AEROZ

EU · ESPR · READINESS CHECKLIST

EU Digital Product Passport (ESPR) Readiness Checklist

Getting product data, identifiers and Registry registration ready before your delegated act bites.

WHO MUST COMPLY

Manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives placing products on the EU market in an ESPR priority group (iron & steel, aluminium, textiles/apparel, furniture, tyres, ICT/electronics and more).

THE DEADLINE

ESPR (Reg. (EU) 2024/1781) is in force. The EU Central DPP Registry went live in **mid-July 2026** (Implementing Reg. (EU) 2026/1778). Requirements land **product group by product group** via delegated acts; once your group's act is adopted you typically have **18 months** before enforcement. Iron & steel is first (adoption expected 2026); textiles, tyres and aluminium follow (~2027).

1 · Scope & timeline

- [ ] Identify which of your products fall inside an ESPR priority group under the 2025–2030 working plan.
- [ ] Track the delegated act for your group and start its 18-month enforcement clock the moment it is adopted.
- [ ] Confirm your role (manufacturer, importer, authorised representative) and who is responsible for creating and maintaining the DPP.

2 · Product data model

- [ ] Assemble the attributes the delegated act will require: durability, reparability, recycled content, substances of concern, environmental footprint (final list is per act).
- [ ] Establish a single source of truth for product data, with versioning and an owner.
- [ ] Collect upstream supply-chain data (materials, components, inputs) needed to populate the passport.

3 · Identifier & data carrier

- [ ] Assign a unique product identifier at the level the act requires (item, model or batch).

- [ ] Apply a data carrier on the product or packaging — GS1 Digital Link QR or DataMatrix.
- [ ] Guarantee a persistent, resolvable link from the carrier to the live DPP.

4 · Registry & access

- [ ] Register your DPP unique identifiers with the EU Central DPP Registry.
- [ ] Configure role-based access: what is public vs. visible to authorities, notified bodies and value-chain actors.
- [ ] Guarantee data hosting and availability — the DPP must stay reachable even if the company ceases trading (plan a backup / registrar).

5 · Integrity & verification

- [ ] Bind the identifier to the physical item so a cloned QR cannot ride on a counterfeit.
- [ ] Align data authenticity with W3C Verifiable Credentials / the UN Transparency Protocol for cross-border trust.

WHERE AEROZ FITS

The DPP standardises the record; it does not, by itself, stop that record being copied onto a fake. Aeroz binds the unique identifier to the physical unit with a tamper-evident anchor and issues the passport as a signed, verifiable credential — so the passport and the object stay provably the same thing across the whole chain.

Book a fixed-fee, 14-day Aeroz Readiness Audit — a written gap analysis, no commitment to proceed. **aeroz.io/contact**

Sources: Reg. (EU) 2024/1781 (ESPR); Implementing Reg. (EU) 2026/1778 (DPP Registry); ESPR 2025–2030 Working Plan.

This checklist is general information for planning, current as of October 2026, and is not legal or regulatory advice. Requirements change and vary by product, role and jurisdiction — confirm specifics against the current regulation and qualified counsel. © 2026 Aeroz · Lumi Enterprises Corporation.