

CERTIFICATIONS

Standard Covers

Products

Stages include

Requirements

	<p>The Blue Angel is the first and oldest environment-related label for products and services in the world. It focuses on health and safety and environmental impact according to product group.</p>	<p>It certifies the best possible ecological properties of products (except for foods) and services. The Blue Angel is awarded to products distinguishing themselves by greater environmental friendliness than other products serving the same purpose.</p>	<p>The Blue Angel stands for product control, transparency of product selection and safe purchasing. The Blue Angel also sets the standard in health and safety.</p>	<p>The award of the Blue Angel is preceded by a review of the entire life cycle of the products. The level of environmental benefit always depends on the comparative product and, of course, on the use of the product. The Basic Award Criteria for a product are specified for each product group. www.blauer-engel.de/en/</p>
	<p>The bluesign® system based on the holistic approach of Input Stream Management, reduces the impact on people and on the environment, ensures responsible use of resources and guarantees the highest level of consumer safety.</p>	<p>Assessments of factories, chemicals, textile and accessory components along the entire value chain as well as consumer products.</p>	<p>Focused on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consumer safety • occupational health and safety • water emission • air emission • waste • soil • resource productivity • chemicals management 	<p>Prerequisite a valid CSR certificate a bluesign® system partner has to fulfill the most stringent criteria regarding protection of environment and peoples as well as commit to a continuous improvement of the sustainability performance. www.bluesign.com</p>
	<p>Water effluent, air emissions, energy consumption, worker safety, consumer safety, social criteria, RSL/chemical residues, responsible water use.</p>	<p>Materials, sub-assemblies and finished products.</p>	<p>A multi-attribute standard covering five categories. C2C certifies products made with materials that are safe for humans and the environment, designed for reutilization (e.g. recycling or composting), and manufactured using renewable energy, water stewardship and social fairness. Materials are designed for reuse in biological or technological</p>	<p>Basic, bronze, silver, gold or platinum product rating to reflect continuous improvement. Products must be optimized over time to reach higher levels of certification and become ideal C2C products. All materials in a finished product and their chemical ingredients must be identified, then scored on their impact on human and environmental health, and cyclability. Materials are scored on their ability to be reused in biological or technological cycles. The product manufacturing process is evaluated for renewable energy use, water stewardship and social fairness. www.c2ccertified.org</p>
	<p>Organic fibres throughout the supply chain, genetic modification, water effluent, worker safety, consumer safety, social criteria, RSL/chemical residues.</p>	<p>GOTS covers textile products throughout the textile supply chain, including fibres, yarns, garments and personal care products. There are two label categories - products with 95%+ organic fibres can be labelled as organic, and products with 70-95% organic can be labelled as 'made with x% organic materials'.</p>	<p>GOTS-licensed farms and fibres are certified to internationally recognized organic standards by an accredited certification body. GOTS covers the entire processing chain, including manufacturing, dyeing, weaving, knitting, CMT, finishing, packaging, labelling, distribution and wholesale.</p>	<p>Products must meet all the standards throughout the entire supply chain to be certified to GOTS. Companies trading in GOTS certified products must be certified and inspected by an accredited certification body. www.global-standard.org Soil Association Certification is one body which can certify to GOTS. If a textile company is certified to GOTS by Soil Association Certification, they can use the trusted Soil Association symbol on their approved products, as well as the GOTS symbol. www.soilassociation.org</p>
	<p>Organic fibres throughout the supply chain, genetic modification, water effluent, worker safety, consumer safety, social criteria, RSL/chemical residues, plus additional standards for leather, skins, and hides.</p>	<p>Soil Association certification is awarded to producers, processors and suppliers according to GOTS standards. In addition, Soil Association certification can be awarded to products made from leather, skins, and hides.</p>	<p>The same as GOTS. In addition, Soil Association Certification are able to certify organic farms to globally recognised organic standards.</p>	<p>Certified goods must meet the requirements outlined by the GOTS standard. They can then be labelled with the Soil Association Organic symbol, which is the most widely recognized organic symbol in the UK. The Soil Association was a founder member of GOTS and is a quarter owner of Global Standard GmbH which manages the GOTS certification. www.soilassociation.org</p>
	<p>Recycled Input materials Social Principles Environmental Principles Chemicals involved in processing</p>	<p>The Global Recycled Standard (GRS) covers the use of recycled materials in any product. The standard includes verification that the material is in fact recycled and tracks the material through production. Facilities involved in production must also meet social and environmental requirements. Chemicals identified as toxic are not permitted to be used in the production of GRS products.</p>	<p>Information is collected from Material Collectors and Concentrators. Facilities involved in Material Recycling and supply chain members must meet the full requirements of the standard.</p>	<p>The standard may be used with any product that contains at least 20% recycled material, but only products with at least 50% recycled (pre-consumer and / or post-consumer recycled material) may use the GRS logo on consumer facing products. www.globalrecycled.org</p>
	<p>IWTO offers standards and test methods for the measurement of wool fibre, yarn and fabric properties. Since 2012, IWTO collates various Life Cycle Analysis data and information from across the wool industry to provide a better-informed assessment of the environmental attributes of wool fibre.</p>	<p>Full Test methods provide the objective, technical and scientific measurements required for issuing IWTO test certificates. As regards wool's environmental credentials, wool's LCAs now look at all areas of the industry on a cradle-to-cradle basis.</p>	<p>Standards and test methods cover all stages of the wool supply chain, from greasy wool to scoured wool, carded wool, sliver, top, yarn and fabric. IWTO collates and analyses LCA data from various stages of the supply chain including co-products within the sheep production system, water footprints, product wear life, recycling and carbon cycles.</p>	<p>IWTO test certificates can be obtained from IWTO licensing labs. All standards and specifications can be found in the IWTO Red and White Book. The report on wool's LCAs can be downloaded from the IWTO website. www.iwto.org</p>
	<p>The FAIRTRADE Mark is an independent consumer guarantee underpinned by social, economic and environmental standards.</p>	<p>Certifies cotton producer organisations and supply chain operators which process the cotton, helping them to capitalise on market opportunities.</p>	<p>The Fairtrade Standards for producers ensure that farmers receive a minimum price and Fairtrade Premium for their cotton allowing them to invest in their businesses and communities for a sustainable future.</p>	<p>Farmer organisations as well as Fairtrade licensees (businesses selling finished products) are audited regularly and are required to report on sales. www.fairtrade.org.uk</p>
	<p>Consumer safety, RSL/chemical residues.</p>	<p>Textile raw materials, intermediate products and end products at all stages of production, including textile accessories, dyes and textile auxiliaries.</p>	<p>Every stage of production of raw materials, intermediate products and end products is measured against required criteria, which must be met without exception.</p>	<p>Products are allocated to one of four product classes based on how intensively they will come into contact with the skin. Testing parameters include banning lawfully prohibited, regulated and harmful substances, and ensuring colourfastness and a skin-friendly pH-value to safeguard consumer health. www.oeko-tex.com</p>
	<p>STeP is a certification to communicate brands, retailers and manufacturers' path to more sustainable production conditions.</p>	<p>Tests, audits and certifies environmentally friendly production facilities of all processing stages from fibre production, spinning mills, weaving mills, knitting mills to finished textile items.</p>	<p>STeP specifically looks at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management of chemicals • environmental protection • environmental management • social responsibility • quality management • health and safety 	<p>STeP certification encompasses three different levels describing the extent to which the company has achieved sustainable production and working conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1 = entry level • Level 2 = good implementation with further optimisation potential • Level 3 = exemplary implementation in the sense of a best practice example
	<p>The label certifies that textiles are free of harmful substances and that these goods have been manufactured respecting the environment and the workers human rights.</p>	<p>End products</p>	<p>Every production and processing stage at all sites can be assessed and audited.</p>	<p>The textile product has to be OEKO-TEX® Standard 100 certified and all the making up facilities and the wet / chemical processing facilities have to be STeP by OEKO-TEX® certified. www.oeko-tex.com</p>
	<p>Organic raw materials, genetic modification. (replacement of OE 100)</p>	<p>The Organic Content Standard (OCS) covers the use of certified organically grown materials in any product. The 100 logo may be used for products with at least 95 per cent organically grown material, as long as the remaining percentage is not the same type of material.</p>	<p>Tracks and documents the purchase, handling and use of certified organically grown material in any product, but does not cover production processes.</p>	<p>Products meeting the OCS and containing 95-100 per cent organically grown material should be labelled as: 'contains organically grown [raw material]' or 'contains 100% organically grown [raw material]' as long as the product does not also contain conventional ingredients of the same raw material. www.organiccontent.org</p>
	<p>Organic raw materials, genetic modification. (replacement of OE Blended)</p>	<p>The Organic Content Standard (OCS) covers the use of certified organically grown materials in any product. The Blended logo may be used for products containing at least 5 per cent organically grown material. The remaining percentage may be the same variety of material.</p>	<p>Tracks and documents the purchase, handling and use of certified organically grown material in any product, but does not cover production processes.</p>	<p>Products meeting the OCS and containing 5-95 per cent organically grown material should be labelled as: 'contains X% organically grown [raw material]' www.organiccontent.org</p>
	<p>Recycled input materials.</p>	<p>The Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) covers the use of recycled materials in any product. The standard includes verification that the material is in fact recycled and tracks the material through production. The 100 logo may be used for products containing at least 95% recycled material, as long as the remaining percentage is not the same type of material.</p>	<p>Verifies that reclaimed material would have otherwise entered the waste stream. Tracks and documents the purchase, handling and use of recycled material in any product, but does not cover production processes.</p>	<p>Products meeting the RCS and containing 95-100% of recycled material should be labelled as: 'contains X% recycled [raw material]' as long as the product does not also contain virgin ingredients of the same raw material. www.recycledclaim.org</p>
	<p>Recycled input materials.</p>	<p>Recycled input materials The TE Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) covers the use of recycled materials in any product. The standard includes verification that the material is in fact recycled and tracks the material through production. The Blended logo may be used for products containing 5-95% recycled materials.</p>	<p>Verifies that reclaimed material would have otherwise entered the waste stream. Tracks and documents the purchase, handling and use of recycled material in any product, but does not cover production processes.</p>	<p>Products meeting the RCS and containing 5-95% of recycled material should be labelled as: 'contains X% recycled [raw material]' www.recycledclaim.org</p>
	<p>Down and feathers from ethically treated geese, ducks, and other domestic waterfowl.</p>	<p>The down and feather used for insulation in consumer products, such as jackets, coats, blankets, and other insulation.</p>	<p>The standard applies to farms, slaughterhouses, transportation, small farmer groups, and each step in the supply chain.</p>	<p>The farmers, slaughterhouses, and transportation entities are required to meet animal criteria based on the Five Animal Freedoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom from hunger or thirst • Freedom from discomfort • Freedom from pain, injury or disease • Freedom to express (most) normal behavior • Freedom from fear and distress <p>Chain of custody is required to maintain the identity of certified down through to the final product. www.responsibledown.org</p>
	<p>Parallel to the IVN certificate for textiles, IVN works to assure a high quality standard based on a technically and ecologically advanced level for its certified leather products.</p>	<p>The guidelines for NATURLEDER address all production stages from raw material to sale and use of the finished leather (not the finished leather products)</p>	<p>Sparing use of resources, environmental and health protection in production and use as well as user friendly products are key requirements. Everything from environmental impact and health issues for both the persons in the production process as well as those who use them, individual hazardous substances as well as their disposal and potential recycling of goods are monitored and documented.</p>	<p>Wild or endangered animals may not be used for NATURLEDER products. Preservation and cleaning must be done with cooling and salting, not through the use of chemical conserving agents. The use of chrome as well as tanning with mineral tanning agents is prohibited. Regulations are also in place for overlayering, dyeing and finishing. www.naturtextil.com</p>
	<p>This quality standard is much higher than current legal mandates within the European Union. It is the quality seal with the strictest requirements for ecological textile production and represents the highest technical level currently available.</p>	<p>Since 2000, BEST reflects the standards developed and implemented by IVN for eco-friendly textiles, inspecting the entire textile chain both in terms of ecology and social accountability.</p>	<p>The company must implement an environmental policy. It lists measures to minimize and monitor waste and pollution, specifies action in the case of waste or contamination and documents employee training regarding economic use of water and energy, the correct minimized use and appropriate disposal of chemicals as well as programs to improve production processes.</p>	<p>Textiles must be 100% natural and originate in certified organic production (kBa) or certified organic animal husbandry (kBt). Synthetic fibers, for example elastic fibers, acrylic or rayon can only be used up to 5% for accessories or (as exception) in elastic fabrics used for example for ribbing or lace. www.naturtextil.com</p>
	<p>CmiA is the first label to integrate sustainable cotton produced under guaranteed improved social, economic and ecological criteria into the supply chains of large textile companies.</p>	<p>CmiA cooperates with African smallholder farmers, international textile companies, governments, non-governmental organizations, traders, spinning mills, ginners and cotton companies in order to improve the living conditions of African farmers and their families.</p>	<p>At the heart of the CmiA standards are the sustainability criteria on farm and ginning level. Minimum requirements include, inter alia, ILO-criteria (ban on slavery, human trafficking, any form of exploitative child labor), ban on deforestation of primary forests, ban on the use of hazardous pesticides as well as genetically modified seeds and respect of business relationships in accordance with OECD guidelines.</p>	<p>Compliance with all guidelines is regularly checked by independent organizations. The criteria levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exclusion criteria decide whether smallholder farmers and cotton companies can participate 2. Smallholder farmers and cotton companies have to observe a series of sustainability indicators. These criteria do not have to be met 100% right from the start, but the farmers and cotton companies have to prepare plans for improvement to demonstrate continuous improvement. www.cottonmadeinfrance.org
	<p>Social, economic and environmental aspects of cotton production.</p>	<p>The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) brings together producers, ginners, mills, traders, manufacturers, retailers, brands and civil society organizations in a unique global community committed to developing Better Cotton as a sustainable mainstream commodity.</p>	<p>BCI focuses on cotton production at farm level. BCI principles outline that Better Cotton is grown by farmers who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimize the harmful impact of crop protection practices 2. Use water efficiently and care for the availability of water 3. Care for the health of the soil 4. Conserve natural habitats 5. Care for and preserve the quality of the fibre 6. Promote decent work. 	<p>Growing Better Cotton means initially meeting a set of minimum requirements including pesticide use, water conservation, habitat protection, fibre quality and decent work principles. Once the minimum criteria are met, farmers need to show continuous improvement to remain qualified. www.bettercotton.org</p>