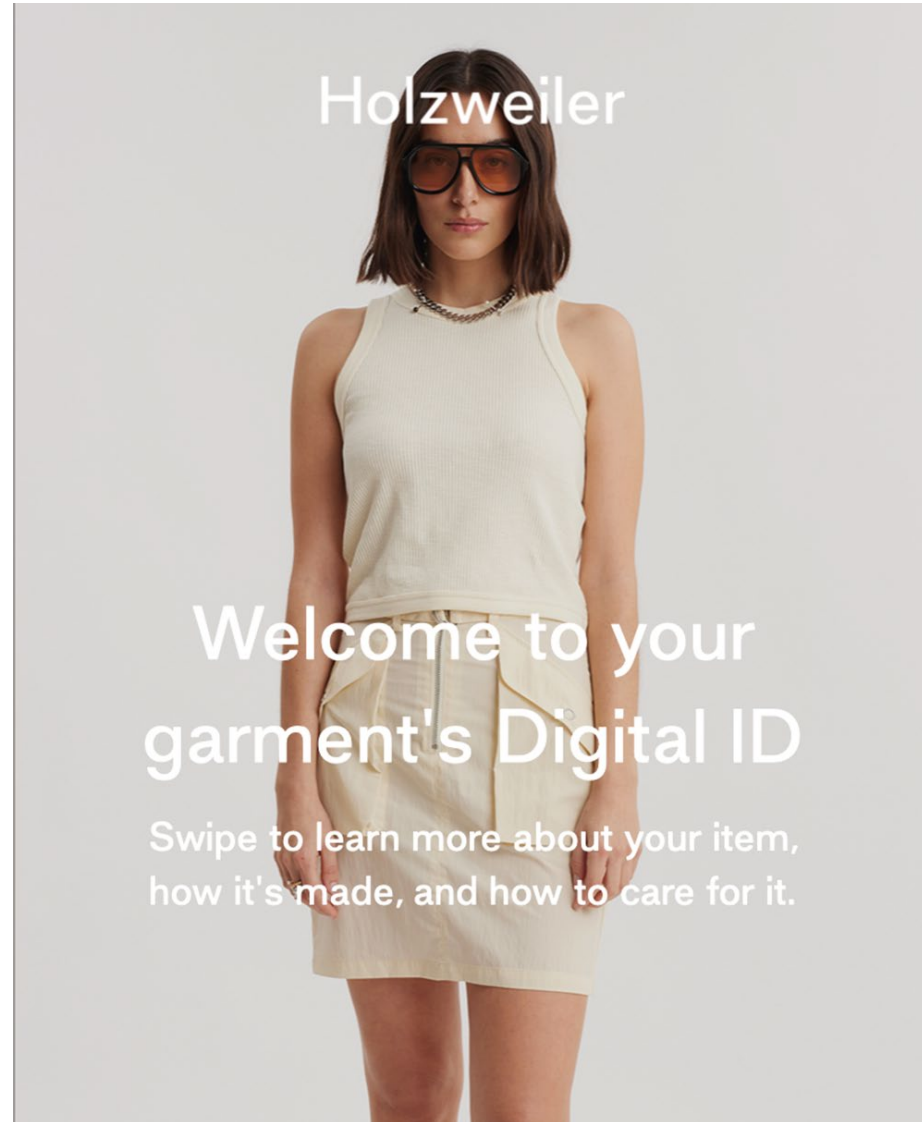


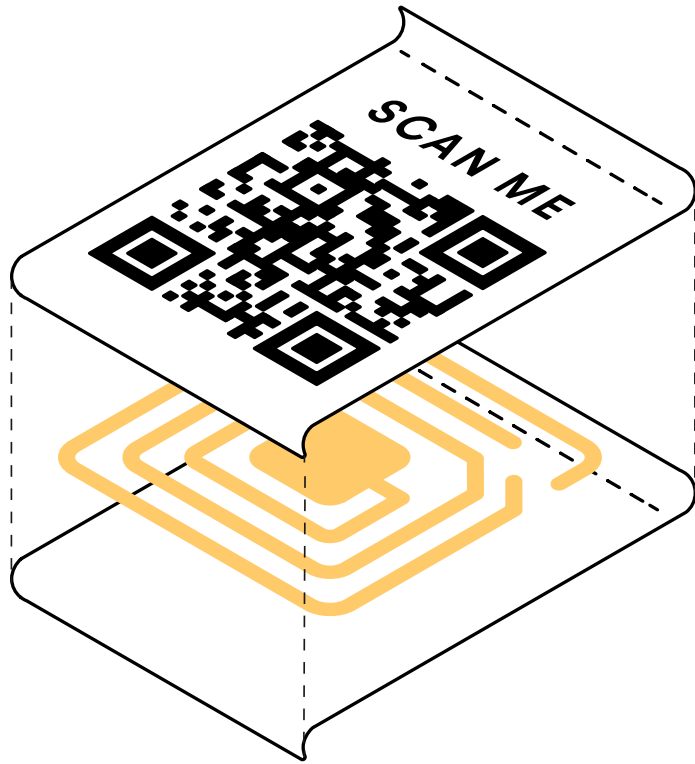
# Introducing Digital Product Passport

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# What is a digital product passport?

- DPP is a unique digital identification permanently attached to each individual product produced and traded.
- Based on a set of criteria developed by the EU.
- Scanning the product with a mobile phone connects you to a cloud solution providing information available throughout the product's lifetime.
- DPP is an information channel between a brand, various actors in the supply chain, consumers, authorities, and collection and sorting actors.
- Preliminary, EU indicates that DPP shall provide information on
  - the environmental impact of the product
  - Content such as raw materials and additives
  - Countries of origins
  - Working conditions





**QR**



**NFC**



**RFID**

# Digital solutions to retrieve information

- QR-code is available technology. Use mobile phone to scan the code to retrieve and record information about the product.
- RFID tags can scan large quantities of products in a short time. Automated inventory management using a data reader that scans an inventory in seconds.
- NFC chips embedded in the product make the wireless communication possible to store biometric data
- A combination of QR code and RFID most viable for now

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# Why product passport?

All products covered by EU design requirements must have a digital product passport from 2024-2030.

Goal:

- Ensure that actors along the value chain can access product information that is relevant to them
- Facilitate the verification of product compliance by competent national authorities;
- Improve the traceability of products along the value chain.



Credit: Cirpass



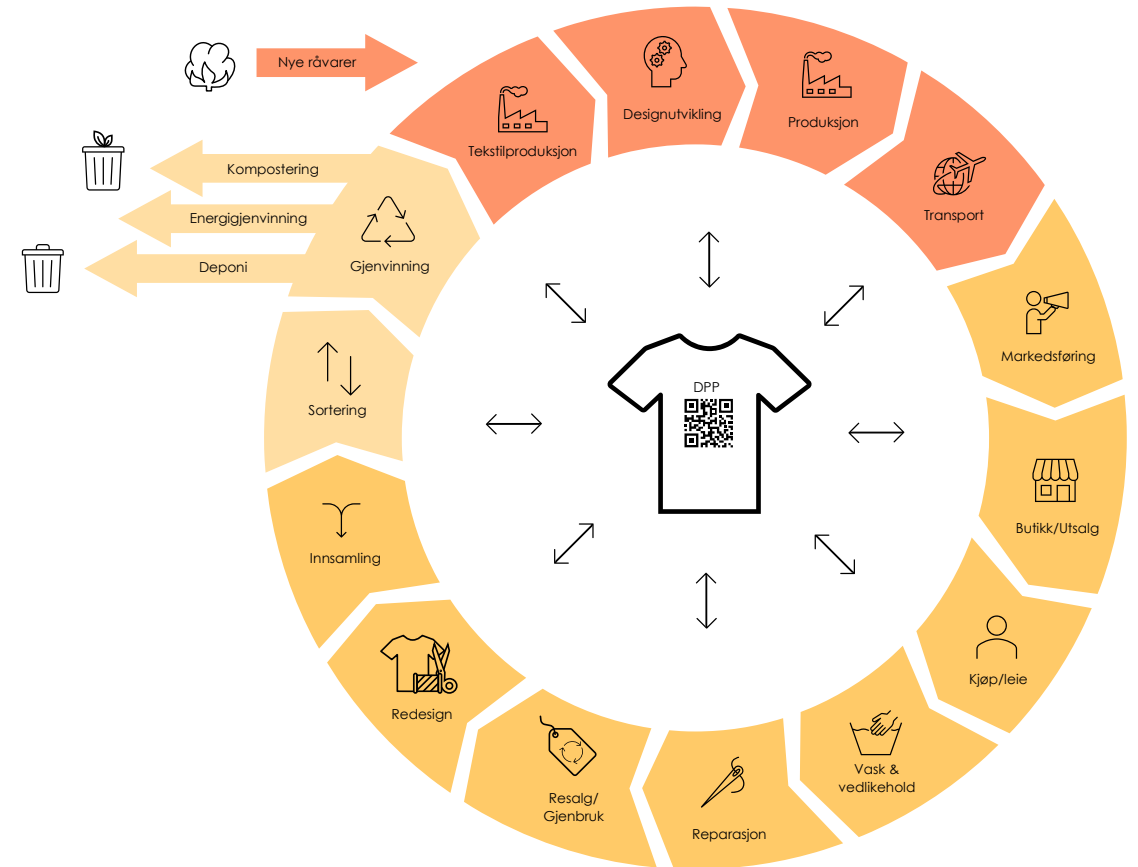
## Timeline EU

- **2024:** Introducing DPP for textiles
- **2024:** Mandatory environmental sustainability performance requirements for textile products.
- **2025:** Requirements for separate collection of textile waste.
- **2030:** As a follow-up to the textile strategy, the European Commission will draft proposals for various legislation to ensure that textiles by 2030 are environmentally friendly and circular.

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# Big changes ahead

- The introduction of DPP is a process that is complicated and difficult to understand.
- The legislation and criteria for what a product passport will contain have not been clarified and are still under development in the EU.
- The technology is still immature, but many suppliers of system solutions are in the process of establishing themselves in the market.
- More companies are piloting new processes.
- The EU announces funding for projects.



© Modell: NF&TA

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# Guiding principals

- Get an overview of all reporting requirements and criteria
- Introduce criteria at the design phase.
- Structure a process to meet criteria as a basis for all future sustainability reporting.
- Identify the need for new knowledge and expertise in your organization.
- Take control of your supply chain. Notify your suppliers of upcoming requirements and align your production partners.
- Get fully digital, -create digital systems for all data collection.
- Map your existing system suppliers. What can they contribute with?
- Who else can contribute to the development?
- Start small, run a pilot. Experience what suits your business
- Get an overview of costs. What investment do you need to make?. What does it require in capital and time management.