

Digital Product Passport 4.0



DPP4.0 – Big Picture

IDTA AAS Tech Days
Frankfurt, 15th September 2023

Dieter Wegener | VP Siemens AG & ZVEI-Speaker „Industrie 4.0“

1

Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP

2

ZVEI-Concept DPP4.0 and Live Demo

3

ZVEI-Show Case „CO2@Control Cabinet“

4

DPP-Standardization at CEN / CENELEC

5

DPP4.0 in ESPR – Major Roadblocks

EU Digital Product Passport (DPP)

30th March 2022:

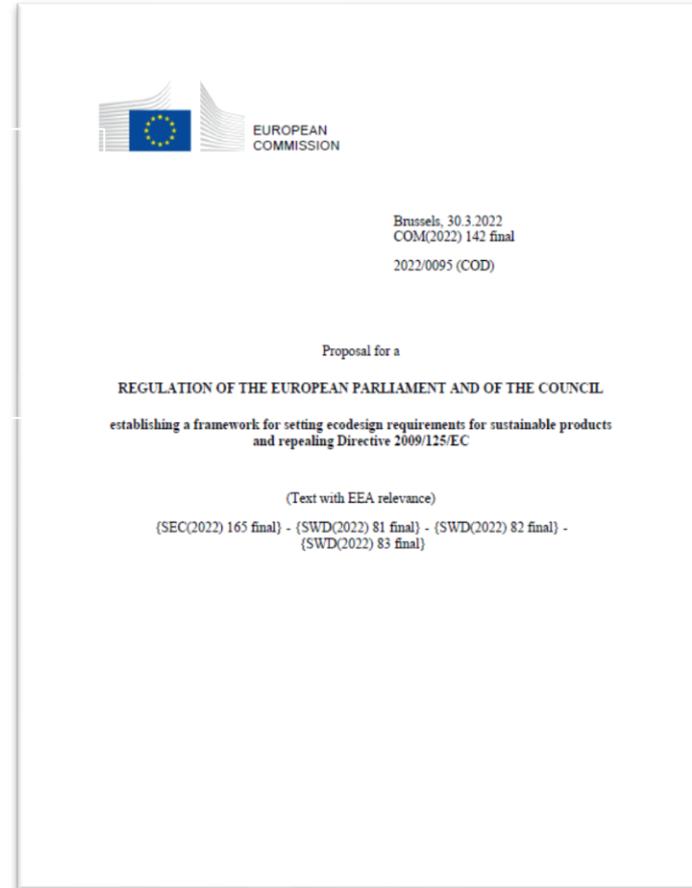
EC publishes proposal for a **Ecodesign for Sustainable Product Regulation (ESPR)**

COM(2022) 142 final

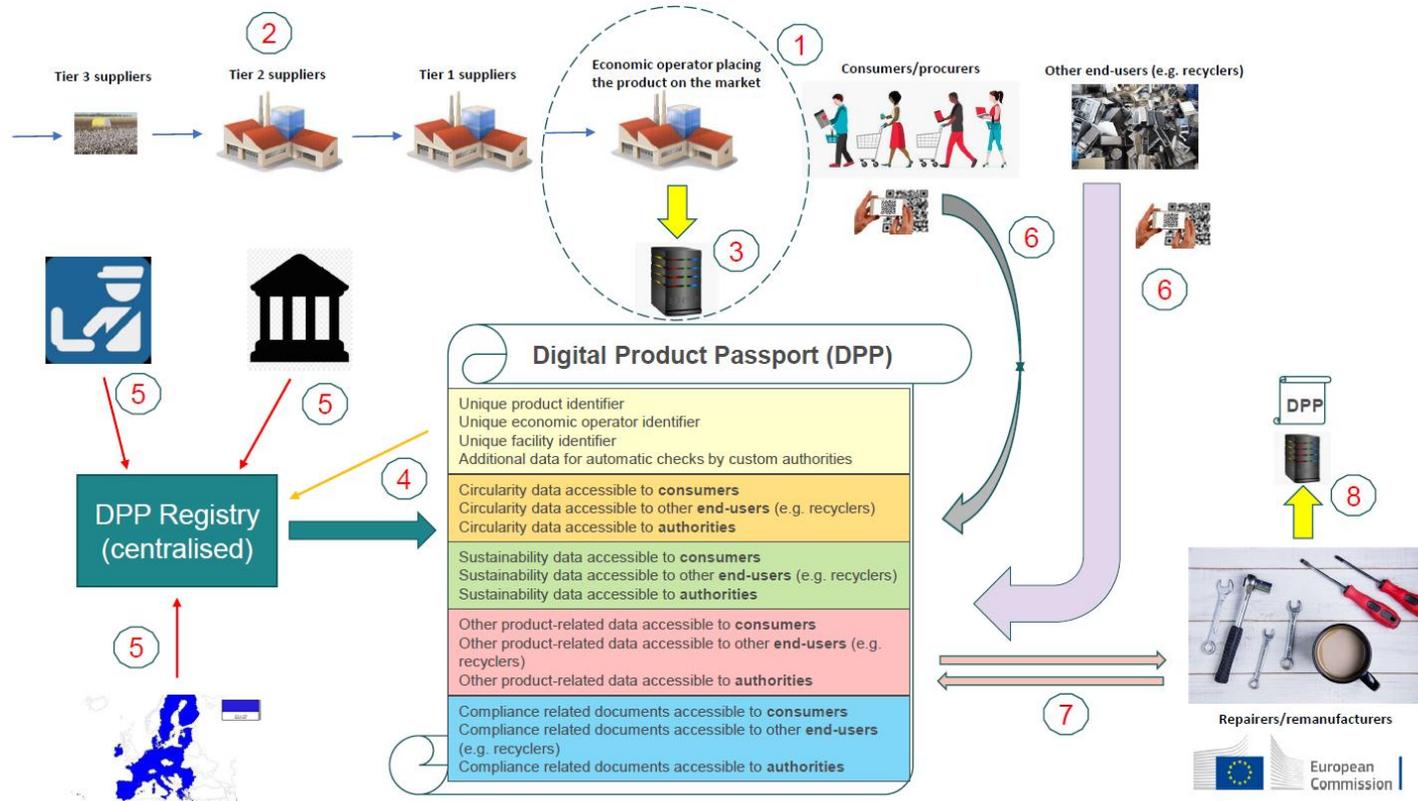


Requirements for DPP

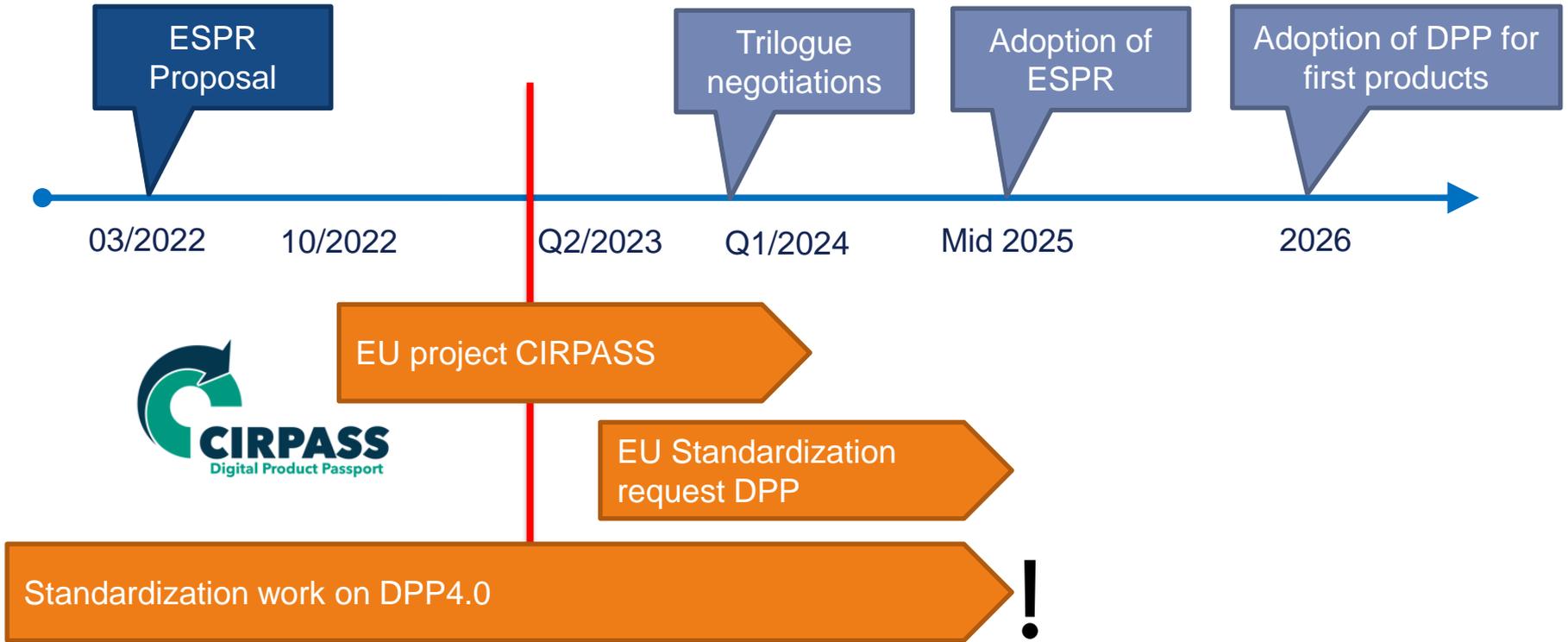
**Standardization Request on
DPP announced**



Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP



Timeline DPP Regulation and Standardization



1

Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP

2

ZVEI-Concept DPP4.0 and Live Demo

3

ZVEI-Show Case „CO2@Control Cabinet“

4

DPP-Standardization at CEN / CENELEC

5

DPP4.0 in ESPR – Major Roadblocks

**Digital
Product
Passport 4.0**



**DPP4.0 will be enabling any
Producer / Manufacturer worldwide**

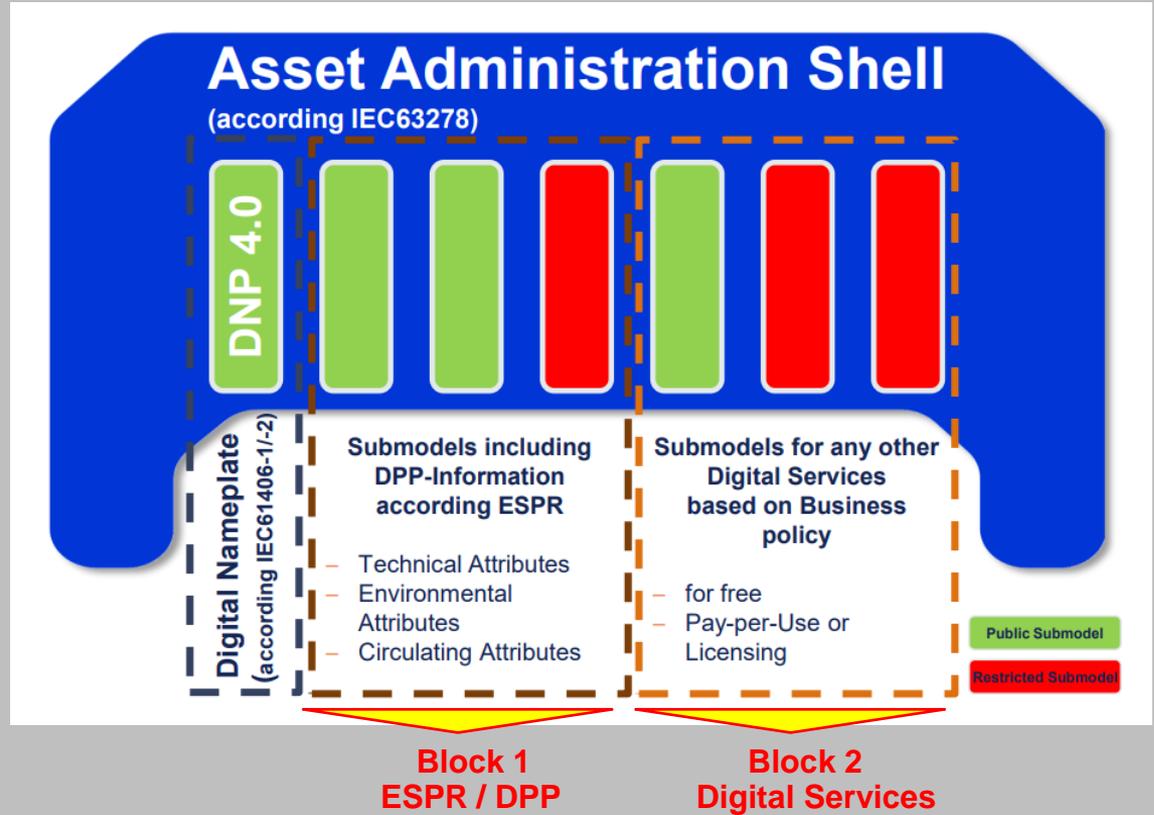
(1) to fulfill ESPR/DPP-requirements

(2) to deliver Digital Services

to any Stakeholder in the Market

DPP4.0 will be enabling any Producer / Manufacturer worldwide
(1) to fulfill ESPR/DPP-requirements and (2) to deliver Digital Services
to any Stakeholder in the Market

Digital Product Passport 4.0



ZVEI-Concept „DPP4.0“ based on two new IEC-standards

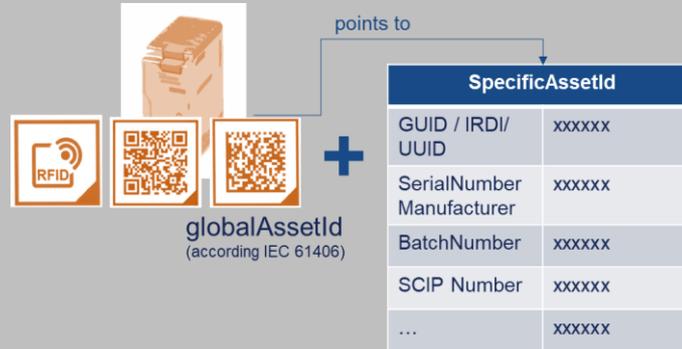
DPP4.0

**Digital
Product
Passport 4.0**



DNP4.0

Digital Nameplate 4.0
(according IEC61406-1)



AAS

Asset Administration Shell
(according IEC63278)



Industrial
Digital
Twin
Association



Live Demo: Example Siemens

Product



ID-Link

 i.siemens.com >

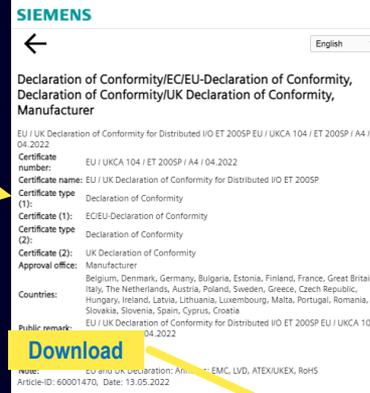
Package



Online Digital Nameplate



Online Declaration of Conformity



PDF of original Dec. of Conf.



Example SIEMENS – first serial product (Oct. 2022)



1

Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP

2

ZVEI-Concept DPP4.0 and Live Demo

3

ZVEI-Show Case „CO2@Control Cabinet“

4

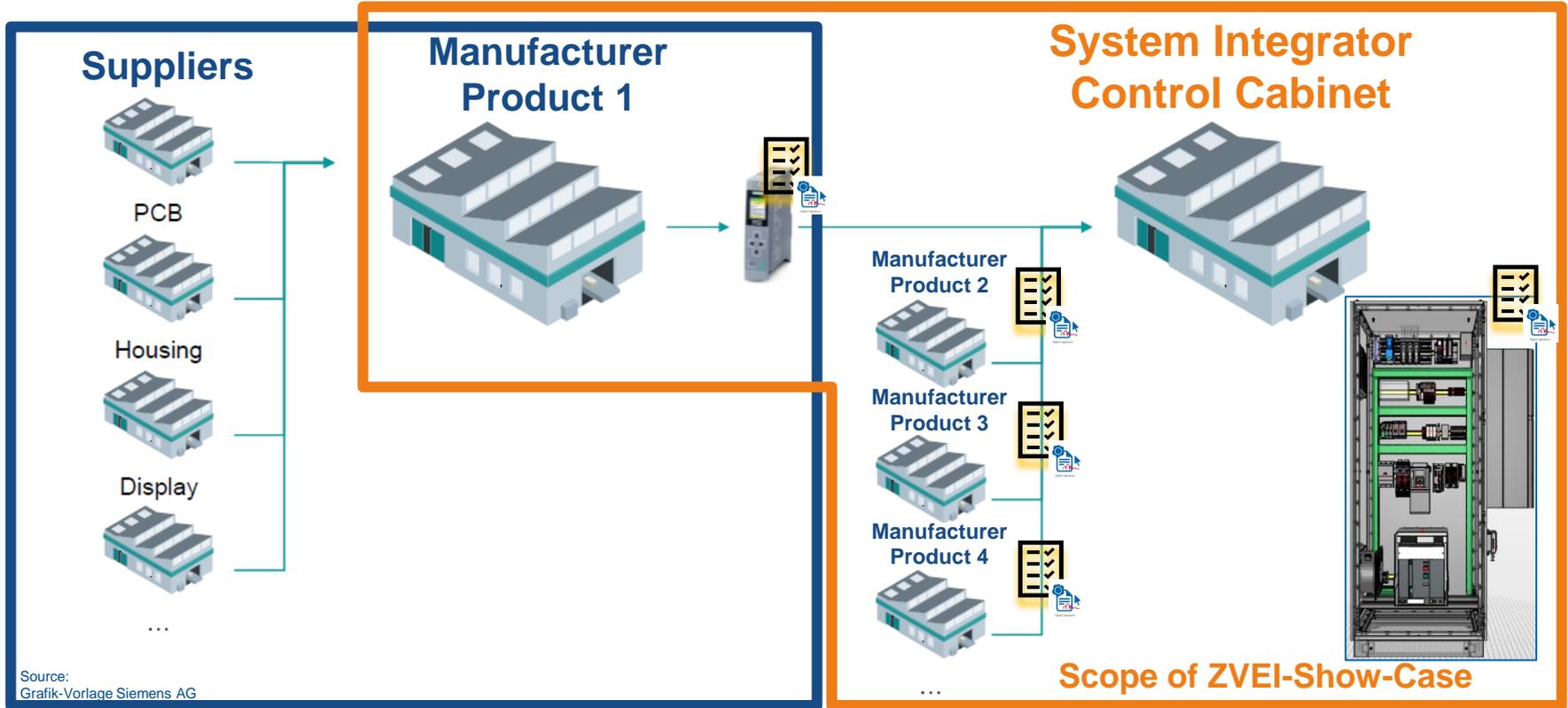
DPP-Standardization at CEN / CENELEC

5

DPP4.0 in ESPR – Major Roadblocks

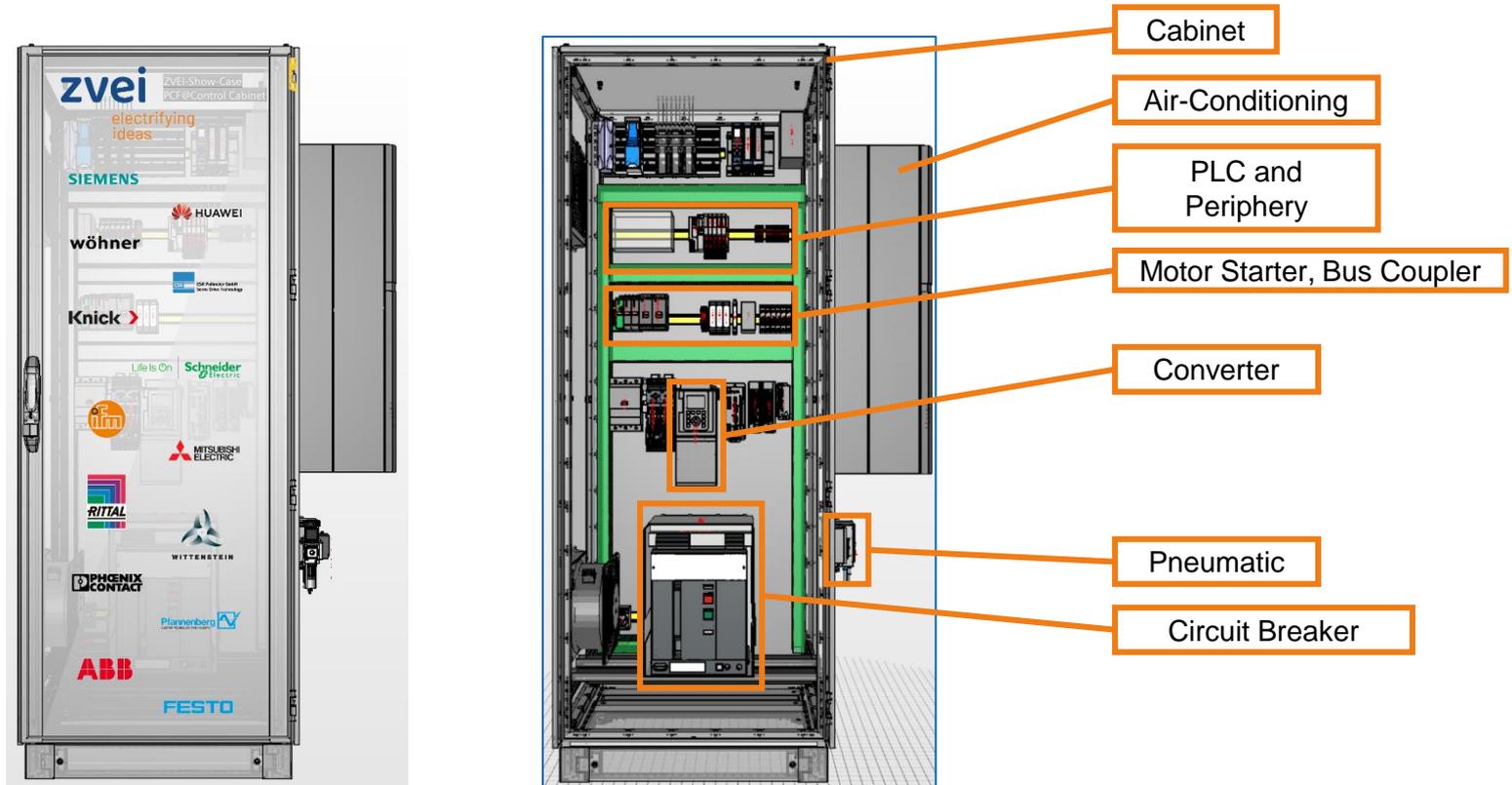
ZVEI-Show-Case “CO2@Control Cabinet” based on DPP4.0

Scope of the Show-Case: From Manufacturer to System Integrator



ZVEI-Show-Case “CO2@Control Cabinet” based on DPP4.0

Demonstrator: Control Cabinet



ZVEI-Show-Case “CO2@Control Cabinet” based on DPP4.0

Demonstration Hannover Fair (May 2022) and SPS Fair (November 2022)

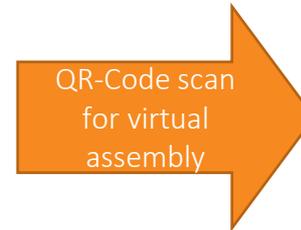


zvei Product Carbon Footprint Showcase

1642.5 kg CO₂e

zvei Combination - Control Cabinet PCF Demo

- zvei Control Cabinet PCF Demo
- Knick Knick_P42000_2357282
- cyber@ simco@ drive 2
- DEPNIX CONTACT ATP-ST 4
- DEPNIX CONTACT US-EMLP (15X5)
- ABB Combination - SACE Emax 2
- ABB SACE Emax 2
- ABB SACE Emax 2 Fixed Part
- SIEMENS S7-1500, DQ 32x24VDC/0.5A HF



zvei Product Carbon Footprint Showcase

1761.7 kg CO₂e

zvei Combination - Control Cabinet PCF Demo

- zvei Control Cabinet PCF Demo
- Wall-mounted cooling unit Blue e+
- Knick Knick_P42000_2357282
- cyber@ simco@ drive 2
- DEPNIX CONTACT ATP-ST 4
- DEPNIX CONTACT US-EMLP (15X5)
- ABB Combination - SACE Emax 2
- ABB SACE Emax 2
- ABB SACE Emax 2 Fixed Part

ZVEI-Show-Case “CO2@Control Cabinet”

Demonstration on Digital-Summit 2022

zvei
electrifying
ideas



ZVEI e. V.
Verband der Elektro- und Digitalindustrie

zvei
electrifying
ideas

ZVEI-PRESSEINFORMATION
Nr. 92/2022

Digital-Gipfel: ZVEI stellt Bundeskanzler Scholz PCF@Control Cabinet vor

- **Industrie 4.0-Anwendung erfasst Product Carbon Footprint**
- **Transparenz für Nachhaltigkeit und Resilienz in der Lieferkette**

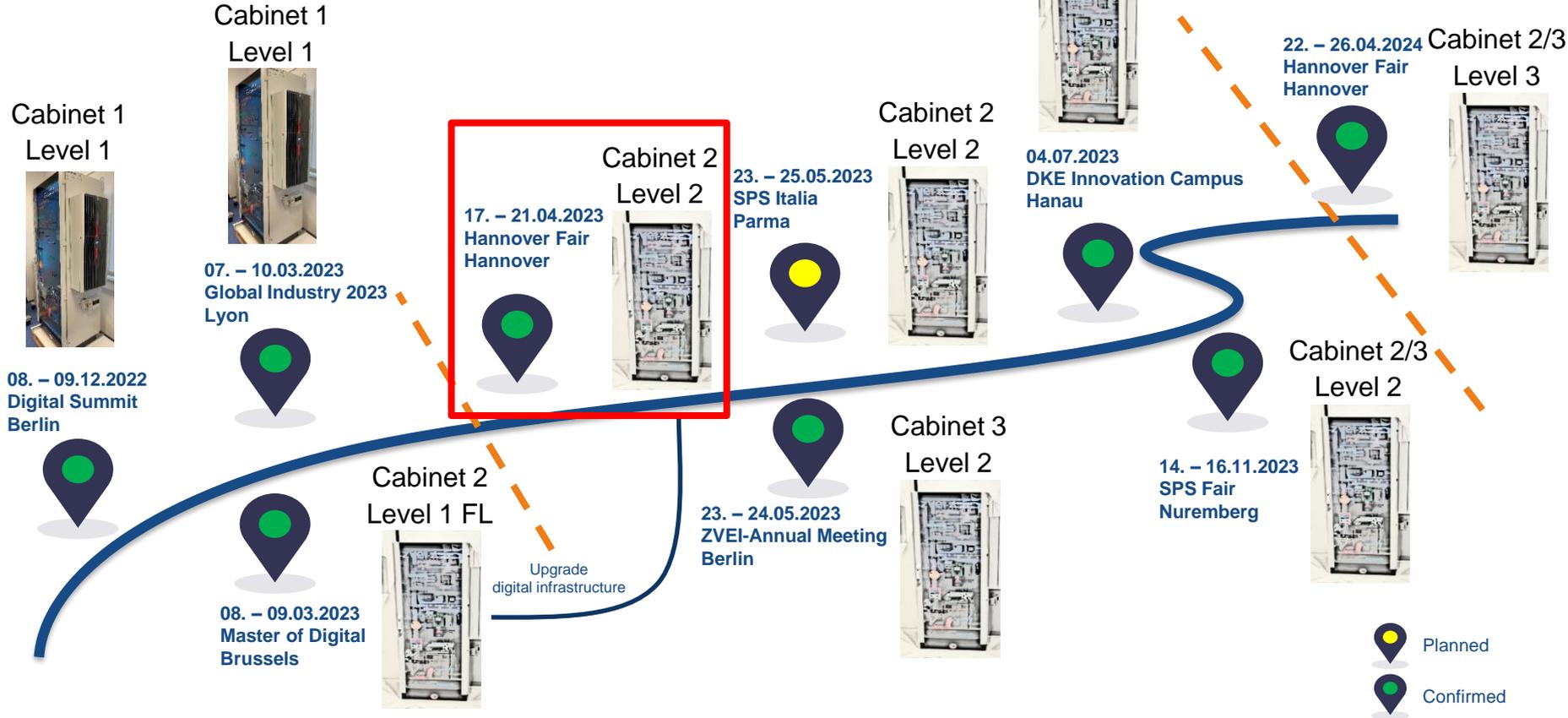
Frankfurt, 9.12.2022 – Mit dem ZVEI-Show-Case PCF@Control Cabinet zeigt der Verband der Elektro- und Digitalindustrie auf dem Digital-Gipfel von BMWK und BMDV, wie Innovationen einen substanziiellen Beitrag leisten auf dem Weg zu einer klimaneutralen Industriegesellschaft. Gunther Koschnick, ZVEI-Bereichsleiter Industrie:

„Der Show-Case verdeutlicht eindrucksvoll, wie mit Hilfe von Digitalisierung und Vernetzung Daten erhoben und Transparenz über die gesamte Lieferkette geschaffen werden können. Der Product Carbon Footprint (CO₂-Fußabdruck) des gezeigten Schaltschranks kann durch Einbezug der zur Verfügung gestellten PCF-Informationen aller verbauten einzelnen Komponenten im Schaltschrank automatisiert berechnet werden. Möglich wird dies durch den Digitalen Produktpass (DPP4.0) basierend auf der sogenannten Asset Administration Shell (AAS) und dem Digitalen Typenschild, über den Daten firmenübergreifend ausgetauscht werden. Durch diese Industrie 4.0-Anwendungen können wir exemplarisch veranschaulichen, wie viel CO₂ für die Herstellung eines komplexen, aus vielen Zulieferkomponenten bestehenden Produkts angefallen ist.“

Beim ZVEI-Show-Case engagieren sich 14 Unternehmen interdisziplinär und zeigen unternehmensübergreifend, wie regulatorische, rechtliche, wirtschaftliche und technische Anforderungen erfüllt werden können: Siemens, Huawei, Wöhner, Knick Elektronische Messgeräte, Schneider Electric, ifm, Mitsubishi Electric, Rittal, Wittenstein, Phoenix Contact, Pfannenberg, ABB, Festo, ESR Polmeier.

ZVEI-Show-Case “CO2@Control Cabinet”

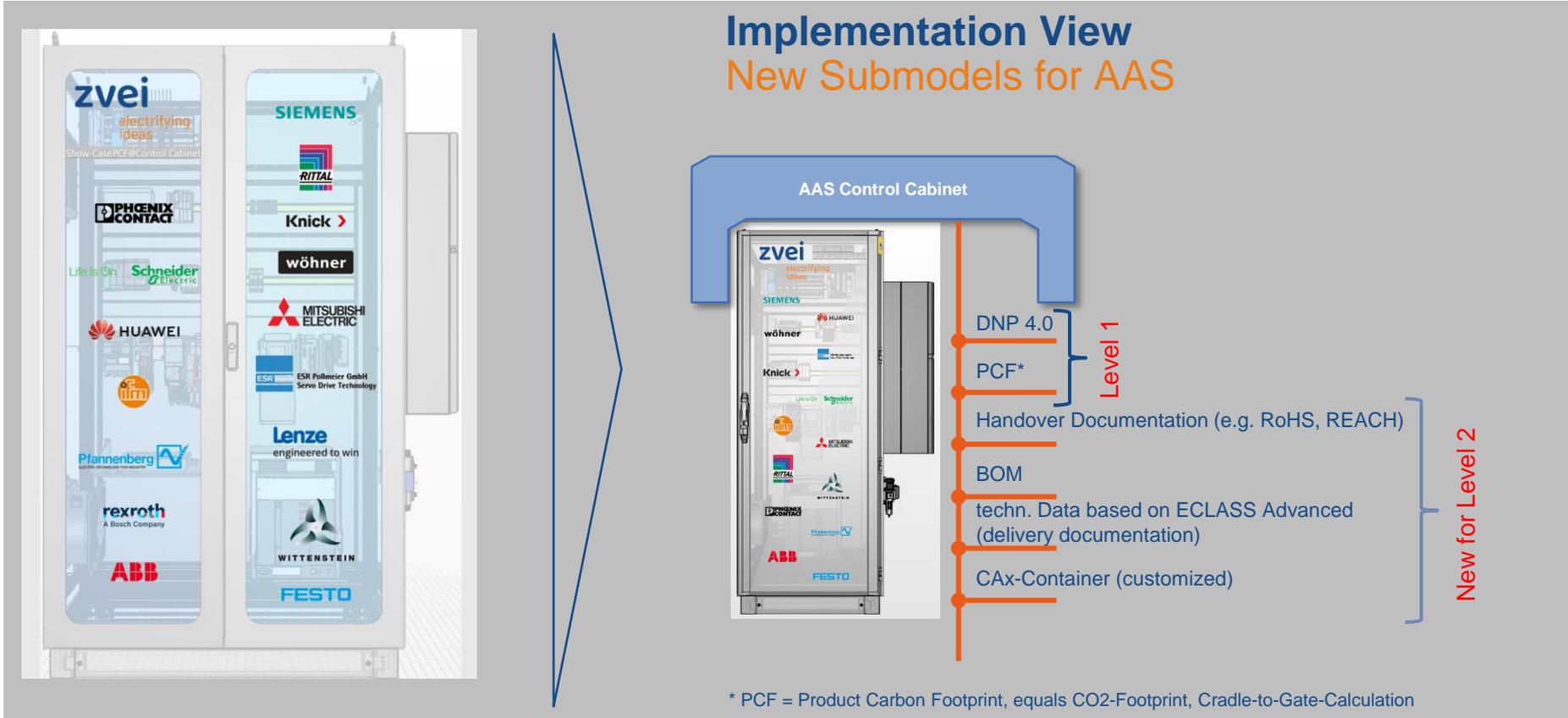
DPP4.0-Demonstrator Tour 2023



ZVEI-Show-Case “CO2@Control Cabinet”

Digital Twin Level 2 (Hannover Fair 2023)

Implementation View New Submodels for AAS



ZVEI-Show-Case “CO2@Control Cabinet”

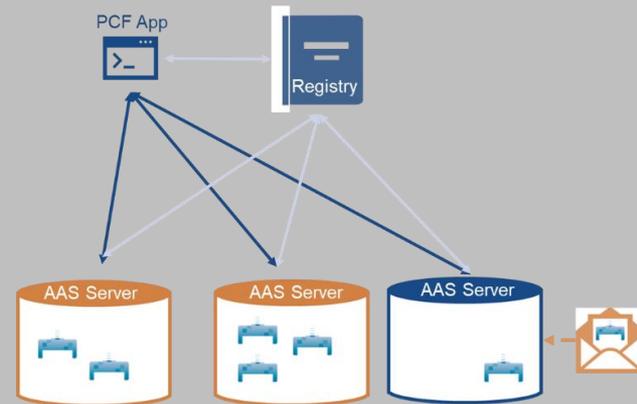
Digital Twin Level 2 (Hannover Fair 2023)



Implementation View

Data sovereignty

- Central registry into which identifying information is transferred
- Distributed data storage for product and sustainability data



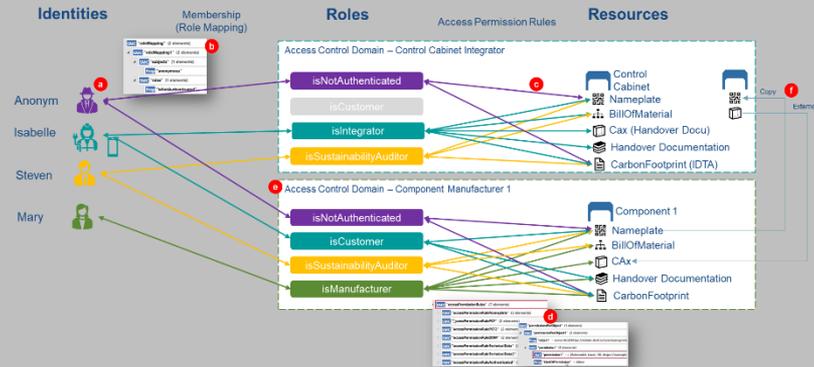
ZVEI-Show-Case “CO2@Control Cabinet”

Digital Twin Level 2 (Hannover Fair 2023)

Implementation View

Access rights

- Roles and permissions are maintained by the vendor
- Selective access rights with reusable rule sets
- Public access to publicly available information required by the DPP



1

Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP

2

ZVEI-Concept DPP4.0 and Live Demo

3

ZVEI-Show Case „CO2@Control Cabinet“

4

DPP-Standardization at CEN / CENELEC

5

DPP4.0 in ESPR – Major Roadblocks

EU product harmonization - Workflow



COMMISSION NOTICE
The annual Union work programme for European standardisation for 2021
(2020/C 437/02)



Standardization Request is a precondition for citation of harmonized standards in OJEU



SReq accepted by CEN and CENELEC



European Standard (EN)



4000+ harmonized standards listed in the OJEU



Presumption of conformity

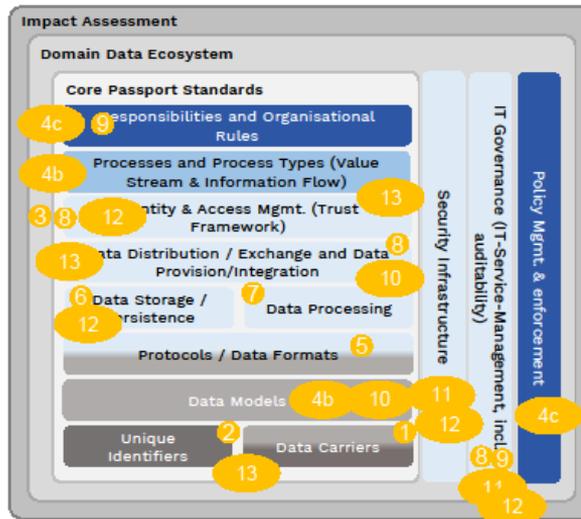
META Structure as agreed within CEN CENELEC SRAHG Group



ESPR Requirements

1. Data carriers (1) and unique identifiers (2)
2. Access rights management (3)
3. Interoperability (technical, semantic, organisation) (4a,b,c), including data exchange protocols and formats (5)
4. Data storage (6)
5. Data processing (introduction, modification, update) (7)
6. Data authentication (8), reliability (9), and integrity (10)
7. Data security (11) and privacy (12)
8. Links between physical product and digital representation, look-up mechanism (13)

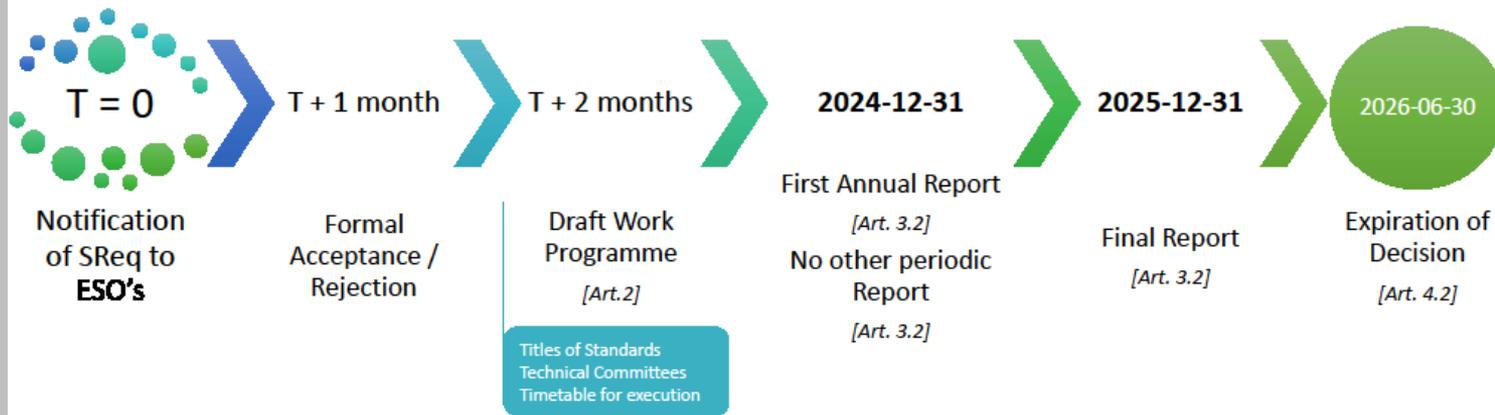
Meta Structure Technical Standard 4: 4a





A tough Time Line

Standardization Request – DPP: milestones



Next step will be a demonstration of DPP4.0's interoperability with co-existing Data Carriers / Identifiers and Data Systems

Digital Product Passport 4.0



DPP Interoperabilität – Demonstration paralleler Standards

Koexistierende Data Carrier

GS1 Data Matrix



Auf NIO Produkt

QR Code



Auf Supermarktprodukt

Digital Name Plate



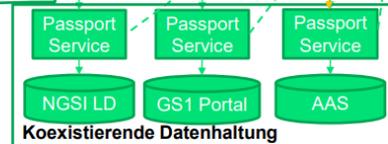
Auf Siemens Produkt
Auf Varta Produkt

Koexistierende Identifier

Passport 1: <https://siemens.com/xyzw/battery1>
Passport 2: https://gs1.com/3452_49595_3994
Passport 3: <https://nio.com/sofa3>
Passport 4: <https://varta.com/5768493>

Szenario 2:
Nutzung unterschiedlicher Unique Identifiers

Szenario 3:
Routing von einem Carrier zu einer anderen Plattform



Szenario 1:
Nutzung unterschiedlicher Data Carriers mit einem Gerät (Smartphone) ohne zusätzliche Apps

Szenario 4:
Nutzung unterschiedlicher DPP Datenhaltungssysteme



1

Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP

2

ZVEI-Concept DPP4.0 and Live Demo

3

ZVEI-Show Case „CO2@Control Cabinet“

4

DPP-Standardization at CEN / CENELEC

5

DPP4.0 in ESPR – Major Roadblocks

Five key principles DPP in ESPR:

1. **Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach (general requirements in legal text, specification via standardization)**
 - Deletion of specific standards and technological restrictions in the legal text and Annex (Art. 9, 1. (a) + (c); Art. 11, 1. & Annex III)

2.

3.

4.

5.

Key principle 1: Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach ESPR Article 9, 1. (a)

EC Proposal	Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments	ZVEI recommendations
<p align="center">Article 9</p> <p align="center">General requirements for the product passport</p>	<p align="center">Article 9</p> <p align="center">General requirements for the product passport</p>	<p align="center">Article 9</p> <p align="center">General requirements for the product passport</p>	<p align="center">Article 9</p> <p align="center">General requirements for the product passport</p>
<p>1. A product passport shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) it shall be connected through a data carrier to a unique product identifier;</p>	<p>1. A product passport shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) it shall be connected through a data carrier to a unique product identifier;</p>	<p>1. A product passport shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) it shall be connected through a data carrier to a unique product identifier which shall identify the product, independently of any product passport's identifier and of any internet domain name;</p>	<p>1. A product passport shall meet the following conditions:</p> <p>"(a) it shall be connected through a data carrier to a unique product identifier;"</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Justification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ESPR should be technology neutral and avoid vendor lock-ins. - Therefore, we reject the EP proposal on 1. (a) as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) this excludes innovative technical solutions as the identification link (IEC 61406) which is widely used in the B2B sector for the Digital Namplate or DPP (in combination with the Asset Administration Shell) b) this implies that users need a special app (which may not be free of charge) to access the DPP information. The link to an internet domain enables to use the camera of every smart phone and therefore is very user friendly. - It also contradicts Art. 2 (31) 'unique product identifier' means a unique string of characters for the identification of products that also enables a web link to the product passport'. To enable a web link without an internet domain makes no sense.

Key principle 1: Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach Article 9, 1. (c)

EC Proposal	Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments	ZVEI recommendations
<p align="center">Article 9</p> <p align="center">General requirements for the product passport</p>	<p align="center">Article 9</p> <p align="center">General requirements for the product passport</p>	<p align="center">Article 9</p> <p align="center">General requirements for the product passport</p>	<p align="center">Article 9</p> <p align="center">General requirements for the product passport</p>
<p>(c) the data carrier and the unique product identifier shall comply with standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459:2015;</p>	<p>(c) the data carrier and the unique product identifier shall comply with standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459:2015 <u>standards referred to in point (I) in Annex III;</u></p>	<p>(c) the data carrier and the unique product identifier shall comply with standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459:2015;</p>	<p>“(c) the data carrier and the unique product identifier shall comply with standard (‘ISO/IEC’) 15459:2015 <u>standards listed in the OJEU.</u>”</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Justification: The ESPR should be technology neutral and avoid vendor lock-ins. A citation of one certain standard excludes other technical solutions, e.g. the identification link (IEC 61406) which is widely used in the B2B sector. The reference must not be made to standards referred to in Annex III (see Council proposal), but to standards cited in the OJEU.</p>

Key principle 1: Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach Article 11, 1.

EC Proposal	Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments	ZVEI recommendations
<p>Article 11 Unique operator identifier and unique facility identifier</p>	<p>Article 11 Unique operator identifier and unique facility identifier</p>	<p>Article 11 Unique operator identifier and unique facility identifier</p>	<p>Article 11 Unique operator identifier and unique facility identifier</p>
<p>1. The unique operator identifiers referred to in Annex III, points (g) and (h), and the unique facility identifiers referred to in Annex III, point (i), shall comply with the ISO/IEC standard 15459:2015.</p>	<p>1. The unique operator identifiers referred to in Annex III, points (g) and (h), and the unique facility identifiers referred to in Annex III, point (i), shall comply with the ISO/IEC standard 15459:2015. <u>standards referred to in in Annex III point (i).</u></p>	<p>1. The unique operator identifiers referred to in Annex III, points (g) and (h), and the unique facility identifiers referred to in Annex III, point (i), shall comply with the ISO/IEC standard 15459:2015.</p>	<p>“1. The unique operator identifiers re-ferred to in Annex III, points (g) and (h), and the unique facility identifiers referred to in Annex III, point (i), shall comply with the standard (<u>‘ISO/IEC’-15459:2015-standards listed in the OJEU.</u>”</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Justification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ESPR should be technology neutral and avoid vendor lock-ins. A citation of one certain standard excludes other technical solutions, e.g. the identification link (IEC 61406) which is widely used in the B2B sector. - The reference of standards should follow the New Legislative Framework approach (General requirements listed in the regulation, technical specification via harmonised European standards). Therefore a reference must not be made to standards referred to in Annex III (see Council proposal), but to standards cited in the OJEU.

Key principle 1: Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach Annex III (c)

EC Proposal	Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments	ZVEI recommendations
ANNEX III Digital Product Passport (referred to in Article 8)	ANNEX III Digital Product Passport (referred to in Article <u>Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11</u>)	ANNEX III Digital Product Passport (referred to in Article 8)	ANNEX III Digital Product Passport (referred to in Article 8)
(c) the Global Trade Identification Number as provided for in standard ISO/IEC 15459-6 or equivalent of products or their parts;	(c) the Global Trade Identification Number as provided for in standard ISO/IEC 15459-6 or equivalent of products or their parts;	(c) the Global Trade Identification Number as provided for in standard ISO/IEC 15459-6 or equivalent of products or their parts;	<p>"(c) where available the Global Trade Identification Number as provided for in standard ISO/IEC 15459-6 or equivalent of products or their parts; standards listed in the OJEU"</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Justification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GTINs are used in retail and are therefore not necessary for all products, i.e. in the B2B sector, when a product is sold directly to a client (company X buys a control cabinet from company Y). - The ESPR should be technology neutral and avoid vendor lock-ins.

Key principle 1: Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach Annex III (I)

EC Proposal	Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments	ZVEI recommendations
ANNEX III Digital Product Passport (referred to in Article 8)	ANNEX III Digital Product Passport (referred to in Article <u>Articles 8, 9,10 and 11</u>)	ANNEX III Digital Product Passport (referred to in Article 8)	ANNEX III Digital Product Passport (referred to in Article 8)
	<p>(l) The data carrier, the unique product identifier referred to in point (b), the unique operators identifiers referred to in points (g) and (h), and the unique facility identifiers referred to in point (i) shall, where relevant for the concerned products, comply with International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-1:2014; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-2:2015; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-3:2014; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-4:2014; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-5:2014; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-6:2014.</p>		<p><u>"(l) The data carrier, the unique product identifier referred to in point (b), the unique operators identifiers referred to in points (g) and (h), and the unique facility identifiers referred to in point (i) shall, where relevant for the concerned products, comply with International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-1:2014; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-2:2015; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-3:2014; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-4:2014; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-5:2014; International Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-6:2014."</u></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Justification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ESPR should be technology neutral and avoid vendor lock-ins. A citation of certain standards exclude other technical solutions for a DPP, i.e. the identification link (IEC 61406) in combination with the Asset Administration Shell (IEC 63278), which is used already today in the Industry 4.0 context. - The reference of standards should follow the New Legislative Framework approach (General requirements listed in the regulation, technical specification via harmonised European standards). This should be subject to the standardisation request.

Five key principles DPP in ESPR:

1. **Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach (general requirements in legal text, specification via standardization)**
 - Deletion of specific standards and technological restrictions in the legal text and Annex (Art. 9, 1. (a) + (c); Art. 11, 1. & Annex III)
2. **Ensure alignment with NLF requirements and other Union harmonisation legislation**
 - Definitions, Conformity Assessment Modules and criteria for harmonised standards and common specifications should be aligned with other Union harmonisation legislation and NLF requirements (Article 2(1), Art. 30(3), Art. 33, Art. 35 & Art. 37)
3. **Avoidance of double requirements:**
 - Interfaces with existing databases!
 - Digital first with regards to documentation (Art. 21 (6) &(7))
4. **Protection of confidential information / trade secrets:**
 - Deletion of "technical documentation" (Annex III (e)) and "identification of equipment" (Annex III (i))
5. **Provision of data on a need-to-know basis / no overload of DPP:**
 - Focus on essential data which are actually available along complex global value chains
 - Data must provide a benefit, be meaningful, purpose-oriented and verifiable (Art. 5, Art. 9 & Art. 31(2), (3))
 - Effort for data management must be manageable and affordable, especially for SMEs

Letter of six Associations to mobilize four German Ministers to argue against Major Roadblocks on DPP4.0

Digital Product Passport 4.0



ZVEI e.V. • Charlottenstraße 35/36 • 10117 Berlin

Bundesminister für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz
Herr Dr. Robert Habeck, MdB
Scharnhorststraße 34 - 37
10115 Berlin

Per E-Mail: ministerbuero@tmwk.bund.de

13.09.2023
WWE/JRE

Okodesign-Verordnung / Digitaler Produktpass

Sehr geehrter Herr Bundesminister,

momentan wird auf EU-Ebene der Entwurf einer Verordnung zu Okodesign-Anforderungen für nachhaltige Produkte (Okodesign-Verordnung) verhandelt, in der u.a. die Einführung eines Digitalen Produktpasses (DPP) vorgesehen wird.

Wir – die deutsche Industrie – sind der festen Überzeugung, dass digitale Produktpässe zu einem verbesserten Informationsfluss über den gesamten Produktlebenszyklus beitragen müssen – volkswirtschaftlich sinnvoll aber nur bei richtiger Ausgestaltung: **technologieneutral, sektorspezifisch und dezentral.**

Mit äußerst großer Sorge betrachten wir daher den aktuellen Verhandlungsstand zum Digitalen Produktpass. Insbesondere der Aspekt der Technologieneutralität wäre nach Vorschlägen des Parlaments nicht gewährleistet. In Zeiten, in denen richtigerweise offene und nicht-proprietäre Standards gefordert werden, bitten wir Sie mit Nachdruck in den Trilogverhandlungen um Unterstützung, dieses Ziel auch beim DPP zu verankern.

Der „DPP 4.0“ (Identification Link in Kombination mit der Verwaltungsschale), der durch die von der Bundesregierung getragenen Plattform Industrie 4.0 entwickelt wurde und im Industrie 4.0-Umfeld bereits heute breit genutzt werden kann, würde sonst nicht als Digitaler Produktpass anerkannt.

Der DPP 4.0 hat den großen Vorteil, dass er, wie auch Manufacturing-X, auf die Verwaltungsschale als Basistechnologie setzt. Damit wird eine einfache Anbindung an diesen Datenraum ermöglicht und der Aufbau eines industriellen Datenökosystems vereinfacht. Eine Nicht-Anerkennung des DPP 4.0 als technische Lösung für einen Digitalen Produktpass würde das Gesamtprojekt des Aufbaus industrieller Datenräume in Frage stellen und für die Unternehmen zu immensen Kosten und bürokratischem Aufwand führen, weil faktisch zwei Systeme parallel aufgebaut und gepflegt werden müssten. Nicht zuletzt kleine und mittelständische Unternehmen würden den Weg kaum erfolgreich schaffen.

ZVEI e.V. • Verband der Elektro- und Digitalindustrie • Charlottenstraße 35/36 • 10117 Berlin • www.zvei.org
Präsident: Dr. Günther Regel • Vorsitzende der Geschäftsführung: Dr. Wilfried Weber
Vereinsregister: Amtsgericht Frankfurt am Main VR 14154
Löbwegregister: R021201 • EU Transparenzregister ID: 84772746469-09

Seite 2

Konkret geht es um folgende Punkte:

- Streichung des Parlamentsvorschlages einer Produktidentifikation ohne Internet Domäne (Art. 9 1. (a)).** Der Parlamentsvorschlag sieht vor, dass ein DPP nicht über eine Internet Domäne abrufbar sein darf. Die Nutzung einer Internet Domäne hat jedoch den großen Vorteil, dass jede Verbraucherin und jeder Verbraucher den Link mit der Kamera seines Smartphones öffnen kann und somit keine spezielle App braucht, um Informationen des DPP abrufen zu können. Dem DPP 4.0 wird also sein moderner, verbraucherfreundlicher und dezentraler Ansatz zum Nachteil.
- Streichung sämtlicher Verweise auf konkrete Normen (Art. 9 1. (c), Art. 11 1. sowie Anhang III (c) und (f)).** Kommissions-, Rats- und Parlamentsvotum verweisen an verschiedenen Stellen auf bestimmte Normen, die im Industrie 4.0-Kontext nicht genutzt werden. Im Sinne einer technologieneutralen und sektorspezifischen Ausgestaltung des DPP, die der Logik des New Legislative Frameworks folgt, sollten spezifische technische Anforderungen über die im EU-Amtsblatt gelisteten harmonisierten Normen erfolgen.

Sehr geehrter Herr Bundesminister, eine technologieneutrale und praxisfreundliche Regelung ist für die deutsche Industrie von großer Bedeutung. Nur so können die Potenziale des Digitalen Produktpasses und der Okodesign-Verordnung für die digitale und grüne Transformation gehoben werden und gleichzeitig eine Anbindung an die entstehenden Datenräume gesichert werden.

Über den Punkt der technologischen Umsetzung des DPP hinaus, gibt es weitere, aus unserer Sicht kritische Punkte in der Okodesign-Verordnung, zu denen im bisherigen legislativen Prozess keine Lösung gefunden wurde. Auch dazu würden wir gerne das Gespräch mit Ihnen suchen.

Für den weiteren Austausch stehen wir Ihnen sehr gerne zur Verfügung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Holger Lösch
Stellv. Hauptgeschäftsführer
BDI e.V.

Dr. Bernhard Rohleder
Hauptgeschäftsführer
Bitkom e.V.

Johann Peter Nickel
Mitglied der Geschäftsführung
VCI e.V.

Dr. Marcus Bollig
Geschäftsführer
VDA e.V.

Hartmut Rauhen
Stellv. Hauptgeschäftsführer
VDMA e.V.

Dr. Wolfgang Weber
Vorsitzender der Geschäftsführung
ZVEI e.V.

Gleichzeitiges Schreiben ergoht an:
- Bundesministerin Stefri Lemke
- Bundesminister Wolfgang Schmidt
- Bundesminister Dr. Volker Wissing

DPP within newest GARTNER Hype Cycle for Sustainability 2023 analysed as an „Innovation Trigger“

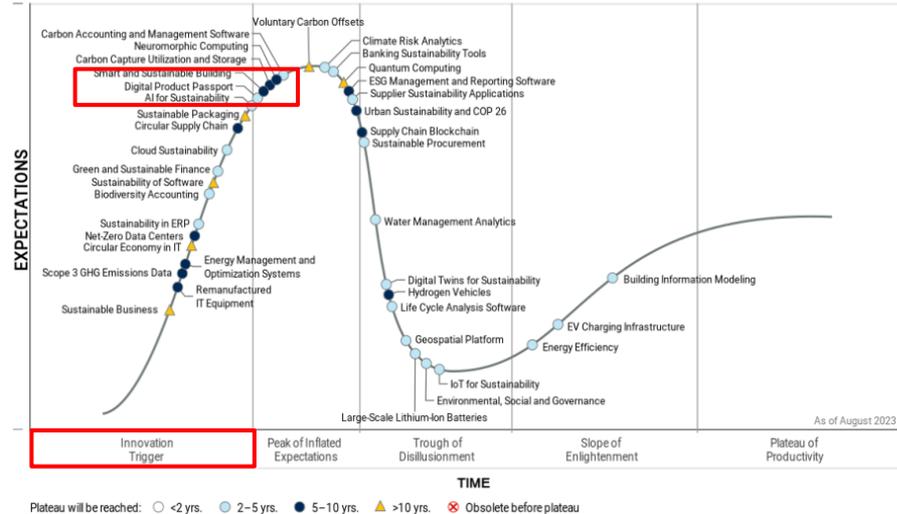
Digital Product Passport 4.0



Gartner®

Figure 1: Hype Cycle for Sustainability, 2023

Hype Cycle for Environmental Sustainability, 2023



Gartner

Q & A

Contact Information

Prof. Dr. Dieter Wegener

Head of External Cooperation, Siemens Technology

Otto-Hahn-Ring 6, 81739 Munich

Mobile: +49 (173) 2512980, E-mail: dieter.wegener@siemens.com

Other external activities:

- (1) since 2014 Chair of ZVEI Management Circle "Industrie 4.0", Frankfurt
(ZVEI = Electro and Digital Industry Association)
- (2) since 2015 Vice-President DKE, Frankfurt
(DKE = German Commission for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies of DIN and VDE)
- (3) since 2016 Chair of Advisory Board SCI4.0 (Co-Founder), Frankfurt
(SCI4.0 = "Standardization Council Industrie 4.0")
- (4) since 2019 Vice-Chair of DMEC (Co-Founder), Digital Europe, Brussels
(DMEC = Digital Manufacturing Executive Council)
- (5) since 2019 Chair of DIN Presidential Committee FOCUS.ICT for "German ICT- Standardization", DIN, Berlin
- (6) since 2021 Vice-Chair of ZVEI Management Circle "Electrification & Climate", Frankfurt
- (7) since 2023 Member of "German Strategy Forum for Standardization at BMWK", Berlin
(BMWK = Federal Ministry for Economics and Climate Action)

