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BSI Standards Publication

Textiles and textile products — Self-declared environmental claims — Use of the terms

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National foreword

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Textiles et produits textiles - Autodéclarations environnementales - Utilisation des termes

Textilien und textile Erzeugnisse - Umweltbezogene Anbietererklärung - Verwendung von Begriffen

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European foreword

This document (CEN/TS 16822:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 “Textiles and textile products”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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Introduction

This Technical Specification has been written to help companies within the textile supply chain to define self-declared environmental claims for textile products based on accurate and verifiable information and to harmonize the use of self-declared environmental claims and, therefore, to promote to the final consumer the purchase of textile products with less negative environmental impact and to increase environmental consciousness.

It is essential that the self-declared environmental claims for textile products are reliable, based on a clear, transparent, accurate and documented methodology.

The self-declared environmental claims for textile products can be carried out by any entity from the textile chain, including manufacturers, importers, distributors, retailers, etc.

In many sectors, including the textile sector, the offers of "ecological" products are numerous and their number is increasing. The environment is now the spot light on which many companies focus their strategy.

However, this tendency leads to a proliferation of claims about textile products and these claims are sometimes difficult to understand correctly, such as "sustainable", "responsible", "organic", "natural", "biodegradable", or may even be abusive, for example "greenwashing".

The purpose of this Technical Specification is to answer the following questions: What is the meaning of these terms and what can they really guarantee? How can we know exactly the environmental characteristics of the textile products concerned? What are the practical conditions for using these terms?

The environmental claims for textile products may take the form of statements, symbols or graphics on product or package labels, or in product literature such as technical bulletins, company advertising, promotional material, etc.

1 Scope

This Technical Specification establishes guidelines for the development and use of self-declared environmental claims for textiles (e.g. fibres, yarns, fabrics), textile products (e.g. clothing) and textile components of products (e.g. upholstery fabric in furniture), which includes principles, methodology and rules for some terms commonly used in environmental claims.

This Technical Specification does not provide any substitute for any legal requirements applicable to textile products, related to environmental information, environmental claims or labelling, or any other legal requirement.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 14006, *Environmental management systems - Guidelines for incorporating ecodesign (ISO 14006)*

EN ISO 14021:2001[1)], *Environmental labels and declarations — Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)*

EN ISO 14040:2006, *Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework (ISO 14040:2006)*

EN ISO 14044, *Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14044)*

CEN ISO/TS 14067, *Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication (ISO/TS 14067)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
textile product
term covering "textiles", textile products and "textile components of products"

3.2
environmental claim
statement, symbol or graphic that indicates an environmental aspect of a product, a component or packaging

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14021]

Note 1 to entry: An environmental claim may be made on product or packaging labels, through product literature, technical bulletins, advertising, publicity, telemarketing, as well as through digital or electronic media such as the Internet [EN ISO 14021]. Some brand names or visual drawings which call to mind the protection of the environment may be considered as environmental claims.

1) This document is currently impacted by the stand-alone amendment EN ISO 14021:2001/A1:2011.

3.3
self-declared environmental claim
environmental claim that is made, without independent third-party certification, by manufacturers, importers, distributors, retailers or anyone else likely to benefit from such a claim

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14021:2001, 3.1.13[2)]]

3.4
life cycle
consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation of natural resources to the final disposal

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14040:2006, 3.1]

3.5
life cycle assessment
LCA
compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14040:2006, 3.2]

3.6
environmental aspect
element of an organization's activities, products or services, which can interact with the environment

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14020:2001, 2.3]

3.7
environmental impact
any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's activities or products

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14021:2001, 3.1.5[2)]]

3.8
explanatory statement
any explanation which is needed or given so that an environmental claim can be properly understood by a purchaser, potential purchaser or user of the product

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14021:2001, 3.1.6[2)]]

3.9
functional unit
quantified performance of a product system for use as a reference unit

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14040:2006, 3.20]

2) The numbering of the original definitions in EN ISO 14021:2001 was impacted by the stand-alone amendment EN ISO 14021:2001/A1:2011.

4 Guidance on the use of terms in relation to self-declared environmental claims

4.1 Objective

This Technical Specification has been written to help companies within the textile supply chain to define self-declared environmental claims for textile products based on accurate and verifiable information and to harmonize the use of those self-declared environmental claims and therefore, to promote to the final consumer the purchase of textile products with less negative environmental impact and to increase environmental consciousness.

4.2 Fundamental principles

4.2.1 General

The self-declared environmental claims for textile products (including processes) shall be accurate (4.2.2), verifiable (4.2.3) and relevant (4.2.4), which means that they shall be based on measurable information, substantiated in data that can be checked and is relevant to that particular product.

No environmental claim shall be based on a mere restatement of fact, e.g. natural cotton.

4.2.2 Principle of accurate information

The self-declared environmental claims shall not be ambiguous, misleading or result, in any way, in a misinterpretation. It shall not, directly or by implication, suggest an environmental improvement that does not exist, or enlarge the environmental aspect.

The self-declared environmental claims shall be accompanied by an explanatory statement, which should clearly indicate the environmental benefit, especially if the claim alone is likely to result in misunderstanding.

The self-declared environmental claims shall be defined and presented in a manner that clearly indicates its range of application (complete product, part of the product, packaging, service, etc.).

The self-declared environmental claims shall be updated, when necessary, to reflect any circumstances that can affect the accuracy of the claim.

4.2.3 Principle of verifiable methods

The self-declared environmental claims shall be based on scientifically verifiable methods, which are accepted and information on them shall be provided upon request to all interested parties.

NOTE Tracking of the production, known as product traceability, is an integral part of these verifiable methods.

The claim shall be justified by practical, measurable, relevant, meaningful and verifiable elements (e.g. in terms of eco-design, of limitation of the use of polluting substances or emissions of greenhouse gas, of management control of the natural resources, energy and waste, etc.), in order to demonstrate that negative environmental impacts related to the concerned activities have been significantly reduced or that positive environmental impacts exist.

Justification may be provided by an independent body.

The informative Annex C lists the most frequent verifiable methods related to the terms mentioned in Clause 5.

4.2.4 Principle of significant impact

Whatever the environmental claims, they shall address significant environmental impacts of the textile product. The claimed advantage shall not create or exacerbate other environmental impacts of the product, at any stage of its life cycle.

The development of self-declared environmental claims for textile products shall take into consideration the life cycle of the textile product, in order to identify all relevant aspects and study the potential for increasing one environmental impact in the process of decreasing another (this does not mean that a life cycle assessment shall be carried out according to EN ISO 14040).

4.3 Methodology for developing self-declared environmental claims

4.3.1 Methodology

4.3.1.1 General

The methodology for developing the self-declared environmental claims for textile products shall be based on an accurate study that shall be documented and shall consider the following steps:

NOTE Further information can be found in EN ISO 14044 and, related to the general framework, in Annex D.

4.3.1.2 Objective (goal) and scope

The specific objective (goal) of the study, the target group (consumer, industrial customers, etc.) and the scope shall be defined.

In the scope, some of the following shall be considered: the functional unit, the supply chain of the product (including the material sources, production processes, transport and end use), the complete process flow with inputs and outputs of each unit process (e.g. raw material, accessories, chemicals, water, energy, textile product, wastewater, atmospheric emissions and wastes) and the existing difficulties (e.g. in quantitative values, lack of information).

As a result, the study system boundary (see EN ISO 14044 for definition) and assumptions shall be defined. The system boundary shall consider all unit processes, inputs or outputs that are relevant to the study objective (goal). Whenever unit processes, inputs or outputs are not considered in the system boundary this shall be clearly stated, and the reasons and implications for their omission shall be given.

4.3.1.3 Inventory analysis

After the system boundary and assumptions have been defined, all necessary data to quantify the inputs and outputs of each unit process shall be collected. The data collected shall be measured, calculated or estimated and, for each case, the source of the data and other relevant information related to the data quality shall be referenced.

The necessary calculations shall be carried out in order to relate the collected data to each functional unit.

As a result, the quantified inputs and outputs relating to each functional unit shall be defined.

4.3.1.4 Impact assessment

Based on the inventory analysis, the significance of potential environmental impacts associated with the inputs and outputs shall be evaluated. For that, the environmental impact evaluation process (environmental impact categories, indicators and decision about significance), including the positive and negative impacts shall be defined. All information relevant to the impact assessment shall be referenced.

As a result, the significance of all environmental impacts shall be defined.

4.3.1.5 Environmental claim definition

Based on the results from the inventory analysis and impact assessment and considering the objective (goal) and scope of the study, the self-declared environmental claim and the respective explanatory statement shall be defined. The environmental claim shall consider the most significant environmental impacts (positive or negative) of the product.

Before deciding the content of any self-declared environmental claim, the content may be checked against the document sources as described in the flow chart (see Annex D, Figure D.1).

5 Terms frequently used in self-declared environmental claims for textile products

5.1 List of the terms frequently used

Table 1 lists examples of the terms frequently used in self-declared environmental claims, which are categorized as related to process and/or related to product. The list is not exhaustive.

NOTE The terms listed are common examples found on textile products. 5.2 gives an explanation of each term and describes what is allowed. However, the principles of EN ISO 14020 and EN ISO 14021 take priority.

Table 1 — Examples of terms frequently used in self-declared environmental claims

Term	Related to process	Related to product	Sub-clause
organic		X	5.2.1
respect the environment, environmentally friendly, eco-friendly and ecological	X	X	5.2.2
bio-based		X	5.2.3
recycled, recyclable		X	5.2.4
biodegradable		X	5.2.5
compostable		X	5.2.6
renewable		X	5.2.7
natural		X	5.2.8
eco-designed	X	X	5.2.9
green	X	X	5.2.10
sustainable	X	X	5.2.11
"*Substance*" free		X	5.2.12
carbon neutral	X	X	5.2.13
less water used	X	X	5.2.14
less energy used	X	X	5.2.15

Attention is drawn to EU legislation for fibre composition labelling. Where an environmental claim is attached to a textile product, it should comprise a separate label that is less prominent than the fibre composition label.

5.2 Terms: explanation and allowance

5.2.1 Organic

NOTE For further consideration related to the word "organic" (English), see Annex A.

5.2.1.1 Explanation

Only certified organic agricultural products according to European regulation can use the term "organic".

The production of raw agricultural textile fibres such as vegetable or animal fibres, is within the scope of the European organic regulation.

For processed textile products (such as yarns, fabrics, clothes, etc.), the use of the term "organic" is not regulated.

5.2.1.2 Allowance

Only unprocessed vegetable or animal fibres shall be described as "organic".

Environmental claims of “made with organic…” can be used in textile processed products but only if the content of organic vegetable or animal fibres, expressed in percentage, is stated (application of the accurate information principle). The percentage of "organic" fibres shall not be confused with the fibre composition marking. For example, it is not the T-shirt that is claimed as "organic" but the cotton, and the T-shirt may be labelled "made from *x* % organic cotton where *x* is the amount of organic cotton in the article".

NOTE For certain categories of products (textiles, etc.), there are private and voluntary approaches that provide for the incorporation of certified organic fibres in the product. These approaches can be subject to control by an independent body (leading to certificate).

Fibres, such as cotton, hemp, flax, wool, silk, etc. are considered as agricultural non-food products, for which the production can be controlled to ensure that the production is organic. In this case, the production of "organic" fibre can be compared with a non-organic one, and then the qualification "organic" is applicable.

Table 2 summarises acceptable expression(s) and non–acceptable expression(s).

Table 2 — Expression(s) including "organic" related to cotton, hemp, flax, etc.

Acceptable expression(s)	Non-acceptable expression(s)
Organic cotton [a]	
Organic hemp [a]	Organic synthetic fibres
Organic flax [a]	Organic viscose from bamboo
Organic wool [a]	Organic textile products
Organic silk [a]	
[a] Only available when referring to unprocessed raw fibres. The term “unprocessed” means not having undergone any chemical treatment other than that required to obtain the fibres from the plant or animal.	

5.2.2 Respect the environment, environmentally friendly, eco-friendly, ecological and lower environmental impact

5.2.2.1 Explanation

The terms “respect the environment”, “environmentally friendly”, “eco-friendly” and “ecological” are too vague. Use of these means that the principle of accurate information has not been followed. For further interpretation of the word "ecological" (English), see Annex A.

The term “lower environmental impact” is accepted in 2009/567/EC and means that a comparison with a former process has been carried out to prove the environmental impact reduction.

5.2.2.2 Allowance

The terms “respect the environment”, “environmentally friendly”, “eco-friendly” and “ecological” shall be avoided for any textile products.

The term “lower environmental impact” can be used when the reduction of the impact is proved.

5.2.3 Bio-based

5.2.3.1 Explanation

The term "bio-based" refers to non-food products, partially or completely produced from biomass (material of vegetable or animal origin), i.e. from renewable raw materials (“renewable”, see 5.2.7).

5.2.3.2 Allowance

The bio-based fibre shall be identified in the claim.

Table 3 summarises acceptable expression(s) and non–acceptable expression(s).

Table 3 — Expression(s) related to bio-based

Acceptable expression(s)	Non-acceptable expression(s)
Bio-based polylactic acid fibre	Bio-based fibre Bio-based textile

5.2.4 Recycled, recyclable

5.2.4.1 Explanation

"recycled" refers to a material that has been reprocessed from recovered [reclaimed] material by means of a manufacturing process and made into a final product or into a component for incorporation into a product [EN ISO 14021].

It is possible to claim that a textile article is made from “recycled fibres" if the percentage of recycled fibres is specified. For example, a t-shirt may be labelled "made with 70 % recycled polyester".

"recyclable" refers to a material that can be recycled. Textile products can be complex, including also accessories: buttons, zip fasteners, etc. or elements of presentation, such as a plastic or metal hanger. Without further information, the term "recyclable" refers to the product as it is dispensed. If a product is claimed as “recyclable” the conditions under which it can be recycled shall be stated. It may be allowed to throw the whole product into a recycling bin or the product may have to be broken down and only the recyclable part put in the bin. Each country will organize recycling in different ways in relation to the industrial technology employed to effect the extraction of the product or component for its effective recycling.

For many thermoplastic fibres, recyclability is not a unique property but a common feature of all thermoplastic fibres (e.g. polyester, polyamide and polypropylene fibres can be recycled).

NOTE "recyclable" is not to be considered as "reusable".

5.2.4.2 Allowance

The term "recyclable" can be used simply to give an instruction to the user to sort but shall not be used in any environmental claim.

Table 4 summarises acceptable expression(s) and non–acceptable expression(s).

Table 4 — Expression(s) related to recycled/recyclable

Acceptable expression(s)	**Non-acceptable expression(s)**
Made from *x*% recycled polyester (or other recycled fibres such as polypropylene, polyamide, cotton, wool, etc.), where *x* is the amount of recycled fibre in the article[a]	Made from *x* % recycled fibres Made from recyclable material
[a] The percentage quoted shall relate to the whole textile product.	

5.2.5 Biodegradable

5.2.5.1 Explanation

"Biodegradable" refers to a textile product that can, under the action of living organisms (bacteria), be broken down into various elements, without adverse effect on the environment. Biodegradability is assessed by taking into account both the degree of decomposition of a textile product and the time required to obtain this decomposition. The term shall be applied to products that break down under the action of microorganisms, to form a biomass, without a negative impact on the environment. The percentage of the degradation and/or the time to degrade shall be quoted in the claim.

5.2.5.2 Allowance

Unless specified, a "biodegradable" claim shall focus on the whole product.

Most non-treated, natural fibres are necessarily biodegradable, which means that there is no significant impact (4.2.4), and thus the term "biodegradable" shall be avoided for these kinds of fibres.

Table 5 summarises acceptable expression(s) and non–acceptable expression(s).

Table 5 — Expression(s) including "biodegradable" related to textile products

Acceptable expression(s)	Non-acceptable expression(s)
Made with x % biodegradable fibre [a]	Biodegradable cotton Biodegradable polylactic acid
[a] The percentage quoted shall relate to the whole textile product.	

5.2.6 Compostable

5.2.6.1 Explanation

A textile product that is biodegradable produces a humus type material. The term is applicable to products that will undergo an industrial composting process [EN ISO 14021 gives more information on “compostable”].

5.2.6.2 Allowance

The claim shall clearly state that the product is only compostable in an industrial composting process.

Table 6 summarises acceptable expression(s) and non-acceptable expression(s).

Table 6 — Expression(s) including "compostable" related to textile products

Acceptable expression(s)	Non-acceptable expression(s)
Made with x % compostable fibre [a]	Compostable cotton Compostable polylactic acid
[a] The percentage quoted shall relate to the whole textile product.	

5.2.7 Renewable

5.2.7.1 Explanation

The term "renewable" is used to refer to a resource that can be replenished rather than an exhaustible resource. A renewable raw material can be defined as a material from animal or vegetable sources whose renewal, with or without human intervention, compensates quantitatively and qualitatively for natural recovery and removal by man.

5.2.7.2 Allowance

The scope of the term "renewable" is too wide; it is a characteristic of the resource rather than the product. It means that the principle of accurate information is not followed and thus the term "renewable" shall be avoided for any textile products. Statements such as “the product has been made from renewable resources” are allowed.

5.2.8 Natural

5.2.8.1 Explanation

The term “natural” only applies to fibre. A natural fibre is one that is included in EN ISO 6938. Some wool and cotton fibres are naturally coloured, i.e. the colour is developed by the animal or plant. The term natural in these cases refers to the colour and any claims shall reflect this.

5.2.8.2 Allowance

The term “natural” is not relevant for environmental claims of textile products and shall not be used. Where the colour of the fibre is produced by animal or plant, the term “naturally coloured” may be used. Statements such as “the product has been made from naturally occurring fibres” are allowed.

5.2.9 Eco-designed

5.2.9.1 Explanation

Integration of environmental aspects into product design and development, with the aim of reducing adverse environmental impact throughout a product life cycle [EN ISO 14006].

5.2.9.2 Allowance

The scope of the term is wide and shall only be used if the product has been assessed in accordance with EN ISO 14006.

5.2.10 Green

5.2.10.1 Explanation

"Green" refers to the colour associated with nature.

Reference to any colour should not be used in any environmental claim.

5.2.10.2 Allowance

The term "green" is too vague and ambiguous (it can be confused with the colour itself). It means that the principle of accurate information is not followed and thus the term "green" shall be avoided for any textile product.

5.2.11 Sustainable

5.2.11.1 Explanation

The scope of the term "sustainable" is too wide as it covers economic, social and environmental aspects. It means that the principle of accurate information is not followed.

5.2.11.2 Allowance

The term "sustainable" shall be avoided for any textile product.

5.2.12 "Substance" free

5.2.12.1 Explanation

This type of expression is often used to assure the consumer about the absence of a substance, which could be a danger or risk to human health or to the environment. The term “free” is defined as below the level at which the specified substance is no more than that which would be found as an acknowledged trace contaminant or background level [EN ISO 14021].

5.2.12.2 Allowance

“Substance X” free shall not be used when:

a) Substance X is no longer used or has never been used in textile products by any company (e.g. “bis-phenol A free”).

b) Substance X is prohibited by the legislation for the textile product family (e.g. “Blue Colorant free”).

Moreover, the expression “substance X free” shall not be used when referring to a family of substances, in which no distinction can be made between those restricted and those allowed (e.g. “azo free”, “phthalate free”).

Table 7 summarises acceptable expression(s) and non–acceptable expression(s).

Table 7 — Expression(s) of "substance free" related to textile products

Acceptable expression(s)	Non-acceptable expression(s)
Formaldehyde free Dimethylfumarate free	Phthalate free Azo dye free

5.2.13 Carbon neutral

5.2.13.1 Explanation

Carbon neutral refers to a product (as a product system) that has a carbon footprint of zero or a product with a carbon footprint that has been offset so there is a zero balance between the carbon emitted by the process used and carbon collected by the environment. The carbon footprint is the net amount of life cycle greenhouse gas emissions [EN ISO 14021]. Carbon neutral is a zero balance between the carbon emitted by the process used and carbon collected by the environment.

5.2.13.2 Allowance

To be labelled “carbon neutral” the product shall conform to CEN ISO/TS 14067. Any claim shall declare how the carbon emitted was offset [EN ISO 14064-3].

5.2.14 “Less water used”

5.2.14.1 Explanation

This is a comparative term and shall only be used where a quantified improvement has been established by the producer, for the same product or process.

5.2.14.2 Allowance

The reduction in use of water, shall be quantified as the total volume of water used in the process and the percentage saving shall be stated in the claim.

5.2.15 "Less energy used"

5.2.15.1 Explanation

This is a comparative term and shall only be used where a quantified improvement has been established by the producer, for the same product or process.

5.2.15.2 Allowance

The reduction in use of energy, shall be quantified as the total amount of energy used in the process and the percentage saving shall be stated in the claim.

NOTE Introduction of renewable energy sources will contribute to a reduction in the use of energy.

Annex A
(informative)

Consideration of the terms "organic", “biological”, “biology” and “ecological”

A.1 General

In the text of the Community Ecolabel for textile products (further information in Annex C), the term "organic" (English) is used as an adjective to qualify some textile fibres in the English version of this decision. This English version was the working draft which has been translated in the languages applicable in the European Union.

IMPORTANT — When "(English)" is used in the text of the present document, it means that the word it is referring to shall not be translated and be kept in English. The same rule is applicable when another language is mentioned, e.g. (Greek).

The translation in these different languages led to a confused situation because two words, each based on the same linguistic roots through most of the European languages, are used but without the same meaning. These words exist in English as well and are "biological" (English) and "ecological" (English).

In order to clarify the meaning of "organic" (English), "biological" (English) and "ecological" (English), etymology and definitions given in reference dictionaries are useful.

NOTE As the framework of this item is related to textile fibre production, the term "organic" (English) is not related to the vocabulary applicable in chemistry.

A.2 Etymology and definitions from reference dictionaries

A.2.1 "organic" (English)

Etymology: "organic" (English) is from όργανικός – *organikos* - (Greek), meaning "*of or pertaining to an organ*" (ca. 1510); the meaning "*free from pesticides and fertilizers*" was introduced in 1942.

Definition:

"of, relating to, or grown with the use of fertilizers or pesticides derived from animal or vegetable matter, rather than from chemicals" [World English Dictionary (Ed. Collins)]

"using or produced with fertilizers or pesticides that are strictly of animal or vegetable origin" [American Heritage]

A.2.2 "biological" (English), "biology" (English)

Etymology: "biological" (English) is from "biology" (English) and the suffix "-ical" (English). "Biology" (English) is from βίος – *bios* - (Greek), meaning "life" and λογία – *logia* - (Greek), meaning "study of"; the term occurs in the 19th century used by German and French scientists.

Definition:

biological (English) "of or relating to biology" [World English Dictionary (Ed. Collins)]

biology (English) "the study of living organisms, including their structure, functioning, evolution, distribution, and interrelationships" [World English Dictionary (Ed. Collins)]

A.2.3 "ecological" (English)

Etymology: "ecological" (English) is from "Ecology" and the suffix "-ical" (English). "Ecology" (English) is from οἶκος – oikos - (Greek), meaning "house, dwelling place, habitation" and λογία - *logia* - (Greek), meaning "study of"; the term occurs in the 19th century, used by a German scientist.

Definition:

"ecological" (English) "of or relating to ecology" [World English Dictionary (Ed. Collins)]

"ecology" (English) the study of the relationships between living organisms and their environment" [World English Dictionary (Ed. Collins)].

A.3 Considerations

The meaning of "organic" (English) is closer to "biological" (English), being related to living organisms (such as cotton plants, etc.), rather than "ecological" (English), which is related to the study of a system.

A.4 European Regulation 834/2007/EC, Community Ecolabel for textile products and the translations in the different European languages

Table A.1 lists the translations of "organic" (English) in the European languages, as well as, when relevant, another translation obtained from IATE (InterActive Terminology for Europe).

Table A.1 — Translations of the term organic

Languages	EC 834/2007	Community Ecolabel for textile products	IATE	CEN/TC 248 recommendations
EN	organic	organic		
BG	биологичен	*not available*	биологично Органично	биологично
CS	ekologické	*not available*	ekologické	
DA	økologisk	økologisk	biologisk økologisk	biologisk
DE	ökologisch, biologisch	ökologisch	organisch biologisch ökologisch	biologisch
EL	βιολογικό	βιολογικό	βιολογική	βιολογική
ES	ecológico	*orgánico*	ecológica orgánico biológica	biológica
ET	mahe, ökoloogiline	*not available*	*specific word*	
FI	Luonnonmukainen	*luonnonmukaisesti*	*specific word*	
FR	biologique	biologique	biologique organique	biologique
GA	orgánach	*not available*	orgánach	orgánach
HU	ökológiai	*not available*	ökológiai biogazdálkodás	biogazdálkodás
IT	biologico	organico	biologica organica	biologica
LT	ekologiškas	*not available*	ekologinis	
LU	biologesch	*not available*		biologesch
LV	bioloģisks, ekoloģisks	*not available*	bioloģiskā	bioloģiskā
MT	organiku	*not available*	organika	organika
NL	biologisch	biologisch	biologische ecologische	biologische
PL	ekologiczne	*not available*	ekologiczne	
PT	biológico	*biológico*	biológico	biológico
RO	ecologic	*not available*		
SK	ekologické, biologické	*not available*	organické	organické
SL	ekološki	*not available*	ekološko organsko	organsko
SV	ekologisk	*organisk*	ekologiskt	

A.5 Useful links

Etymology: www.etymonline.com

Definitions: http://dictionary.reference.com

IATE: http://iate.europa.eu/

Annex B
(informative)

European/International standards related to environmental aspects

B.1 Generalities

The EN ISO 14000- series of standards provide guidelines for companies, telling them how they can provide product-specific product information on a voluntary basis and, at the same time, satisfy the customers' need for information.

B.2 Organization-related standards

B.2.1 EN ISO 14001- series of standards

This series supports an organization in the establishment and optimization of an environmental management system.

B.2.2 EN ISO 19011- series of standards

This series contains instructions for the performance of environmental audits.

B.2.3 EN ISO 14031+ series of standards

This series contains instructions for the selection and application of indicators for evaluation of an organization's environmental performance.

B.2.4 EN ISO 14063- series of standards

This series contains environmental communication guidelines.

B.3 Product-specific standards

B.3.1 EN ISO 14020- series of standards

This series contains instructions for product labelling and identification.

The environmental labels in accordance with EN ISO 14021 (Type II):

— are primarily intended for end users;

— frequently focus on one specific environmental aspect;

— also apply to complex information in principle;

— are labels for which the manufacturer assumes sole responsibility.

The environmental labels in accordance with EN ISO 14024 (Type I):

— are intended for both private and commercial end users;

— draw attention to one or two critical environmental aspects;

— are relevant to public purchasing;

— have a high level of credibility;

— are issued by independent bodies.

The allegations/claims/declarations in accordance with EN ISO 14025 (Type III):

— are intended for users in trade and industry, as well as end users;

— supply extensive quantitative information;

— are based on a life cycle assessment;

— contain impartial descriptions of environmental impact;

— involve interested parties;

— are declarations for which the manufacturer assumes sole responsibility;

— may be certified by a third party.

Life cycle assessments as per EN ISO 14040 and EN ISO 14044:

— are intended for experts in business, science and politics;

— contain a comprehensive description of a product's environmental impact;

— are based on the entire life cycle of a product;

— are suitable for all products and services;

— are assessments for which the study commissioner assumes sole responsibility;

— verification by an independent third party may be stipulated under certain circumstances.

B.3.2 EN ISO 14040- series of standards

This series contains instructions for the preparation of life cycle assessments.

B.3.3 Technical Report ISO/TR 14062

This Technical Report describes concepts for environmentally compatible product development and design.

B.3.4 EN ISO 14064 (all parts) and CEN ISO/TS 14067

EN ISO 14064-1, EN ISO 14064-2 and EN ISO 14064-3 concerns specifications for greenhouse gases.

CEN ISO/TS 14067 concerns the carbon footprint of products in relation to greenhouse gases.

Annex C
(informative)

Methods frequently used to verify claims related to the terms as mentioned in Clause 5

Verifiable methods, related to the terms as mentioned in Clause 5, are summarized in Table C.1.

Table C.1 — Methods frequently used to verify claims

Terms	Clause	Verifiable methods
Organic	5.2.1	Traceability and mass balance verification
Respect the environment, environmentally friendly, eco-friendly and ecological	5.2.2	Not applicable – term not be used in any environmental claim related to textile product
Bio-based	5.2.3	Traceability
Recycled, recyclable	5.2.4	Traceability and mass balance verification
Compostable	5.2.5	EN 14995, EN 13432
Biodegradable	5.2.6	EN ISO 14855-2, EN 13432
Renewable	5.2.7	Traceability
Natural	5.2.8	Not applicable – term not be used in any environmental claim related to textile product
Eco-designed	5.2.9	EN ISO 14006
Green	5.2.10	Not applicable – term not be used in any environmental claim related to textile product
Sustainable	5.2.11	Not applicable – term not be used in any environmental claim related to textile product
"*Substance*" free	5.2.12	Test method related to the detection and/or determination of the content of the concerned substances
Carbon neutral	5.2.13	CEN ISO/TS 14067
Less water used	5.2.14	Water consumption
Less energy used	5.2.15	Energy consumption

Annex D
(informative)

Flow chart check-list when drafting a self-declared environmental claim

This annex is intended to position the self-declared environmental claim in a general framework.

Beside the content of the self-declared environmental claim, which focuses on environmental matter, the content of the claim should be questioned regarding its commercial or sectorial aspects, which could be covered by legislation.

Figure D.1 is intended to present a flow chart, as a check list, of the various aspects to be considered when drafting a self-declared environmental claim. This flow chart is based on a common hierarchy of the reference documents (i.e. general legislation, then specific legislation, then EN or ISO standards, then labels, etc.)

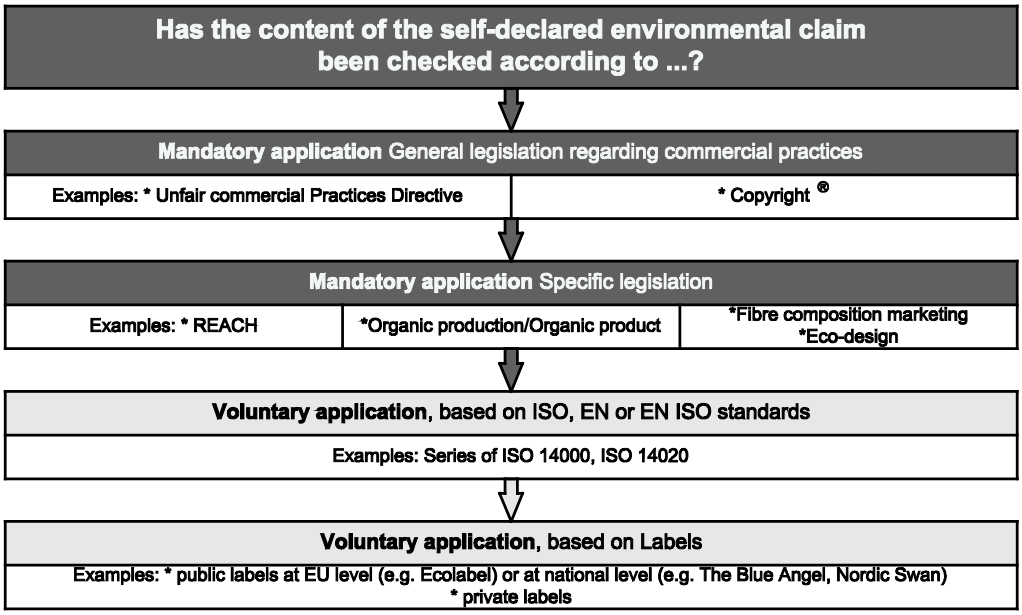

Figure D.1 — Flow chart check-list when drafting a self-declared environmental claim

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