

# **EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY IN VIETNAM: RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND WHAT BUSINESSES NEED TO KNOW IN 2025**

July 2025



# Agenda

Executive Summary	3
Introduction to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	4
Legal Framework and Scope of EPR in Vietnam	9
Risks for Businesses in 2025	12
Opportunities for Businesses in 2025	13
What Businesses Need to Know in 2025	14
Conclusion and Recommendations	15
References	16



# Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of Vietnam's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework, enforced under the Law on Environmental Protection 2020 and its subsequent decrees and circulars. EPR mandates that producers and importers are accountable for the post-consumer phase of designated products and packaging—either through direct recycling initiatives or financial contributions to the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund (VEPF).

Key categories subject to EPR include packaging, electronics, batteries, lubricants, tires, and hazardous materials. From 2025, companies must annually self-declare and submit their financial contributions to VEPF based on the previous year's market volume by

March 31. Mandatory recycling rates will gradually increase, pushing businesses to enhance operational efficiency, product design, and sustainability compliance.

While businesses face regulatory, financial, and infrastructural challenges, EPR also presents opportunities to improve brand value, access new markets, innovate through eco-design, and contribute to Vietnam's transition toward a circular economy. The report outlines risks, strategic recommendations, and a roadmap for effective and timely compliance.



# 1. Introduction to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Since the 1990s, the circular economy has emerged as a key policy focus across industrialised nations. At its core lies the 3Rs framework—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle—which provides a foundation for sustainable resource use. However, the 3Rs alone offer limited enforcement power and lack strong institutional backing. Municipalities, for instance, often face financial strain when investing in separate collection and recycling systems, while manufacturers tend to prioritise product sales over post-consumer responsibility. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) evolved in response to these limitations, gaining recognition first as a policy concept and later as a formal policy principle (Manomaivibool, 2008).

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a policy aimed at making manufacturers and importers accountable for the collection,

recycling, and proper disposal of their products once they reach the end of their life cycle in the domestic market (OECD, 2016). Although the concept of EPR originated in the early 1990s (Lindhqvist, 2000), various local and national governments had already begun the similar principles in early 1970s. Typically, four responsibilities lie in EPR model: physical, financial/economic, informative responsibilities, and liability (see Figure 1) (Manomaivibool, 2008). According to the previous studies from EPR implementation (Manomaivibool et al., 2007), there are two key takeaways; firstly, individual producers are not fully responsible for all end-of-life product management. Second, when producers take greater physical and financial responsibility, they are more likely to invest in improved product design.

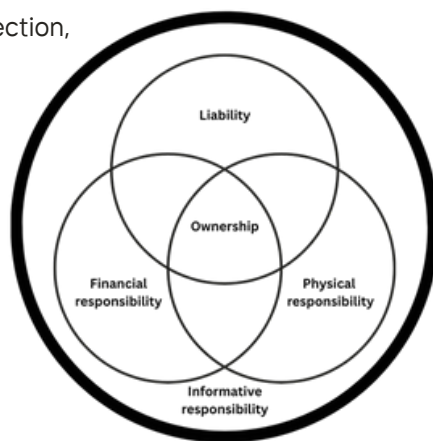


Figure 1: Four responsibility of EPR (Source: Lindhqvist, 1992)





# 1.1. Global Context of EPR

EPR was initially applied by OECD countries (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) in 1980s to combat the growing amount and mixed nature of waste (Nguyen, 2023). A study undertaken by OECD in 2016 found more than 400 EPR schemes being implemented mostly in developed countries. Among those, 90% were in European Union (EU) and North America. In Europe, all EU member states have adopted EPR frameworks targeting four key waste categories outlined in the EU Directive: packaging, batteries, end-of-life vehicles (ELVs), and waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). Whereas in North America, a broader range of products are set for EPR programmes, which are developed and enforced at the regional and state levels. In the U.S. context, approaches, such as deposit-return systems (DRS) and advance disposal fees (ADF), are more commonly applied. Latin American countries, such as Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and Colombia, have progressively begun implementing their initial Extended Producer

Responsibility (EPR) frameworks (OECD, 2016). In Germany, the German Packaging Ordinance enforced the EPR in 1991 (Manomaivibool, 2008), mandating producers to independently manage and recycle all packaging materials outside the municipal waste system, in order to meet legal recycling targets. In Asia, Japan was the first country to adopt an EPR policy, implementing the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law in 1995 (Johannes et al., 2021). Other Asian countries with emerging economies, like Indonesia and India, have initiated the development of EPR programmes. Meanwhile in Africa, both EPR and waste management policies are in the preliminary phases, with ongoing efforts primarily centred on research and early-stage implementation (OECD, 2016). EPR has thus evolved into a global policy instrument that supports the transition to a circular economy by holding producers accountable for the post-consumer stage of their products.



## 1.2. EPR in Vietnam: A Policy Shift

Ocean plastic pollution has been a growing concern globally since the 2010s (Thompson et al., 2011). Vietnam has been recognised as one of the top contributors to plastic pollution in the ocean (Truong & Vu, 2019). According to the National Plastic Action Partnership (NPAP), the annual plastic waste generation is 3.7 million tons and per capita generation is 30 kg in Vietnam, of which approximately 10-15% is recycled (A. Vu, 2024). In response to the marine plastic pollution, the Prime Minister passed the Decision No. 1746/QĐ-TTg, introducing a national action plan on ocean plastic waste until 2030. Following that, Directive No. 33/CT-TTg was issued in 2020, concentrating on intensifying efforts in plastic waste management including reuse, recycling, disposal and reduction. Acknowledging the need for stronger policies and legal frameworks, the government incorporated the

EPR in the new 2020 Law on Environmental Protection (LEP) and its regulations (Qyunnh & Ngoc, 2024). Vietnam's EPR officially came into effect on January 1, 2024, aiming at different product categories with a phased implementation over years. Initially, producers and importers of packaging, batteries, tires, and lubricants, were imposed with obligations. By January 2025, the regulations were extended to electrical and electronic products, and by 2027, transport vehicles will also be part of the regulations. This phased implementation allows businesses to gradually adapt to the EPR scheme while supporting the country's ongoing efforts to achieve sustainability goals (Vietnam Net, 2024, 2025; Vietnam Plus, 2023). Figure 3 illustrates the implementation timeline of different products in Vietnam.

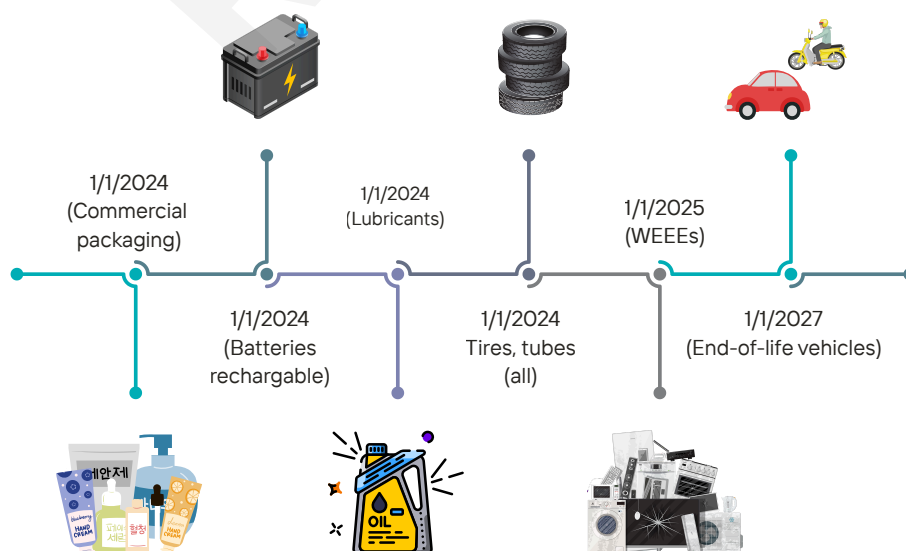


Figure 3: Vietnam EPR Implementation Timeline (2024–2027) (Source: Vu, 2023)



EPR introduces a fundamental shift in responsibility of waste management. In the past, the responsibility of post-consumer waste was mainly on local authorities and consumers, which might lead to ineffective waste collection and disposal (Vietnam Plus, 2023). Under the new EPR scheme, producers and importers are responsible either to arrange their own recycling systems, partnering with licensed recyclers, or financially contribute to the Vietnam Environment Protection Fund (VEPF) to meet their commitments. This change has been an impetus for more sustainable products and packaging design, and helps waste management systems in Vietnam cope with international standards (VEA, n.d.; Vietnam Net, 2025; Vietnam Plus, 2023).

Overall, EPR is a strategic initiative made by the Vietnamese government to advance its waste management sector, minimise negative environmental effects, and promote sustainable business practices. By making producers and importers responsible, the policy encourages creativity in product design, strengthens recycling infrastructure, and enhances resource efficiency, simultaneously supporting Vietnam's global environmental and sustainability commitments (Qyuhn & Ngoc, 2024; Vietnam Net, 2025).

RecyGlo

## 2. Legal Framework and Scope of EPR in Vietnam

In Vietnam, the foundation of mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) lies in the Law on Environmental Protection 2020 (LEP 2020), which outlines mechanisms for waste collection and downstream recycling (Qyunh & Ngoc, 2024). Article 54 of the LEP requires producers and importers to recycle designated products and packaging, while Article 55 obligates them to handle the treatment of post-consumer waste associated with their goods. Figure 4 depicts the EPR Responsibilities for Producers and Consumers (Articles 54–55). Producers can fulfil their recycling obligations under Article 54 either through in-house recycling initiatives or by assigning the task to certified third parties, such as Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs). In contrast, the waste treatment

obligations outlined in Article 55 are met by contributing financially to the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund (VEPF) annually (Article 55) (Mori Hamada, 2025; Nguyen, 2023). The amount payable is calculated based on the following formula:

$$F = R \times V \times F_s$$

Where:

F represents the total financial contribution,  
R is the mandatory recycling rate,  
V denotes the total weight of products introduced to the market, and  
F<sub>s</sub> refers to the unit cost of recycling per kilogram, as officially announced by MONRE.

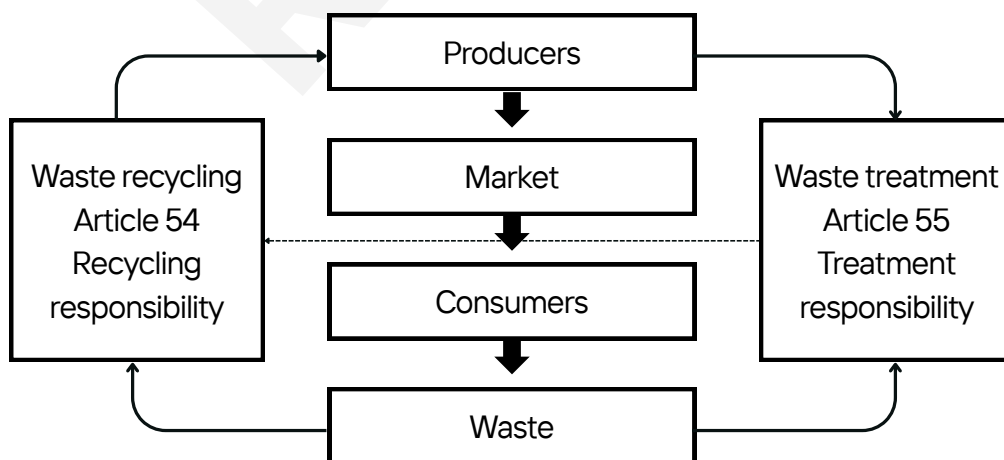


Figure 4: EPR Responsibilities for Producers and Consumers (Articles 54–55) (Source: Vu, 2023)

To provide implementation guidance, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) issued Decree 08/2022/ND-CP in August 2022, which includes detailed rules governing EPR. The decree introduced a phased compliance schedule for different product and packaging categories, covering the period from 2022 to 2027 (Arendse Huld, 2024).

Further refinements came with the release of Decree 05/2025/ND-CP on January 6, 2025, which became effective immediately. This decree amended and expanded several elements of Decree 08, offering additional clarity on the application of the LEP 2020's EPR provisions (Giang & Phuong, 2025).

## **2.1. Products and Packaging Subject to EPR**

Under Vietnam's EPR regime, producers and importers bear clear and enforceable obligations to ensure responsible end-of-life management of their products and packaging. Their core duties are twofold: First, for items deemed recyclable, organizations must meet specific recycling targets based on standardized rates and technical specifications. Second, for items that pose environmental or health risks—due to hazardous content or challenges in recycling—producers must contribute financially to the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund (VEPF), which supports waste collection and treatment nationwide.

Producers may fulfil these responsibilities through two main avenues. They can either organize recycling operations independently, including by contracting licensed recycling companies or joining intermediary

organizations such as PROs. In such cases, annual recycling plans must be submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) by March 31, with subsequent reporting on results. Alternatively, producers may opt for financial contribution, in which case they are required to declare applicable fees and submit payment annually. Figure 5 illustrates the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations in Vietnam.



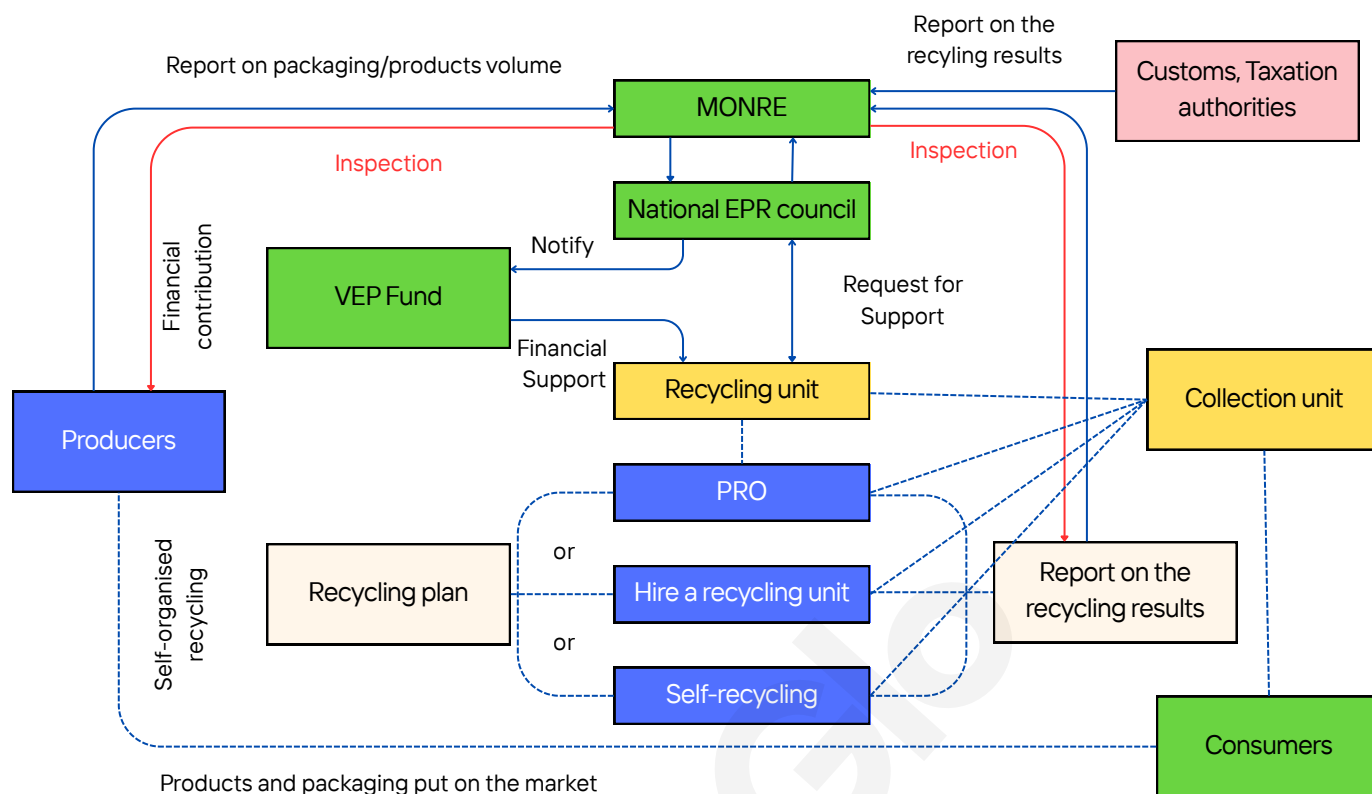


Figure 5: Vietnam Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations (Source: Vu, 2023)

**"In Vietnam, EPR isn't optional —it's a legal obligation with a price tag, a deadline, and your reputation on the line."**

for individuals and VND 2 billion for legal entities, alongside reputational consequences such as public disclosure of offenses and potential disqualification from authorized recycling operations (Mori Hamada, 2025).

All reporting and compliance actions are centralized through Vietnam's national electronic portal (<https://epr.monre.gov.vn/vi>), which facilitates registration, data submission, and financial declarations. Violations of EPR requirements carry substantial penalties, including monetary fines of up to VND 1 billion

# 3. Risks for Businesses in 2025

**"In 2025, Vietnam's EPR won't just test your sustainability—it's a pressure test for your bottom line, supply chain, and brand integrity."**

Despite its sustainability objectives, Vietnam's EPR framework introduces several challenges for businesses, particularly as full enforcement begins in 2025. A key concern is the financial burden of compliance. Organizations must allocate resources for new infrastructure, collection networks, sorting mechanisms, and advanced recycling technologies. Operational costs, including transportation and labour, compound this financial pressure, while administrative overheads from reporting and auditing further strain budgets. For products with high Fs values—such as lubricants—the increased costs may significantly affect profit margins and competitiveness.

Regulatory uncertainty adds another layer of complexity. With multiple decrees and circulars being released in rapid succession, such as the newly enacted Circular 07/2025/TT-BTNMT and Decree 05/2025/ND-CP, businesses may struggle to interpret and adapt to evolving legal requirements. Moreover, the delineation of roles within the waste management system remains ambiguous, often resulting in overlaps or confusion between governmental agencies, recyclers, and PROs. Data reliability and transparency, especially regarding financial

contributions and waste tracking, are also major concerns for enterprises trying to comply accurately.

Vietnam's infrastructure gap further complicates EPR implementation. Inadequate recycling facilities—particularly for complex waste streams like e-waste—persist across urban and rural areas alike. Waste segregation at the source is still inconsistent, and the lack of accessible collection systems undermines recovery efforts. The logistical challenge of operating across Vietnam's diverse geography also increases cost and coordination burdens. In addition, supply chain complexity can hinder compliance. Tracking product life cycles and ensuring that upstream suppliers adhere to eco-design or recyclability standards is difficult, especially for firms reliant on fragmented or multinational networks. The reputational risk of non-compliance is another concern. Regulatory breaches may attract public scrutiny, damage brand credibility, and erode customer trust, especially as consumers grow more environmentally conscious.

## 4. Opportunities for Businesses in 2025

**"For visionary businesses, Vietnam's EPR is more than regulation—it's a launchpad for innovation, brand leadership, and circular economy advantage."**

While the EPR system presents compliance challenges, it also opens the door to strategic advantages for forward-thinking businesses. Companies that proactively align with EPR obligations can benefit from enhanced brand value and improved market access, particularly in global markets where sustainability credentials are increasingly a prerequisite. Demonstrating environmental stewardship through compliance supports reputation-building, attracts ethically minded consumers, and differentiates brands in competitive sectors.

EPR also incentivizes innovation in product design and resource efficiency. The need to meet recycling quotas and minimize environmental costs encourages the development of eco-friendly products—those that are easier to recycle, consume fewer materials, or incorporate reused content. As closed-loop manufacturing systems evolve, businesses can reduce reliance on virgin raw materials and optimize input costs over time. Investment in recycling technologies and circular solutions not only facilitates compliance but positions businesses at the forefront of the green economy.

Moreover, EPR fosters the growth of new business models. Companies specializing in waste management, reverse logistics, and recycling services are poised to gain from increasing demand. Collaborations through PROs—such as PRO Vietnam—offer shared infrastructure, expertise, and economies of scale for recycling operations. Public-private partnerships are also emerging as viable avenues to bridge infrastructure gaps and develop cohesive waste management ecosystems. Engagement with such initiatives allows firms to influence policy while reinforcing their sustainability positioning.

Cost optimization is another potential gain. Long-term savings from reduced raw material usage, along with revenue generation from recycled outputs, contribute to financial resilience. By integrating circular economy principles into their operations, businesses play an active role in Vietnam's broader environmental strategy and benefit from the synergies of sustainability-led growth.



# 5. What Businesses Need to Know in 2025

**"With 2025 around the corner, EPR success depends on timely action, sector-savvy strategies, and turning compliance into competitive edge."**

Business must closely track key EPR deadlines and regulatory updates to remain compliant. Beginning January 1, 2025, EPR obligations for electrical and electronic equipment come into effect, alongside mandatory household and commercial waste segregation at the source. March 31 is the important deadline for companies to self-declare and submit a financial contribution declaration form to the VEPF. The declared amount is calculated based on the volume of products and packaging produced, introduced into the market, and/or imported during the previous calendar year (Arendse Huld, 2024).

Sector-specific strategies will become increasingly important. In the electronics sector, proper e-waste collection and safe disposal will be key due to the presence of hazardous yet recoverable components. The packaging industry will need to focus on sustainable design and increasing recycled content. Meanwhile, the automotive and tire industries will be affected by future EPR phases requiring robust recycling solutions and adherence to stricter health and safety standards.

Stakeholder engagement is another vital element. Businesses should actively collaborate with government bodies—especially MONRE—and participate in consultations on new draft regulations. Joining PROs offers technical support and streamlined compliance pathways. Establishing partnerships with certified recycling operators and engaging with industry associations can help share knowledge and influence future policy directions. At the same time, educating consumers on proper waste segregation will facilitate collection efficiency and improve recycling outcomes.

Internally, companies must conduct compliance audits, implement tracking systems, and allocate budgets to cover both direct and indirect EPR-related expenses. Staff training and legal counsel are recommended to stay ahead of regulatory developments and ensure all levels of the organization are equipped to handle new responsibilities effectively.

# 6. Conclusion and Recommendations

**"EPR isn't just about meeting the rules—it's about leading the shift. In Vietnam's circular future, early movers will own the market and the message."**

Vietnam's EPR framework marks a pivotal shift toward extended accountability for producers in managing the environmental impacts of their goods. The 2025 implementation brings both risks and opportunities, requiring businesses to approach compliance not just as a legal necessity, but as a strategic investment. The phased structure of the EPR system allows companies time to adapt, but early preparation will be crucial.

To navigate this landscape, businesses should adopt a proactive stance—integrating EPR into corporate planning, product development, and supply chain management. Embracing eco-design, investing in recycling partnerships, and joining collaborative platforms like PROs are strategic moves that go beyond basic compliance. Clear internal policies, sufficient budget allocation, and continuous monitoring of regulatory updates will ensure companies remain agile and responsive.

Looking ahead, Vietnam's move toward a circular economy will only accelerate. EPR is not a temporary regulation but a long-term framework reshaping how industries operate. Those that act early and decisively will not only

avoid regulatory penalties but also position themselves as leaders in sustainability—contributing to national environmental goals while securing their competitive future in both domestic and international markets.

## References:

- Arendse Huld. (2024). Vietnam's Extended Producer Responsibility Policy. Vietnam Briefing. <https://www.vietnam-briefing.com/news/vietnams-extended-producer-responsibility-policy-company-recycling-obligations.html/>
- Giang, C. T., & Phuong, N. M. (2025). Legal Update: Key Amendments to Vietnam's Environment Protection Regulations on the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). <https://www.lexology.com/library/document?tk=eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzUxMiJ9.eyJleHAiOiE3NTIwMzE0OTEsImRhGEiOnsiRG9jdWlbnRHdWkljoINDQxMGQ4Y2QtYTdjMS00YzA5LTlhINDYtN2Q4ZTYxNDA1MzcxliwiQ29udGFjdEd1aWQiOiIwMDAwMDAwMCOwMDAwLTAwMDAtMDAwMCOwMDAwMDAwMDAwMDAwMDAiLCJCeXBhc3NMb2dpbil6dHJ1ZX19.tlDNk8bRZYQ6yVpqPFIfmUHh4yRAJ4u8inCinxSL-ngzHj8QVbQXQrjysa-OjhUBoVwenRDijSz6AwwLRmvw>
- Johannes, H. P., Kojima, M., Iwasaki, F., & Edita, E. P. (2021). Applying the extended producer responsibility towards plastic waste in Asian developing countries for reducing marine plastic debris. *Journals.Sagepub.Com*, 39(5), 690–702. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0734242X211013412>
- Kaffine, D., & O'Reilly, P. (2015). What Have We Learned About Extended Producer Responsibility in the Past Decade? A Survey of the Recent EPR Economic Literature. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360783806\\_What\\_Have\\_We\\_Learned\\_About\\_Extended\\_Producer\\_Responsibility\\_in\\_the\\_Past\\_Decade\\_A\\_Survey\\_of\\_the\\_Recent\\_EPR\\_Economic\\_Literature](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360783806_What_Have_We_Learned_About_Extended_Producer_Responsibility_in_the_Past_Decade_A_Survey_of_the_Recent_EPR_Economic_Literature)
- Kosior, E., & Crescenzi, I. (2020). Solutions to the plastic waste problem on land and in the oceans. *Plastic Waste and Recycling: Environmental Impact, Societal Issues, Prevention, and Solutions*, 415–446. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-817880-5.00016-5>
- Lindhqvist, T. (1992). Towards an extended producer responsibility: Analysis of experiences and proposals. Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, 229–291. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292301069\\_Towards\\_an\\_extended\\_producer\\_responsibility\\_Analysis\\_of\\_experiences\\_and\\_proposals](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292301069_Towards_an_extended_producer_responsibility_Analysis_of_experiences_and_proposals)
- Lindhqvist, T. (2000). Extended producer responsibility in cleaner production: Policy principle to promote environmental improvements of product systems. <https://portal.research.lu.se/files/4433708/1002025.pdf>
- Manomaivibool, P. (2008). Extended Producer Responsibility in East Asia: Approaches and lessons learnt from the management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (pp. 267–286). Asian Research Institute, Osaka University of Economics and Law. <https://portal.research.lu.se/en/publications/extended-producer-responsibility-in-east-asia-approaches-and-less>
- Manomaivibool, P., Lindhqvist, T., & Tojo, N. (2007). Extended Producer Responsibility in a non-OECD Context: The management of waste electrical and electronic equipment in India. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.1.4641.4567>
- Mori Hamada. (2025). Vietnam's Extended Producer Responsibility Regulations: Guidelines for Producers and Importers. <https://www.morihamada.com/sites/default/files/newsletters/ja/vietnam/20250307/01.pdf>



## References:

- Nguyen, M. K. (2023). Suggestions on extended producer responsibility mechanism in Vietnam from international experiences. *The VMOST Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 65(2), 57–64. [https://doi.org/10.31276/VMOSTJOSSH.65\(2\).57-64](https://doi.org/10.31276/VMOSTJOSSH.65(2).57-64)
- OECD. (2013). Supporting Investment in Knowledge Capital, Growth and Innovation. Supporting Investment in Knowledge Capital, Growth and Innovation, 1–356. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264193307-en>
- OECD. (2016). Extended Producer Responsibility - Updated Guidance for Efficient Waste Management. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264256385-EN>
- Qyunh, N. T. N., & Ngoc, V. Van. (2024). EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY-BUILDING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN VIETNAMESE LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FROM. *Vietnamese Journal of Legal Sciences*, 12, 28–43. <https://doi.org/10.2478/VJLS-2024-0018.PDF>
- Renaud, P., & Quertamp, F. (2016). Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for packaging waste in Vietnam: Policy Brief – E-policy. <https://epr.e-policy.org/extended-producer-responsibility-epr-for-packaging-waste-in-vietnam-policy-brief/>
- Thompson, R. C., La Belle, B. E., Bouwman, H., & Neretin, L. (2011). Marine Debris as a Global Environmental Problem. Rapport de STAP (Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel), November, 40. [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/STAP\\_MarineDebris\\_-\\_website\\_1.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/STAP_MarineDebris_-_website_1.pdf)
- Truong, T. H., & Vu, H. N. (2019). The Crisis of Plastic Waste in Vietnam is Real. *European Journal of Engineering and Technology Research*, 4(9), 107–111. <https://doi.org/10.24018/EJENG.2019.4.9.1523>
- VEA. (n.d.). The policy on Extended Producer Responsibility in Vietnam. [https://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian\\_net/Annual\\_Workshops/2022\\_PDF/Session3/S3\\_Vietnam.pdf](https://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/Annual_Workshops/2022_PDF/Session3/S3_Vietnam.pdf)
- Vietnam Net. (2024). National portal for extended producer responsibility put into operation. <https://vietnamnet.vn/en/national-portal-for-extended-producer-responsibility-put-into-operation-2247988.html>
- Vietnam Net. (2025). Vietnam to enforce recycling mandates with tougher penalties. <https://vietnamnet.vn/en/vietnam-to-enforce-recycling-mandates-with-tougher-penalties-2384314.html>
- Vietnam Plus. (2023). EPR fees to add to plastic companies' bills | Vietnam+ (VietnamPlus). <https://en.vietnamplus.vn/epr-fees-to-add-to-plastic-companies-bills-post256101.vnp>
- Vu, A. (2024). Multistakeholder Partnerships to Address Plastic Waste Pollution through a Circular Economy Framework in Vietnam: A Meta-Governance Approach. <https://doi.org/10.31.2024>
- Vu, Y. (2023). Vietnam Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations. Reserach24H Consulting Group. <https://sustainability.chemlinked.com/greenpedia/vietnam-extended-producer-responsibility-epr-regulations>

# THANK YOU

## Disclaimer

This communication contains general information only, and RecyGlo is, by means of this publication, rendering professional advice or services. Before making any decision or taking any action that may affect your finances or your business, you should consult a qualified professional adviser. RecyGlo shall not be liable or responsible for any loss or damage whatsoever sustained by any person who relies on this publication.

## Contact Us

### Phone

(+66) 946 135 741

### Email

[Contact@recyglo.com](mailto:Contact@recyglo.com)

### Website

[www.recyglo.com](http://www.recyglo.com)

