Battery Pass

CONTENT GUIDANCE

QUESTION 10

How will remaining uncertainties regarding the battery passport be addressed?

The EU Battery Regulation will be supplemented with further methodological development – especially through around 50 Delegated and Implementing Acts. Some of these will be published by the European Commission (EC) by a certain date, others can be adopted under certain circumstances at the EC's discretion.

The Acts, known as the Secondary Legislation, will complete the Battery Regulation in detail; ensuring uniform conditions, calculations and verifications. Others will amend the Regulation based on market developments or technical and scientific progress. Topics covered concern, among others:

- 1. **Carbon footprint (CF):** Delegated Acts to establish the CF methodology, performance classes and threshold as well as Implementing Acts that specify the formats of these
- 2. Circularity: Delegated Acts to specify methodology for recycled content
- 3. **Performance and durability:** Delegated Acts to establish minimum values for electrochemical performance
- 4. Battery passport access: Implementing Acts to specify access rights
- 5. **Reporting to the Commission:** Implementing Act to harmonise format of data and information to be reported

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Learn more about the Secondary Legislation following the EU Battery Regulation in this overview

In addition, the **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)** describes further details on technical aspects of DPP implementation (including the Battery Passport). Standardisation efforts for DPPs – being carried out by CEN-CENELEC in JTC24 – are ongoing in the context of the ESPR, which entered into force in July 2024. The details of these technical specifications on the 'operating system' of DPPs include e.g. data carriers and data exchange and are thus crucial for the implementation.

A digital product passport (DPP) consists of data and a system

