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Notes from Webinar DPP 2025-10-09:

- **Overview of Digital Product Passport (DPP) and Regulatory Context:** Erik Molin, Mikael Rudin from Aspect Systems and Kristoffer Sjöberg Sweco provided a comprehensive overview of the Digital Product Passport (DPP), its regulatory foundation in the EU's Eco Design for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), and its anticipated impact on industry practices, emphasizing the importance of standardization and international cooperation.
 - **Introduction to DPP:** Erik Molin introduced the concept of the Digital Product Passport (DPP), explaining its role as a key component of the EU's digital transformation agenda and its connection to the Eco Design for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR). The DPP is positioned as a game changer for industry, requiring a shift from document-centric to data-centric processes.
 - **Regulatory Foundation:** The ESPR was identified as the primary regulatory document underpinning the DPP, with Erik emphasizing the need to consult the latest version (as of June 13, 2024) due to previous errors in older versions. The ESPR sets out sustainable design requirements and mandates the DPP for a wide range of products, excluding only food and medicine.
 - **International and National Scope:** The DPP is not limited to Europe; similar initiatives are underway in Canada, China, and Japan. Erik highlighted the importance of international standards to ensure global applicability, referencing the adoption of USB-C as a parallel example of European standards influencing global markets.
 - **Standardization and Cooperation:** SEIIA and its partners are actively involved in standardization efforts at both national and international levels, participating in committees and working groups to develop and harmonize standards related to the DPP. Cooperation with organizations in the Nordic countries and beyond was stressed as essential for successful implementation.
- **Implementation Details and Technical Aspects of DPP:** Erik Molin detailed the technical structure of the DPP, including identification levels, database requirements, and the integration of QR codes and digital twins, while addressing the implications for maintenance systems, ERP integration, and the need for updated work processes.

- **Identification Levels:** The DPP operates at three identification levels: model, batch, and item (serial number). Most industrial equipment will require item-level identification, meaning each product will have a unique QR code and identifier, facilitating traceability throughout its lifecycle.
- **Centralized Database:** By July 19, 2026, the European Commission will establish a centralized database to store all DPP identifiers. Each product, such as electric motors, will have a unique entry, resulting in a massive repository of product data accessible for regulatory and operational purposes.
- **QR Codes and Digital Twins:** QR codes and URL will serve as the primary access point for DPP data, linking physical products to their digital twins. Scanning a QR code provides access to technical attributes, certificates, and maintenance documentation, streamlining information retrieval for operators and maintenance personnel.
- **Integration with Maintenance and ERP Systems:** The DPP will significantly impact maintenance and ERP systems, requiring integration to manage product information, track lifecycle events, and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Processes for equipment handover, maintenance, and external workshop interactions will need to be updated to accommodate DPP data flows.
- **Standardization of DPP:** Multiple standards are being developed to support DPP implementation, including those for unique identifiers, data carriers, security, and interoperability frameworks. The finalization of these standards is targeted for Q1 2026, after which they will be available for purchase from national standards bodies.
- **Regulatory Rollout, Compliance, and Penalties:** Erik Molin and Terese discussed the phased rollout of DPP requirements, the importance of delegated acts for product-specific rules, national implementation details, and the consequences of non-compliance, including sales restrictions and potential penalties.
 - **Phased Rollout and Delegated Acts:** The DPP will be rolled out in phases, with product groups prioritized based on their environmental impact. Delegated acts will define detailed requirements for each group, but many are still under development, creating uncertainty for manufacturers and importers.
 - **National Implementation:** Countries like Sweden are issuing complementary regulations and designating authorities to oversee compliance. Similar national-level adaptations are expected across

Europe, with specific agencies responsible for different product categories.

- **Scope of Application:** The DPP applies to nearly all products sold or used in Europe, including imported goods, with the exception of food and medicine. Equipment used in the production of food and medicine is covered, but not the end products themselves.
- **Penalties and Sales Restrictions:** Non-compliance with DPP requirements will result in the inability to sell or operate non-compliant products in the European market. While the exact enforcement mechanisms and penalties are still being defined, the regulation is clear that products lacking a valid DPP cannot be legally used or sold.
- **Impact on Industry Workflows and Supply Chain Relationships:** Erik Molin and Terese explored how the DPP will transform industry workflows, requiring digital information exchange between suppliers and customers, changes to purchasing and inventory processes, and the adoption of new routines for maintenance and documentation.
 - **Digital Information Exchange:** The DPP mandates a shift from paper-based or PDF documentation to fully digital information exchange between suppliers and customers. Product data must be delivered and accessed digitally, necessitating new communication protocols and IT system integrations.
 - **Purchasing and Inventory Management:** Purchasing processes will need to ensure that all acquired equipment is DPP-compliant, with unique identifiers tracked from procurement through installation and maintenance. Inventory systems must be updated to manage individual product identities and their associated digital records.
 - **Maintenance and Lifecycle Management:** Maintenance routines will be affected, as DPP data must be maintained and updated throughout the product lifecycle, including after repairs or modifications. External workshops will need to provide detailed reports to ensure ongoing compliance.
 - **Opportunities for Process Improvement:** The transition to digital, data-centric workflows enables more efficient use of smart devices, streamlined access to technical documentation, and improved traceability, ultimately supporting sustainability and regulatory compliance.

- **Practical Demonstration and Platform Integration:** Attila presented a live demonstration of a DPP-enabled platform, showing how standardized digital representations of equipment facilitate maintenance, documentation access, and integration with asset administration shells, regardless of manufacturer.
 - **Standardized Equipment Representation:** The demonstration showcased a platform where equipment from various manufacturers is represented in a standardized format, making it easier for maintenance and engineering personnel to find and use product information.
 - **Document and Certificate Access:** Users can quickly access technical attributes, certificates, and other documentation by scanning a QR code, which links directly to the manufacturer's web page and enables the download of the asset administration shell (digital twin).
 - **Integration with Digital Twins:** The platform supports the import of digital twins into local systems, even when products are purchased through wholesalers, ensuring that all relevant data is available for operational use.

- **Guidance for Industry Preparation and Next Steps:** Erik Molin concluded by advising participants to deepen their understanding of DPP requirements, initiate pilot projects, review internal routines, and build networks to prepare for the upcoming regulatory changes.
 - **Knowledge Building:** Participants were encouraged to stay informed about regulatory developments, consult authoritative sources, and utilize resources provided by SEIIA and other organizations to keep up with evolving requirements.
 - **Pilot Projects and Routine Review:** Organizations should start pilot projects to test DPP implementation, review and update purchasing, storage, and project routines, and ensure readiness for the transition to digital product information management.
 - **Networking and Collaboration:** Building networks with industry peers and participating in standardization efforts were recommended as strategies to share knowledge, address challenges, and ensure successful adaptation to the new regulatory environment.

Follow-up tasks:

- **Sharing Steel Company Presentation Link:** Provide the link to the steel company presentation from the mirror committee to interested participants who request it via email. (Erik, Terese) <https://youtu.be/wYHu9P7NXys>