Dutch Digital Product Passport Landscape Scan

Version 1.0 October 2025

TNO 2025 P12626

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Management summary

Digital Product Passports (DPPs) are a key enabler for Europe's circular economy and require timely business adoption. The CoE-DPP coordinates the Dutch DPP landscape to accelerate implementation and influence EU policy.

The **DPP Landscape Scan** provides an overview of actors and roles to foster collaboration, standardization, and adoption. A DPP Ecosystem Framework was developed to structure the landscape. It maps 12 roles across three layers: supply chain, value, and ecosystem network. The input was based on 71 voluntary responses (June–Sept 2025).

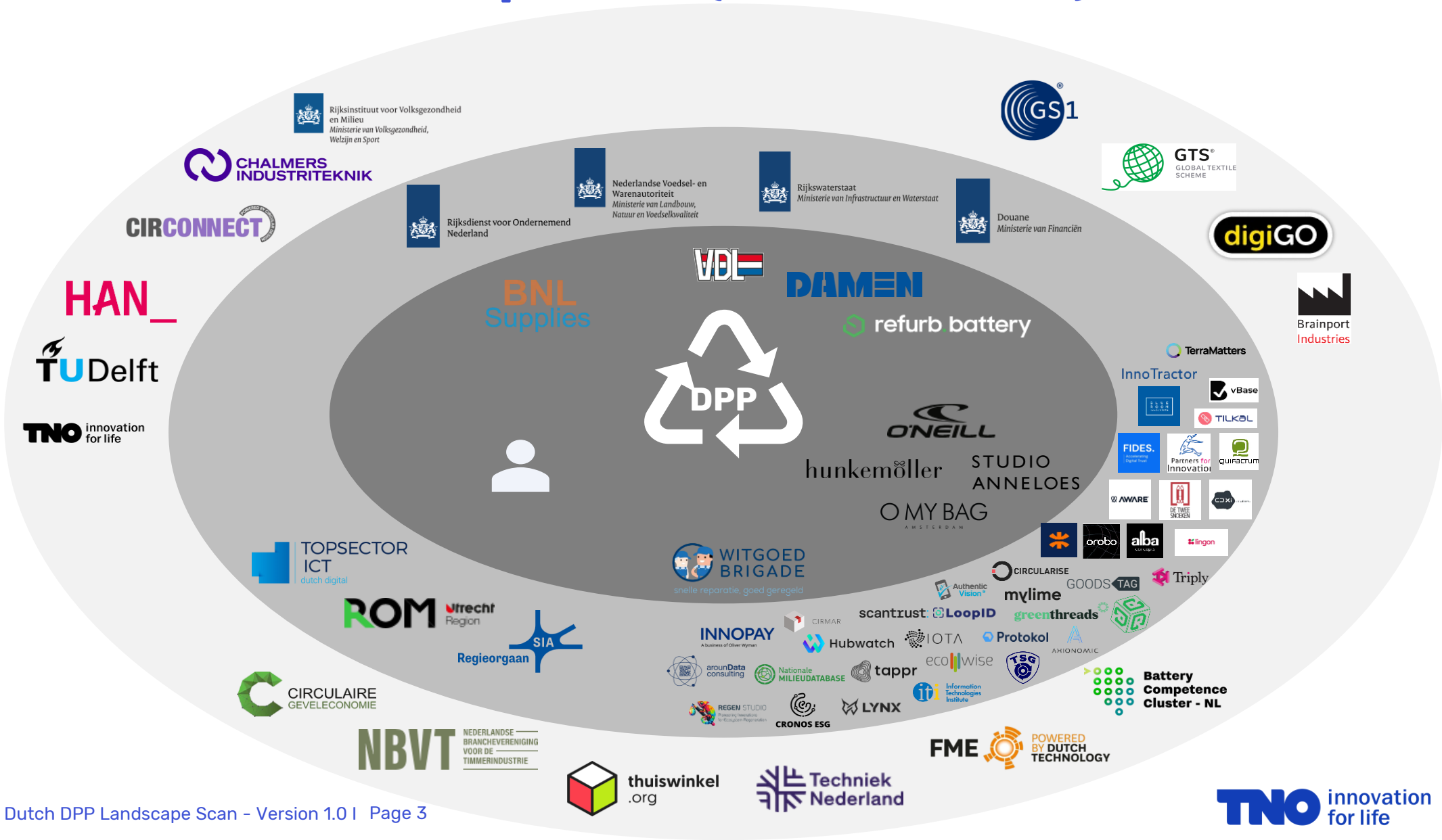
Findings show service providers dominate (59%), while supply chain actors are underrepresented. Pilot activity is high (80%) but online visibility lower (65%). About half of respondents report having operational DPPs — higher than expected, likely because our sample skews toward DPP frontrunners.

DPP knowledge sharing thus thrives, but the transition towards operational services can be further improved. To accelerate DPP adoption, it is recommended to further boost visibility of DPP related activities, engage missing roles, and scale pilots into modular solutions. Collaboration remains essential for navigating systemic change. The DPP landscape is continuously evolving, therefore version 2.0 is planned for next year.

Register your organization and join the ecosystem: https://coe-dsc.nl/knowledge-base/community/digital-product-passport-initiatives/

Report nr.: TNO 2025 P12626

Dutch DPP Landscape scan (October 2025)



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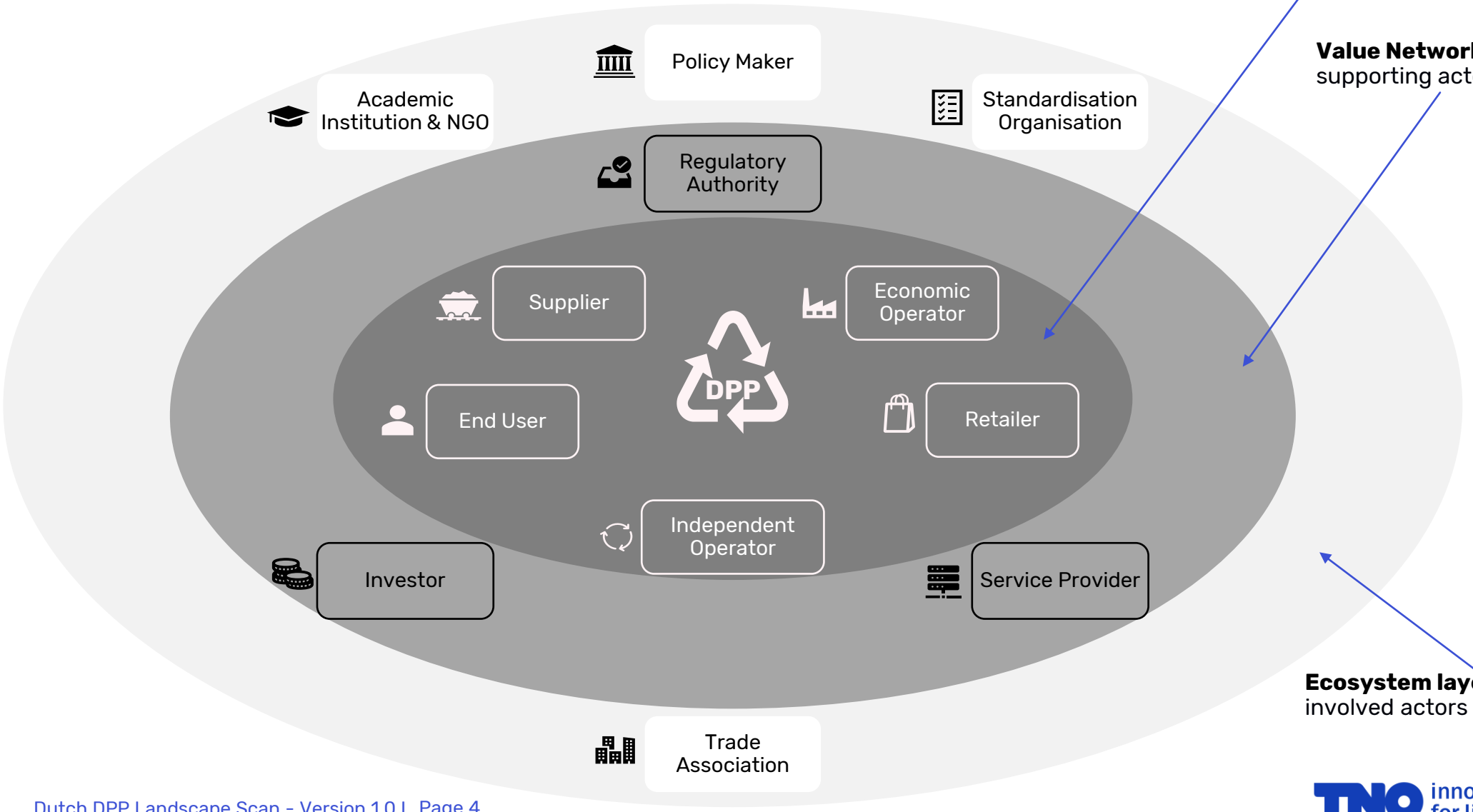
DPP Ecosystem Framework



Supply Chain Network Layer: Actors directly involved with DPP's

Value Network layer: supporting actors

Ecosystem layer: Indirectly involved actors

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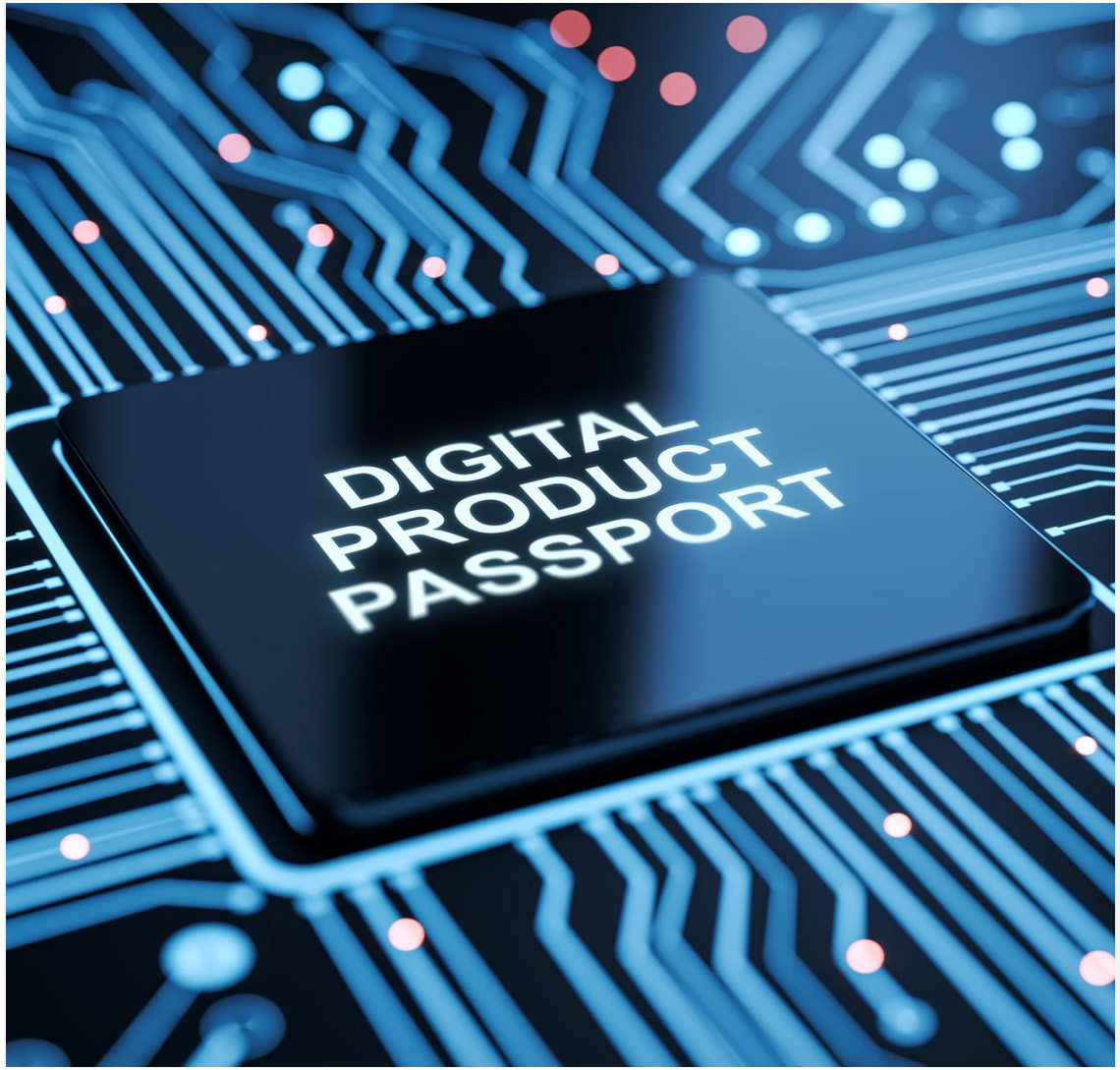

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1. Introduction

Digital Product Passports (DPPs) are a strategic enabler for Europe's transition to a circular economy and require timely implementation by businesses. The CoE-DPP enables strategic coordination of the Dutch DPP landscape to accelerate implementation and influence EU policy. The DPP Landscape Scan provides a structured overview of the Dutch landscape to accelerate collaboration, standardization, and adoption of DPP's. This first version of the DPP Landscape Scan offers a directional view of the ecosystem, based on voluntary input and is subject to ongoing refinement.

Digital Product Passports (DPPs) support Europe's transition to a circular economy

What is a DPP?
A DPP is a digital file that makes product information traceable throughout the entire lifecycle, from production to recycling. It enables data exchange between manufacturers, retailers, repairers, and recyclers, providing greater insight into product composition and maintenance. This facilitates easier and more efficient repair, reuse of products and materials.

Why do DPP's matter?
DPPs support the transition to a circular economy in Europe by extending product lifespans, improving high-quality recycling and enhancing collaboration across the value chain. DPP's also create the conditions for new business models, regulations, and innovation.

Why is action urgent?
The first DPPs must be implemented by companies in specific product groups by 2027. European regulation (ESPR) is forthcoming, which will make this implementation mandatory. Organizations are uncertain about what to expect or how best to prepare. Some have not yet started, while others are working individually. The lack of action and/or uncoordinated efforts slow down the process and leaves innovation opportunities untapped.

The CoE-DPP enables strategic coordination of the Dutch DPP landscape

Coordination for Impact
The CoE-DPP bundles and aligns national efforts on DPP's. This supports faster, more effective, and successful DPP implementation within the Netherlands and beyond. Moreover, the CoE-DPP ensures clear communication with the European Commission (EC) about relevant subjects, e.g., members have early access to new regulations and provide feedback to the EC.

Landscape Insights as Foundation
To strengthen the Dutch DPP landscape it is necessary to gain well substantiated insights. That includes mapping active organizations and their roles, understanding collaboration dynamics and identifying opportunities and risks to the landscape.

Enabling Innovation & Adoption
Mapping the Dutch DPP landscape provides a solid base for designing programs that stimulate innovation and adoption of DPP's. Furthermore, this facilitates coordinated action toward circular economy goals.

The DPP Landscape Scan provides a structured overview of the Dutch landscape

Purpose of the Landscape Scan

- Commissioned by CoE-DPP, executed by TNO.
- Maps initiatives and organizations involved in DPPs.
- Links roles, sectors, and product groups (e.g., textiles, furniture, batteries, ICT).
- Identifies collaboration opportunities and organizational ambitions.

Methodology & Approach

- Role-based framework developed from literature to categorize ecosystem actors.
- Voluntary self-registration encourages intrinsic motivation and leadership.
- Visual output, e.g. diagram showing roles and connections.

Accessibility & Collaboration

- All registered organizations are visible online.
- Easy to filter and search for potential collaboration partners.
- Open and publicly accessible to all stakeholders.

First version of the DPP Landscape Scan: scope, limitations and outlook

Scope Clarification

- Includes organizations (planning to become) active in the DPP field.
- Focused on activities within the Netherlands, regardless of where organizations are based.
- Covers selected product groups and roles relevant to DPP implementation.

Limitations & Disclaimer

- Based on self-reported data via voluntary registration.
- May not include all relevant actors or reflect full ecosystem coverage.
- Qualitative insights are indicative, not exhaustive or representative.

Outlook & Versioning

- This is version 1.0 of the scan.
- The landscape is dynamic and continuously evolving.
- Future versions will include new actors, feedback, and developments.

2. DPP Ecosystem Framework

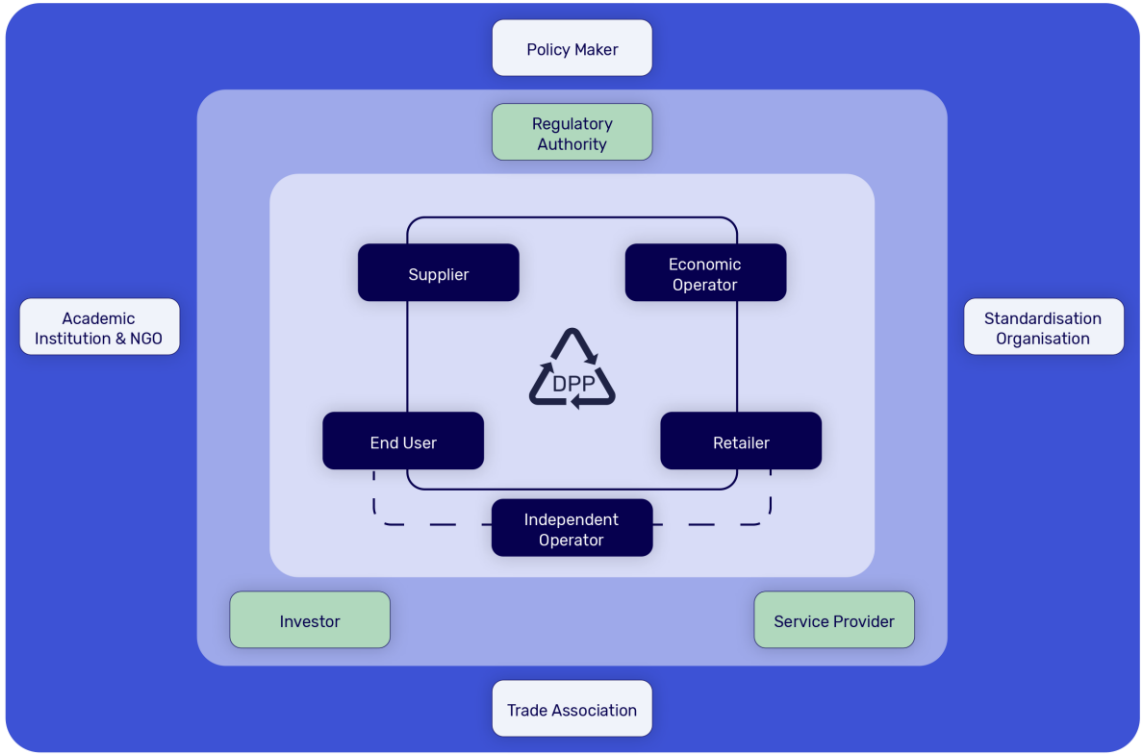
Ecosystem mapping creates clarity on actors and roles, as well as their positioning in the ecosystem. The DPP ecosystem distinguishes between three different layers that interact with each other: supply chain, value, and ecosystem network. The DPP ecosystem map contains 12 different roles that are distributed over these layers. Each layer and the roles in it are presented. The inner layer, the supply chain network, deals directly with the DPP and interdependencies between roles are discussed. The relationships between roles in other layers are highly dependent on the context and use case, thus cannot be generally presented here. The details of the theoretical framework are presented at the end of this chapter.

The DPP ecosystem framework distinguishes 3 layers and 12 roles

A simplified overview of the DPP ecosystem is shown on the right. We distinguish between 3 layers and 12 different roles that interact in different ways with DPP's and each other. On the next page the 3 layers are introduced. The interdependencies between roles are not shown here explicitly here; however, they are shown on the page 30 in detail*.

Next, we will first explain the distinction between the three layers, before we dive into the roles of each layer specifically.

Please note: An interactive version of this visual is available on Digital Product Passport Landscape - Centre of Excellence for Data Sharing & Cloud.



*Note that for visualisation purposes the framework with interdependencies on page 30 is shown as three layers stacked on top of each other. The underlying theory is, however, the same as for the picture here on the right.

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The DPP ecosystem distinguishes between three different layers that interact with each other

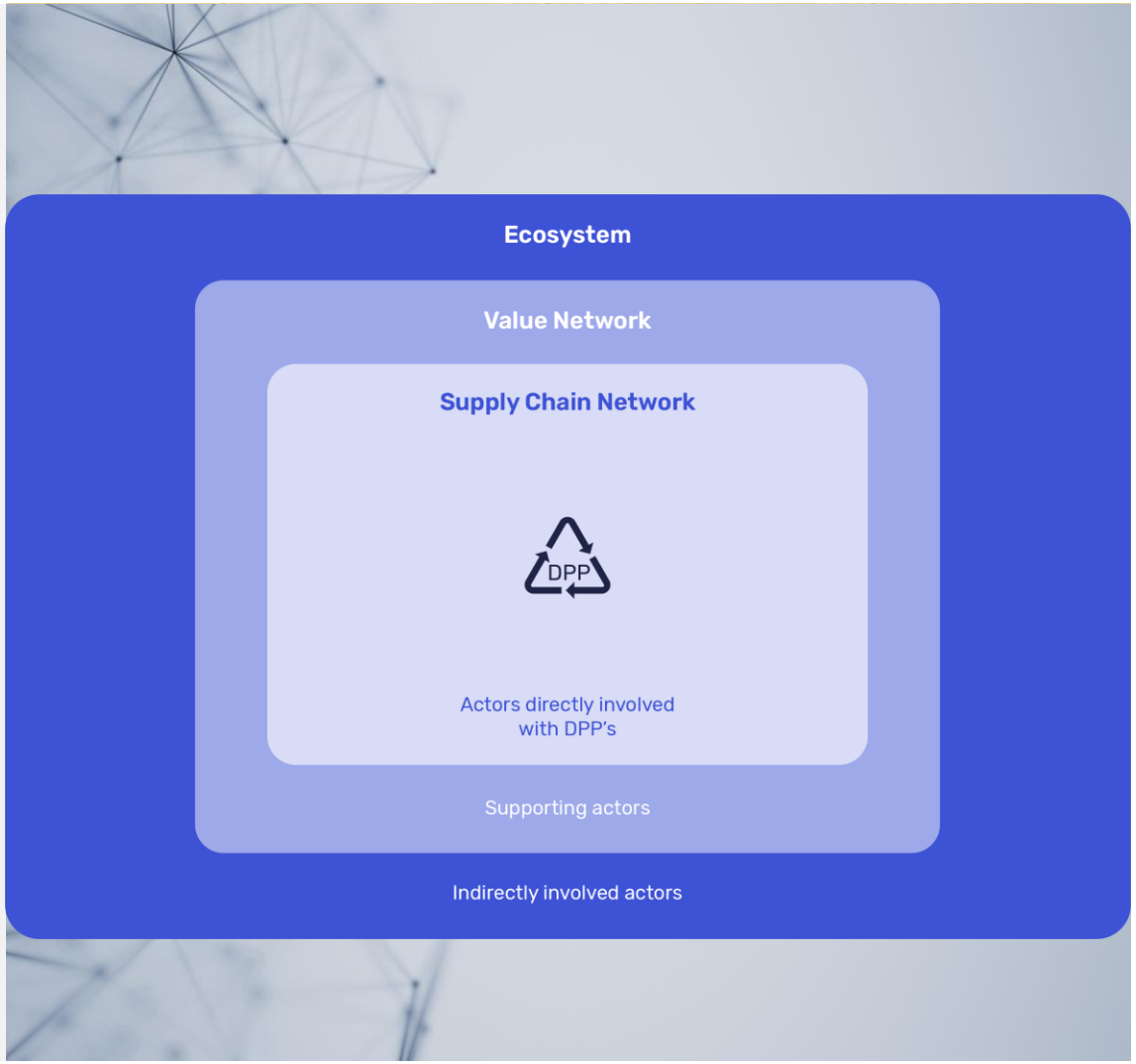
Layers in the ecosystem

- **Supply chain network:** parties that are directly affected by regulations, are responsible for product movement and participate in using, creating or sharing DPP data.
- **Value network:** parties that check, enable, support and add value to the supply chain network. They exchange value and information. Placed in the middle, these players interact both with the ecosystem (top layer) as well as supply chain (bottom layer).
- **Ecosystem network:** parties that are indirectly involved, but advocate for industry interests, make policies, conduct research and set standards which impact and set boundary conditions for the whole ecosystem.

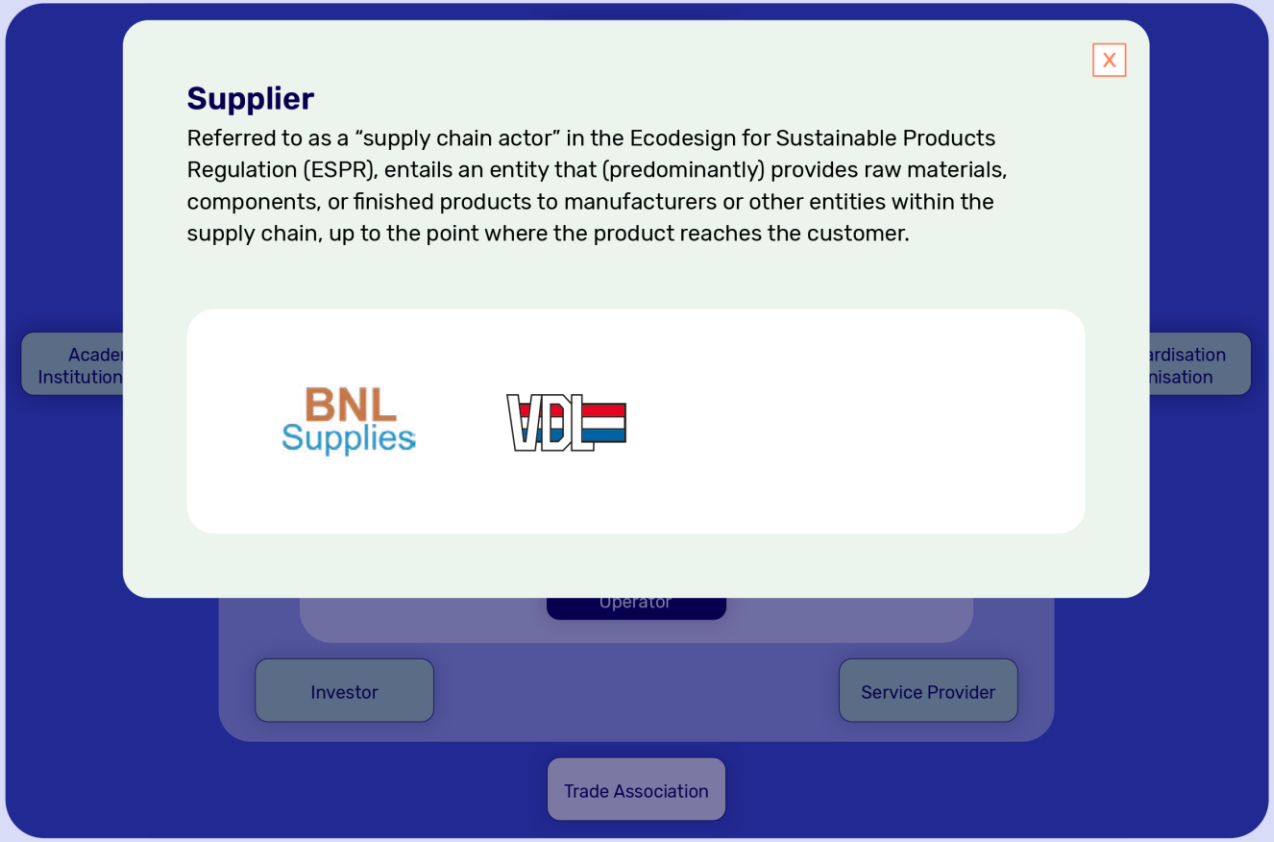
DPP ecosystem framework – Supply Chain Layer

This layer contains parties that are directly affected by regulations, are responsible for product movement and participate in using, creating or sharing DPP data. The roles included are:

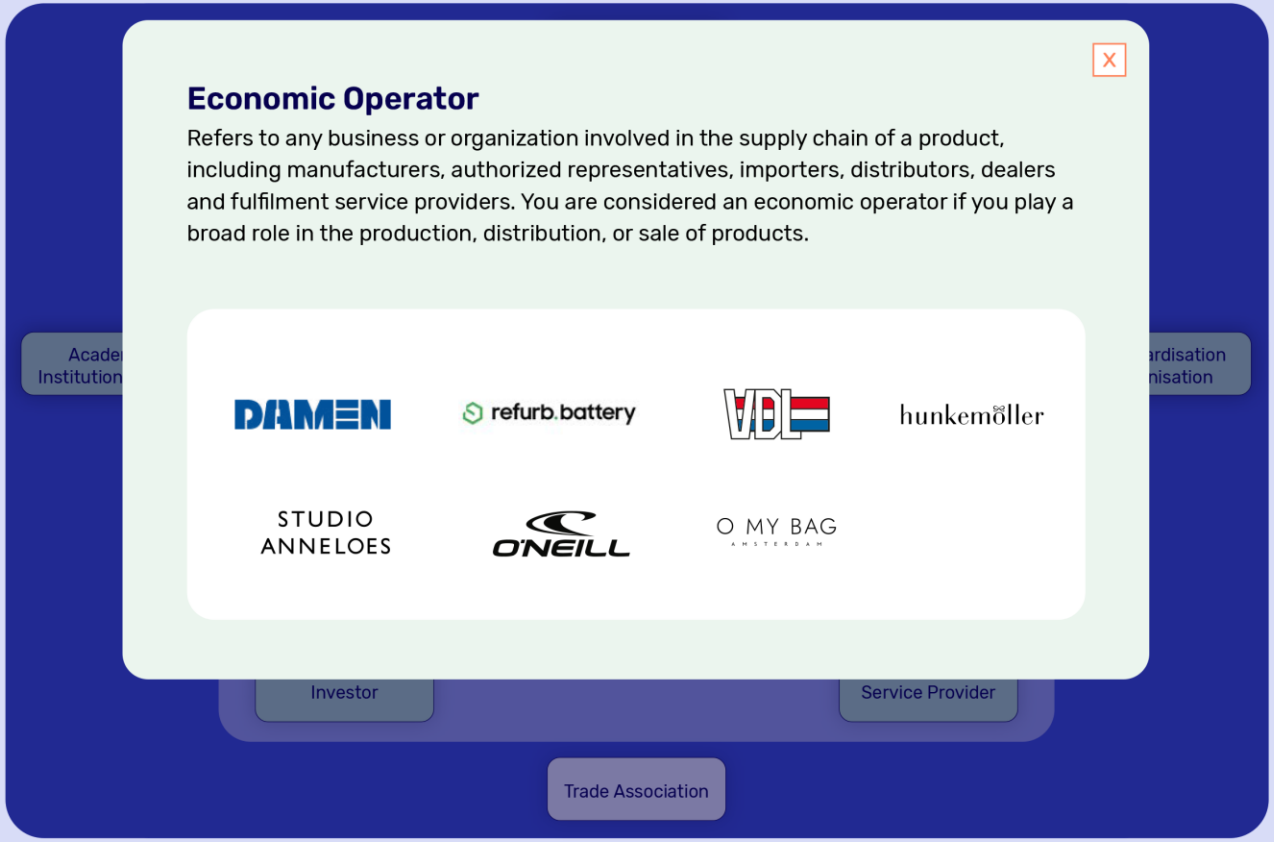
- Supplier
- Economic Operator
- (Online) Retailer
- Independent Operator
- End User



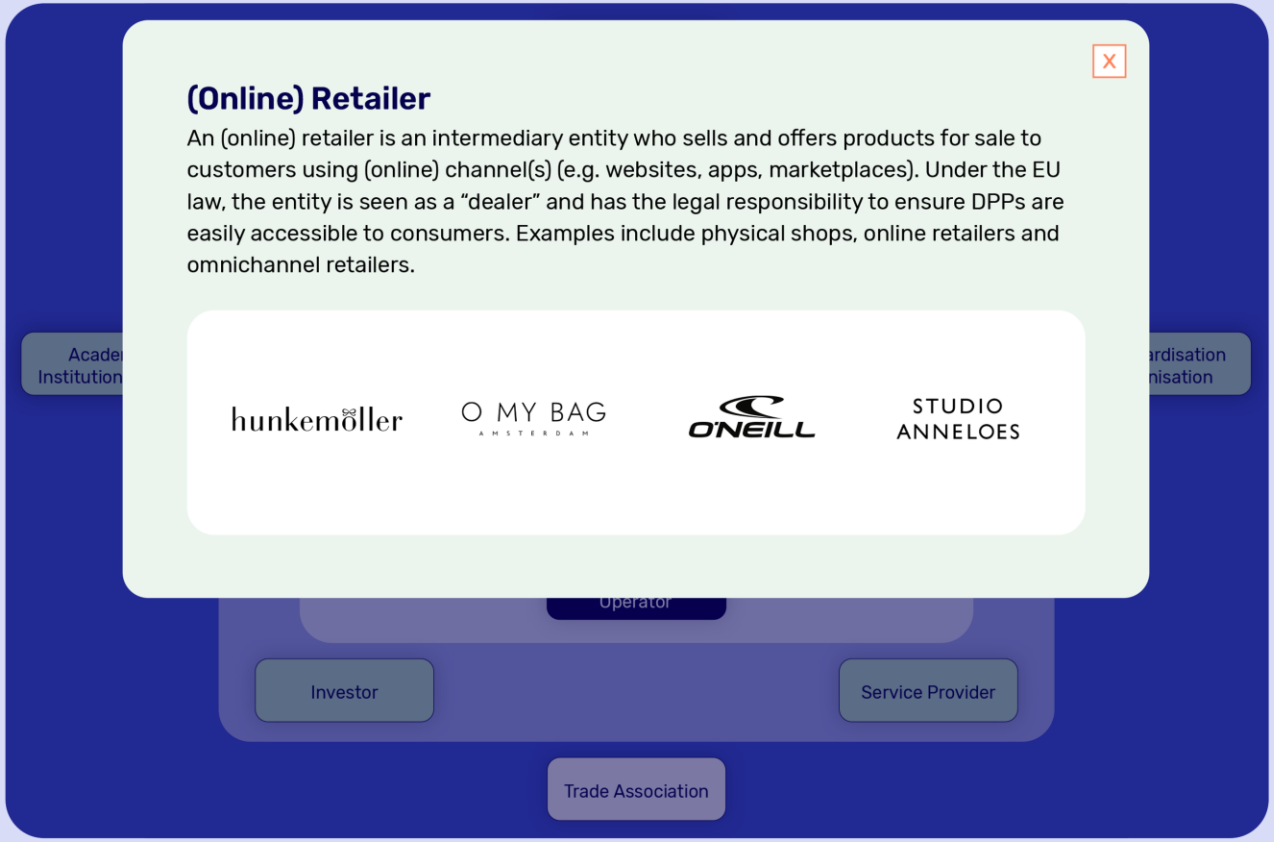
Supply Chain Layer – Supplier



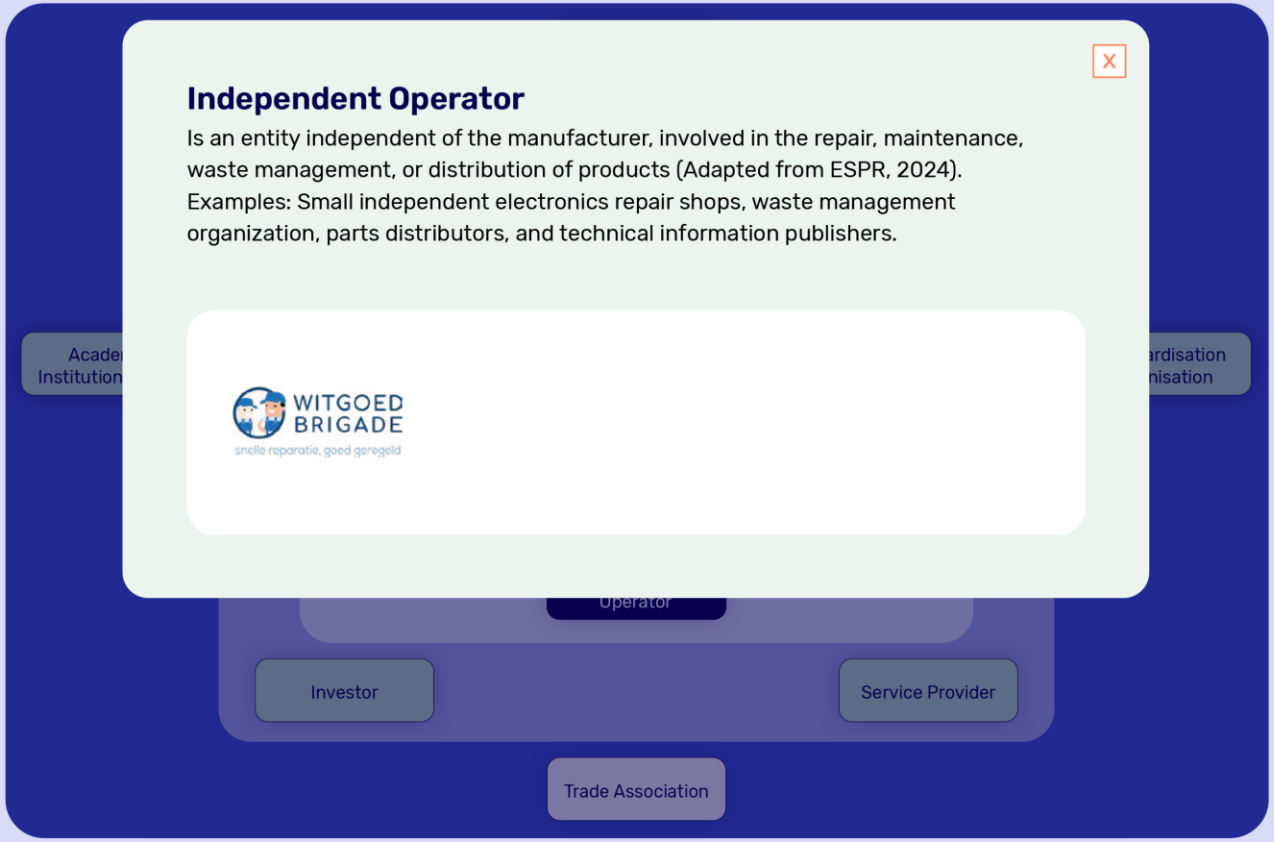
Supply Chain Layer – Economic Operator



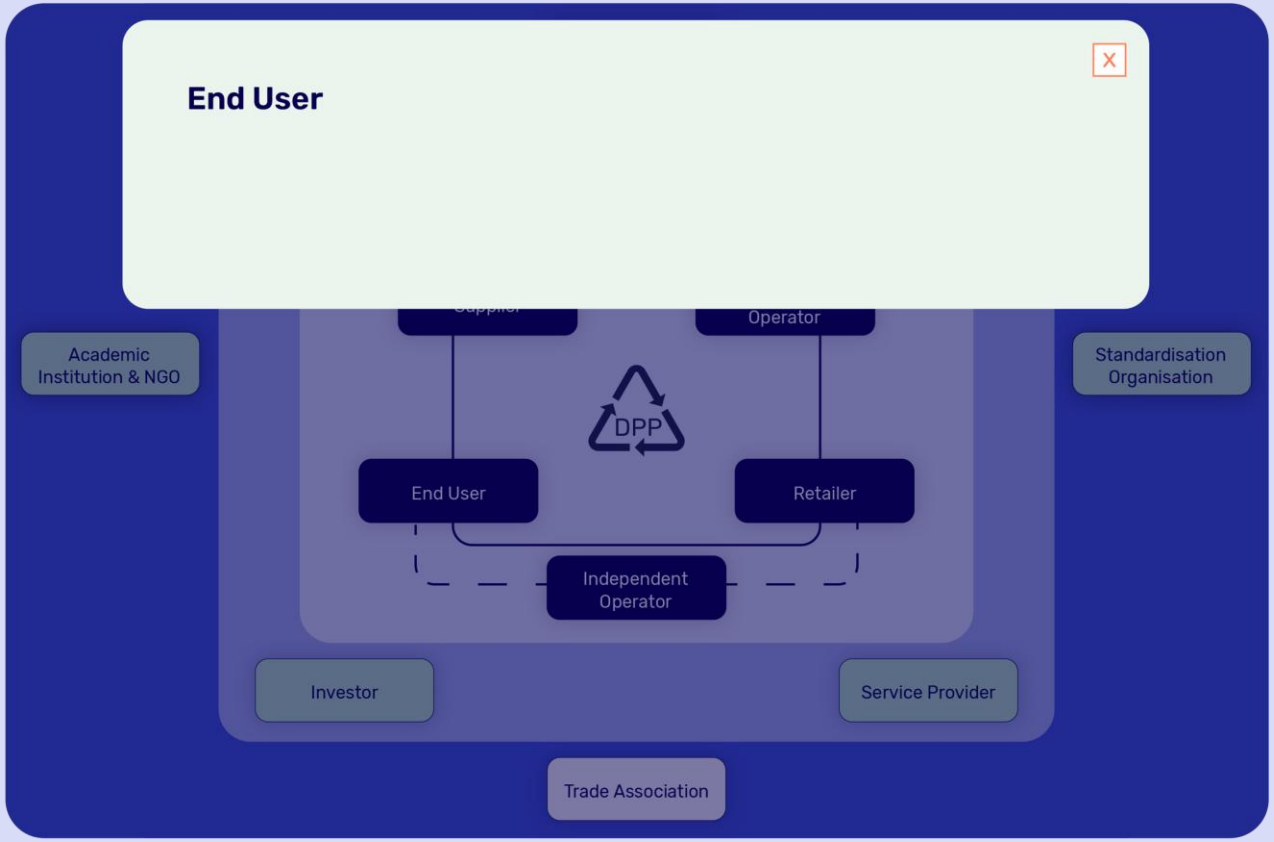
Supply Chain Layer – (Online) Retailer



Supply Chain Layer – Independent Operator



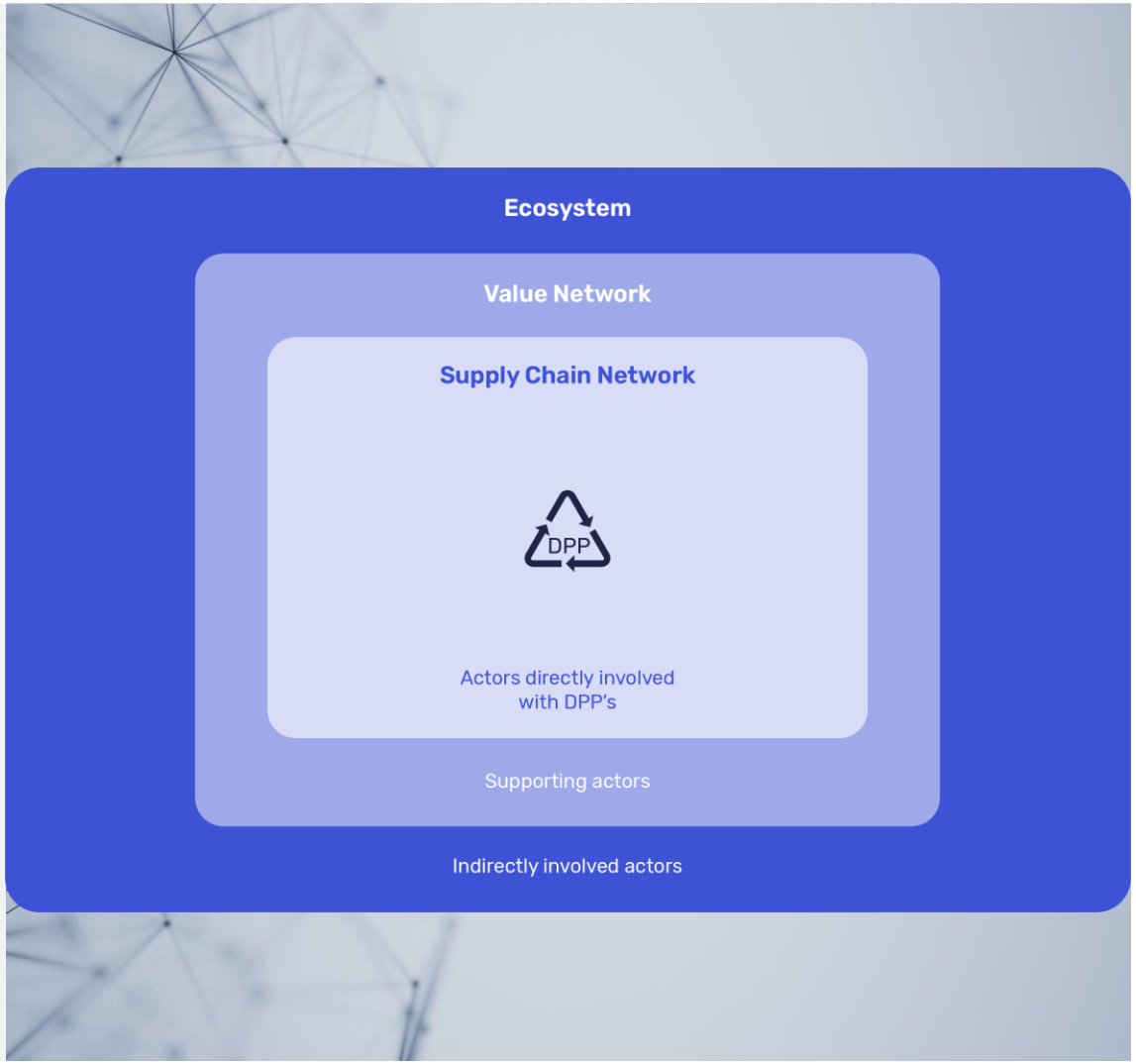
Supply Chain Layer – End User



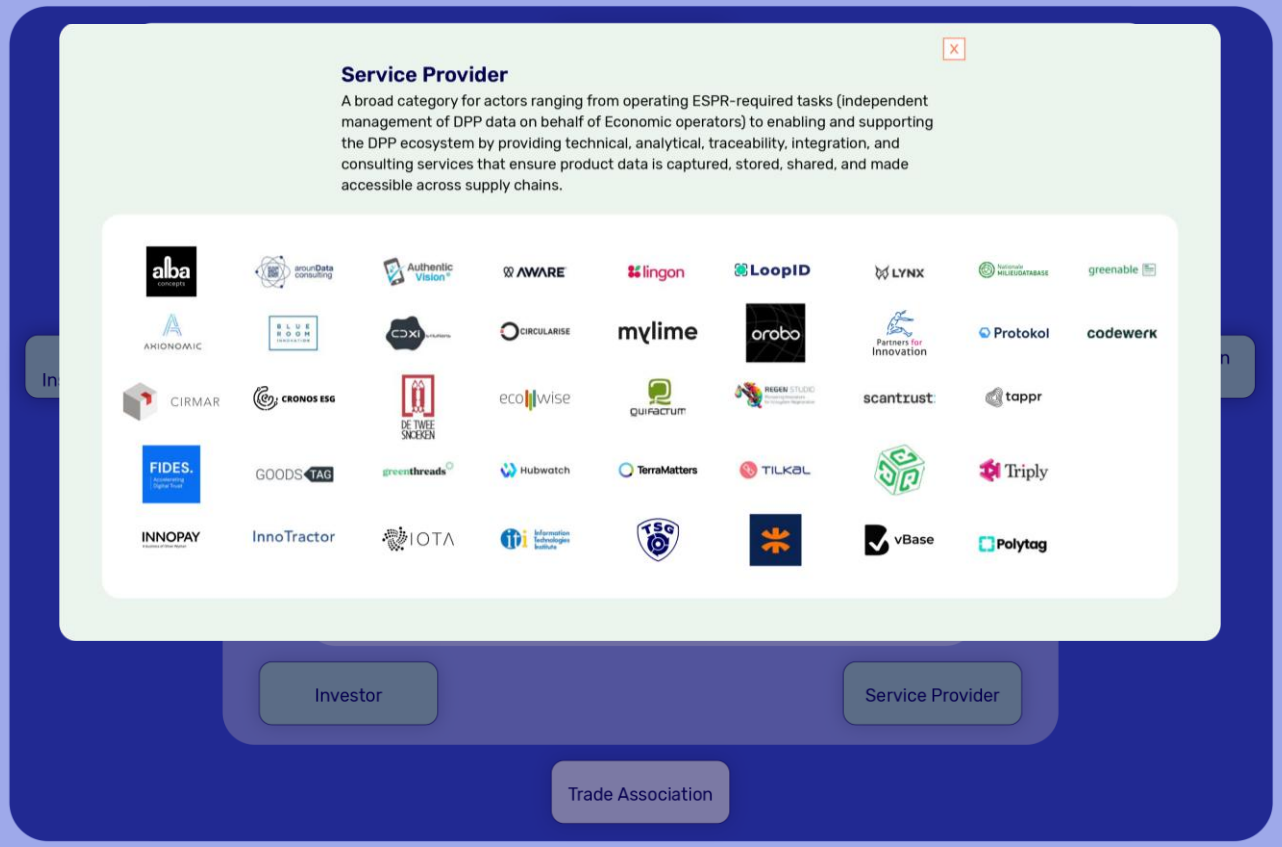
DPP ecosystem framework – Value Network Layer

This layer contains parties that check, enable, support and add value to the supply chain network. They exchange value and information. Placed in the middle, these players interact both with the ecosystem (“outer” or “top” layer) as well as supply chain (“inner” or “bottom” layer). It contains the roles”:

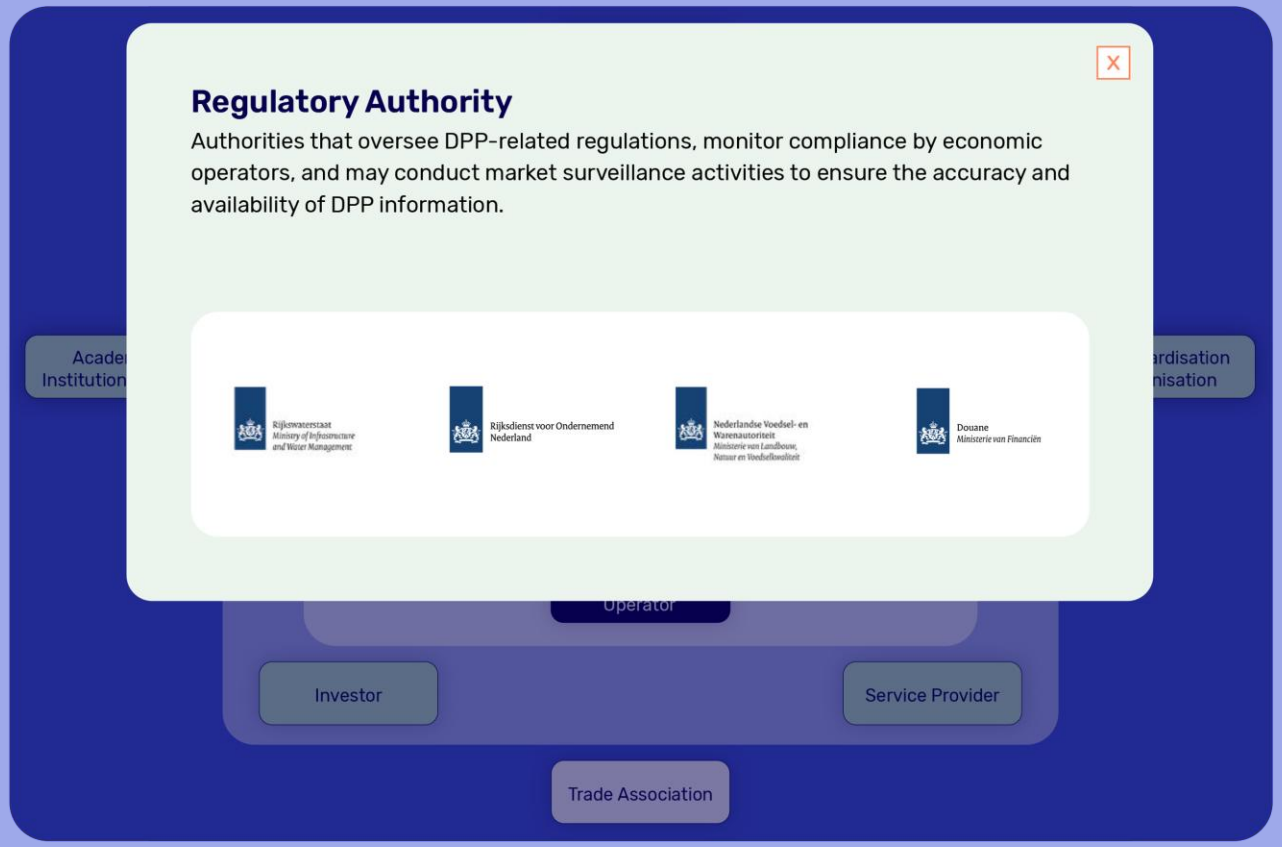
- Service Provider
- Regulatory Authority
- Investor



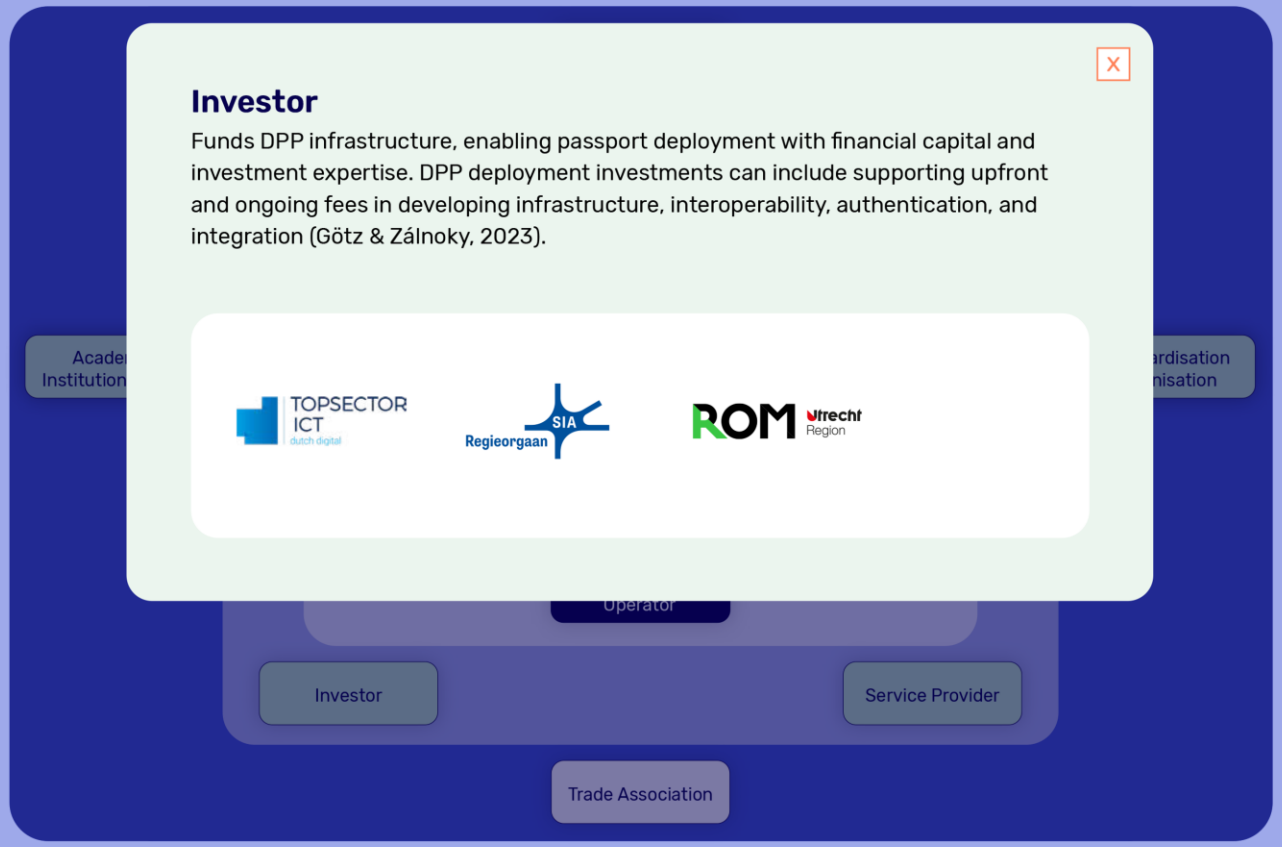
Value Network Layer – Service Provider



Value Network Layer – Regulatory Authority



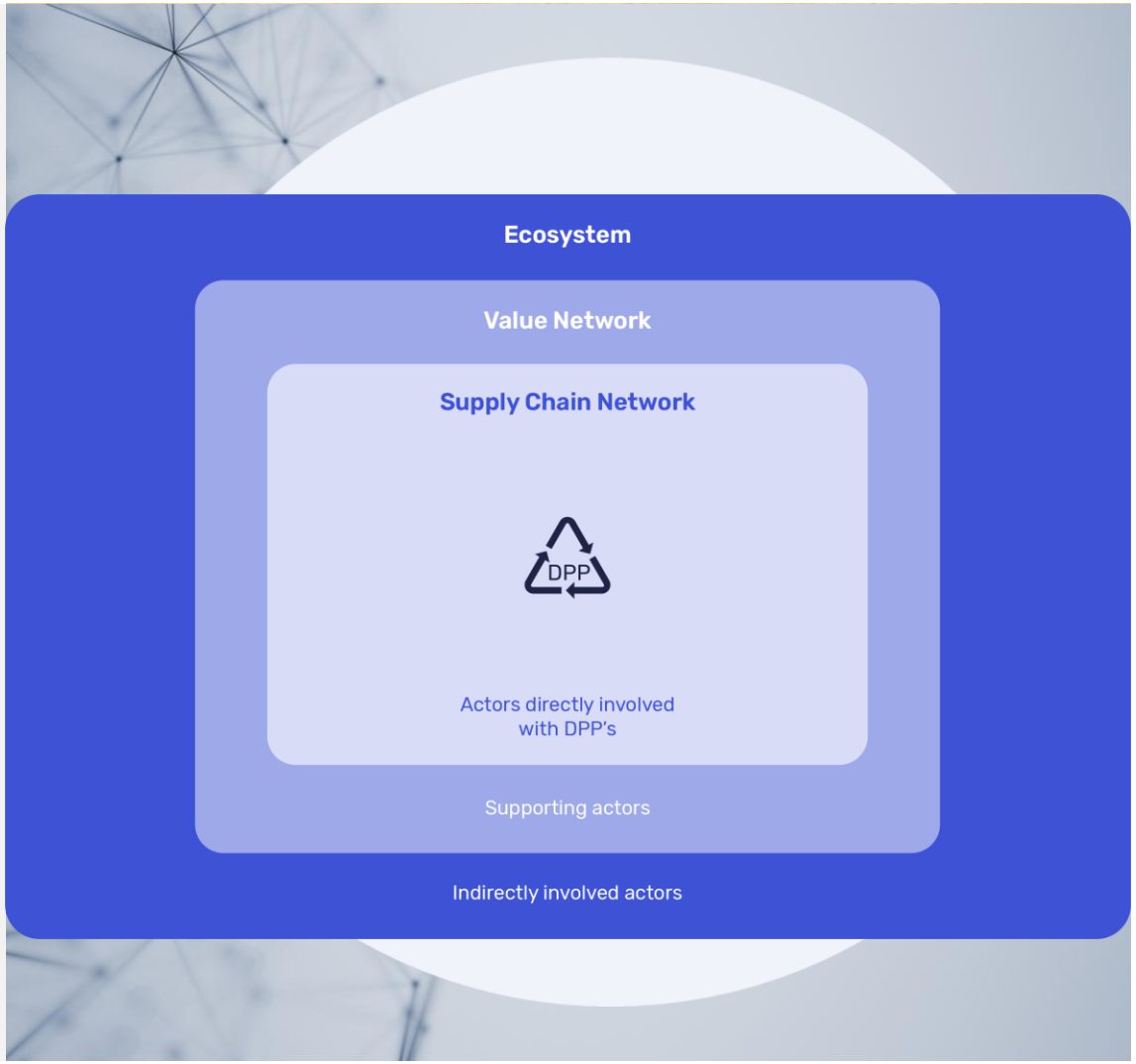
Value Network Layer – Investor



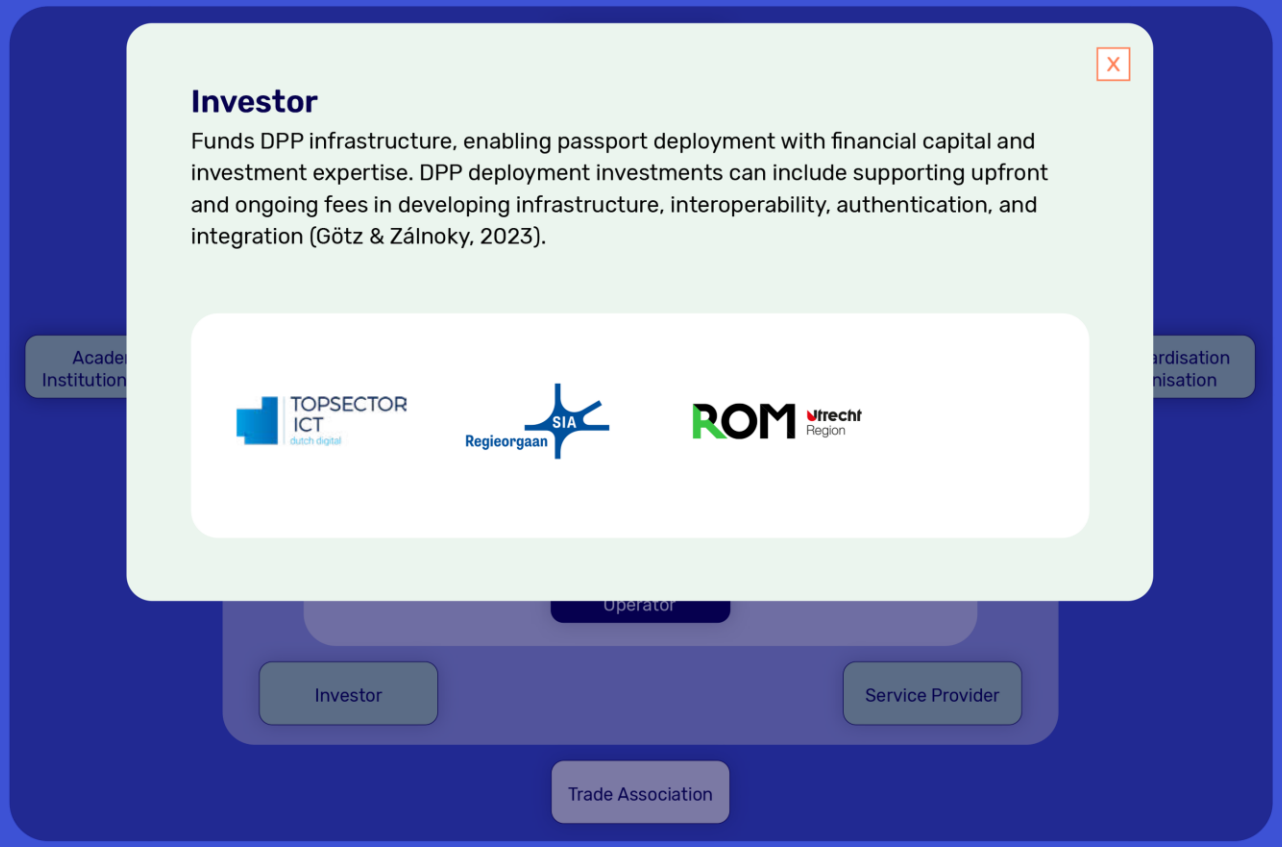
DPP ecosystem framework – Ecosystem layer

This layer contains parties that are indirectly involved, but advocate for industry interests, make policies, conduct research and set standards which impact and set boundary conditions for the whole ecosystem. It contains the roles:

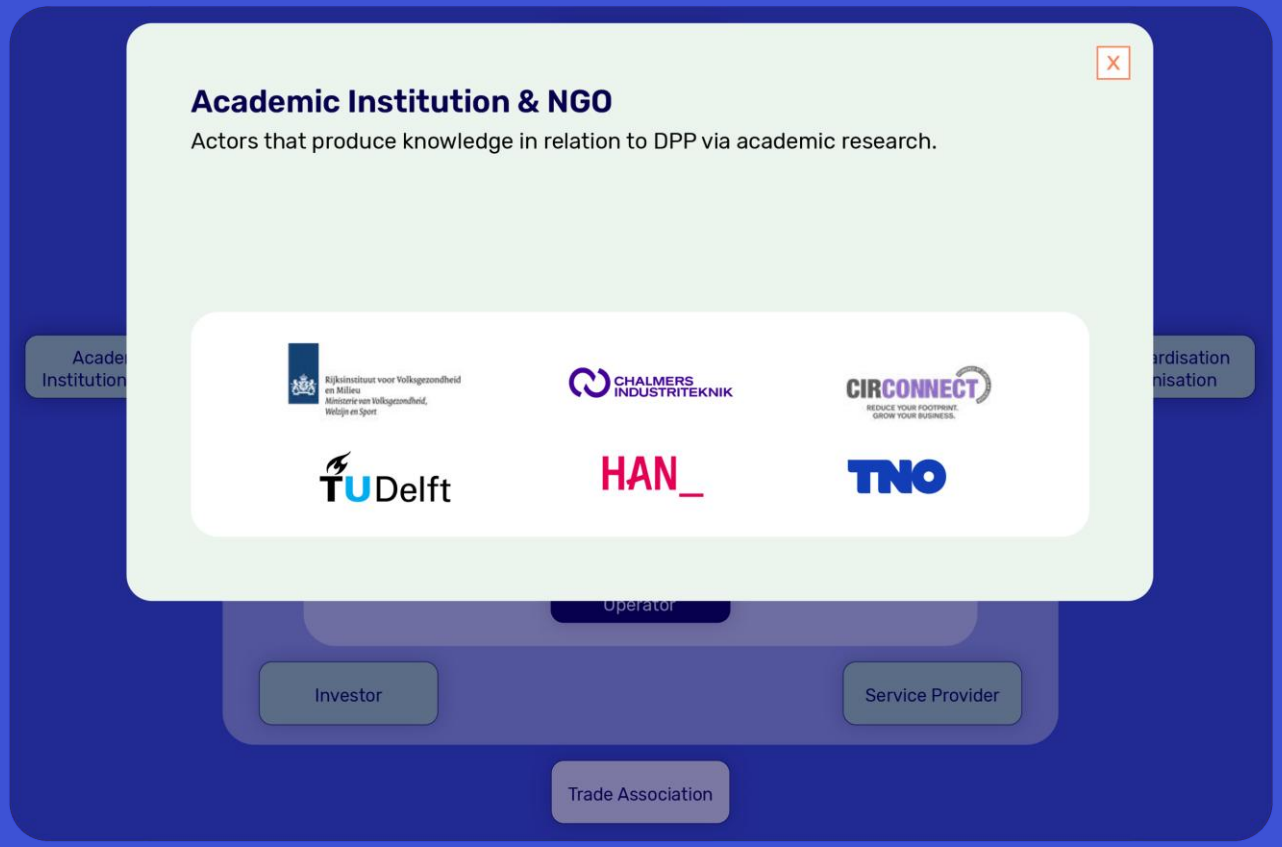
- Trade Association
- Academic Institution
- Standardisation Organization
- Policy Maker



Ecosystem Layer – Trade Association



Ecosystem Layer – Academic Institution & NGO



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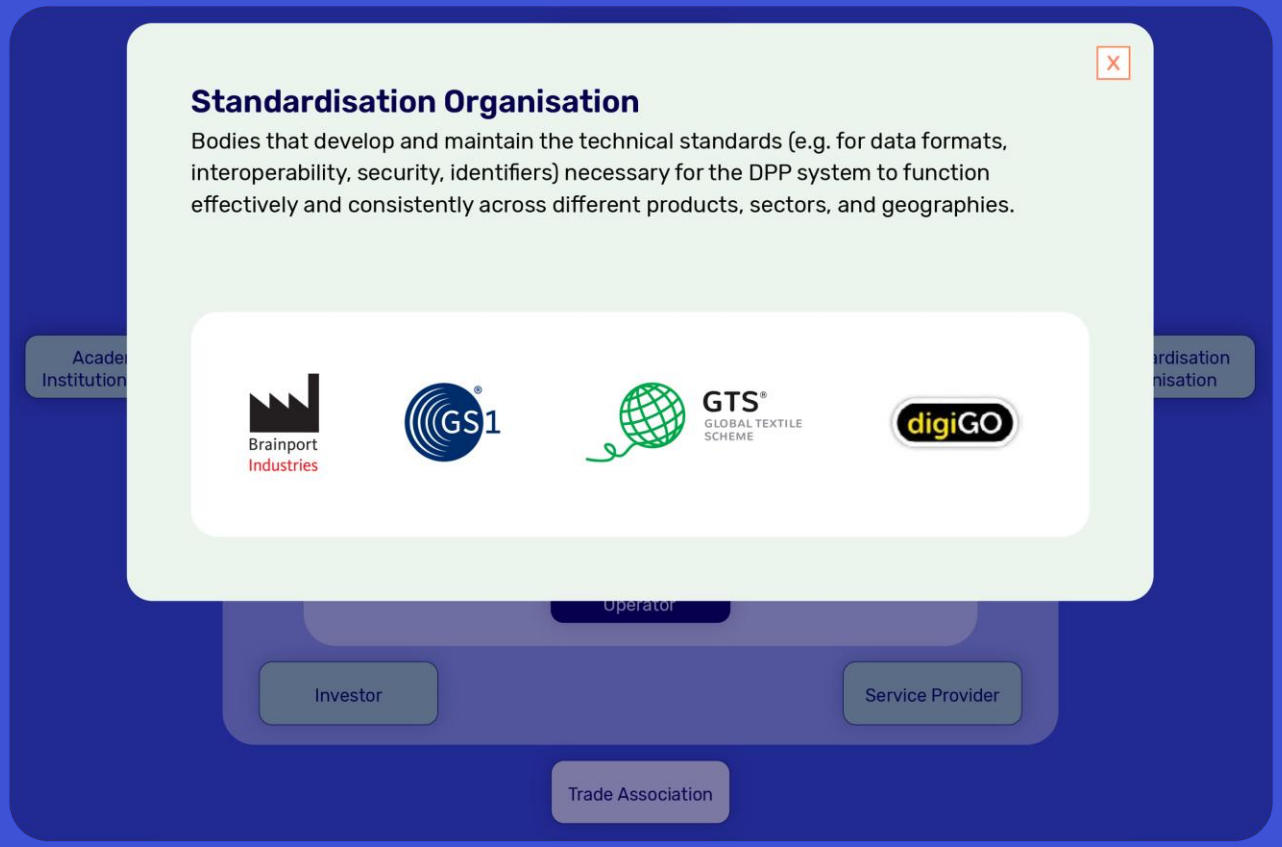
Ecosystem Layer – Standardisation Organisation



Ecosystem Layer – Policy Maker

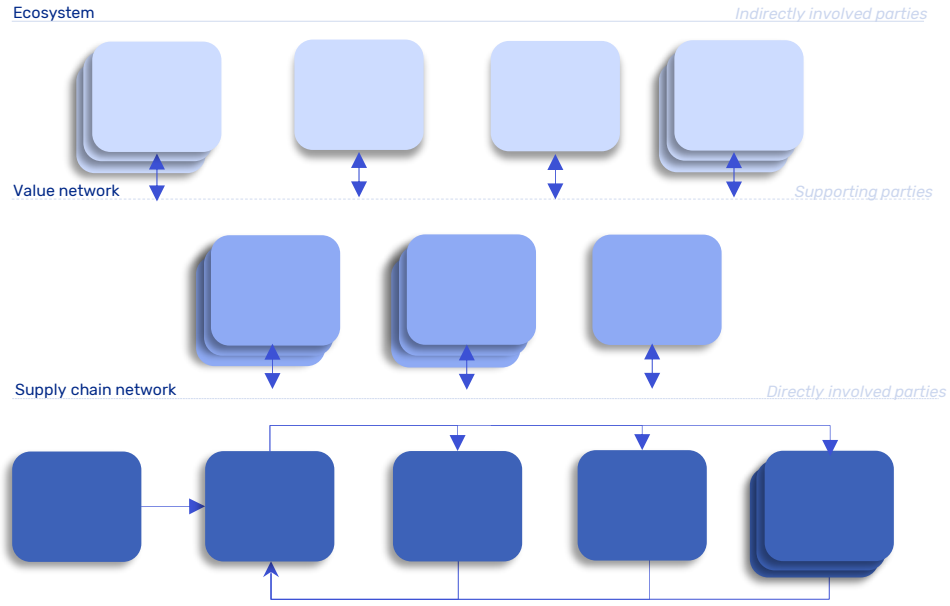
Ecosystem mapping creates clarity on actors and roles, as well as their positioning in the ecosystem

In the DPP context, the ecosystem mapping entails:

A process that maps out the **structure**, **interactions**, and **dynamics** of an ecosystem in which various stakeholders collaborate and depend on each other in sharing DPP data and meeting regulatory requirements.

Purposes of the ecosystem mapping:

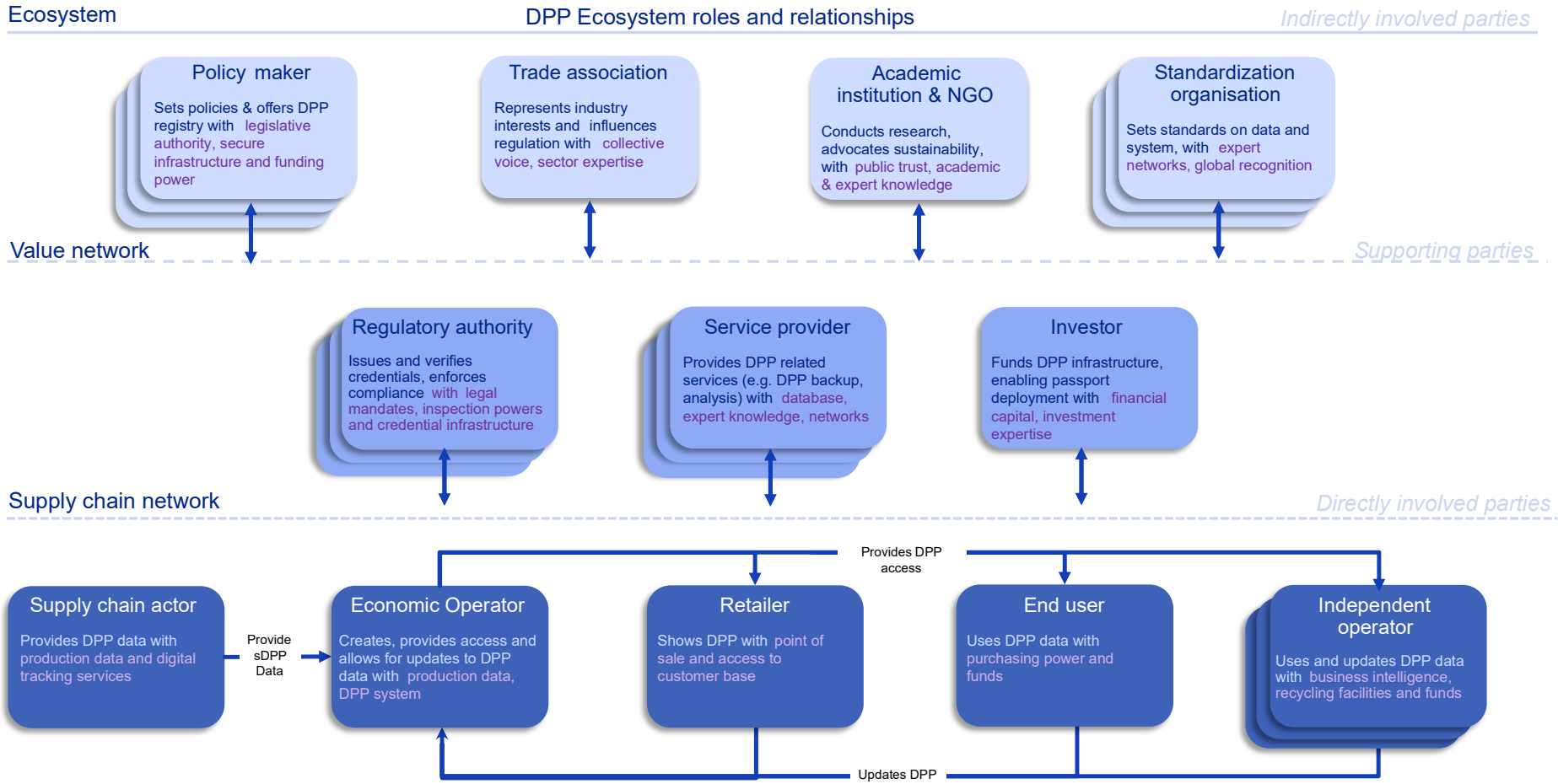
- Clarifies stakeholder roles and interdependencies
- Clarifies activities and resources of the actors in the ecosystem, as well as information flow on supply chain network level.
- Provides a bird's eye view on all relevant actors, backed by latest research and regulations such as Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)



Why are some blocks stacked?

When multiple actors with different services and profiles fall under a category (e.g. Service Provider, see slide 50), we showcase these as multiple blocks stacked on top of each other.

DPP ecosystem framework with layers, roles and relations



** For the purposes of the DPPE model, value network mapping model is adapted, primarily focused on roles, key activities and resources.*

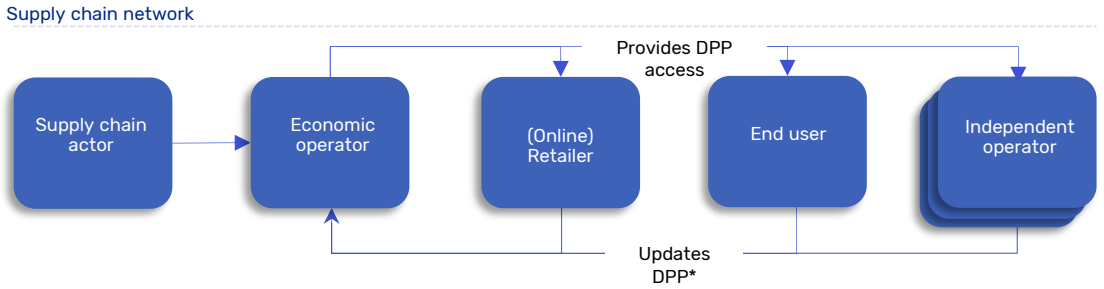
The economic operator provides DPP access for actor-specific uses in the supply chain network

Purpose of showing DPP data flow

- Shows which actor is responsible for creating DPP data and how the other actors in the supply chain layer use data

How does it work?

- The economic operator (EO) is responsible for ensuring the DPP is created, kept up to date, made accessible via a data carrier, uploaded to the EU registry, and backed up (ESPR Arts. 9–12). Within the supply chain network, the EO provides access to the retailer, end user and independent operator.
- The retailer uses the DPP data to ensure that consumers have access to relevant DPP data at the point of sale.
- The end user can access the DPP to make informed purchasing decisions about product sustainability, reparability, and other relevant characteristics.
- The independent operator accesses downstream DPP data (materials composition, disassembly instructions, hazardous substances, etc.) to perfom activities such as repair, reuse or reclying.



*Updating the DPP will occur if the economic operator allows for it. It is currently optional and potentially value adding.

3. Results Landscape Scan

Here the results from the surveys are shown. First, we show the general results for all respondents, such as the distribution of respondents per role, per product group and their self-reported activity.

Next, we show survey results for specific roles, i.e. Service Providers, Trade Associations and Academic Institutions*. We show their self-reported activity and for Service Providers specifically we show additional insights about the kind of services that they provide and their distribution over the product groups.

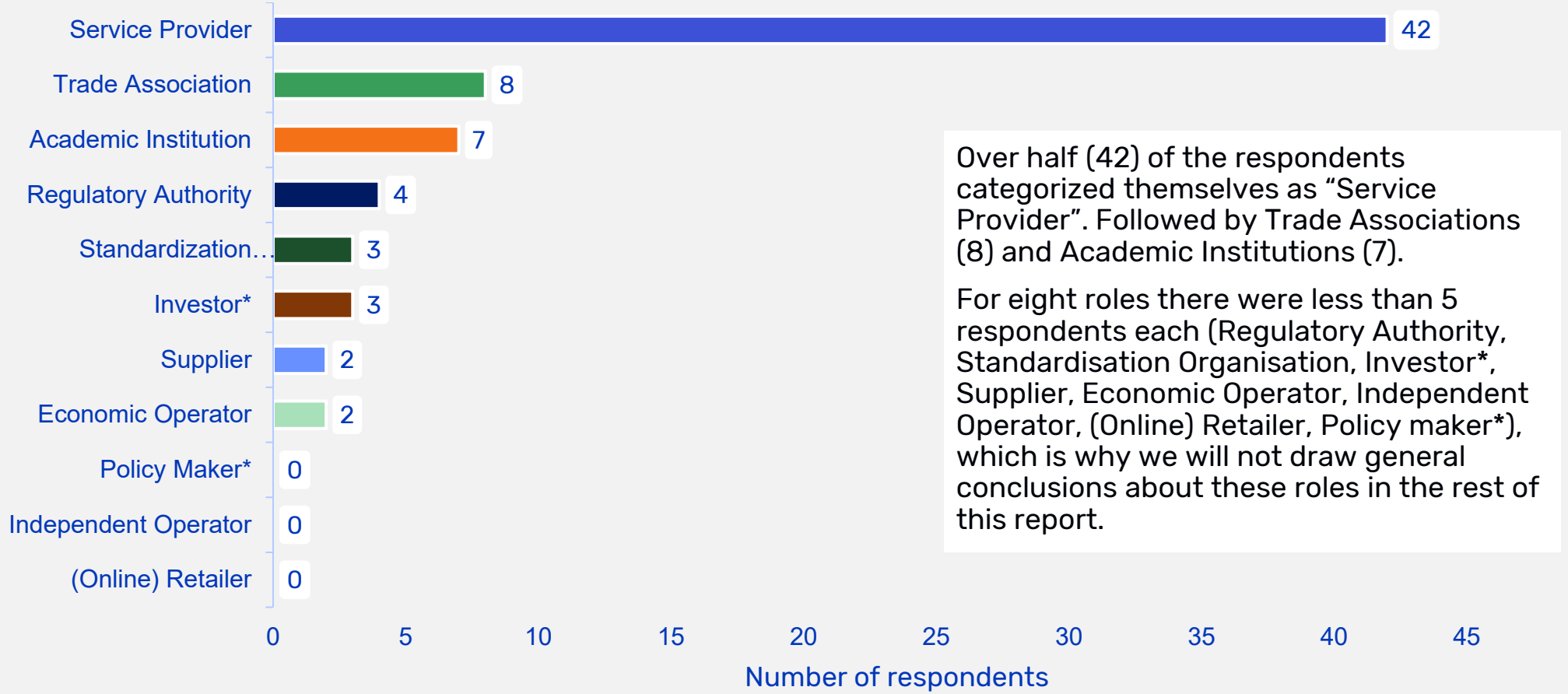
* Other roles are not shown as the datasets were too small to show reliable results.

General survey results

- The number of unique responses during was 71*, which was more than was expected considering that the registration was voluntary.
- Over half (42) of the respondents categorized themselves as “Service Provider”. Followed by Trade Associations (8) and Academic Institutions (7).
- Some roles are represented by fewer than five organizations, making it statistically unreliable to identify trends.
- All product ESPR groups are quite well represented, with between 35% and 63% of respondents being active in that product group (multiple choices possible).
- Self-reported DPP activity is relatively high (>52% is active in some form).

* The landscape overview that is available on the CoE-DSC website contains 77 organisations in total. For 6 of them the dataset is not complete, which is why they are not included in the analysis here.

Distribution of respondents per role



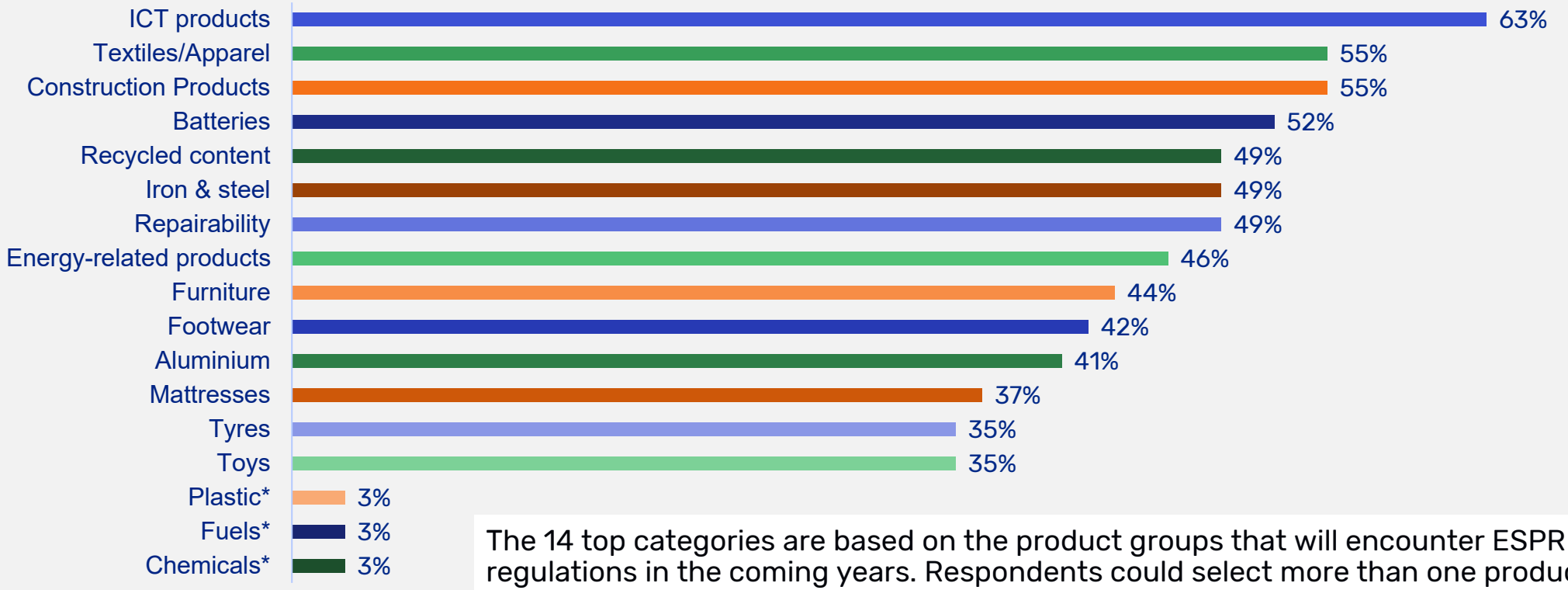
Over half (42) of the respondents categorized themselves as “Service Provider”. Followed by Trade Associations (8) and Academic Institutions (7).

For eight roles there were less than 5 respondents each (Regulatory Authority, Standardisation Organisation, Investor*, Supplier, Economic Operator, Independent Operator, (Online) Retailer, Policy maker*), which is why we will not draw general conclusions about these roles in the rest of this report.

N = 71

* The role “Policy maker” was not available in the first version of the survey, which explains why no organizations have categorized themselves as such. “Investor” was not available too, however three organisations identified themselves as such anyway, by filling out the “other” option.a

Distribution of respondents over product groups



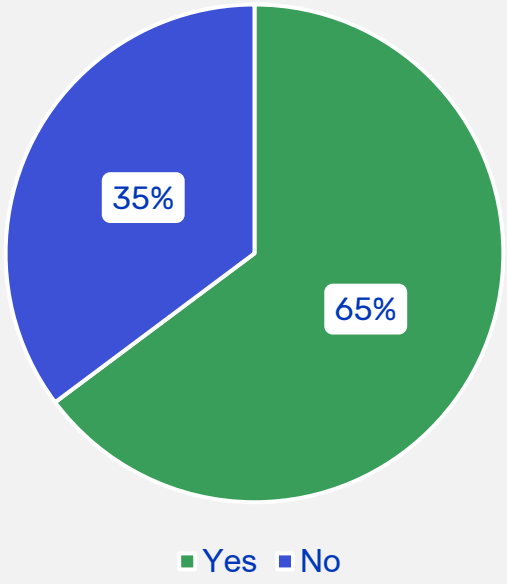
N = 71

The 14 top categories are based on the product groups that will encounter ESPR regulations in the coming years. Respondents could select more than one product group in which they are active. All product groups are quite well represented, with between 35% and 63% of respondents being active in that product group.

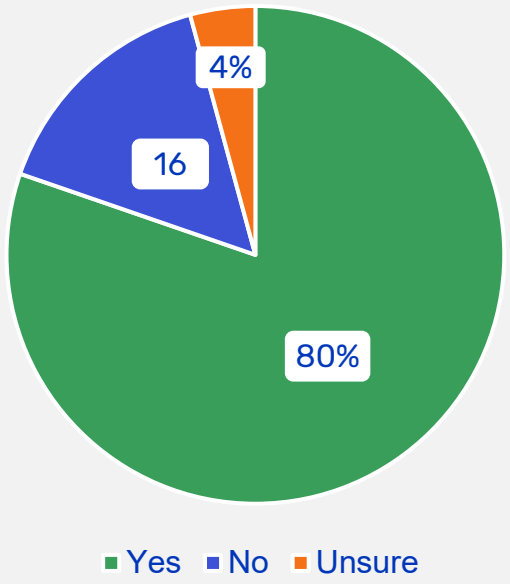
The respondents could also choose the category “other” and specify. This resulted in three product categories (bottom) that were added manually later: Plastics, Fuels, Chemicals.

Self-Reported DPP Activity Across Respondents

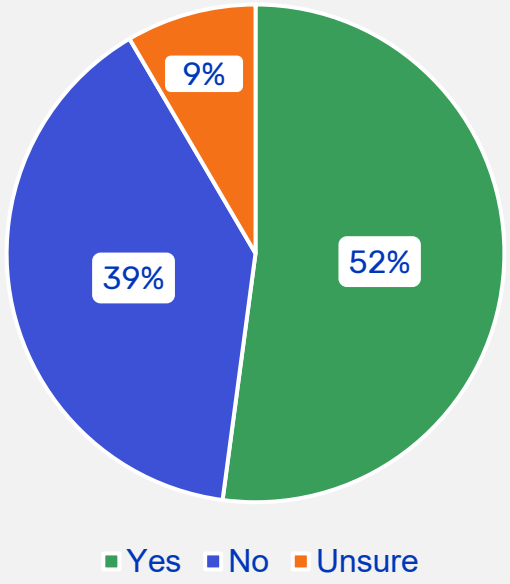
Does your organization mention DPP on its website?



Has your organization partaken in a DPP pilot, PoC or project?



Does your organization currently offer operational DPP services, use DPP in processes, or create DPPs for products?



N = 71

Respondents were asked to report on their activities related to DPP. The majority of respondents (80%) has partaken in a pilot, Proof of Concept (PoC) or project on DPP. About two thirds (65%) of respondents mention DPP on their website. About half of all respondents (52%) also offer operational DPP related services.

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Survey results per role

- In the next pages follow some more detailed analyses for specific roles. Only roles for which there were 5 or more respondents are shown, which are:
  - Service Providers (42)
  - Trade Associations (8)
  - Academic Institutions (7)

- For Service Providers we included more specific subroles in the survey to self-asses.

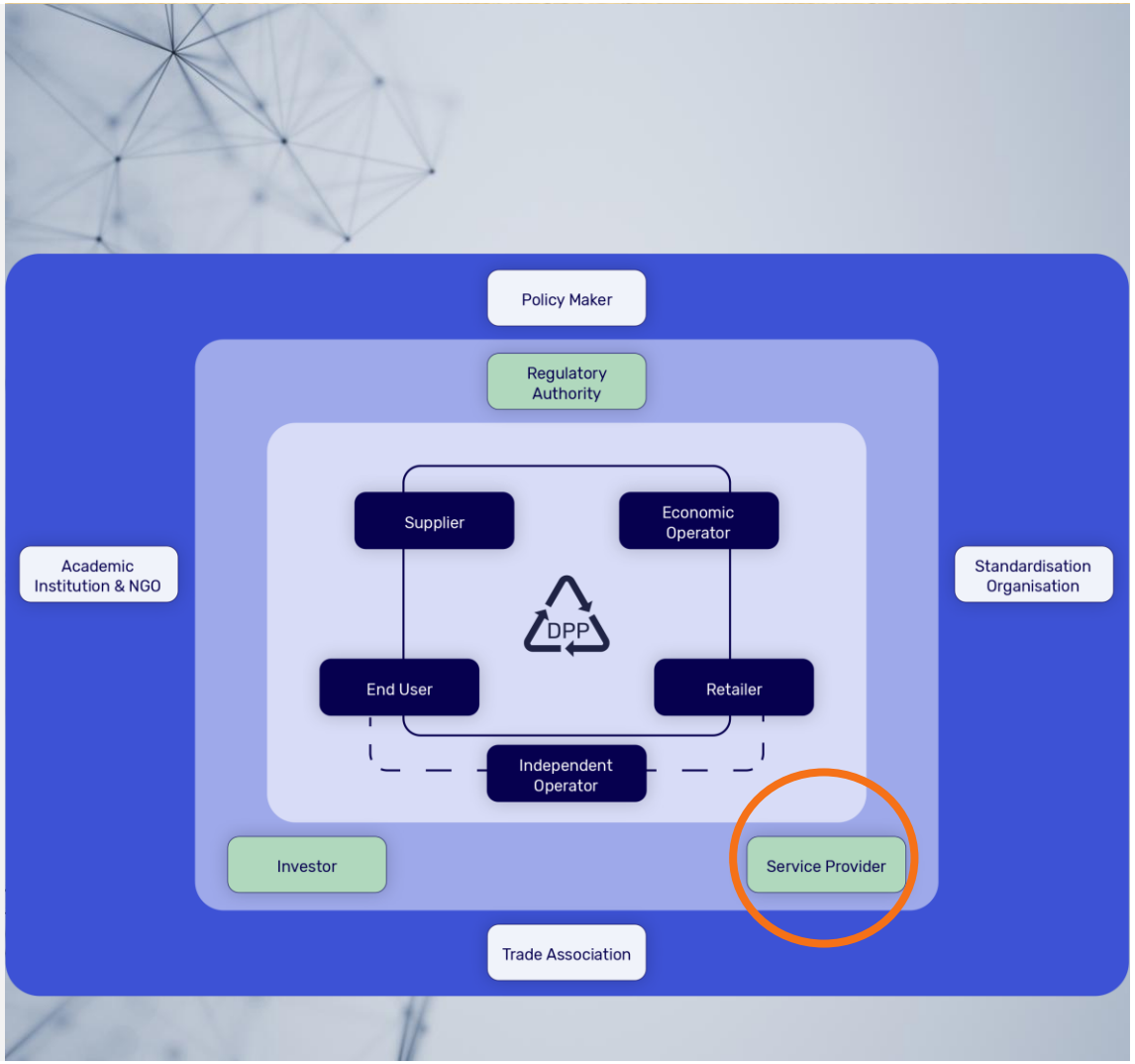
* The landscape overview that is available on the CoE-DSC website contains 77 organisations in total. For 6 of them the dataset is not complete, which is why they are not included in the analysis here.

Survey Results for Service Providers

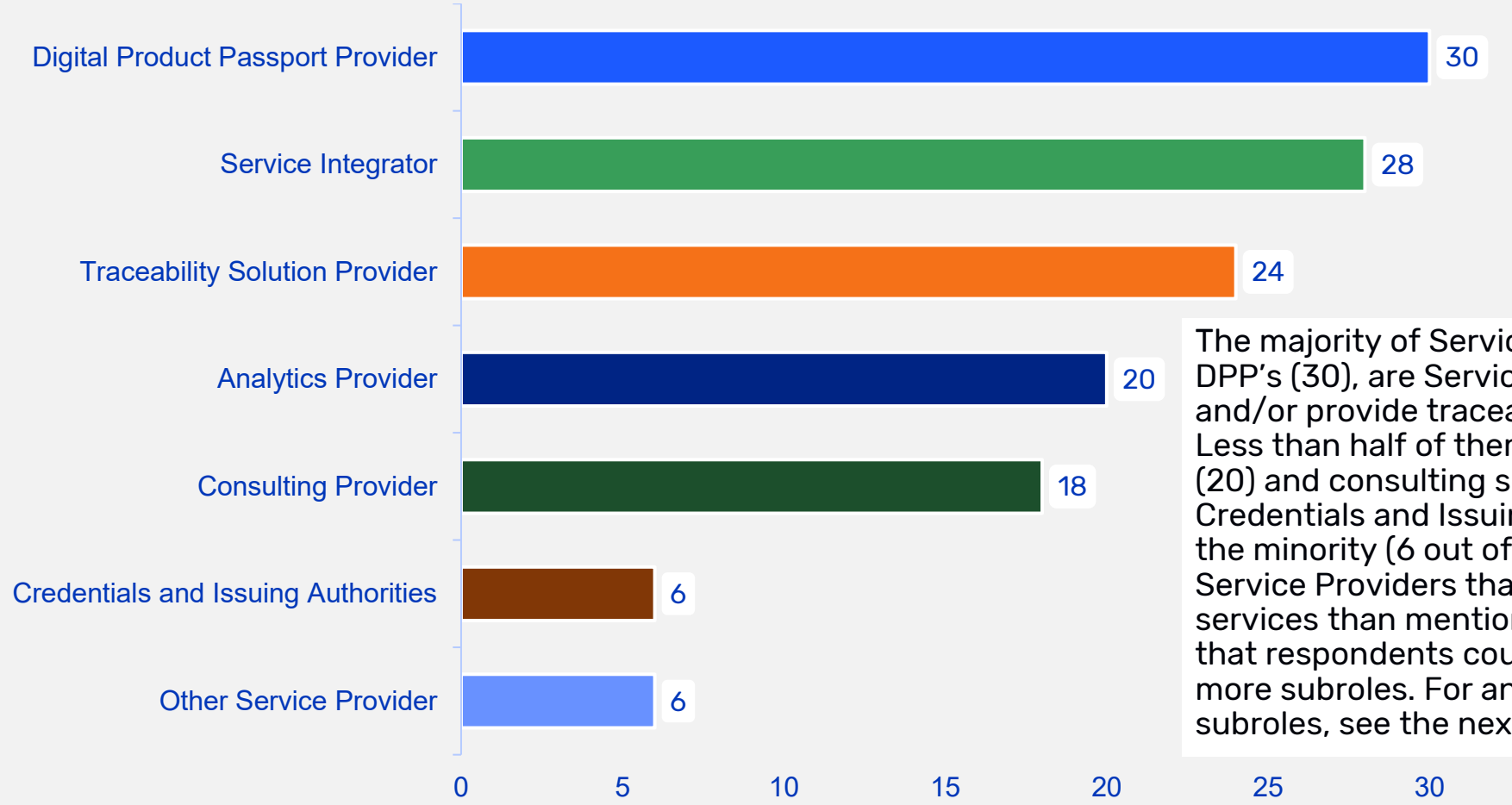
For Service Providers we defined subroles, i.e. related to the specific types of services that they provide in relation to DPP. We asked the respondents in the survey with which subroles they identify themselves with the most (multiple options possible).

In the next pages we first show the distribution of these subroles amongst all Service Providers, the explanation of the subroles, followed by their self-reported DPP activity.

Finally, we show the product groups in which the Service Providers are active, in comparison with the overall distribution of all respondents over product groups. This shows that the distribution of product groups is different for Service Providers and does not seem to match with the order in which Product Groups need to comply with regulation.



Distribution of Service Provider Subroles



N = 42

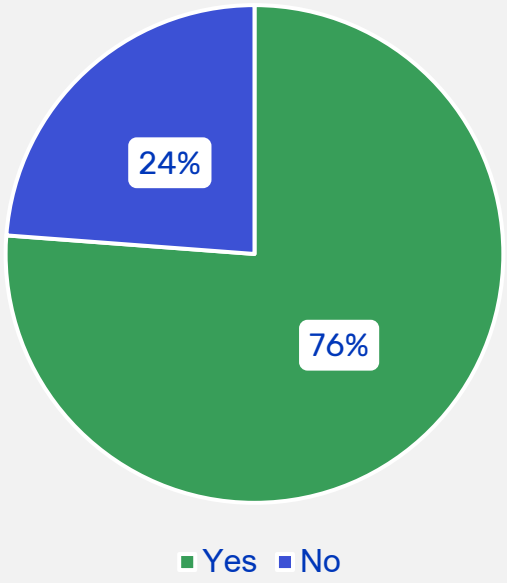
The majority of Service Providers provide DPP's (30), are Service Integrators (28) and/or provide traceability solutions (24). Less than half of them provide analytics (20) and consulting services (18). Credentials and Issuing Authorities are in the minority (6 out of 42). There are 6 Service Providers that provide "other" services than mentioned before. Note that respondents could select one or more subroles. For an explanation of the subroles, see the next page.

Explanation of Service Provider Subroles

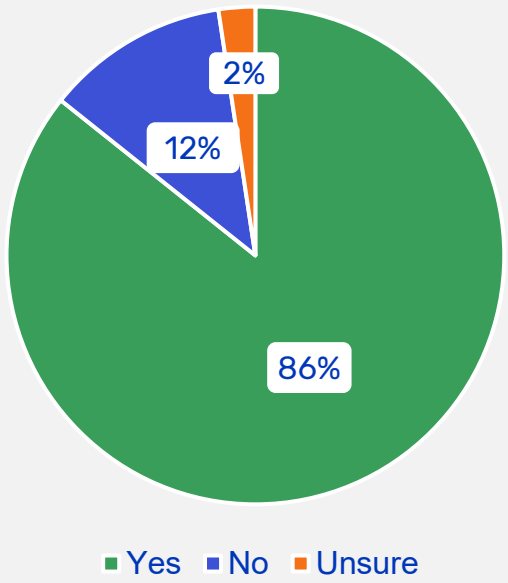
- **DPPP (Digital Product Passport Provider):** an actor authorized by the responsible economic operator to provide DPP services, including keeping a back-up (ESPR Arts. 2(32), 10(4))
- **Service Integrator:** an actor that provides a complete set of DPP services as an 'off the shelf' package.
- **Traceability solution provider:** an actor that provides services that create visibility around events throughout the value chain.
- **Analytics provider:** an actor that provides insights based on aggregate DPP data.
- **Consulting provider:** an actor that provides consulting services around DPP, for example legal, organisational change, or other advice.
- **Credentials Issuing Authority:** refers to an actor that provides credentials to parties, which may be used to make and verify a variety of claims. May be a regulatory authority (W3C, 2025)

Self-Reported DPP Activity Across Service Providers

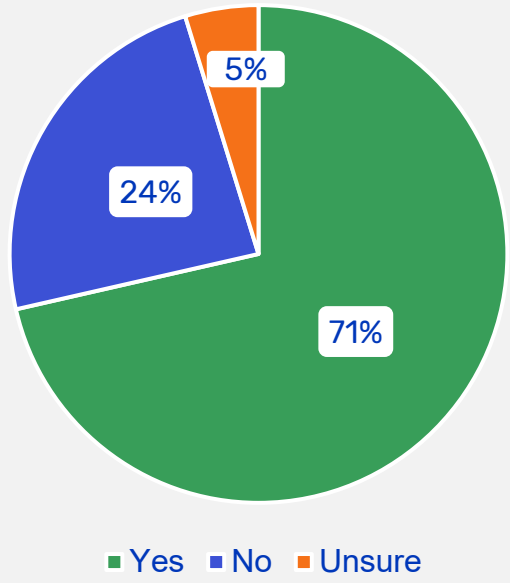
Does your organization mention DPP on its website?



Has your organization partaken in a DPP pilot, PoC or project?



Does your organization currently offer operational DPP services, use DPP in processes, or create DPPs for products?



N = 42

The majority of Service Providers mention DPP on their website (76%), have partaken in a pilot, PoC or project on DPP (86%) and offer operational DPP related services (71%).

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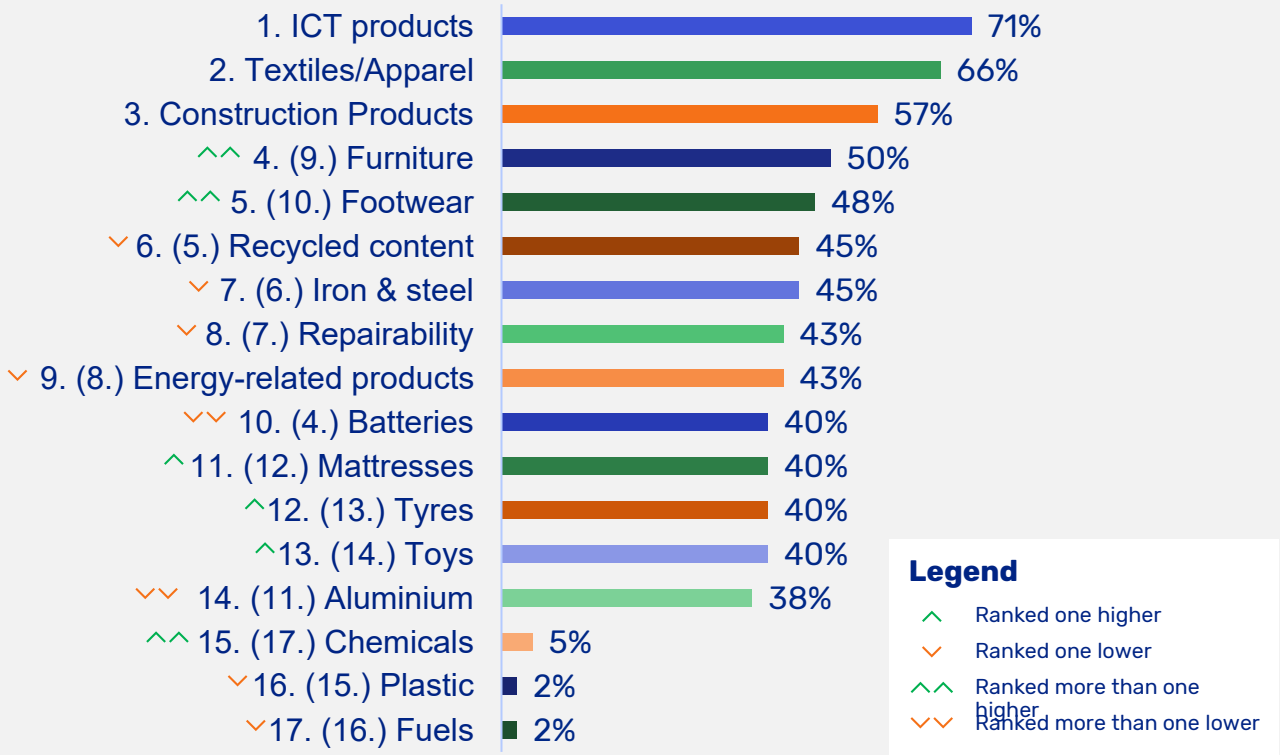
Distribution of service providers over product groups

All Roles

1. ICT Products (63%)
2. Textiles/Apparel (55%)
3. Construction Products (55%)
4. Batteries (52%)
5. Recycled Content (49%)
6. Iron & Steel (49%)
7. Repairability (49%)
8. Energy-related Products (46%)
9. Furniture (44%)
10. Footwear (42%)
11. Aluminium (41%)
12. Mattresses (37%)
13. Tyres (35%)
14. Toys (35%)
15. Plastics (3%)
16. Fuels (3%)
17. Chemicals (3%)

Service Providers Only



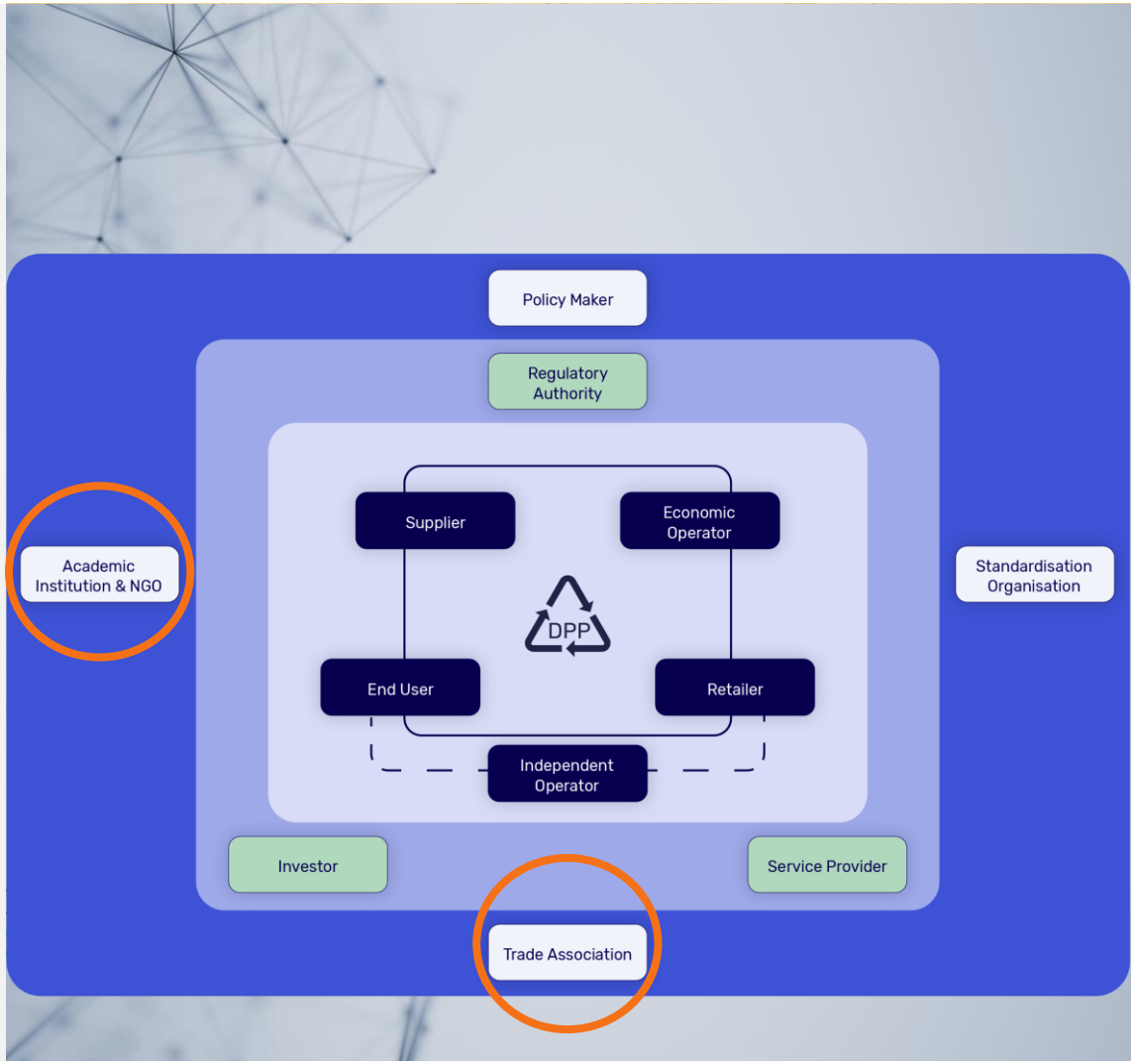
N = 42

Notably, within the Batteries product group, which must comply with DPP regulations relatively soon (by February 2027), Service Providers are underrepresented compared to the overall landscape. This is unexpected, given that Service Providers are generally the most operational of all roles.

Self-reported DPP activity

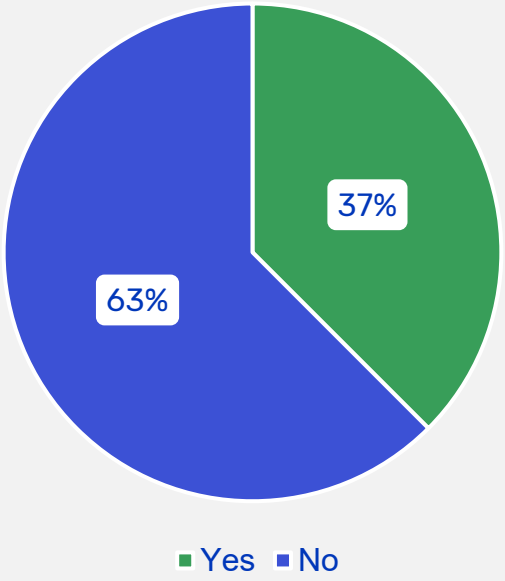
In addition, we show the self-reported DPP activity of Trade Associations and Academic Institutions.

Other roles are not shown here as there were not enough datasets to make the results reliable (<5).

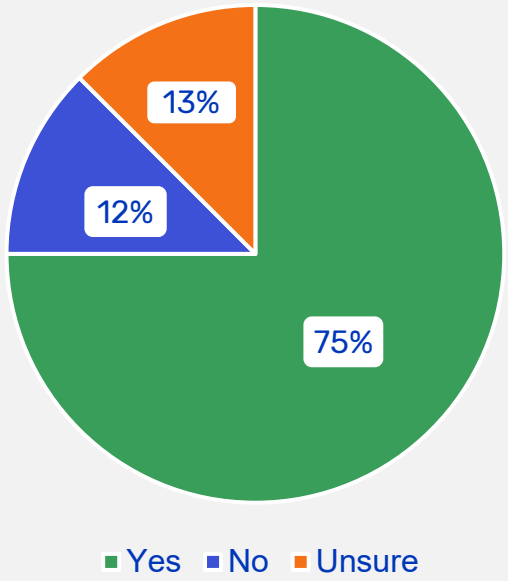


Self-Reported DPP Activity Across Trade Associations

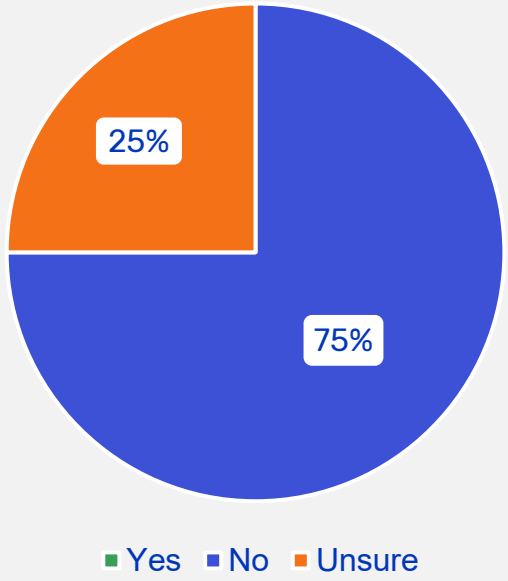
Does your organization mention DPP on its website?



Has your organization partaken in a DPP pilot, PoC or project?



Does your organization currently offer operational DPP services, use DPP in processes, or create DPPs for products?

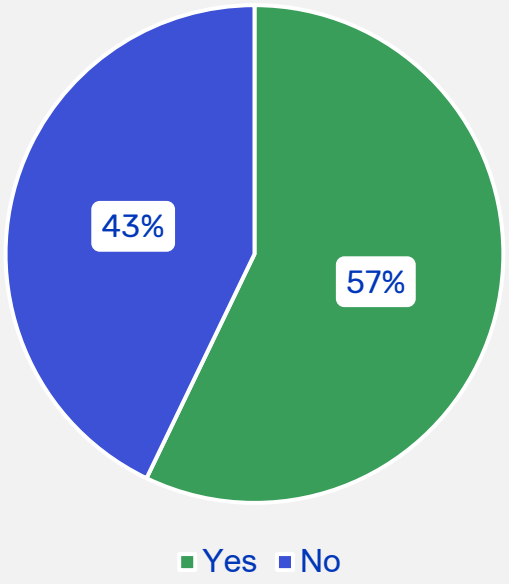


N = 8

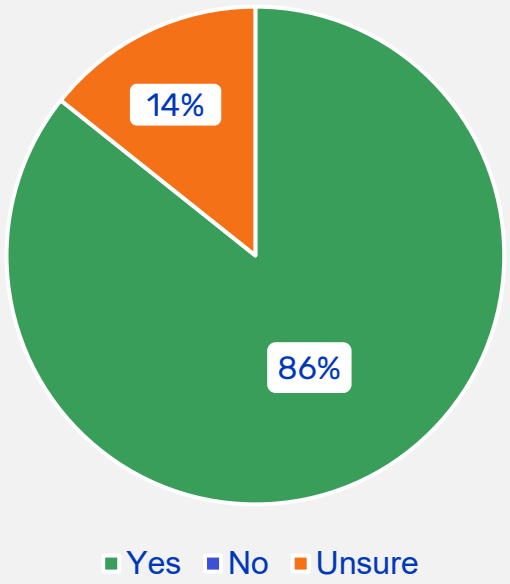
About one third (63%) of Trade Associations do not mention DPP on their website. However, threequarters (75%) of them have partaken in a pilot, PoC or project on DPP (86%). None of them offer operational DPP related services at this moment or are unsure about the status.

Self-Reported DPP Activity Across Academic Institutions

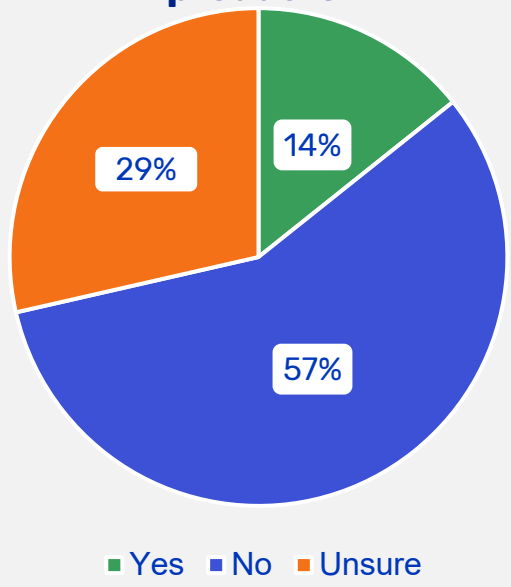
Does your organization mention DPP on its website?



Has your organization partaken in a DPP pilot, PoC or project?



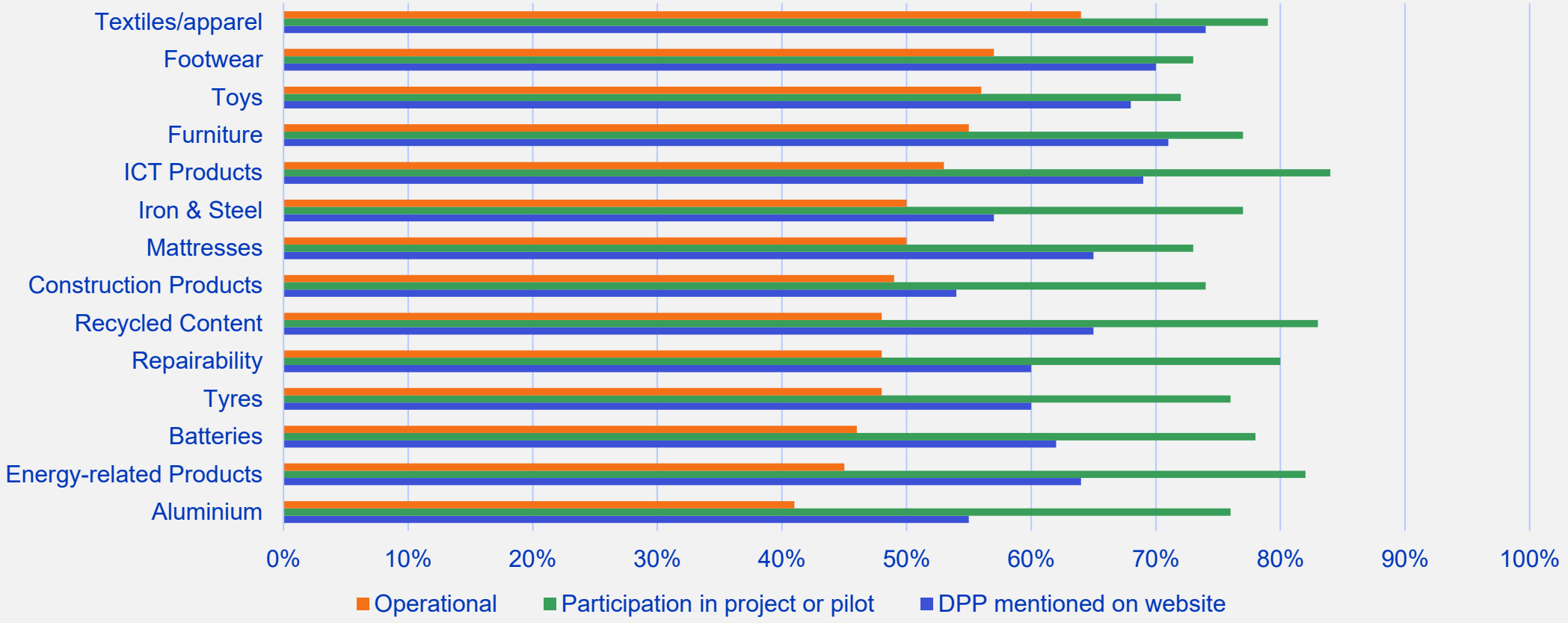
Does your organization currently offer operational DPP services, use DPP in processes, or create DPPs for products?



N = 7

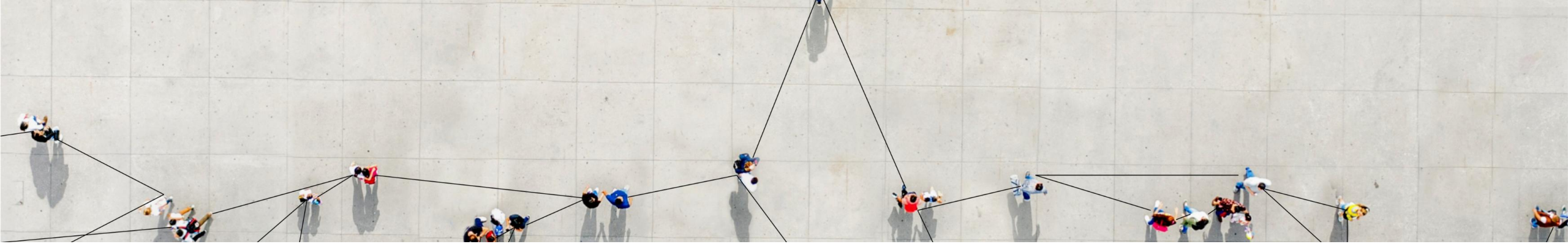
43% of Trade Associations do not mention DPP on their website. However, 86% of them claim to have partaken in a pilot, PoC or project on DPP. Only 14% of them offer operational DPP related services at this moment.

Self-Reported DPP Activity across Products



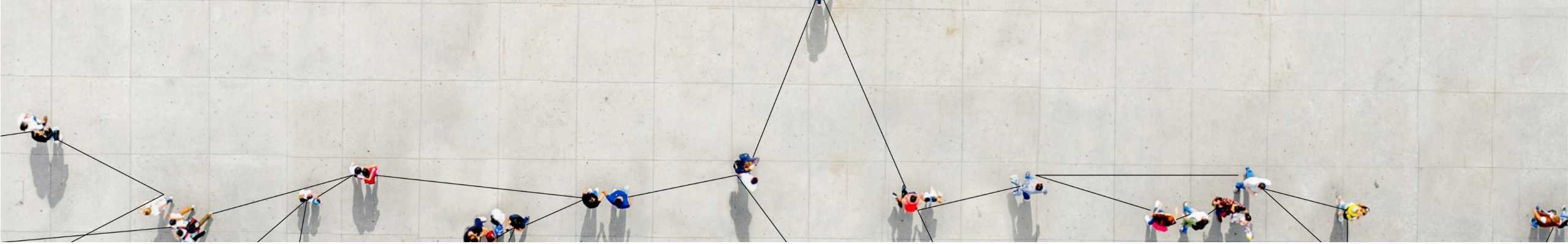
4. Analysis and discussion

59% of respondents are Service Providers, followed by trade associations (11%) and academic institutions (10%). All ESPR product groups are fairly represented (35–63%), with ICT leading (63%) and newer categories like plastics and chemicals are identified. Participation is skewed towards DPP frontrunners. Textiles, construction, batteries, and recycled content are more represented, while aluminum and tyres remain least represented. 65% mention DPP on their website and 80% have joined pilots or projects; Service Providers lead with 71% operational DPP services, while trade and academic institutions focus on knowledge development and have untapped potential to share knowledge further.



Roles in the landscape - prevalence

- The majority (59%) of respondents categorized themselves as “Service Provider”. This can be explained by the fact that they have an intrinsic motivation to become more visible, as they have a business incentive for collaboration on the topic of DPP. They also have the highest number of operational services.
- Trade Associations (11%) and Academic Institutions (10%) were among the top 3 of respondents. They see the value in becoming visible to other organizations and driving the development of DPP knowledge further.
- For seven roles there were less than 5 respondents each (Regulatory Authority, Standardisation Organisation, Supplier, Economic Operator, Independent Operator, (Online) Retailer). This could be related to a low level of activity on DPP topics and/or wanting to focus on the own organisation first and getting a grip on DPP as a topic, before becoming visible to the outside world.



Roles in the landscape – choices and descriptions

- “Policy maker” was only later added as an option in the survey, which explains why no organisations identified themselves as such in the first version of the landscape. Instead of the option “other” they chose one of the other roles.
  The role “policy maker” is added in new version of the survey.
- “Investors” clearly identified themselves as such, even when this role was not included in the list of options in the first version of the survey (they filled out “other” option and specified their role).
- “Trade associations” apparently required more nuance in their role description, as they often filled out other descriptions such as “branche organisation”, “interest group”, etc.

Distribution over product groups (1/2)

- In general, all product groups are quite well represented among the organisations that have filled out the survey (35% - 63%).
- Plastics, chemicals and fuels are new categories that have been added later and that do not have a DPP regulation yet. Therefore, these categories are not as well represented as the rest.
- 63% of respondents are active in “ICT products”. Currently it is unclear if this group is so large because many initiatives are creating DPPs for ICT products or because Service Providers – the largest group of organisations in the landscape at this moment - are creating ICT products for DPP.
- For three product groups the number of organisations that are active in this category is >50%, indicating that many organisations work in more than one sector.

Distribution over product groups (2/2)

- Since participation was voluntary, it is likely that the survey results have a bias towards frontrunners in DPP. This is reflected in the overall percentage of having operational DPP services (52%) which is quite high. One would therefore expect organizations, that are working on product groups that have to comply with DPP regulations relatively soon to be more represented in the overview.
- Overall, we see a high number of organizations active in textile/apparel (55%, 2026 - 2027), construction products (55%, 2027-2030), batteries (52%, 2026 - 2027), iron &steel (49%, 2026 - 2027) and repairability (49%, 2027). However, aluminum (41%, 2027) and tyres (35%, 2027), that will have to implement a DPP soon, are relatively less well represented in the landscape.
- However, we see that recycled content (49%, 2029) and furniture (44%, 2028) are relatively well represented considering these product groups have more time to implement a DPP.
- When comparing with the product groups that Service Providers (SP) are active in, it shows some interesting shifts in the ranking of groups: batteries are much less represented, whereas furniture and footwear are more represented among SP's. The top 3 is the same and aluminum is the least represented for Service Providers.

Self-reported activity on DPP and maturity - general

- About two thirds (65%) of respondents mention DPP on their website. However the majority of respondents (80%) has already partaken in a pilot, Proof of Concept (PoC) or project on DPP. This means there is some untapped potential (15%) for organisations to make their DPP activities more visible to the public.
- 71% of Service Providers report offering DPP services, which is much more compared to the overall group (52%). This confirms that SP's are ahead of the whole group when in comes to implementation of DPP's in their business processes.
- Trade associations have more or less the same amount of percentage of pilots/PoC's as the group overall, but none of them have operational DPP services or products and only 37% have DPP on their website. This may mean that currently they focus more on the development of DPP knowledge itself than on knowledge sharing.
- In comparison, Academic Institutions also have similar numbers in terms of taking part in pilots/PoC's, but a over half of them (57%) have DPP on their website. Only 14% offers operational DPP services. This may mean Academic Institutions focus more on both knowledge development and sharing than Trade Associations.

Self-reported activity on DPP and maturity – product groups

- The top 3 product categories for website visibility - textiles, furniture, and footwear - are all three typical consumer products compared to the lowest scoring product group in this category, i.e. construction products.
- In maturity across product groups we see that organisations in aluminum have the lowest percentage of DPP services that are operational. This matches the low ranking in the Service Providers product group overview.
- Companies from the textiles & apparel industry offer the most operational DPP services, use DPP in processes or create DPPs for products (64%). Since textiles and footwear will require a DPP starting 1st of January 2027, this seems to match the timeline. Organizations working on batteries, on the other hand, seem to be slower in adoption of DPP services (46%), despite similar regulations applying to them.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Our view of the Dutch DPP landscape is dominated by service providers (59%), while supply chain roles lag. High pilot activity (80%) contrasts with lower online visibility (65%). About half of respondents report having operational DPPs — higher than expected, likely because our sample skews toward DPP frontrunners. Service Providers lead in this respect with 71% having operational DPP services.
DPP knowledge sharing thus thrives, but the transition towards operational services can be further improved. To accelerate the adoption of DPP's we need to boost visibility of DPP activities, engage missing roles, and scale pilots into modular solutions.

Conclusions about the Dutch landscape scan

- Service Providers dominate the landscape (59%), while roles like regulators and retailers are underrepresented, indicating uneven engagement across the ecosystem.
- Trade associations and academic institutions value knowledge sharing but lack operational DPP services, suggesting a gap between thought leadership and implementation.
- High pilot activity (80%) vs. low public visibility (65%) shows untapped potential for transparency and stakeholder confidence.
- Product group representation is skewed toward textiles, construction, and batteries, while aluminum and tyres lag behind despite regulatory timelines.
- Consumer-facing sectors (textiles, furniture, footwear) lead in visibility, while ICT and recycled content excel in pilots, reflecting different maturity paths.

Recommendations for policy makers

1. Accelerate engagement of underrepresented roles (Regulatory Authorities, Standardization Organizations) through targeted outreach and incentives.
2. Mandate transparency: Require organizations to publicly report DPP-related pilots and operational services to increase visibility and trust.
3. Provide sector-specific guidance for lagging product groups (e.g., aluminum, tyres) to ensure timely compliance.

Recommendations for Trade Associations

1. Act as knowledge hubs: Develop shared resources and best practices for DPP implementation specific to the sector, moving beyond awareness to operational readiness.
2. Facilitate cross-sector collaboration: Organize forums connecting frontrunners with lagging sectors to transfer expertise.
3. Promote visibility campaigns: Encourage members to showcase DPP activities on public platforms to strengthen ecosystem credibility.

Recommendations for innovators

1. Focus on consumer-facing sectors (textiles, furniture, footwear) for quick wins, while exploring opportunities in e.g. ICT and recycled content for societal impact.
2. Leverage pilots for scaling: Convert PoCs into operational services and communicate success stories to attract partners and funding.
3. Develop modular solutions adaptable across product groups to accelerate adoption in sectors with slower maturity.

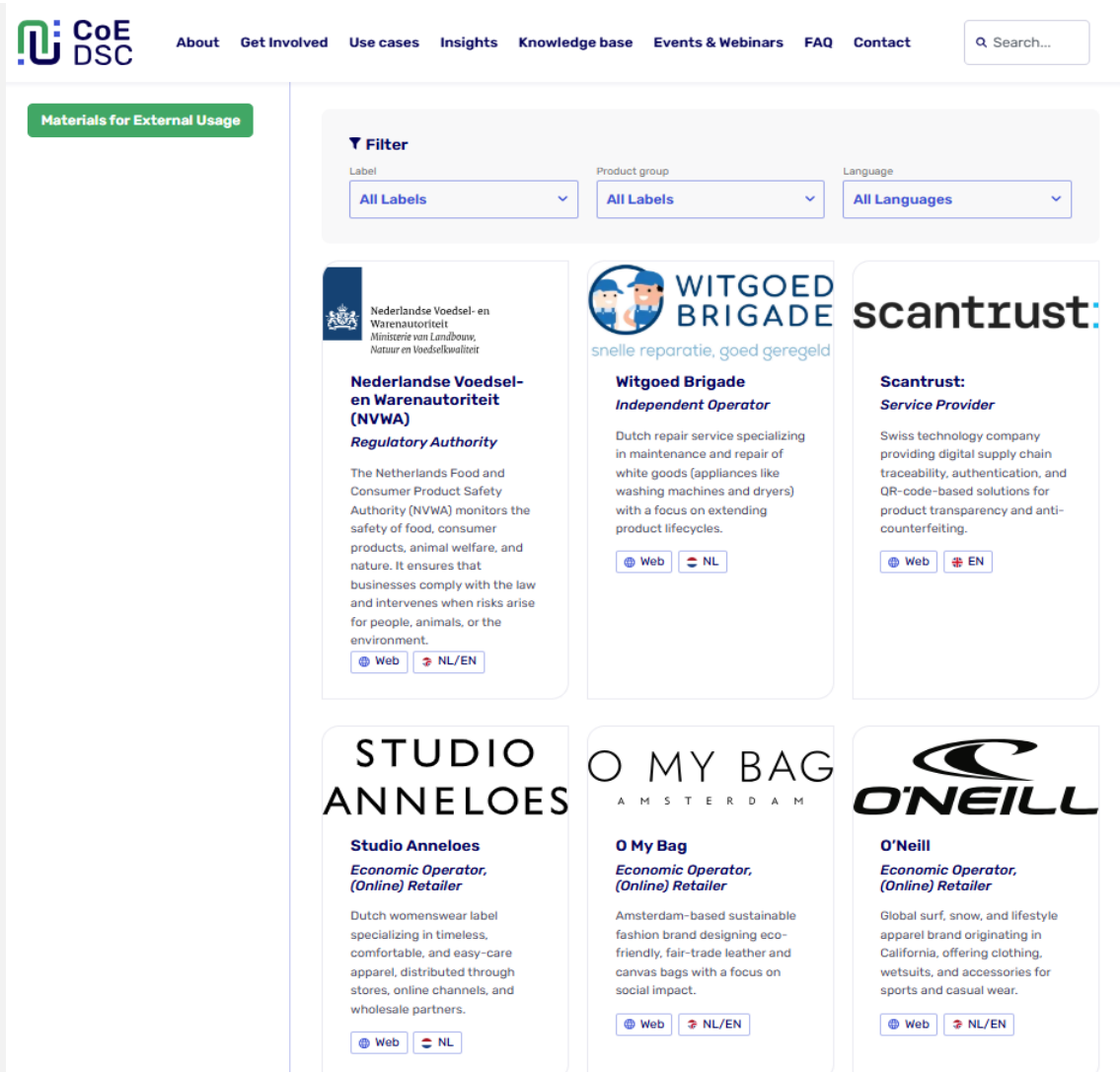
Call to action and outlook

Collaboration is key to navigating the systemic transition toward new ways of sharing and valuing product data. The Ecosystem Framework helps identify key roles and players in the DPP landscape. It supports navigation, coordination, and collaboration across the Dutch DPP ecosystem.

Go to https://coe-dsc.nl/knowledge-base/community/digital-product-passport-initiatives/ to find partners.

The DPP landscape is dynamic and evolving - version 2.0 is planned for 2026.

Help us improve the map! Register your organization and be part of the ecosystem.



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6. Appendix

- References (ecosystem analysis and roles)
- Contact details of the team
- Use of AI Tools

References (ecosystem analysis and roles)

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Use of AI Tools

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All content has been reviewed and validated by the authors. Copilot was used solely as a supportive tool to enhance efficiency and clarity.