



Mapping of

Global Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Textiles

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Imprint

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About Global Fashion Agenda

Global Fashion Agenda (GFA) is a non-profit organisation that fosters industry collaboration on sustainability in fashion to drive impact. With the vision of a net-positive fashion industry, it accelerates action by mobilising, inspiring, influencing, and educating all stakeholders.

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About the Mapping of Global EPR for Textiles

Introduction

Global Fashion Agenda is excited to present the GFA Mapping of Global EPR for Textiles, a dynamic and evolving resource designed to document the proliferation of textile EPR schemes across the globe. This resource serves as a practical reference for industry stakeholders, policymakers, sustainability advocates, and other stakeholders interested in deciphering the intricacies of textile EPR schemes.

A Non-Exhaustive Resource

The GFA Mapping of Global EPR for Textiles is a non-exhaustive document that encapsulates a wide array of schemes (compulsory and voluntary) at the global level. Our goal is to offer a holistic overview on the current EPR initiatives in place, in development, or upcoming, which address critical sustainability and social issues within the fashion industry.


Your Input Matters

We strongly encourage stakeholders from all corners of the industry to actively participate in the evolution of this Mapping. Your insights and suggestions are invaluable in ensuring that we capture the full spectrum of relevant EPR schemes for textiles. We invite you to share your knowledge and recommendations by sending them to: publicaffairs@globalfashionagenda.org.

Context for the reader

- ▶ On 1 January 2025 the obligation to separately collect textiles entered into force in the EU, obliging Member States to set-up a separate system for the collection of textiles for re-use, preparation for re-use and recycling on their respective territories.
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- ▶ In July 2023, the European Commission proposed a targeted revision of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) to introduce mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes for textiles in all EU Member States by mid-2028. The new measures will apply to all producers, including those using e-commerce tools, regardless of whether they are established in or outside the EU. The Directive is expected to enter into force by the end of 2025. Member states will have 20 months to transpose the rules into national law and 30 months to establish EPR schemes for textiles.
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- ▶ When in force, the WFD will provide a minimum framework of EPR harmonisation in the EU. However, it being a Directive will leave margin of manoeuvre for Member States to introduce specificities into their national schemes.
- ▶ In July 2025, the European Commission launched a call for evidence to gather feedback on the Environmental Omnibus proposal, aiming to simplify the implementation of EU environmental laws and reduce administrative burdens, including on EPR. The proposal is expected to be published in Q4 2025. Key measures for EPR include harmonising rules for authorised representatives across Member States, as well as simplifying, streamlining, and digitalising reporting obligations across waste legislation.
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- ▶ While the EU is pioneer in legislating on EPR for textiles, other countries/regions are slowly following suit, as is the case of Australia, Chile, the United Kingdom or the United States, where EPR is being developed not at the Federal, but at the State level (California, New York, Washington).
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- ▶ Differently, other countries such as Brazil, Japan, India or South Korea, prescribe EPR for other waste streams, but have not yet decided to extend it to textiles. At this stage it would be hard to assess whether they would consider it in the future.

Considerations when reading this document

- ▶ The present resource seeks to provide a non-exhaustive overview of existing EPR Schemes for Textiles at the global level. The ultimate objective of this compilation is twofold: 1) to **identify the requirements** of the different schemes and push for global harmonisation to reduce compliance costs for companies, and 2) **to avoid fragmentation** slowing down the introduction of effective global waste management.
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- ▶ The EPR schemes have been classified by continents.
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- ▶ Information categories for each EPR scheme comprise: status (whether it is voluntary, or if compulsory, whether it is active, planned for/pending implementation, upcoming/in the making), obligated producer, products in scope, key actors/known PRO(s) and other comments.
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- ▶ The main source for the creation of this document is the [WRAP Textiles Extended Producer Responsibility \(EPR\) Status report](#)  summarising the proliferation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) systems for the textiles waste stream.

EUROPE

Belgium

**Status**

EPR legislation under development. Operational EPR scheme in Q2 2028.

Obligated producer

N/A.

Products in scope

Clothing, household textiles and shoes.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

PRO: Retexbel (PRO founded by Comeos, Fedustria, and Creamoda, and set for launch in 2027).

Key actors: [↗ Creamoda](#); [↗ Comeos](#), [↗ Fedustria](#).

Other

The Belgian federations representing retail (Comeos), household and bath linen production (Fedustria), and ready-to-wear (Creamoda) are currently in the process of establishing an EPR scheme for textiles in Belgium. Additionally, the regions (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia) are working on EPR legislation.

Bulgaria

**Status**

[↗ Planned](#).

Obligated producer

Undefined.

Products in scope

Textiles and footwear.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

[↗ Association for Textile Recycling \(ATR\)](#)

[↗ Textile Recycling](#)

Other

N/A.

Croatia

**Status**

[↗ Active](#). (Not enforced, and no approved compliance scheme)

Obligated producer

Mandates textile producers to facilitate the collection of the type of textile products that they put on the market.

Products in scope

Undefined.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

Undefined.

Other

N/A.

Denmark



Status

☞ [Planned](#).

Obligated producer

N/A.

Products in scope

N/A.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

☞ [Dansk Mode & Textil](#).

Other

Denmark's National Action Plan for Textiles seeks to drive the circular transformation of the fashion and textile sector, with a Secretariat responsible for designing and implementing its initiatives. The plan outlines the path toward sustainable development in the industry, including preparations for EPR for textiles. Applications for the Secretariat were open from 18 June to 29 August 2025.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

☞ [Refashion](#).

Other

On 10 June 2025, France approved a draft [bill](#) aimed at reducing the environmental impact of the textile industry. The legislation introduces financial penalties on ultra-fast fashion items applied via ecomodulation, starting at €5 per product in 2025 and rising to €10 by 2030. Before it can take effect, the proposed law must undergo a [review process](#) by the European Commission to ensure it complies with EU Single Market rules.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

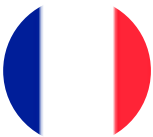
PRO: ☞ [GRS Textil](#).

Key actors: Pilot project ☞ [Textil+Mode](#). Launched in June 2024, the project will run for 16 months and is composed of experts from the participating associations, the scientific community and PROs and will be supported by other associations, politicians and authorities.

Other

N/A.

France



Status

Active for more than 18 years. Legal basis of the EPR scheme can be found in ☞ [Law N°2020-105 on the fight against waste and the circular economy \(AGEC\)](#).

Obligated producer

Any company present in another state supplying textile products to a French distributor, or a French company supplying products on the French market.

Products in scope

Apparel, footwear & home textiles.

Status

EPR legislation under development.

Obligated producer

N/A.

Products in scope

N/A.

Germany



Greece

**Status**

🔗 [In development.](#)

Obligated producer

N/A.

Products in scope

N/A.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

N/A.

Other

N/A.

Hungary

**Status**

🔗 [Active](#) since July 2023.

Obligated producer

Applies at the first domestic sale of the product. Foreign companies selling directly to customers in Hungary also have obligations.

Products in scope

Apparel, accessories, footwear, home textiles & carpets.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

🔗 [MOHU](#).

Other

N/A.

Italy

**Status**

🔗 [Upcoming](#). The Draft Ministerial Decree, which aims to establish an EPR system for textiles, was open for [public consultation](#) from 2 April to 5 May 2025.

Obligated producer

Local or foreign companies that sell products in scope to customers in Italy.

Products in scope

Apparel, footwear, home textiles & accessories.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

🔗 [Erion Consortium](#); 🔗 [Rematrix](#); 🔗 [Retex Green](#); 🔗 [Cobat Tessile](#); 🔗 [ReDress](#).

Other

N/A.

Latvia



Status

↗ [Active](#) since July 2024.

Obligated producer

Companies placing textiles on the Latvian market—including domestic manufacturers, importers, and retailers—are responsible for the costs of collection, processing, and recycling.

Products in scope

Apparel, footwear & home textiles.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

↗ [Latvijas Zalais Punkts](#) with ↗ [Eco Baltia Vide](#).

Other

Natural resource tax (NRT) of €0.50 per kilogram of textiles applies if the textile producer or retailer does not participate in the extended producer responsibility system, which ensures the proper management of these used textiles.

Lithuania



Status

Upcoming. EPR implementation is planned for 2028.

Obligated producer

Undefined.

Products in scope

Undefined.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

↗ [Refabrik](#).

Other

N/A.

Netherlands



Status

↗ [Active](#) since 2022.

Obligated producer

Applies to manufacturers, producers, and importers. More specifically to ‘the party who is the first to offer the textile product professionally in the Netherlands.’

Products in scope

Apparel, workwear & home textiles.
Unsold stock that has not been placed on the market is not covered whereas **returned products** that have been placed on the market are.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

PROs: ↗ [Stichting UPV Textiel](#); ↗ [Collectief Circulair Textiel](#); ↗ [European Recycling Platform](#).

Key actors: ↗ [Inretail](#); ↗ [Modint](#).

Other

In December 2024, the Dutch Government published its [Circular Textile Policy Programme 2025-2030](#), establishing its roadmap for a circular textile economy by 2050. Specific targets will need to be met for textiles: by 2025, at least 50% of textiles must be prepared for reuse or recycling, of which at least 20% must be for reuse, at least 10% for reuse within the Netherlands, and at least 25% of the recycling must be fibre-to-fibre recycling; by 2030, the targets increase to a minimum of 75% prepared for reuse or recycling, including at least 25% for reuse, at least 15% for reuse within the Netherlands, and at least 33% of recycling through fibre-to-fibre processes.

Norway



Status

🔗 [Planned](#). On 29 September 2022, the Ministry of Climate and Environment set up a working group with the task of preparing proposals for a producer responsibility scheme. The working group handed over its final report to the Minister for Climate and Environment on 10 October 2023.

Obligated producer

Any company that brings textiles into circulation on the Norwegian market for the first time. Foreign companies that place products on the Norwegian market via online platforms will also have obligations.

Products in scope

Apparel, footwear, accessories, home textiles & healthcare textiles.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

Undefined.

Other

N/A.

Portugal



Status

🔗 [Upcoming](#). Pending the adoption of the WFD.

Obligated producer

Undefined.

Products in scope

Undefined.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

🔗 [Electrão](#).

Other

There are already initiatives for the selective collection of textiles in many regions of Portugal. These operations are carried out by private actors, such as 🔗 [Humana Portugal](#).

Spain



Status

↗ [Upcoming](#). On 23 June 2025, Spain published a Draft Royal Decree introducing EPR for textiles and footwear. The draft decree was open for [public consultation](#) from 1 July to 4 September 2025.

Obligated producer

Any manufacturer, importer, distributor, or distance seller placing textile or footwear products on the Spanish market, including domestic and foreign companies of any size or sales model.

Products in scope

Textile and footwear products for household or similar use.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

↗ [Gerescal](#) & ↗ [Re-viste](#).

Other

Spain has launched ↗ [Re-viste](#), former SCRAP initiative (Collective System for Extended Producer Responsibility), a pilot program for large-scale textile waste management. Major brands like H&M, Inditex, and Mango are involved. In April 2025, the program began testing collection methods across six municipalities, focusing on recycling and reuse. Collected textiles will be sorted for resale or recycling into new fabrics. Collaboration between councils, producers, and consumers is key to creating a sustainable waste management model for the sector, which accounts for 3% of Spain's GDP.

Sweden



Status

↗ [Planned](#).

Obligated producer

Companies based in Sweden placing textiles on the market in Sweden, and foreign companies that sell textiles to customers in Sweden.

Exemption: Producers that produce textile products from >80% textile waste (fiber-to-fiber).

Products in scope

Undefined.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

↗ [Naturvårdsverket](#), ↗ [TEKO](#).

Other

From 1 October 2025, Sweden has made the [decision](#) to no longer require separate collection of textiles that are torn, stained, or otherwise unsuitable for reuse or recycling. Such items should instead be disposed of with residual household waste, a measure intended to reduce sorting costs and ease pressure on recycling systems following the EU's separate collection requirement. Targets for textile waste reduction include a 70% reduction by 2028, 80% by 2032, and 90% by 2036.

United Kingdom



Status

[Undefined.](#)

Obligated producer

Undefined.

Products in scope

Undefined.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

[WRAP](#); [Chartered Institution of Waste Management](#); [Circular Economy Taskforce](#); [Valpak](#); [Textile Recycling Association](#); [British Retail Consortium](#); [UK Fashion and Textile Association](#).

Other

The UK's [Waste/Resources Strategy](#) (updated in 2023) stated that by the end of 2025, the UK Government will have reviewed and consulted on EPR measures for five new waste streams, including textiles, bulky waste (e.g., mattresses, furniture & carpets), construction & demolition materials, vehicle tyres, and fishing equipment. In 2023, the UK Government announced an expected delay, stating that progress first needs to be made implementing and assessing the new EPR system for packaging before EPR for other waste streams can be considered.

SOUTH AMERICA

Chile

**Status**

↗ [Under development](#). Textiles were added as priority products under Chile's [EPR Law](#) in June 2025.

Obligated producer

Any producer or importer of textiles into the Chilean market.

Products in scope

Clothing, household textiles, footwear, fabrics, and yarns.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

Undefined.

Other

In August 2024, the Chilean Ministry of the Environment proposed a [Draft Circular Economy Strategy for Textiles](#), aligning with a broader shift away from a linear economic model set out in the [Roadmap for a Circular Chile by 2040](#). In October 2025, the Circular Economy Strategy for Textiles by 2040 was officially [launched](#). The strategy aims to prevent textile waste generation of waste, promote higher-quality textiles and boost reuse and recovery across the sector. EPR targets for textiles are expected by 2029.

Colombia

**Status**

Voluntary.

Obligated producer

Undefined.

Products in scope

Apparel.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

↗ [Colombia Productiva](#).

Other

The program invites entrepreneurs in Colombia to learn about the importance of EPR in the fashion sector, as well as the relevance and current legislation on textile waste in Colombia and worldwide.

NORTH AMERICA

California

**Status**

Passed and signed in September 2024. Legal basis found in [SB-707 Responsible Textile Recovery Act of 2024](#).

Obligated producer

Any fashion company that makes or sells products in scope in the state of California.

Products in scope

Apparel, workwear, footwear, accessories (handbags and backpacks), home textiles.

The Act establishes stewardship programs for various products, including, among others, carpet, mattresses, and pharmaceutical and sharps waste.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

Undefined. In July 2025, industry associations signed an [MoU](#) to establish a PRO under California's EPR Law. The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) must approve the PRO by 1 March 2026, and apparel and textile producers must join by 1 July 2026. By 1 July 2030 or upon CalRecycle's approval, the upcoming PRO must submit a comprehensive plan detailing the collection, transportation, repair, sorting, recycling, and proper management of post-consumer apparel and textile articles in California.

Other

CalRecycle is tasked with adopting regulations to implement the program, with an effective date no earlier than July 1, 2028.

Starting 1 July 2030, or upon plan approval (whichever is earlier), producers must be in compliance with the program requirements. Non-compliant producers may face civil penalties up to \$10,000 per day, or up to \$50,000 per day for intentional or knowing violations.

New York



Status

Ongoing. Legal basis found on the [Senate Bill 6654](#).

Obligated producer

Undefined, but likely any company that manufactures or renovates a “covered product” that is sold, offered for sale or distributed to a consumer in New York.

Products in scope

Textile & apparel, workwear, footwear, accessories (handbags and backpacks), home textiles.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

Undefined.

Other

Obligated entities would be required to:

- Either individually or cooperatively submit a plan to the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) for the establishment of a collection & treatment program by 31 December 2024, for approval by the Department.
- Implement and cover the costs of the collection program (which must be free of charge to users) by July 1 2025.
- Cover the costs of scheme administration and enforcement by the DEC, and consumer communications.
- Submit annual reports on the functioning collection & treatment systems.

Washington



Status

↗ [Under debate](#). Proposed in January 2025.

Obligated producer

Will apply to large producers, importers and sellers of apparel and textile articles in the state of Washington.

Products in scope

Apparel, workwear, footwear, accessories (handbags and backpacks), home textiles.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

To be determined. The upcoming PROs will have to submit a comprehensive plan for the collection, transportation, repair, recycling, and safe and proper management of postconsumer apparel and textiles in Washington. The PROs will also be required to provide drop-off systems for them to outline collection sites. The plan must be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology by January 1, 2029, and it must be reviewed at least every five years.

The PROs also have a responsibility to oversee its implementation by conducting assessments, keeping detailed records and yearly submitting a report to the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Other

Producers of apparel and textile articles placing products in the market will be required to register with the Washington State Department of Ecology and join or form a PRO by 1 January 2027. Starting 1 March 2033, producers must be in compliance with the program requirements, and the department may supervise and adjust the performance standards. The non-compliant producers might face civil penalties amounting up to \$1,000 per day for the first violation and up to \$10,000 per day for the subsequent violations.

Canada



Status

↗ [Under debate](#).

Obligated producer

Undefined.

Products in scope

Apparel.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

Involved organisations: ↗ [Canadian Circular Textiles Consortium](#), ↗ [Circular Economy Leadership Canada](#), ↗ [National Association for Charitable Textile Recycling](#), ↗ [Circular Opportunity Innovation Launchpad](#).

Other

N/A.

AFRICA

Ghana

**Status**

☞ [Under debate.](#)

Obligated producer

N/A.

Products in scope

N/A.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

N/A.

Other

In collaboration with the Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), and the European Union Delegation in Ghana a national ☞ [Circular Economy Action Plan \(CEAP\)](#) has been developed.

For now, they are developing an EPR scheme for plastics, which will be likely expanded to textiles and other material streams over time.

Kenya

**Status**

Under debate under the ☞ [Sustainable Waste Management Act.](#)

Obligated producer

N/A.

Products in scope

N/A.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

N/A.

Other

The Sustainable Waste Management Act represents a pivotal move toward integrating circular economy principles into national waste management. It mandates EPR schemes for companies across sectors, establishes a Waste Management Council to guide policy and regulatory oversight, and prioritises active public engagement to enhance sustainable practices.

OCEANIA

Australia

**Status**

☑ [In Place](#). Voluntary.

Obligated producer

N/A.

Products in scope

Apparel.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

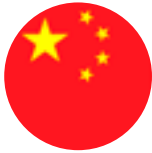
☑ [Seamless Clothing Stewardship Scheme](#).

Other

There is a clear directive from national politicians that if a stewardship scheme is not taken up enough by industry, it will be formally regulated by the Australian Government.

ASIA

China

**Status**

Active. Voluntary. ☑ [Government mandated policy on textile waste recycling](#).

Obligated producer

Encourages all textile manufacturers, especially large brands, and enterprises across the supply chain.

Products in scope

Waste textiles including clothing, professional uniforms, home textiles & industrial textiles.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

The system is driven by government guidance and market operation rather than specific PROs.

Other

While not an EPR scheme, this policy aims to accelerate the recycling of waste textiles by improving infrastructure, promoting green design, and enhancing producer and consumer responsibility. It focuses on creating a resource-circulating industrial system through coordinated efforts by multiple government ministries, stimulating market participation, and integrating technology and innovation. The policy includes targets for increasing recycling rates and mandates for improving recycling practices but does not enforce direct producer responsibility legislation.

India



Status

↗ [Under debate.](#)

Obligated producer

N/A.

Products in scope

N/A.

Key actors/known PRO(s)

N/A.

Other

During the ↗ [ESG Task Force meeting](#) on 22 May 2024, stakeholders discussed the importance of enhancing sustainability in the Indian textile sector, emphasising the need for recycling and resource efficiency. Participants highlighted the promotion of recycled materials and the establishment of recycling hubs as critical components of a comprehensive sustainability strategy. The Ministry of Textiles, led by Secretary Smt. Rachna Shah, aims to engage various stakeholders to develop a policy framework that incorporates feedback and promotes responsible production practices.



GFA