stored in the registry"... "Customs authorities may release a product for free circulation only after having verified as a minimum that the unique registration identifier and the commodity code provided or made available to them correspond to the information stored in the registry"."

## Driven by legislative requirements to help make sure Made in Europe = Made sustainable

- DPPs are the information management component <u>to</u> <u>show in the future how sustainable products are</u>, or where there are still gaps.
- The twin part are <u>new performance requirements</u> that will be laid down for <u>environmental and circular</u> <u>performance</u> in delegated acts per product category.
- The EU ESPR regulation includes budget for 30 product categories by 2030 to have their own Ecodesign delegated act.
- These will for many products likely incl. <u>durability and</u> <u>repairability requirements</u> based on universal scoring calculation linked to universal labelling.







Press Release 2 June 2023
PR | Belgium becomes the second European country to introduce a reparability index

# As a result DPPs will help to create the societal shift in solving the problem of free riders and green washers

**Problem 1:** few companies want to green wash or free ride but many companies do it to stay competitive (e.g. products with green claims have higher sales potential than without green claims).

**Problem 2**: Companies that spend several % of revenues on making their products greener are not rewarded today, as their competitors get away with NOT acting and can still put on a stamp 'Carbon Neutral'

Which of these products would you buy?





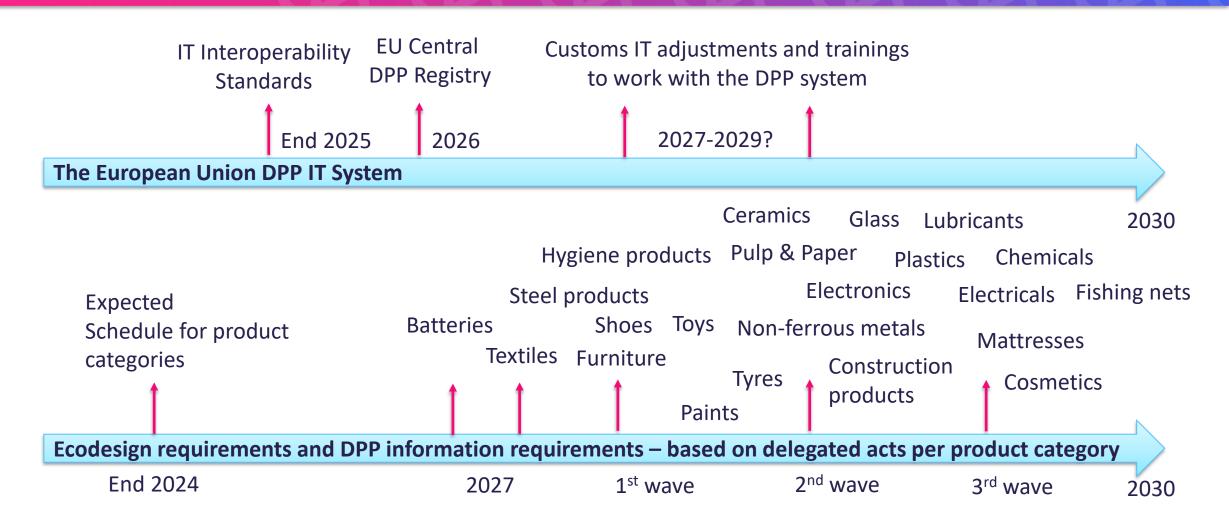
#### The EU ESPR regulation (agreed in January by the EU institutions) budgets 30 product groups by 2030 to be required to have a DPP



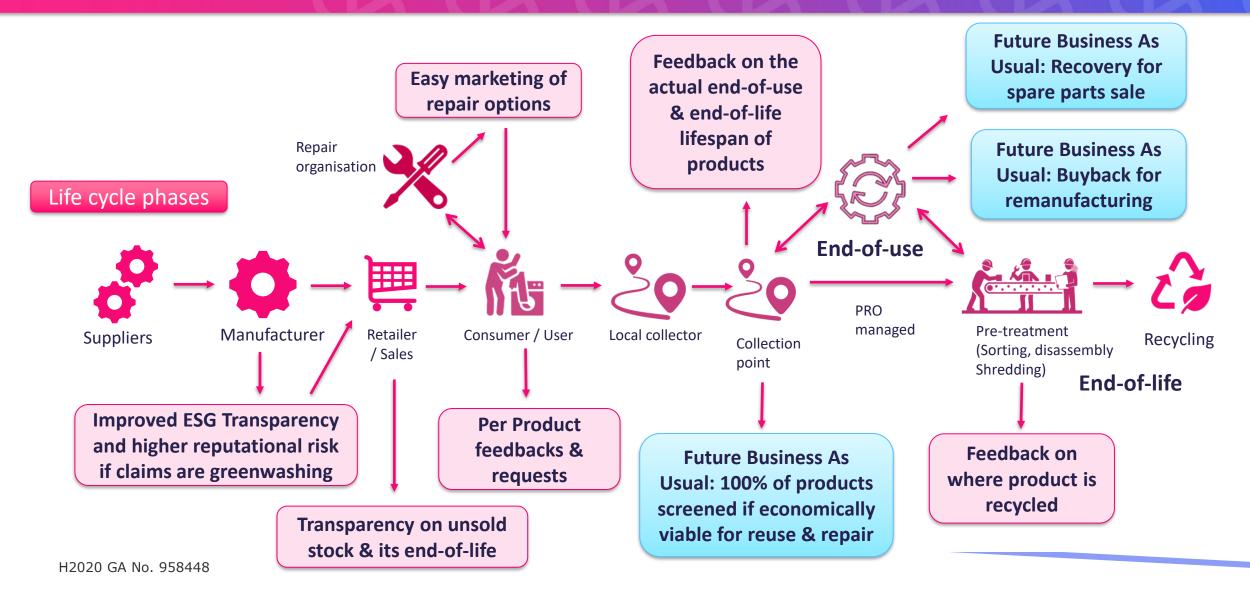


**EU ESPR regulation text:** "This Regulation shall apply to any physical good that is placed on the [EU] market or put into service, including components and intermediate products... However, it shall not apply to: food, feed, medicinal products, veterinary medical products, living plants, animals and micro-organisms, products of human origin, products of plants and animals, vehicles."

# The speed at which Digital Product Passports will be introduced until they are commonplace by 2030

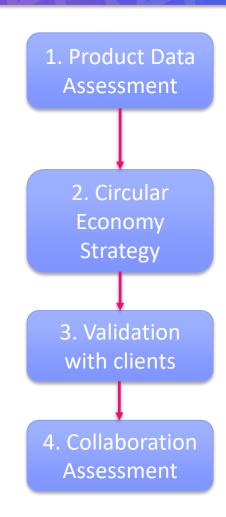


# Business Strategy 1: rethink into who will connect with your products' DPP for circular life cycle management



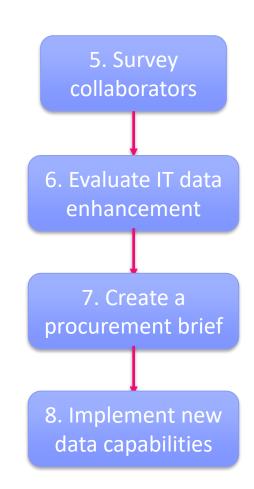
## Business Strategy 2: Evaluate how you can further digitise with connected partners for circularity

- 1. Assess currently available product data, where it is kept, and how it is managed (incl. product identifiers, procurement, design data, supply chain, product characteristics)
- 2. Carry out **strategic workshops** to determine the **circular economy product information requirements** for your business (e.g. compliance needs such as % recycled content, cost savings or new business opportunities from spare parts recovery, improved sales expectations).
- 3. If needed, validate the **product information requirements** with B2B clients or B2C consumers.
- 4. Evaluate which business partners or new collaborations are needed to unlock the product information requirements



### Business Strategy 2: Evaluate how you can further digitise with connected partners for circularity

- 5. Survey **business partners** (e.g. suppliers, resellers) **and new collaborators on available data** in relation to needs within the circular economy use case
- 6. Determine based on the product information requirements what additional data systems are needed for product information management.
- 7. Create a procurement brief, and evaluate different providers of these IT data systems and their integration options for existing systems. Alongside internal new data management roles/processes.
- 8. Procure **new data capabilities** and implement the circular economy data system

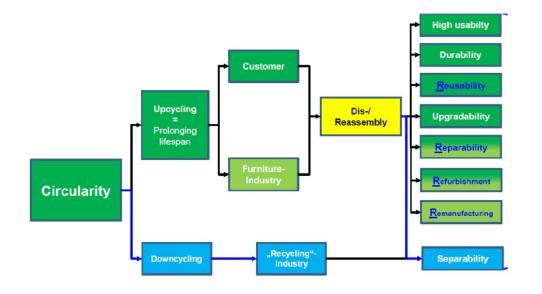


#### Business Strategy 3: actively watch standardisation efforts in your sector OR be involved in shaping relevant standards

Specific product category standards for circularity will interlink with DPP in delegated acts

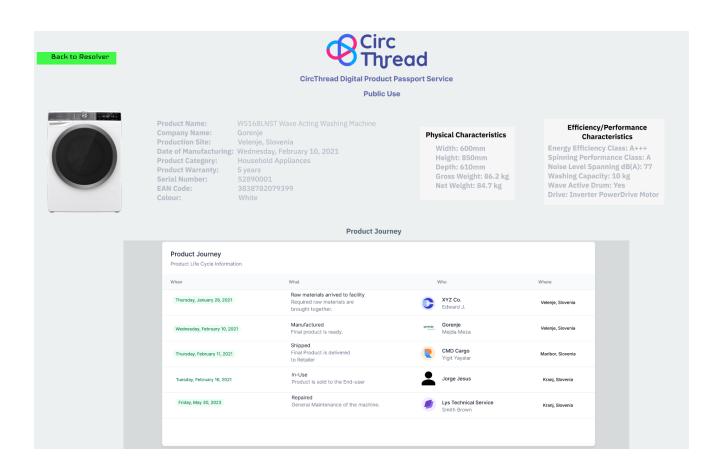
Example: Standardisation committee CEN TC 207 (Furniture) and its Work Group 10 (Requirements and tools for furniture circularity). Standard to be published this year: FprEN 17902 on evaluation method for dis/reassembly capability (2024).

Likely to be linked to the Delegated Act for Furniture

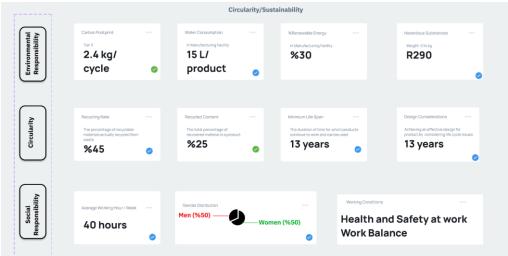


Note: This is driven largely by pro-active furniture industry & research sectors – not by the legislator

#### **Example CircThread Project**showcase of Digital Product Passports









#### **Thank you**

If you are interested in testing
CircThread Services and Digital Product
Passports with us please reach out to:

Rembrandt.Koppelaar@eco-wise.co.uk

https://circthread.com/



@circthread



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