LIFE4EPR

Towards harmonized Extended Producer Responsibility schemes across the EU

D2.1 – Overarching mapping of existing EPR schemes and PROs across the EU using desk research

WP2 – EPR schemes: EU State of Play

T2.1 - Mapping of the existing EPR schemes and PROs in the EU and data collection.

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Public Report

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1 Document attributes

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1.3 Document Overview

The document provides a summary of the results obtained in the mapping of EPR schemes and PROs carried out in Task 2.1. After an introduction and the objectives of the document, there is a description of the methodology used in the mapping, the scope and the content of the mapped items. The document also contains some input for recommendations listing the main challenges faced during the mapping. The rest of the document provides data and figures about the main mapping results. More detail information can be found on the Annexes (I, II and III) in the form or tables and charts.

1.4   Table of Acronyms

Acronym	Term
ACR+	Association of Cities and Regions for Sustainable Resource Management
D	Deliverable
DRS	Deposit return system/scheme
ELVs	End-of-life vehicles
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EU	European Union
IT (WEEE)	Information technology and telecommunications equipment
MS	Member States
PROs	Producer Responsibility Organisations
PV	Photovoltaic (panels)
SUPs	Single-use plastics
T	Task
VUB	Vrije Universiteit Brussel
WEEE	Waste electrical & electronic equipment
WP	Work Package
ZWE	Zero Waste Europe

1.5 Life4EPR Project Summary

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is an application of the "polluter pays" principle that holds manufacturers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products. While EPR is mandated in EU legislation, such as the Waste Framework Directive (Article 8a), its implementation varies across the Member States. Currently, a comprehensive overview of EPR schemes at the national level is lacking, creating a gap for policymakers as well as other stakeholders (from producers and recyclers to consumers) that are involved in the EPR.

The project LIFE4EPR – towards harmonized Extended Producer Responsibility schemes across the EU – is designed to respond to three shortcomings identified regarding EPR schemes in the EU: (a) the absence of a recent EU-wide overview of EPR schemes at MS level, (b) the lack of harmonization

among existing producers/products' registers, and (c) the lack of knowledge on environmental effectiveness of EPR programmes. In view of this, the project aims to enhance the effectiveness, governance, and cost efficiency of EPR schemes by studying current practices, developing a technical tool, and delivering policy recommendations. Through stakeholder engagement, the project will map EPR schemes, benchmark case studies, and test a harmonized EU-wide register. Findings will inform policy guidance for national EPR schemes. A lasting impact will be ensured by creating a knowledge-sharing community of academia, practitioners, and stakeholders focused on EPR.

The consortium includes Fundació ENT, as project coordinator, along with ACR+, WEEE Forum, Zero Waste Europe, Erion Compliance Organization, SOTELO, and VUB. Together, they bring a rich mix of not-for-profit organisations, practitioners, Producers Responsibility Organisations and academic expertise in EPR systems, circular economy, and digital solutions. Their collaborative efforts will map existing schemes, test an EU-wide register, and engage stakeholders to ensure policy improvements and long-term knowledge sharing.

1.6 Disclaimer

This deliverable provides a compilation of EPR schemes, PROs and other relevant entities identified through researching publicly accessible information resources. Although extensive efforts have been undertaken to ensure a comprehensive overview of the available information, completeness regarding all existing EPR schemes and PROs in Deliverable D2.1 cannot be assured. This document is not intended to replace any official database. Neither the WEEE Forum nor the consortium of the LIFE4EPR project shall be held responsible for the accuracy, suitability, or correctness of the data provided in this document.

No warranty, expressed or implied, is made on the contents of the information and it shall be the responsibility of the intended user(s) to verify the same. In no event shall the WEEE Forum or any of the LIFE4EPR partners become liable to users for use of this data, or any loss or damages, consequential or otherwise, including but not limited to time, money, or goodwill, arising from the use, and hold harmless the WEEE Forum for any and all liability of any nature arising out of, or resulting from, the lack of accuracy or correctness.

To assist the WEEE Forum in improving the mapping, users are asked to contact us (info@weee-forum.org) concerning errors and discrepancies and other available data sources.

2 Introduction

Working Package 2 (WP2) focuses on the state of play in the EU by mapping of existing EPR schemes and PROs and identifying their main characteristics. It will also highlight challenges and good practices related to selected EPR schemes for in-depth analysis.

WP2 outputs will serve as inputs to policy recommendations (T4.3) and build a database of EPR schemes and PROs at EU level (input to raise awareness in WP5). The activities of WP2 follow an iterative process, allowing for a dynamic approach.

The WP2 specific objectives are:

- To map existing EPR schemes and PROs in the EU27 and proceed to an in-depth analysis of priority cases.

- To identify and analyse key issues in the existing EPR schemes based on defined methodology for benchmarking.

This deliverable D2.1 is focusing on the overview of the state of play on EPR schemes in the EU27 and provides input for the next T2.1. phase dealing with an in-depth analysis of selected EPR schemes.

3 Objectives

Deliverable 2.1 is the result of the first phase of Task 2.1. The main goal of the work carried out during the first 6 months (May–October 2025) is to provide an overarching mapping of existing EPR schemes and their most important components, such as producer responsibility organisations (PROs) across the EU. The data collected will serve to produce a full mapping of EPR schemes and PROs in EU-27 focusing on their basic, descriptive components. This information will feed the next phases of T2.1 for further benchmarking of a selected number of EPR.

It was agreed to extend this mapping exercise to other fields such as existing EPR national registers, that will support WP3, and the existing legislation in place that can support activities in other WPs: an analysis and benchmarking report (D2.4) under WP5, dissemination activities to raise public awareness of EPR through the LIFE4EPR website and project communications.

Additionally, the results of the mapping will be published on a user-friendly e-platform providing information on EPR schemes and PROs (D2.3) towards the end of the project for informing the wider community and relevant stakeholders. This online database will become one of the exploitable results of the LIFE4EPR project.

Finally, the objective of this exercise is to compile all data in a structured fashion allowing for easy consultation, compilation and analysis. This is materialised into an elaborated spreadsheet: the 'mapping tool' made available together with this deliverable.

4 Methodology

4.1 Mapping steps

The mapping exercise was based on desk research. The steps followed for achieving the main goal of this phase of T2.1 were:

1. **Identification of mapping scope.** Partners were asked to identify the existing streams having an EPR legislative frame or operations in Member States. This exercise followed a discussion to prioritize the streams in the mapping exercise. Further decisions and discussions followed to decide on the level of granularity of the scope (see section 4.3.1). Discussions aimed at aligning the mapping scope with the description of T2.1 in the Grant Agreement and the needs arising in subsequent tasks and WPs (e.g. T 2.2, WP3, WP5 etc).
2. **Identification of mapping items and attributes**. Partners defined the information to be collected for every country and stream, such as PROs, national registers, etc.
3. **Creation of templates and instructions for mappers**. A common shared template was created for facilitating a harmonized mapping exercise. Regular meetings took place to solve any issues identified which were not accounted for in the previous discussions.
4. **Data collection**. Partners were assigned the streams and countries to be mapped. It was agreed to prioritise searching for data in webpages of competent authorities and specific pages for national registers that list PROs and other entities operating in each country.
5. **Data completion and revision/validation**. Each entry was classified as validated where information was reliable and flagged as low reliability where information was missing or ambiguous. Such entries are scheduled for verification in phases two and three via stakeholder consultation and case study work to fill gaps.
6. **Outputs.** Results of phase one will feed both the EU-wide overview of the EPR schemes in D2.2 and the public online database in D2.3, enabling structured comparison across schemes and Member States and supporting the benchmarking activities in D2.5.

4.2 Data sources

The detailed data sources used are referred to in the spreadsheet compiling mapped results ('Mapping tool'). In general, partners found information in:

- **Waste and environmental authorities'** websites and portals, including pages of competent ministries, agencies and other regulators authorities responsible for EPR scheme oversight and reporting.
- **National producer and product registers**, and official listings of PROs and entities where available, used as a first point of relevance for the scheme identifications, legal and operational status.

- **Existing compilations and directories** such as sector associations or multi country overviews (e.g. WEEE Directory, sites of associations and networks etc.).
- **PRO and other entities' website**s, annual reports, fee documentation, consulted to clarify operational status, categories of products in scope and data/reporting, where not fully specified by the competent authorities/national registers.
- **Bibliographic sources,** including EU and national legislation, regulatory guidance, reports and studies.

4.3 Scope of the mapping exercise

4.3.1 Streams and granularity

The consortium agreed to extend the mapping exercise to as many product streams as possible, thus obtaining a good understanding of the current situation in Europe. The main criteria applied for selecting the streams in scope of the mapping exercise were:

- Match EU-mandated or widely implemented EPR product groups across Member States, ensuring a common baseline for mapping and comparison (e.g. packaging, WEEE).
- Reflecting policy momentum by including forthcoming EPR for specific streams such as textiles and mattresses but limiting the mapping to the imminent EPR systems, excluding for instance the EPR for wastewater treatment which will not be operational until 2028.
- Provide a stable structure that different national registers and PROs are using, despite divergent subcategory practices among Member States and Organisations.
- Support clear stakeholder communication and validation.

Thee following streams were mapped:

1. Packaging - all types (incl. DRS)
2. WEEE - all types (excl. PV Panels)
3. Batteries - all types
4. Textiles - all types
5. ELVs
6. Tyres
7. Oils/Lubricants
8. Single use plastics – packaging
9. Single-use plastics - balloons
10. Single-use plastics - wet wipes
11. Single-use plastics - tobacco products
12. Paper – Printed/Graphic
13. Construction - Demolition Materials
14. Mattresses
15. Medicines/pharmaceuticals
16. Puncture medical devices
17. Gardening and homeware supplies
18. Sports equipment (not EEE)
19. Toys (non EEE)
20. Plastic fishing gear
21. Chemical products
22. Furniture
23. Single-use sanitary products
24. Chewing gums
25. Recreational or sports vessels
26. Candles

Once the main streams were identified, it was important to decide about the level of granularity in the mapping and regarding subcategories of products in the streams. The main criteria for the subcategorization were:

- Mirror the relevant legislation categorisation (e.g. packaging sales, grouped, transport categories to align with the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation).
- Using the same subcategories as competent authorities, national registers, and PRO's scope, so entries match official templates and minimise classification errors.

As an example for the latter, for WEEE stream, the relevant EU legislation sets 6 categories of products: Temperature exchange equipment, Large appliances, Screens, Lamps, Small appliances and IT). The scope of the activities of PROs may be limited to one or several product categories, and this level of detail, and even going more granular for mapping the Photovoltaic Panels included in Large Appliances, was considered relevant for deeper analysis, like the one carried in the benchmarking of the second phase of T2.1. The subcategories considered for every waste stream appear in Annex I: Waste stream subcategories mapped.

4.3.2 Input fields for mapping

The data to be mapped was decided upon dialogue and consensus of the project partners and based on their expertise. The entries selected had to focus on the minimum set of elements needed to make EPR comparable, verifiable and operational across Member States, while supporting the benchmarking of WP2 and the WP3 EU-wide harmonized register of producers/products subject to EPR obligations.

Based on the main objectives of this exercise, the following information was agreed as the most pertinent for data collection:

4.3.2.1 Producer Responsibility Organisations and other entities

PROs mapped are defined as organisations operating in each country and delivering extended producer responsibility services to producers. These may be collective (when servicing more than one producer) or individual (operations are benefiting one single producer).

For the PROs identified the following characteristics were mapped:

- PRO type: Collective/Individual
- Phase of operation: Operational, Under Development, in Pilot status.

Other entities: during the mapping it was decided to identify a different type of actor that, while not considered an official PRO, it carries out a similar activity that can affect compliance outcomes. In most cases, these entities where there is not yet a legal obligation on extended producer responsibility of the specific stream, or where the EPR system is structured in a different way (e.g. Germany). Examples of these types of companies can be compliance facilitators, mandated or

voluntary operators for collection, sorting, treatment, reporting services that complete fully or part of the EPR chain (e.g. take back scheme).

Partners agreed that these 'other entities' will be mapped to the extent possible considering the main focus of the task (e.g. PROs) and available resources. Their coverage may be uneven in case where no public national register or authoritative webpage exists. In such instances only readily, verifiable references have been included, and unresolved cases are recorded as missing information to be addressed during the second phase of T2.1, through targeted follow-up consultations with stakeholders.

An additional subcategorization of these entities will be also a subject of the next phases of the task.

Other characteristics about the national EPR market were identified and mapped when available, namely:

- Number of PROs operating in the national market (single or multiple PROs operating)
  - Multiple: More than one PROs operate in parallel, allowing producers to choose between different entities, these are known as competitive systems.
  - Single PRO: One accredited PROs is responsible for financing and organising compliances for the stream, known as monopolistic systems.
- Governmental: where a public entity is replacing PROs.
- Voluntary: Industry-led producer responsibility initiatives operating without a statutory mandate; they may be recognised or under licensing by authorities or used as pilots, but they do not replace legally mandated EPR obligations where these exist.
- Uknown: Not clear or not determined status. Such entries are flagged low-reliability and queued for verification in subsequent WP2 phases.

4.3.2.2 EPR Scheme

EPR scheme in the context of the mapping exercise is considered the regulatory framework for a product stream. Partners were asked to map the initial and main piece of legislation setting the extended responsibility principles for the corresponding stream. Amendments or complementary acts were not included as main entries, for the sake of simplicity and good use of resources available, while in some cases they have been included in the comments. The regulatory framework mapping objective was to compile basic, public-source information on the presence of schemes and other obligated entities by stream and to support later benchmarking. It does not constitute a legal reading of national EPR laws. A selected legislative framework analysis will be part of the next phase of T2.1, dealing with collecting in-depth information.

4.3.2.3 Registers and 'Volume declaration'

A national register represents an official formal database maintained by a regulator or government agency (or other competent authority). It records all companies or entities placing products or packaging on the MS market. They can include a specific section or a separate module for producers to declare their volumes (quantities of products and packaging per category placed in the MS market with a specific periodicity).

Additionally, partners collected complementary information about web portals where producers declare their put-on market volumes in case that the national register do not include this type of recording. Links to these portals are usually found in the webpages of the existing PROs related to the different streams or PROs associations.

4.3.2.4 Other fields mapped

Additional information was mapped into other fields such as public e-mail of the entities, webpages and phase of operation, where this information was relevant. Sources and references of the inserted information were also indicated and reported in the Mapping tool.

Disclaimer for mapping of legislative frameworks

This deliverable focuses on mapping the main legislative frameworks introducing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligations for each stream. It is acknowledged that Spain, as well as other countries, has sector-specific implementation regulations. However, due to resource constraints, not all secondary or stream-specific frameworks were included.

The priority was to map the overarching EPR legislative architecture at national level and to accurately identify the relevant entities (PROs and "other entities") operating under each stream. Greater effort was therefore dedicated to the institutional and organisational layer rather than to completing the full set of regulations.

In the next iteration of the mapping tool, any missing key legislation for the core EPR streams (packaging, WEEE, batteries, SUPs, ELVs) will be incorporated. Updated legislation for textiles, as an emerging EPR stream at EU level, will also be integrated. Further detail will be provided for those specific streams and countries selected for the benchmark analysis.

4.3.3 Data completion, validation and data quality

All fields of the mapping exercise included an estimated description of the data accuracy ('data reliability'). Partners could indicate if the data mapped was:

- Validated: when information is accurate and/or validated by an external actor, or
- Low: If further cross checking by an external actor or further research is needed.

In a subsequent phase, all fields with a low reliability were double checked and further researched. Additional entries will be included in cases missing information for a specific stream and country will be identified. Currently 94% of the entries mapped are categorised as 'validated'.

Further verification of data and completion of data gaps is expected in the coming months through support of the Advisory Board members, stakeholder consultations and workshops of the expert network. A final version of the mapping will be delivered by the end of the project and used for feeding the public e-platform intended for relevant stakeholders and the wider public.

4.4 Challenges and caveats

The main challenges encountered during the mapping exercise were:

- **Information is managed and held by different entities** depending on the country. For example, the type of national organisation responsible for EPR-related information (e.g. national environmental agency) varies from one country to another.
- **Information related to EPR is dispersed across multiple sources**. For example, legislative texts may be available in a government legislative repository, registers may be hosted on ministry websites and lists of PROs may be published by other agencies or ministries.
- **Information on the registers did not exist (the national register is not operative for specific streams) or could not be identified for some specific countries.** The mapping of registers was based on and coordinated with the preliminary results of Task 3.1 (Stocktake analysis) under WP3, which reviewed a set of national producers/products registers across EU, and will be further refined in the next phase.
- Different types of organisations were mapped, although **the specific roles of some entities** (e.g. PROs, recyclers etc.) **were not always clear.**
- **Limited clarity regarding the status of mapped organisations**: in certain cases, it was difficult to confirm whether an organisation was active and operational or had ceased its activities.

Identified data gaps and limitations which would require targeted stakeholder consultation in the next stages of data collection were:

- **Official sources in several countries were incomplete or not up to date at the time of data collection.** Some legal pages or PRO listings lacked consolidation or clear update dates, limiting the ability to confirm present-day applicability with no or limited stakeholder validation.
- **Schemes with unclear operational status and waste categories in scope.** In some cases, the specific categories in scope were not clear based on the official open information (e.g. available public information regarding the national registers contents/scheme, PROs webpages). Producer fees and tariffs can be used to identify categories in scope were not always publicly available, necessitating direct confirmation to ensure accurate mapping. The categories used by PROs to apply tariffs can differ from the categories requested in the national registration procedures.
- For streams that are at an early stage of implementation and/or operating under non-statutory arrangements, **roles and responsibilities of different actors were not always clear.**
- **Volume declaration procedures or modules were not always discoverable** through the webpages of competent authorities, or they were accessible only after registering as a relevant actor (e.g. **Volume declaration procedures or modules were not always discoverable** through the webpages of competent authorities, or they were accessible only after registering as a relevant actor (e.g. producers).

- While the registration process typically includes the **definition of streams and sub-streams**, in several cases the producer and product registers **did not make this information clearly accessible or fully documented**.

Finally, some elements of the mapping may be subject to change such as updates to the system or the actors' roles and responsibilities. These changes will be captured as much as possible in the next phases of the task while considering the data requirements of the related activities.

5 Synthesis and Key Findings

5.1 Key findings

All mapped results are compiled in a structured fashion in a spreadsheet (Mapping Tool). The tool allows users to easily filter and work with pre-defined pivot tables that provide country overviews for all streams mapped. This tool can be found here.

While other items were part of the mapping, such as legislation and registries, this deliverable focuses on the results obtained around EPR schemes and PROs, as they are part of Milestone 3 (Preliminary mapping of EPR schemes and PROs in 27 MS) of the project and the core interest of the mapping exercise.

5.2 Overview of results at European level

In total 715 entries were mapped during 3 months for 27 countries and 26 main streams. Five partners (ACR+, ECO, ENT, VUB, ZWE) contributed to this exercise coordinated by the WEEE Forum.

In total, 429 PROs were identified, along with 59 additional entities fulfilling comparable functions (see definitions in the previous section).
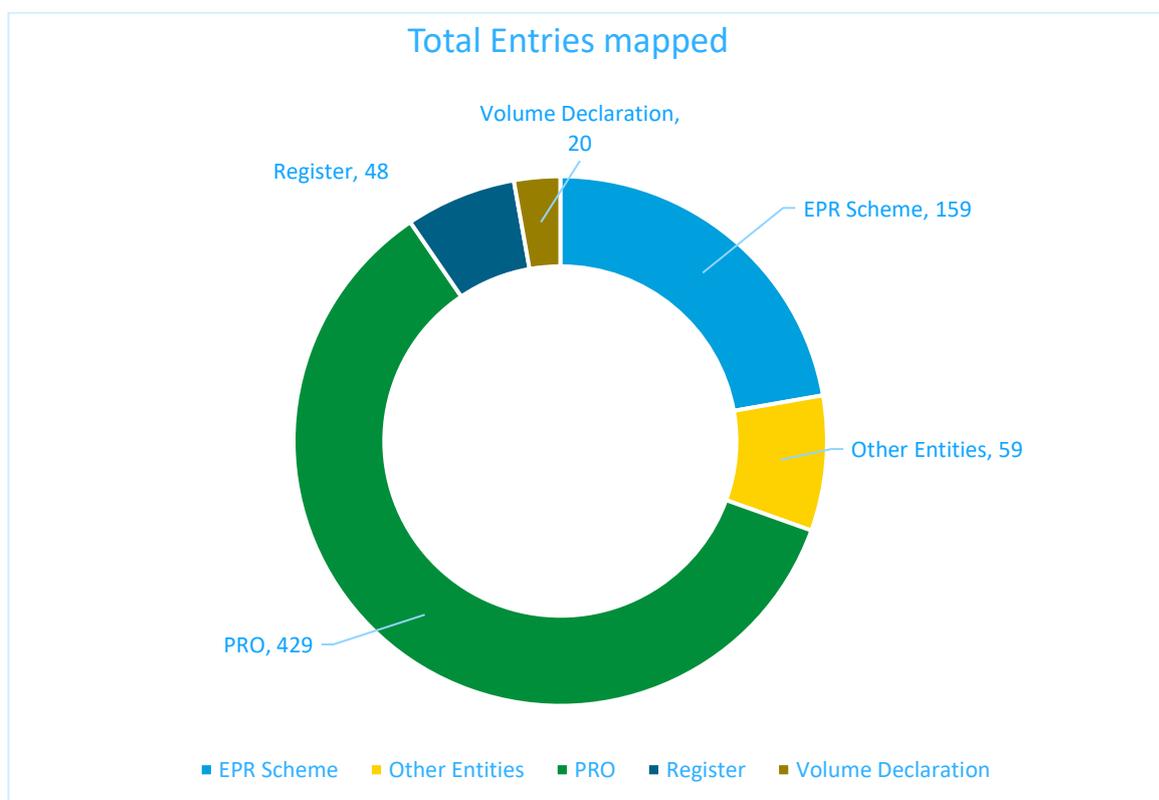
Figure 1. Main statistics of the entries mapped

Table 1 shows the number of entries mapped for every country regarding EPR schemes, PROs, other entities, registers and volume declaration portals.

Countries with higher number of PROs mapped are Spain and Poland with 49 and 43 identified respectively, followed by Romania (35) and Italy (33). Countries with less PROs identified are Malta (3) and Luxembourg (4).

The table includes 18 PROs that are in development status (not fully operational or not officially running operations), these are dealing with SUPs (Single Use plastics), packaging and textiles in the following countries Belgium (1), Bulgaria (2), Estonia (3), Spain (3), Italy (4), Latvia (1), Portugal (2) and Sweden (2).

Under the category 'other entities' different type of entities can be found, representing one or more organisations, for example the national fund entity that collects fees directly from SUPs producers as in Poland or for all streams as of Croatia, take-back schemes for collecting fishing gears in collaboration with producers as in Germany etc.

Table 1: Summary of entries mapped.

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Total
EPR Scheme	5	4	8	8	4	7	8	8	2	3	10	4	1	2	11	6	3	6	5	7	9	6	5	6	11	8	2	**159**
PRO	9	10	27	7	19	1	15	12	49	16	27	28			7	33	10	4	7	3	10	43	14	35	11	14	18	**429**
Other entity	2	4		2		21		4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			3	9		2	3			**59**
Register	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	**48**
Volume Declaration	1	3		3											1			2		1	3		4			2		**20**

Figure 2 presents the distribution of PROs and other entities mapped for every product stream. Annex III provides information per number of PROs and other entities per stream and country.

The packaging, WEEE and batteries streams have the highest numbers of PROs, while single-use plastics, tyres, and oils also show relatively high coverage.

In general, countries have more than one PRO for the packaging, WEEE, batteries, and SUPs streams, whereas it is more common to find a single PRO per country for the ELV stream.

The country covering the largest number of product streams under EPR legislation is France, with 23 identified streams, followed by Spain (15), Greece (14) and Slovakia (12). Details on the mapped legislation are provided in Annex II: EPR legislation mapped.
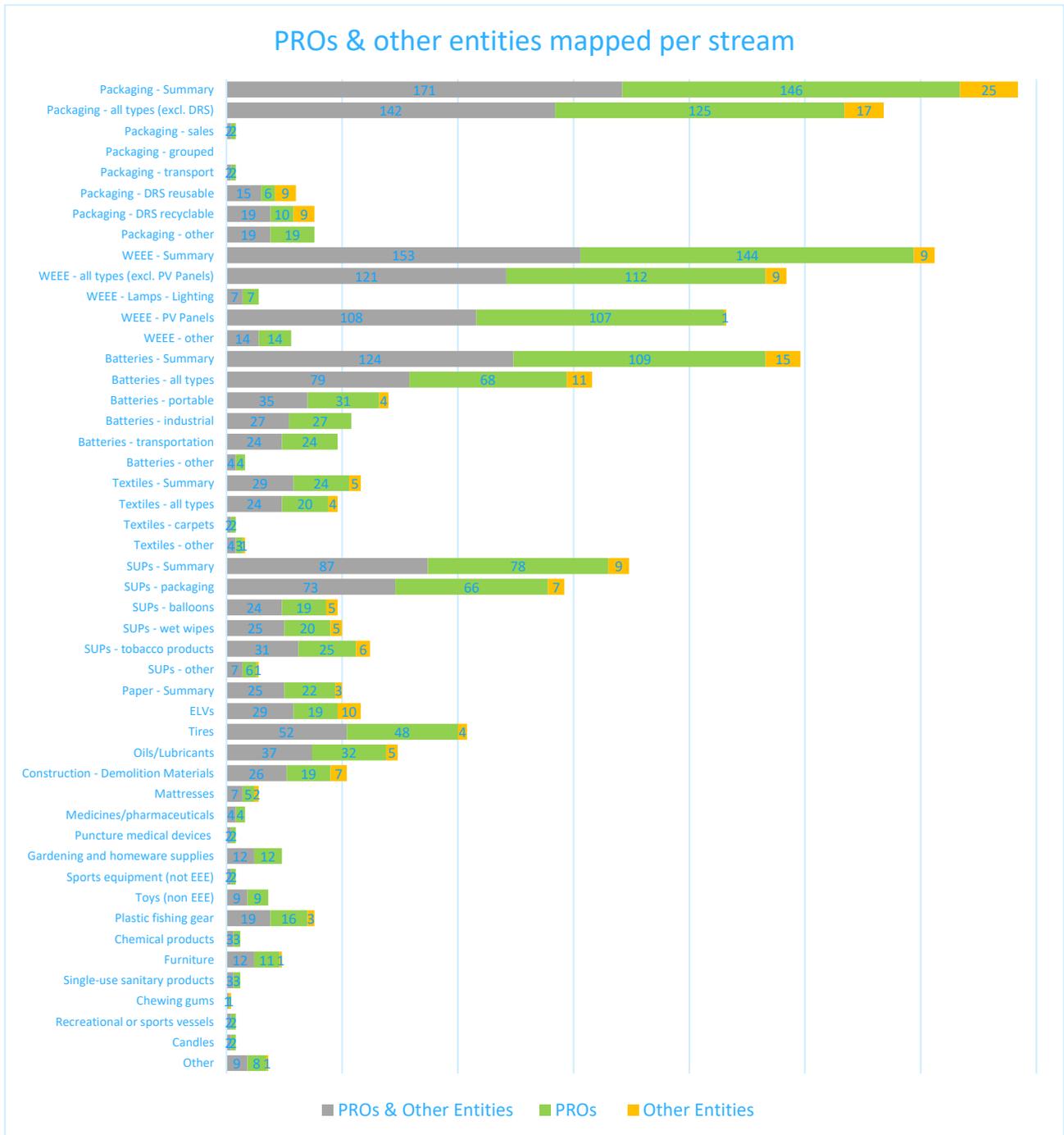
Figure 2. PROs and other entities mapped per stream

Divergencies of systems

Although the overall system works in a similar way in most MS, in some countries there are noteworthy differences that are not easily captured from the excel file. Germany has multiple

collective compliance systems for packaging while WEEE and battery streams are managed by central registers thereby the national authority (Stiftung ear[1]).

In Poland EPR obligations of battery producers are currently carried out by 'intermediary entities'. These entities were mapped under 'other entities' if only batteries were included in their scope, and under 'PROs' if their scope included packaging, WEEE, tyres or oils. This is under change by the Polish Ministry of Climate and Environment, so that obligations for batteries will be carried out by PROs.

For some countries like Estonia, the EPR obligations for manufacturers of ELVs are fulfilled individually, via contracts with waste operators. These were not mapped individually but mentioned only as one 'other entity' with an explanation.

Hungary constitutes a unique case in which the designated central entity, MOHU MOL Hulladékgazdálkodási Zrt. (MOHU[2]), has been assigned responsibility for waste management operations, including collection and treatment, for a 35-year period. It also acts as the register and levies EPR fees from the producers. This applies to all mandatory EPRs including packaging, SUPs, WEEE, batteries, textiles, ELVs, tires, oils/lubricants and furniture.

Regarding Croatia, the EPR obligations are being largely run through a public/fund mechanism Fond za zaštitu okoliša i energetsku učinkovitost (FZOEU[3]), identified and mapped as 'Other entity'.

5.2.1 PROs and other entities per stream

This section focuses on the streams that have been prioritized by the LIFE4EPR consortium: Packaging, WEEE and Textiles. All information that makes up the basis of the tables below can be found in the Annex III Analysis per stream and country and in the online Mapping tool here.

5.2.1.1   Packaging

All countries mapped count with at least one entity (PRO or other) managing packaging waste. Packaging includes the following subcategories:

- Packaging – sales:
- Packaging – grouped
- Packaging – transport
- Packaging - DRS reusable
- Packaging - DRS recyclable
- Packaging – other

In total, 171 entities were mapped. The vast majority of these are PROs (146) while the rest is what is described as other entity above. The majority (142 in total) operate all three packaging categories (sales, grouped & transport) and 19 operate DRS (Deposit Return Systems).

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[1] https://www.stiftung-ear.de/
[2] https://mohu.hu/
[3] https://www.fzoeu.hr/

In 5 countries, only a single PRO is managing EPR for packaging (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands). In Belgium, a single entity is responsible for household packaging and another one for industrial packaging. In some countries it was observed a change from a single-PRO operating situation that has been ended to new PROs that were recently established for professional and domestic packaging (e.g. Spain, Portugal), being the multi-PRO situation the most common currently in the majority of MS.
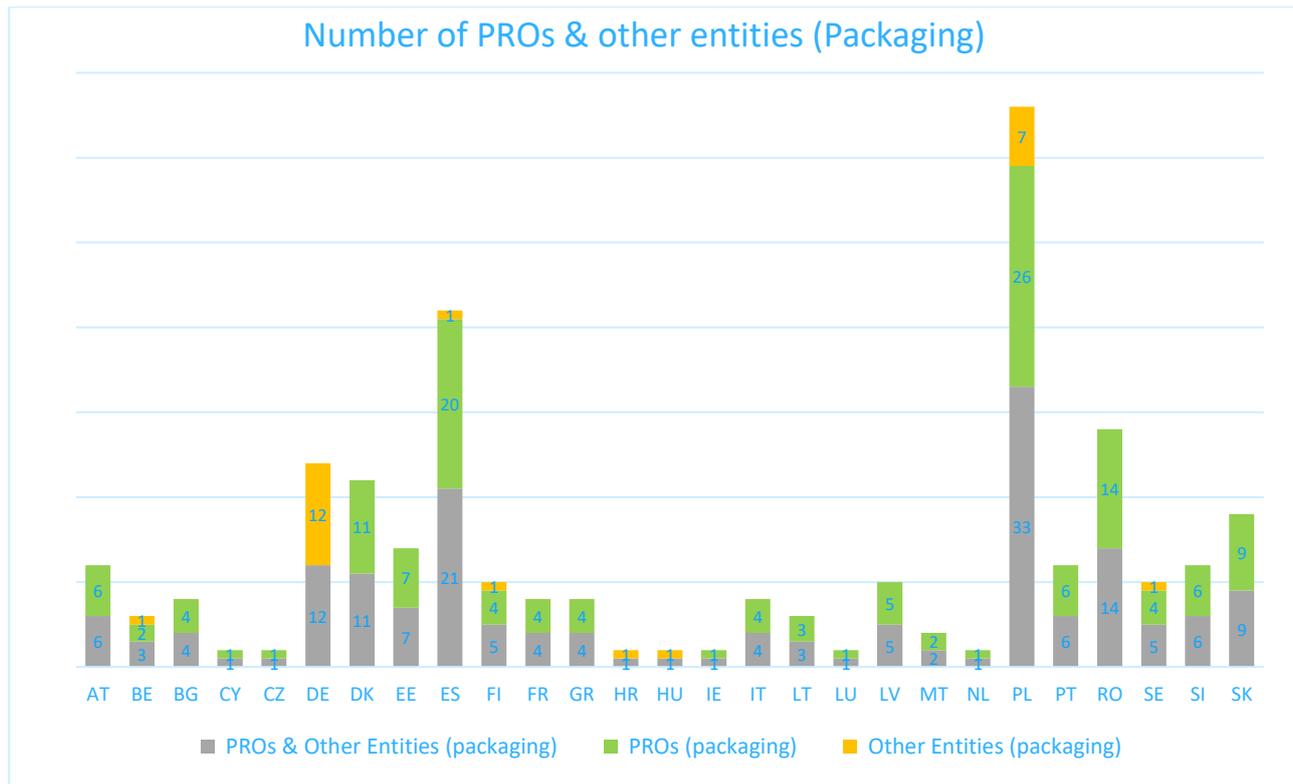
Figure 3. PROs and other entities mapped for packaging stream

5.2.1.2   WEEE

All countries cover EPR services through a PRO or other type of organisation. The following WEEE product categories were considered in the mapping:

- WEEE - all types (excl. PV Panels)
- WEEE - Lamps - Lighting
- WEEE - PV Panels
- WEEE – other (e.g. individual categories)

The above product categorisation was done because in many cases PROs are dealing with a single product for photovoltaic panels (PV Panels) and lighting equipment. However, in most cases, PROs are dealing with all categories of products, either directly or through agreements with other PROs.

The highest number of operating PROs can be found in Spain (17 total /14 licensed for all categories), Czech Republic (13/5), Italy (15/12), Poland (12/12) and Romania (16/13).
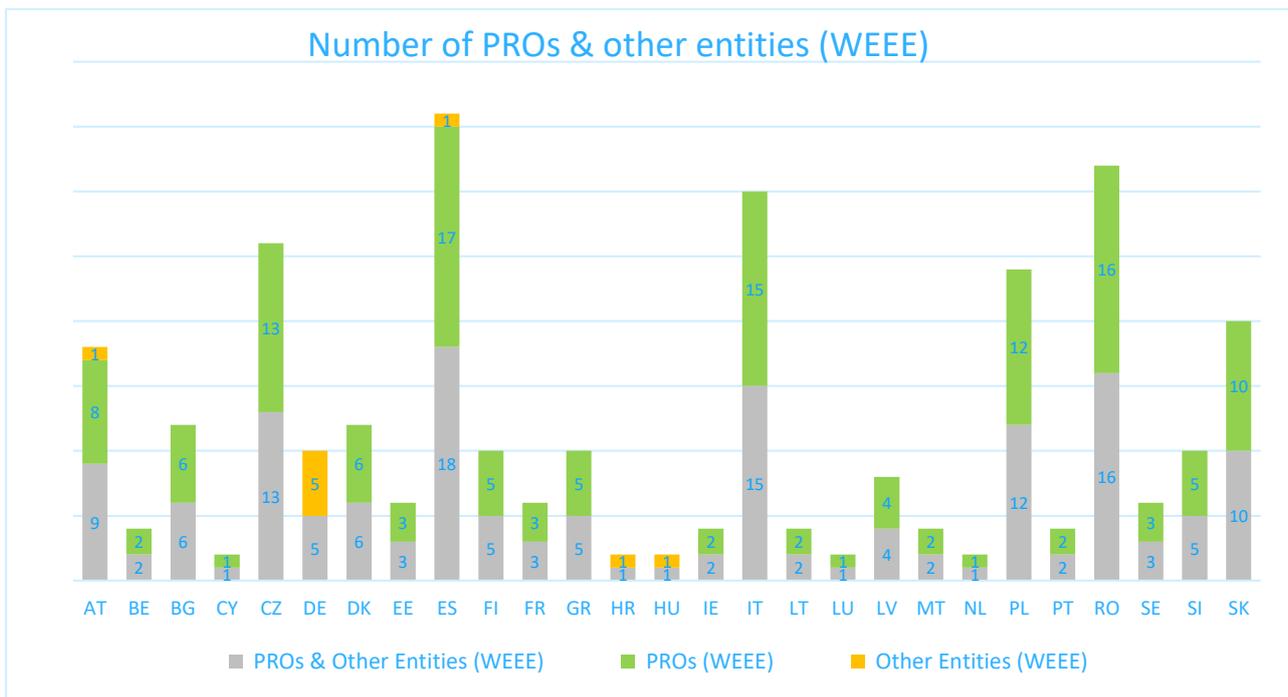
Figure 4. PROs and other entities mapped for WEEE Stream

5.2.1.3   Textiles

On 9 September 2025, the European Parliament adopted the revised Waste Framework Directive introducing EU-wide EPR for textiles and binding food waste reduction targets. As the European Textile EPR Scheme is being set up, the mapping evidenced different stages across MS, with uneven coverage as of October 2025.
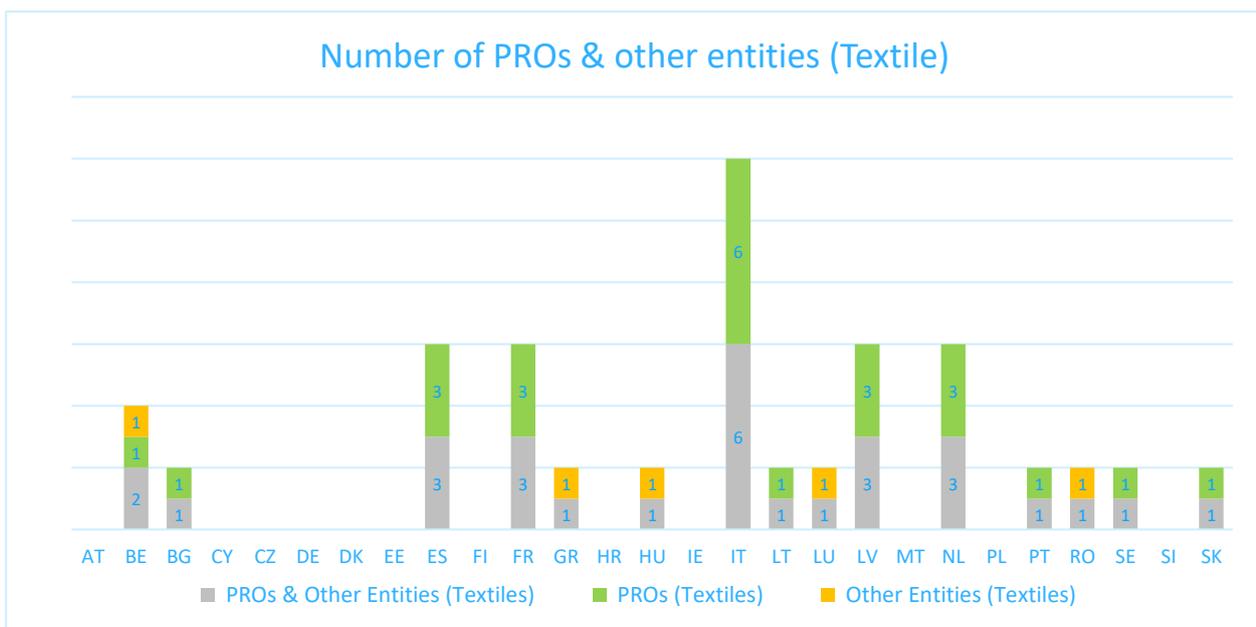
Figure 5. PROs and other entities mapped for Textiles Stream

More specifically, 24 PROs were identified in 11 MS, and 11 of these are in development status.

5.2.1.4   Further information

Dedicated summary tables for every country appear in Annex III. Readers can consult additional data and statistics in the Mapping tool here.

Annex I: Waste stream subcategories mapped

Table 2: Waste stream subcategories mapped

General category	Subcategories
Packaging	Packaging - all types (excl. DRS)
	Packaging - sales
	Packaging - grouped
	Packaging - transport
	Packaging - DRS reusable
	Packaging - DRS recyclable
	Packaging - other
WEEE	WEEE - all types (excl. PV Panels)
	WEEE - Lamps - Lighting
	WEEE - PV Panels
	WEEE - other
Batteries	Batteries - all types
	Batteries - portable
	Batteries - industrial
	Batteries - transportation
	Batteries - other
Textiles	Textiles - all types
	Textiles - carpets
	Textiles - other
ELVs	ELVs
Tyres	Tyres
Oils/Lubricants	Oils/Lubricants
SUPs	Single use plastics - packaging
	Single-use plastics - balloons
	Single-use plastics - wet wipes
	Single-use plastics - tobacco products
	Single-use plastics - other
Paper	Paper - Printed
	Paper - Graphic
Construction - Demolition Materials	Construction - Demolition Materials
Mattresses	Mattresses
Medicines/pharmaceuticals	Medicines/pharmaceuticals
Puncture medical devices	Puncture medical devices
Gardening and homeware supplies	Gardening and homeware supplies
Sports equipment (not EEE)	Sports equipment (not EEE)
Toys (non EEE)	Toys (non EEE)
Plastic fishing gear	Plastic fishing gear
Chemical products	Chemical products
Furniture	Furniture
Single-use sanitary products	Single-use sanitary products
Chewing gums	Chewing gums
Recreational or sports vessels	Recreational or sports vessels
Candles	Candles
Other	Other

Annex II: EPR legislation mapped

Table 3 Legislative EPR scheme coverage per stream and country

Stream / Country	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Packaging - at least one type	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
WEEE - at least one type	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Batteries - at least one type	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Textiles - at least one type									■		■			■							■				■		
SUPs - at least one type	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Paper - at least one type			■			■		■	■		■	■		■		■		■	■		■	■		■			■
ELVs	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tires	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oils/Lubricants	■		■		■	■			■		■	■													■		■
Construction - Demolition Materials									■		■																■
Mattresses		■									■																
Medicines/pharmaceuticals									■		■	■				■									■	■	
Puncture medical devices									■		■																
Gardening and homeware supplies											■																■
Sports equipment (not EEE)											■																■
Toys (non EEE)											■																■
Plastic fishing gear	■	■				■	■	■	■		■		■	■			■		■	■		■			■	■	
Chemical products									■		■																
Furniture									■		■																■
Single-use sanitary products	■								■	■	■																
Chewing gums											■																
Recreational or sports vessels											■																
Candles																										■	
Other								■			■	■			■								■				■
Number of Streams	8	9	8	7	6	9	6	8	15	9	23	14	8	11	8	6	8	6	8	6	9	7	9	7	8	8	12

Annex III: Analysis per stream & country

Table 4: PROs and Streams per MS

	Packaging - Summary	WEEE - Summary	Batteries - Summary	Textiles - Summary	SUPs - Summary	Paper - Summary	ELVs	Tires	Oils/Lubricants	Construction - Demolition	Mattresses	Medicines/pharmaceuticals	Puncture medical devices	Gardening and homeware supplies	Sports equipment (not EEE)	Toys (non EEE)	Plastic fishing gear	Chemical products	Furniture	Single-use sanitary products	Chewing gums	Recreational or sports vessels	Candles	Other	No. of PRO	No. of streams
AT	6	8	6		5												3			1					9	6
BE	2	2	2	1	1		1	1	1		1														10	9
BG	4	6	6	1	1		3	3	4																27	8
CY	1	1	1		1	1		2				1													7	7
CZ	1	13	2		3			1																	19	5
DE			1																						1	1
DK	11	6	7		7		1										3								15	6
EE	7	3	2		6			2																	12	5
ES	20	17	9	3	14	5	1	2	2			1												1	49	11
FI	4	5	4		3	2	1	1									1								16	8
FR	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	4	1	1		3	3	1		2			27	20
GR	4	5	3				1	1	1	13															28	7
HR																									0	0
HU																									0	0
IE	1	2	2		2		1	1												1				1	7	8
IT	4	15	8	6	3	1		1	1	1	1		1		1										33	12
LT	3	2	3	1	2		2	4	2																10	8
LU	1	1	1		1	1	1																		4	6
LV	5	4	4	3	4		1	4	4															1	7	9
MT	2	2	1		2																				3	4
NL	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1		1	1														10	10
PL	26	12	14					13	15																43	5
PT	6	2	5	1	4		1	1	1															1	14	9
RO	14	16	4		1			1																	35	5
SE	4	3	3	1	3			1												1				1	11	8
SI	6	5	10		4		1	1				1											2		14	8
SK	9	10	7	1	7	8	1	4						8		8	8		8					3	18	13
Total	146	144	109	24	78	22	19	48	32	19	5	4	2	12	2	9	16	3	11	3		2	2	8	429	198

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🟩	No of PROs operating (>=1)
⬜	Not operating PRO or not identified

Table 5: PROs, other entities and Streams per MS

	Packaging - Summary	WEEE - Summary	Batteries - Summary	Textiles - Summary	SUPs - Summary	Paper - Summary	ELVs	Tires	Oils/Lubricants	Construction - Demolition	Mattresses	Medicines/pharmaceuticals	Puncture medical devices	Gardening and homeware supplies	Sports equipment (not EEE)	Toys (non EEE)	Plastic fishing gear	Chemical products	Furniture	Single-use sanitary products	Chewing gums	Recreational or sports vessels	Candles	Other	No. of PROs & other entities	No. of streams
AT	6	9	7		5						1						3			1					11	7
BE	3	2	2	2	2		1	1	2	1	1														14	10
BG	4	6	6	1	1		3	3	4																27	8
CY	1	1	1		1	1	1	2	1			1													9	9
CZ	1	13	2		3			1																	19	5
DE	12	5	11			1	2	1		3							1								22	8
DK	11	6	7		7			1									3								15	6
EE	7	3	2		6			3	2															1	16	7
ES	21	18	10	3	15	5	2	2	2			1												1	51	11
FI	5	5	4		4	2	1	1									1								17	8
FR	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	4	1	1		3	3	1	1	2			28	21
GR	4	5	3	1			1	1	1	13															29	8
HR	1	1	1		1		1	1	1																1	7
HU	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											1					1	10
IE	1	2	2		2		1	1									1			1				1	8	9
IT	4	15	8	6	3	1		1	1	1	1		1		1										33	12
LT	3	2	3	1	2		2	4	2																10	8
LU	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1										1					5	12
LV	5	4	4	3	4		1	4	4															1	7	9
MT	2	2	1		2																				3	4
NL	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1		3	1														13	10
PL	33	12	15		1			13	15																52	6
PT	6	2	5	1	4		1	1	1															1	14	9
RO	14	16	4	1	2			1																	37	6
SE	5	3	3	1	4		1	1									1							1	14	9
SI	6	5	10		4		1	1				1											2		14	8
SK	9	10	7	1	7	8	1	4						8		8	8			8				3	18	13
Total	171	153	124	29	87	25	29	52	37	26	7	4	2	12	2	9	19	3	12	3	1	2	2	9	488	240

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▨ (grey)	No of PROs & other entities operating (>=1)
☐ (white)	Not operating PRO or not identified

Annex IV: Data collection template

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ID	Country	Type	PRO/Scheme Name	Stream summary - General	Streams summary - Specific	Acronym/Commercial name	PRO type	EPR Market type	Phase of operation	WebLink	EN language availabl	Info Email address	Partner responsi	Reliability of mapping	Comments
1	AT	EPR Scheme	Packaging Ordinance - Verpackungsverordnung 2014, BGBl. II Nr. 184/2014	use plastics, Plastic fishing gear, Single-use sanitary products	types (excl. DRS), Packaging - sales, Packaging - grouped,		n/a	Multiple	Operational	https://www.ris.bka.	no	n/a	ACR+	Validated	Amendments up to 2023
2	AT	EPR Scheme	Battery Ordinance - Batterienverordnung, BGBl. II Nr. 159/2008	Batteries	types, Batteries - portable, Batteries - industrial, Batteries -		n/a	Multiple	Operational	https://www.ris.bka.	no	n/a	ZWE	Validated	Amendments up to 2021
3	AT	EPR Scheme	Waste Oil Ordinance – Altölverordnung 2002, BGBl. II Nr. 389/2002	Oils	Oils/Lubricants		n/a	Multiple	Operational	https://www.ris.bka.	no	n/a	ZWE	Validated	Obliges distributors/importers to ensure proper collection and recycling of used oils.
4	AT	EPR Scheme	End-of-Life Vehicles Ordinance - Altfahrzeugeverordnung, BGBl. II Nr. 407/2002.	ELVs	ELVs		n/a	Uknown	Operational	https://www.ris.bka.	no	n/a	ZWE	Low	Amendments up to 2020 Austria follows the EU End-of-Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC)
5	AT	EPR Scheme	Ordinance on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment – Elektroaltgeräteverordnung, BGBl. II Nr. 121/2005.	WEEE	Multiple: WEEE - all types (excl. PV Panels), WEEE - PV Panels		n/a	Multiple	Operational	https://www.ris.bka.	no	n/a	WF	Validated	Amendments up to 2021
6	AT	Other Entity	Die Österreichische Matratzen Allianz (Austrian Mattress Alliance)	Matresses	Mattresses	ÖMA	n/a	Voluntary	Operational	https://matratzen-all	office@matrat	ZWE	Validated	The Österreichische Matratzen Allianz (Austrian Mattress Alliance) supported by Climate Lab, is working to develop
7	AT	Other Entity	Die Elektroaltgeräte Koordinierungsstelle Austria (Austrian Coordinating Agency for Waste Electrical Equipment)	Multiple: WEEE, Batteries	Multiple: WEEE - all types (excl. PV Panels), Batteries - all types	EAK	n/a	Monopolistic	Operational	https://www.eak-au	no	office@eak-au	ZWE	Validated	The Elektroaltgeräte Koordinierungsstelle Austria GmbH (EAK) was founded on 11 May 2005, shortly after the announcement of the Waste Electrical
8	AT	PRO	Altstoff Recycling Austria AG	use plastics, Plastic fishing gear, Single-use sanitary products	types (excl. DRS), Single use plastics - packaging, Single-use plastics -	ARA	Collective	Multiple	Operational	https://www.ara.at/	yes	office@ara.at	ACR+	Validated	
9	AT	PRO	Reclay	Multiple: Packaging, WEEE, Batteries, Single-use plastics, Plastic fishing gear	types (excl. DRS), WEEE - all types (excl. PV Panels), Batteries - all types,	-	Collective	Multiple	Operational	https://reclay-group.	Yes	contact@recyc	ACR+	Validated	
10	AT	PRO	Bonus Holsystem für Verpackungen GmbH & Co.KG	Multiple: Packaging, WEEE, Batteries, Single-use plastics, Plastic fishing gear	types (excl. DRS), WEEE - all types (excl. PV Panels), Batteries - all types,	-	Collective	Multiple	Operational	https://bonus.at/lize	No	team@bonus.a	ACR+	Low	Phishing gear is not validated.
11	AT	PRO	Interzero Circular Solutions Europe GmbH	Multiple: Packaging, WEEE, Batteries, Single-use plastics	types (excl. DRS), WEEE - all types (excl. PV Panels), WEEE - PV Panels,	Interzero	Collective	Multiple	Operational	https://interzero.at/	Yes	office@interze	ACR+/WF	Validated	

Packaging							WEEE				Batteries					Textiles			ELVs	Tyres	Oils
Packaging - all types (excl. DRS	Packaging - sales	Packaging - grouped	Packaging - transport	Packaging - DRS reusa	Packaging - DRS recyclabl	Packaging - other	WEEE - all types (excl. PV Pan	WEEE - Lamps - lighting	WEEE - PV Panels	WEEE - other	Batteries - all type	Batteries - portabl	Batteries - industri	Batteries - transpo tion	Batteries - other	Textiles - all type	Textiles - carpets	Textiles - other	ELVs	Tires	Oils/Lubric ants
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes																
											yes	yes	yes	yes	yes						
																					yes
																			yes		
							yes		yes												
							yes		yes												
yes																					
yes							yes		yes												

Single use plastics					Paper		Constr. Demol.	Matress	Meds Pharma	Puncture med. Devices	Garden Homewa re	Sports eq.	Toys	Plastic fishing gear	Chemical s	Furnitur e	Single use sanitary	Chewing gums	Sport Vessels	Candles	Other
ingle use lastics ackag	Single-use plastics balloon	Single-use plastics wet wir	Single-use plastics tobacco	Single-use plastics other	Paper - Printed	Paper - Graphic	Constructi on - Demoli	Mattresses	Medicines/ pharma ticals	Puncture medical devices	Gardening and homew	Sports equipm (not EE	Toys (non EEE)	Plastic fishing g	Chemical produc	Furniture	Single-use sanitar produc	Chewing gums	Recreation al or sports	Candles	Other
yes	yes	yes	yes												yes		yes				
						yes															
yes	yes	yes	yes												yes		yes				
yes	yes	yes	yes												yes						
yes	yes	yes	yes												yes						
yes	yes	yes	yes																		
yes	yes	yes	yes																		

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https://life4epr.ent.cat/