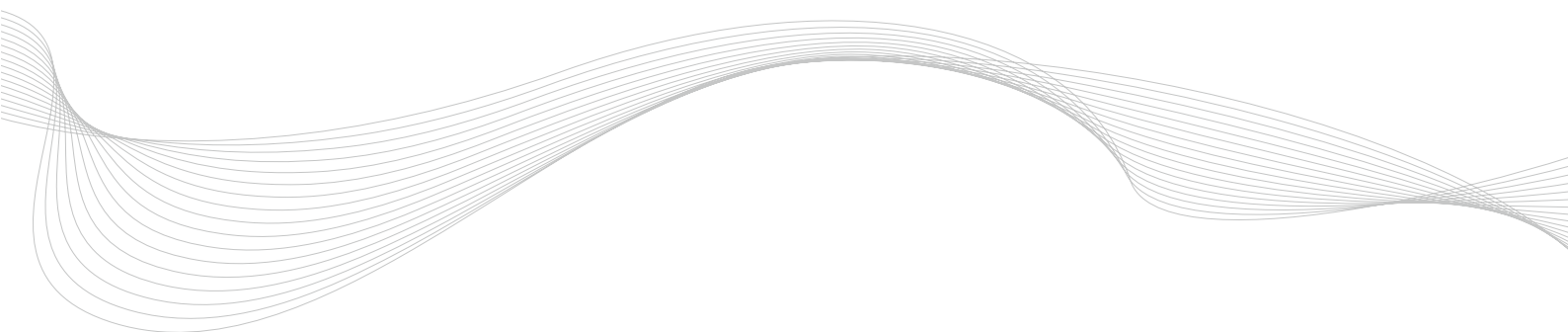


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## Achieving the Partnership Goal of Sustainable Textiles with OEKO-TEX® How to Meet the Requirements of Your Roadmap

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June 2017



**The Most Important Values  
Are Credibility, Transparency  
and Effectiveness.**



## 1 THE PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE TEXTILE PRODUCTION

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In 2014, an initiative by German policy makers brought manufacturers, retailers, unions and non-governmental organisations together to form the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles. This partnership has given the textile industry the impetus to put its whole value creation chain on the test bench. The intention is to create consistent standards at an international level based on the guidelines of the UN and OECD and ILO core labour standards. The ultimate aim is to improve social, economic and ecological conditions throughout the production and supply chain of the textile and clothing sector. The envisioned measures are applicable across the board, from the production of raw materials to the finished product.

The most important values in the overall process are credibility, transparency and effectiveness. The aim is not just to make it easier for consumers to identify sustainable textiles. The implementation of measures and the progress of the partnership are to be communicated with transparency at all times. In textile production especially, we come across wide-reaching difficulties in achieving transparency. These difficulties begin in the supply chain, with the production of raw materials. Raw materials and synthetic fibres are produced in 80 countries throughout the world, primarily in China and India. There are often more than 100 process steps between the production of these raw materials and the finished product.

Very early on, the original raw materials have been processed into yarn in one of a multitude of spinning mills worldwide. The next processes, such as creating the finished fabric and then treating it with chemicals, take place in special factories in numerous locations across the globe. Buttons, zippers and accessories usually originate from the USA, Southern Europe or Asia. After that comes the actual production of the piece of clothing in one of a countless number of sewing plants. These plants are generally located in Asia, Southern Europe or Central America.

Only at this point are the textiles provided with tags and labels and then transported to their ports of destination: the shelves of clothing retailers around the world.

The transport routes between each of these steps are often complex. For clients at the end of the supply chain, this means working together with a large number of suppliers stretching across the globe. Reaching common understanding among so many stakeholders spread across several continents is complex. The Partnership for Sustainable Textiles attempts to bring the forces involved together. The key questions and indicators developed in the specialist working groups for chemicals and environmental management, natural fibres, and social standards and the living wage define the objectives and implementation requirements for all our members.

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## A MILESTONE IS SET. ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PARTNERSHIP BY 2020.

As a member of the partnership, you use these questions and indicators to define your annual targets in your own individual roadmap. That is the only way to meet the set targets by 2020.

It is clear that we cannot walk this path alone as individual companies. With that in mind, the partnership aims to:

- **Bring the parties involved together**
- **Define shared indicators**
- **Monitor compliance**
- **Build on our progress**

The greater the number of companies that participate in the partnership and actively contribute, the more realistic and effective the improvements achieved throughout the textile supply chain will be. To achieve that goal, the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles brings together companies from the textile and clothing industry as well as related associations, NGOs, unions, non-profit organisations and policy makers from various German federal ministries.

They and every other member of the partnership will take actions based around a key specialist area of focus. They commit to actively contributing to the implementation of the partnership's four strategic elements:

- 1. Defining collective indicators**
- 2. Improving framework conditions in the production countries**
- 3. Transparent communication**
- 4. Introducing a collective monitoring system**

### The Roadmap

You define individual annual targets for the Textile Partnership indicators using your roadmap. The targets involve taking better social and environmental paths in textile production. In creating the roadmap and answering the key questions developed in the working groups, you provide detailed proof that you are meeting the requirements of the partnership. The obligations involved are not intended to be a hurdle, but could be a challenge for small companies in particular. The aim is to continuously improve and evaluate the supply chain for both the individual parties involved and the partnership as a whole. This is done within the "review process", which involves regularly verifying that individual and collective targets are being met. That lets partners identify and overcome any obstacles that arise at an early stage.





## 2 THE SOLUTION FOR MEETING ROADMAP OBJECTIVES: THE OEKO-TEX® PORTFOLIO

For many years now, the OEKO-TEX® Association has developed a wide variety of solutions for environmentally and socially responsible textile production and a transparent system for documenting this commitment to sustainability.

The guiding principles of OEKO-TEX® are based on transparency, traceability, credibility and trust. That is, every step taken is communicated with full transparency and traceability to ensure credibility and trust. OEKO-TEX® provides an extensive range of solutions for doing so. They are especially well suited to meeting the requirements of the Textile Partnership. For instance, component parts such as textile chemicals that are used during production are tested and verified with the ECO PASSPORT by OEKO-TEX®. STeP by OEKO-TEX® tests and certifies the entire production process. MADE IN GREEN by OEKO-TEX® provides a label recognising textiles on the market that have passed testing for harmful substances according to STANDARD 100 by OEKO-TEX® and that have been produced in a sustainable process certified by STeP by OEKO-TEX®.

### The Seven Individual Solutions Provided by the OEKO-TEX® Association:

**STeP by OEKO-TEX®** stands for sustainable textile production. It is a modular certification system for textile production facilities. The aim of STeP certification is the ongoing implementation and continuous improvement of sustainable working and production conditions in facilities throughout the textile value creation chain. STeP assesses the sustainability of manufacturing conditions and offers clear comparative benchmarks and a scoring system providing targeted support for production facilities on the path towards transparent and sustainable textile production. To achieve this, STeP breaks the production process down into six modules: chemicals management, environmental management, environmental performance, social responsibility, health and safety, and quality management. The web-based MySTeP database can be used to rate the performance of suppliers in each module.



### ADVANTAGES

- STeP provides you with a transparent risk and data management system for your suppliers
- It makes it easy for you to assess the performance of your producers by presenting their results in a transparent and clear way
- Independent certification is a credible way to verify sustainable process reliability
- Specialist expertise in implementing your sustainability targets
- Our local textile specialists let us communicate with you without language barriers during assessments and auditing





**STANDARD 100 by OEKO-TEX®** is a comprehensive certification system for textile products at every processing level tested for harmful substances. The textiles are certified if all their component parts meet the applicable requirements. Other prerequisites include the presence and application of operational quality assurance measures. Harmful substances are analysed based on a standardised worldwide criteria catalogue. The test criteria are updated annually and go far beyond legal regulations.

#### ADVANTAGES

- Quality management for the supply chain. The modular principle behind STANDARD 100 by OEKO-TEX® allows textile products to be tested and certified at every processing level
- Responsibility for the human ecological quality of the products always remains with the party who has made qualitative or chemical changes to the product in the manufacturing process
- The OEKO-TEX® criteria catalogue is applied consistently throughout the world and offers a standardised requirements profile for purchasing and delivery conditions, which simplifies and accelerates the flow of information



**MADE IN GREEN by OEKO-TEX®** is a label available for textiles that have been tested for harmful substances and produced under socially responsible working conditions in environmentally friendly production facilities. A product ID, which takes the form of a test number or QR code, lets you trace the product. The consumer can then see the details of the path taken by the textile product before it was finished. Both consumers and business partners benefit from this new level of transparency.

#### ADVANTAGES

- Combine worldwide legal compliance with consumer protection and sustainable production
- Communicate the safety of your product and your responsible production conditions in a credible way, both to your customer and to internal and external interest groups and stakeholders
- Show your customers your supply chains and let them know that the responsibility you take reaches beyond the finishing plant
- Benefit from the international prominence of the OEKO-TEX® brand as part of the independent product and process control system
- Use MADE IN GREEN to make visible your compliance with obligations to NGOs regarding health and safety and chemicals management



**LEATHER STANDARD by OEKO-TEX®** is a standardised worldwide certification system for leather and leather items in every stage of production tested for harmful substances. For leather materials, items and products to receive certification according to the LEATHER STANDARD, every component part of the item must meet the necessary criteria. In addition to the leather, this includes other components such as textile fabrics, threads, interlinings, prints and labels as well as non-textile accessories such as buttons, zips, studs, and so on.

#### ADVANTAGES

- Quality management for the supply chain: Optimised risk management thanks to trusted product labelling
- Simplified and efficient B2B product safety communication
- A high product safety benchmark, reaching beyond legal requirements



**MyStEP by OEKO-TEX®** is a database that aims to strengthen supplier relationships in the textile supply chain. Customers can identify and compare their entire product supply chain and view the levels of sustainability achieved by each of their individual production facilities based on the STeP scoring system. MyStEP helps to establish comparative benchmarks and deal with risks throughout the supply chain. It can be used to manage and compare suppliers in an efficient and easy way.

#### ADVANTAGES

- Improved risk assessment
- Promotion of sustainable procurement by means of transparent supply chain management
- MyStEP offers you insights into your value chain
- Real-time management of existing OEKO-TEX® certificates
- Comparability and benchmarking of your suppliers / producers and their performance



**ECO PASSPORT by OEKO-TEX®** is a certification system for textile chemicals, dyes and auxiliaries. As part of a two-stage verification process, we assess whether compounds and their individual substances meet specific requirements in relation to sustainability and safety as well as compliance with legal provisions.

#### ADVANTAGES

- Compliance with the ECO PASSPORT criteria ensures compliance with both industry initiatives and legal provisions
- Certification through an independent third party protects confidential product data on one hand, while ensuring the level of transparency regarding chemical ingredients that is required by the market on the other
- The breakdown into a two-step system allows you to carry out any necessary improvements after the first step and avoid unnecessary analysis costs



**DETOX TO ZERO by OEKO-TEX®** allows manufacturers throughout the textile supply chain to rate their detox commitment and have it verified by an independent and credible body in conformity with the Greenpeace Detox Campaign.

#### ADVANTAGES

- DETOX TO ZERO status report for achieving the goals of the Detox Campaign
- OEKO-TEX® website: ability to verify results for every stakeholder

**OEKO-TEX® Buying Guide:** The OEKO-TEX® Buying Guide lets you search for OEKO-TEX® certified products, materials, chemicals, suppliers or product classes. Selections can be made based on various OEKO-TEX® standards and localities to make the search easier.



A man in a grey polo shirt is focused on his work in a factory. He is holding a small blue and red tool, possibly a screwdriver, and is working on a large industrial machine. The machine has several rows of white, serrated metal strips. The background is a blurred industrial setting with various colors and structures.

**Reaching the Goal  
Together. Our Solutions  
Are Your Answer.**

### 3 PARTNERSHIP REQUIREMENTS AND OEKO-TEX®

Market requirements continue to develop, and range from textiles tested for harmful substances to effective improvements to environmental and social conditions in the textile supply chain. On this basis, the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles considers the following focus points in the production process to be crucial: chemicals and environmental management, natural fibres, and social standards and the living wage.

The resulting key questions and associated result indicators and their implementation are defined as targets in the roadmap. The OEKO-TEX® Association portfolio has also adapted to the rising expectations placed on textile production. Thanks to STeP, OEKO-TEX® already has the necessary experience and can offer a tool for the modular assessment of sustainable textile production processes. In its capacity as a member of the Textile Partnership, the OEKO-TEX® Association also creates an annual roadmap.

Our OEKO-TEX® solutions give you in-depth answers to all the key questions. These answers are explained in detail below for the areas of chemicals and social standards.

#### SET TARGETS! FOR SUSTAINABLE CHEMICALS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

##### Chemicals and Environmental Management

The specialist working group for chemicals and environmental management has defined the following six subject areas:

1. **Manufacturing restricted substances list (MRSL)**
2. **Inventory**
3. **Good housekeeping**
4. **Waste water**
5. **Environmental management**
6. **Reporting**

#### 1. Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL)

An MRSL is a list that regulates chemicals, auxiliaries and other substances that are banned from use in the textile production process. All the chemical substances used during the manufacturing process and the work steps associated with it are included in this list. They are listed regardless of whether they remain in the end product or are released into the environment during the manufacturing process.

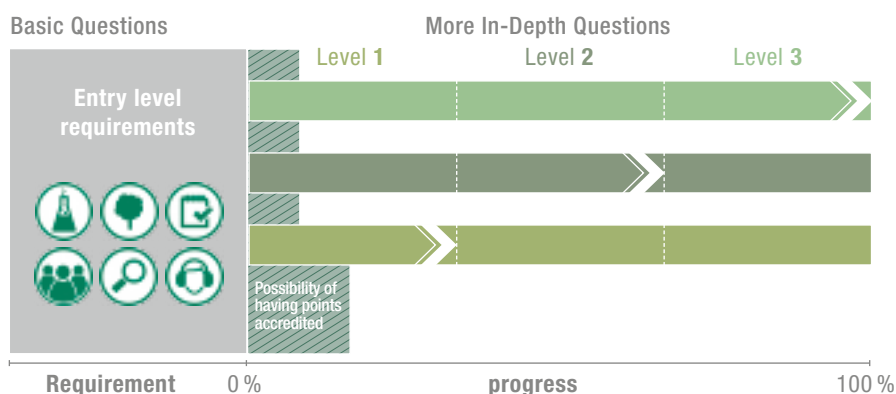
To protect the environment in the long term, for instance, leaks of poisonous chemicals must be prevented. Otherwise, animals and plants are put at risk and land may become unusable due to waste products such as sludge. The roadmap plays a particularly important role in this regard. The targets and their implementation are defined within the roadmap. One of these targets is to incorporate the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) MRSL in the procurement process and supply chain. ZDHC is an initiative by companies to establish a shared roadmap for avoiding the use of hazardous chemicals. The roadmap defines an appropriate time period for verifying the achievement of this goal. These requirements can be met by using STeP as an independent certification standard for production facilities. STeP assesses every sustainability factor using a modular system. It includes the Chemicals Management module and its own MRSL. The MRSL in the Chemicals Management module in STeP covers all the substance groups defined by the Partnership/ZDHC MRSL (group A), but also includes additional individual substances. However, it does not provide any limit values for contaminants (group B of the ZDHC MRSL). As a testing and certification system for textiles that have been tested for harmful substances, the STANDARD 100 has its own RSL based on the STeP MRSL. MADE IN GREEN combines these two certifications in one sustainability label for achieving the goals defined in the roadmap and preventing the effects of poisonous chemicals on humans, wildlife and plants.

## 2. Inventory

Inventory means the systematic recording of all the chemical products used in the textile manufacturing process. It is vital for ensuring transparency in responsible production. It also involves handling hazardous substances correctly to prevent any adverse effects on the workforce. The roadmap defines how hazardous and high-risk chemicals are to be used and how their use must be reported. The in-depth specifications from the STeP certification inventory requirements set out in the Chemicals Management module can be used to establish a comprehensive chemical inventory list. A responsible staff member must be appointed to manage this list and monitor the chemicals management system in the production facilities. The chemical inventory list serves as the basis for a risk assessment of the chemicals used. This method allows chemicals that are identified as critical to be excluded. The list can also be used to promote the use of green chemicals. The reporting on hazardous chemicals is recorded and implemented in the STeP system. A sustainability report for STeP must be created and made available to stakeholders.

## 3. Good Housekeeping

The good housekeeping section in the Chemicals and Environmental Management area relates to proper and environmentally friendly facility management and its implementation. Important issues here include environmentally friendly drainage for the chemical substances used. Above all, that includes any measures that prevent these substances from entering into the environment in an uncontrolled way (through untreated waste water and leaks, for instance). The proper storage and responsible handling of water-polluting substances are also of vital importance, as well as appropriate maintenance and cleaning routines. Any unavoidable waste must be recorded and critical process parameters must be subjected to monitoring. The roadmap is used to define how good housekeeping is carried out and the checks needed to ensure it. The requirements for good housekeeping are covered within the STeP certification process. The introduction of functioning management systems is checked and assessed through an audit of the production facilities. Compliance with the limit values set out in the STeP standard is ensured. The strictest limit values always apply, either those from the legal regulations or those from the STeP standard. The measures to be implemented for good housekeeping are based on the management systems ISO 9001 for quality management and ISO 14001 for environmental management. In addition, the three-stage STeP assessment system assists in the continuous improvement process required by any management system.



Aspects such as logistics, packaging and process management are also assessed. As a result, only companies that keep house in an environmentally friendly and sustainable way are awarded with a STeP certificate.

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#### 4. Waste Water

The issue of waste water in textile production is especially important to resolve due to the chemicals contained in the water. Taking waste water measurements at several points in the drainage system ensures that the necessary safety levels are achieved. The Partnership for Sustainable Textiles has engaged with this issue as a separate point of focus in the area of chemicals and environmental management. The roadmap calls for waste water measurements to be taken and sludge levels to be monitored and for both to be reported.

The STeP certification process tackles these issues and has checked compliance with limit values for a number of years now. In addition, DETOX TO ZERO provides a reporting format for waste water and sludge based on the Greenpeace Detox Campaign. All the data related to the issues of waste water and sludge are recorded and documented in the DETOX TO ZERO report. This report serves as a status report for achieving the Detox Campaign objectives and is guided by the criteria of the campaign.

#### 5. Environmental Management

As well as good housekeeping and waste water management, the Textile Partnership also calls for an effective environmental management system. It requires not only verification of whether such a system is in place but also that it functions appropriately. The task of an environmental management system is to define environmental objectives, monitor compliance with legislation, optimise processes and define responsibilities in conformity with DIN ISO 14001. That is the only way to ensure continuous improvement in environmental performance in production facilities. The roadmap is used to specify these effective environmental management targets for all the designated issues so that they can be achieved successfully.

To receive STeP certification, a production facility must prove that it has a functioning environmental management system. Independent audits at regular intervals of 18 months and further unannounced audits are carried out to verify this issue. The certification system measures progress using an integrated assessment system (levels 1 to 3). Regular checks of the parameters ensure that the system is functioning and up to date. The results from the assessment system can be compared with a benchmarking environmental evaluation.

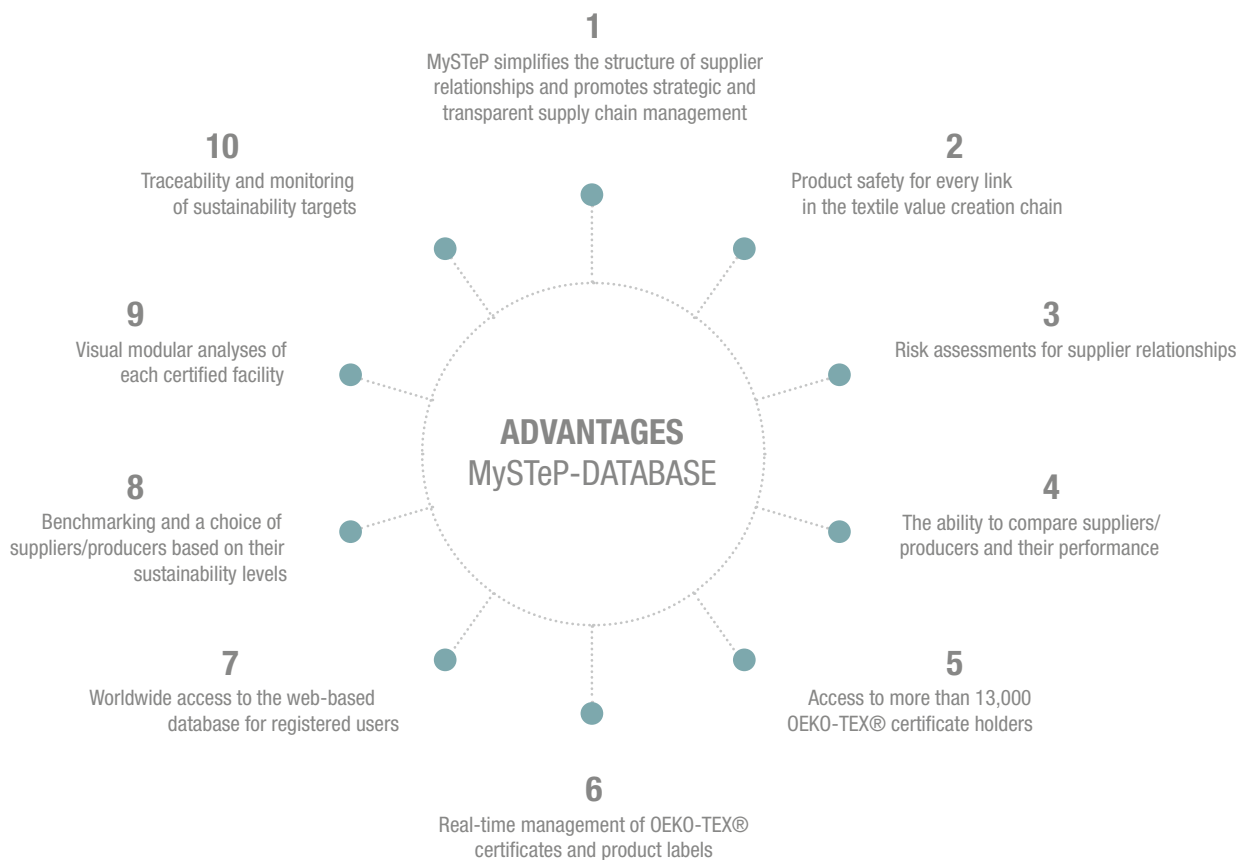


## 6. Reporting

In-depth reporting is vital for safeguarding and improving transparency in the textile supply chain. That is truly no easy task with so many different stakeholders in the textile supply chain. Communication between stakeholders often barely goes beyond the next link in the supply chain. The roadmap defines targets for disclosing and documenting the results from the Chemicals and Environmental Management module. Achieving this goal requires transparent communication between all the parties involved in the supply chain.

The OEKO-TEX® Association makes the web-based MySTeP database available to all registered partners free of charge so that they can disclose their own supply chains. It gives them access to a customer-specific mapping system for the textile supply chain as a whole. They can view targeted analysis based on scoring and audit reports for production facilities that have STeP certification. It also provides benchmarking and statistical analyses of the supply chain. These features can be used to provide information about suppliers and generate and publish monitoring results online. Each production facility that is certified according to STeP is encouraged to publish a comprehensive sustainability report. This report relates to every area of the company and deals extensively with the issue of chemicals and environmental management. The performance of the management systems involved is subjected to critical assessment and described in detail.

The OEKO-TEX® solutions STeP, MADE IN GREEN and DETOX TO ZERO include reports that can be used to create a sustainability report.





## SHOWING OUR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TOGETHER

### Social Standards and the Living Wage

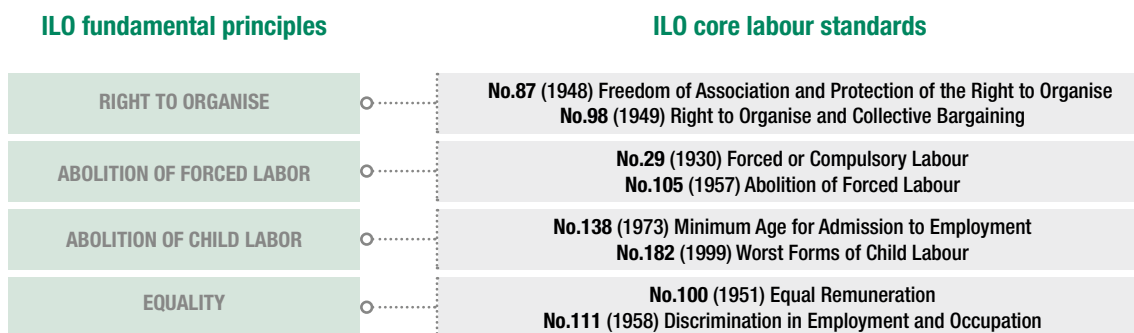
You bear responsibility for the social conditions in the textile supply chain. Working conditions in some production countries are sometimes significantly deficient in terms of safety and occupational health. In this regard, the role of brands and retailers is to contribute to making improvements at these locations and to meet their own responsibilities. The Partnership for Sustainable Textiles has formulated appropriate social objectives with which all the stakeholders in the Partnership must commit to comply.

The social objectives for the Partnership are divided into the following segments:

1. Instituting company policy
2. Determining social and human rights risks and effects
3. Anchoring and integrating in business practices and supply chain management
4. Monitoring and communication
5. Resolution and complaints mechanisms
6. Sector-wide commitment to implementing the social objectives of the partnership

#### 1. Policy – Company Policy

To ensure that all the production facilities involved in the supply chain fulfil their social responsibility, the stakeholders must make a written commitment to comply with the Partnership's social objectives and company policies in the form of a policy. The corporate policy from management is based on its social responsibility to its workers. The resulting objective for the roadmap is that all the rights and obligations of the stakeholders involved, particularly those of employers and employees, are stipulated in writing. A description of the form in which they are to be documented is also required. Each facility that is certified according to STeP must produce a code of conduct. A prerequisite for the code of conduct is that it covers the eight ILO core labour standards. The code of conduct then conforms to the provisions of the Textile Partnership.



The facility is obligated to uphold the code of conduct and must provide proof of doing so. The code of conduct and its related management policies must also be made available to all the interested parties and published. This ensures that the STeP requirements are complied with when using subcontractors and outsourced workers in particular. For example, it must be verified that the number of pieces produced corresponds to the working time. Outsourced work must be monitored throughout the supply chain and violations must be reported. Contract workers are entitled to the same rights and obligations as all other employees. STeP certification is a prerequisite for the MADE IN GREEN label. This ensures that all the production facilities involved and textiles labelled meet the social requirements of the Textile Partnership.

## 2. Determining Social and Human Rights Risks and Effects

Social factors and human rights issues often are not given adequate consideration in textile production in many countries around the world. To ensure that the social responsibility factors stipulated in the Partnership objectives are not undermined, the risks and effects of business activities on these factors must be minimised and eliminated wherever possible. The roadmap stipulates that social and human rights risks must be identified, reported within the supply chain and monitored.

Therefore, the risks and effects have to be identified initially. The performance of all STeP certified suppliers can be monitored and assessed module by module in the MySTeP database. Facilities rated as critical can be identified early based on their poorer performance in the Social Responsibility module (in the level scoring system) and dealt with accordingly. Analysing the suppliers reduces risks significantly and makes it easier to comply with and monitor the social objectives. In addition, regular company audits ensure that risks and effects are detected directly on site.

As part of a sustainability report that the STeP certified facilities have to publish, a list of business partners and suppliers can be published at the discretion of the company. The MADE IN GREEN product label can be used to trace the entire supply chain of certified products using their product IDs. This provides transparency not only in terms of the countries of production, but also in relation to the suppliers of individual parts through to the end product. As an immediate improvement to social conditions, STeP encourages the production facilities to pay fair wages. In production facilities that are certified according to STeP, weekly working hours are limited to a maximum of 48 hours plus a maximum of 12 hours of overtime to avoid excessive overtime. Furthermore, child labour and forced labour are prohibited by the STeP exclusion criteria.

## 3. Anchoring and Integration in Business Practices and Supply Chain Management

To meet the social requirements of the Textile Partnership, the results from the analyses of risks to and effects on human rights have to be integrated into the internal procurement process. The roadmap defines how the identified risks are passed onto the supply chain and how to ensure that the social objectives of the Partnership are then achieved there. Staff training is available, for instance.

As well as the options mentioned above and the selection of particularly environmentally friendly and socially responsible suppliers provided by the OEKO-TEX® Buying Guide, a complaints mechanism must also be established as part of the STeP certification process. That gives employees the opportunity to submit complaints or highlight risks and make an impact. The prohibition of child labour and forced labour is of special importance. Both regular and unannounced audits ensure that child labour or forced labour can be identified immediately, at which point the certificate is then withdrawn. This issue forms part of the exclusion criteria in the STeP standard. Production facilities and suppliers certified according to STeP also commit to respecting and ensuring the right to organise and of collective bargaining and to ensuring further dissemination of the objectives. One important criterion in the certification is compliance with laws and standards with regard to working hours. The requirements of the STeP standard are often much more stringent than the applicable legal provisions, which are then met without issue. Further requirements for the social objectives of the Partnership and for STeP certification include promoting and instilling the code of conduct in the supply chain. Likewise, key ethical principles such as the prevention of corruption must be complied with and enforced.

To help brands and retailers better understand the issues of human rights in relation to working conditions and social responsibility, the OEKO-TEX® Association also provides product training on location upon request. This training also covers the requirements from the Social Responsibility module and the social objectives of the Partnership.



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#### 4. Monitoring and Communication

Only an effective testing and monitoring process can guarantee the necessary level of transparency and communication within the supply chain. This process is required to ensure traceability within the textile supply chain and compliance with the social objectives of the Partnership. As a result, this is also a requirement in the roadmap. The type and scope of monitoring within the supply chain must be defined there.

Each STeP certified supplier is tested through an independent audit. This means that an evaluation of performance in each of the six sustainability areas, which can be taken from the audit report, must be available. Performance can be viewed using the STeP scoring system in the web-based MySTeP database.

All OEKO-TEX® auditors are established experts. The auditors deployed are always from the same country as the production facilities and therefore understand the particular issues and risks in that country. If necessary, an external assessor is commissioned to perform testing.

If a violation of the code of conduct is discovered during the audit, the STeP certificate may be withdrawn and recommendations or requirements may be issued.

#### 5. Resolution and Complaints Mechanisms

The aim of resolution and complaints mechanisms is to monitor compliance with the social objectives of the Partnership. If a functional complaints mechanism is in place, violations of the code of conduct or Partnership social objectives can be reported, forwarded and then resolved. The roadmap therefore stipulates that a functional complaints mechanism is established and also specifies the measures to be implemented.

As mentioned earlier, employees in STeP certified facilities have access to the complaints mechanism. An additional obligation is to ensure that these employees have access to unions. If it is not possible to join or form a union in a country due to political reasons, STeP recommends the option of a worker's council. If the certification process reveals that children were employed in a facility in the past, STeP requires that they are schooled and trained to grant them a better standard of education.

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## 6. Sector-Wide Commitment to Implementing the Social Objectives of the Partnership

To aid and accelerate improvements in social conditions in the textile supply chain, sector-wide commitment to implementing the objectives of the Partnership is required from the participating partners. It is important to reach the right target group to ensure that the social requirements set out by the Textile Partnership are as far-reaching as possible and to encourage sustainable thinking from all the stakeholders involved. With that in mind, one objective in the roadmap may be to communicate options for improving social conditions, which can be done particularly effectively through events.

Encouraging STeP certification in the supply chain means the objectives of the Partnership are carried over to producers and suppliers and greater sustainability is called for. The dialogue events held by the OEKO-TEX® Association offer a platform for making contact with Partnership members.

More and more, advertising and training on the subject of sustainability are increasing the levels of awareness of socially responsible textile production. By focussing on the sustainability of textile production and informing consumers about production facilities, the MADE IN GREEN by OEKO-TEX® product label holds a very special position.

## 4 CLOSING WORDS

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### IF YOU KNOW YOUR GOAL, YOU WILL FIND THE WAY!

Let us set out together and take the path towards sustainable textile production. OEKO-TEX® gives you answers to the key questions from the Partnership roadmap. Together we can achieve your sustainability goals and develop solutions for the requirements of other initiatives, legal regulations and our society. Furthermore, you can promise to give your customers what they need: confidence in textiles.

You surely have more questions. Please feel free to contact us at any time.

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Alternatively, you can contact us by e-mail: [sales@hohenstein.com](mailto:sales@hohenstein.com)



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