

Educational Sheet 3

The Ecodesign Regulation and the Digital Product Passport



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The ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)

This regulation introduces stringent requirements for the ecodesign of products placed on the EU market. **There's also a list of products not covered by the standard** (e.g. foodstuffs, medicines, plants, animals, and products of human origin).



MAIN OBJECTIVES

- ◆ To **encourage sustainable** design for nearly all goods on the EU market
- ◆ To fulfil the objectives of the **Circular Economy Action Plan 2020**
- ◆ To improve **energy efficiency** while reducing **environmental impact** by 2030
- ◆ Promoting **sustainable production** and **consumption models**

MAIN MEASURES

- ◆ A **ban on the destruction** of unsold product
- ◆ The obligation for large companies to **disclose information** about products disposed of
- ◆ The promotion of **used and remanufactured products**
- ◆ Establishment of new **ecodesign requirements**

Digital Product Passport - DPP



A key feature of the regulation is the introduction of the Digital Product Passport, an information system **designed to track and document product sustainability**. It collects and provides essential data on various aspects, including:



Digital register

By 19 July 2026, the EU Commission will establish a secure register containing data on products, traders, and production sites



European Commission Web Portal

This portal will allow users to search, compare, and access digital product passports, ensuring continued availability of product data, even if the manufacturer discontinues operations



NEXT STEPS

By 19 April 2025, the EU Commission will adopt a Working Plan outlining priority products subject to the new ecodesign requirements.