

Textile Labels (7 A)

Health Protection



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With its tests for harmful substances, the **OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100** is based on the actual use of the textile: the more intensive the skin contact of a product, the stricter the requirements it must meet. According to the modular principle, all textile and non-textile materials as well as accessories, such as buttons, rivets, zips, etc. are tested for freedom from harmful substances. The limit values exceed national and international legal requirements. The criteria catalogue is updated once a year.

Textile sun protection is intended to protect the skin of children from long-term damage caused by exposure to the sun. The measurement of the UV protection factor according to **UV STANDARD 801** is based on the wearing conditions and the stress on clothing: Stretching of textiles when worn, moisture from perspiration or water, abrasion and wear. Textiles should guarantee the certified sun protection factor during use. UV STANDARD 801 goes far beyond the requirements of the Australian/New Zealand standard AS/NZS 4399.



Did you know that the OEKO®-TEX STANDARD 100 is one of the world's best-known labels for textiles tested for harmful substances?



Textile Labels (7 B)

Natural Fibre Labels



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The **Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)** is an internationally valid standard for textiles made from natural fibres. Their share from organic cultivation must be at least 70%. Only environmentally friendly substances and processes are allowed from cultivation to the finished product. All processing stages are certified by independent laboratories and inspected annually. Strict social criteria are used to guarantee fair working conditions for the workers in the production chain. GOTS is the world's leading textile processing standard for organic fibres.

The label **Naturtextil IVN certified BEST** represents guidelines with very high ecological and social requirements. The label is owned by the International Association of the Natural Textile Industry (IVN), which was founded in 1999. Textiles are certified if they contain at least 95% natural fibres. The natural fibres must be 100% organically grown. The criteria for awarding the label are developed by independent bodies. The label is valid for one year.



Did you know that organic cotton accounts for about 1% of the world's cotton harvest each year?





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Textile Labels (7 C)

Social Sustainability



The label of the **Fair Wear Foundation** (FWF), an independent foundation in Amsterdam, is awarded to companies in the clothing industry that comply with the guidelines for working conditions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The aim is to improve working conditions and pay living wages. The awarding of the label is co-developed by independent bodies. The Labour Code of Conduct covers humane and fair working conditions from the supply chain to the final product. FWF cooperates with the Clean Clothes Campaign, among others.

For cotton textiles bearing the **Fairtrade Cotton** label, farmers receive cost-covering minimum prices for their cotton. The cotton fibres must be obtained without the use of genetic engineering, certain pesticides and fertilisers. The cotton's path is traceable and compliance with ILO core labour standards must be proven. There is a financial premium for community projects. The focus is on compliance with minimum social standards along the entire supply chain.



Did you know that the garment industry is based in so-called low-wage countries to keep labour costs as low as possible?



Textile Labels (7 D)

Sustainable Production



The **OEKO-TEX® MADE IN GREEN** label from OEKO-TEX Service GmbH is awarded to textiles that come from a production facility that is certified according to **OEKO-TEX® SteP**. This checks production companies to ensure that their products are manufactured in an environmentally friendly and socially responsible manner and that they have a corresponding eco-quality management system. In addition to the absence of harmful substances in the textiles, emissions to air, water and soil as well as energy consumption and occupational health and safety are tested.

With the **bluesign®** standard of bluesign technologies ag, based in Switzerland, the use of chemicals and the manufacturing processes are checked for sustainability and social compatibility. There is a comprehensive list of all substances that are either recommended, restricted or banned. The orientation is based on the best available technologies. Environmental and climate protection, health and occupational safety in all process stages as well as social standards in the companies are assessed.



Did you know that the bluesign® standard is mainly found in outdoor and functional textiles?





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