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Cross-Border Study of Textile Waste Trading Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam

International Economics
Strategic Analysis For Growth & Development

INTRODUCTION

- **Global textile output has expanded in recent years** leading to a surge in textile waste. Globally, the textiles sector generates over **92 million tonnes of waste each year.** China and the United States accounted for the largest volumes, at 20 million tonnes and 17 million tonnes, respectively.
- With 80-100 billion new pieces of clothing manufactured each year, **over 87% of the materials and fibres** used in clothing **end up in incinerators or landfills**. Of this, only 20% of abandoned textiles are collected, and **only 1% are recycled** into new clothing, underlining the need for enhanced waste management and recycling activities globally.
- **Countries face mixed trends in textile waste trade** due to high waste management costs (USD 252 billion in 2020), **leading some to ban imports**, while **others promote local recycling** to create jobs (6 million jobs estimated in the circular economy) and generate revenue.

Objectives of the Study

Mapping post–industrial textile waste products and stakeholders

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Analyse cross-border trade in textile waste between Cambodia and its neighbors.

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Assess regulatory frameworks governing textile waste trade in Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam

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Identify challenges and opportunities in textile waste trade

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Provide insights and recommendations for enhancing cross-border textile waste trade.

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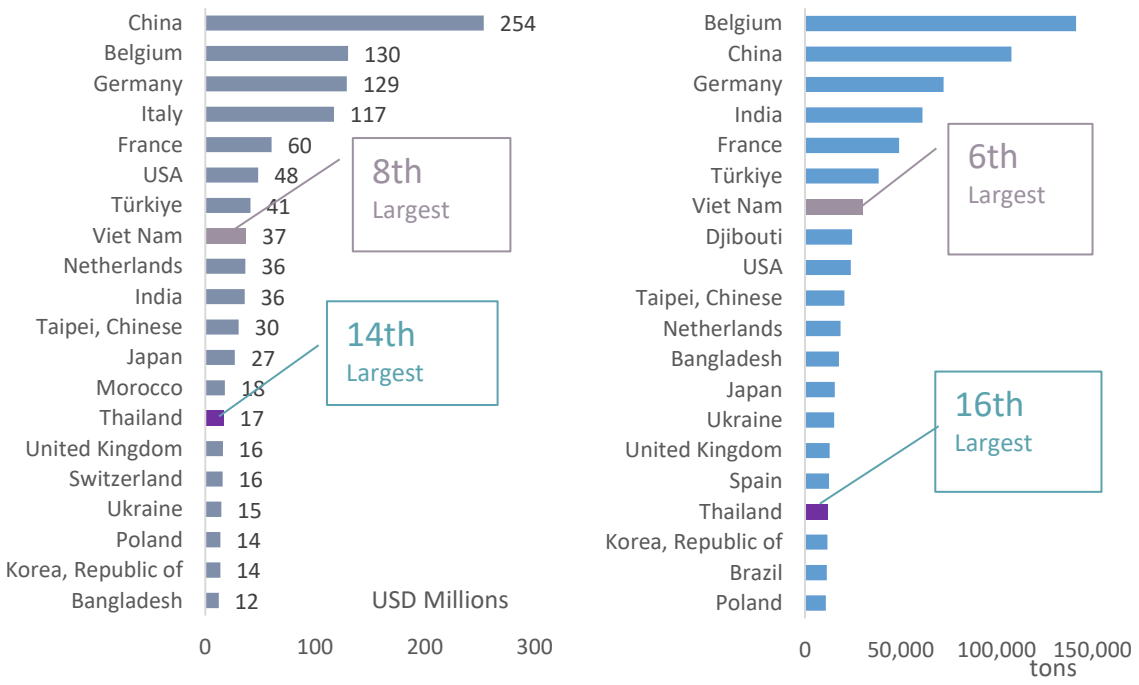
Brief guide on Textile Waste Trade between Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam

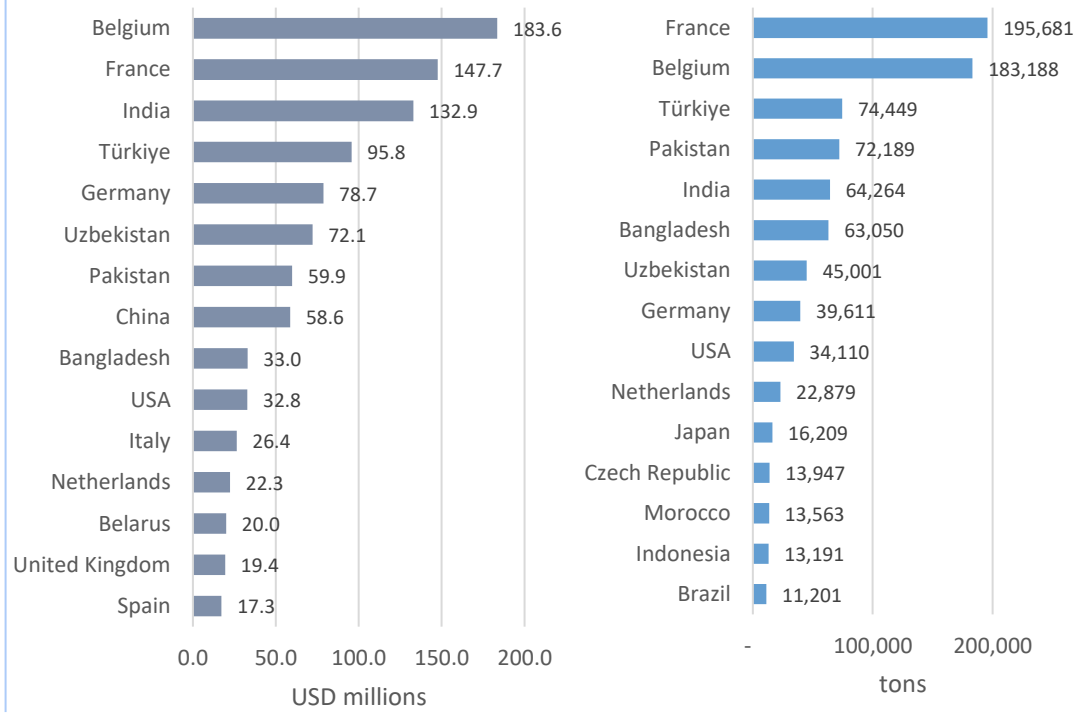
Global trends in trade of post-industrial textile waste

- China was the largest importer of globally, followed by Belgium, Germany, and Italy. For exports, France, Belgium, Türkiye, and India are major exporters in both volume and value terms.
- Vietnam and Thailand were among the top importers globally, ranking 8th and 14th respectively

Top 15 importers of textile waste by value (left) and quantity (right) in 2023



Top 15 exporters of textile waste by value (left) and quantity (right) in 2023



Source: Authors based on ITC Trademap (2024)

Global trends affecting textile waste trade

- **Global shift towards circular economy practices:** Governments and businesses promote recycling and reuse through better waste collection, sorting, and recycling policies.
- **Sustainability regulatory developments**:
  - **EU's Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)** imposes obligations on large companies to address human rights and environmental risks across GVCs, including textiles.
  - **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regimes** for textiles in many EU countries starting in 2025, making producers responsible for waste collection, sorting, reuse, and recycling.

EPR schemes	Adopting country
Mandatory	France, Spain, Netherlands, Hungary, Latvia, Oregon (US), Colorado (US)
Voluntary	Australia, Colombia
Proposed	California (US), Kenya, New York (US)
Debated	Chile, Ghana, India, Canada

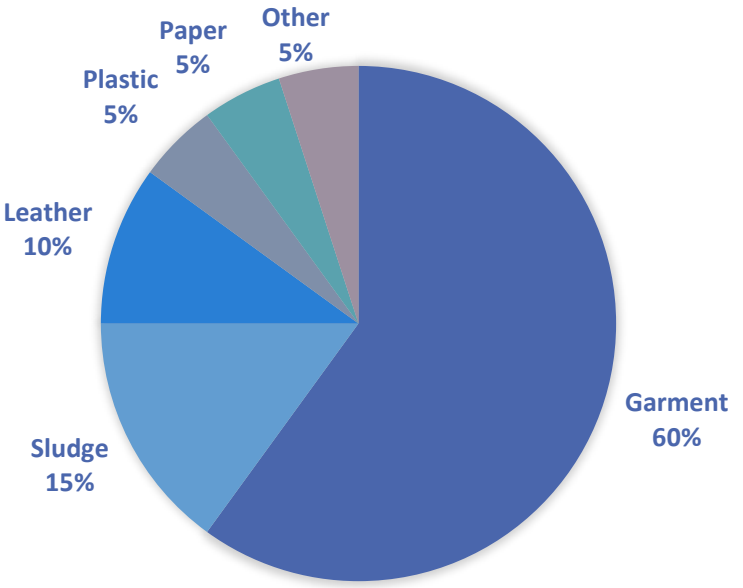
- **Basel Convention and textile waste**: Sweden, France, and Denmark propose adding textile waste to the Basel Convention to enforce: (i) Prior informed consent for textile waste imports/exports and (ii) Bans on hazardous textile waste exports (e.g., chemically stained textiles).
- **Technological innovations**: fibre-to-fibre recycling initiatives (e.g., WRAP UK, EU-funded New Cotton Project) and advanced sorting technologies like Near Infrared (NIR) sorting, are improving textile waste processing.

Cambodia

Textile waste management approach in Cambodia

- Cambodia ranked 8th globally in exports of garment in 2024. Cambodia's garment and textile trade has expanded over time, with exports growing at an annual rate of 4.7% between 2014 and 2023.
- As a consequence of rapid industrial growth, Cambodia generates approximately **136,151 tonnes** of post-industrial textile waste (PITW) annually, accounting for 60% of all industrial waste in the country's landfills.
- Between 2016 and 2019, Cambodia exported more than **49,000 tonnes** of textile waste (**9% of its annual PITW**).
- **Textile waste management in Cambodia remains underdeveloped**, with most waste either being sent to **landfills or incinerated**. In many cases, **garment waste is burned** as a cheap fuel source in brick kilns, releasing toxic fumes into the air.
- While Cambodia previously exported some of its textile waste for recycling, **external demand for textile waste dropped** significantly after 2019 **due to regulatory changes** in major importing countries.

Industrial waste measurement in Cambodia, 2021



Source: GIZ (2021)

Policies on Circular Economy and Waste Treatment

Policy	Description
National Strategic Plan on Green Growth (2013-2030)	Companies are urged to adopt the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) model in their production processes to optimize resource use, reduce waste and enhance sustainability
The Cambodia's Industrial Development Policy (2015-2025)	Underscores the importance of enhancing the competitiveness of Cambodia's industrial sector, through cleaner production and avoidance of pollution from industrial waste.
The New Policy Urban Solid Waste Management Policy 2020-2030	Urges industries in the GFT sector to adopt a holistic approach to waste management, including the circular economy.
The Circular Economy Strategy & Action Plan 2021	Recognises the garment sector's impact on resource use and pollution, and therefore promotes initiatives to enhance energy efficiency, waste collection and recycling, and Waste to Energy for residual waste treatment in the garment sector.
Roadmap for Sustainable Consumption & Production 2022-2035 **Circular Strategy on Environment 2023-2028**	Prioritise resource efficiency, and solid waste management practices, while emphasising the need for adoption of reduce, reuse, recycle and remove (4Rs) approach for all sector, including in garment and textile.
Pentagonal Strategy (Phase 1) 2023	Urges industries to enhance their competitiveness through the adoption of a centralised recycling facility for reducing GHG emissions.
Industrial Transformation Map for Textile & Apparel 2023- 2027 **GFT Sector Development Strategy 2022-2027**	Underscore the importance of business to optimise waste separation and resource recovery in their industrial production processes through efficient and sustainable recycling of fabric, accessories, and other raw materials.
Climate Change Strategic Plan 20224-2033	Recognises the need for businesses to transition towards a green development path by advancing low-carbon development and appropriate technologies.

National Legislations on Solid Waste Management

General laws and regulations

- **Environmental and Natural Resources Code (Environmental Code) 2023**
- **Updated Law on Investment (2021)**
- **Sub-decree No. 72 (1999):** GFT industries must conduct an EIA before operations.
- **Declaration No. 12 (1999):** Assigns roles to Environmental Departments at the provincial/city level.

Municipal solid waste management

- **Sub-decree No. 36 (1999):** Regulates solid waste management to protect health & biodiversity.
- **Inter-ministerial Declaration No. 80 (2003):** Covers solid waste management in provinces/cities.
- **Sub-decree No. 113 (2015):** Enhances urban waste management for aesthetics, health & environment.
- **National Policy (2020–2030, 2021):** Promotes circular economy in industrial urban waste management.
- **GIZ (2021):** Waste Streams Mapping report on landfill suppliers in Cambodia.

Industrial solid waste

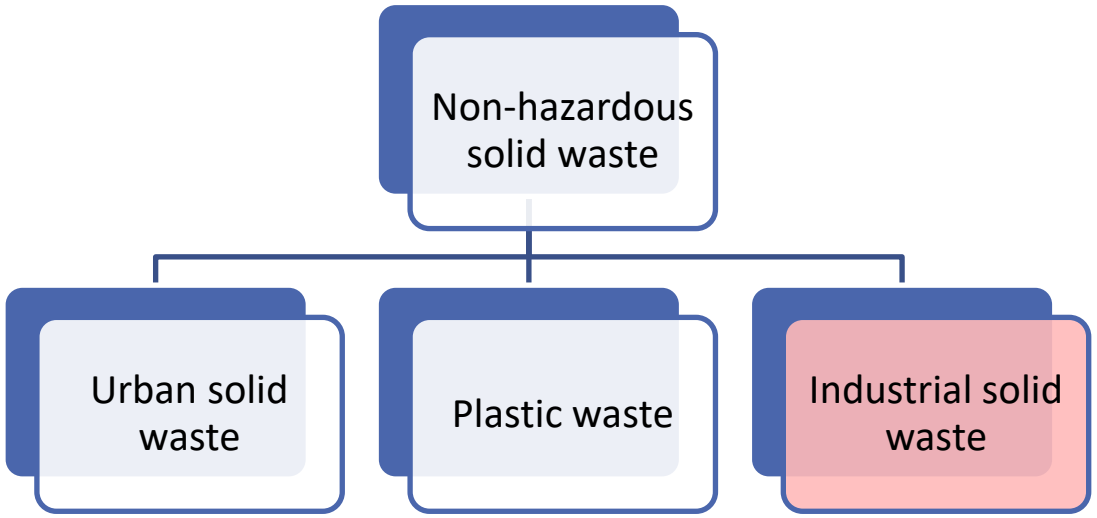
- **Instruction No. 87 (2000):** Factory hazardous waste management.
- **Instruction No. 177 (2000):** Sludge management at factories/enterprises.
- **Declaration No. 83 (2001):** Licenses Sa Rom Trading Co. Ltd. for industrial waste dumping.
- **Inter-Ministerial Declaration No. 80 (2003):** Waste management in provinces/municipalities.
- **Declaration No. 156 (2001):** Licenses Sa Rom Trading Co. Ltd. for waste collection & transport.
- **Instruction No. 11 (2003):** Solid waste management at factories/enterprises.
- **Notification No. 12 (2003):** Prohibits trafficking or burning of industrial waste.
- **Declaration No. 387 (2015):** Sets standards for hazardous substance disposal.
- **Sub-decree No. 446 (2015):** Establishes the Dept. of Hazardous Substance Management.
- **Declaration No. 148 (2002):** Regulates industrial waste transport in Phnom Penh & Kandal.

Source: Adapted from SWITCH-Asia (2022)

Regulatory requirements for exporting textile waste

- Textile waste is categorised as industrial solid waste under the **Environmental Code 2023.**
- According to Environmental Code 2023, processing, commercialisation, exploitation, and export of solid waste are subject to approval (i.e., permit) from the Ministry of Environment (Articles 235 and 236).
- Solid waste imports into Cambodia are prohibited unless required for domestic waste processing projects, in which case government approval is needed (Article 237).

Categorisation of textile waste under Cambodia's Environmental Code 2023



Textile waste export requirements in Cambodia

- P11- Authorization or permit requirements to export, for technical reasons.
- P12 - Export registration requirements for technical reasons
- P13 - Production and post-production requirements to export
- P14 - Product quality, safety, or performance requirements
- P15 - Labelling, marking, or packaging requirements
- P162 - Inspection requirement
- P163 - Certification required by the exporting country
- P169 - Conformity Assessment measures,
- P29 - Export formalities
- P43 - Export charges or fees levied in connection to services provided

Textile Waste Export Requirements by Category

HS-6	Description	Export Requirements
500310	Silk waste, yarn waste and garnetted stock, neither carded nor combed	P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P162, P163, P169, P29
500390	Silk waste, yarn waste and garnetted stock, carded or combed	P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P162, P163, P169, P29
510310	Noils of wool or of fine animal hair (excl. garnetted stock)	P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P162, P163, P169, P29
510320	Waste of wool or of fine animal hair, incl. yarn waste	P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P162, P163, P169, P29
510330	Waste of coarse animal hair, incl. yarn waste	P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P162, P163, P169, P29
520210	Cotton yarn waste, incl. thread waste	P12,P162,P14,P29
520291	Garnetted stock of cotton	P12,P162,P14,P29
520299	Cotton waste (excl. yarn waste, thread waste and garnetted stock)	P12,P162,P14,P29
530130	Flax tow and waste, incl. yarn waste and garnetted stock	P12,P162,P14,P29
530290	True hemp, tow and waste of hemp	P12,P162,P29
530390	Jute and other textile bast fibres, processed but not spun; waste of such fibres	P12,P162,P29
530490	Sisal and other textile fibres of Agave; tow and waste of such fibres	Unavailable
530519	Coconut "coir" fibres, processed but not spun; waste of such fibres	P12,P162,P29
530529	Abaca "Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee", waste of these fibres	P12,P162,P29
530599	Ramie and other vegetable textile fibres n.e.s., processed but not spun; tow, noils and waste of these fibres, incl. yarn waste and garnetted stock	P12,P162,P29
550510	Waste of synthetic staple fibres, incl. noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock	P12,P162,P29
550520	Waste of artificial staple fibres, incl. noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock	P12,P162,P29

Challenges and Opportunity for Cambodia

Strengths

- Strengthen Cambodia's role in textile waste management through local facilities or exports.
- Promote circular economy in garments by encouraging waste reduction and recycling.

Weaknesses

- Weak textile waste sorting and processing.
- Informal sector dominates waste management.
- High transport and logistics costs.
- Expensive licensing fees.
- Minimal tax breaks for recycling.
- Limited access to modern tech
- Lack of collaboration among key players.

Opportunities

- Collaboration with global waste mapping initiatives.
- Growing demand for sustainable garments.
- Advancing textile recycling technology.
- Global initiatives like Reverse Resources and Close Loop Fashion
- Strategic partnerships with local businesses

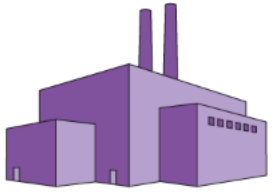
Threats

- Stricter sustainability regulations in textiles, including CSDDD and EPR.
- Tougher global textile waste policies and import restrictions.

Recommendations for Cambodia

Policymakers

- Establish regulatory guidelines for waste management, including collection, segregation, transport, and disposal.
- Promote accountability in waste reduction through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes.
- Revise tax policies to encourage formal textile waste disclosure and sales.
- Provide incentives for circular economy investments, technology transfer, and textile waste facilities.
- Foster international cooperation for best practices, funding, and technical support in textile recycling.
- Develop an information-sharing platform for stakeholders in the textile circular economy.
- Raise public awareness on textile waste recycling.
- Establish industrial waste collection centres in manufacturing hubs via Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- Clarify classification of textile waste for export compliance.



Industry

- Support textile waste recycling within a circular economy model.
- Adopt international standards (Higg FEM, GRS, OEKO-TEX) for sustainability, recycling, and accountability.
- Join public or private-led platforms for collaboration in the textile circular economy.
- Engage in global partnerships for best practices, funding, and technical support in recycling.
- Implement on-site sorting to enhance market value for recyclable textile waste.

Annex 1 - Thailand

Thailand's approach toward the circular economy

In 2021, the **Thai Government announced the Bio-Circular-Green Economy Model (BCGEM)** concept as part of the national agenda for the country's development and to be in line with Thailand's commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Within the BCGEM framework, the development of the circular economy in Thailand has grown rapidly. driven by G**overnment Policies & Initiatives, Private Sector Engagement, Research & Development, Tourism & Creative Economy**

Government policies and initiatives

- The **National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023-2027)** aims to transform Thailand into a low-carbon society and integrate circular economy principles into national development.
- Focus areas include **waste reduction, recycling promotion, and sustainable production and consumption**.
- Prioritizes three key industrial sectors: Plastic products, Construction materials & Food and agriculture.

Private Sector Engagement

- **Businesses, the Federation of Thai Industries (FTI),** and the **Thai Chamber of Commerce (TCC)** play a major role in advancing circular economy principles.
- Companies are investing in **recycling technologies, sustainable packaging, and waste management solutions**.

Research and Development

- Strengthening research and development (R&D) is vital for the circular economy's growth.
- Thailand has been investing in R&D to develop **innovative solutions for waste management** and resource efficiency.

Tourism and Creative Economy

- Tourism, a significant sector of the country, is also Embracing circular economy principles.
- **Sustainable tourism practices**, such as eco-friendly accommodations and waste reduction initiatives, are becoming more prevalent.
- The **creative economy**, which incorporates sectors like fashion and design, clothes and apparels are **exploring ways to use recycled materials and sustainable practices** into their products.

Market demand for textile waste in Thailand

IMPORTS

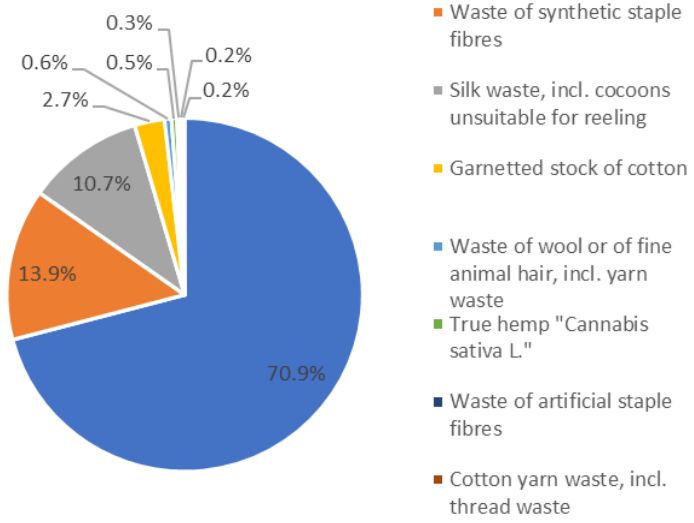
- Top imports: HS 520299- Cotton waste at USD 11.9 million; HS 550510-Waste of synthetic staple fibres at USD 2.3 million.
- Top 3 import sources: Indonesia (USD 4.5 million), India (USD 2.7 million), and Vietnam (USD 2.3 million)
- World import share: Thailand's share in world imports is relatively small across all categories, with the highest being 3% for cotton waste (HS 520299).

EXPORTS

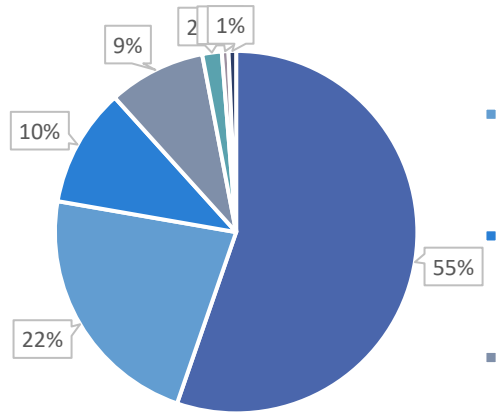
- Top exports: HS 550510 Waste of synthetic staple fibres, at USD 4.1 million; HS 520291 Garnetted stock of cotton at USD 1.66 million.
- Top export destinations: India (USD 2.73 million), Pakistan (USD 0.94 million)
- World export share: Thailand's share in world exports of post-industrial textile waste is negligible at 0.6% in total

Post industrial textile waste imported by Thailand, 2023

Import Source	Imported Value in 2023 (USD Million)
Indonesia	4.5
India	2.7
Viet Nam	2.3
USA	2.3
Japan	1.1
China	1.0
Taipei, CN	0.9
Pakistan	0.6
Philippines	0.4
Others	1.1



Post industrial textile waste exported by Thailand, 2023



Export destinations	Exported value in 2023 (USD million)
India	2.73
Pakistan	0.94
Malaysia	0.74
China	0.73
Japan	0.72
Spain	0.69
Italy	0.37
United States	0.34
Myanmar	0.06
Others	0.09

Source: Author based on ITC TradeMap (2024)

Regulatory Requirement in Textile Waste Trade

Thailand's general waste management framework

Household solid waste	Household hazardous waste	Infectious waste	Hazardous industrial waste	Non-hazardous industrial waste
such as general garbage and trash generated by family residences, offices, marketplaces, and hotels	such as leftover household products that can catch fire, react, or explore under certain circumstances	such as material contaminated with blood and culture of infectious agents	such as expired paint, used petroleum lubricant, used solvent, and unused chemical container	such as paper box, metal scrap, rag and textile waste.

The **Ministry of Industry** oversees various regulations relevant to industrial waste management, including textile waste management:

(a) Ministerial Declaration on qualification of controller and general workers of industrial waste, pollution, and other substances affecting environment B.E. 2554;

(b) Ministerial Declaration on the treatment of industrial waste and unused materials B.E. 2548; and

(c) Ministerial Declaration on criteria and internet notification method related to disposing of industrial waste and unused material.

The **Department of Industrial Works (DIW)** is appointed by the Government and Ministry of Industry as the authority in charge of regulating and monitoring the compliance of licensed factories in Thailand.

Regulatory Requirement in Textile Waste Trade

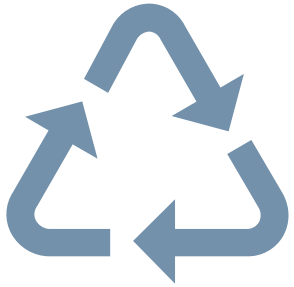
Product HS Code	Import License Regulation	License Issuance Authorities	Required Documents from Importer before 2016	After 2016 until present
5003.00.00; 5202.10.00; 5202.91.00; 5202.99.00; 5301.21.00; 5301.29.00; 5301.29.00; 5302.10.00; 5302.90.00; 5303.10.00; 5303.90.00; 5305.00.00 5301.10.00	Plant Quarantine Regulation	Department of Agriculture (DOA)	• Import permit issued by DOA • copy of test report • phytosanitary certificate	Not require to submit import permit, test report, and phytosanitary anymore
5103.10.10; 5103.30.00	Animal Epidemics Act	Department of Livestock (DOL)	• Import Permit issued by Department of livestock • copy of test report • Phytosanitary certificate	Not require to submit import permit, test report, and phytosanitary anymore
5505.10.00; 5505.20.00	Factory Act	Department of Industrial Works	• copy of test report • layout plan of storage warehouse • safety data sheet • details of packing • details of person responsible for product storage	Remove documentary restrictions from importer

Voluntary Sustainability Measures

Higg Facility Environmental Module

- **Measures Environmental Performance** – Assesses energy use, emissions, water, waste, and chemicals.
- **Scores & Benchmarking** – Facilities receive scores to identify strengths, improve, and track progress.
- **Transparency & Accountability** – Verified data enables sharing insights with stakeholders.

Textile Exchange Global Recycled Standard



- **Certifies Recycled Content** – Ensures products contain at least **20% recycled material**.
- **Covers Entire Supply Chain** – Certification required from **recycling to final B2B sale**.

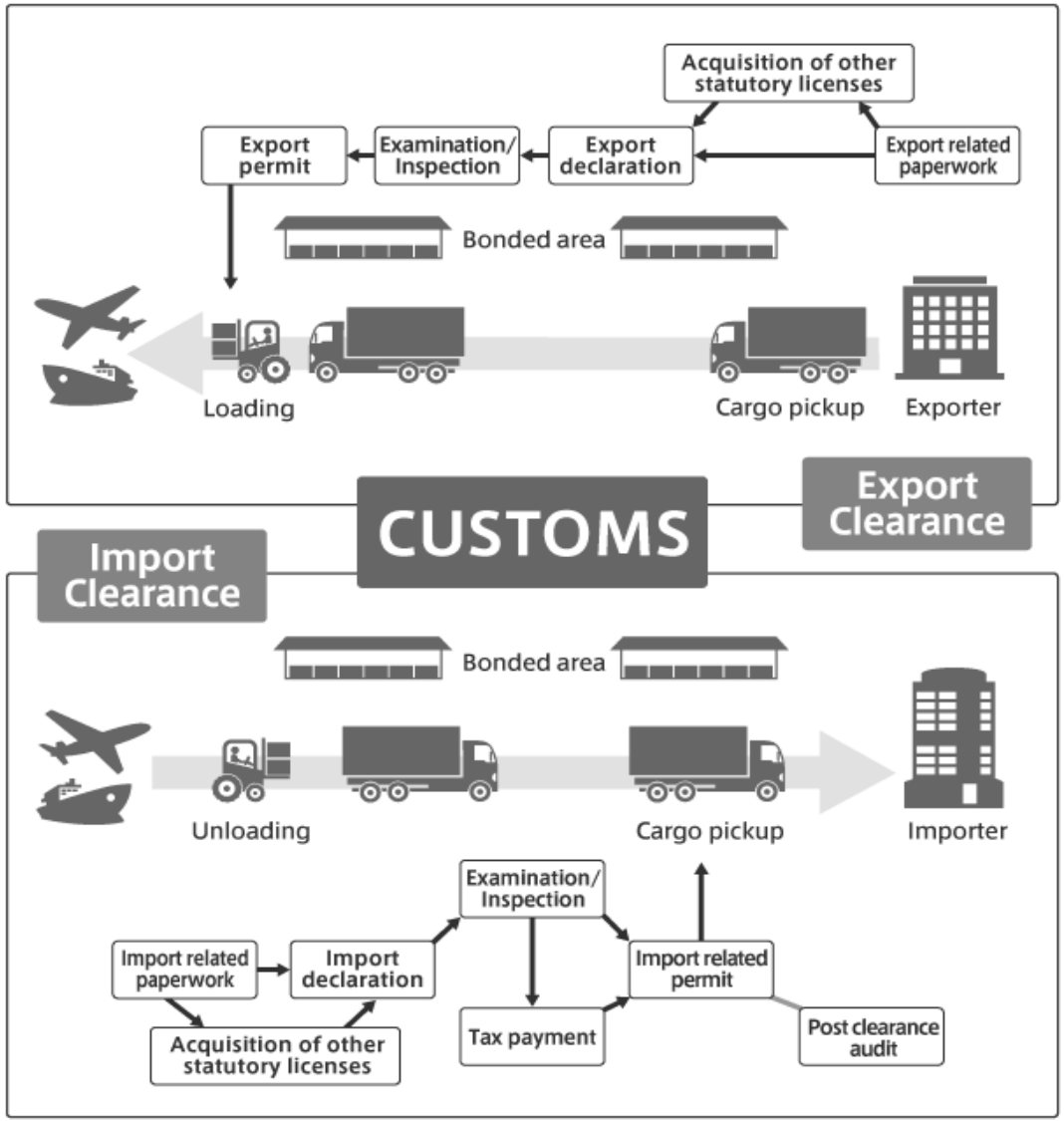
Thailand GHG Management Organization (TGO) Certification

- **Manages GHG Emissions** – TGO oversees Thailand's greenhouse gas reduction efforts.
- **Carbon Footprint Certification** – Awards **CFO certification** to organizations measuring & reducing emissions.
- **Supports Textile Recycling** – Recognizes recyclers for implementing GHG reduction measures.

OEKO-TEX

- **OEKO-TEX Certification** – Ensures textiles are safe, sustainable, and socially responsible.
- **STANDARD 100** – Tested for harmful substances.
- **MADE IN GREEN** – Safe, eco-friendly, and responsibly made.
- **STeP** – Certifies sustainable production facilities.
- **ECO PASSPORT** – Approves eco-friendly chemicals & colorants

Steps for Trading Textile Waste in Thailand



Required Documents

1. Import declaration and its copy
2. Copy of B/L or AWB
3. Copy of Invoice
4. Packing list (if any)
5. Insurance premium invoice (if any)
6. Certificate of origin (in case applying for tariff preferences)
7. Any other documents, such as catalogue

Submission Methods

1. Importer submits directly
2. Customs broker submits
3. Service counter submits
4. Paper submission with supporting documents

Source: Siam Shipping (2023)

Annex 2 - Vietnam

Vietnam's approach toward the circular economy

Vietnam is actively working towards a circular economy as part of Vietnam's broader commitment to sustainable development and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

Decision No. 1658/QD-TTg (Oct 1, 2021)	Decision No. 1316/QD-TTg (July 22, 2021)	Decision No. 687/QD-TTg (June 7, 2022)
• Approves Vietnam's National Green Growth Strategy (2021-2030, vision 2050), promoting circular economy adoption in industrial zones.	• Strengthens plastic waste management, assessing imported plastic scrap for production and revising import regulations (2021-2025).	• Develops a circular economy to drive innovation, green growth, carbon neutrality, and waste reduction. Targets increased waste recycling but does not specifically address textile waste.

Vietnam is currently developing a regulatory sandbox for the circularity model. The Draft Decree on Regulatory Sandbox for Developing Circular Economy Models proposes the testing of models and solutions for circular economy development in specific areas, including industrial production, for projects that meet the set criteria, including:

- **Economic, social and environmental criteria**, with a focus on economic benefits as evidenced via profits to businesses, labour productivity, jobs and income for workers.
- Criteria on using **primarily domestic input** materials.
- Criteria on **adopting technology and the achievements of the Industrial Revolution 4.0**; in case of using imported technology, business proposing the sandbox model must have feasible plan for technology transfer, toward technology development in Vietnam.

Market demand for textile waste in Vietnam

Imports

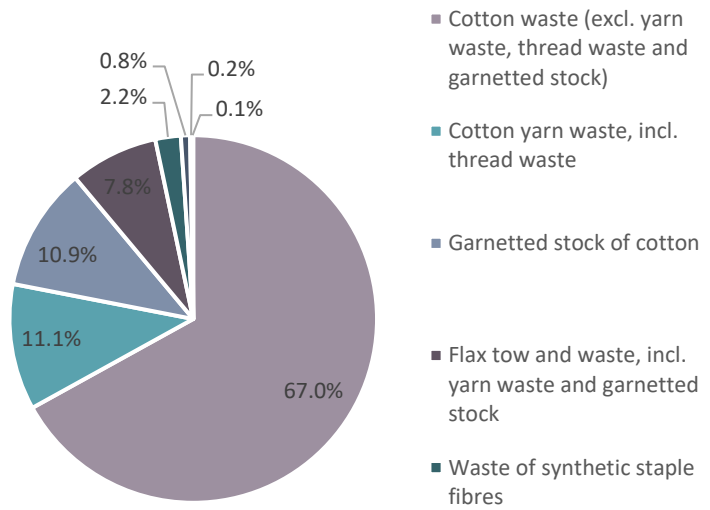
- **Top imports**: HS 520299 (Cotton waste) at USD 24.9 million; HS 520210 (Cotton yarn waste) at USD 4.1 million and 520291 (garnetted stock of cotton) at USD 4.0 million.
- **Top 3 Import Sources:** India (USD 17.3 million); Türkiye (USD 8.4 million), and Spain (USD 4.0 million)
- **World Import Share:** 11% of world imports in cotton yarn waste (HS 520210) and 10% in garnetted stock of cotton (HS 520291).

Exports

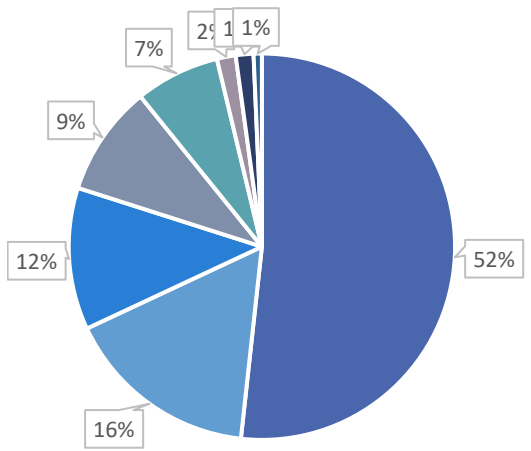
- **Top Exports**: HS 530130 (Flax tow and waste) at USD 8.63 million; HS 500310 (Silk waste) at USD 2.72 million and 550510 (Waste of synthetic staple fibres) at USD 1.98 million.
- **Top Export Destinations**: China (USD 11.48 million); Republic of Korea (USD 1.73 million), and Thailand (USD 1.1 million)
- **World Export Share:** Vietnam accounted for a small global market share at 1% in world total PITW exports. 4% of world exports in HS 530130 (Flax tow and waste).

Post-industrial textile waste imported by Vietnam, 2023

Import source	Imports, 2023 (US$ m)
India	17.3
Türkiye	8.4
Spain	4.0
France	1.6
Belgium	1.1
Côte d'Ivoire	0.8
Benin	0.7
Taipei, CN	0.6
Italy	0.6
Others	2.1



Post-industrial textile waste exported by Vietnam, 2023



Importers	Exported value in 2023 (US$ million)
China	11.48
Korea, Rep.	1.73
Thailand	1.10
Japan	0.54
Indonesia	0.33
Taipei, Chinese	0.30
India	0.29
Italy	0.20
Philippines	0.16
Others	0.54

Source: Author's based on ITC TradeMap (2024).

Regulations on textile waste treatment in Vietnam

Law on Environmental Protection 2020 á the main regulation governing the waste management

Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP ‘elaborating several Articles of the Law on Environmental Protection (LEP).

Circular 02/2022/TT-BTNMT promulgated by the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment elaborating the Law on Environmental Protection.

Decision No. 13/2023/QĐ-TTg by the Prime Minister promulgating the list of waste permitted for import as production materials.

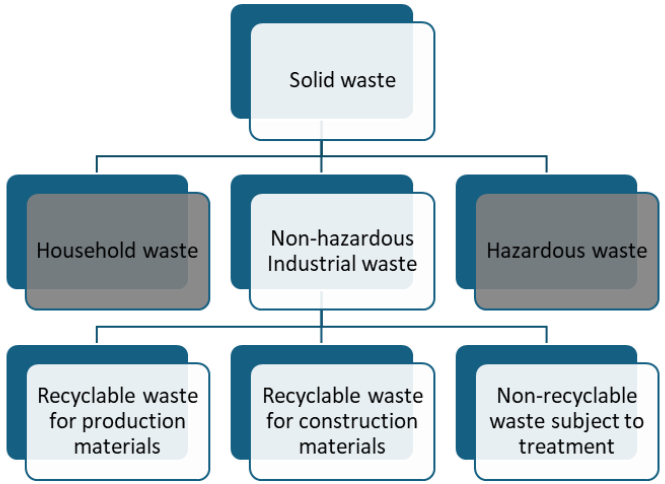
Vietnam’s Law on Environmental Protection 2020 provides the requirements to manage waste, according to the category of waste. In general, textile waste can be categorised under the **general (non-hazardous) industrial solid waste category (coded TT-R)**

Textile waste classification under Circular No. 02/2022/TT-BTNMT

Code	Description	EC code	Basel code (A)	Basel code (Y)	Hazardous characteristic	Normal state	Classification Code
10 02 10	Wastes from unprocessed or processed textile fibres	04 02 21 04 02 22	n/a	n/a	n/a	Solid/ Soft	TT-R

Textile waste, as a category of general non-hazardous solid waste, can be further divided into three sub-categories, depending on its recyclability and use.

Solid waste categorisation under LEP 2020



Export and import restrictions

- Waste imports to Vietnam must be **on the approved list** in **Decision No. 13/2023/QD-TTg** and meet **environmental standards**. **Textile waste is not permitted for import as input material**.

Waste permitted to be imported as input materials for production in Vietnam

Waste category	HS code
Iron and steel	72041000; 72042100; 72042900; 72043000; 72044100; 72044900
Plastic	39151010; 39151090; 39152090; 39153090; 39159010; 39159020; 39159030; 39159090
Paper	47071000; 47072000; 47073000
Glass	70010000
Non-ferrous metal	74040000; 75030000; 76020000; 79020000; 80020000; 81110010

- While the current regulations do not specify textile waste as being an importable waste for use as production inputs, **there is room to promote change considering the ongoing development of the National Circular Economy Action Plan** and the future change in the circular economy approach.
- According to trade statistics in 2023, there is an existence of trade in textile waste. However, trade data obtained from ITC Trademap is mirror data, which indicate the informal nature of trade in textile waste in Vietnam. Furthermore, imports of by-products of the CMT process could have entered under fabric codes (HS 57-60). For example, pieces of cut fabric could be classified under other HS codes, such as (***HS 6003***, ***HS 6308***, or ***HS 6310).***

Voluntary Sustainability Measures

Higg Facility Environmental Module

- **Measures Environmental Performance** – Assesses energy use, emissions, water, waste, and chemicals.
- **Scores & Benchmarking** – Facilities receive scores to identify strengths, improve, and track progress.
- **Transparency & Accountability** – Verified data enables sharing insights with stakeholders.

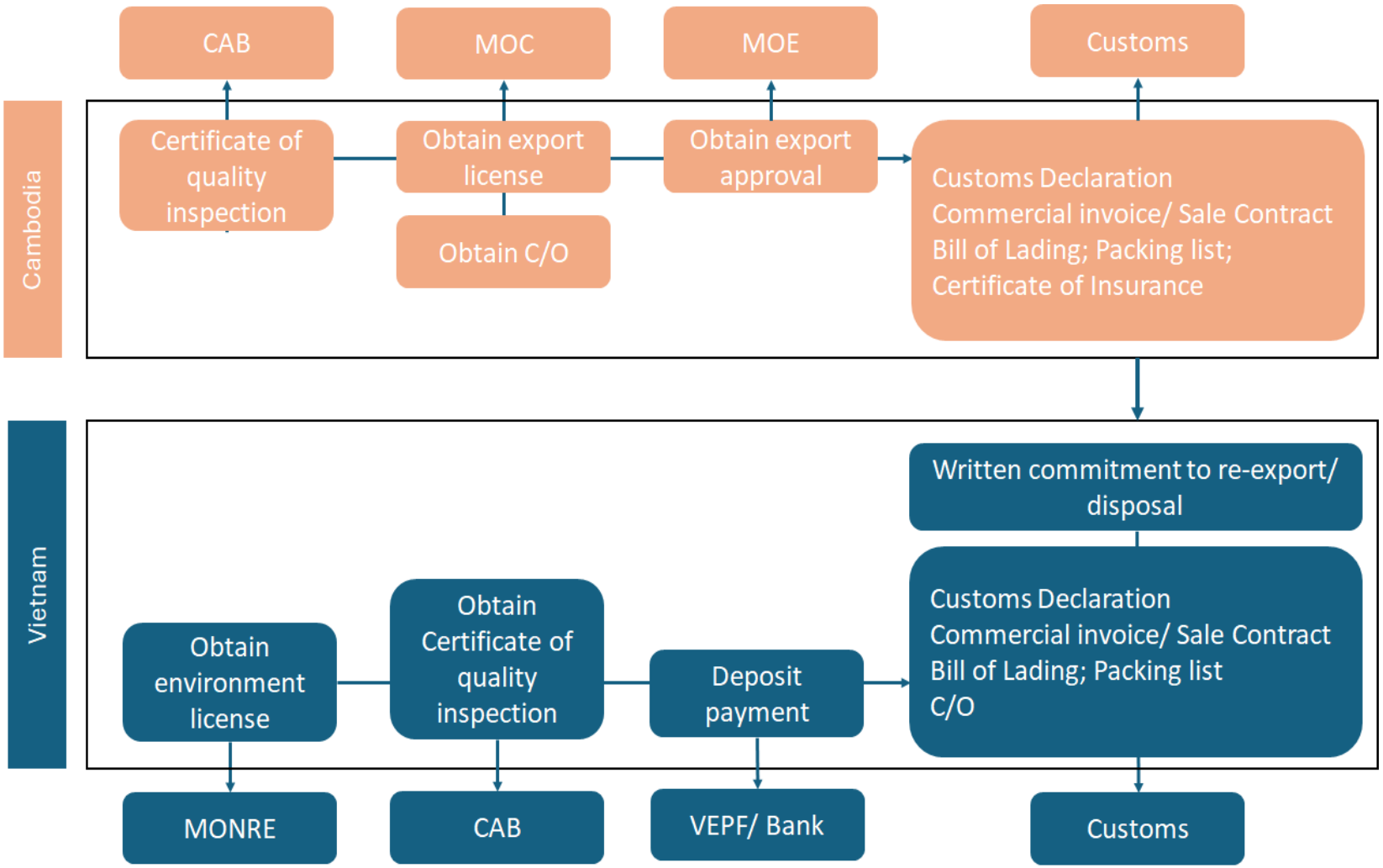
Textile Exchange Global Recycled Standard

- **Certifies Recycled Content** – Ensures products contain at least **20% recycled material**.
- **Covers Entire Supply Chain** – Certification required from **recycling to final B2B sale**.

OEKO-TEX

- **OEKO-TEX Certification** – Ensures textiles are safe, sustainable, and socially responsible.
- **STANDARD 100** – Tested for harmful substances.
- **MADE IN GREEN** – Safe, eco-friendly, and responsibly made.
- **STeP** – Certifies sustainable production facilities.
- **ECO PASSPORT** – Approves eco-friendly chemicals & colorants

Steps for General Industrial Solid Waste from Cambodia to Vietnam



MOC: Cambodia Ministry of Commerce
MOE: Cambodia Ministry of Environment
C/O: Certificate of Origin

MONRE: Vietnam Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
CAB: Conformity Assessment Body
VEPF: Vietnam Environment Protection Fund

Source: Author's compilation

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Thank you!