

GREEN 
BUTTON
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GREEN BUTTON STANDARD

Process and Requirements for the
Recognition of Certification Labels
(Meta-Label Approach)

June 2022

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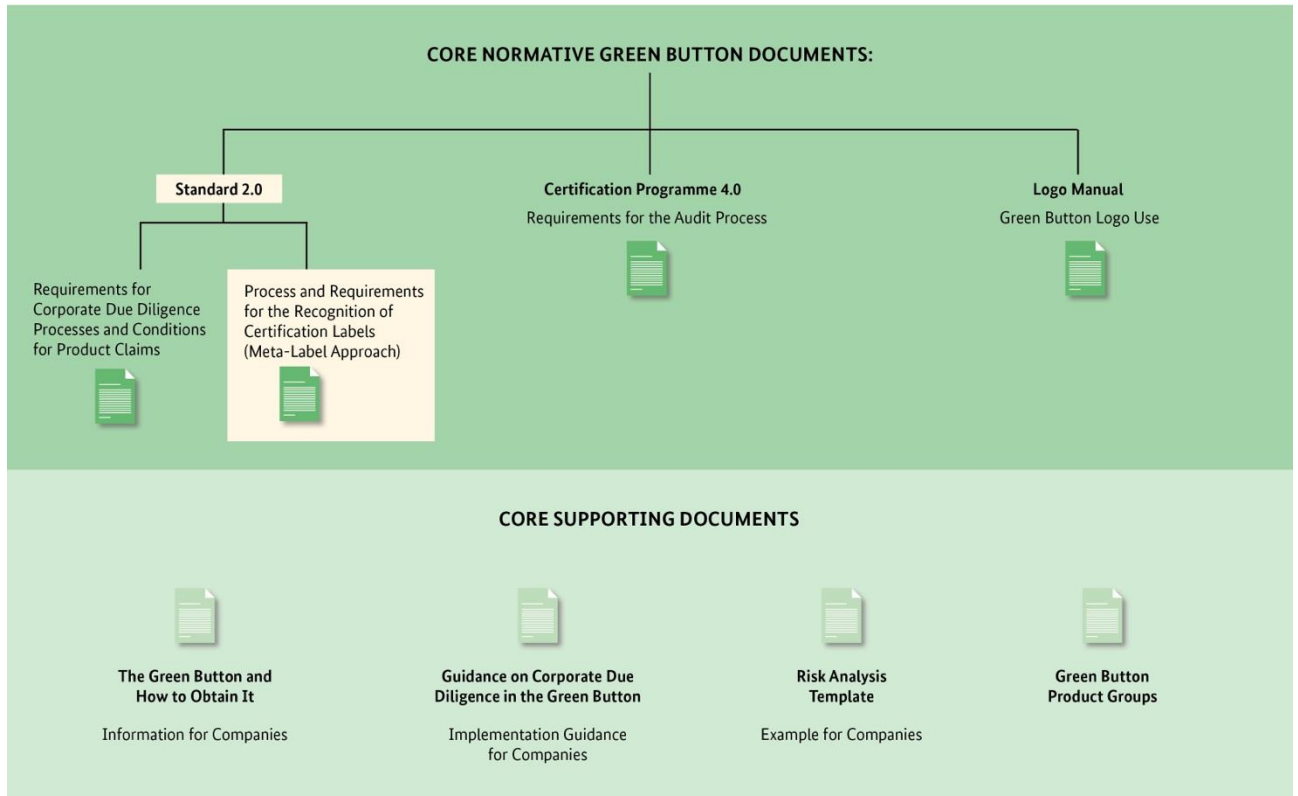
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Green Button 2.0 | Documents



Overview of the Green Button standard's normative documents

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List of abbreviations

BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CLP	European Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008) on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GHG	Greenhouse gas emissions
GHS	Global Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>
GK	<i>Grüner Knopf</i> (Green Button)
GRS	Global Recycled Standard
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
HCVA	High Conservation Value Areas
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILO C	ILO Convention
ILO R	ILO Recommendation
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ITC	International Trade Center
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
kbA	<i>Kontrolliert biologischer Anbau</i> (controlled organic production)
kbT	<i>Kontrolliert biologische Tierhaltung</i> (controlled organic animal husbandry)
MRSL	Manufacturing Restricted Substances List
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Ppm	Parts per million
PPE	Personal protective equipment
REACH	European Chemicals Regulation (Regulation (EC) 1907/2006) on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
SDS	Safety data sheets
SO _x	Sulphur oxides
SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern
TOC	Total organic carbon
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZDHC	Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals

Introduction

The Green Button (*Grüner Knopf*) is a government-run certification label for sustainable textiles and is awarded on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). It provides consumers as well as public and private procurement agencies with guidance when purchasing textiles.

To this end, the Green Button is awarded to textile products that are sold by responsibly operating companies, are made only from approved fibres and materials, and whose production processes at the stages of manufacturing, wet processes, and raw material extraction have been verified by recognised certification labels with regard to social and ecological criteria.

The Green Button started on 9 September 2019 with an introductory phase. With the help of an independent advisory board, the Green Button was further developed between 2020 and 2021 and improved in two public consultations based on numerous valuable responses from various stakeholders. In doing so, the Green Button has been informed by the best practices of the ISEAL Alliance, the global membership initiative of sustainability systems. The result is the present version 2.0 of the Green Button Standard. In addition to the content revisions at the level of the requirements, the introduction of the accreditation of the Green Button certification bodies is a significant innovation in the verification process, which strengthens the robustness and credibility of the certification label.

This document outlines the Green Button's content requirements for certification labels, as well as the process for label assessment and recognition. (The current list of recognised labels is published on the Green Button website (www.gruener-knopf.de). The document consists of Part A: Process for the recognition of certification labels and Part B: Requirements for the recognition of certification labels. Together with the document *Green Button Standard 2.0 - Requirements for Corporate Due Diligence Processes and Conditions for Product Claims* ([Link](#)), this document constitutes the *Green Button Standard 2.0*. Together with the *Green Button Certification Programme* ([Link](#)), the *Green Button Standard* forms the basis for Green Button certification and licensing.

For the introduction of the Green Button Standard 2.0, the following mandatory transition period applies: By 1 August 2023 at the latest, all companies participating in the Green Button must present a (re-) certification according to the 2.0 version of the standard. Prior to this date, companies that have a valid Green Button certificate at the time of publication of the 2.0 version can choose to have an evaluation carried out as follows:

- according to the Green Button Standard 2.0 (Requirements for Corporate Due Diligence Processes and Conditions for Product Claims) or
- according to the Green Button Standard 1.0 (Due Diligence and Product Requirements) or
- according to the "Requirements for Corporate Due Diligence Processes" from the 2.0 version and, for product claims, according to the "Product Requirements" from the 1.0 version.

Companies that do not have a Green Button certificate at the time of publication of the 2.0 version of the standard must undergo the evaluation of the corporate due diligence processes according to the Green Button Standard 2.0 from 1 August 2022. During the one-year transition period, whether these companies fulfil the "Conditions for Product Claims" from the 2.0 version or the "Product Requirements" from the 1.0 version for labelling products with the Green Button logo is up to them.

After a transition period of one year from the validity of the *Green Button Standard 2.0*, i.e., from August 2023, the following shall apply without restriction:

- a) The product is eligible for labelling with a Green Button recognised certification label for the manufacturing and wet process stages of production; AND
- b) The product is made exclusively of fibres and material (blends) approved according to the List of approved fibres and materials ([Link](#)), as specified in the material composition on the product. If required by the list, the product is entitled to be labelled with a Green Button approved certification label for the fibres/materials used.

During a transitional period ending on 1 August 2023, the following applies as an alternative to a) and b):

- c) The company fulfils the "Product Requirements" of the Green Button Standard 1.0 ([Link](#)).

The following applies to a), b) and c): Proof can be provided by means of a single certification label or by means of several recognised labels which are recognised for all relevant areas. The decisive factor is that the end product must be entitled to be labelled with the recognised certification label. If the end product is not entitled to be labelled with a recognised certification label despite the certification of individual supply chain stages by one of the recognised labels, the conditions for product labelling with the Green Button are not fulfilled.

This document is revised regularly. In the following table you will find information on the respective valid version with the date of publication and implementation as well as an overview of the respective changes. When new versions are published, the transition period defined in Part A: Process for the recognition of certification labels applies to recognised labels in order to carry out a recognition procedure according to new criteria.

In the introductory phase of the Green Button (version 1.0), the processes and requirements for the recognition of certification labels were contained in one standard document. With the revision of the standard, the processes and requirements were separated out. The noted changes refer to the content of the document *Green Button Standard 1.0*.

Version	Publication	Date applicable	Changes
1.0 ("Product Requirements" part of the Green Button Standard 1.0)	May 2020	Requirements applied from the start of the introductory phase in August 2019 in the form of indicator grids	Initial version
2.0	June 2022	August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>New document structure</u>: Separation of the recognition criteria for labels from the Green Button Standard and transfer to a separate meta-standard for the implementation of the recognition procedure. - <u>New naming of criteria areas</u>: instead of "social criteria" and "environmental criteria", the criteria areas are now named schematically with reference to supply chain stages (garment production, wet processes). - <u>New structure of the requirements</u>: Naming as "recognition criteria" with binding "fulfilment characteristics". - Revision of the existing requirement areas: Criteria were supplemented, concretised or partly deleted. - Expansion of the requirements to include raw materials.

References

The following documents, among others, serve as the basis for the development of this document:

- ILO Core Labour Standards
- Minimum credibility criteria from the German Federal Government's initiative *Siegelklarheit.de*
- Cotton criteria from German Federal Government's initiative *Siegelklarheit.de*
- ISEAL Sustainability Claims Good Practice Guide
- Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Guidance Documents

If no date or document version is given, the latest version of the referenced document shall apply.

Eligibility requirements

The processes and criteria for recognition set out in this document are applicable to those certification labels that meet at least the following eligibility criteria:

- a) The standard-setting organisation is not simultaneously eligible to apply for evaluation based on the Green Button Standard 2.0 (according to the scope of the "Requirements for corporate due diligence processes and conditions for product claims").
- b) It must be possible to label textile products with the certification label.
- c) The standard system underlying the certification label shall fulfil the German Federal Government's credibility criteria as applied on the [Siegelklarheit.de](https://www.siegelklarheit.de) online platform.¹
- d) The certification label shall include sustainability-related requirements for at least one of the areas listed in Part B: for the recognition of certification labels.
- e) At the time of application, the standard system underlying the certification label shall have been applied in textile supply chains for at least 24 months.

If these criteria are fulfilled, the owner of the standard system or its commissioned organisations can apply for recognition.

¹ At the time of application for recognition it is sufficient if the process of gathering information on the credibility criteria has been initiated by the certification label in question with *Siegelklarheit*.

Part A: Process for the recognition of certification labels

A.1 Application procedure

The recognition procedure is initiated at the request of the system owner or an organisation responsible for the implementation of the standard system (applicant). The application must state that all the above eligibility criteria are met. An application is necessary in the following scenarios:

- Initial assessment (benchmarking)
- Assessment after unsuccessful initial recognition procedure
- Assessment following significant changes to the applicant's standard system
- Assessment after revision of the Green Button recognition criteria

In scenarios 3) and 4), a new application must be submitted no later than 365 days after the changes come into force. If this is not done, the recognition expires at the end of this period.

"Significant changes" in the context of these requirements and processes refer to changes to the management system, the standard, or other normative documents. For example, this is the case after a proper revision of the standard system. It is the responsibility of the applicant for a recognised certification label to notify the Green Button Secretariat of such significant changes.

Applications can be made via the Green Button website (www.gruener-knopf.de) and are free of charge.

A.2 Recognition scopes

The criteria for recognition are divided into three scopes:

- a. Manufacturing (recognition scope 1);
- b. Wet processes (recognition scope 2); and
- c. Fibre and material use (recognition scope 3).

Recognition scope 3) Fibre and material use is divided into ten further sub-scopes (for details see [B.3. Criteria for recognition of labels for fibre and material use](#)). The recognition of an applicant system owner is granted for at least one of the ten sub-scopes, which refer to the respective raw materials of the various approved textile fibres. For each sub-scope and raw material, the Green Button sets sustainability-related requirements for certification labels.

When applying, the applicant specifies for which of the (sub)scopes recognition is being sought.

A.3 Recognition criteria

A certification label must fully meet the recognition criteria of at least one recognition scope, i.e., scope 1), 2) or one of the sub-scopes under area 3) to be recognised as a certification label for the Green Button.

A.4 Non-compliances

If an applicant cannot credibly prove that a recognition criterion is sufficiently fulfilled (according to the "compliance indicators"), this will be assessed by the assessor as a non-compliance. Non-compliances can be major or minor.

A major non-compliance is always present if the assessed standard system does not contain an own requirement with reference to the recognition criterion.

A minor non-compliance may be present if a requirement is included but not all compliance indicators are covered or cannot be supported by sufficient credible evidence (see [A.6. Accepted credible evidence](#)).

Minor non-compliances can be resolved during the recognition procedure, provided that the applicant commits to resolving them within a defined period of time (maximum six months).

It is at the discretion of the assessor whether the identified non-compliances can be resolved within six months. If this is not the case, the non-compliance must be assessed as "major".

A.5 Recommendation for recognition

If there are no non-compliances, a recommendation for recognition is made.

If there are only minor non-compliances and the applicant undertakes to resolve the identified minor non-compliances within six months, a recommendation for conditional approval may be made by the assessor.

If there are major non-compliances, no recommendation for recognition will be made. The applicant may reapply for recognition at a later date (see [A.7. Recognition procedure](#)).

A.6 Accepted credible evidence

As evidence of compliance with recognition criteria, those requirements and/or processes of the standard system are generally considered which are

- 1) documented in writing,
- 2) publicly available or at least available on request, and
- 3) binding and directly applicable.

Evidence that does not fulfil these criteria can be brought in as supporting evidence for the interpretation of the requirements. Exceptions apply only if explicitly specified in this document (Part B: Requirements for the recognition of certification labels).

The applicant must demonstrate through the submitted evidence that compliance with all requirements associated with the recognition criteria are actually verified within the scope of the certification. As a rule, the respective binding current standard documents can be regarded as credible evidence. Guidelines, handbooks, audit templates, and other documents accompanying the standard document are accepted if they are binding.

Informal practices that can only be presented verbally are not credible evidence. As an example, (anonymised) audit or certification reports can also be used to provide supporting evidence of actual implementation of requirements.

A.7 Recognition procedure

The recognition process is implemented on behalf of the BMZ by the Green Button Secretariat in cooperation with the International Trade Centre (ITC). Decisions on the recognition or non-recognition of certification labels are made in the final instance by the scheme owner BMZ. The basis for these decisions are the assessment reports, which are prepared by independent assessors. These assessors are trained and commissioned by the ITC. The technical processing and coordination of the procedures is the responsibility of the ITC and the commissioned assessor.

The Green Button Secretariat is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the recognition process in accordance with the processes and requirements set out in this document.

The recognition procedure essentially follows the following steps:

- I. Application via website, opening meeting with the ITC, preparation of a work plan.
- II. Initial assessment of the underlying data
 - a. Eligibility requirements
 - b. Recognition criteria:
 - Manufacturing (recognition area 1), and/or
 - Wet processes (recognition area 2), and/or
 - Fibre and material use (at least one of the ten sub-areas) (recognition area 3)
- III. Communication of the preliminary results to the applicant
- IV. Applicant gives appropriate feedback
- V. Review of the applicant's feedback and preparation of a final assessment report by the ITC
- VI. Validation of the assessment report by the BMZ and final meeting
- VII. Ad-hoc review (see [A.1. application procedure](#)) of the assessment results by the ITC and the Green Button Secretariat

A recognition procedure has an expected total duration of 12 to 22 weeks from the application to the decision on recognition.

Part B: Requirements for the recognition of certification labels

The recognition of certification labels is conducted by the Green Button based on the processes described in Part A: Process for the recognition of certification labels.

For recognition, applicants must fully comply with the requirements under at least one of the following recognition areas.

B.1 Criteria for the recognition of certification labels for manufacturing

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
1	Labour Rights Management	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least one year after the first certification of the facility on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Having a system in place to identify risks and assess compliance with relevant labour regulations and requirements, and implement corrective actions where needed. b) Having nominated at least one person to be responsible for the implementation of the labour rights management system. c) Having provided training to the responsible person at defined intervals on all relevant topics of labour rights.
2	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include a mandatory requirement for the facility to comply with ILO Convention 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise or, in absence of an explicit reference, include mandatory requirements on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Workers shall have the right to establish and join any organisation of workers of their own choosing for the furthering and defending of workers' interests, without previous authorisation. b) Workers' organisations shall have the right to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives in full freedom, to organise their administration and activities, which includes the right to strike, and to formulate their programmes. c) The employer shall refrain from any interference which would restrict this right or impede the lawful exercise thereof. d) Workers' organisations shall have the right to establish and join federations and confederations and any such organisation, federation or confederation shall have the right to affiliate with international organisations of workers and employers. <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), Articles 2, 3, 5</i></p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
3	Worker Representatives' Rights	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on any freely elected workers' representatives from workers' organisations being granted access to all workplaces in the facility, where such access is necessary to enable them to carry out their representation.</p> <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO R143 - Workers' Representatives Recommendation, 1971 (No. 143), Article 12</i></p>
4	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include a mandatory requirement for the facility to comply with ILO Convention 98 on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining or in absence of an explicit reference include mandatory requirements on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Workers' organisations shall have the right to take on voluntary negotiations between the employer and the workers' organisation, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements. b) Workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect to their employment, including the prohibition of making the employment of a worker subject to the condition that he or she shall not join or shall relinquish membership in a workers' organisation, as well as causing the dismissal of or otherwise prejudicing a worker by reason of membership or because of participation in activities. c) Workers' organisations shall enjoy adequate protection against any acts of interference, in particular, acts which are designed to promote the establishment of workers' organisations under the domination of employers or employers' organisations, or to support workers' organisations by financial or other means, with the object of placing such organisations under the control of employers or employers' organisations. <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C098 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), Articles 1, 2, 4</i></p>
5	Workers' Representation Where Restricted by Law	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall prohibit the employer from hindering alternative forms of independent and free workers' organisations and collective bargaining as defined in ILO Conventions 87 and 98 in countries in which the national, regional, or local law prohibits or restricts these rights. This shall include not hindering the establishment of and membership in alternative forms of workers' organisations or representations, free elections of representatives, access to the workplace, entering into social dialogue and taking on voluntary negotiations with the employer, as well as enjoying adequate protection against discrimination and interference.</p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
6	Prohibition of Forced Labour	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include a mandatory requirement for the facility to comply with ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labour and ILO Convention 105 on Abolition of Forced Labour or, in absence of an explicit reference, include mandatory requirements on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered him or herself voluntarily. b) Any form of forced or compulsory labour as a means to political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system; as a method of mobilising and using labour for purposes of economic development; as a means of labour discipline; as a punishment for having participated in strikes; as a means of any type of discrimination. <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), Article 2</i> <i>ILO C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), Article 1</i></p>
7	Bonded Labour and Financial Deposits	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the prohibition of bonded labour and shall prohibit that any worker is required to pay or make any other forms of financial deposits to enter employment in order to force a worker to continue working for the employer.</p> <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), Article 2</i> <i>ILO C095 - Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95), Article 9</i> <i>ILO C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181), Article 7</i></p>
8	Withholding of Papers and Wages	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall prohibit withholding workers' original personal documents, such as identity cards, travel documents, and work permits, as well as withholding any part of wages outside a legal contractual agreement in order to force a worker to continue working for the employer.</p> <p>The requirements is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), Article 2</i> <i>ILO C095 - Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95), Articles 6, 12</i></p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
9	Freedom of Movement	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Workers shall not be prevented from immediately leaving the facility without seeking permission in any situation that poses an imminent and serious danger to the workers' life and health and safety. b) During working hours, workers shall not be unreasonably restricted to meet their basic needs, including free access to sanitation facilities, at least toilets. <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), Article 13</i></p> <p><i>ILO C170 - Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170), Article 18 (1)</i></p>
10	Minimum Age	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the prohibition of employing persons under the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, not under 15 years as defined under ILO 138.</p> <p>If a country has specified a minimum age of 14 years in accordance with the exception for countries whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed as defined under ILO Convention 138, Article 2, the facility may apply a minimum age of 14 years.</p> <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), Article 2</i></p>
11	Age Verification	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on a system verifying the age of workers prior to them starting employment and to keep records of said verifications to avoid any risks of employing persons below the minimum age as defined under ILO Convention 138, Article 2.</p> <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), Articles 2, 9</i></p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
12	Prohibition of Worst Forms of Child Labour	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include a mandatory requirement for the facility to comply with ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age, ILO Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention and ILO Recommendation 146 on Minimum Age and ILO Recommendation 190 on Worst Forms of Child Labour or, in absence of an explicit reference, include mandatory requirements on the worst forms of child labour for all persons under 18 years of age and shall define the worst forms of child labour as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of persons under 18 years of age, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of persons under 18 years of age for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; c) the use, procuring or offering of persons under 18 years for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of persons under 18 years of age; e) work which exposes persons under 18 years of age to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; f) work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads; g) work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose persons under 18 years of age to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; h) work under particularly difficult conditions, such as work for long hours or during the night or work where persons under 18 years of age are unreasonably confined to the facilities of the employer. <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), Article 3</i></p> <p><i>ILO R190 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190), Article 3</i></p> <p><i>ILO C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), Article 3</i></p>
13	Special Protection of Young Workers	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include a mandatory requirement for the facility to comply with ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age Article 2, and 18 years of age as defined in ILO Convention 90 on Night Work of Young Persons and ILO Convention</p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
		<p>182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention and ILO Recommendation 146 on Minimum Age and ILO Recommendation 190 on Worst Forms of Child Labour or, in absence of an explicit reference, include mandatory requirements on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prohibition of persons under 18 years of age to be employed or to work during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, the term night signifying a period of at least twelve consecutive hours. b) Prohibition of persons under 18 years of age performing any hazardous work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. c) Prohibition of workers under 18 years of age working any overtime hours. d) Prohibition of a period of absence of persons under 18 years of age from their homes of less than a consecutive period of 12 hours' night rest. <p>The requirements is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C090 - Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90), Article 2</i></p> <p><i>ILO C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), Article 3</i></p> <p><i>ILO C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), Article 3</i></p> <p><i>ILO R190 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190), Article 3</i></p> <p><i>ILO R146 - Minimum Age Recommendation, 1973 (No. 146), Article 13</i></p>
14	Child Labour Remediation	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the facility having a policy, procedure or mechanism concerning an adequate response and remedial measures in the event that workers below the minimum age, as defined under ILO Convention 138, Article 2, are discovered in the facility.
15	Non-Discrimination	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the non-discrimination of workers and shall prohibit any distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation including access to employment and to particular occupations, wages, access to training, promotion, termination based on race, colour, gender, religion, political opinion, nationality, social origin, ethnic origin, age, disability, pregnancy, trade union or workers' organisation membership, or any other condition that could give rise to any distinction, exclusion or preference.

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
		<p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)</i></p> <p><i>ILO C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)</i></p> <p><i>ILO C135 - Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)</i></p> <p><i>ILO C158 - Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158), Article 5</i></p>
16	Harassment and Abuse	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the prohibition of all forms of physical and verbal abuse, intimidation, sexual harassment, and abusive punishments and disciplinary measures.
17	Anonymous Worker Grievance Mechanism	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on providing an anonymous worker grievance mechanism, maintaining records, and providing a grievance procedure to handle grievances raised by workers.
18	Conditions of Employment Relationship	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) communicating the conditions of the employment relationship in a language the worker can understand b) complying with national legal requirements and at least require the facility to provide clear information on employment conditions, working time, wages, and social benefits to workers. If there is a written labour contract, it shall be made available to both parties. <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO R085 - Protection of Wages Recommendation, 1949 (No. 85), Article 6</i></p> <p><i>ILO C189 - Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), Article 7</i></p>
19	Legal Minimum Wage	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) at least monthly payment of the statutory minimum wage or the industry wage, whichever is higher, for a standard working week which shall not exceed eight hours in the day and forty-eight hours in the week excluding overtime b) documentation of payments with a clear and understandable payslip containing all necessary information, such as the gross amount of wages earned, any deduction which may have been made, including the reasons therefore and the amount thereof; and the net amount of wages due.

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
		<p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C001 - Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1), Article 2</i></p> <p><i>ILO C095 - Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95), Article 1, Article 14</i></p> <p><i>ILO R085 - Protection of Wages Recommendation, 1949 (No. 85), Article 7</i></p>
20	Payment of Statutory Social Benefits	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the payment of legally required social benefits and other related obligations.</p>
21	Provision of Legal Maternity Leave and Protection	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include requirements on all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the duration of maternity leave at least in compliance with national law b) payment of maternity benefits at least in compliance with national law c) special health protection for pregnant workers and recent mothers to remove or reduce any risks to their health and safety d) employment protection for pregnant workers and recent mothers <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C158 - Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158), Article 5</i></p> <p><i>ILO C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), Article 8</i></p> <p><i>ILO C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), Article 3</i></p>
22	Working Hours	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include a mandatory requirement for the facility to comply with ILO Convention 1 on Hours of Work and ILO Convention 14 on Weekly Rest as well as a mandatory requirement on limited and voluntary overtime or, in absence of an explicit reference, include mandatory requirements on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The standard working time for seven consecutive days, excluding overtime, shall not exceed 48 hours and 8 hours per day. b) Workers shall enjoy in every period of seven days a period of rest comprising at least twenty-four consecutive hours. c) Overtime shall be a maximum of two hours per day and 12 hours per week. d) Overtime shall be voluntary. <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C001 - Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1), Article 2</i></p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
		<p><i>ILO C014 - Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14), Article 2</i> <i>ILO R116 - Reduction of Hours of Work Recommendation, 1962 (No. 116), Article 16</i></p>
23	Working Time Records	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on recording the regular working time and overtime of workers.</p>
24	Paid Overtime	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include a mandatory requirement on overtime being paid at a higher premium rate than the regular wage.</p> <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C001 - Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1), Art. 6</i> <i>ILO R116 - Reduction of Hours of Work Recommendation, 1962 (No. 116), Article 19</i></p>
25	Provision of Break Times	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include a mandatory requirement on regular break times during the workday.</p>
26	Targets for Piece-Rate Workers	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) defining an appropriate workload to achieve targets regarding performance-based work (piece rate work) b) ensuring that workers' performance-based (piece rate) remuneration is at least equal to the minimum wage or the fixed wage received by a worker in the facility for comparable work on an hourly basis, if higher.
27	Rights of Sub-Contracted Workers	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on granting the same rights and benefits to sub-contracted workers involved in the production from employment or recruitment agencies as to all other workers in the facility.</p>
28	Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Management System	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The facility has a mechanism to detect, assess, document, and eliminate unsafe conditions and respond to cases of emergencies. b) At least one representative of the management has been appointed for questions of safety and health at the workplace. c) Workers are trained at defined intervals on relevant topics of the safety and health criteria including mandatory training on evacuation drills and fire prevention. d) All responsible persons have to be trained in handling chemicals additionally. <p>The requirement is based on:</p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
		<p><i>ILO C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), Article 19d</i></p> <p><i>ILO C148 - Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration), Article 9, Article 15</i></p> <p><i>ILO R164 - Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981 (No. 164), Article 10 b, c, d, Article 14, Article 15</i></p> <p><i>ILO C174 - Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, Article 7, Article 9, Article 10</i></p> <p><i>ILO C062 - Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, Article 16 (2)</i></p> <p><i>ILO C170 - Chemicals Convention, 1990, Article 12, Article 13, Article 15d</i></p> <p><i>ILO R156 - Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Recommendation, 1977 (No. 156), Article 3, Article 11</i></p>
29	Workplace Safety	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include the following mandatory requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Workplaces, machinery, equipment are safe to use and without risk to health. b) Chemical, physical & biological substances and agents under the facility's control are without risk to health when appropriate measures of protection are taken. c) Employers shall provide, where necessary, adequate protective clothing and personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent risk of accidents or adverse effects on health to workers free of charge. <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), Article 16, Article 21</i></p> <p><i>ILO R164 - Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981 (No. 164), Article 10 a, e</i></p>
30	Medical Treatment of Work-Related Accidents	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the facility providing first aid arrangements for the treatment of acute work-related accidents and emergencies on site by trained first aid personnel.</p> <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), Article 18</i></p> <p><i>ILO C062 - Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, Article 18</i></p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
31	Workplace Conditions	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on workplace conditions that are safe and without risk to health as is reasonably practicable regarding defined levels of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lighting b) Temperature/heating c) Ventilation d) Noise e) Exposure to dust f) Cleanliness <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO R097 – Protection of Workers’ Health Recommendation, Article 2 a, c, d, h</i></p>
32	Potable Water	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include a mandatory requirement on the facility providing free drinking water.</p> <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO R097 – Protection of Workers’ Health Recommendation, Article 2 e</i></p>
33	Building Safety	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include the following mandatory requirements to ensure building safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Electrical installations b) Check of permits on fire and building safety if permits are legally required c) Non-existence of visible threats to building safety, such as collapsed walls or pillars, considerable rips in walls, holes in ceilings/floors <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, Article 16 (1), Article 18</i></p> <p><i>ILO R164 - Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation 10a</i></p>
34	Fire Preparedness	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the availability and accessibility of firefighting equipment.</p> <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C155 – Occupational Safety and Health Convention, Article 18</i></p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
35	Emergency and Evacuation Safety	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include the following mandatory requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Unrestricted, thus unlocked and unobstructed, access to clearly marked emergency exits and escape routes b) The installation of functioning fire alarms on every floor or working area <p>The requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, Article 16 (1), Article 18</i></p>
36	Dormitories	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on hygienic, safe, and appropriate dormitories if provided by the facility.</p>
37	Legal Compliance	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on compliance with at least national, regional, and local labour and health and safety laws and regulations.</p>
38	Business Legality	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include requirements on the facility demonstrating the legality of business according to national legal requirements.</p>

B.2 Criteria for recognition of certification labels for wet processes

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
1	Environmental Management System	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require procedures in place that enable monitoring and improvement of the relevant aspects of environmental performance within the facility.
2	Environmental Risk and Impact Assessment	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require an environmental risk assessment, including identifying potential environmental impacts and risks, classifying and prioritizing those risks.
3	Chemical Management	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require the nomination of at least one person who has responsibility for chemicals. This requirement is based on: <i>ILO C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)</i>
4	Chemical Storage and Labelling	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include requirements to safely store and appropriately label chemicals at least for certified products.
5	Einsatz von Chemikalien	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements for the documented use of all chemicals, at least for the production of certified products. Documented use refers to inventory of chemicals and maintenance of records on chemical use.
6	Hazardous Chemicals - Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall prohibit the use of substances of very high concern (SVHC) listed in the most current and authentic version of the Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation (published in accordance with Article 59(10) of the REACH Regulation). If the standard defines derogations, deviations, or exceptions for a defined use, compliance with the criterion is still achieved. If the standard does not include a binding reference to the Candidate List, then compliance with this criterion is still achieved if the standard uses a binding Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) which reflects the results of the corresponding risk assessment by means of listing those substances for which either usage restrictions or exceptional acceptance apply. This requirement is based on: <i>ECHA Candidate List</i>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
7	Chemicals Harmful to the Environment	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall prohibit inputs that are classified with specific hazard statements (risk phrases) related to environmental hazards in accordance with the codification system of the Global Harmonized System (GHS) as published by the United Nations at least for certified products.</p> <p>If the standard requires an assessment of inputs according to the 'risk phrase' classification according to EU Directive 67/548/EEC (amended and repealed by Regulation EC 1272/2008) and prohibits the equivalent risk phrases, compliance is still achieved.</p>
8	Chemicals Harmful to Human Health	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall prohibit inputs that are classified with specific hazard statements (risk phrases) related to health hazards in accordance with the codification system of the Global Harmonized System (GHS) as published by the United Nations at least for certified products.</p> <p>If the standard requires an assessment of inputs according to the 'risk phrase' classification according to EU Directive 67/548/EEC (amended and repealed by Regulation EC 1272/2008) and prohibits the equivalent risk phrases, compliance is still achieved.</p>
9	Hazard Communication	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require that Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available at least for all chemical inputs used for certified products.</p> <p>A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) includes information about the properties of the substance or mixture, its hazards, and instructions for handling, disposal, and transport as well as first-aid, fire-fighting, and exposure control measures.</p> <p>This requirement is based on: <i>ILO C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)</i></p>
10	Chemical Residues	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall contain a list of limit values for residues of specific groups of substances.</p>
11	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require that adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) is provided to employees by the employer.</p> <p>This requirement is based on: <i>ILO C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)</i> <i>ILO R164 - Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981 (No. 164)</i> <i>ILO R079 - Medical Examination of Young Persons Recommendation, 1946 (No. 79)</i></p>
12	Training on Chemical Handling and Exposure	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require that anyone who handles or is exposed to chemicals is regularly provided with appropriate instruction and training on how to safely</p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
		<p>store and handle chemicals. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) shall serve as reference documents.</p> <p>Appropriate instruction and training refers to necessary measures taken to protect workers and to ensure an effective control of chemical risks at the workplace. This requires an efficient flow of information from the manufacturers or importers to the users of chemicals on potential hazards and on the safety precautions to be taken.</p> <p>This requirement is based on:</p> <p><i>ILO C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)</i> <i>ILO R177 - Chemicals Recommendation, 1990 (No. 177)</i></p>
13	Wastewater Management	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require that wastewater is treated according to the legal standards in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a functional wastewater treatment plant operated by the facility (direct discharge) or b) a municipal wastewater plant (indirect discharge).
14	Wastewater Parameters	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require mandatory wastewater analysis and compliance at least with applicable legal requirements for wastewater treatment including limit values with regard to pH-value, maximal effluent temperature, Total Organic Carbon (TOC), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), colour removal, residues of (chemical) pollutants, and discharge routes.</p> <p>The standard shall further define binding limits with values at least for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) pH-value and b) maximal effluent temperature and c) Total Organic Carbon (TOC), and/or d) Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). <p>If limit values differ, the stricter values shall apply.</p> <p>The most current version of the <i>ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines</i> serves as the reference document for adequate limit values.</p>
15	Water Consumption	<p>To achieve compliance with the criterion, the standard shall require mandatory continuous monitoring of the facility's total water consumption.</p> <p>Total water consumption refers to all water used for the production processes.</p>

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
16	Energy Consumption	<p>To achieve compliance with the criterion, the standard shall require mandatory continuous monitoring of the facility's total energy consumption.</p> <p>Total energy consumption refers to all energy consumed during the production processes.</p>
17	Waste Management	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require monitoring of waste streams and other discharges as well as their disposal.</p>
18	Reducing Waste Volume	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require measures to reduce total amounts of waste being produced.</p> <p>Total amounts of waste refers to waste for disposal or recycling (and not to material which is reused).</p>
19	Air Pollution	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require mandatory and continuous monitoring of total air emissions at least for greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted by the facility.</p> <p>In the case of textile production, air emissions include greenhouses gases (GHG) such as CO₂, SO_x, and NO_x, dust, and ozone depleting substances.</p>
20	Reducing Air Pollution	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements for the identification and implementation of measures to reduce air emissions emitted by the facility, at least for greenhouse gases (GHG).</p>
21	Legal Compliance	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on compliance with at least national, regional, and local laws and regulations.</p>
22	Permits	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall require all relevant legal licence(s) or permit(s) necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations.</p>

B.3 Criteria for recognition of certification labels for fibre and material use

Programme owners may apply for recognition in one or more of the following ten sub-areas of this recognition area. The requirements for certification labels differ according to ten sub-areas, which relate to different man-made, plant-based, and animal fibres and their raw material production. The following table serves as an overview of the clustering of recognition criteria for labels in the area of fibre and material use.

Man-Made Fibres	B.3.1 Requirements for raw materials for man-made fibres from natural polymers (regenerated) – forestry
	B.3.2 Requirements for raw materials for man-made fibres from natural polymers (regenerated) – other
	B.3.3 Requirements for recycled raw materials for man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)
	B.3.4 Requirements for raw materials for virgin man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)
Plant-Based Fibres	B.3.5 Requirements for raw materials from organic, agricultural production (plant-based fibres)
	B.3.6 Requirements for raw materials from other sustainable, agricultural production (plant-based fibres)
	B.3.7 Requirements for raw materials from recycled material (plant-based fibres)
Animal Fibres	B.3.8 Requirements for raw materials from organic agricultural production (animal fibres)
	B.3.9 Requirements for raw materials from other sustainable, agricultural production (animal fibres)
	B.3.10 Down and feathers

B.3.1 Requirements for raw materials for man-made fibres from natural polymers (regenerated) - forestry

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
1.1	Raw Materials for Wood-Based Cellulosic Man-Made Fibres (Forestry)	The standard contains a requirement that only raw materials from sustainable forestry are used in the production of wood-based man-made fibres. <i>The requirements for standards from sustainable forestry are defined below (1.1.1- 1.1.10)</i>
1.1.1	Compliance with Current Laws	The standard includes a requirement that the forestry operation comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and international treaties, conventions and agreements ratified at the national policy level.
1.1.2	Verification of Employee Rights and Working Conditions	The standard specifies that the forest enterprise shall maintain or improve the social and economic situation of all employees working in the forest enterprise.
1.1.3	Ensure Respect for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	The standard requires forest operations to identify and uphold all legal and customary rights of indigenous groups regarding ownership, use, and management of lands, territories, and resources affected by management activities.
1.1.4	Local Community Relations	The standard includes requirements for reviewing the input of the forest enterprise in maintaining or improving the social and economic well-being of the local community.
1.1.5	Forest Functions and Services	The standard includes a requirement for forest operations to manage the forest in a way that maintains or improves the long-term economic viability and abundance of social and ecological services of the forest through appropriate provision of products and services.
1.1.6	Effects on the Environment	The standard recognizes the central importance of the ecosystem services and environmental goods of the forest and sets requirements for forest enterprises to restore them or to avoid, remedy or mitigate any negative environmental impacts of management.
1.1.7	Forestry Management	The standard requires forest operations to manage and define guiding principles and objectives in proportion to the scale, intensity, and risk of management. The standard requires that monitoring results are implemented and updated in this management, thus promoting adaptive management of forest operations.
1.1.8	Monitoring and Assessment	The standard requires evidence from forest operations of progress toward their operational objectives, as well as the effects of any management actions. It also requires evidence from forest operations of their monitoring and evaluation of the condition of the forest, as well as the adaptation of their management to it. This is done in relation to the scale, intensity and risk of management.
1.1.9	Special Protection Values	The standard requires forestry operations to apply the precautionary principle by setting requirements for operations to maintain or improve the condition of special conservation values in the forest.

1.1.10	Implementation of Management Measures	The standard sets requirements for the forest enterprise regarding its selection and implementation of management measures implemented by or for the forest enterprise in the forest. These must meet the economic, environmental and social objectives of the forest enterprise and be compliant with all FAO principles .
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B.3.2 Requirements for raw materials for man-made fibres from natural polymers (regenerated) - other

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
2.1	Raw Materials for Other Cellulosic Man-Made Fibres (Other)	<p><i>This criterion only applies to labels that certify fibres made from non-forestry sources of natural polymers.</i></p> <p>The standard includes a requirement that only certain raw materials can be used in the production of man-made fibres from other sources of natural polymers (regenerated fibres):</p> <p>Raw materials used, e.g. cellulose, come either from:</p> <p>Plants from controlled organic cultivation (kbA) or from animals from controlled organic animal husbandry (kbT)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>are by-products and residual materials of natural origin, possibly from organic farming (kbA/kbT)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>from pre- or post-consumer waste materials, if applicable from organic farming, kbA or kbT</p> <p><i>Only applicable if standard allows input of material from other sources of natural polymers for regenerated fibres.</i></p>

B.3.3 Requirements for recycled raw materials for man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
3.1	Requirements for Recycled Raw Materials for Man-Made Fibres from Artificial Polymers (Synthetics)	The standard includes a requirement that only raw materials taken from post- or pre-consumer waste streams in accordance with the ISO 14021 standard are used in the manufacture of synthetic fibres. The standard ensures traceability of the recycled material to the final product.
3.1.1	Recycling Raw Materials	The standard includes a requirement that raw materials taken from post- or pre-consumer waste streams as defined in ISO 14021 are used in the manufacture of synthetic fibres.
3.1.2	Traceability	The standard sets requirements to ensure the traceability of the recycled material.

B.3.4 Requirements for raw materials for virgin man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
4.1	Residues in Virgin Man-Made Fibres from Artificial Polymers	The standard contains a requirement that products with a weight content of polyester >3% do not exceed defined limits for the heavy metal antimony. The limits are a maximum of 260ppm (total dissolution) or 30mg/kg (eluate).

B.3.5 Requirements for raw materials from organic, agricultural production (plant-based fibres)

No.	Recognition criterion	Compliance Requirement
5.1	Organic Agriculture	Certified organic cotton production according to the EU Organic Regulation (EC 834/2007), USDA National Organic Program (NOP) or certified by a standard from the IFOAM Family of Standards. Use of "in-conversion" organic cotton for Green Button products is possible if the recognized standard allows certification and labelling of products with "in-conversion" organic cotton. If the standard only allows organic cotton (including in "conversion"), criteria 6 and 7 cannot be additionally authorized.

**B.3.6 Requirements for raw materials from other sustainable, agricultural production
(plant-based fibres)**

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
6.1	Other Sustainable Agricultural Production	<p>The standard requires cotton fibres to be certified against a standard for sustainable agriculture, as defined in indicators 6.1.1 to 6.1.16.</p> <p>The standard can allow a mass balance chain of custody, as long as the volumes of input (certified fibres) and output (products containing fibres that are labelled as certified) are reconciled within the standard system.</p>
6.1.1	Freedom of Association	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production site on freedom of association and the right to organize as described in ILO C87.</p> <p>According to ILO C87, workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation (Art. 2). Where restricted by law, other means of worker participation (e.g. workers' committees) must be allowed.</p>
6.1.2	Collective Bargaining	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production site on the right to collective bargaining, as laid down by ILO 98.</p> <p>This criterion refers to the right for the group to take collective action to pursue the interests of the group without fear of discrimination or retaliation.</p>
6.1.3	Forced Labour	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production site on the prohibition of forced and compulsory labour as defined in ILO C029 and C105.</p> <p>This includes any types of forced and compulsory labour, as defined in ILO C029 and C105, including bonded labour and slavery. Two elements characterise forced or compulsory labour: Threat of penalty and work or service undertaken involuntarily. This said, measures that prevent employees from ending their employment, such as withholding of payment, deposits, and loans or withholding of papers and identification documents, are not allowed but are not sufficient alone to fully meet the criterion.</p>
6.1.4	Minimum Age	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production site on the prohibition of child labour as defined under ILO C138.</p> <p>Only standards that include the requirements set out by ILO C138 with regards to minimum age will be recognized: General minimum</p>

		<p>age for admission to employment or work is set at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed. In cases where the ILO standard and national law differ, the stricter rule shall apply.</p> <p>For agriculture standards: Where children work on their family's farm, Article 32(1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) needs to be respected, making sure that children are "protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development."</p>
6.1.5	Worst Forms of Child Labour	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production site on the prevention of worst forms of child labour as defined under ILO C182.</p> <p>The term worst forms of child labour comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; <p>work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.</p>
6.1.6	Ensuring Occupational Health and Safety	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production on worker's health and safety, as defined in ILO C184.</p> <p>This includes equipment (incl. protective equipment), manual handling of material and handling of chemicals according to national or other recognized safety and health standard (Article 9.1, 11.1 & 12a); provision of appropriate & comprehensive information on hazards and provision of appropriate training</p> <p>The standard may provide for a compliance period of up to 3 years for any necessary implementation measures.</p>
6.1.7	Sub-Contractors	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production on workers' health and safety, as defined in ILO C184.</p>

		<p><i>This requirement is not applicable for standards that only certify smallholder farmers.</i></p> <p>Subcontracting refers to outsourced or sub-contracted labour from employment agencies as opposed to a formal employee relationship with formal rights and protections. These sub-contracted workers shall be granted the same rights as formal employees, and producers shall not use sub-contracted labour to avoid their obligations. Though placed under the topic of labour rights, this includes benefits and rights from other sections (e.g. health and safety) as well.</p>
6.1.8	Labour Contracts	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production site on the establishment of written labour contracts.</p> <p><i>This requirement is not applicable for standards that only certify smallholder farmers.</i></p> <p>Every worker (including temporary, seasonal part-time workers) should have a written contract. Employment contracts shall be documented, and written in a language that the worker can understand, (e.g. by directly reading it or having it read to them).</p>
6.1.9	Equal Remuneration	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production site on the payment of equal wages as defined in ILO C100.</p> <p>Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value refers to rates of remuneration established without discrimination based on sex (ILO 100 Art. 1).</p>
6.1.10	Non-Discrimination	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements at least three years after the first certification of the production site on non-discrimination in the workplace, as defined in ILO C111.</p> <p>This refers to any discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation (incl. access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment).</p>
6.1.11	Synthetic Pesticides	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on the reduction of synthetic pesticides in agricultural production.</p> <p>This criterion refers to requirements regarding the restricted use or the prohibition of synthetic pesticides.</p>
6.1.12	Hazardous Chemicals	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements to ban hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>This criterion refers to specifications of prohibited substances, such as a list of banned chemicals and pesticides. Prohibition needs to include</p>

		<p>at least chemicals listed in the Stockholm Convention, as well as either WHO Class 1A and B or the Rotterdam Convention.</p> <p>References can be Class 1A and B substances as defined by the WHO, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.</p>
6.1.13	Chemicals Storage and Labelling	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on storage and labelling of chemicals.</p> <p>This criterion refers to requirements to safely store and appropriately label chemicals.</p> <p>If a standard completely prohibits the use of hazardous chemicals and synthetic pesticides, this criterion is not relevant and therefore positively assessed.</p>
6.1.14	Habitat/ Ecosystem Conversion	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements on safeguards for the conversion of land (e.g., primary forest or peatlands).</p> <p>This criterion refers to requirements against land conversion or requirements on environmental or biodiversity assessments prior to conversion. An example could be the requirement to carry out HCV identification prior to conversion with a ban on converting areas that contain HCVs.</p>
6.1.15	Protection of Biodiversity	<p>To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements for agricultural production on at least one of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The standard includes requirements to safeguard against fragmentation of good quality ecosystems or habitats, such as for example requirements on establishing or maintaining wildlife corridors or ecological niches. 2. The standard includes criteria for the conservation or protection of rare, threatened or endangered "ecosystems". These ecosystems may include but are not limited to those ecosystems listed on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems 3. The standard includes requirements such as the creation of designated conservation areas, set-aside areas, buffer zones or designated wildlife corridors. 4. The standard includes criteria on natural wetlands and/or watercourses affected by production. This criterion refers to any requirements on wetlands and/or watercourses affected by agricultural activities. 5. The standard includes criteria on rare, threatened, or endangered species. This criterion refers to any requirement to protect rare, threatened, or endangered species within the area of operations. Baseline for this criterion is the the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems

6.1.16	No Use of Genetically Modified Cotton Seed	To achieve compliance with this criterion, the standard shall include mandatory requirements to use only cotton seed that has not been genetically modified.
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B.3.7 Requirements for raw materials from recycled material (plant-based fibres)

No.	Recognition criterion	Compliance Requirement
7.1	Recycled Content	The standard includes a requirement that only raw materials taken from post- or pre-consumer waste streams in accordance with the ISO 14021 standard are used in the manufacture of cotton yarn. The standard ensures traceability of the recycled material to the final product.
7.1.1	Recycling Raw Materials	The standard includes a requirement that raw materials taken from post- or pre-consumer waste streams as defined in ISO 14021 be used in the manufacture of cotton yarn.
7.1.2	Traceability	The standard sets requirements to ensure the traceability of the recycled material.

B.3.8 Requirements for raw materials from organic, agricultural production (animal fibres)

No.	Recognition criterion	Compliance Requirement
8.1	Organic Farming	Certified organic production of fibres of animal origin according to the EU Organic Regulation (EC 834/2007), the USDA National Organic Program (NOP) or certified according to a standard of the IFOAM family of standards.
8.2	No Mulesing	<i>This criterion only applies to labels that certify wool from sheep farming.</i> The standard must contain requirements that exclude mulesing (incl. freeze mulesing) in sheep farming.

B.3.9 Requirements for raw materials from other sustainable, agricultural production (animal fibres)

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
9.1	Species-Appropriate Husbandry/ Compliance with the Five Freedoms	The standard must include requirements that address compliance with the so-called "Five Freedoms" for species-appropriate husbandry of livestock. The Five Freedoms

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition. Animals have free access to water and receive food appropriate to their species to ensure health and vitality. 2. Freedom from discomfort: Animals are kept in an animal-friendly environment. 3. Freedom from pain, injury, and disease through prevention or prompt diagnosis and treatment. 4. Freedom to exhibit normal behavior: Keepers provide adequate space and species-appropriate facilities and keep animals with conspecifics. 5. Freedom from fear and suffering: Animals are kept and handled in a manner that avoids psychological suffering.
9.2	No Mulesing	<p><i>This criterion only applies to labels that certify wool from sheep farming.</i></p> <p>The standard must contain requirements that exclude mulesing (incl. freeze mulesing) in sheep farming.</p>

B.3.10 Down and feathers

No.	Recognition Criterion	Compliance Requirement
10.1	Species-Appropriate Husbandry/ Compliance with the Five Freedoms	<p>The standard must include requirements that address compliance with the so-called "Five Freedoms" for species-appropriate husbandry of livestock.</p> <p>The Five Freedoms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition. Animals have free access to water and receive food appropriate to their species to ensure health and vitality. 2. Freedom from discomfort: Animals are kept in an animal-friendly environment. 3. Freedom from pain, injury, and disease through prevention or prompt diagnosis and treatment. 4. Freedom to exhibit normal behavior: Keepers provide adequate space and species-appropriate facilities and keep animals with conspecifics. 5. Freedom from fear and suffering: Animals are kept and handled in a manner that avoids psychological suffering.
10.2	No Live and Moulting Plucking	<p><i>This criterion only applies to certification labels that certify down and feathers.</i></p> <p>The standard must contain requirements that exclude live and moulting plucking for down and feather production.</p>
10.3	No Force-Feeding	<p><i>This criterion only applies to certification labels that certify down and feathers.</i></p> <p>The standard shall include a requirement prohibiting force-feeding in the keeping of feathered animals.</p>

Glossary

Term	Definition	Reference source
Adverse impacts	One or more specific incidents in which people, the environment or integrity have actually suffered harm.	UN Guiding Principles (13) , cf. p. 14 OECD Guidance , cf. p. 13, 65 ff.
Animal fibres/fibres of animal origin Antimony (Sb)	Animal fibres are obtained from proteins of animal origin or animal hair or wool, these include e.g. sheep's wool, silk, etc. Antimony is a heavy metal, CAS number 7440-36-0. Compounds such as antimony trioxide are considered carcinogenic. Antimony trioxide is an important catalyst in fibre production, especially for polyester.	Green Button definition Green Button definition based on European Chemicals Agency
Applicable legislation	The applicable legislation is the current binding regulations issued by the state.	Green Button definition
Building safety	Building safety ensures the infrastructural integrity of a building, even after many years of use under everyday working conditions.	Green Button definition
By-products	By-products describe all components such as chemicals or polymers that occur incidentally and often undesirably during the production of a material or chemical product.	Green Button definition
Candidate List	The Candidate List identifies substances that may be classified as substances of very high concern (SVHC) after further investigation. The final inclusion of a substance in Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation is preceded by a complex procedure. As a first step, an EU member state or ECHA identifies the properties of a substance of very high concern in a so-called "Annex XV dossier". After the commenting and consultation process, the Committee of Member States decides whether the substance meets the criteria as a SVHC. If the Committee unanimously confirms this, ECHA adds the substance to the list of candidate substances for inclusion in Annex XIV (Candidate List) and the substance's status as a SVHC is fulfilled. The substances on the Candidate List are regularly cross-checked with further information, e.g. on uses and the amount of substance placed on the market in the European Community, to select priority substances for inclusion in Annex XIV.	Green Button definition based on European Chemicals Agency and askreach.eu
Chemical	A chemical is a chemical substance that is produced in laboratories or in the chemical industry and used there or in wet processes. Chemicals can be pure substances or mixtures of substances. In the Green Button, the term chemical is used as a collective term and includes pure substances (substances) and chemical preparations (formulations) in use in wet processes.	Green Button definition

Chemical recycling	Chemical recycling is a complex recycling process in which materials are first returned to their chemical starting materials and then re-synthesised. Chemical recycling can also be carried out with less pure starting materials; it is energy-intensive.	Green Button definition
Chemical residues	Residues are a residual amount of pollutants, foreign substances and additives from chemical reactions or wet processes.	Green Button definition
Child labour	Child labour includes any work by persons below the minimum age according to ILO Convention 138 that violates fundamental rights and endangers the mental and physical integrity of children.	Green Button definition based on <i>ILO Convention 138</i> concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment
Collective agreements	Collective agreement means a written, time-bound contract between workers' representatives and the employer, in which working conditions (e.g. wages, holiday regulations, working time) are explained and bindingly agreed.	Green Button definition based on <i>ILO Convention 98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining</i>
Discrimination	Is any form of treatment that discriminates, excludes or gives preference which has the effect of removing or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation, including access to employment and to particular occupations, pay, access to training, promotion, termination of employment on the grounds of racial motives, colour, sex, creed, political opinion, nationality, social origin, ethnic origin, age, disability, pregnancy, membership of a trade union or workers' organisation, or on any other grounds which might result in distinction, exclusion or preference.	Green Button definition following <i>ILO ILO C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)</i> and <i>ILO C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)</i> .
Disposal	Disposal refers to the removal of waste generated during wet processes, which must be collected and disposed of in accordance with local regulations.	Green Button definition based on the ZDHC CMS Framework
Ecosystems	here: Ecosystem [forest] refers to multi-layered, strongly interconnected structures whose individual components interact with each other and are interconnected and interdependent through biological, physical and chemical exchange. The ecosystem [forest] extends at least from the root to the crown and, via microclimatic connections and fungal mycelium structures, even beyond.	Green Button definition based on Stiftung Unternehmen Wald
Eluate	In the case of textiles, the eluate refers to the substances removed or extracted from a textile sample by means of an artificial sweat imitation. The eluate serves as a basis for the chemical analysis of e.g. heavy metals. The result only shows the portion that can be dissolved out, not the chemically bound portion. [cf. total dissolution].	Green Button definition based on <i>DIN EN ISO 105-E04, ISO 17294-2 (ICP/MS)</i> or <i>EN 16711-2</i>
Emissions	Emissions are the gaseous, liquid or solid substances released by a wet process operation, including its energy production, into	Green Button definition

the atmosphere or other environmental compartments;
furthermore, noise, vibrations, radiation and heat.

Employers' organisation	Is an association of employers for the purpose of joint representation of interests, vis-à-vis workers' representatives and state institutions.	Green Button definition
Employment	Employment is the contractual relationship of one or more persons with employers in a facility, which is understood by workers.	Green Button definition
Employment protection	Employment protection refers to the protection against dismissal of workers who are subject to special protection against dismissal, but also to compliance with contractual agreements on protection against dismissal.	Green Button definition
Environmental hazards	An environmental hazard is a condition or event where there is an unacceptable risk and thus a likelihood of harm to the environment.	Green Button definition
Environmental management system	A systematic approach using organisational tools to address environmentally relevant issues.	Green Button definition based on <i>ISO 14001</i>
Escape routes	Specially marked routes to ensure rapid evacuation from the danger zone to a safe zone.	Green Button definition
Facility	A production facility (facility) is a facility or production site where certain work and production processes take place in order to manufacture textile products.	Green Button definition
Filament yarns	Filament yarns are continuous synthetic yarns or fibre strands that have not been trimmed to a natural fibre length for better blendability.	Green Button definition
Forced labour	Forced labour includes any kind of work or performance that is required of a person involuntarily and under threat of punishment.	Green Button definition based on <i>ILO Convention 29</i>
Freedom of association	Freedom of association is the right of workers and their representatives to unite for common purposes and aims and to pursue them together.	Green Button definition based on <i>ILO Convention 87</i>
GMO	GMO stands for genetically modified organisms, e.g. in the case of cotton the genetic modification of the seed, e.g. with the aim of glyphosate tolerance or the production of a pest repellent normally foreign to the species with the help of a bacterial gene (Bt is <i>Bacillus thuringensis</i>).	Green Button definition
Grievance	An expression of inadequacies or concerns by (potentially) affected stakeholders or their legitimate representatives about their rights, freedoms or other entitlements based on contractual terms, arrangements, practices or a general understanding of fairness. Inadequacies or concerns relate to adverse impacts on human rights, the environment and integrity.	OECD Guidance , cf. p. 95 Partnership for Sustainable Textiles, Guidance Grievance Mechanisms , cf. p. 4
Grievance mechanism	A tool and/or process that provides a formalised way for an individual or group to raise concerns (see Grievance) or express	OECD Guidance , cf. p. 95

	concern about <u>adverse impacts</u> that a company is having or that they perceive. This refers to adverse impacts on human rights, the environment and integrity. A grievance mechanism also provides the opportunity to seek appropriate <u>remedy</u> .	Green Button Standard 1.0. Glossary , p. 21
Health risks and health hazards	Health risks and health hazards are physical or mental stresses that affect people at work and can lead to serious illnesses or even occupational diseases in the long term.	Green Button definition
ILO Core Labour Standards	Fundamental labour rights formulated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and recognised as international minimum standards. The eight core labour standards include the following conventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention 29: Forced Labour - Convention 87: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise - Convention 98: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining - Convention 100: Equal Remuneration - Convention 105: Abolition of Forced Labour - Convention 111: Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation - Convention 138: Minimum Age for Admission to Employment - Convention 182: Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 	ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow up
Importer	A business partner who sells textile products to the company that he has not produced himself. The importer is the direct business partner of the ordering company and not the producing/selling <u>supplier</u> . According to the Green Button definition, this is indirect procurement.	BSCI amfori Glossary , p. 8
Indicator	Audit-relevant specification of the requirements for corporate due diligence processes.	Green Button definition
Industry wage	The industry wage is a statistical value that is usually paid and is higher than the statutory minimum wage.	Green Button definition
kbA	Controlled organic production (German: <i>kontrolliert biologischer Anbau</i>) according to the EU Organic Regulation or according to a relevant standard from the IFOAM family of standards.	EU Organic Regulation EC 2018/848
kbA in conversion	Controlled organic production in conversion phase according to the EU Organic Regulation, i.e. after the first conversion year but before achieving organic certification or according to a relevant standard from the IFOAM family of standards.	EU Organic Regulation EC 2018/848
kbT	Controlled organic animal husbandry (German: <i>kontrolliert biologische Tierhaltung</i>) according to the EU Organic Regulation or according to a relevant standard from the IFOAM family of standards.	EU Organic Regulation EC 2018/848

Label grade	Label grading. Example: According to GOTS, there are 2 label grades; there is a distinction between "organic" and "made with organic".	Green Button definition
Labour rights management system	A systematic approach using organisational tools to address issues relevant to labour law.	Green Button definition
Legal minimum wage	The legal minimum wage is a legally prescribed lower limit for the remuneration of work performed.	Green Button definition based on Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (German Trade Union Confederation)
Limit value	The limit value determines the concentration of substances/chemicals above which conformity with the requirements is no longer given.	Green Button definition
Live and moult plucking	Painful procedure of down extraction in which all feathers are torn out of live birds, often several times a year. In most cases, this results in injuries. The term "moult plucking" implies that the time would coincide with the natural moult of the birds, i.e. the change of feathers. However, due to the complete plucking and the fact that it is carried out several times a year, this is anything but painless or even natural.	Green Button definition based on PETA
Local	Physical and geographical context in the textile supply chain where human rights, environmental or integrity risks and/or related adverse impacts may occur.	Green Button definition
Man-made fibre	Man-made fibre is used as a generic term for man-made, artificially produced fibres. This includes synthetic fibres and regenerated fibres.	Green Button definition
Manufacturing	In the Green Button, this refers to the cutting and sewing of final textile goods, and thus the last production step before introduction into retail.	Green Button definition
Material recycling	Material recycling is an energy-efficient form of recycling in which the already synthesised material is used and further processed, e.g. by melting it down, without first having to be returned to its original form.	Green Button definition
Maternity protection	Maternity protection is the protection under labour law for all birthing workers for a fixed period of time before and after the birth of the child. Maternity protection protects, for example, against dismissal and against returning to work too early.	Green Button definition Based on <i>ILO Convention 183</i> Maternity Protection
Mulesing	Painful procedure of surgically removing skin and possibly flesh from the anus area of Merino sheep, especially in countries where the blowfly can be found, in order to prevent infestation with maggots, which can occur due to overbreeding of the sheep (breeding goal: as much skin with wool as possible).	Green Button definition
Natural polymers	Long-chain compounds from monomers of natural origin, i.e. produced and degraded in nature, e.g. cellulose, proteins, nucleic acids	Green Button definition based on Fraunhofer Institute for Environmental, Safety

		and Energy Technology UMSICHT
Occupational safety and health	Occupational safety and health is the prevention of accidents and protection against hazards at work, as well as when on the facility's premises, including agricultural facilities and land.	Green Button definition
Occupational safety and health management system	A systematic approach using organisational tools to ensure occupational health and safety and avoid accidents and health-threatening situations in the workplace.	Green Button definition
Overtime	Overtime refers to an excess of working hours that are defined. The legally permissible maximum working hours as well as rest periods between working days must be taken into account. Overtime is always working time for which remuneration or holiday compensation is required.	Green Button definition based on <i>ILO Factsheet Overtime 2004</i>
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Personal protective equipment is equipment used to protect workers from safety and health hazards.	Green Button definition
Pesticides	Pesticides are many different chemical substances and preparations that have a toxic effect on undesirable organisms such as animals or plants.	Green Button definition
Physical abuse	Physical abuse is physical mistreatment or damage to the health of persons.	Green Button definition
Piece-rate work	Piece-rate work means that the workers receive a fixed price for a completed task or number of pieces, regardless of the time required.	Green Button definition
Plant-based fibres	Plant-based fibres are obtained from natural cellulose and include, for example, cotton, linen, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.	Green Button definition
Pollutants	Pollutants can have harmful effects on living beings and material goods. Pollutants include heavy metals, gases and hydrocarbons. They can have a damaging effect alone or in combination with other substances or be converted into toxic substances that can be absorbed through the skin, food or breathing.	Umweltdatenbank (German Environmental Database)
Post-consumer recycling	Conventional recycling of material that has already passed through consumer hands and has been collected and pre-sorted. This type of recycling helps to close material loops.	Green Button definition
Potable water	Potable water is fresh water that is suitable for human consumption due to a high degree of purity and compliance with legally defined organic and inorganic limit values.	Green Button definition based on the German Environment Agency's definition
Pre-consumer recycling	Pre-consumer recycling describes the use of materials for recycling processes, even though these materials have not yet been used by consumers and have not been taken from waste streams downstream of consumer use.	Green Button definition

Procurement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Overarching term for all processes a purchasing company carries out to acquire goods and services from business partners in order to fulfil its corporate purpose. This includes strategic, long-term or continuous considerations of competition and market positioning, identification of needs, choice of sourcing countries and (indirect or direct) sourcing model, supplier management, contract design, purchasing. 2) Functional area in the company responsible for procurement. 	Green Button definition
Product	Manufactured textile end product. A product can be purchased by a consumer.	Green Button definition
Proportion	Percentage share of a component in the total weight in [%].	Green Button definition
Purchasing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Business processes of purchasing goods and services. This includes strategic (determining purchasing needs, pricing) and operational processes (planning and forecasting, price negotiations, placing orders, payment and payment terms). Purchasing is a sub-area within procurement. 2) Functional area in the company responsible for purchasing. 	Green Button definition
Raw material extraction	Describes different methods for obtaining textile fibres (natural and man-made fibres).	Green Button definition
Recyclable in principle	Recyclable in principle describes the property of material that could be recycled, even if, for example, recycling is currently rarely practised or is in the process of being developed. Material recycling is an important step on the way to a low-CO2 circular economy.	Green Button definition
Regenerated fibre	A regenerated fibre is a man-made fibre made from polymers of natural origin such as cellulose or lactose.	Green Button definition
Regular working time	The regular working time determines the legally and/or collectively agreed working hours that may be worked per day, week or month.	Green Button definition
Remedy (also “corrective action”)	(Taking) actions to address <u>adverse impacts</u> that have already occurred, to protect affected stakeholders from further harm and to provide <u>remediation</u> for harm that has already occurred.	Green Button definition based on the UN Guiding Principles (25) , cf. p. 27 ff.
Responsibility for chemicals	Responsibility for chemicals refers to the duties and tasks of one or more persons or functions who control the handling, storage and transport of chemicals used and ensure that they are handled appropriately.	Green Button definition
Risk	Risks describe possible harm or grievances to people or the environment, regardless of whether they have already occurred.	Green Button definition
Services/benefits of the forest	Umbrella term for the multitude of positive effects of forests including purifying air and water, slowing climate change, etc.	Green Button definition

Supply chain	Textile supply chain from raw material cultivation to manufacturing.	Green Button definition
Synthetics, synthetic fibre	(here:) fibre made of petroleum-based material, i.e. artificially synthesised polymers modified by means of chemical and/or physical processes.	Green Button definition
Total dissolution	Sample prepared by various techniques from solid source materials (or especially textiles) for the analysis of pollutants, in this context heavy metals; method detects both free [cf. eluate] and chemically bound heavy metals.	Green Button definition
Traceability	The possibility of tracing the previous path or the origin of a material by means of documentation and evidence. For textiles, traceability is usually based on certification by independent third parties and is equivalent to proof that material claims such as "recycled" or "organically grown" are verifiable and credible.	Green Button definition
Wage/remuneration	Wages are understood to be the remuneration for human labour input. The wage generally represents a material compensation for the labour input.	Green Button definition
Waste (materials)	Material that is sent for a fee or free of charge to a waste disposal facility such as a waste incineration/energy recovery facility or a landfill.	Green Button definition
Waste streams in the area of fibres/materials	Waste streams classically consist of waste materials, or material that is either sent to waste incineration / energy recovery or to landfill. Material is diverted from such waste streams for recycling.	Green Button definition
Waste streams in the area of wet processes	Waste streams consist of waste materials of one type that are directed toward a disposal method such as waste incineration, energy recovery, or landfilling. For recycling, waste materials are separated from waste streams.	Green Button definition
Wastewater	<u>Wastewater</u> : Water that can no longer be used for a specific operational purpose and is discharged directly or indirectly from wet processes. <u>Discharged wastewater</u> : Wastewater that is either directly discharged into the environment after wastewater treatment (environment - including but not limited to: Water bodies, land application/irrigation) or to an off-site treatment plant.	Green Button definition based on ZDHC
Wastewater analysis	A wastewater analysis is the determination of chemical, physical and microbiological parameters that describe the nature and composition of the respective wastewater sample.	Green Button definition
Wet processes	Comprise the work processes that finish fibres, yarns and fabrics, i.e. chemically treat, bleach and/or dye them. Processes referred to as wet processes include washing, bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing.	Green Button definition
Worker	A person who performs work but does not hold a higher management position. This includes persons in salaried employment, self-employed workers and any other form of contract.	BSCI amfori Glossary , cf. p. 10

[GOTS Version 6.0](#),
cf. p. 31

[ISO 26000 Guidance on
social responsibility cf.
Section 2.27](#)

Workers'
representatives

One or more workers can be elected as workers' representatives to represent the interests and rights of the workers in a facility in negotiations with the employer or in decisions within the facility. If this is restricted by national legislation, the facility must still ensure that workers can join together.

Green Button definition based on [Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung](#) (German Federal Agency for Civic Education)

Appendix 1: List of approved fibres and materials

Principle of the list of approved fibres and materials

The following list contains all fibres and materials that are authorised for products to be labelled in accordance with the Green Button Standard 2.0. A fibre or material that is not included in this list will not be considered as a source material. The requirements apply to all fibres and materials that are identified in the textile label (usually in the care label) according to the EU labelling regulation.* Weight percentages (according to the textile label) refer to the components listed.

Fibres and materials generally are allowed if they a) are recycled or b) are as new fibres/materials in principle recyclable. A recyclability is assumed to be given if

- a low SVHC content can be proven for fibres and materials, as well as
- a basic recyclability is given (i.e., melting point is below the point for thermal decomposition of the polymer), or
- a biodegradability is possible (The biodegradability of the fibre material is given according to ISO 14851 or Standard EN 13432)

Selected animal fibres are only permissible if the extraction conditions are demonstrably justifiable from the point of view of animal ethics.

Application-related exemptions for the use of fibres

Non-approved fibres are only allowed to be included in Green Button products in defined exceptional cases. Companies must be able to declare that a product is to be classified within the scope of one of the areas of application defined in the "Exception" column. The respective defined exceptions for the approval of fibres and materials then apply. Proof of eligibility for an exemption must be provided or can be demonstrated accordingly during product inspection in the evaluation and/or during registration of products between evaluations.

Proof of compliance with sustainability requirements through certification labels (approval condition)

For some of the approved fibres and materials, there is an additional requirement: they must follow the Green Button Standard 2.0 requirements for their sustainable extraction, which are fulfilled via recognised certification labels. Accordingly, for these fibres and materials it is required that the recognised certification label is present on the product to be awarded (see column "Approval condition" in the table). The process and requirements for recognition of a certification label are defined in the separate document *Green Button Standard 2.0 - Process and Requirements for Recognition of a Certification Label* ([Link](#)).

* Should products not fall under the EU labelling regulation, the company must be able to prove the material composition.

List of approved fibres and materials

Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Explanation	<i>Specification according to textile label</i>	<p><i>For some fibre types, it is required that the product is eligible to be labelled with a Green Button recognised certification label for the fibres/materials used.</i></p> <p><i>In some cases, this requirement only applies if a certain percentage by weight is exceeded.</i></p>	<i>For certain fibres, exceptions can be defined in limited areas of application (business model and/or product type).</i>
Man-made fibres			
Man-made fibres from natural polymers (regenerated):			
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Lyocell (CLY)	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Modal	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Regenerated protein fibres from milk	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Regenerated protein fibres from soy	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Viscose	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-

Man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics):			
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Virgin man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)	Up to max. 30%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>If the end product consists of at least 70% recycled material with a recognised certification label, the synthetic fibres without certification (virgin) listed in this listing may be used.</p> <p>Special provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elastane is excluded from this and may only be used up to max. 10% (see specification on elastane below) • For virgin polyester (>0%), a recognised certification label must still be present.
Aramid	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective firefighting clothing in accordance with EN 469 • Protective vests that must comply with the Technical Guidelines "Ballistic Protective Vest" • Clothing to protect against heat and flame in accordance with ISO 11612:2015 • Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes in accordance with EN ISO 11611:2015 Kl. 1-A1+A2
Carbon fibres	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrostatic dissipative capacity to meet the anti-static standard EN 1149-3 (charge dissipation) • EN 1149-5:2018 Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties • EN ISO 11612:2015 Protective clothing against heat and flame • EN ISO 11611:2015 Class 1-A1+A2 Protective clothing for welding and allied processes • EN 13034:2005 + A1:2009 Type 6 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals • EN 14058 Cool environment • EN 342 Protection against cold

Elastane	Up to max. 10%	Allowed without requirements	-
Elastolefin	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Modacryl (MAC)	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN ISO 11612:2015 Protective clothing against heat and flame • EN ISO 11611:2015 Cl. 1-A1+A2 Protective clothing for welding and allied processes • EN 13034:2005 + A1:2009 Type 6 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals
Polyacryl (PAC)	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UV protection according to EN 13758-1 or UV Standard 801
Polyacrylonitrile	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UV protection according to EN 13758-1 or UV Standard 801
Polyamide 6.6. (Nylon)	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Other polyamides (PA 6, PA11 and others)	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polyester (recycled)	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polyester (virgin)	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases and with recognised certification label	Use of fibre possible (with certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics: Commercial use according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one of the standards to be fulfilled in the catalogue of requirements for textiles suitable for leasing according to the Hohenstein Quality Standard 701 ff. OR Compliance with the requirements for product or material properties according to:

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 14237:2002 Textiles in the healthcare system OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for industrial laundering according to ISO 15797 OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN 469 Protective clothing for firefighters
Polyethylene	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polyurea	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Poly lactide	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polypropylene	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polyurethane	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-

Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Explanation	<i>Specification according to textile label</i>	<i>For some fibre types, it is required that the product is eligible to be labelled with a Green Button recognised certification label for the fibres/materials used.</i> <i>In some cases, this requirement only applies if a certain percentage by weight is exceeded.</i>	<i>For certain fibres, exceptions can be defined in limited areas of application (business model and/or product type).</i>
Natural fibres			
Plant-based fibres			
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Cotton	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Abaca fibre (banana fibre)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Alfa	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Bast fibre (ramie, sisal, sunn)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Broom	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Coconut	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Hemp	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Henequen (agave)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Jute	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Kapok	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Linen	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Maguey (Agave)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-

Nettle	>0%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
All other natural fibres	Up to 30%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
Animal fibres			
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Alpaca wool	>30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Alpaca wool	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
Angora (rabbit)	>0%	Not allowed	-
Camel hair	>0%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
Cashmere wool	>0%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
Llama wool	>0%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
Mohair	>30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Mohair	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
Sheep wool	>30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Sheep wool	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
Silk	>0%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
Yak wool	>0%	Allowed without re-requirements	-
All other animal fibres	>0%	Allowed without re-requirements	-

Other materials			
Type of Material	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Down and feathers	>30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Down and feathers	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without requirements	-
Fur	>0%	Not allowed	-
Leather	>0%	Not allowed	-
Natural rubber	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Natural latex	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Spelt husks	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
TPU (membrane)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
All other fibres and materials not listed	Up to max. 3%	Allowed without requirements	-