

GREEN BUTTON STANDARD

List of approved fibres and materials
including explanations and recognised
certification labels

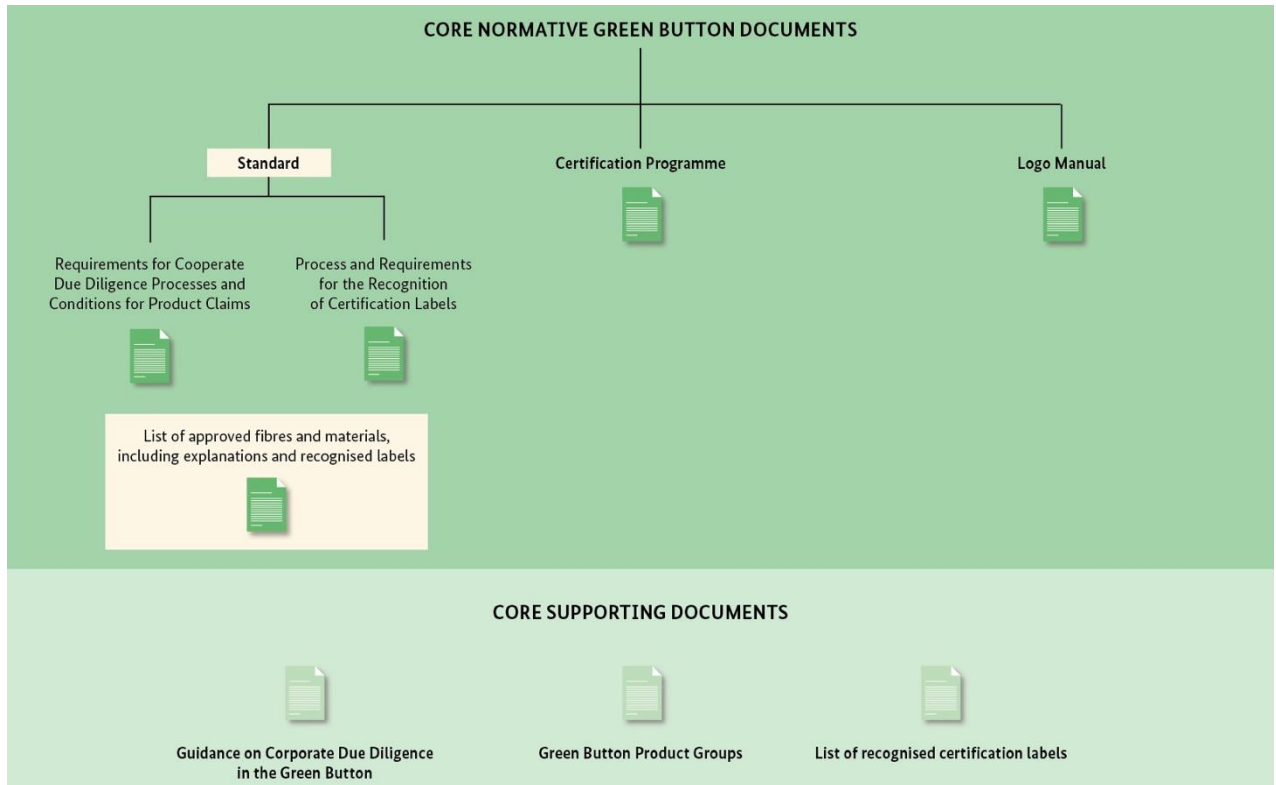
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Green Button | Documents



Overview of the normative documents of the Green Button Standard

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1. Introduction

The Green Button 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 and public and private procurement agencies with guidance when purchasing textiles.

For this purpose, the Green Button is awarded to textile products that are marketed by companies that act responsibly, consist only of approved fibres and materials and whose production processes at the ready-made, wet processes and raw material extraction stages have been checked by recognised certification labels with regard to social and ecological criteria.

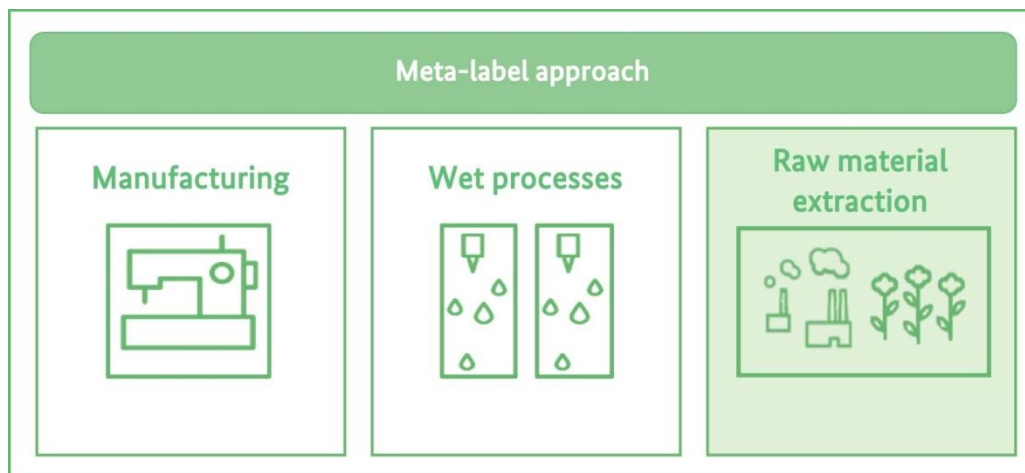
The Green Button was launched on September 9, 2019, with an introductory phase. With the help of an independent advisory board, the Green Button was further developed between 2020 and 2021 and improved in two public consultations based on valuable feedback from various stakeholders. The Green Button was based on the best practices of ISEAL (International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance), the global membership initiative of sustainability systems. The result is this Green Button Standard. In addition to the revisions to the content of the requirements, the introduction of accreditation of the Green Button certification bodies is a significant innovation in the area of the testing process, which strengthens the robustness and credibility of the certification label.

This document lists all fibres and materials that are approved for products to be labeled according to the Green Button Standard. Together with the documents *Requirements for Corporate Due Diligence Processes and Conditions for Product Claims* ([Link](#)) and *Process and Requirements for the Recognition of Certification Labels (meta-label approach)* ([Link](#)), this document represents the Green Button Standard. Together with the *Green Button Certification Program* ([Link](#)), the Green Button Standard forms the basis for certification with the Green Button (see illustration above).

The list of approved fibres and materials, including explanations and recognised certification labels, lists the fibres and materials approved in the Green Button. A fibre or material that is not included in this list is excluded as a raw material for Green Button products. The requirements apply to all fibres and materials that are listed in the textile labelling (usually in the material composition label) in accordance with the EU Labelling Regulation.¹ Weight percentages (according to the Textile Labelling Regulation) refer to the components shown as a percentage on the material composition label.

In addition to this list, only those products may carry the Green Button which, in addition to meeting the fibre and material requirements of this list, can present recognised certification labels for **the wet process and manufacturing stages of the supply chain**. Products must be allowed to be labelled with these certification labels. The standard and certification systems of the recognised certification labels credibly ensure that sustainability-related requirements are met in the manufacturing and wet processes of garments as well as in the extraction of raw materials for the fibres and materials used. In addition, the requirements for corporate due diligence processes must be met in order for a product to be awarded the Green Button. This list of fibres and materials only defines the evidence for **the raw material extraction stage**:

¹ If products are not covered by the EU Labelling Regulation, the company must be able to provide evidence of the material composition.



In the following list you will also find the **currently recognised certification labels** for each of the approved fibres, if a recognised certification label is required. You will find an overview of the recognised certification labels for **wet processes and manufacturing** [here](#). If necessary, certification labels must be combined.

The Green Button is a voluntary standard that does not replace the respective national regulations of a country. It is the responsibility of each company to comply with the applicable legal requirements.

Companies wishing to display the Green Button on their textile products must meet the requirements of the following normative documents:

- *Green Button Standard: Requirements for Corporate Due Diligence Processes and Conditions for Product Claims* ([Link](#))
- *Green Button Standard Process and Requirements for the Recognition of Certification Labels (meta-label approach)* ([Link](#))
- Compliance with the processes and requirements for the recognition of certification labels (meta-label approach) in the recognition area of fibre and material use as well as *the list of approved fibres and materials including explanations and recognised certification labels* must be demonstrated by 31 July 2026 at the latest. Only when these requirements have been met (on a voluntary basis or after 31 July 2026) does a product fully meet the requirements of the current Green Button version. Before 31 July 2026, products can also be awarded the Green Button if they only demonstrate compliance with the requirements for manufacturing and wet processes via recognised certification labels.

After the transition period for the requirements for the use of fibres and materials, which ends on 31 July 2026, the following applies without restriction:

- a) The product is entitled to be labelled with a certification label recognised by the Green Button for the manufacturing and wet process production stages; AND
- b) According to the information on the material composition on the product, the product consists exclusively of fibres and material (blends) that are approved according to *the list of approved fibres and materials including explanations and recognised certification labels* ([Link](#)). If required, according to the *list of approved fibres and materials including explanations and recognised*

certification labels, the product is entitled to be labelled with a certification label recognised by the Green Button for the fibres/materials used.

Accordingly, between 31 July 2024 and 31 July 2026, a product must meet the requirements of this version of the standard in the area of confection and wet processes. The requirements for the use of fibres and materials can be fulfilled voluntarily but are not mandatory.

The following applies to a) and b): Proof can be provided by means of a single or various recognised certification labels, which are recognised for all relevant areas of recognition. The decisive factor here 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 certification labels, the conditions for product labelling with the Green Button are not met.

The Green Button requirements are regularly revised in regular revision processes. In the following table you will find information on the current version with the publication and implementation date as well as an overview of the respective changes. The names of the recognised certification labels, certificates and examples in this list can be changed without changing the version number of this document (right-hand side of the table below). Additions and changes to approved fibres and materials require a new version number (see 1.1). When new full versions come into force, companies that have already labelled products in accordance with a previous version of the Green Button must undergo an evaluation in accordance with the new standard within a period of twelve months.



Please note that the recognised certification labels in this document are updated and expanded on an ongoing basis and that further certification labels may be added.

Version table

Version number	Validity	Significant changes
1.2	September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>List of Approved Fibres and Materials</i> has been merged with the <i>Guidance to the List of Approved Fibres and Materials</i> and now forms a single normative standard document. - The list of approved fibres and materials is no longer included in the appendices of the Green Button standard documents, it is now available on its own. - Separate listing of requirements for recycled and virgin polyamide for better understanding. - The NEW: designations refer to the changes to the requirements from June 2023 and further recognised certification labels from September 2024 onwards.
1.1	June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NEW: designations refer to the changes compared to the previous version and also indicate the latest recognised certification labels and evidence for exemption rules. - Specification of evidence for all exemption rules. - Exemptions for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are now based on Regulation (EU) 2016/425 instead of selected specific standards. - Introduction of an exemption for the use of virgin polyamide in PPE products. - Addition of surgical clothing and drapes as well as PPE according to Regulation (EU) 2016/425 to the exemption for the use of virgin polyester. - Quantity-limited approval of virgin elastolefin up to max. 10% - Extension of the '70:30 rule': End products with 70% certified regenerated fibres, certified cotton and wool or recycled fibres allow the use of defined virgin man-made fibres. - Addition of application examples to the list.
1.0	June 2022	First version

2. Principles of approved fibres and materials

Choice of approved fibres and materials

Fibres and materials generally are allowed if they a) are recycled or b) are as new fibres/materials in principle suitable for circularity. Circularity 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

Some 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. Then, the respective defined exceptions for the approval of fibres and materials 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)

Some of the approved fibres and materials have an approval condition: they must meet requirements for sustainable production in accordance with the Green Button Standard 2.0, which are verified by recognised certification labels. For these fibres and materials, it is therefore necessary that the recognised certification label is present on the product to be awarded with the Green Button (see 'Approval condition' column in the table). The process and requirements for the recognition of certification labels are defined in the separate document *Process and Requirements for the Recognition of Certification Labels (meta-label approach)* ([Link](#)).

3. Reader's guide to the list of approved fibres and material

Explanation: Changes to the left columns up to the thick line are only permitted as part of a revision of this list of approved fibres and materials, including explanations and recognised certification labels. They represent the basic requirements for approved fibres and materials in the Green Button. The right column lists the evidence for exemption rules and recognised certification labels. A further line shows examples of applications. These specifications are variable and serve to explain the list of approved fibres in the Green Button.

<p>Designation as prescribed by EU regulation on textile labelling and fibre composition</p>	<p>Up to which % may the fibre be used? %-specification refers to the finished product</p>	<p>Is a recognised certification label necessary? Fibre only permitted in exceptional cases?</p>	<p>If a fibre may only be used in exceptional cases, those cases are specified here</p>	<p>Indicates which certification label is recognised for which fibre and which evidence must be submitted for exceptions.</p> <p>Please note that a claim with a recognised certification label is not necessarily sufficient, but that the proportion of certified fibres in the product is decisive. This column can be updated on an ongoing basis.</p>
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Faserart	% in final Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions
<p>Explanation</p>	<p><i>Specification according to textile labelling</i></p>	<p><i>For some fibre types, it is required that the product be eligible for labeling with a Green Button-recognised certification label for the use of fibres/materials.</i></p> <p><i>In some cases, this requirement only applies above a certain weight percentage.</i></p>	<p><i>For certain fibres, exceptions may be defined in limited application areas (business model and/or product type).</i></p>	<p><i>Current status December 2024</i></p>

4. List of approved fibres and materials

Man-made fibres				
Man-made fibres made from natural polymers (regenerated)				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels (Status December 2024)
Lyocell (CLY)	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globa Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) if fibre proportion in the end product is more than (>) 10% and up to (≤) 30%² • Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange) • NEW: Blue Angel
	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a product consists of 15% lyocell and 85% any organic natural fibres, the GOTS label can be used as proof of compliance with the Green Button requirements for the use of fibres and materials. • If a product consists of 9% lyocell and 91% any organic natural fibre, the GOTS label is not sufficient as proof of compliance with the Green Button requirements for the use of fibres and materials. 			
Modal	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange)
Regenerated protein fibres from milk	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required

² Regarding man-made fibres GOTS certification is only sufficient, if the respective fibre proportion of the final product is **above (>) 10% and below, or equal to (≤) 30% (GOTS 7.0: (≤) 20%)**. For respective fiber proportions below 10% GOTS is not sufficient and cannot be used to fulfill the Green Button 2.0 requirements.

Regenerated protein fibres from soy	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Viscose	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	• Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange)
Man-made fibres made from artificial polymers (synthetics)				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions (Status December 2024)
The 70/30 rule applies to all synthetic fibres mentioned in this table and allows their use as virgin fibres up to a share of 30% of the end product. For certain uses, exceptions have been defined that allow the use of certain virgin fibres in excess of 30%.				
Virgin man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)	Up to max. 30% In exceptional cases up to 100%		<p>NEW: “70:30-rule” If at least 70% of the final product consists of approved fibres with a recognised certification label, the synthetic fibres named in this listing may be used without certification (virgin).</p> <p>Special provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elastane and (NEW:) Elastolefin are excluded from this and may only be used up to max. 10% (see specifications below). • For virgin polyester (>0%), a recognised certification label still must be present. 	<p>The use of synthetic virgin fibres is only permitted in exceptional cases. The so-called 70/30 rule applies overridingly and allows the use of virgin fibres.</p> <p>It states that if the end product consists of at least 70% approved recycled fibres, NEW: sustainable cotton or NEW: sustainable wool (Aplaka, mohair, sheep) or NEW: sustainable regenerated fibres, each with a recognised certification label, then synthetic fibres listed in this list (polyamide, polyester, polyethylene, polyurea, polylactide, polypropylene, polyurethane) can be used up to 30% in the end product without a recognised certification label (virgin).</p> <p>Fibres that are only approved in exceptional cases (in the PPE sector) are excluded from the 70/30 rule. If authorised, they can be used without a quantity limit in accordance with the exception rule applicable to their area of application.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special case polyester: a recognised certification label must always be available for virgin polyester, even within the scope of use via the 70/30 rule. The recognised labels and additional exceptions for virgin polyester are listed separately below. • For elastane and elastolefin, a quantity limit of up to max. 10% generally applies
<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a product consists of 70% OCS cotton and 30% virgin polyamide, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. • If a product consists of 50% GRS polyester, 30% OCS cotton and 20% virgin polyester and has OEKO-TEX®STANDARD 100, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. • If a product consists of 70% GRS polyester and 30% virgin polyester with OEKO-TEX®STANDARD 100, it meets the Green Button requirements for the use of fibres and materials. • If a product consists of 70% OCS cotton and 30% aramid, it only meets the Green Button requirements for the use of fibres and materials if an exemption rule (e.g. for PPE) can be claimed for aramid. Aramid is only permitted in exceptional cases and does not fall under the 70/30 rule. 				

Man-made fibres made from artificial polymers (synthetics)

Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels and Evidence for Exceptions (Status December 2024)
Aramid	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases (without quantity limit)	Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics: <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 	NEW: Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes in accordance with EN ISO 11611:2015 Kl. 1-A1+A2 • NEW: Further protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 	
<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective clothing made of 100% aramid can meet the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use based on the exemption for products covered by EU Regulation 2016/425. The proof is provided by the mandatory CE marking of these products. 				
Carbon fibres	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases (without quantity limit)	<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 antistatic 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 • NEW: Further protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 	<p>NEW: Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425</p>

Elastane	Up to max. 10 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a product consists of 90% GRS polyester and 10% elastane, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. If the elastane proportion is above 10% the product cannot be labelled with the Green Button. 				
Elastolefin	NEW: Up to max 10%	NEW: Allowed without requirements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEW: No certification label required
Modacryl (MAC)	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases (without quantity limit)	<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"> • 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 • NEW: Further protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 	NEW: Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425
Polyacryl (PAC)	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases (without quantity limit)	<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"> • UV protection according to EN 13758-1 or UV Standard 801 	NEW: Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425
Polyacrylnitrile	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases (without quantity limit)	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p>	NEW: Evidence for the exception rule is provided via the CE-Label on the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UV protection according to EN 13758-1 or UV Standard 801 	
Polyamide (recycled)	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised label		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS), if fibre content in the end product is over (>) 10%² Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange) Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange) <p>If the 70/30 rule applies, this fibre can also be used as a virgin fibre up to a maximum of 30%.</p>
Polyamide 6.6. (Nylon)	> 0 %	NEW: in exceptional cases (without quantity limitation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEW: Protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 	NEW: Proof of the exemption rule is provided via the CE labelling of the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425
Other polyamides (PA 6, PA11 and others)	> 0 %	NEW: in exceptional cases (without quantity limitation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEW: Protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 	NEW: Proof of the exemption rule is provided via the CE labelling of the product in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425
<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a product consists of 50% CmiA cotton and 50% GRS polyamide, it fulfils the Green Button requirements for the use of fibres and materials. If a product consists of 50% CmiA cotton and 50% virgin polyamide, it does not meet the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. Unless one of the exceptions for virgin polyamide can be claimed. 				
Polyester (recycled)	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) if fibre proportion in the end product is up to (≤) 30%² Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange) Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange) NEW: OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 with certificate for recycled content NEW: OEKO-TEX® MADE IN GREEN depending on OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 certificate (see above) NEW: Blue Angel

	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a product is made of 35% RCS polyester and 65% OCS cotton, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. • If a product is made of 35% RCS polyester and 65% virgin polyester, it does not meet the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. Unless one of the exceptions for virgin polyester can be claimed (see below). • If a product consists of 50% GRS polyester and 50% virgin polyester, it does not meet the Green Button requirements for fibre and material content. Unless one of the exceptions for virgin polyester can be claimed (see below) • If a product consists of 50% GRS polyester and 50% conventional cotton, it does not meet the Green Button requirements for the use of fibres and materials. 			
Polyester (virgin)	> 0 %	Only allowed in exceptional cases and with recognised certification label	<p>Use of fibre possible (with certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics: Commercial use according to:</p> <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 (HQS) 701 ff. <p>OR</p> <p>Compliance with the requirements for product or material properties according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 14237:2002 Textiles in the healthcare system <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for industrial laundering according to ISO 15797 or ISO 30023 <p>OR</p>	<p>One of the following recognised certification labels must always be present for virgin polyester, regardless of the exemption rule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bluesign® PRODUCT • OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 product category 1-3³ • OEKO-TEX® MADE IN GREEN (incl. OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 product category 1-3³) • NEW: Blue Angel <p>NEW: Evidence for exception rules: Workwear incl. food industry clothing (HACCP): Label according to ISO 30023 <u>or</u> type testing according to ISO 30023 <u>or</u> proof of conformity according to HQS 702 for a textile in the colour white Shirts and blouses: Label according to ISO 30023 <u>or</u> type testing according to ISO 30023 <u>or</u> proof of conformity according to HQS 703 for a textile in the colour white Polos and T-shirts Care-Label according to ISO 30023 <u>or</u> type testing according to ISO 30023 <u>or</u> proof of conformity according to HQS 704 for a textile in the colour white Bedding: Proof of conformity according to HQS 705 for a textile in the colour white</p>

³ Class 4 products must be tested according to product categories 1-3.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEW: Surgical clothing and drapes according to DIN EN 13795-1 /-2 <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEW: Further protective clothing in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425 	<p>Table linen: Proof of conformity according to HQS 706 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p>Business clothing: Proof of conformity according to HQS 707 without colour fastness</p> <p>Mattress cover: Proof of conformity according to HQS 708 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p>Terry fabrics: Proof of conformity according to HQS 709 for a textile in the colour white</p> <p>Bedding in healthcare: Proof of conformity according to ENV 14237, table 2</p> <p>Curtains in healthcare: Proof of conformity according to ENV 14237, table 7</p> <p>Surgical clothing and drapes: Proof of conformity according to DIN EN 13795-1</p> <p>Clean air suits: Proof of conformity according to DIN EN 13795-2</p> <p>Personal Protective Equipment: CE-Label according to Regulation (EU) 2016/425</p> <p>NEW: As evidence for an exception for textiles suitable for industrial laundering a signed self-declaration provided by the Green Button Secretariat or a reference to ISO 15797 on the product can be used.</p> <p>If the 70/30 rule applies, this fibre can also be used as a virgin fibre up to a maximum of 30% regardless of the areas of application listed above. One of the listed recognised labels for virgin polyester must still be present.</p>
	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 100% virgin polyester product can meet the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use if one of the above exceptions can be claimed (for example, if it can be confirmed that a textile is suitable for industrial laundering) and there is also a recognised certification label, such as OEKO-TEX®STANDARD 100, on the product. 			
Polyethylen	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange) Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange)

				<p>If the 70/30 rule applies, this fibre can also be used as a virgin fibre up to a maximum of 30%.</p>
Polyurea	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange) • Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange) <p>If the 70/30 rule applies, this fibre can also be used as a virgin fibre up to a maximum of 30%.</p>
Polylactid	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange) • Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange) <p>If the 70/30 rule applies, this fibre can also be used as a virgin fibre up to a maximum of 30%.</p>
Polypropylene	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS), if fibre proportion in the end product is more than (>) 10%² • Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange) • Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange) <p>If the 70/30 rule applies, this fibre can also be used as a virgin fibre up to a maximum of 30%.</p>
Polyurethane	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS), if fibre proportion in the end product is more than (>) 10%² • Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange) • Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange) <p>If the 70/30 rule applies, this fibre can also be used as a virgin fibre up to a maximum of 30%.</p>

Natural fibres				
Plant-based fibres/materials				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels (Status December 2024)
Cotton	> 0 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton made in Africa (CmiA)⁴ • Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) • IVN Naturtextil zertifiziert BEST (IVN BEST) • Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange) • Fairtrade Cotton⁵ • NEW: OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON • NEW: OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100, if 'organic' is shown in the scope of the certificate (only possible until 1 April 2025)⁶ • NEW: Blue Angel <p>OEKO-TEX® MADE IN GREEN can only be used,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> if it is based on OEKO-TEX® ORGANIC COTTON or if the underlying OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 certificate states 'organic' in the scope. <p>For recycled cotton:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Recycled Standard (Textile Exchange) • Recycled Claim Standard (Textile Exchange)

⁴ CmiA: *Hard Identity Preserved* und *Mass Balance*

⁵ Fairtrade product label (in the colour black/traceable) and Fairtrade raw material label (in the colour white/quantity compensation)

				For example:
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a product consists of 50% CmiA cotton and 50% GRS polyester, it meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. • If a product consists of 50% conventional cotton and 50% GRS polyester, it does not meet the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use.
Abacá fibre (banana fibre)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Alfa	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Bast fibre (Ramie, Sisal, Sunn)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Broom	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Hemp	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Henequen (Agave)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Jute	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Kapok	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Linen	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Kokos	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required
Maguey (Agave)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	• No certification label required

Nettle	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No certification label required
All other natural fibres	Up to 30%	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No certification label required
Animal fibres				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels (Status December 2024)
Alpaca wool	> 30 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) IVN Naturtextil zertifiziert BEST (IVN BEST) Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange) NEW: Blue Angel
Alpaca wool	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No certification label required
	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a product is made of 35% OCS wool and 65% OCS cotton, the product meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. If a product consists of 25% wool and 75% OCS cotton, the product meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. If a product consists of 35% wool and 75% OCS cotton, the product does not meet the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. <p>This logic applies equally to alpaca, mohair and sheep wool.</p>			
Angora (rabbit)	> 0 %	Not allowed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not allowed
Camel hair	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No certification label required
Cashmere wool	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No certification label required

Llama wool	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
Mohair	> 30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) • IVN Naturtextil zertifiziert BEST (IVN BEST) • Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange) • Responsible Mohair Standard (Textile Exchange)
Mohair	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
Sheep wool	> 30 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) • IVN Naturtextil zertifiziert BEST (IVN BEST) • Organic Content Standard (Textile Exchange) • Responsible Wool Standard (Textile Exchange) • NEW: Blue Angel
Sheep wool	Up to max. 30 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
Silk	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
Yak wool	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
All other animal fibres	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required

Other materials				
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception	Recognised Certification Labels (Status December 2024)
Down and feathers	> 30 %	Allowed with recognised certification label	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible Down Standard (Textile Exchange) • NEW: bluesign® PRODUCT • NEW: Blue Angel
	<p>For example:</p> <p>According to the EU Textile Labelling Regulation, for textile products consisting of several components, each component must be indicated separately. This results in the following for the Green Button:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A jacket made of an outer fabric made of 100% GRS polyester and a filling made of 100% RDS-certified down meets the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. • A jacket made of an outer fabric of 100% GRS polyester and a filling of 100% down <u>does not meet</u> the Green Button requirements for fibre and material use. 			
Down and feathers	Up to max. 30 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
Spelt husks	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
Leather	> 0 %	Not allowed	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not allowed (not even as an accessory)
Natural rubber	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
Natural latex	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
Fur	> 0 %	Not allowed	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not allowed (not even as an accessory)
TPU (membrane)	> 0 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required

All other fibres and materials not listed	Up to max. 3 %	Allowed without requirements	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No certification label required
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