Table 1: Definition of characteristics

Characteristic	Definition
Dimension 1: Actor Type	
Service Provider	Provides the technology, infrastructure, or support required to implement a digital product passport.
Economic Operators	Uses the digital product passport system within their business operations.
Dimension 2: Sector	
Automotive	Relates to vehicles, their parts, and associated supply chains.
Electronics	Involves electrical devices and related components.
Fashion / Textiles	Covers garments, fabrics, and materials used in clothing and related products.
Food & Beverage	Pertains to products in the food and beverage industry, from raw ingredients to packaged items.
Luxury Goods	Refers to premium products such as high-end fashion, jewellery, or accessories.
Battery	Encompasses batteries and associated components, including their production and regulation.
Plastics	Involves products made from polymers and other plastic materials.
Cross-Industry	Applies to multiple sectors by offering a universal framework for digital product passports.
Dimension 3: Supply Chain Stage	
Raw Material Sourcing	The stage where basic materials are procured or extracted before further processing.
Manufacturing	Converts raw materials into finished or semi-finished products.
Distribution	Involves the transport and delivery of products from manufacturers to retailers or end-users.
Retail / Consumer Use	The point at which products are sold directly to customers.
End-of-Life (EoL) or Second Life (SL)	Encompasses end-of-life and second life strategies based on circular economy principles, such as

recycling, repurposing, and recovery.

**Dimension 4: Certifications** 

CE A marking indicating that a product meets European

Economic Area requirements.

RoHS Limits the use of certain hazardous substances in

electrical and electronic equipment.

REACH A regulation addressing the registration, evaluation,

authorisation, and restriction of chemicals in products.

GOTS A standard that sets criteria for organic textiles,

covering both processing and social requirements.

ISO Standards An international standard that defines quality, safety,

or efficiency criteria.

EU Battery Regulation A regulation that sets specific requirements for the

design, production, and end-of-life handling of

batteries within the EU.

Dimension 5: Geographical Reach

Regional (i.e Europe) Covers products or operations confined to a specific

region, such as Europe.

National Adheres to one country's standards and consumer

requirements.

Global Involves products or operations that span multiple

countries or continents.

Dimension 6: Customer Type

Business-to-Business transactions or interactions.

Business-to-Consumer transactions or interactions.

**Dimension 7: Market Positioning** 

Mass-Market High-volume, standardised offerings for broad

consumer bases.

High-End Products targeted at a premium or luxury segment of

the market.

**Dimension 8: Deployment Model** 

Cloud-Based Solutions hosted on remote servers and accessed via

the internet.

On-Premises Solutions installed and operated on local servers or

hardware within an organisation.

Hybrid A combination of cloud-based and on-premises

solutions.

Dimension 9: Data Modelling

Asset Administration Shell (AAS) A digital representation model for assets, providing

structured data according to a standardised framework.

No Specified Model / Other Indicates that no particular data model is defined for

representing the digital product passport.

Dimension 10: Blockchain

Public (Open-Loop) A blockchain network that is open to anyone and is

generally decentralised.

Hybrid A blockchain network that combines elements of both

public and private blockchains, allowing controlled access while maintaining some level of transparency

and decentralisation.

Private (Restricted) A blockchain network that is limited to authorised

participants, often managed by a single entity.

Dimension 11: IoT

Sensor-based Involves devices that collect data through sensors

embedded in products.

Real-Time Monitoring Systems that provide immediate data updates on

product status or performance.

Smart Devices Products or components equipped with advanced

connectivity and processing capabilities.

Dimension 12: AI

Predictive Analytics Uses historical data and algorithms to forecast future

events or trends.

Anomaly Detection Identifies patterns or data points that deviate from the

norm.

Automation The application of technology to perform tasks with

minimal human intervention.

Dimension 13: API Integration

Standardized Uses established protocols (e.g. REST, EPCIS) to

connect systems or software.

Custom Involves tailor-made interfaces designed to meet

specific integration requirements.

Dimension 14: Encryption & Authentication

Distribution Ledger Technology (DLT) A digital system that records transactions across

multiple computers, ensuring security, transparency, and decentralisation without a central authority.

Public Key Infrastructure Public Key Infrastructure that uses a pair of keys

(public and private) to encrypt and authenticate data.

Zero-Knowledge Proofs A method where one party can prove to another that a

statement is true without revealing any additional

information.

**Dimension 15: Product Identification** 

Serial Number A unique identifier assigned to an individual product.

QR Code A two-dimensional barcode that can be scanned to

reveal product information.

RFID Radio Frequency Identification that uses

electromagnetic fields to identify and track products.

NFC Near Field Communication, a short-range wireless

technology used for data exchange between devices.

A standard for product identification and barcoding

used in global supply chains (e.g. GTIN).

**Dimension 16: Security Measures** 

Tamper-Proof Detection A digital system that monitors a product for

unauthorised alterations using NFC and RFID

technologies.

Digital Watermarks Embedded digital codes that help verify the

authenticity of a product.

Dimension 17: Material Data

Raw Material Origins The basic substances or ingredients used in the creation

of a product.

Bill of Materials A detailed list of components and materials required

for product manufacture.

Hazardous Substances Materials that may pose risks to health or the

environment.

Dimension 18: Manufacturing Data

Origin & Factory Information Details about where and in which facility a product was

manufactured.

Event Sourcing A method of recording data changes as a sequence of

events during the manufacturing process.

Production Batch & Lot A specific group of products produced under similar

conditions.

Process Data Information relating to the operational steps and

conditions during production.

Dimension 19: Environmental Impact

Carbon Footprint A measure of the total greenhouse gas emissions

caused by a product.

Water Usage The amount of water consumed during the product's

lifecycle.

Energy Share The proportion of energy used in the production and

maintenance of a product.

Product Emissions or pollutants generated during the

production or use of a product.

Dimension 20: Usage & Maintenance

User Manual A document that provides instructions for product use

and care

Maintenance Guidelines Recommendations for the upkeep and servicing of a

product.

Repair Logs Records of maintenance or repair activities carried out

on a product.

Dimension 21: EoL & SL Info

Recycling Guidelines Instructions on how to recycle or process a product

after its life.

Take-Back-Programmes /Resale Schemes for the return or resale of products at the end

of their lifecycle.

Disposal Methods Prescribed procedures for the safe disposal of a

product.