Webinar – “Transparency, Traceability and Disclosure – GFC”
Monday 5 October 2026, 14:00–15:30 (CEST)

Digital Product Passports (DPP) in action: practical experiences from BCRC Argentina

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CRBAS
Centro Regional Basilea para América del Sur

INTI
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial

14 REGIONAL AND COORDINATING CENTRES OF THE BASEL CONVENTION

They assist UNEP regions and subregions: Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC); Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Eastern Europe; Western Europe and others (developed countries).



- Provide training and technology transfer on the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes, and on preventing and minimizing their generation;
- They are autonomous institutions operating under the authority of the Conference of the Parties (COPs), the Convention's decision-making body composed of all Parties to the Convention.
- They have been established within intergovernmental institutions or national institutions with the relevant expertise and capacity to provide technical assistance and capacity-building at the regional level.
- They operate through a framework agreement between the host government or institution and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on behalf of the Conference of the Parties.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ASSISTANCE IN SOUTH AMERICA
10 LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The Basel Convention Regional Centre for South America for Training and Technology Transfer (CRBAS, BCRC Argentina), working on hazardous and other wastes, has been hosted by the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI) since 1999.

It is a regional reference centre for environmentally sound waste management, technology transfer and legislative assistance in South America, providing training and strengthening national capacities on the international chemicals and waste agenda in the productive sectors of the South American region.

Established under Article 14 of the Basel Convention



What is CRBAS working on in the field of DPIS?

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

UNEP · Global DPIS Framework
Guidance and assistance in regional meetings related to the development of the Global Framework for Digital Product Information Systems (DPIS)

D4CE · Digitalization for Circular Economy
BCRC participates as a member of the D4CE initiative.

SECTOR-SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION

TEXTILES · Argentina
Pilot Project on DPIS in Argentina

Development and testing of a DPIS applied to the textile value chain.

LEAD · Uruguay
DPIS - Digital Product Passport (DPP) for Used Lead-Acid Batteries (ULAB) in Uruguay

Conceptual design of the information and traceability system.

Pilot Project on Digital Product Information Systems (DPIS) in Argentina 2025–2026

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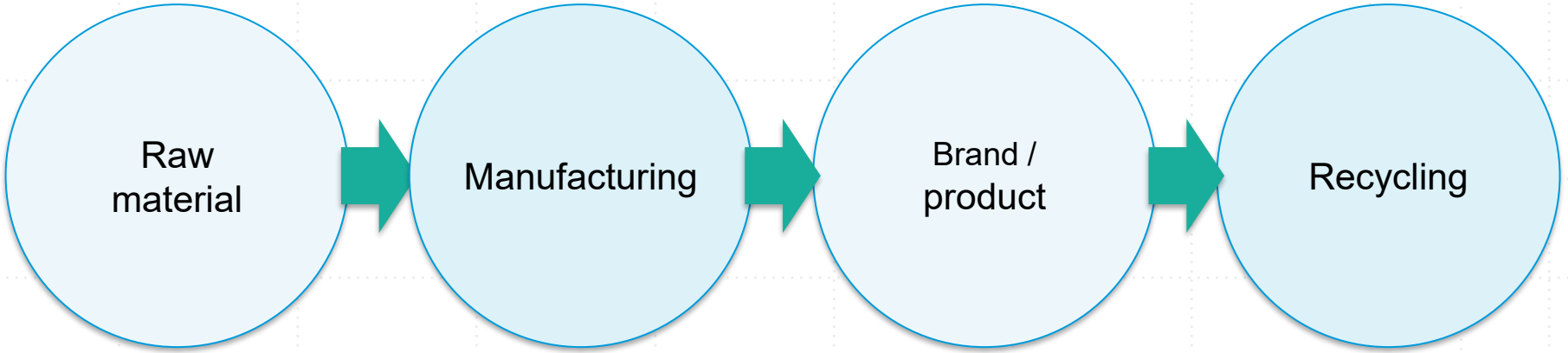
UNEP

- INTI Textiles, CIAI (Argentine Apparel Industry Chamber)
- Project Objectives
- Contribute to the 10YFP framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production.
- Develop digital tools to improve market transparency.
- Integrate sustainability data into policies and economic instruments.
- Promote more responsible production and consumption practices.



The DPIS is tested across a real value chain

≈ 20 companies
Raw materials, manufacturing, brands, recycling and chemical products.



What is being tested

Who generates the information → how it is incorporated → how it is transmitted → who can use it

The experience makes it possible to analyse whether information generated by one actor can be reused by the next, avoiding duplication and reconstruction of data.

Building the data model

From the theoretical framework to real-world testing

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Regulation
Applicable framework and national / international requirements

Standards and protocols
References for data structure and exchange

Life-cycle methods
Useful information for circularity and sustainability

Experts and sector
Real practices, needs and feasibility

7 categories
Structured information model

125 data points
Currently being tested with companies

Key question
What information can be obtained, verified and exchanged in practice?



What we are evaluating

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The pilot does not only assess whether the platform works technically

Availability
Do the actors have the requested information?

Quality and supporting evidence
Is it primary, secondary, self-declared or verified?

Usability
How much effort is required to collect and upload the information?

Usefulness
Is it useful for traceability, circularity and sustainability?

Interoperability
Can it be exchanged with other systems and solutions?



Initial lessons: not every absence of data means the same thing

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Available
The actor has the data and can provide it.

Not available
The data is not generated or is not currently available.

Not applicable
The attribute does not apply to the product or process considered.

Confidential
The actor has the data, but there are restrictions on sharing it.

Insufficient evidence
Information or a declaration exists, but there is not enough documentation to verify it.

This affects what information should be required, from whom, at what access level, and what evidence should be associated with it.



Information and evidence are not the same

DATA → SOURCE → TYPE OF DECLARATION → EVIDENCE → RESPONSIBLE PARTY → VALIDITY

Documentation observed in the pilot
Certificates • declarations • tests • safety data sheets • procedures • conformity documentation

Transferable lesson
The existence of information does not necessarily mean that sufficient evidence exists to verify a specific declaration.



Lessons transferable to other products

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1. Use case
   Define why the information is needed and who will use it.

2. Actors and flow
   Identify who generates, provides, receives and updates each data item.

3. Granularity
   Determine whether the information applies to a model, batch, unit or another level.

4. Availability and access
   Distinguish between available, missing, not applicable and confidential information.

5. Evidence and verification
   Differentiate a data declaration from the evidence supporting it.

6. Interoperability and scale
   Avoid duplication and enable exchange with other systems.



Attributes vary by product; the challenges of structuring, exchanging, verifying and maintaining information are common.

Digital Product Information System (DPIS) – Digital Product Passport (DPP) for Used Lead-Acid Batteries (ULAB) in Uruguay

Implemented by:

Basel Convention Regional Centre for South America (BCRC Argentina / INTI-CRBAS), in coordination with the Basel Convention framework and UNEP-related initiatives – PACE

Country: Uruguay

Objective:

Develop a Digital Product Information System (DPIS) framework based on a Digital Product Passport (DPP) approach to improve traceability and environmentally sound management of used lead-acid batteries (ULAB), support circular economy strategies and explore its potential scalability to other battery technologies.

Timeline and validation spaces

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The conceptual model is built incorporating the experience of stakeholders

15/10/2026

Preliminary platform report
Regulatory diagnosis • stakeholder map • initial conceptual architecture proposal

15/11/2026

Economic analysis report
Technology assessment • costs and infrastructure • impact on consumer price

15/12/2026

Final ToR and pilot plan
Documentation for software development • operational pilot design

Participatory validation: two national workshops and one virtual international workshop to compare results and explore regional replicability.



Thank you!

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