

 Orgalim Policy Exchange

Sustainable Products & Digital Product Passports

21 March 2024 | 10.30 – 12.00

Welcome



Stéphanie Mittelham

Manager Green Transition
Orgalim - Europe's Technology Industries

Before we start...

- The event is recorded, and all attendees are muted.
- The recording of the event, presentations, Orgalim views and recommendations will be shared early next week via email.
- Due to the very high number of participants, the chat functionality is not available. However there will be a Q&A based on the questions we received from the participants ahead the event.
- You will find in the Handouts section a copy of the agenda, speakers' bios and the text of the final draft new Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)
- Please promote this event on our social media channels



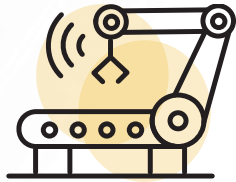
[#sustainableproducts](#) [#digitalproductpassports](#) [#PolicyExchange](#)





About Orgalim

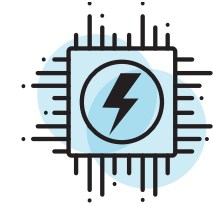
Europe's largest industrial branch



Mechanical
Engineering



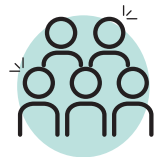
Metal
Technology



Electrical Engineering,
Electronics, ICT



Annual turnover
2,819
billion EUR



Direct employment
11.9
million people



Annual exports
714
billion EUR



Our industries comprise of
770,000
companies

Membership



National Industry Associations



European Sector Associations



Orgalim for corporates

For more information about Orgalim membership, please contact communications@orgalim.eu



Membership

48 Member Associations, 10 Corporate Members, 21 Countries



National Associations

Austria
FMTI



Belgium
AGORIA



Croatia
Croatian Chamber of Economy
HUP



Denmark
DI



Finland
Technology Industries of Finland



France
FIEEC
FIM



Germany
VDMA
WSM
ZVEI



Great Britain
BEAMA
GAMBICA



Ireland
Ibec



Italy
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FME
METAALUNIE



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Norsk Industri



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TEKNIKFÖRETAGEN



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Turkey
MAKFED



Sector Associations

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- AQUA 
- CECAPI 
- CECE 
- CEIR 
- CEMA 
- CEMEP 
- CEO 
- C.E.F.A.C.D. 
- EFCEM 
- EGMF 
- EUNITED 
- EURALARM 
- EUROPACABLE 
- EUROPUMP 
- FARECOGAZ 
- FEM 
- FEPA 
- PNEUROP 
- T&D Europe 

Orgalim for Corporates

- AMAZON 
- DANFOSS 
- EATON 
- FASTEMS 
- PEPPERL+FUCHS 
- PHOENIX CONTACT 
- SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC 
- SIEMENS 
- SMITHS 
- TEXAS INSTRUMENTS 

Agenda



10.35 - 10.55

Keynote 1 - Matjaž Malgaj, DG ENV, ESPR

10.55 - 11.15

Keynote 2 - Michele Galatola, DG GROW, DPP

11.15 - 11.20

Online poll

11.20 - 11.30

Orgalim views - Louise Bünemann & Ulrike Witz

11.30 - 11.40

CIRPASS project results - Carolynn Bernier

11.40 - 11.55

Q&A

11.55 - 12.00

Closing remarks - Stéphanie Mittelham



Time for a poll

Keynote 1 from the European Commission



Matjaž Malgaj

Coordinator of the Sustainable Products Initiative and Head of Unit 'Sustainable Products', DG ENV, European Commission



The Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)

Orgalim

Policy Exchange on ESPR

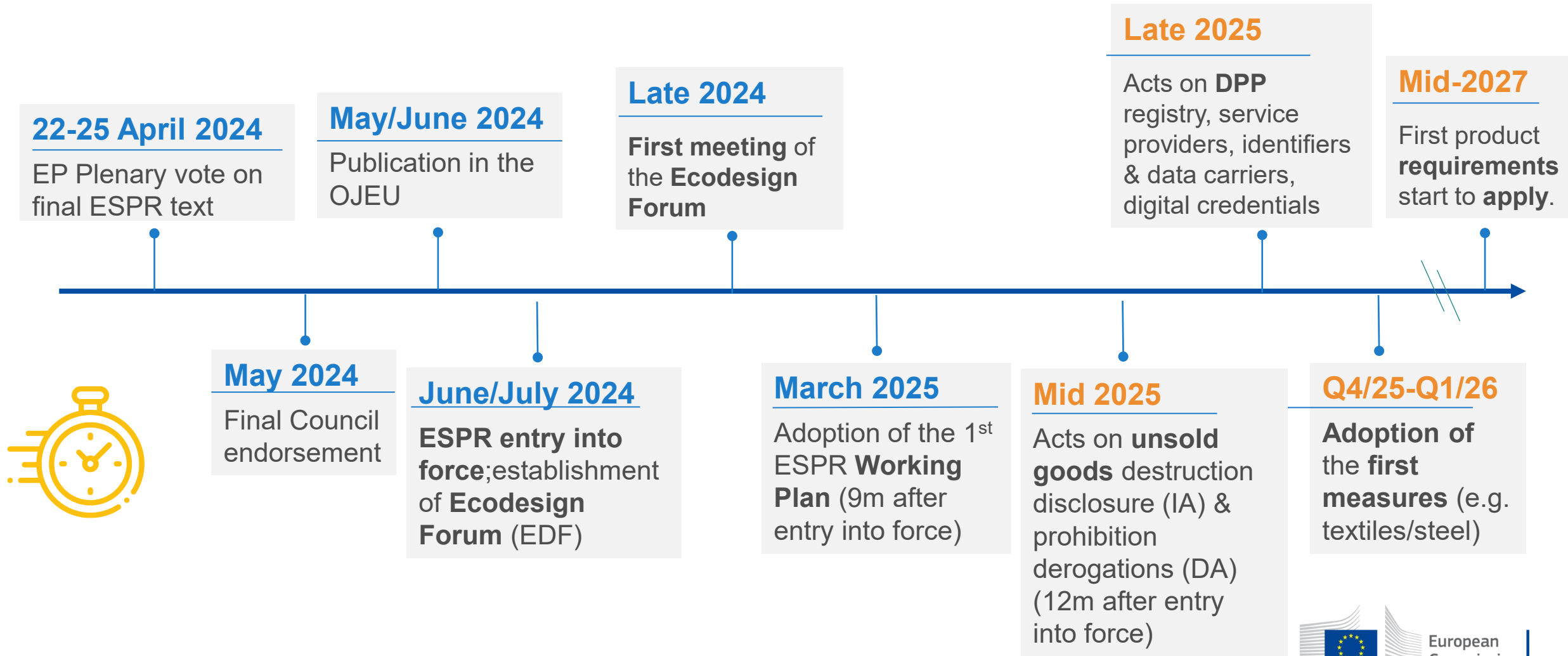
21 March 2024



ESPR will deliver benefits for consumers, businesses and the planet “

- ESPR products cover ca. **16% of the EU's GHG** emission
- Measures could **cut total EU GHG** emissions by up to **7%**
- Improve the EU's **industrial competitiveness** and **boost demand** for circular and sustainable products
- **Empower businesses and consumers** to make more sustainable products choices, based on **transparent product information**
- **Harness public purchasing power** (around **14% of EU GDP**, or approx. EUR 1,8 trillion annually) through green public procurement
- **Improve product performance** and **lifetimes** generating **financial savings** for consumers
- Increase **strategic autonomy** and **reduce raw material dependencies**

ESPR – tentative timeline & milestones



How will ESPR work?

1. Establishing a Framework legislation

**ESPR =
framework
legislation**

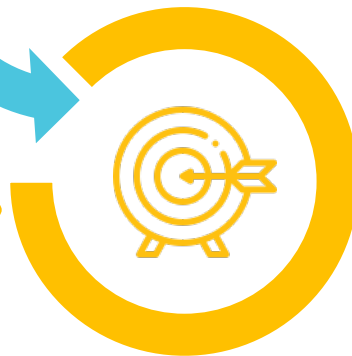
i.e. does not set
specific measures.
Rather, it enables
their later adoption

Framework legislation



Regularly updated
**multiannual working
plans** setting out priorities

Product-specific measures
based on detailed impact
assessment



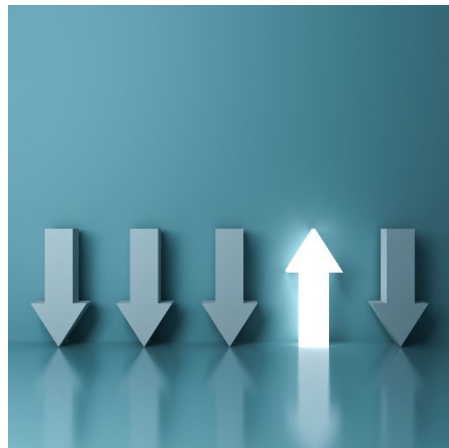
How will ESPR work?

2. Novel Sustainability & Ecodesign approach



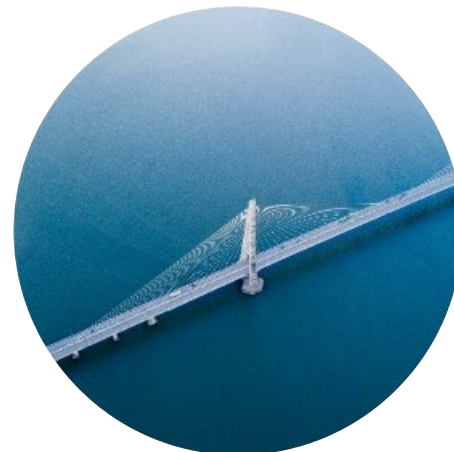
Broad Scope

Moving beyond energy-related products to a wide product scope



New sustainability & ecodesign aspects

e.g. Durability, CO₂ footprint, Recycled content, etc.



Horizontal measures

Common ecodesign requirements for products with similarities



Strong focus on product information

Digital Product Passport & Labels

Key product aspects under ESPR

- Durability
- Reliability
- Reusability
- Upgradability
- Reparability
- Possibility of maintenance and refurbishment
- Presence of substances of concern
- Energy use and energy efficiency
- Water use and water efficiency
- Resource use and resource efficiency
- Recycled content
- Possibility of remanufacturing
- Possibility of recycling
- Possibility of recovery of materials
- Environmental impacts, including carbon and environmental footprint
- Expected generation of waste materials

Horizontal measures



Horizontal ecodesign requirements: two or more product groups display similarities allowing a product aspect to be effectively improved based on common information or performance requirements



Recital – on importance of horizontal requirements concerning **durability and repairability**

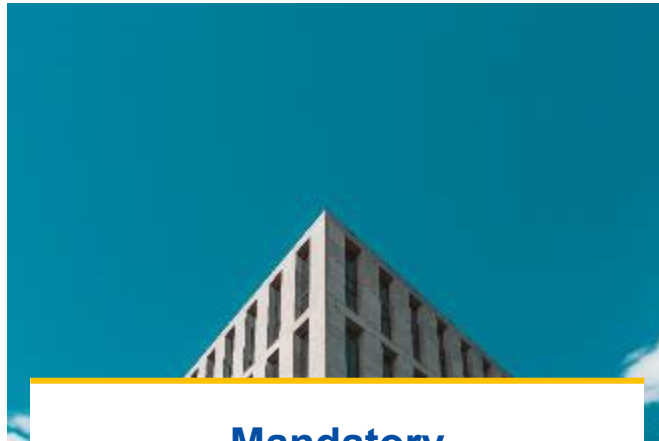


Initial ideas explored (incl. in JRC report) focus on: **Reparability, Durability, Recyclability, post-consumer recycled content, light-weight design & sustainable sourcing**



How will ESPR work?

3. By adding new tools



Mandatory Green Public Procurement

ESPR will enable mandatory GPP criteria to be set for contracting authorities or contracting entities



Prevention of destruction of unsold consumer goods

Transparency requirements for those discarding unsold goods, and possibility to ban their destruction for relevant product groups.

Ban on destruction of **apparel** and **footwear** after 2 years

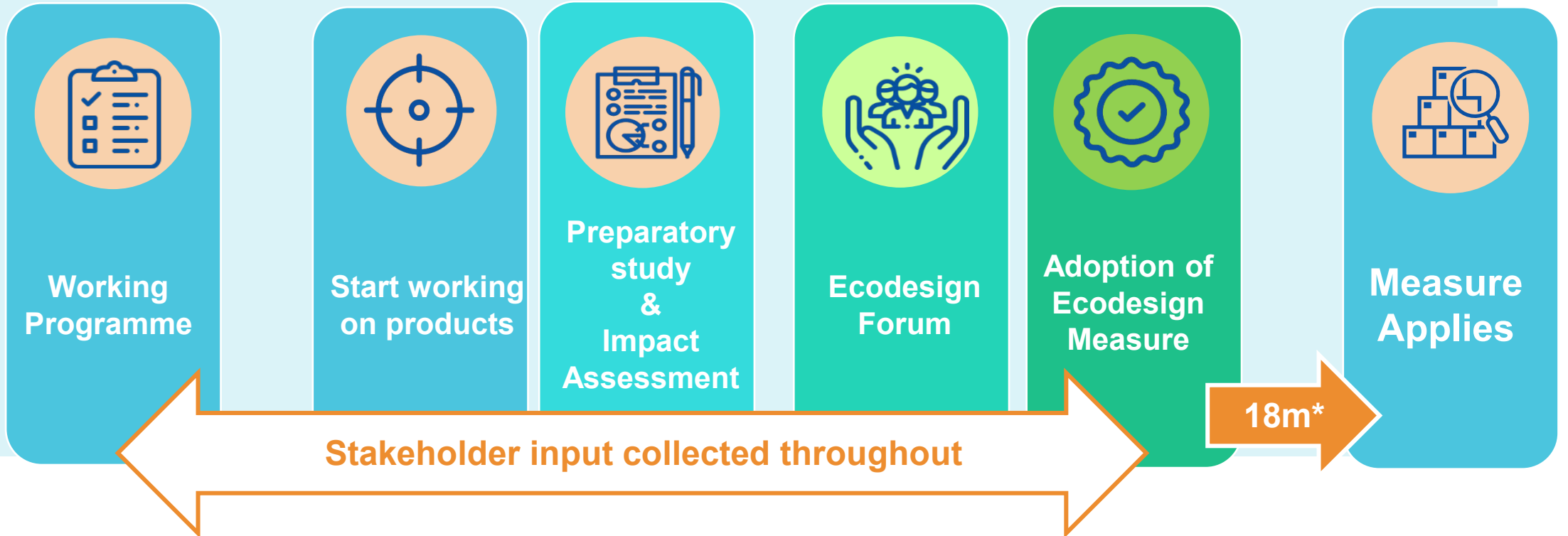


Market surveillance and customs controls

Strong focus on controls of regulated products, including planned market surveillance activities, support to common projects and investments.

Setting Product Requirements under ESPR

Process for adoption of new Ecodesign measures



*Not earlier than 18m, shorter periods possible in duly justified cases, staggered application of specific requirements possible

Next steps – first working plan / prioritisation

- Which products to regulate first?
- A transparent and inclusive process towards the 1st ESPR Work Plan

Figure IV. The 7 shortlisted **intermediate products**.

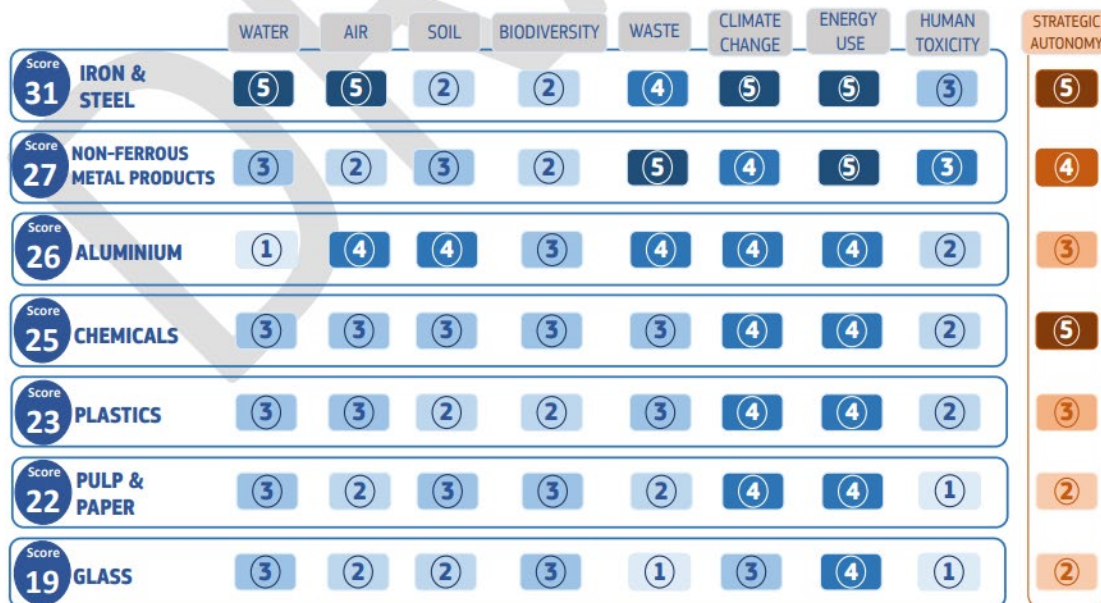
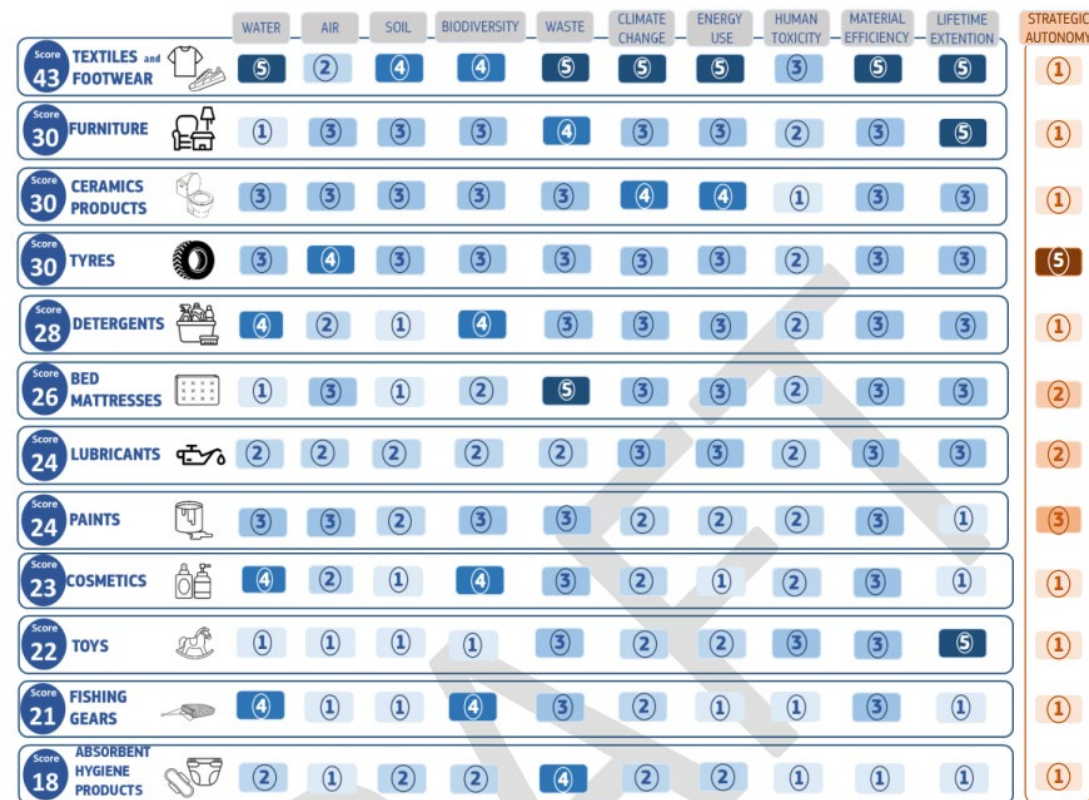


Figure III. The 12 shortlisted **end-use products**.



Source: JRC Preliminary ESPR WP Report

Next steps - Ecodesign Forum (EDF) Establishment

EDF contributes to:

- preparing **ecodesign requirements**;
- preparing **working plans**;
- examining the effectiveness of the established **market surveillance** mechanisms
- assessing **self-regulation** measures
- assessing prohibition of the **destruction** of unsold consumer products.

Potential Membership:

- Industry representatives
- Social Enterprises
- Trade unions
- Traders, Retailers, Importers
- Consumers
- Environmental organisations
- Researchers
- Standardisation organisations
- ...

Next steps:

- Commission decision to establish EDF (likely Q3 2024) incl. horizontal rules governing the forum
- **Call for membership applications via Register of Commission Expert Groups (likely Q3 2024)**
- Rules of procedures (RoP) to be drawn up in advance and adopted at first meeting
- **First meeting of the Ecodesign Forum: before end 2024 (TBC)**

Transition from Consultation Forum to EDF

Consultation Forum (CF)

The CF will continue to be responsible for:

- **Until 2026:** ongoing work setting ecodesign requirements on the energy-related products listed in Art 70.1(a)(i)*
- **Until 2030:** amendments to existing ED measures (“technical corrections”).

Until end of 2030 EDF and CF will exist in parallel, with a more limited role for the CF from 2027 onwards.

Ecodesign Forum (EDF)

The EDF will be responsible for work on the products/horizontal requirements identified in the ESPR working plans, including:

- ‘New’ products (i.e. those outside the scope of the current Ecodesign Directive)
- Certain energy-related products: e.g. ErPs not under the transition mechanism, such as those **already identified** under the Energy Labelling and Ecodesign Working Plan 2022-2024, but for which measures are **not yet in the pipeline**.

**These include: : photovoltaic panels, space and combination heaters, water heaters, solid fuel local space heaters, air conditioners including air-to-air heat pumps and comfort fans, solid fuel boilers, air heating and cooling products, ventilation units, vacuum cleaners, cooking appliances, water pumps, industrial fans, circulators, external power supplies, computers, servers and data storage products, power transformers, professional refrigeration, and imaging equipment*

Useful links

Commission webpage about the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation

[Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/ecodesign/)



English

Home > ... > Products - labelling rules and requirements > Sustainable products > Ecodesign for Sustainable Products

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation

The new regulation will improve EU products' circularity, energy performance and other environmental sustainability aspects.

European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform

<https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/en>



European Union

#CEstakeholderEU

European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform

A joint initiative by the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee

Thank you



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[EU Spotify](https://www.spotify.com/eu/)

Keynote 2 from the European Commission



Michele Galatola

Senior Policy Officer, Chair of the Commission cross-DG working group on the Digital Product Passport, DG GROW, European Commission



Digital Product Passport (DPP)

State of play and future outlook

Michele Galatola

Senior policy officer, DG GROW

*Chair of the Commission cross-DG Working
Group on DPP*



Digital Product Passport (DPP)

The political context

- The DPP is an important deliverable in the Commission strategy to digitalise our economy (green & digital). Many DGs are actively contributing to its design and deployment (CNECT, DIGIT, ENER, ENV, GROW, JRC, TAXUD)
- The objective of the DPP is to simplify digital access to relevant product-specific information in the area of **sustainability**, **circularity**, and **legal compliance**. It is not a track & tracing tool, but it will allow to also include traceability information when appropriate.
- There is a (growing) number of EU policies which will rely on DPP or element of it in order to make digitally available product related information:
 - ESPR
 - Batteries Regulation
 - Toys regulation
 - Detergents regulation
 - Construction Products Regulation
 - Critical Raw Material Act

DPP main design features

- DPP is based on a **decentralised** approach for data storage.
- The DPP will be linked to a product or component.
- Access to data will take place through a **product unique identifier**, embedded in a **data carrier and** relying on a **look-up mechanism**.
- Access to DPP-data based on a **need-to-know** basis (there will be **public** and **restricted** data)
- **3** possible levels of **granularity**: (i) model, (ii) batch, (iii) item

What is the DPP?

DPP-system



(the **“HOW”** – The same for all product groups and legislations)



Digital Product Passport



DPP-data

(the **“WHAT”** – product group specific)

- All **standards** and **procedures** related to the IT architecture (**8** areas)
- The EU DPP (central) **registry**
- The DPP **Web portal**

Information to be included in the DPP will be **product-group specific** and it will be identified through dedicated legislation.

It may include information/data on one or more of the following areas:

- Technical performance
- Environmental sustainability performance
- Circularity aspects (durability, reparability, etc)
- Legal compliance
- Product-related information (e.g., manuals, other labels)

The standardisation work

- Basis for future **harmonised standards**
- **8 new areas of harmonised standards to be drafted** to support the implementation of the proposed **DPP-system**. In particular:
 - a) Unique identifiers
 - b) Data carriers and links between physical product and digital representation
 - c) Access rights management, information security, and business confidentiality
 - d) Interoperability (technical, semantic, organisation)
 - e) Data processing , data exchange protocols, and data formats
 - f) Data storage, archiving, and data persistence
 - g) Data authentication, reliability, integrity
 - h) APIs for the DPP lifecycle management and searchability

DPP-system standardisation

- CEN/CENELEC JTC24 started the work related to the development of harmonised standards for the DPP-system.
- The standards shall be rooted in **existing mature international standards** while at the same time taking into consideration new and innovative approaches, provided that a full cross-sectoral interoperability can be guaranteed.
- The standards to be developed shall reflect the generally acknowledged **state of art** and be **technology-neutral**.
- The **persistency** of the identifiers is a key element to be implemented in the corresponding standards.
- Product passports shall be designed and operated so that a **high level of security** and privacy is ensured and **fraud is avoided**.
- Data models for specific product groups are not part of the work in JTC 24. The DPP-data, i.e. the information to be included in the DPP, will be defined through normal legislative procedures. It will either be included in sectoral legislations (e.g., batteries, toys, construction products) or in ESPR Delegated Acts adopted at product groups level (e.g., textile, steel).

Main requirements for companies

- Make sure that a product passport **exists**, and it is in compliance with essential requirements established in articles 10 and 11 – exceptions are possible
- Make sure that the product passport is **complete**, meaning it includes all the mandatory information listed in the corresponding product group-specific Delegated Act.
- Make sure that the information included in the passport is **authentic, reliable** and **verified** in accordance with requirements established in the corresponding product group-specific Delegated Act.
- A **back-up copy** of the DPP is stored by a [certified] third-party product passport service provider.
- Copy of the data carrier or unique product identifier are made available to **dealers** and **online market places** selling the corresponding product.

Why DPP

6 benefits for companies of all sizes

1

Streamlined Data Management

DPPs offer an organized system for collating product-related information, potentially **reducing the administrative costs** and complexity of managing multiple systems. This streamlining process results from centralizing the product data, **reducing the need for additional software** for each new regulation or standard, and **maintaining conformity** with standards.

2

Supply chain efficiency

Implementing DPPs enhances supply chain visibility, allowing businesses to **optimize material flows** and establish directed buy programs with suppliers. This increased oversight can **mitigate risks and cut procurement costs**, ensuring consistent material quality and supply.

3

Sustainable Business Practices

DPPs provide critical insights into the environmental and social impacts of materials, enabling businesses to **design more sustainable and repairable products**. This approach reduces the environmental impact and can lead to more sustainable procurement practices



Why DPP

6 benefits for companies of all sizes

4

New Business Opportunities

By embracing circular economy principles, businesses can unlock **new revenue streams**, including in relation to **data-driven markets**. DPPs enable companies to take greater responsibility for their products' entire lifecycle, creating **new service models** and maintaining the value of products even during the use phase

5

Regulatory compliance and brand value

Digital Product Passports **facilitate regulatory compliance** and make the audit process more efficient. The standardization of data and ease of access can reduce the time and resources required for compliance reporting and audits. They also **protect against fraud and counterfeiting**

6

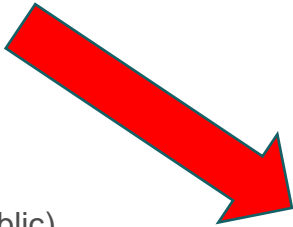
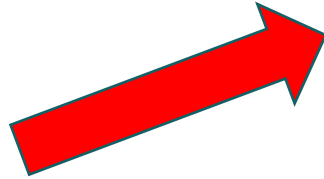
Competitive advantage

Early adoption of DPPs and compliance with upcoming regulations can position companies as sustainability leaders, **capturing a larger market share** and differentiating themselves in the market



EU DPP (central) registry and web portal

DPP registry



Link with **EU CSW-CERTEX** – This is an EU central operational system that already exchanges information with other EU partner DGs central systems for verification purposes. It will enable automatic verifications by the customs authorities on the existence and authenticity of the DPP.

- Product identifier
- Economic operator identifier
- Facility identifier
- Registration identifier (this will not be public)
- Commodity code
- Back-up reference

It will be the “**entry point**” for the web portal(s) the Commission will have to set up to allow **search & compare** functions of the information included in the DPPs



Web portal for “**restricted**” data searches

Web portal for “**public**” data searches

Mostly to support Market Surveillance Authorities, customs authorities, governments, other agencies

Implementation work ahead

- Prepare the adoption of delegated acts setting out the **rules and requirements to be followed by DPP service providers**, including a certification scheme to verify such requirements.
- Prepare the adoption of implementing acts setting out **procedures to issue and verify the digital credentials of economic operators and other relevant actors** that shall have access rights to information included in the product passport.
- Prepare the adoption of delegated acts to establish **rules and procedures related to unique identifiers and data carriers' lifecycle management**
- Design and set-up the DPP registry.
- Design and set up the DPP web portal.

Timeline

- Availability of harmonized standards on DPP-system by **end of 2025**.
- Adoption of Acts on “DPP governance” in **2025**.
- EC-driven activities to support DPP implementation by companies (especially SMEs), DPP service providers, Member States in **2026**.
- Requirements on DPP will have the same entry into force as the corresponding product specific Delegated Acts, with one notable exception: the DPP for **batteries** will entry into force in **February 2027**.
- The adoption of the first ESPR Delegated Acts (textiles, steel) may happen in Q3-Q4 2025. Considering that there is an 18 months delay of entry into force for each Delegated Act (to allow economic operators to comply with the new requirements), the expected entry into force of the first ESPR Delegated Acts is expected around **mid 2027**.

SAVE THE DATE

Deep-dive Webinar on DPP state of play and work ahead

11 June 2024, 9:30 – 17:30

- The registration details will be published about 2 months ahead of the meeting in the ESPR website
- There will be 6 Panels discussing specific issues. For each panel, a discussion paper will be uploaded in the ESPR website 1 month ahead of the meeting.
- Stakeholders will be invited to provide written feedback within 1 month after the Webinar. The webinar will be recorded, and the recordings will be made available afterwards
- Topics identified for panel discussions (tbc):
 1. A journey through DPP user cases and business benefits
 2. What is the best approach to digital credentials lifecycle management
 3. The role of DPP service providers
 4. How to ensure authenticity of identifiers, data carriers and DPP content
 5. Issuing agencies and self-custody: how to enable both approaches to co-exist
 6. The link with other EC policies and tools

Thank you



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Orgalim views



Louise Bünemann

Chair of Orgalim Green Transition Working Group and Head of EU Environmental Policy, Confederation of Danish Industries



Ulrike Witz

Vice-Chair of Orgalim Green Transition Working Group and Expert on Environmental Policy, Association of Metaltechnology Industries Austria

Orgalim views - What we support

- Circular benefits
- Harmonised EU requirements
- Level playing field
- The ecodesign instrument
- Better regulation
- Industry involvement
- Digital data exchange potential
- Green Public Procurement (GPP)



Orgalim views - What concerns us

- Lack of enforcement and market surveillance
- Disproportionality
- Redundancy
- Substances of concern (SoCs).
- Confidentiality
- Data over reach
- Horizontal requirements
- Methodological uncertainty will create burdens



Orgalim recommendations

What we recommend for requirements in future ESPR delegated acts

- Requirements should make products more circular, be meaningful, easy to understand, comparable and verifiable. Data must be of added value.
- Implementation should start small to generate political support for further measures by making sure the ecodesign requirements and the DPP will work in real life and be successful, including ensuring robust market surveillance and effective enforcement.
- Clear timelines for the upcoming ESPR delegated acts, and the involvement of industry and as many experts as possible in the process.
- Clear scope of product groups.



Orgalim recommendations

This means that requirements should

- Follow the New Legislative Framework (NLF)
- Be proportionate and enforceable by market surveillance authorities
- Be technology-neutral
- Continue to be established product-by-product
- Horizontal requirements should be used only as a last resort
- Be based on scientific assessment methods through recognised European or ISO /IEC/ITU international standards
- Be consistent with other legislation – without duplication



Orgalim recommendations

Also important for successful implementation:

- The scope of the ESPR delegated acts should be limited to the product properties that are the most important to the environmental performance of a product/product group. How to deal with intermediate products.
- Economic operators should be provided with sufficient time to prepare for the implementation of new ESPR requirements to ensure legal certainty and predictability.
- Industry should be involved as soon as possible.
- Companies and in particular SMEs should be supported to comply with requirements
- Third party verification should be used only if the nature, the type and the degree of the risks entailed to the product justify it.
- For Substances of Concern, implementation should be done case by case.



CIRPASS project results



Carolynn Bernier

CIRPASS Consortium Coordinator, Senior Research Engineer in Smart Embedded Perception Systems



The European Digital Product Passport – presentation of the CIRPASS project

Orgalim Policy Exchange

- Carolyn Bernier, CEA
- March 21, 2024

What is CEA?

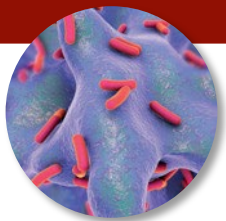


1 Defence & national security

2 France's energy independence

3 Economic competitiveness of French industry

DRF
Fundamental research



DAM
Defence & Security



DEN
Nuclear & renewable energies



cea tech
Technological research for industry

leti
Micro & nano-technologies



liten
New energy technologies



list
Smart digital systems



>20000
people

750
Priority patents /year

4
billion euros budget

4800
Scientific publications

600
Industrial partners

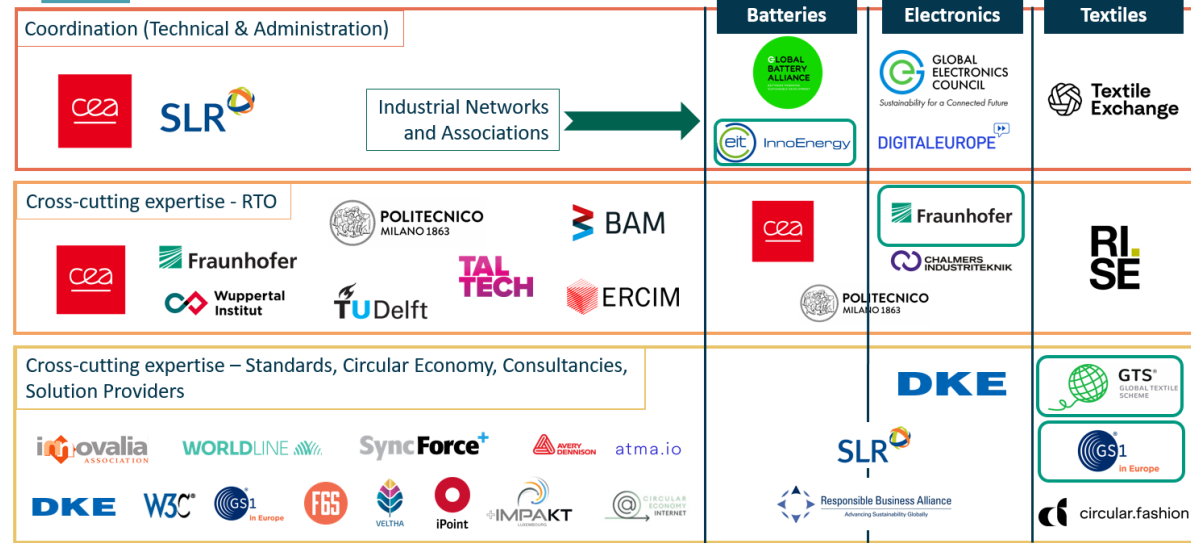


Building consensus on the architecture of a standards-based DPP system

Initial sector focus:



CIRPASS Consortium – 31 partners



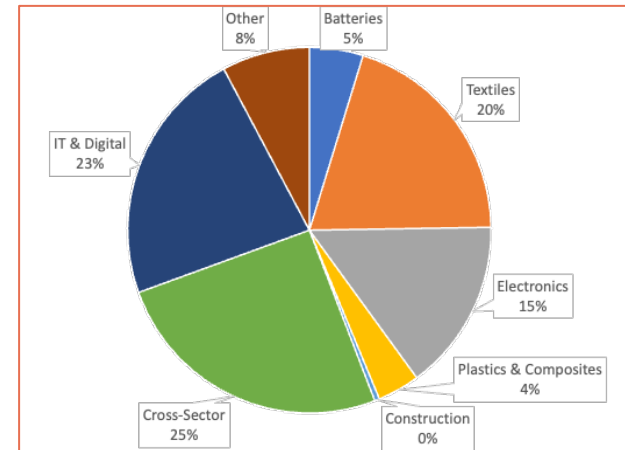
Partnerships



And many more...

Stakeholder Community Building

September 2023:
748 registered stakeholders, 1205 newsletter subscribers, >1300 website visitors/months



~15% with DPP-related initiatives/pilots



What is CIRPASS?

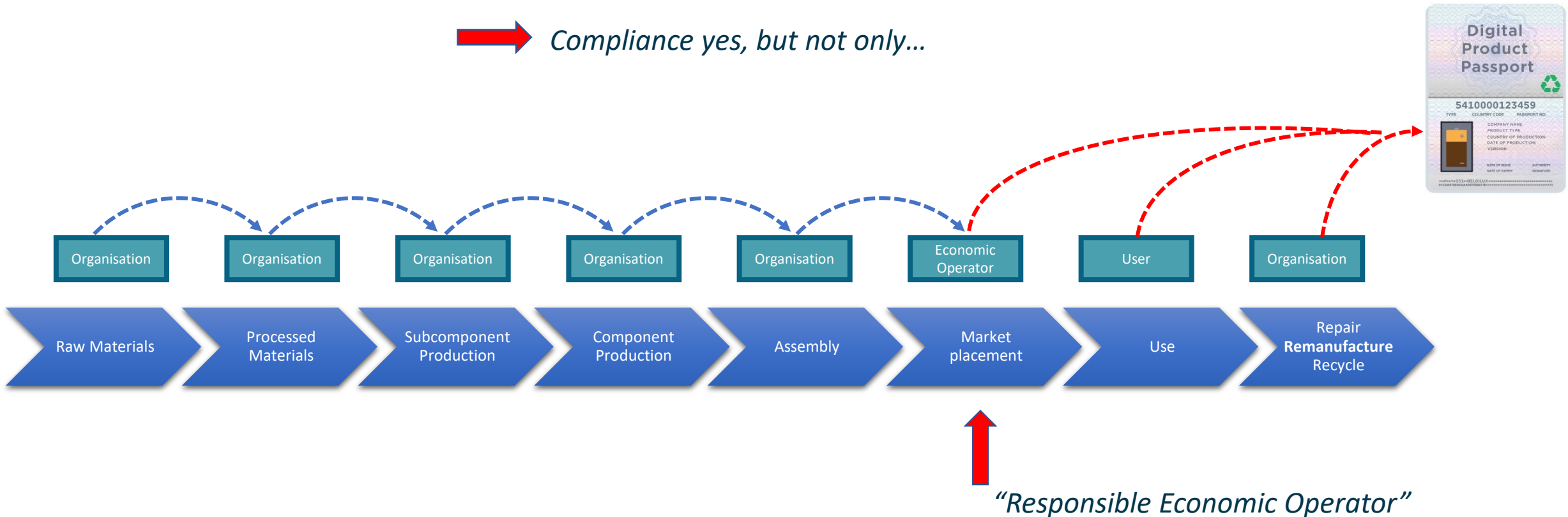
- Funded by the European Commission under the **Digital Europe Programme**
- **Duration:** 18 months (from Oct 2022 to March 2024)
- **Coordination and Support Action (CSA)**

- Aim: to be a neutral and objective source of information
 - for the **European Commission**
 - for **all DPP stakeholders**

CIRPASS: What problem are we trying to solve?

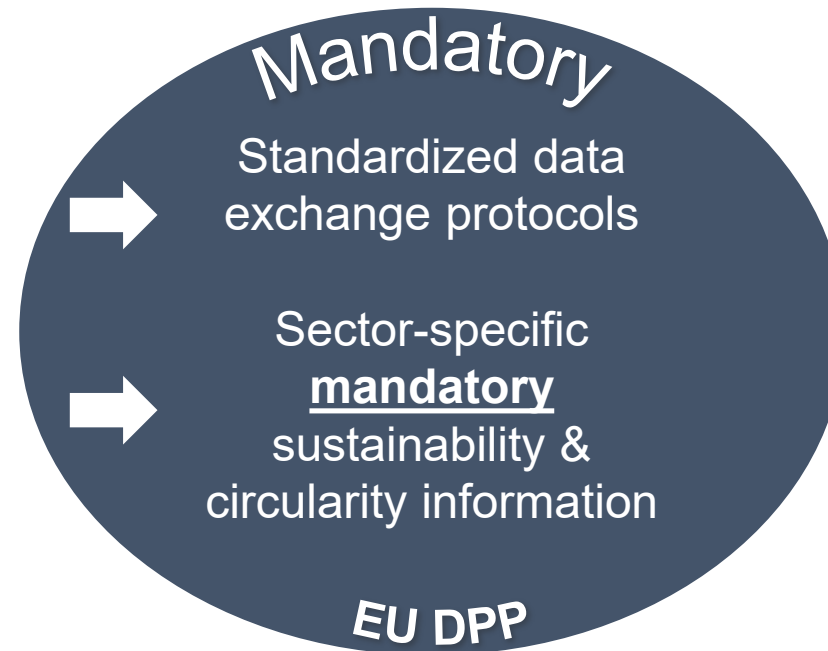
- “How can **all industrial sectors** agree on a common DPP system that is **compliant** to the requirements of **ESPR and Battery Regulation** and that is capable of supporting the massive issuing of DPPs as of 2027 ?”

➔ Compliance yes, but not only...



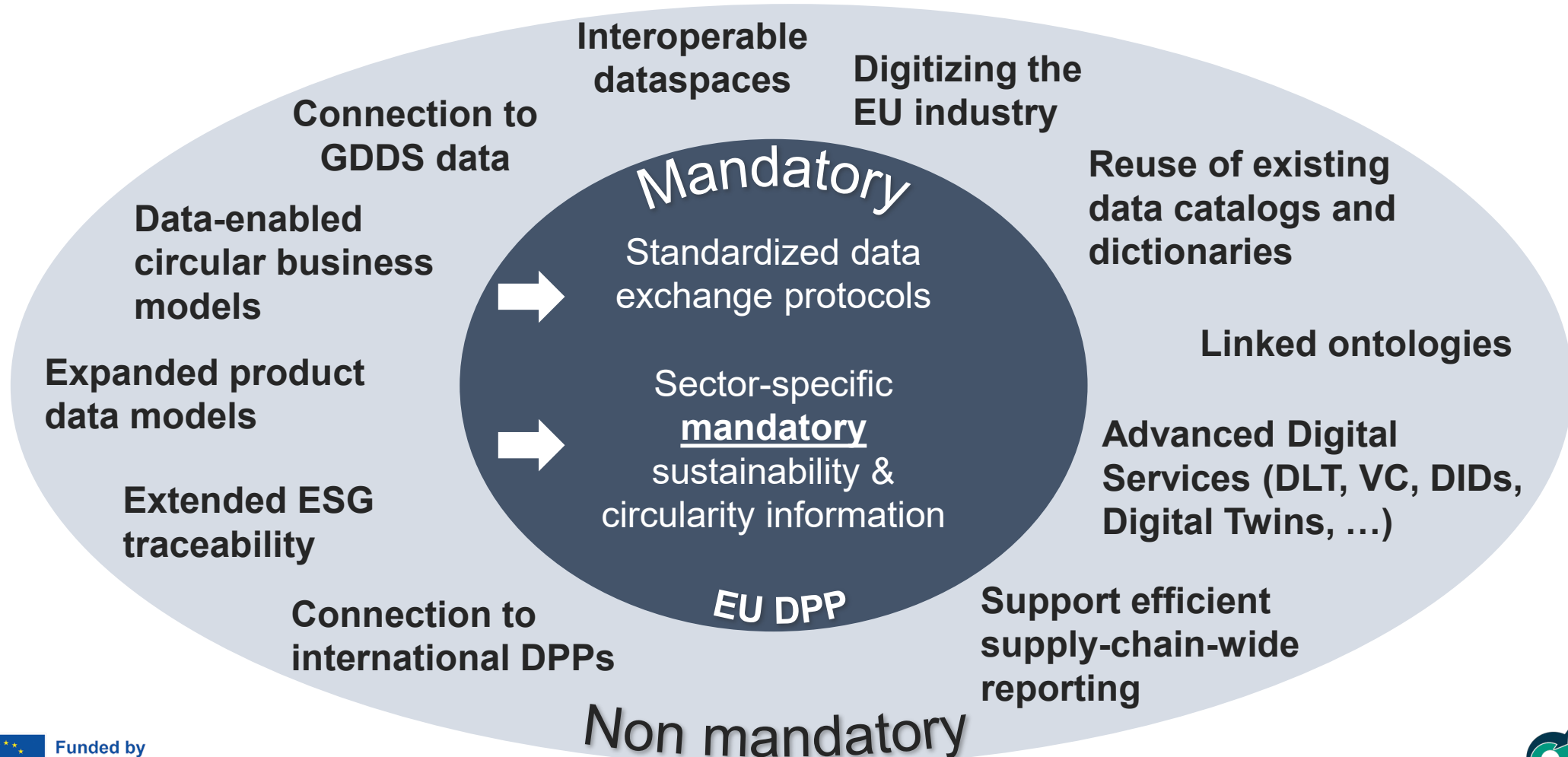
Why is the DPP System an incredible opportunity?

CIRPASS Vision: The DPP links the EU internal market to the data economy.



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Regulatory and beyond-regulatory requirements for the DPP system

Policy requirements

- No proprietary solutions
- Open standards and interoperable formats
- Decentralized data storage
- Both **static** and **dynamic** data
- **Public** and **private** access data

Business requirements

- Acceptability: Maximum reuse of legacy systems and legacy data
- Accommodate both **regulatory** and **non-mandatory** (business-model-specific) and evolving information requirements.
- Future-proof and easy to deploy: A DPP system with built-in flexibility based on state-of-the-art technologies but sufficiently mature to support DPPs in 2027

The DPP is an information system for the Circular Economy.



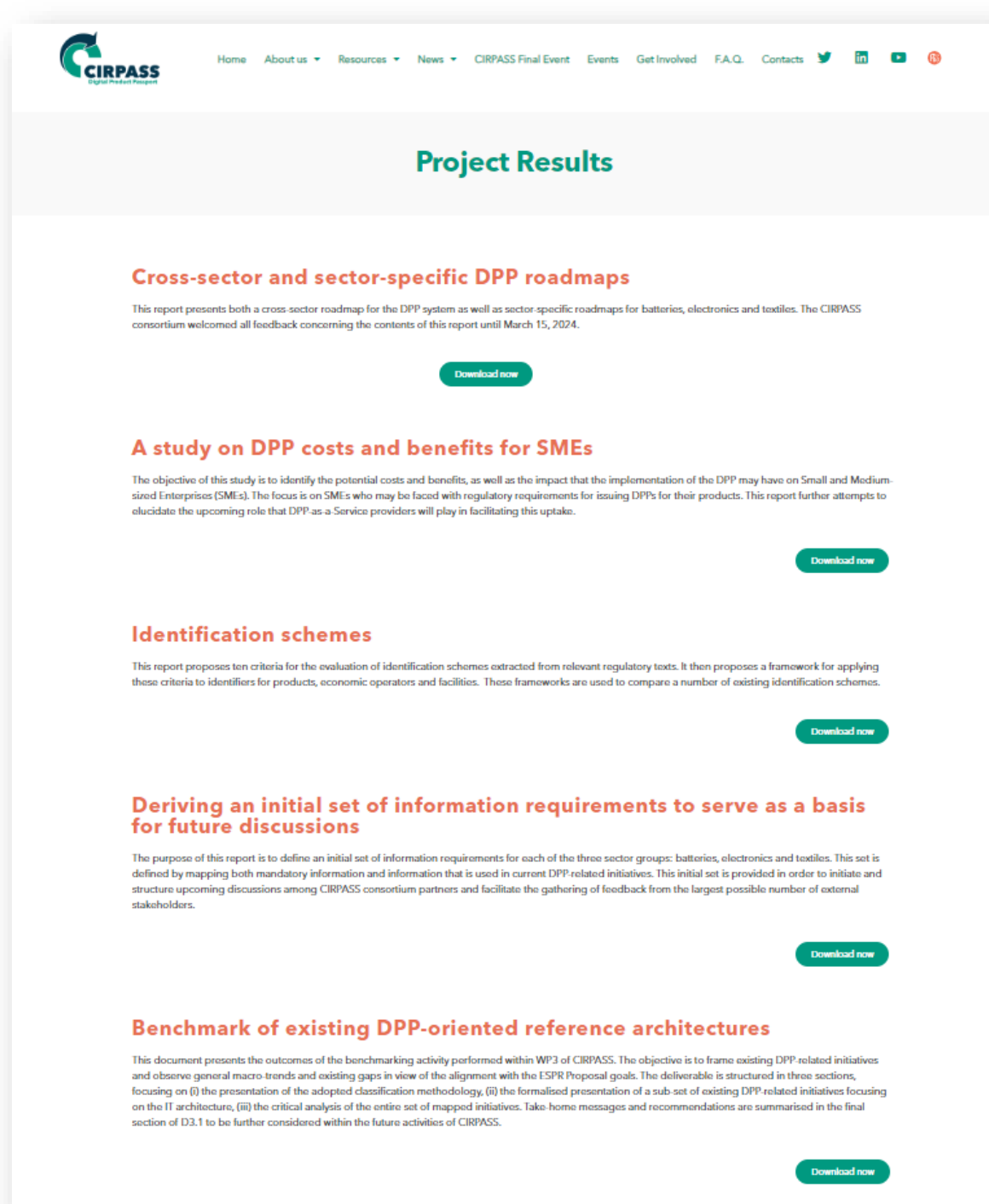
The **Semantic Web** stack already comes with most of the necessary (and mature) access control, usage control, verification, data ingestion, data manipulation, data exploitation tools **to link data and meta data**.

Results @ cirpass.eu

Already available →

Soon to be published

- DPP system architecture proposal
- DPP user stories (requirements)
- DPP use cases
- DPP recommendations
- etc.



The screenshot displays the CIRPASS website's 'Project Results' page. At the top, the CIRPASS logo and navigation menu are visible. The page features four main sections, each with a title, a brief description, and a 'Download now' button:

- Cross-sector and sector-specific DPP roadmaps**: This report presents both a cross-sector roadmap for the DPP system as well as sector-specific roadmaps for batteries, electronics and textiles. The CIRPASS consortium welcomed all feedback concerning the contents of this report until March 15, 2024.
- A study on DPP costs and benefits for SMEs**: The objective of this study is to identify the potential costs and benefits, as well as the impact that the implementation of the DPP may have on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). The focus is on SMEs who may be faced with regulatory requirements for issuing DPPs for their products. This report further attempts to elucidate the upcoming role that DPP-as-a-Service providers will play in facilitating this uptake.
- Identification schemes**: This report proposes ten criteria for the evaluation of identification schemes extracted from relevant regulatory texts. It then proposes a framework for applying these criteria to identifiers for products, economic operators and facilities. These frameworks are used to compare a number of existing identification schemes.
- Deriving an initial set of information requirements to serve as a basis for future discussions**: The purpose of this report is to define an initial set of information requirements for each of the three sector groups: batteries, electronics and textiles. This set is defined by mapping both mandatory information and information that is used in current DPP-related initiatives. This initial set is provided in order to initiate and structure upcoming discussions among CIRPASS consortium partners and facilitate the gathering of feedback from the largest possible number of external stakeholders.
- Benchmark of existing DPP-oriented reference architectures**: This document presents the outcomes of the benchmarking activity performed within WP3 of CIRPASS. The objective is to frame existing DPP-related initiatives and observe general macro-trends and existing gaps in view of the alignment with the ESPR Proposal goals. The deliverable is structured in three sections, focusing on (i) the presentation of the adopted classification methodology, (ii) the formalised presentation of a sub-set of existing DPP-related initiatives focusing on the IT architecture, (iii) the critical analysis of the entire set of mapped initiatives. Take-home messages and recommendations are summarised in the final section of D3.1 to be further considered within the future activities of CIRPASS.

Also useful @ cirpass.eu



March 5, 2024 final event

← **Replay & slides available**

- Full-day event
- 35 speakers (5 from EC)
- 3 projects



Thank you!

www.cirpass.eu

Contact us: info@cirpassproject.eu

 [@cirpass-dpp](https://www.linkedin.com/company/cirpass-dpp)

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Conclusions

What's next?

- The recording of the event, presentations, Orgalim views and recommendations will be shared early next week via email.
- You want to receive news from our industries and the latest EU policies? [Subscribe](#) to our newsletter.



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**PFAS-free solutions:
the challenge ahead**

15 May 2024 | 14.30 – 16.00

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