



**Collective
Circular
Textiles**

Extended Producer Responsibility as an accelerator for the circular transition

Developments in The Netherlands & Europe

Cibutex Member Event
23 June 2026



European legislation - developments

- New **EU Waste Framework Directive**: EPR for textiles mandatory across all member states
 - In force 16 Oct 2025
 - Member States have until 17 June 2027 to transpose it into national legislation
 - Needs to be in force on **17 April 2028**
 - NL already has textile EPR (since 2023), now updating to align
- Scope widened to include home textiles (e.g. curtains) and **footwear**
- Producers fund collection/sorting, consumer awareness, and recycling R&D
- **Mandatory eco-modulation**: rewards durable, repairable, recycled design (based on ESPR)
- Producer registration & **collective organization required** - no individual compliance
- **Detailed sorting before export**, with reporting obligations

Opportunities & Challenges

- **Reinvent EPR → ensure its role as accelerator**
 - Better governance
 - Mandatory transparency
 - Direct investments in needed innovation
 - Long-term partnerships
 - Custom approach for B2B textiles
- **Lack of policy and commitment**
 - No current policy to solve the lacking businesscase for circular textiles
 - Circularity currently not sufficiently rewarded
 - Strong lobby from part of the industry to maintain status quo



About Collective Circular Textiles

Impact-driven Producer Responsibility Organisation

Transparency



Financially transparent and with no hidden interests

Beyond compliance



EPR legislation as a starting point - not the finish line

Bottom-up approach



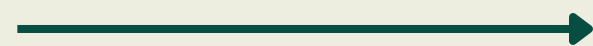
Collective strength and integration with existing supply chains

Inclusive governance



Both producers and supplychain partners represented

Advocacy



Working towards legislative harmonization



Financial structure CCT

Fee setting 2026:

- Base fee: €0,24 / kg POM
- Discount fee: €0,22 / kg POM

Allocation:

- Compliance with legislative targets
- Additional innovation according to circularity and social impact
 - E.g. B2B
- Limited operational costs

These obligations are:

1. Collection system

Establishing a nationally covering collection system through which consumers and businesses can hand in discarded textiles free of charge throughout the year.

2. Meeting annual targets for reuse and (fibre-to-fibre) recycling

Targets apply to at least 50% of textiles placed on the Dutch market in 2025 (previous year), rising gradually (annually) to 75% by 2030.

3. Raw material recovery

Taking measures to increase and improve the use of recycled textile fibres in new products.

4. Annual reporting

Reporting annually to the government on the volume of textiles placed on the market and whether the EPR targets have been met, supported by verification documents.

5. Duty to inform

Actively informing consumers and companies about where and how discarded textiles can be handed in, and what subsequently happens to them.

2025

50%

prepared for reuse and recycling:



At least 20% reuse*
of which at least 10% reuse within the Netherlands*



At least 25% of recycling must be
fibre-to-fibre recycling

2030

75%

prepared for reuse and recycling:



At least 25% reuse*
of which at least 15% reuse within the Netherlands*



At least 33% of recycling must be
fibre-to-fibre recycling

* These targets must be achieved relative to the volume placed on the market in the previous calendar year



Custom approach B2B

Reasoning:

- EPR legislation does not take specificities of B2B into account → focus on fashion
- B2B has its own characteristics + logistic infrastructure
- Cannot be ignored, as its is a significant volume + circularity often at its core
 - Longevity / rental / repair

Solutions:

- Different fees for B2B
- Representation B2B in various (governing) bodies
- Collaboration with a.o. Cibusetex → representation in the board of CCT
 - Ensure knowledge sharing
 - Collaboration around innovation, data collection (CibuteXchange), events → e.g. SaXcell event
- Collaboration with a.o. GAIA to facilitate and scale-up collection and treatment infrastructure



GAIA Collaboration

- As a service provider, GAIA is compensated for various activities:
 - Collection
 - Sorting for (material) reuse
- Current funding is not yet sufficient to offer GAIA's services free of charge, but scaling up should drastically reduce costs over time

Financial reward for CCT/GAIA participants

- At the end of each year, GAIA reports the total kilograms of B2B textiles it has collected
- Based on these kilograms, GAIA reimburses €0.11 per collected kilo to CCT's B2B participants
- This reimbursement is deducted from the participant's CCT fee
- The allocation key is based on each producer's share of kilograms relative to the total across all CCT B2B participants

Calculation example

In 2025, 2 B2B producer 'X' places 10.000 kg of textile on the Dutch market.

- Contribution to CCT in 2026: $10.000 \times €0.22 = €2.200,-$
- In 2026, GAIA collects 100.000 kg of end-of-life B2B textiles
- GAIA offers a discount via CCT:
 $100,000 \times €0.11 = €11.000,-$
- This €11.000,- is distributed proportionally among CCT's B2B producers
- E.g. Producer X places 2% of CCT's B2B KG on the market, thus get's 2% of the discount.



Questions?



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