REGULATORY INTELLIGENCE

European Textile EPR and Collective Producer Responsibility Systems

EU-27 · United Kingdom · Norway · Switzerland

Consolidated final report | English edition | 17 October 2026

Country implementation, product scope, financing, eco-modulation, reporting and practical compliance readiness.

Research baseline: 6 October 2026
Targeted source and implementation review: 17 October 2026

This edition integrates the retained structure and content of Informe_EPR_textil_Europa_actualizado_2026_v2 with European_Textile_EPR_Report_Updated_2026_EN. It replaces overlapping narrative with one country-by-country account and one source register. The source lineage and verification limits are recorded in section 8.

READING RULE An operational scheme, a draft decree and a voluntary pilot have different legal effects. “Not verified” identifies an evidence gap; it does not mean that no obligation exists.

All financial figures retain their original currency and unit. Dates distinguish publication, entry into force, implementation and reporting periods. Footwear is included where relevant to the national system.

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1. Executive summary and priorities

The market remains fragmented. Four jurisdictions have clearly identifiable operating textile producer-financing arrangements: France, the Netherlands, Hungary and Latvia. Their models differ materially: an approved collective organisation, competing collective arrangements, a central concession and a natural-resources-tax exemption system. They cannot be compared through a single undifferentiated “eco-fee”. See the respective country source packs.

The strongest post-April changes are concrete preparatory steps in Spain, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Ireland and Luxembourg, plus an enacted French penalty mechanism whose detailed operational implementation remains subject to scheme guidance. This report does not upgrade draft regimes to operational status simply because a launch is forecast. Many Member States have a real collection framework but still lack a verified final textile producer tariff, register and authorised collective system.

Directive 2025/1892 supplies the common EU timetable. Transposition and scheme establishment are different milestones; new duties must be mapped against existing national regimes. Collection since January 2025 does not mean an EPR organisation is already charging producers. Sources: S001, S002, S003, S004.

1.1 Practical commercial prioritisation

Priority 1 — operating markets: confirm membership, producer identity, product classification and declaration-year pricing in France, the Netherlands, Hungary and Latvia. France now requires an additional commercial-practice screen. Review foreign-producer representation and evidence records rather than relying only on payment receipts.

Priority 2 — near-term rule development: follow Norway’s post-consultation decision, Sweden’s November report, Spain’s final BOE decree, Italy’s final decree and Germany’s legislative draft. Portugal, Czechia, Finland and other national processes also need active monitoring; no unsupported fixed launch is assumed.

Priority 3 — the remaining markets: establish a destination-country sales and product dataset now. Check national law, authorisation and fee publication at least monthly during implementation, increasing frequency around notified consultations and gazette publication. Keep UK/Swiss voluntary activity and Norwegian EEA adoption distinct from EU Member State implementation.

1.2 Maturity and evidence labels

Label	Meaning
Operational	Current producer-financing obligations and an identifiable operating compliance route.
Advanced draft / consultation	Specific official draft or institutional process; not equivalent to entry into force.
Preparation / planning	Official study, project or roadmap without verified operative sector rules.
Voluntary initiative	Private commitments, pilots or blueprints; no verified compulsory sector system.
Not verified	No sufficient current evidence found for the stated point. Obtain the missing final law, approval, tariff or instruction before relying on it.

Final-review changes: Portugal’s 8 October 2026 APA briefing is now a completed event with a published presentation; Spain’s footwear-focused GERESCAL pilot is included alongside RE-VISTE; France’s legal penalty commencement is separated from Refashion’s still-developing implementation arrangements. Sources: S120–S124.

2. European legal baseline and product scope

Directive (EU) 2025/1892 amends Directive 2008/98/EC. Entry into force: 16 October 2025; national transposition: 17 June 2027; textile/footwear EPR schemes: no later than 17 April 2028. The specified micro-enterprise extension runs to 17 April 2029: fewer than 10 employees and annual turnover and balance-sheet total not exceeding €2 million. It is not a blanket suspension of current national duties. Sources: S001, S002, S003, S004.

The common framework covers producer registration and collective management, financing of necessary collection/treatment and supporting activities, environmental fee modulation and traceable reporting. It does not create one EU PRO, one national registration valid everywhere, one harmonised fee, or uniform numerical textile quotas. Non-EU jurisdictions require domestic/EEA legal analysis rather than automatic application. Sources: S001, S002, S003, S004.

2.1 Scope map for implementation

Annex IVc is a product-classification exercise. The common textile list includes household textiles and products of similar nature/composition for professional use, plus relevant non-textile clothing/footwear. A B2B sale or safety function alone does not establish exclusion. The table is a preparation map; existing national scopes may differ. Source: S001.

Product group	Annex IVc CN reference / boundary
Clothing and clothing accessories	Chapters 61 and 62.
Blankets / travelling rugs	6301, except 6301 10 00 electric blankets.
Bed/table/toilet/kitchen linen	6302.
Curtains, interior blinds, valances	6303.
Other furnishing textile articles	6304, excluding articles under 9404.
Worn clothing and other worn articles	6309; distinguish product scope from specific producer-definition exclusions.
Headgear	6504 and 6505.
Leather clothing/accessories	4203, with specified footwear/headgear parts and Chapter 95 exclusions.
Footwear	6401–6405.
No blanket harmonised coverage	All carpets under 57, mattresses under 9404, bags under 4202 or all technical textiles are not automatically included. A national extension may still apply.

Professional-use boundary: similarity to household products is relevant, but products covered by specific collection/treatment rules and professional products presenting particular safety, health, hygiene or security concerns require the specific exclusions to be checked. Neither a B2B sale nor a PPE label is a sufficient automatic classification. Sources: S001; S121, slides 32–33.

2.2 Producer role and cost responsibility

Assess responsibility at first supply in each destination market, including own-brand manufacturing, import and distance selling. A wholesaler, marketplace, retailer or service business can have a producer role depending on the transaction; keep entity-level records. Used goods, remanufacture from used/waste products and tailors require the directive's specific definition checks and any current national rules. Sources: S001, S002, S003, S004.

Necessary net waste-management and supporting costs are broader than transport or recycling alone: collection infrastructure, sorting, preparation for reuse, treatment, communication and data/administration can matter. Revenue from reuse/materials and public-service costs must be handled transparently. Existing municipal and social-economy collection networks need agreements; collection tonnage without downstream proof is insufficient for claimed outcomes.

2.3 Related rules that must not be conflated

ESPR product requirements and future digital product passports are separate from EPR membership and fees; textile-specific delegated measures determine applicable product information. The unsold apparel/footwear destruction ban starts on 19 July 2026 for relevant large enterprises, with different timing/exemptions for smaller businesses. EPR does not authorise destruction of unsold stock. Sources: S075, S004.

The representative simplification proposal COM(2025)983 must be tracked as a proposal unless enactment and effective scope are verified. It is not a basis for ignoring a current national representative duty. France's July 2026 law and the Dutch decree deserve an immediate country-specific check. Sources: S118, S031, S068.

Used textiles generally enter waste-management controls on separate collection. Direct professional assessment for reuse at the collection point may qualify for the specific exception. Preserve sorting, reuse and shipment evidence for the actual flow. Sources: S001; S121, slides 30–31.

3. Thirty-country implementation matrix

This matrix identifies verified implementation maturity, rather than assuming that the EU collection deadline created a funded national scheme. Read the country profile for scope and source qualifications. Country findings use the 6 October research baseline with targeted 17 October updates specified in section 8.

Jurisdiction	Implementation status	Financing / next legal trigger	Modulation and collective-system actors
Austria	Preparation / commissioned design study	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Belgium	Preparation / regional coordination	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No compulsory textile modulation verified; regional implementation remains preparatory. Circletex: historical voluntary initiative; no compulsory nationwide textile approval inferred.
Bulgaria	Preparation / draft history; operation not verified	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Croatia	Separate collection/take-back framework; sector EPR operation not verified	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Cyprus	National preparation / no operation verified	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Czechia	Advanced design / ministry proposal	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Denmark	Policy/design preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Estonia	Published implementation preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Finland	Formal legislative project	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
France	Operational since 2007; major 2026 amendment	Refashion unit fees; conditional commercial-practice penalty; implementation details require confirmation.	Conditional durability, recognised-label and recycled-input bonuses; component penalties and the September commercial-practice penalty. Refashion: approved operational TLC collective scheme.
Germany	Advanced design / consultation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Greece	National implementation preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Hungary	Operational since 1 July 2023; concession model	164 HUF/kg textile T01 under concession	No Refashion-style product-test bonus verified; statutory mass/KF financing applies. MOHU: central concession route.
Ireland	Published policy roadmap / scheme preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Italy	Advanced draft / July 2026 institutional milestone	Final gazette decree and formal scheme approvals	Modulation envisaged; operative final national schedule not verified. Erion Textiles, Retex.Green, Ecotessili, Cobat Tessile, ECOEM Tessile: preparatory/voluntary services; final new-regime approvals unverified.

Jurisdiction	Implementation status	Financing / next legal trigger	Modulation and collective-system actors
Latvia	Operational since 1 July 2024; tax/exemption model	€0.50/kg NRT or approved RAS exemption/contract	Tax/exemption route is not a product-performance bonus; formal modulation remains limited/unverified. Latvijas Zaļais punkts and Zaļā josta services; verify VVD approval/exemption coverage.
Lithuania	Collection implementation / EPR preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Luxembourg	National waste-plan implementation preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Malta	Feasibility/design preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Netherlands	Operational since 1 July 2023	Provider €/kg schedules; national performance quotas	Provider pricing can differ; no universal national product-test bonus schedule verified. Stichting UPV Textiel, CCT and ERP Netherlands: compare scope and contracts.
Norway	Consultation completed; proposed 2027 start	Post-consultation decision; proposed January 2027	Proposed framework; final modulation and tariff require adoption/approval. No final approved operational textile PRO verified.
Poland	National transposition preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Portugal	National preparation / voluntary pilot	APA briefing held 8 October; final legislation and licensing remain the triggers.	Future national criteria remain to be established. APED voluntary project: preparatory. Electrão was mentioned as a possible actor in the original report; compulsory textile approval is not verified.
Romania	Planning / legislative development	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Slovakia	Feasibility / implementation preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Slovenia	National implementation preparation	Final sector legislation, authorisation and dated tariff	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Spain	Advanced notified draft; final sector decree not verified	Final BOE decree, approvals and register	Modulation envisaged in the notified draft; effective compulsory tariff not verified. RE-VISTE and GERESCAL: preparatory initiatives/pilots; final compulsory-sector authorisation not verified.
Sweden	Formal government mandate; August 2026 interim proposal	Final report 13 November 2026	No operative textile modulation verified. No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the reviewed material.
Switzerland	Private circularity initiative; statutory sector EPR not verified	FabricLoop/private financing and legal revision	Private circularity incentives are voluntary. FabricLoop/private collection and reuse networks; no universal compulsory textile PRO verified.
United Kingdom	Voluntary industry blueprint; compulsory textile EPR not verified	Policy response to voluntary WRAP blueprint	Blueprint supports incentives; no mandatory textile bonus/malus schedule verified. WRAP/UK Textiles Pact: voluntary programme and blueprint, not compulsory textile PRO.

4. Fees, eco-modulation and performance targets

4.1 Comparable pricing: retain the basis and year

Jurisdiction/provider	Period / basis	Amount	Unit	Qualification
France	2026 detailed declaration guide	€0.0190–€0.2175	Per declared item/category	Ordinary schedule; conditional penalties/bonuses separate.
France	2026 simplified guide	Clothing €0.5799; linen €0.6525; shoes €0.6414	Per item, simplified category	Under 5,000 units; no modulation. €30 admin and ADEME charge separate.
Netherlands — Stichting UPV Textiel	2026 provider schedule	€0.24	Per kg	Confirm campaign, contract and ancillary/minimum charges.
Netherlands — CCT	2026 contribution, based on 2025 POM	B2C €0.24; B2B €0.22	Per kg	Provider differentiation; not one national environmental bonus.
Netherlands — ERP Netherlands	2026 service based on 2025 POM	€0.24	Per kg	Provider service includes registration/reporting and collection/treatment coordination.
Hungary	2026 annual statute	164 HUF	Per kg textile T01	150 + 14 HUF components; separate textile packaging.
Latvia	Current statutory tax	€0.50	Per kg	Tax where exemption not secured; RAS price is separate.
Latvia — LZP	Historical 2024 publication	€0.13	Per kg	Not verified as a 2026 tariff; request current quote.

ERP Netherlands also publishes €0.24/kg for 2026 services based on 2025 POM, including registration, reporting and collection/treatment coordination. Stichting UPV Textiel's forecast and next-year reconciliation before 1 April differ from that prior-year service basis. Do not compare provider prices without their billing and reconciliation method. Sources: S113, S114.

Pricing sources: S033, S070, S071, S044, S054, S056. All other country rates are unverified/not yet published in the reviewed material; speculative industry cost estimates are excluded. VAT, minimum membership charges, weights, pair/set definitions and effective periods must be retained in quotations.

Illustrative ordinary French detailed fees: men's T-shirt €0.0396, denim €0.1098, sheets €0.1122, blankets €0.2175 and men's boots €0.2138. These categories illustrate the range; they are not a substitute for classifying a whole assortment against the official nomenclature. Source: S033.

4.2 France: bonus evidence and September 2026 penalties

Refashion's 2026 guide applies bonus aggregation to the first 100,000 eligible items per product category, not independently per SKU. Durability bonuses range from €0.35 to €1.05 per item within the high tier and €0.035 to €0.105 thereafter. Certification bonus: €0.30 then €0.03; one recognised label per reference. Qualification requires the applicable product tests or finished-product certificate. Sources: S034, S035.

Recognised certification families in the 2026 guidance include ERTS level 2, Made in Green, Bluesign, Fairtrade Textile, EU Ecolabel, Demeter, GOTS and Bioré; generic fibre claims or OEKO-TEX Standard 100 alone do not establish eligibility. Check campaign-specific test dates, ISO 17025 laboratory coverage and any 2026 exception. Do not assume a 2026 validation remains valid for 2027. Source: S034.

Eligible recycled-input bonuses distinguish post-consumer TLC from other supported open-loop waste, exclude production offcuts/unsold products in the relevant route and require geographic/chain-of-custody evidence. Refashion also applies component/material penalties. Supplier certificates must be matched to sold references and actual quantities, not merely retained as generic mill credentials. Sources: S034, S032.

The specifications set recycled-input reference bonuses of €1,000 per tonne for eligible supported post-consumer TLC input and €500 per tonne for eligible supported open-loop input (excluding food-grade plastic resin). These are amounts per qualifying incorporated material mass, not ordinary per-item fees. The applicable traceability, distance and process conditions must all be met. Source: S032.

Law 2026-602 establishes the commercial-practice penalty framework and a statutory cap linked to 50% of selling price excluding tax. The final specifications apply from 1 September 2026 to listed products with score D ≤ 0.8. D = 0.67 + 0.78 × (0.5G + 0.5R), where G concerns assortment breadth and R repair incentives; use the ministry calculation methodology. Penalised products receive no bonuses. Sources: S031, S109, S032. The additional penalty concerns specified clothing categories; household linen and footwear are outside this commercial-practice penalty. ADEME confirms legal effect from 1 September 2026 but states that detailed operational arrangements and identification of affected businesses still need to be clarified by Refashion. Sources: S122–S124.

Conditional clothing penalty schedule retained from the final August order. These are statutory category amounts, not confirmation that every producer can already calculate or invoice its own exposure. Obtain current Refashion instructions. Sources: S109, S122–S124.

Listed product type	2026–27 €/item	2028	2029	2030 onward
Boxers/briefs; underpants; socks	0.5	1	1.5	2
Shirt	6	6.75	7.5	8.25
Jeans	9	11.75	14.5	17.25
Skirt; swimwear	3	3.5	4	4.5
Dress; trousers	7	7.75	8.5	9.25
Coat/jacket	12	14.5	17	19.5
Jumper	6	6.75	7.5	8.25
T-shirt/polo	2	2.5	3	3.5

Source: S109. The statutory law's envelope is not the actual category tariff. Do not extend this table to every textile, footwear item or brand. The new penalty is a conditional addition, not an ordinary national fee of €0.50–€12 for every product. Earlier TRIS notification material is useful process history; the final order governs this table.

4.3 Performance targets and correct denominators

Netherlands year	Reuse preparation + recycling %	Reuse preparation %	Domestic reuse preparation %	Fibre-to-fibre %
2025	50	20	10	25
2026	55	21	11	27
2027	60	22	12	29
2028	65	23	13	31
2029	70	24	14	32
2030+	75	25	15	33

Dutch first three columns: share of preceding-year POM mass. Fibre-to-fibre: share of recycled mass, not all POM or separately collected waste. These are overlapping obligations, not percentages to add. Source: S068.

France: collection 60% in 2028 against average POM in the previous three years; collection increases versus 2022 of +110 kt in 2026 and +148 kt in 2027. Recycling of collected/sorted non-reused mass: 70% from 2024, 80% from 2027. For separately sorted non-reused TLC with ≥90% synthetic plastic, 50% from 2025 and 90% from 2028. Disposal ceiling 0.5%. Source: S032.

Latvia: combined management obligation increases to 25% from 2026, following 20% for the second half of 2024 and 22.5% for 2025. Do not rename this a pure recycling quota. Source: S055.

Spain, notified draft only: collection 30/50/70% of generated waste in 2030/2035/2040; preparation for reuse 30% in 2030 and 35% in 2040 of separately collected waste; recycling 25/30/35% in 2030/2035/2040 of that separately collected mass. Waste prevention: −5% in 2030 and −10% in 2035 versus 2027. Recovering textile/footwear from residual waste: 5% in 2032, 10% in 2035. No draft target is treated as enacted. Source: S089.

No equivalent statutory country quota is inferred for the other markets. Swiss FabricLoop and UK Pact goals are voluntary; old Swedish inquiry numbers are not current law. EU policy supports reuse and recycling but does not supply one Europe-wide numerical textile collection quota.

French scheme financing also responds to treatment-market stress: the current specifications provide exceptional 2026 sorter support of at least €57 million, with a €268/tonne support mechanism and scheduled quarterly payments. These are scheme-to-operator support amounts, not producer tariffs. They illustrate why collection/treatment costs and annual financing adjustments must be assessed alongside eco-modulation. Source: S032.

4.4 Applying incentives in a business case

Keep ordinary contributions, eligible bonuses, conditional penalties and ancillary fees as separate calculation lines. A testing budget is justified by the eligible quantities and the campaign rules; the bonus is not an automatic deduction merely because a laboratory report exists. The first-100,000 threshold follows the relevant Refashion category, not a separate allowance for each SKU. Source: S034.

For brands, prioritise evidence and design changes where an actual incentive is published, especially France. For laboratories, confirm product category, required test package, accreditation scope, sampling and validity dates before quoting. Do not market a French bonus as available in another country without that country’s published mechanism. Maintain design evidence for future schemes, while keeping forecast incentives outside confirmed savings.

5. Standardised country profiles

The profiles retain the original practical dimensions: authority, law, scope, fee, modulation, targets, reporting, organisations, milestones and risks. Common EU deadlines are stated once in section 2. Where country-specific fees or targets are not verified, the report does not substitute zero or copy another country's rate.

Profile evidence labels: base research means the 6 October 2026 source record. A source reopened on 17 October is identified in Annex A; reopening a page does not certify an organisation's licence or prove that no later law exists. Direct authorisation checks remain explicit wherever unresolved.

5.01 Austria

STATUS Preparation / commissioned design study

Competent authority Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Climate and Environmental Protection, Regions and Water Management (BMLUK); provincial waste authorities.

Legislation / primary legal reference Waste Management Act 2002 (AWG) supplies the general framework; the ministry's June 2026 textile EPR interim study is preparatory, not a sectoral ordinance.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Review the final study, ensuing AWG/ordinance consultation and decisions on organisational structure. Watch municipal/charity reimbursement design and the national producer register before selecting a PRO.

Risks and mitigation Risk: confusing a policy study with legal implementation. Mitigation: track BMLUK legislation and provincial duties, distinguish municipal collection contracts from EPR membership, and model costs without assuming a published rate.

Sources: S005, S006, S002. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.02 Belgium

STATUS Preparation / regional coordination

Competent authority Flanders: OVAM; Wallonia: SPW Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment; Brussels: Bruxelles Environnement / Leefmilieu Brussel.

Legislation / primary legal reference Regional waste frameworks and prospective interregional arrangements; no final nationwide textile EPR operating rule verified.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status Circletex is an announced industry-led voluntary collection initiative, with historical first-party federation evidence; its present approvals/terms require checking. It is not treated as an authorised compulsory textile PRO. No such operational PRO was verified in the reviewed material.

Next 12–24 months Monitor the interregional cooperation agreement, regional implementation and acceptance of one or multiple PROs. Reconcile national POM with regional waste-flow information.

Risks and mitigation Risk: one-region evidence being applied to all Belgian sales. Mitigation: seek written confirmation of geographic authorisation and regional reporting/reimbursement coverage; assess industrial textile initiatives separately from household EPR.

Sources: S007, S008, S009, S108. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.03 Bulgaria

STATUS Preparation / draft history; operation not verified

Competent authority Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW); regional environmental inspectorates.

Legislation / primary legal reference Waste Management Act; a 2022 consultation proposed an ordinance for footwear and textile waste. The consultation document is not evidence that the ordinance entered into force.

Product scope The historical consultation covers textiles and footwear; any national additions, exclusions and CN mappings require verification against a final gazetted ordinance.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Check the State Gazette for a final textile/footwear ordinance, then check MOEW recovery-organisation approvals and product-charge rules. The March meeting is a policy milestone, not an operative start date.

Risks and mitigation Risk: using the old draft or a commercial operator’s fee as an enacted regime. Mitigation: request the precise gazette citation and textile approval; do not infer authorisation from waste-treatment permits.

Sources: S010, S011, S012. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.04 Croatia

STATUS Separate collection/take-back framework; sector EPR operation not verified

Competent authority Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition; Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (FZOEU).

Legislation / primary legal reference Textile and Footwear Waste Ordinance NN 99/2015; Waste Management Act NN 84/2021. The existing ordinance has waste-management obligations; a current producer-financed textile PRO tariff was not verified.

Product scope The existing waste ordinance covers textiles and footwear, including relevant leather/fur products. Classification under that waste ordinance is not itself proof of a textile EPR fee liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data Check obligations under the textile waste ordinance, waste records and the RPPO producer register separately. Do not interpret registration for packaging or another stream as registration in a textile EPR regime.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Watch textile implementation amendments and FZOEU instructions identifying obliged producers, the funding route and any new return. Retain current retailer/collector obligations where applicable.

Risks and mitigation Risk: treating FZOEU or a general RPPO account as a textile PRO approval. Mitigation: verify stream-specific legal duties and fee instruments; separate waste-management permits and producer financing.

Sources: S013, S014, S015. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.05 Cyprus

STATUS National preparation / no operation verified

Competent authority Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment.

Legislation / primary legal reference Waste Law 185(I)/2011 provides the general legal framework. Textile-specific producer fee/PRO implementation was not identified in the reviewed official material.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Follow Department of Environment implementation notices, any producer-register extension and authorisation of collective systems. Verify island collection/treatment/export capacity and cost allocation.

Risks and mitigation Risk: treating a licensed textile broker as an approved EPR scheme. Mitigation: obtain separate evidence of PRO authorisation, financing coverage and downstream treatment/export documentation.

Sources: S016, S017, S018. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.06 Czechia

STATUS Advanced design / ministry proposal

Competent authority Ministry of the Environment (MŽP); waste and producer-responsibility authorities under national implementation.

Legislation / primary legal reference Proposed amendments to the end-of-life products framework, notably Act 542/2020; March 2026 ministry presentation and Q&A explain the intended model. No enacted textile fee verified.

Product scope Draft design addresses textile products and footwear with the revised EU scope as its reference. Final product codes, exclusions and treatment of professional textiles remain dependent on enactment.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status Collective systems are envisaged. The reviewed ministry material does not establish an authorised operational textile PRO; existing collective systems in other streams are not automatically eligible.

Next 12–24 months Track the end-of-life products legislative amendments, implementing ordinance, collective-system authorisation and transition rules. Monitor whether the proposed ban on individual compliance survives the final text.

Risks and mitigation Risk: contracting for an individual compliance route that the draft would prohibit. Mitigation: build readiness around collective-system data needs while reserving contract commencement and pricing until final authorisation.

Sources: S019, S020, S021. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.07 Denmark

STATUS Policy/design preparation

Competent authority Ministry of Environment; Danish Environmental Protection Agency (Miljøstyrelsen, MST); Danish Producer Responsibility (DPA) for existing producer streams.

Legislation / primary legal reference Existing waste/collection framework; textile national action-plan and EPR studies are preparatory. Packaging EPR implementation does not establish textile EPR.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Watch the textile action plan, legislative consultation, collection-cost allocation, registry decision and tariff methodology. Keep any DPA registration for other products separate.

Risks and mitigation Risk: applying a Danish packaging EPR tariff or registration rule to textiles. Mitigation: map each product stream independently and verify textile-specific registry and collective compliance requirements when published.

Sources: S022, S023, S024. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.08 Estonia

STATUS Published implementation preparation

Competent authority Ministry of Climate (Kliimaministeerium); Environmental Board (Keskkonnaamet).

Legislation / primary legal reference Waste Act and general producer-responsibility framework; ministry textile EPR guidance links implementation to the revised EU timetable.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Follow ministry amendments, the problematic-products/producer-responsibility rules and registry changes. Confirm scope, municipal compensation and collective system authorisation before a 2028 launch assumption becomes a contractual commitment.

Risks and mitigation Risk: treating collection infrastructure or an industry announcement as proof of producer compliance. Mitigation: check the enacted scope, authority register, PRO approval and signed fee schedule before transferring obligations; retain country-level product and sales evidence.

Sources: S025, S026, S027. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.09 Finland

STATUS Formal legislative project

Competent authority Ministry of the Environment; Finnish Supervisory Agency (Lupa- ja valvontavirasto, LVV) for mainland producer responsibility from 1 January 2026; Åland requires separate jurisdictional checking.

Legislation / primary legal reference National legislative project YM006:00/2026 prepares textile EPR. Current producer-responsibility guidance must be read with the 2026 administrative reorganisation.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data Prepare Finnish POM mass and product codes; no textile EPR return deadline verified. Existing producer streams should be handled through current LVV instructions. Check Åland separately rather than applying mainland registration automatically.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Follow YM006:00/2026 consultation and passage, implementing rules, LVV register and collective-system approvals. Obtain explicit mainland/Åland coverage for sales and take-back contracts.

Risks and mitigation Risk: relying on obsolete authority details or a municipal collection operator as the compliance route. Mitigation: verify LVV filing instructions, mainland versus Åland coverage, and stream-specific approval.

Sources: S028, S029, S030. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.10 France

STATUS Operational since 2007; major 2026 amendment

Competent authority Ministry responsible for ecological transition; ADEME (SYDEREP/IDU); Refashion operates the approved collective TLC scheme.

Legislation / primary legal reference Environment Code L.541-10-1(11); Order of 23 November 2022 as amended, current Annex I effective 29 August 2026; Law 2026-602 of 8 July 2026.

Product scope Current TLC scope covers consumer clothing, footwear and household linen under French classifications. Check workwear/professional products individually; do not extrapolate either the EU future Annex or another French EPR stream to all carpets, mattresses or leather goods.

Fee basis and published range Detailed 2026 declaration schedule: €0.0190–€0.2175 per declared item/category (unit, pair or set under nomenclature). Simplified schedule and administrative charges differ. New qualifying commercial-practice penalties are additional: see section 4, not the ordinary fee range.

Eco-modulation Durability, specified finished-product labels and eligible recycled inputs receive conditional bonuses; material/component penalties also exist. From 1 September 2026 a further penalty applies to listed products with D ≤ 0.8. Penalised products cannot receive bonuses. Evidence, aggregation and cap rules are material; see section 4. The commercial-practice penalty excludes household linen and footwear; operational application details require current Refashion confirmation. Sources: S122–S124.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets Current PRO specifications retain collection and treatment targets. Exact percentages and denominators, including separate non-reused material and synthetic-fibre targets, are set out in section 4 to avoid confusing collection with recycling.

Reporting and data Register for the relevant French IDU and maintain Refashion category-level units and weight evidence, supporting test/certification records and recycled-material traceability. The 2026 declaration campaign concerned 2025 POM, with January–February declaration and March payment dates; obtain the new campaign calendar for 2026 POM.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status Refashion: approved operational collective textile/footwear/household-linen organisation. Its approved remit is stream-specific. General waste collectors or furniture PROs should not be substituted.

Next 12–24 months Immediately assess exposure to the legally effective September 2026 penalties and obtain current implementation instructions and the July law's French representative provision for foreign producers. Prepare the 2027 declaration and bonus evidence; monitor current ministry methodology and Refashion implementation. The 2027 fee guide must be checked when issued.

Risks and mitigation Risk: budgeting only the ordinary fee, claiming bonuses on penalised products, or using old certification/test validity rules. Mitigation: evaluate D by listed product type, preserve category aggregation and audit evidence, check representative obligations, and obtain a current campaign-specific reconciliation.

Sources: S031, S032, S033, S034, S035, S036, S109, S122, S123, S124. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.11 Germany

STATUS Advanced design / consultation

Competent authority Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUKN); future implementing authority/register not yet fixed in the reviewed material.

Legislation / primary legal reference BMUKN key-points paper of 27 March 2026 for a textile producer-responsibility law (Textilgesetz); the stated feedback deadline was 24 April 2026. No final operational sector law verified.

Product scope Official design addresses clothing, accessories, home textiles and footwear. Its final scope and professional-textile treatment require the enacted law and annex, not a press-release summary.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status Collective producer financing is envisaged. No authorised operational German textile PRO identified. Established municipal, charitable and commercial used-textile networks remain waste/reuse actors.

Next 12–24 months Track the draft Textilgesetz, parliamentary process, authorised collective organisations and registry. Confirm how municipal and charitable collection costs are to be financed and how current networks are integrated.

Risks and mitigation Risk: free-rider and cost-allocation problems during transition, and assuming existing collectors already discharge producer duties. Mitigation: verify future authorisation, cost transparency, nationwide collection arrangements and contracts with social-economy operators.

Sources: S037, S038, S039. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.12 Greece

STATUS National implementation preparation

Competent authority Ministry of Environment and Energy; Hellenic Recycling Agency (EOAN); National Producer Register (EMPA) for relevant existing streams.

Legislation / primary legal reference Law 4819/2021 provides the waste/EPR framework. A current authorised producer-financed textile sector scheme was not verified.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data Check EMPA applicability by product stream; retain Greek POM and waste evidence. No operative textile-specific return deadline verified. Registration for packaging does not establish textile compliance.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Monitor the implementing ministerial rules, EOAN textile approvals, EMPA scope extension and any statutory product charge. Confirm island/mainland coverage and export/treatment routes.

Risks and mitigation Risk: treating a branded textile collector, including private collection networks, as an approved collective system. Mitigation: verify EOAN authorisation, producer membership duties and actual treatment evidence.

Sources: S040, S041, S042. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.13 Hungary

STATUS Operational since 1 July 2023; concession model

Competent authority National waste-management authority and competent government offices; MOHU MOL Hulladékgazdálkodási Zrt. as concession company. Confirm authority-account details under current Hungarian instructions.

Legislation / primary legal reference Government Decree 80/2023 (III.14); 2026 annual fee instrument 33/2025 (XI.28) EM. Historic 8/2023 fee tables should not be used as the current rate.

Product scope Use the decree's national textile annex and KF coding. It is broader than basic clothing and includes specified carpets/textile articles; do not assume shoes under CN 64 or every product made of fabric is covered. Textile packaging is a separate classification.

Fee basis and published range 2026 textile T01 rate: 164 HUF/kg, consisting of 150 HUF concession-company component plus 14 HUF municipal component. Do not substitute the separate textile-packaging rate. Currency conversion is deliberately omitted; assess invoice/VAT treatment separately.

Eco-modulation No SKU-level textile eco-modulation discount schedule verified comparable to Refashion's. Statutory category/KF rates are not a certification bonus. Future EU-aligned changes should be monitored.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets National concession and waste-management obligations apply. No directly comparable producer-level textile collection/reuse/fibre-to-fibre numerical quota verified from the retrieved fee instruments.

Reporting and data Producer registration and MOHU contracting/account setup; maintain KF-coded mass, domestic first supply, own use and supported export/exemption evidence. Reporting is quarterly under Hungarian rules; reconcile official authority/OKIR submissions with MOHU billing rather than treating invoices as declarations.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status MOHU is the central concession compliance/cost route. It should be described as a concession company, not as a conventional open-market textile PRO.

Next 12–24 months Use the correct 2026 rate now; monitor the next annual ministerial schedule and changes aligning scope/modulation with EU law. Recheck exemptions and any product-charge interaction before taking deductions.

Risks and mitigation Risk: wrong KF code, textile-packaging confusion, old rate or unsupported export deduction. Mitigation: maintain item-level classification and first-placement evidence, reconcile mass quarterly and verify deductions and invoice treatment with the current instructions.

Sources: S043, S044, S045. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.14 Ireland

STATUS Published policy roadmap / scheme preparation

Competent authority Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (DCEE); Environmental Protection Agency and local authorities within their respective roles.

Legislation / primary legal reference National Policy Statement and Roadmap on Circular Textiles 2026–2028, published 2 April 2026 and updated 12 May 2026; statutory textile EPR implementation still requires operative rules.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Follow the 2026–2028 roadmap actions, textiles advisory process, legislative consultation, separate-collection arrangements and establishment/authorisation of a scheme. Do not turn a roadmap year into a statutory launch date.

Risks and mitigation Risk: treating participation in advisory work or an existing recycling scheme as legal textile compliance. Mitigation: require final regulations, a textile-specific approval and dated tariffs; prepare Irish sales and weight data now.

Sources: S046, S047, S048. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.15 Italy

STATUS Advanced draft / July 2026 institutional milestone

Competent authority Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE); regional authorities; relevant national register arrangements to be fixed in the final rules.

Legislation / primary legal reference Legislative Decree 152/2006 and amendments including 116/2020; proposed textile EPR ministerial decree. Conferenza Unificata's 23 July 2026 report records an opinion delivered, not entry into force.

Product scope Proposed national design concerns clothing, footwear, accessories/leather goods and household textiles. The final annex determines scope; broad marketing statements by consortia are not sufficient for classification.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status First-party preparatory/voluntary consortium evidence includes Erion Textiles, Retex.Green, Ecotessili, Cobat Tessile and ECOEM Tessile. Membership/pilot or waste services can exist before compulsory EPR operation. Final sectoral authorisation under the new decree was not verified; group approval for WEEE or batteries does not extend to textile EPR.

Next 12–24 months Monitor publication of the final decree in Gazzetta Ufficiale, transition provisions, register opening and formal consortium approvals. Late-2026/2027 launch forecasts remain forecasts until these steps occur.

Risks and mitigation Risk: paying a quoted pilot/service fee as if it were a universal statutory eco-contribution. Mitigation: require the final legal basis, approval and effective-dated tariff; keep pilot contracts, manufacturing-waste services and future producer obligations distinct.

Sources: S049, S050, S051, S052, S053, S110, S111. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.16 Latvia

STATUS Operational since 1 July 2024; tax/exemption model

Competent authority State Environmental Service (VVD); State Revenue Service (VID); Ministry of Climate and Energy.

Legislation / primary legal reference Natural Resources Tax Law; Cabinet Regulation 359 of 11 June 2024 on textile producer responsibility systems.

Product scope Textile goods and footwear subject to the Latvian product categories and exemptions. Classify first market placement/own use and distinguish imports, reused goods and waste movements under the actual national rules.

Fee basis and published range NRT: €0.50/kg where the statutory exemption is not secured. Approved RAS contractual charges vary. Latvijas Zaļais punkts published €0.13/kg historically for 2024; that figure is not verified here as its current 2026 tariff. Obtain an effective-dated quote and exemption confirmation.

Eco-modulation No current public item-level bonus/malus schedule verified. A lower contractual fee than NRT is not itself eco-modulation. Future modulation rules may change with implementation of the revised EU directive.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets RAS management minimum: 20% in the second half of 2024, 22.5% in 2025 and 25% from 2026, relative to relevant POM mass. This is a combined collection/management obligation under the regulation, not a stand-alone 25% recycling-only target.

Reporting and data Maintain taxable/exempt POM mass and the approved RAS contract; reconcile VID tax reporting and operator submissions to VVD. Regulation 359 requires system reporting and an audited annual account by 30 April; producers must meet their operator's earlier contract deadlines.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status Latvijas Zaļais punkts and Zaļā josta have first-party textile system/service evidence. Check the current VVD RAS register for each approval, validity, scope and tax-exemption coverage before signing. Eco Baltia vide's collection role does not itself establish separate PRO status.

Next 12–24 months Secure written 2026 RAS pricing and exemption validity; apply the 25% management minimum. Monitor amendments, operator approval renewal and future eco-modulation.

Risks and mitigation Risk: assuming membership automatically exempts every kilogram or using an old published price. Mitigation: reconcile contract period, approved scope and declared mass with VID/VVD obligations; retain treatment/export evidence and avoid double counting.

Sources: S054, S055, S056, S057, S058, S112. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.17 Lithuania

STATUS Collection implementation / EPR preparation

Competent authority Ministry of Environment; Environmental Protection Agency (AAA); municipalities for separate collection.

Legislation / primary legal reference National waste framework and textile collection requirements; official material explains future producer responsibility and investment in treatment capacity.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Watch producer-responsibility legislation, authorisations, registration and fee publication. The 2026 equipment grant deadline has passed; evaluate resulting treatment capacity rather than describing the call as still open.

Risks and mitigation Risk: conflating grant-funded recycling or municipal collection obligations with EPR fulfilment. Mitigation: verify producer financing rules and downstream capacity separately; maintain distinct evidence for new products, used goods and exported waste.

Sources: S059, S060, S061. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.18 Luxembourg

STATUS National waste-plan implementation preparation

Competent authority Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Biodiversity; Environment Administration.

Legislation / primary legal reference General waste and EPR framework; third revision of the National Waste and Resources Management Plan (PNGDR), approved 15 April 2026, includes textile EPR development.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Track implementation of the revised PNGDR, enabling rules, producer register and system authorisation. Confirm cross-border sorting/export arrangements and national collection-cost coverage.

Risks and mitigation Risk: relying on neighbouring-country PRO membership for Luxembourg sales. Mitigation: seek explicit Luxembourg approval and country-level POM treatment; maintain local collection and cross-border shipment documentation.

Sources: S062, S063, S064. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.19 Malta

STATUS Feasibility/design preparation

Competent authority Environment and Resources Authority (ERA); WasteServ and licensed operators for collection/treatment.

Legislation / primary legal reference Waste and general producer-responsibility framework; commissioned feasibility work published in December 2024/January 2025 considered extending EPR. No operative textile tariff verified.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Monitor ERA sector-specific legislation, authorisations and register changes. Confirm costs of collection, storage, shipping and treatment rather than extrapolating mainland European PRO prices.

Risks and mitigation Risk: treating a licensed collector or a feasibility recommendation as an approved scheme; island logistics may distort fee comparisons. Mitigation: verify textile approval and full contracted downstream cost coverage.

Sources: S065, S066, S067. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.20 Netherlands

STATUS Operational since 1 July 2023

Competent authority Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management; Rijkswaterstaat for EPR notifications/reporting; Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate (ILT) for supervision.

Legislation / primary legal reference Textile EPR Decree, Staatsblad 2023, 132, and general EPR rules.

Product scope Current decree covers newly manufactured clothing/workwear under CN 61/62 and household linen under CN 6302. It does not currently provide a general shoe/curtain/blanket EPR obligation. Future EU Annex IVc expansion must be tracked separately.

Fee basis and published range Stichting UPV Textiel publishes €0.24/kg for 2026. Collectief Circulair Textiel publishes €0.24/kg B2C and €0.22/kg B2B for its 2026 contribution based on 2025 POM. These are provider tariffs, not one universal statutory rate; verify eligibility, minimum charges and contract terms. ERP Netherlands also publishes €0.24/kg for its 2026 service based on 2025 POM.

Eco-modulation No uniform national SKU-level bonus/malus tariff verified. Providers' current tariff structures and B2B/B2C differentiation should not be described as EU-wide environmental modulation.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets Statutory trajectories are tabulated in section 4: combined preparation-for-reuse/recycling 50%→75%; reuse 20%→25%; domestic reuse 10%→15%; fibre-to-fibre recycling 25%→33% of recycled mass. The first three use previous-year POM mass.

Reporting and data Notify and report through the applicable Rijkswaterstaat route; annual authority report before 1 August, with earlier PRO data deadlines possible. Retain new-product POM mass, product classifications, achieved reuse/recycling and domestic-use evidence. Non-established producers must assess the local representative requirement under the decree. Stichting UPV Textiel requires forecast/reconciliation declarations before 1 April; distinguish these provider deadlines from the authority's 1 August return.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status Stichting UPV Textiel; Collectief Circulair Textiel (CCT); ERP Netherlands has first-party cooperation evidence with CCT in August 2026. Check each provider's current contractual responsibility, scope and approval/notification before assuming interchangeability.

Next 12–24 months Prepare 2026 performance against the 55% combined, 21% reuse, 11% domestic reuse and 27% fibre-to-fibre obligations, then the 2027 authority return. Monitor scope changes implementing the revised EU directive.

Risks and mitigation Risk: shoes wrongly charged under the current decree; fibre-to-fibre target applied to all POM; provider price applied to the wrong declaration year. Mitigation: maintain a scoped mass balance and quote by provider, B2B/B2C channel and campaign year.

Sources: S068, S069, S070, S071, S072, S113, S114. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.21 Norway

STATUS Consultation completed; proposed 2027 start

Competent authority Norwegian Environment Agency (Miljødirektoratet); Ministry of Climate and Environment.

Legislation / primary legal reference Consultation case 2026/4671, opened 7 May 2026 and closed 21 August 2026; draft amendments on textile EPR and textile waste handling. Proposed entry into force 1 January 2027; final adoption was not verified.

Product scope Consultation addresses textile products and footwear and handling/sorting of textile waste. Use the draft national annex and final adoption rather than assuming every EU provision already binds Norway.

Fee basis and published range No final Norwegian textile PRO tariff verified. The proposal requires financing necessary management costs through approved systems; a cost estimate or preparatory membership price is not an enacted uniform rate.

Eco-modulation Environmental fee modulation is part of the prospective regime; no operative Norwegian item-level schedule verified.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets Waste hierarchy, sorting/reuse preparation and traceability are addressed in the proposal; no current universal Norwegian textile collection/recycling quota verified comparable to the Dutch trajectory.

Reporting and data Draft system and producer registration/reporting requirements require final implementation. Prepare Norwegian POM mass and product scope, municipal compensation, treatment/export evidence and system membership records.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status Draft envisages obligatory participation in an approved producer responsibility organisation. No final approved operational textile PRO list under the proposed chapter was verified; collectors such as social-economy networks are separate actors.

Next 12–24 months Proposed 1 January 2027 EPR entry and proposed 17 June 2027 sorting/export provisions require confirmation in the adopted rules. Check post-consultation ministry decisions, system approval and fee publication immediately.

Risks and mitigation Risk: committing to January 2027 pricing without enacted rules or assuming EU transposition dates directly govern Norway. Mitigation: follow Norwegian adoption/EEA status, obtain scheme approval and retain flexible contract commencement terms.

Sources: S099, S100, S101, S102. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.22 Poland

STATUS National transposition preparation

Competent authority Ministry of Climate and Environment (MKiŚ); relevant regional waste authorities and BDO arrangements.

Legislation / primary legal reference General waste/cleanliness legislation implements municipal separate collection; revised EU directive requires textile EPR national implementation. Packaging EPR bills are a different stream.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data Prepare Polish POM and classification data. Do not infer current textile EPR membership or filing simply from a BDO number; existing waste/packaging obligations remain distinct. No operative textile EPR return deadline verified.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Watch textile-specific legislation, BDO/product-register amendments, PRO approvals and tariffs. Track 2027 legal transposition and 2028 system establishment separately.

Risks and mitigation Risk: packaging reform being reported as textile EPR; confusing separate collection with retail membership obligations. Mitigation: use stream-specific laws and registration instructions and preserve producer-role and mass records.

Sources: S073, S074, S075. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.23 Portugal

STATUS National preparation / voluntary pilot

Competent authority Portuguese Environment Agency (APA); other licensing bodies within their statutory remit.

Legislation / primary legal reference UNILEX Decree-Law 152-D/2017 and General Waste Management Regime under Decree-Law 102-D/2020 provide context; APA textile EPR briefings and voluntary agreements are preparatory. APA held a further textile EPR briefing on 8 October 2026 and published the presentation; this is guidance, not a final national tariff or authorisation. Source: S121.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No operational approved textile collective system verified. APED's voluntary project is preparatory; existing packaging/WEEE operators should not be labelled textile PROs without textile authorisation.

Next 12–24 months Apply the published 8 October APA briefing to readiness, then monitor final national legislation, product scope, licensing and reporting instructions. The briefing itself does not establish an operating compulsory scheme. Sources: S077, S121.

Risks and mitigation Risk: entering a voluntary collection pilot as statutory EPR fulfilment. Mitigation: distinguish pilot deliverables and financing from final licensed-system duties; obtain written authority confirmation of the future approval and reporting route.

Sources: S076, S077, S078, S121. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.24 Romania

STATUS Planning / legislative development

Competent authority Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests (MMAP); national environmental/protected-area administration and competent regional structures; Environmental Fund Administration for applicable fiscal streams.

Legislation / primary legal reference OUG 92/2021, approved/amended by Law 17/2023; revised National Waste Management Plan draft V02 of March 2026 includes development of textile EPR legislation.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Monitor adoption of the revised plan and, separately, the implementing textile law/ordinance, producer register, operator authorisations and funding instrument. A planning action must not be reported as an enacted start date.

Risks and mitigation Risk: applying environmental-fund charges for other streams to textile products; overstating a draft plan's binding effect. Mitigation: require the precise textile fiscal/legal basis and verify current authority competence and registrations.

Sources: S079, S080, S081. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.25 Slovakia

STATUS Feasibility / implementation preparation

Competent authority Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MŽP SR); competent waste authorities.

Legislation / primary legal reference Waste Act 79/2015; ministry textile EPR feasibility/design work and 2026 official waste strategy materials.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No operational authorised textile OZV (producer responsibility organisation) verified. Approval for packaging or another reserved product does not extend automatically to textiles.

Next 12–24 months Track Waste Act amendments, definition of reserved textile products, OZV authorisation and tariff publication. Check how municipal collection costs and social-economy operators enter the design.

Risks and mitigation Risk: extending an OZV's existing stream approval to textiles. Mitigation: verify scope in the authority register and contract; retain national mass and collection/treatment evidence.

Sources: S082, S083, S084. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.26 Slovenia

STATUS National implementation preparation

Competent authority Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Energy (MOPE); Slovenian Environment Agency (ARSO) and competent inspectorates.

Legislation / primary legal reference Environmental Protection Act (ZVO-2) and Waste Decree supply the general framework. A 2026 consultation/draft is not evidence of a final textile EPR tariff or PRO approval.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operative national textile schedule verified. Future criteria depend on national implementation; a certificate alone does not establish a discount.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets No country-specific numerical textile EPR quota verified in the source pack. Separate collection duties continue; the revised EU directive does not set one uniform numerical textile quota.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Monitor textile-specific implementing measures, collective-system recognition, register and tariff publication. Check domestic collection obligations and treatment documentation under existing waste rules.

Risks and mitigation Risk: generic EPR guidance or an existing packaging registry being used as proof of textile compliance. Mitigation: require textile-specific legal scope and authorisation and maintain a separate waste/export audit trail.

Sources: S085, S086, S087. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.27 Spain

STATUS Advanced notified draft; final sector decree not verified

Competent authority MITECO; Autonomous Communities for relevant approvals and enforcement; producer-register arrangements in the final sectoral rules.

Legislation / primary legal reference Law 7/2022; draft textile/footwear Royal Decree notified as TRIS 2026/0266/ES on 27 May 2026. Commission detailed opinion extended the standstill to 28 September 2026. Standstill expiry is not adoption.

Product scope Notified draft covers relevant textile/footwear products, including household and similar professional uses as specified by its annex. Do not assume blanket PPE, workwear or B2B exclusions; assess product nature and CN code under the final text.

Fee basis and published range No operative approved national textile SCRAP fee verified. RE-VISTE participation/pilot costs, quoted fees or forecasts cannot be substituted for a final effective-dated tariff.

Eco-modulation Draft proposes modulation and design incentives; no operational Spanish bonus/malus schedule verified. Keep durability, repairability, recyclability and material data ready without assuming French bonus values apply.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets May 2026 draft: collection 30/50/70% of generated waste in 2030/2035/2040; preparation for reuse 30% in 2030 and 35% in 2040 of separately collected mass; recycling 25/30/35% in 2030/2035/2040 of separately collected mass. These remain draft targets.

Reporting and data Draft envisages producer and collective-system data with territorial waste-flow reporting; draft system annual audited report before 31 May. Do not treat that date as a current enacted return. Prepare POM, CN, materials and Autonomous-Community allocation; check final producer-register deadlines.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status RE-VISTE is a preparatory sector initiative with municipal/pilot cooperation. GERESCAL is a footwear-focused collective initiative: first-party evidence describes an initial collected-footwear phase and a June 2026 in-store pilot with participating footwear brands. Neither participation nor the use of the term SCRAP proves final compulsory-sector authorisation; that authorisation and the final effective tariff remain unverified here. Sources: S091, S115, S120.

Next 12–24 months Watch BOE publication following the TRIS procedure, final transition dates, regional authorisation, register opening and tariff publication. Reconcile RE-VISTE and GERESCAL pilot learning with final take-back and municipal financing rules.

Risks and mitigation Risk: assuming “2026 launch” or TRIS clearance establishes enforceable fees; using superseded draft targets. Mitigation: bind go-live and pricing to the gazetted text and approval; retain current Law 7/2022 duties while preparing national/territorial reporting.

Sources: S088, S089, S090, S091, S092, S115, S116, S120. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.28 Sweden

STATUS Formal government mandate; August 2026 interim proposal

Competent authority Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket); government for final legislation.

Legislation / primary legal reference Government mandate to propose implementation of the revised Waste Framework Directive; interim legislative proposals delivered 27 August 2026; final report due 13 November 2026.

Product scope Final national textile EPR scope not verified. Use the EU Annex IVc map in section 2 for readiness; apply the final national annex before calculating liability.

Fee basis and published range No operative national textile tariff verified. Treat the value as unresolved; obtain a dated scheme tariff once the national route is established.

Eco-modulation No operational textile modulation schedule verified. The current Naturvårdsverket mandate expressly does not include proposals implementing differentiated fees; future work is needed to settle those rules.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets Separate collection obligations apply under current waste rules, with national guidance/exemptions to be checked. Old inquiry targets of 70/80/90% should not be presented as enacted EPR performance obligations.

Reporting and data No operative textile-specific EPR return verified. Prepare national POM mass, product codes, producer-role and transaction evidence. Continue applicable waste and packaging reporting.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status No authorised operating textile PRO verified in the source pack. Collectors, charities and PROs for other streams are separate roles.

Next 12–24 months Review the final Naturvårdsverket report due 13 November 2026, then track legislation, ordinance, fee-modulation development, register and approvals. The August interim proposal principally addresses enabling legal powers.

Risks and mitigation Risk: recycling an obsolete SOU timetable or numerical target as binding law. Mitigation: use the 2026 mandate and final enacted measures; check current municipal sorting exceptions separately from producer duties.

Sources: S093, S094, S095. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.29 Switzerland

STATUS Private circularity initiative; statutory sector EPR not verified

Competent authority Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN/BAFU); cantonal waste authorities; FabricLoop as an industry initiative.

Legislation / primary legal reference Environmental Protection Act (USG) and waste ordinance (VVEA) provide context; 2026 revision debate and private FabricLoop circularity work do not establish an enacted universal textile contribution.

Product scope Private industry design concerns clothing/shoes and circular textiles; universal statutory scope and obliged-producer definitions were not verified. Swiss-based distance sellers into EU destinations need separate destination assessments.

Fee basis and published range No enacted universal textile EPR tariff verified. FabricLoop's prospective advance contribution and any private contractual amount must be identified as voluntary/proposed unless a binding instrument is issued.

Eco-modulation FabricLoop promotes circular design and durable/repairable/recyclable products; no compulsory nationwide textile bonus/malus schedule verified.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets FabricLoop's voluntary 2035 aims: 100% sorting in Switzerland; transparently certified reuse/recycling 60% (30% reuse, 20% fibre-to-fibre, 10% open-loop); 0% landfill; annual financial/material-flow reporting. These are initiative goals, not statutory national quotas.

Reporting and data No mandatory textile EPR return verified. Existing waste/shipment obligations remain relevant; FabricLoop envisages transparent material and financial reporting. Maintain evidence to distinguish used products, waste and exports.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status FabricLoop is a private industry initiative; TEXAID and other collection/sorting actors should not be described as compulsory textile PROs without a binding approval framework.

Next 12–24 months Monitor USG/VVEA consultation/adoption and contribution design; FabricLoop/Swiss Recycle roadmap work includes a planned Q1 2027 workshop. Verify financing governance and treatment geography before making commitments.

Risks and mitigation Risk: presenting private 2035 goals as law or equating a collection network with universal producer compliance. Mitigation: identify each contract's voluntary/statutory basis and verify final-destination traceability and cost implications of domestic sorting.

Sources: S103, S104, S105, S106, S107. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

5.30 United Kingdom

STATUS Voluntary industry blueprint; compulsory textile EPR not verified

Competent authority Defra for England and UK coordination; devolved environmental administrations and regulators in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Legislation / primary legal reference Environment Act 2021 provides enabling powers; England's Waste Prevention Programme discusses textiles. WRAP's January 2026 blueprint is an industry proposal, not an enacted tariff.

Product scope No uniform compulsory textile EPR product annex verified. A future design would need product and territorial scope. UK-based sellers into EU countries must assess those destination-country obligations separately.

Fee basis and published range No mandatory UK textile EPR fee verified. Historic 10p-per-garment recommendations and voluntary membership costs are not an enacted national eco-contribution.

Eco-modulation WRAP/industry design work supports incentives for product performance, but no mandatory UK textile bonus/malus schedule verified.

Collection, reuse and recycling targets Textiles Pact environmental goals are voluntary and must not be labelled statutory EPR collection/recycling quotas. National and devolved waste requirements remain distinct.

Reporting and data Voluntary Pact/industry data commitments depend on participation. No mandatory textile EPR return verified. Preserve UK/devolved sales and export-to-EU POM data, keeping packaging reports separate.

PROs / SCRAP and operator status WRAP/UK Textiles Pact is a voluntary initiative, not an authorised compulsory textile PRO. No operational mandatory textile PRO identified.

Next 12–24 months Monitor Defra and devolved policy responses to the blueprint, consultation and enabling regulations. No confirmed compulsory textile scheme start date or fee schedule was located.

Risks and mitigation Risk: applying the EU's 2028 date to the UK or treating WRAP membership as mandatory compliance. Mitigation: verify territorial law and the policy/voluntary distinction; meet EU destination obligations for cross-border sales independently.

Sources: S096, S097, S098, S117. See Annex A for titles, links and review status.

6. Pan-European timeline and implementation priorities

From October 2026 to October 2028, the critical path is national law, producer registration, collective-system authorisation, effective financing, reporting and verified treatment outcomes. These processes may overlap. A legal deadline does not prove completion of the operational steps. Sources: EU baseline and national source packs.

Date	Jurisdiction	Milestone	Legal certainty / qualification
1 January 2025	EU	Separate textile collection requirement	Existing requirement; not proof of operating EPR.
16 October 2025	EU	Directive 2025/1892 entered into force	Enacted.
1 January 2026	Finland / Hungary	New mainland authority / 2026 statutory textile tariff	Current administrative/rate changes.
27 March 2026	Germany	Official design paper issued	Preparatory; consultation deadline passed.
15 April 2026	Luxembourg	Revised waste plan approved	Policy/plan; EPR implementation still required.
7 May–21 August 2026	Norway	Regulatory consultation	Completed; adoption not verified.
27 May 2026	Spain	TRIS notification	Draft; final BOE text not verified.
8 July / 1 September 2026	France	New law / commercial-practice penalties	Enacted law and legal commencement; scheme implementation details still require confirmation. S122.
19 July 2026	EU relevant enterprises	Unsold apparel/footwear destruction ban	Related ESPR duty; size/exemption checks.
23 July 2026	Italy	Conferenza Unificata opinion recorded	Procedure, not final entry into force.
27 August 2026	Sweden	Interim enabling-law proposals	Proposal submitted.
28 September 2026	Spain	Extended TRIS standstill end	Does not equal adoption.
8 October 2026	Portugal	APA textile EPR briefing held; presentation published	Completed guidance event, not final sector-law adoption. S121.
13 November 2026	Sweden	Final agency report due	Mandated report, not a fee start.
1 January 2027	Norway	Proposed EPR entry	Conditional on final Norwegian adoption.
Q1 2027	Switzerland	Planned circular-textile roadmap workshop	Voluntary initiative milestone.
17 June 2027	EU-27	Transposition deadline	Member State legal deadline.
17 April 2028	EU-27	Latest scheme establishment	Member State deadline; earlier rules can apply.
17 April 2029	EU specified micro-enterprises	Extended application deadline	Outside 24-month horizon; not blanket exemption from existing national rules.

6.1 A practical 24-month work programme

Window	Required preparation	Evidence of completion
Now–December 2026	Reconcile operating-market mass and fees; France D/bonus screen; track Norway, Sweden, Spain, Italy and German decisions.	Country scope memo; current contracts; fee periods; evidence owners and unresolved-issue log.
January–June 2027	Build final-law changes into producer/entity maps; assess representative duties; obtain new PRO quotes and reporting specifications.	Gazette citations; approval/register IDs; signed schedules; reconciled POM dataset.
July–December 2027	Complete country onboarding as registers/systems open; run trial mass balances and treatment evidence checks.	Accepted registrations; verified membership; sample audited reports; waste-flow controls.
January–April 2028	Confirm system establishment in every EU sales destination; close scope/data gaps and tariff accruals.	Country-by-country legal/operational confirmations; no unassigned producer entity.
May–October 2028	Review first filings, fee reconciliation, municipal/social-economy agreements and recycling capacity.	Filed returns; invoice reconciliation; verified final destinations and corrective actions.

7. Operating model, due diligence and data readiness

7.1 How collective responsibility works

The producer declares products first placed on each national market and funds an authorised organisation or national route. A scheme finances/contracts collection, sorting and treatment, coordinates relevant municipal and reuse networks, and reports mass and outcomes. Producers retain responsibility for correct role, scope and data; a paid invoice is not sufficient evidence of registration or legal coverage.

Actor	Evidence to obtain	Reason
Producer / importer / distance seller	Entity, destination, brand, first-supply role, CN code, mass/units and sales period.	Establish who owes the obligation and for which products.
PRO / concession / RAS	Authorisation, stream/territorial coverage, effective tariff, exemption where relevant, contract and reporting duties.	Establish legal coverage and financing route.
Collector / municipality / social enterprise	Permits where required, contracts, collected mass and contamination/rejection rules.	Establish legitimate collection and cost allocation.
Sorter / recycler	Mass balance, reuse grades, recycling outputs, rejected fraction and final-destination evidence.	Substantiate hierarchy outcomes and avoid counting exports as achieved recycling.
Authority / registry	Accepted registration, ID, filing route and submission acknowledgement.	Demonstrate compliance beyond provider marketing claims.

7.2 Minimum data dictionary

Data block	Minimum fields
Identity and roles	Legal entity, VAT/company ID, registered address, destination jurisdiction, brand and producer role; representative and marketplace relationship.
Product master	SKU/reference, CN code, national fee category, intended use, new/used status, units/pairs/sets, net product mass and weighing method.
Materials / design evidence	Fibre composition, hazardous/components data, durability tests, repair data, recognised finished-product certificate and recycled-input chain of custody.
Country transactions	First-placement dates, domestic sales/imports, cross-border destination, returns, own use, excluded exports and evidence for adjustments.
Fees and campaigns	Contract/provider, rate version, declaration period, category, unit, threshold aggregation, bonus/malus and ancillary/VAT treatment.
Waste outputs	Collection/sorting input, reuse preparation, domestic reuse where needed, recycling/fibre-to-fibre output, recovery, disposal, destinations and audit documents.
Audit and filing	Source document, responsible person, approval/registry ID, report due date, submission receipt, revision and retained evidence.

Build one reusable product master with national mapping tables. Do not use one country's category, weight convention or deadline in every market. Keep declaration-year rates separate from POM-year quantities, and prevent double counting of returns, B2B flows, exports and materials claimed under more than one scheme.

7.3 PRO selection and contract checks

Market / organisation	Role and evidence status
France — Refashion	Approved operating TLC collective scheme; ordinary guide and conditional modulation.
Netherlands — Stichting UPV Textiel, CCT, ERP Netherlands	Operating collective/provider arrangements; compare current scope, billing basis and contracts.

Market / organisation	Role and evidence status
Hungary — MOHU	Central concession route, not an open-market choice among textile PROs.
Latvia — Latvijas Zaļais punkts, Zaļā josta	First-party RAS services; check current VVD approval and exemption coverage.
Italy — Erion Textiles, Retex.Green, Ecotessili, Cobat Tessile, ECOEM Tessile	Preparatory/voluntary consortia or waste services; final new-regime approvals unverified.
Spain — RE-VISTE and GERESCAL	Preparatory sector initiatives/pilots; GERESCAL focuses on footwear. Final compulsory-sector authorisation remains unverified. Sources: S091, S115, S120.
Belgium — Circletex	Historical voluntary industry collection initiative; no compulsory approval inferred.
Switzerland — FabricLoop	Private circularity/financing initiative; voluntary 2035 goals.
United Kingdom — WRAP / UK Textiles Pact	Voluntary blueprint and programme, not an approved compulsory textile PRO.
Other markets	Final approvals and operative providers remain to be verified; no collectors relabelled as PROs.

The organisations below are identified by their evidenced role. The list is not a licence certificate or an exhaustive provider directory. Approval must match the waste stream, territory and effective period.

EURATEX's Textile PRO Forum reported 35 members and participants representing 23 countries at its June 2026 meeting, alongside a new EPR Action Map. The forum promotes coordination on digitalisation, traceability, targets and end-of-waste criteria; forum membership is not national authorisation or a single cross-border compliance scheme. Source: S119.

Shortlist providers only after checking authorisation. Obtain a dated tariff with category/unit definitions, minimum/admin charges, reporting calendar, error correction and audit terms. Ask what collection and treatment costs are included, what happens to exports/rejected fractions, how social-economy operators are integrated and what guarantees apply if capacity or approval changes.

For a preparatory consortium, identify today's service and price separately from future statutory membership. Contract commencement should refer to an enacted duty and appropriate approval. For a Latvian RAS, require evidence supporting the tax exemption; for Hungary, use the concession route and classification rules rather than tendering for interchangeable private PRO membership.

7.4 Risks and controls across the region

Risk	Control
Free riders / distance-seller gaps	Country/entity role matrix and explicit representative assessment.
Incorrect product scope	CN plus national nomenclature mapping; documented exclusions and rule version.
Fee forecast presented as law	Source type, publication date, effective date and cost basis retained.
Weak recycling claims	Mass balance and verified final destination; separate reuse, recycling and energy recovery.
Collection market stress	Capacity/quality assumptions, municipal and social-economy contracts, residual/rejection pricing.
Eco-modulation overclaim	Product-level evidence linked to actual sold quantities; campaign-specific validity and thresholds.
Changing authority / deadlines	Country watchlist with owners, gazette trigger and provider versus authority filing dates.
Cross-border waste mistaken for reuse goods	Document product/waste status, sorting outcome and applicable shipment route; export is not itself recycling.

8. Methodology, provenance and evidence limits

8.1 Source lineage and consolidation method

The working source set comprised the complete European_Textile_EPR_Report_Updated_2026_EN.docx and the complete European_Textile_EPR_Consolidated_Report_2026_EN.docx, both saved on 6 October 2026. The latter expressly retains the original Informe_EPR_textil_Europa_actualizado_2026_v2, its internal 9 April 2026 cut-off, its comparison dimensions and its 26-reference provenance mapping.

A separate standalone file under the Spanish original title was not located in the connected sources. Consequently, this edition uses the original material as retained in that earlier consolidation; it does not claim a fresh page-by-page audit against an independently retrieved Spanish original. The original executive summary, scope, country dimensions, timeline, operating model and glossary remain in the integrated report. The current S-series register replaces parallel historical reference lists where those lists were duplicative.

The final report contains one account for each jurisdiction. Repeated generic uncertainty text has been shortened; chapter-level pricing and quota tables govern the detailed numbers cross-referenced by the profiles. Differences are resolved in favour of final law over draft text, current scheme guides over historical estimates, and statutory taxes over operator quotations. Original unresolved assumptions are not promoted to binding law.

8.2 Dates, evidence hierarchy and verification limits

Edition date: 17 October 2026. Broad country-research baseline: 6 October 2026. This finalisation includes targeted source reopening and checks on 17 October, rather than a claim that every national statute and licence was independently re-audited on that date. Annex A distinguishes the inherited consultation record, successful reopening and access limitations. Source publication and effective dates are retained separately where material.

Primary evidence includes official legislation, ministry/regulator material, consultation records and first-party scheme tariffs. A ministry study or official briefing is evidence of preparation, not proof of an operating scheme. An operator's own statement establishes its stated activity or published price, not statutory approval. Negative findings mean that sufficient operative evidence was not verified in the reviewed material.

On 17 October, full retrieval remained restricted for some EUR-Lex, Légifrance, Hungarian legislation and TRIS endpoints and certain provider pages. The report therefore retains the base-report legal references and flags these access limits instead of claiming fresh full-text validation. Accessible Commission, ADEME, agency and scheme evidence supports the corresponding targeted checks. Unpublished commercial contracts, unlocated licence changes and local municipal arrangements are not assumed to have been verified.

The specific final-review additions are: GERESCAL pilot evidence (S120); the completed APA 8 October briefing and published presentation (S121); and French official explanations distinguishing legal commencement, penalty scope and pending operational details (S122–S124). Other country conclusions retain the dated base research unless expressly amended.

8.3 Consistency decisions and maintenance

Issue in earlier material	Final editorial treatment
Collection deadline confused with EPR operation	Separate collection, legal implementation and producer financing are identified separately.
Different national financing models all called SCRAP	PRO is the generic organisational term; SCRAP is retained for Spain; Hungary and Latvia are described by their actual concession/tax models.
Fees compared without year or denominator	Every number retains its currency, unit, provider, period and legal or contractual basis. Unverified rates are not recorded as zero.
Drafts and future milestones described as operating law	Spain, Italy, Norway and Sweden retain proposal/process labels until final legal or operational evidence is verified.
French law treated as a complete billing instruction	Legal commencement is confirmed; household linen and footwear are excluded from the commercial-practice penalty; current Refashion implementation must be checked.

Issue in earlier material	Final editorial treatment
Past events still described as upcoming	Portugal's 8 October briefing is completed; Sweden's 13 November report and Norway's proposed January 2027 start keep their distinct status.

Refresh the relevant profile when a final decree, authorisation, tariff, reporting instruction or product delegated act is published. Preserve the prior rule, effective date, source and owner so historical declarations can be reproduced. Before a filing or a contract starts, close the explicitly unresolved authority, scope, approval and fee questions for that destination market.

9. Glossary

Term	Meaning
EPR	Extended producer responsibility: producer financing/organisation of the waste-management responsibilities assigned by law.
PRO	Producer responsibility organisation; authorisation and obligations are national and stream-specific.
SCRAP	Spanish term for a collective extended producer responsibility system; it is not the legal name for every European model.
RAS / OZV / UPV	Latvian producer-responsibility system / Slovak producer organisation / Dutch extended producer responsibility terminology.
TLC	French textiles d'habillement, linge de maison et chaussures: clothing, household linen and footwear.
POM	Placed on market: relevant first national supply quantities; definition and adjustments depend on the applicable regime.
NRT	Latvian natural-resources tax; distinguish tax liability/exemption from operator contract price.
CN / KF	Combined Nomenclature product codes / Hungarian national circular-product classification used for EPR.
IDU / SYDEREP	French unique producer identifier / ADEME reporting and producer-responsibility information system.
Eco-modulation	Adjustment of contributions according to environmental/product or specified commercial-practice criteria.
Reuse / preparation for reuse	Reuse of products versus checking/cleaning/repairing waste so it can be used again; the waste status matters.
Recycling / fibre-to-fibre	Material reprocessing / recycling to textile fibres for new clothing or household textiles; distinguish from energy recovery.
Recovery / disposal	Recovery can include energy recovery; disposal is not recycling or reuse.
TRIS	EU technical-regulation notification process; notification and expiry of standstill do not equal adoption.
EEA	European Economic Area; incorporation and national implementation matter for Norway.
ESPR / DPP	Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation / digital product passport; separate from EPR membership and tariffs.
Operative / proposed / voluntary	In force and functioning / subject to adoption / contractual or policy initiative without a verified universal legal duty.
Separate collection	Collection that keeps a waste stream separate by type and nature to facilitate a specific treatment. Textile collection obligations are distinct from an operating producer-financing scheme.
Post-consumer textiles	Textile products that have passed through the use phase and enter a reuse or waste-management flow. This term does not by itself prove eligibility for a recycled-input bonus; the relevant scheme definition and chain of custody control.

Annex A. Verifiable source register

S001–S119 retain the source identifiers used by the 6 October reports. S120–S124 are final-review additions. A source ID is an evidence pointer, not a statement that a draft, plan or provider page has legal force. Titles remain identifiable in their publication language where useful.

Review key: “Reopened” means the source page was retrievable on 17 October; it is not a complete legal or licence audit. “Access limited” means full retrieval was restricted in this session. “Base record” means the consultation date is inherited from the 6 October source report and was not independently refreshed. Source types below describe the document’s role, not its authority to create a fee.

S001 Directive (EU) 2025/1892 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 September 2025 amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Text with EEA relevance)

Legislation / official legal text | Access limited: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX%3A32025L1892

S002 Waste Framework Directive

Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-framework-directive_en

S003 Revised Waste Framework Directive enters into force - Environment

Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/news/revised-waste-framework-directive-enters-force-2025-10-16_en?prefLang=de

S004 Textiles Strategy - Environment - European Commission

Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed

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S005 Textilien EPR-Studien Zwischenbericht - Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Klima- und Umweltschutz, Regionen und Wasserwirtschaft

Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026

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S006 Ist-Stand, Rahmen und Potentialabschätzung der Alttextilienbewirtschaftung in Österreich

Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed

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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed

https://ovam.vlaanderen.be/web/jaarverslag-ovam/internationaal-beleid-2024

S008 Textiel blog - Samen voor een circulaire textielketen

Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026

https://ovam.vlaanderen.be/w/textiel-blog-samen-voor-een-circulaire-textielketen

S009 Whitepaper textiel - de toekomst van textiel, circulariteit als rode draad

Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed

https://ovam.vlaanderen.be/whitepaper-textiel-de-toekomst-van-textiel-circulariteit-als-rode-draad

S010 ПРОЕКТ НА ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ НА МИНИСТЕРСКИЯ СЪВЕТ ЗА ПРИМАНЕ НА НАРЕДБА ЗА ОТПАДЪЦИТЕ ОТ ОБУВКИ И ТЕКСТИЛ | МОСВ

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S011 Bulgaria: Waste Management Act — ministry-hosted text

Legislation / official legal text | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed

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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Legislation / official legal text | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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Legislation / official legal text | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S017 ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ - Σύστημα Περιβαλλοντικής Αδειοδότησης
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S018 Circular economy for textiles: taking responsibility to reduce, reuse and recycle textile waste and boosting markets for used textiles - European Commission Representation in Cyprus
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S019 Czechia: Ministry textile/footwear EPR questions and answers, 23 March 2026
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S020 Czechia: Ministry textile/footwear EPR presentation, 5 March 2026
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S023 Analyse af økonomiske og miljømæssige konsekvenser ved at indføre et udvidet producentansvar for tekstilproducenter - Miljøstyrelsen
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S024 Producentansvar - Miljøstyrelsen
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Access limited: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S029 Tietoa tuottajavastuusta
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S031 France: Law 2026-602 of 8 July 2026, Article 5
Legislation / official legal text | Access limited: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S032 France: consolidated textile PRO specifications, effective 29 August 2026
Legislation / official legal text | Access limited: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S033 Refashion: 2026 eco-fee guide
Scheme guidance / published provider terms | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S034 Refashion: 2026 eco-modulation guide (English)
Scheme guidance / published provider terms | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S035 Quels sont les documents à fournir pour les éco …
Scheme guidance / published provider terms | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S036 Notification Detail | TRIS - European Commission
Draft / consultation / legislative proposal | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
https://technical-regulation-information-system.ec.europa.eu/en/notification/28485

S037 BMUKN: Mehr Verantwortung für Textilhersteller – Hilfe für Altkleidersammler | Pressemitteilung
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
https://www.bundesumweltministerium.de/pressemitteilung/mehr-verantwortung-fuer-textilhersteller-hilfe-fuer-altkleidersammler

S038 BMUKN: Eckpunktepapier zur Einführung einer erweiterten Herstellerverantwortung für Textilien | Download
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S039 BMUKN: Wie soll die Sammlung und Verwertung von Alttextilien zukünftig funktionieren? Wie können Textilhersteller mehr Verantwortung für ihre Produkte übernehmen? | Frage
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S043 80/2023. (III. 14.) Korm. rendelet - Nemzeti Jogszabálytár
Legislation / official legal text | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S046 National Policy Statement and Roadmap on Circular Textiles
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Access limited: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/national-policy-statement-and-roadmap-on-circular-textiles/

S047 Textiles
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S048 Textiles Advisory Group
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S049 Report della seduta della Conferenza Unificata del 23 luglio 2026
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S050 New obligations - Erion Textiles
First-party organisation / activity evidence | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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First-party organisation / activity evidence | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S052 Retex.Green: consortium and textile EPR services
First-party organisation / activity evidence | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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First-party organisation / activity evidence | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S054 Dabas resursu nodokļa likums
Legislation / official legal text | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S055 Noteikumi par ražotāja paplašinātās atbildības sistēmas izveidi un piemērošanu tekstilizstrādājumiem
Legislation / official legal text | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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First-party organisation / activity evidence | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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First-party organisation / activity evidence | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S060 Extended Producer Responsibility - Environmental Protection Agency
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S061 Tekstilės atliekų perdirbimo įrangai įsigyti papildomai skirta daugiau kaip 6 mln. eurų parama - Lietuvos Respublikos aplinkos ministerija
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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S062 Présentation du Plan national de gestion des déchets et des ressources - Actualités - Portail de l'environnement - emwelt.lu - Luxembourg
Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Base record: consulted 6 October 2026; not refreshed
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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Scheme guidance / published provider terms | Access limited: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S075 ESPR w praktyce: od 19 lipca zakaz niszczenia niesprzedanej odzieży i obuwia - Ministerstwo Rozwoju i Technologii - Portal Gov.pl
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Authority guidance / study / policy or process record | Reopened: 17 October 2026; base record: 6 October 2026
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S078 Acordos Voluntários | Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente
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S089 Spain: TRIS-notified draft Royal Decree, Spanish text, Articles 6 and 8
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S090 (FIN DE PLAZO 2025-09-04) Consulta e información pública del proyecto de real decreto por el que se regulan los productos textiles y de calzado y la gestión de sus residuos
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