



GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD  
ECOLOGY & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

# GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD (GOTS)

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# 1 PRINCIPLES

## 1.1 AIM OF THE STANDARD

The aim of the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) is to define requirements to ensure the organic status of textiles, from harvesting of the raw materials, through environmentally and socially responsible manufacturing up to labelling in order to provide a credible assurance to the end consumer.

## 1.2 SCOPE AND STRUCTURE

GOTS covers the processing, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, trading, and distribution of all textiles made from at least 70% certified organic natural fibres. The final product categories may include, but are not limited to, fibres, yarns, fabrics, garments, textile accessories (carried or worn), textile toys, home textiles, mattresses, beddings as well as personal care textile products, and food contact textiles.

This document defines the GOTS criteria for textile producers, manufacturers, B2B operators as well as for textile chemicals.

GOTS focuses on compulsory criteria only unless an exception is expressly stated. While certain Sections (e.g. 2.4.11. Environmental Management, 2.4.12. Wastewater Treatment, 3. Minimum Social Criteria, 4.1. Auditing of Processing, Manufacturing and Trading Stages and 5. Ethical Business Behaviour) cover compliance requirements for the entire *Certified Facility*, some sections (e.g. 2.4.10 Requirements for Additional Fibre Materials and Accessories, 4.2. Quality Management for GOTS Goods) contain product specific criteria which is subject to certification. All GOTS criteria which are applicable to *Certified Facilities* shall be equally implemented at *subcontractors* of the *Certified Entities* unless otherwise stated.

Certified Entity shall comply with local laws and regulations to ensure the legality of its business. Certified Entity shall follow GOTS criteria or the local legal requirements, whichever affords higher protection to people and the environment.

In addition, the *Manual for the Implementation of GOTS* provides further implementation related details of GOTS criteria, therefore, it constitutes an integral part of GOTS.

As it is to date, technically nearly impossible to produce any textiles in an industrial way without the use of chemical inputs, the approach is to define criteria for low impact and low residual natural and synthetic chemical inputs (such as dyestuffs, auxiliaries, and finishes) accepted for textiles produced and labelled according to GOTS.

GOTS Criteria on Responsible Business Conduct, Social Compliance, and Due Diligence Management Systems reflect sector-specific risks of textile supply chains and are designed to enable effective due diligence for GOTS Certified Entities. GOTS requires Certified Entities to implement six steps due diligence process (as defined in GOTS Section 3.15 Responsible Business Conduct, Social Compliance, and Due Diligence Management Systems) concerning issues covered by GOTS Social Criteria, GOTS Environmental Criteria and Ethical Business Behaviour.

GOTS requires Certified Entities to implement due diligence, as provided in OECD guidance documents. Due diligence shall be preventative, dynamic, commensurate with risk (risk-based), informed by meaningful engagement with stakeholders, appropriate to Certified Entity's circumstances, shall involve multiple processes and objectives, ensure ongoing communication, can involve risk-based prioritisation and shall not cause a shift of responsibilities.

GOTS sets criteria on working and social conditions that are equivalent to those of leading social sustainability standards.

Since GOTS is also applied and monitored for entities in countries with developed and effectively applied social and labour legislation and collective agreements between employers and trade unions that conform with the universal standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), exceptions to monitoring, verification and audit requirements may be made. Conditions for making exceptions are defined in the *Manual for the Implementation of GOTS*.

### 1.3 SCOPE CERTIFICATE

Processors, manufacturers, traders and retailers that have demonstrated their ability to comply with the relevant GOTS criteria in the corresponding certification procedure to an *Approved Certifier* receive a GOTS Scope Certificate (SC) issued in accordance with the [Policy for the Issuance of Scope Certificates](#). Accordingly, they are considered *Certified Entities*. Scope Certificates list the product categories and related details that the *Certified Entities* can offer in compliance with GOTS as well as the processing, manufacturing and trading activities that are qualified under the scope of certification. *Subcontractors* and their relevant processing and manufacturing steps become listed on the Scope Certificate of the *Certified Entity* assigning the certification.

### 1.4 TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE

Transaction Certificates (TCs) are the key enablers of traceability and transparency of the GOTS supply chain. TCs are issued by GOTS Approved Certifiers in accordance with the [Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates](#) after due verification when GOTS certified goods move along the certified GOTS supply chain. Volume Reconciliation shall be a complementary mechanism to verify claims of GOTS Goods.

### 1.5 GOTS SIGNS AND LABELLING CONDITIONS

GOTS provides two label grades as a subdivision. The only differentiation for subdivision is the minimum percentage of 'organic' and 'organic *in-conversion*' material in the certified product. Labelling products as '*in-conversion*' is only possible if the organic standard, on which the certification of the fibre production is based, permits such labelling for the fibre in question.

Only textile goods (finished or intermediate) produced in compliance with GOTS by a *Certified Entity* and certified by an *Approved Certifier* (= GOTS Goods) may be labelled, represented, advertised, or sold as GOTS Goods.

Application of GOTS Signs shall always contain the following specifications:

- One of the two label grades:
  - "organic" or "organic in-conversion"
  - "made with (x%) organic materials" or "made with (x%) organic in-conversion materials"
- GOTS Logo
- A reference to the *Approved Certifier* who certified the GOTS Goods
- The license number of the *Certified Entity*

In all cases, the GOTS labelling can only be applied to the product and/or packaging by a *Certified Entity* and shall have been approved by the *Certified Entity's Approved Certifier* in advance of its application.

Labelling of GOTS Goods sold in retail is mandatory.

Labelling and advertising of GOTS Goods shall be in compliance with the current document [Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs](#).

### 1.6 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Besides this Standard, Global Standard gGmbH has released the following official reference documents that provide binding provisions and requirements for Approved Certifiers and users of the GOTS:

#### 1.6.1 MANUAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOTS

Provides interpretations and clarifications for specific criteria of GOTS. Its purpose is to prevent any inconsistent, inappropriate or incorrect interpretation of GOTS. The Manual further contains requirements and detailed specifications for the application of the GOTS and the implementation of the related quality assurance system for certifiers (referred to as the Implementation Manual).

#### 1.6.2 [CONDITIONS FOR THE USE OF GOTS SIGNS](#)

Specifies the labelling conditions for companies participating in the GOTS certification system and defines the corresponding fees. It further sets the requirements to ensure correct and consistent

application of registered GOTS Signs on products as well as advertisements.

#### 1.6.3 LABELLING RELEASE FOR GOTS GOODS

Provides a release form for labelling of GOTS Goods.

#### 1.6.4 LABELLING RELEASE FOR GOTS ADDITIVES

Provides a release form for labelling of GOTS Additives.

#### 1.6.5 POLICY FOR THE ISSUANCE OF SCOPE CERTIFICATES AND TEMPLATE

Provides detailed instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing Scope Certificates (SCs).

#### 1.6.6 POLICY FOR THE ISSUANCE OF TRANSACTION CERTIFICATES AND TEMPLATE

Provides detailed instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing Transaction Certificates.

#### 1.6.7 POLICY AND TEMPLATE FOR ISSUING LETTERS OF APPROVAL

Provides detailed instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing Letters of Approval for colourants and textile auxiliaries which are approved as inputs for application in the processing of GOTS certified textile products.

#### 1.6.8 APPROVAL PROCEDURE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION BODIES

Specifies the approval and monitoring procedures and sets out the related requirements for Approved Certifiers to implement the GOTS certification and quality assurance system.

#### 1.6.9 POLICY FOR CHANGE OR MIGRATION OF CERTIFIER

Specifies the steps to be undertaken by *Approved Certifier* and *Certified Entity* in case of change or migration of certifier.

## 2 ECOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL CRITERIA

### 2.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC FIBRE PRODUCTION

Approved are natural fibres that are certified 'organic' or 'organic *in-conversion*' according to any standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards for the relevant scope of the production (crop or animal production), such as Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA's National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630. The Approved Certifier that certifies organic fibre production shall have a valid and recognised accreditation for the standard it certifies against. Recognised accreditations are ISO 17065 accreditation, NOP accreditation and IFOAM accreditation.

Certifying products as 'organic *in-conversion*' is only possible if the standard on which the certification of the fibre production is based permits such a certification for the fibre in question. Conversion status of fibres shall be stated as specified in Section 1.5 of this Standard.

### 2.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR FIBRE MATERIAL COMPOSITION

#### 2.2.1 PRODUCTS SOLD, LABELLED OR REPRESENTED AS "ORGANIC" OR "ORGANIC *IN-CONVERSION*"

No less than 95% ( $\geq 95\%$ ) of the fibre content of the products (excluding *accessories*) shall be from certified organic origin or organic *in-conversion* period (identified and labelled as specified in Sections 1.5 and 2.1 of this Standard). Up to 5% ( $\leq 5\%$ ) of the fibre content of the products may be made of 'Additional Fibre Materials' provided in Section 2.4.10.1. The fibre percentage figures refer to the weight of the fibre content of the products under standard conditions.

No fibres shall be used which originate from production projects with regard to which there is evidence of a persistent pattern of gross violations of the ILO core labour norms (as far as these are relevant for agriculture) and/or of animal welfare principles (*i.e. mulesing*) or irrefutable evidence of a persistent pattern of land grabbing methods.

The use of fibres, which originate from production projects located in high human rights risks areas, may require additional mitigation measures (for example, on-site social audits) to ensure that these production projects comply with GOTS Social Criteria.

#### 2.2.2 PRODUCTS SOLD, LABELLED OR REPRESENTED AS "MADE WITH (X%) ORGANIC MATERIALS" OR "MADE WITH (X%) ORGANIC *IN-CONVERSION* MATERIALS"

No less than 70% ( $\geq 70\%$ ) of the fibre content of the products (excluding *accessories*) shall be from certified organic origin or *in-conversion* period (identified and labelled as specified in Sections 1.5 and 2.1 of this Standard). Up to 30% ( $\leq 30\%$ ) of the fibre content of the products may be made of allowed 'Additional Fibre Materials' provided in Section 2.4.10.1. The percentage figures refer to the weight of the fibre content of the products under standard conditions.

No fibres shall be used which originate from production projects with regard to which there is evidence of a persistent pattern of gross violations of the ILO core labour norms (as far as these are relevant for agriculture) and/or of animal welfare principles (*i.e. mulesing*) or irrefutable evidence of a persistent pattern of land grabbing methods.

The use of fibres, which originate from production projects located in high human rights risks areas, may require additional mitigation measures (for example, on-site social audits) to ensure that these production projects comply with GOTS Social Criteria.

### 2.3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEMICAL INPUTS IN ALL PROCESSING STAGES

#### 2.3.1 PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED INPUTS

The following table lists chemical *inputs* that may (potentially) be used in conventional textile processing but that are explicitly banned or restricted for environmental and/or toxicological reasons in all processing stages of *GOTS Goods*. It is not to be seen as a comprehensive and inclusive list of all chemical *inputs* that are prohibited or restricted under GOTS. Prohibition or restriction of substance groups or individual *substances* that are not explicitly listed in this Section may further result from



Section 2.3.2 'Requirements Related to Hazards and Toxicity' or from other GOTS criteria.

Substance Group	Criteria
<b>Aromatic and/or halogenated solvents</b>	Prohibited
<b>Flame retardants</b>	Prohibited are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chlorinated flame retardants</li> <li>• Brominated flame retardants</li> <li>• Phosphate based flame retardants, listed in the Implementation Manual</li> <li>• Flame retardants containing antimony or antimony trioxide</li> <li>• Disodium octaborate</li> </ul>
<b>Chlorinated benzenes and toluenes</b>	Prohibited
<b>Chlorophenols (including their salts and esters)</b>	Prohibited (such as mono, di, tri, tetra and penta- chlorophenols)
<b>Complexing agents and surfactants</b>	Prohibited are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All APs and APEOs (i.e. NP, OP, NPEO, OPEO, APEOs terminated with functional groups, APEO-polymers)</li> <li>• EDTA, DTPA, NTA</li> <li>• LAS, <math>\alpha</math>-MES</li> </ul>
<b>Endocrine disruptors</b>	Prohibited
<b>Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes</b>	Prohibited are <i>inputs</i> that contain or generate formaldehyde or other short-chain aldehydes (like glyoxal) during designated application
<b>Glycol derivatives</b>	Prohibited are the glycol derivatives listed in the Implementation Manual
<b>Genetically modified organisms (GMO)</b>	Prohibited are all inputs that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contain GMO</li> <li>• Contain enzymes derived from GMO</li> <li>• Are made from GMO raw materials (e.g., starch, surfactants or oils from GM plants)</li> <li>• Contain GMO based traceability markers</li> </ul>
<b>Heavy metals</b>	Prohibited <i>Inputs</i> shall be ' <i>heavy metal free</i> ' Impurities shall not exceed the limit values as defined in Section 7. Exceptions valid for dyes and pigments are set in Sections 2.4.6. and 2.4.7.
<b><i>Inputs</i> (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) which release arylamines with carcinogenic properties (MAK III, category 1,2,3) and Aniline, free, (category 4)</b>	Prohibited
<b><i>Inputs</i> containing functional nanoparticles (= particles with a size &lt; 100 nm)</b>	Prohibited
<b><i>Inputs</i> with halogen containing compounds</b>	Prohibited are <i>inputs</i> that contain > 1% <i>permanent</i> AOX. Exceptions valid for pigments (for printing) are set in Section 2.4.7.
<b>Organotin compounds</b>	Prohibited (such as DBT, DMT, DOT, DPhT, DPT, MBT, MMT, MOT, MPhT, TBT, TCyHT, TeBT, TeET, TMT, TOT, TPhT, TPT)
<b>Plasticizers</b>	Prohibited are: PAH, phthalates and esters of phthalic acid, bisphenol A and all other plasticisers with endocrine disrupting potential
<b>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)</b>	Prohibited: Including PFCA (incl. PFOA), PFSA (incl. PFOS) FTOH, PFNA, PFHpA, PFDA, PFOSA, PTFE
<b>Quaternary ammonium compounds</b>	Prohibited are: DTDMAC, DSDMAC and DHTDMAC
<b>Chlorinated paraffins Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs, C<sub>10-13</sub>) Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs, C<sub>14-17</sub>)</b>	Prohibited
<b>Cyclic siloxanes (D4, D5, D6) D4</b>	Prohibited above the classification limit of 0.01% (100ppm)



Substance Group	Criteria
D5, D6	Prohibited are inputs that lead to $\geq 1000$ ppm of cyclic siloxanes in processed GOTS Goods.
<b>Substances and preparations that are prohibited for application in textiles with an internationally recognised or a nationally valid legal character</b>	Prohibited
<b>Substances and preparations having restrictions in usage for application in textiles with an internationally recognised or a nationally valid legal character</b>	The same restrictions apply, provided the <i>substances</i> and <i>preparations</i> are not already prohibited or have stricter restrictions criteria according to this Standard. <i>Substances</i> and <i>preparations</i> listed in regulation EC 552/2009 (amending regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH), annex XVII), and the 'candidate list of substances of very high concern for authorisation' of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) are prohibited.
<b>Microplastics</b>	Prohibited are: Intentionally added synthetic <i>microplastics</i> .
<b>In-can preservatives in chemical inputs</b>	Prohibited are: In-can preservatives which do not meet the requirements of Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 Exceptions allowed are: Biocidal active substance(s) that comply with European biocidal products regulation (BPR 528/2012) and are listed on the Union list of BPR for product type PT06 (preservatives for products during storage), accessible here: <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/en/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-active-substances">https://echa.europa.eu/en/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-active-substances</a>
<b>Quinoline</b>	Prohibited

### 2.3.2 REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO HAZARDS AND TOXICITY OF CHEMICAL INPUTS

Substance group	Criteria
<b>Inputs which are classified with specific hazard statements (risk phrases) related to health hazards</b>	<p>Prohibited are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substances which are classified with any of the following hazard statements/risk phrases, if applied as direct input</li> <li>Preparations which are classified with any of the following hazard statements/risk phrases</li> <li>Preparations which contain at least one substance which is classified with any of the following hazard statements</li> </ul> <p>In accordance with the codification system of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification (GHS) as published by the United Nations, annex 3:</p> <p>H300 Fatal if swallowed  H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  H310 Fatal in contact with skin  H330 Fatal if inhaled  H340 May cause genetic defects  H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects  H350 May cause cancer  H351 Suspected of causing cancer  H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child  H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child  H362 May cause harm to breastfed babies  H370 Causes damage to organs  H371 May cause damage to organs  H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  H373 May cause damage to organs</p> <p>For <i>inputs</i> assessed on the basis of GHS, where the implementation system does not provide for the codified H-statements, the corresponding hazard classes and categories of GHS, annex 3, apply. For <i>inputs</i> assessed according to the 'risk phrase' classification (Directive 67/548EEC amended and repealed by Regulation EC 1272/2008), the equivalent risk phrases apply.</p>
<b>Inputs which are classified with specific hazard statements/risk phrases related to environmental hazards</b>	<p>Prohibited are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substances which are classified with any of the following hazard statements/risk phrases, if applied as direct input</li> <li>Preparations which are classified with any of the following hazard</li> </ul>

	<p>statements/risk phrases</p> <p>In accordance with the codification system of the Global Harmonized System (GHS) as published by the United Nations, Annex 3:</p> <p>H400 Very toxic to aquatic life  H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects  H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects  H420 Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere  H433 Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates</p>
<b>Inputs which are bio-accumulative and not rapidly degradable</b>	Prohibited are substances if applied as direct input, and <i>preparations</i> classified with H413: 'May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life that are both 'bio-accumulative' <sup>1)</sup> and not rapidly degradable <sup>2), 3)</sup>

- 1) All substances or preparations are considered as (potentially) bio-accumulative if BCF (= bio-concentration factor)  $\geq 500$  or, if absent,  $\log K_{ow}$  (= logarithm of the n-octanol-water partition coefficient)  $\geq 4$
- 2) Testing requirement: >70% OECD 301A [28d] or equivalent testing method according to footnote 4 of the table below, except test methods related to eliminability (OECD 302). In those cases where only BOD and COD data are available, the input is considered 'rapidly degradable' when the ratio of BOD5/COD is  $\geq 0,5$ .
- 3) This criterion is not applicable to preparations whose very low solubility in water prevents their bioaccumulation (e.g. pigment preparations)

All preparations applied shall further comply with the following requirements:

Parameter	Criteria
<b>Oral toxicity</b> <sup>1)</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> > 2000 mg/kg <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Aquatic toxicity</b> <sup>3)</sup>	LC <sub>50</sub> , EC <sub>50</sub> , IC <sub>50</sub> > 1 mg/l
<b>Relation of biodegradability / eliminability</b> <sup>4)</sup> <b>to aquatic toxicity</b> <sup>3)</sup>	Only allowed, if: < 70% and > 100 mg/l > 70% and > 10 mg/l > 95% and > 1 mg/l

- 1) Performing new animal tests to determine unknown LD<sub>50</sub> values in the course of the GOTS assessment procedure for inputs (refer to Section 2.3.3) is prohibited. Instead, alternative methods (e.g. Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE); conclusions on an analogy from similar products; validated structure-activity relationships; the calculation from available data of substances contained; expert judgment; in vitro tests) shall be used to determine unknown values.
- 2) Substances and preparations, such as alkalis and acids that fail to meet this requirement because of their pH value only, are exempt from this requirement.
- 3) Performing new fish and daphnia tests to determine unknown LC<sub>50</sub> / EC<sub>50</sub> values in the course of the GOTS assessment procedure for inputs is prohibited. Instead, alternative methods such as Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE); validated structure-activity relationships; conclusion on an analogy from similar products; the calculation from available data of substances contained; fish egg test (embryo toxicity test (FET)); in vitro test; IC<sub>50</sub> algae; OECD 201 [72hr] shall be used to determine unknown values.
- 4) Accepted test methods: OECD 301A, OECD 301E, ISO 7827, OECD 302A, ISO 9887, OECD 302B, ISO 9888 or OECD 303A; alternatively, to meet the 70% level, a preparation tested with one of the methods OECD 303A or ISO 11733 a percentage degradation of at least 80% shall be shown - or if tested with one of the methods OECD 301B, ISO 9439, OECD 301C, OECD 302C, OECD 301D, ISO 10707, OECD 301F, ISO 9408, ISO 10708 or ISO 14593, a percentage degradation of at least 60% shall be shown. To meet the 95% level, if tested with any of the mentioned methods, a percentage degradation of 95% shall be shown. The testing duration with each method is 28 days.

### 2.3.3 ASSESSMENT OF CHEMICAL INPUTS

All chemical *inputs* (substances and preparations) intended to be used to process GOTS Goods shall undergo an approval procedure by a GOTS *Approved Certifier* prior to their usage. All chemical *inputs* shall have been evaluated, and their trade names shall be listed on the GOTS Positive List by a GOTS *Approved Certifier* who is authorised by the Global Standard gGmbH for the specific accreditation scope, namely, "Approval of Dyes and Textile Auxiliary Agents (Chemical Inputs) on GOTS Positive List (Scope 4)."

Application for approval shall be made by the applicable chemical producer or supplier of the chemical inputs who may receive conformity documents (Letters of Approval) issued by the authorised,



approved certifiers and containing the trade names of applied chemical inputs that have been found to be compliant with the criteria of GOTS.

For all chemical *inputs* (*substances* and *preparations*), a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), prepared according to an applicable recognised norm or directive, shall be available. The *Approved Certifiers* should, where appropriate and felt necessary, include further sources of information (such as additional toxicological and environmental data on specific components of the auxiliary agents, test reports, independent lab analysis and traceability checks of ingredients, no intentional use declarations, sources of data for hazard & toxicity, etc.) in the assessment.

*Certified Entities* shall have copies of valid Letter of Approvals on hand listing all *preparations* they are using in processing and manufacturing of *GOTS Goods* as verification proof that all colourants and textile auxiliaries used for *GOTS Goods* are actually approved.

### 2.3.4 PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP OF CHEMICAL INPUTS

Chemical *formulators* and their subcontractors (if any) shall implement appropriate and effective Product Stewardship practices. An adequate system for product testing and quality assurance shall be in place and verified during an on-site audit.

Chemical *formulators* shall designate suitably trained and authorised personnel for Product Stewardship responsibilities. Relevant updates and education shall be provided to the concerned personnel regularly.

### 2.3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR CHEMICAL SUPPLIERS/FORMULATORS

Chemical *formulators* and their subcontractors (if any) shall undergo an on-site audit for environmental management system and safety at their production premises. The on-site audit shall be performed for the 1<sup>st</sup> year and every 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the granted Letters of Approval (LoA) or before a new version of GOTS comes into force, whichever is earlier.

GOTS criteria in the following sections shall be included in the audit of *formulators* and their *subcontractors* (if any) and shall be applicable to the entire *site* during the validity of the certification.

- Section 2.4.11 Environmental and Chemical Management
- Section 2.4.12, Wastewater Management (see Implementation Manual for COD requirements)
- Section 3.9 Occupational Health and Safety

At all stages through the chemical manufacturing and distribution, adequate measures for separation and identification shall be established, ensuring GOTS Approved *inputs* and other chemicals are not commingled nor contaminated by contact with prohibited substances.

## 2.4 TEXTILE PROCESSING CRITERIA

### 2.4.1 PRODUCT SEGREGATION

All stages through the supply chain shall be established to ensure that organic and conventional fibres are not commingled and that organic fibres and *GOTS Goods* are not contaminated by contact with prohibited substances.

All organic raw materials and *GOTS Goods* shall be clearly labelled and identified as such along the entire stages of the supply chain.

### 2.4.2 SPINNING

Allowed are additives which meet the basic requirements as set in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 only. Any paraffin product used shall be fully refined with a limited value for residual oil of 0.5%. Synthetic fibres which are to be dissolved at a later processing stage are not allowed to be used.

### 2.4.3 SIZING AND WEAVING / KNITTING

Allowed sizing agents include starch, starch derivatives, other natural *substances* and CMC (carboxymethylcellulose).

Synthetic sizes which meet the basic requirements as set in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 may be used for no more than 25% of the total sizing in combination with natural *substances* only, based on the calculation for the amount of chemical without water. In case such synthetic sizes are recycled/recovered from the wastewater of the desizing process with a ratio of >80%, they may be used without limitation in the total sizing but shall still meet the requirements as set in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.

Other *inputs* used in the processing shall be derived from *natural materials* only.

#### 2.4.4 NON-WOVEN MANUFACTURE

Allowed non-woven manufacturing processing includes only mechanical compaction, webbing and entangling such as hydro entanglement.

#### 2.4.5 PRE-TREATMENT AND OTHER WET PROCESSING STAGES

Treatment / process	Criteria
<b>Ammonia treatment</b>	Prohibited Exception: Allowed if performed in a closed system with a minimum of 99% recycling rate.
<b>Bleaching</b>	Allowed inputs are oxygen-based bleaches only (peroxides, ozone, etc.). Exceptions: 1. Manganese containing catalyzers may be used to activate hydrogen peroxide as long as ETAD's manganese residue limit (Manganese: 1000 mg/kg, refer to Section 7) is respected. 2. Approved Certifiers may grant exceptions for non-cotton fibre products where oxygen bleaches are not sufficiently functional, provided they meet the basic requirements as set in Section 2.3.1 and 2.3.2
<b>Boiling, kieren, washing</b>	Allowed auxiliaries are only those that meet the basic requirements set in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. Washing detergents shall not contain phosphates.
<b>Chlorination of wools</b>	Prohibited
<b>Desizing</b>	Allowed inputs are GMO-free enzymatic desizing and other auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements as set in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 only.
<b>Mechanical/thermal treatments</b>	Allowed
<b>Mercerisation</b>	Allowed are auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements as set in Section 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 only. Alkali shall be recycled. Exception: Ammonia may be allowed for mercerization of cotton only if performed in a closed-loop system and only if a minimum of 99% of the ammonia is recycled in such a system.
<b>Optical brightening</b>	Allowed are optical brightening agents (OBAs) that meet all criteria for the selection of dyes, pigments, inks and auxiliaries as set in Section 2.4.6.
<b>Other, not explicitly listed pre-treatment methods</b>	Allowed are mechanical/thermal pre-treatment methods and such with the use of <i>substances</i> based on <i>natural materials</i> .

#### 2.4.6 DYEING

Parameter	Criteria
<b>Selection of dyes, pigments and auxiliaries</b>	<b>Allowed</b> are natural and synthetic dyes, pigments and auxiliaries that meet the requirements as set in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. <b>Prohibited:</b> 1. Dyes (disperse) are classified as allergenic / sensitising (H317) 2. Colourants classified or suspected as carcinogenic (H350/H351). 3. Dyes containing heavy metals as an integral part of the dye molecule (e.g. heavy metal dyes, certain reactive dyes) under consideration of the following exceptions: 3.1. General exception for Iron 3.2. Specific exception for copper: permitted up to 5% by weight for blue, green and turquoise dyes only. 4. Inputs containing >1% permanent AOX 4.1. Specific exception of up to 5% permanent AOX only for yellow, green and violet pigments



Parameter	Criteria
	5. The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from a threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN is prohibited.

## 2.4.7 PRINTING

Parameter	Criteria
<b>Selection of dyes, pigments and auxiliaries</b>	<p><b>Allowed:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural and synthetic dyes, pigments and auxiliaries that meet the requirements as set in Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 only.</li> <li>Ammonia as a required buffer in pigment printing pastes.</li> <li>Flock printing is allowed with non-GMO natural and regenerated fibres if the fibres used to meet the limit values for residues as listed in Section 2.4.17.</li> </ol> <p><b>Prohibited:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dyes (disperse) classified as allergenic / sensitising (H317).</li> <li>Colourants classified as carcinogenic or suspected as carcinogenic (H350/H351).</li> <li>Dyes and pigments containing heavy metal as an integral part of the dye molecule (e.g. heavy metal dyes, certain reactive dyes) under consideration of the following exceptions:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General exception for Iron</li> <li>Specific exception for copper: permitted up to 5% per weight, for only blue, green and turquoise dyestuffs and pigments</li> </ol> </li> <li>Printing methods using aromatic solvents, phthalates or chlorinated plastics (e.g. PVC).</li> <li>Inputs containing &gt;1% permanent AOX             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For permanent AOX up to 5%, only for yellow, green and violet pigments</li> </ol> </li> <li>The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from a threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN.</li> </ol>

## 2.4.8 FINISHING AND MANUFACTURING

Parameter	Criteria
<b>Selection of finishing methods and auxiliaries</b>	<p><b>Allowed:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanical, thermal and other physical finishing methods.</li> <li>Natural and synthetic inputs that meet the basic requirements as set in Section 2.3 only.</li> <li>Stain removers that meet the basic requirements as set in Section 2.3.</li> </ol> <p><b>Prohibited:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of synthetic inputs for anti-microbial finishing (including biocides), coating, filling and stiffening, lustering and matting, as well as weighting.</li> <li>Garment finishing methods that are considered to be harmful to the workers (such as sandblasting of denim).</li> </ol>

## 2.4.9 GENERAL REQUIREMENT FOR MACHINE OILS

Machine oils which may come in contact with GOTS Goods during processing/manufacturing stages, along the GOTS supply chain shall be heavy metal-free. Such machine oils may undergo a voluntary assessment for approval and can be listed in the GOTS Positive List.

## 2.4.10 REQUIREMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL FIBRE MATERIALS AND ACCESSORIES

### 2.4.10.1 Requirements For Additional Fibre Materials

Additional Fibre Materials	Criteria
<b>Fibre material types accepted for the remaining uncertified balance of the product material composition</b> (max. 5% according to Section 2.2.1.	<p>Allowed additional fibre materials may be blended with the organic or organic in-conversion fibres at any processing stage.</p> <p>Blending organic fibres with organic in-conversion or with conventional fibres of the same type in the same product is not permitted.</p> <p>All additional fibre materials shall meet the limit values for residues as listed in Section 2.4.16.</p>

Additional Fibre Materials	Criteria
and max. 30% according to Section 2.2.2.)	<p><b>Allowed are:</b></p> <p>Individually or in combination as a sum total <b>up to 30% (≤30%)</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non-GMO conventional natural vegetable fibres</li> <li>2. Non-GMO conventional animal fibres</li> <li>3. Mechanically recycled organic fibres derived from pre-consumer waste of GOTS Goods (intermediate or finished)"</li> <li>4. Lyocell or protein-based regenerated fibres derived from non-GMO sources and certified organic raw materials or pre- or post-consumer waste or from raw materials certified according to a programme that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles</li> <li>5. PLA (polylactic acid) fibre produced from non-GMO bio-mass sources</li> </ol> <p>Individually or in combination as a sum total <b>up to 20% (≤ 20%)</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recycled synthetic (polymer) fibres from pre- or post-consumer waste: only polyester, polyamide, polypropylene, elastomultiester (elasterell-p) and polyurethane (elastane)</li> </ol> <p>Individually or in combination as a sum total <b>up to 10% (≤ 10%)</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regenerated fibres like lyocell, viscose or modal: raw materials used shall be non-GMO</li> <li>2. Virgin synthetic (polymer) fibres: only polyamide, polypropylene, elastomultiester (elasterell-p) and polyurethane (elastane)</li> <li>3. Stainless steel fibres and mineral fibres</li> </ol> <p><b>Prohibited are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conventional cotton (virgin, recycled, non-GMO)</li> <li>2. Conventional angora hair fibre</li> <li>3. Virgin polyester</li> <li>4. Acrylic</li> <li>5. Asbestos, carbon and silver fibres</li> <li>6. Mulesed wool</li> <li>7. Any other not explicitly permitted fibres</li> </ol>

#### 2.4.10.2 Requirements For Accessories

Accessories	Criteria
<p><b>Material in general</b> (valid for appliqué, borders, buckles, buttons and press-studs, cords, edgings, elastic bands and yarns, embroidery yarns, fasteners and closing systems, adhesive tapes used for fusing, hatbands, lace used as decoration, linings, inlays, interface, labels (heat-transfer/ adhesive/ care/ GOTS), interlinings, pocket liners, seam bindings, sewing threads, shoulder pads, padding for undergarments, trims, zippers, soles in footwear and any other not explicitly listed accessories)</p>	<p><b>Allowed are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Natural materials include biogenic<sup>1</sup> material (such as (organic or conventional) natural fibre, wood, leather, horn, bone, shell) and non-biotic material (such as minerals, metals, stone)</li> <li>2. Regenerated or synthetic material</li> </ol> <p><b>Prohibited are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asbestos</li> <li>2. Carbon fibres</li> <li>3. Silver (filament, treated) fibres</li> <li>4. Chromium (e.g. as a component of metal or in leather tanning, except that stainless steel is permitted)</li> <li>5. Nickel (e.g. as a component of metal, except that stainless steel is permitted)</li> <li>6. Material from threatened animals, plants and timber</li> <li>7. Chlorinated plastics (e.g. PVC)</li> </ol> <p>All materials used for accessories shall meet the applicable limit values for residues as listed in Section 2.4.17.</p>
<p><b>Fillings, stuffing</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If textile fibres are used, the material shall be certified to organic or organic in-conversion (fillings with textile fibres are not considered accessories).</li> <li>2. If non-textile material is used, only natural materials are permitted. Natural materials shall be from certified organic or organic in-conversion production in case such certification is applicable for the kind of material used (e.g. for plant-based materials such as grain spelt or animal based-materials such as feathers).</li> <li>3. Latex foam used as filling or stuffing shall be made from certified organic or organic in-conversion latex or from latex certified according to a program</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> Produced or originating from a living organism.



Accessories	Criteria
	that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles. 4. Pocket spring units shall be made by GOTS certified textile materials
<b>Supports and frames</b>	1. The requirements as specified in the row ' <i>material in general</i> ' apply. 2. Latex foam used in mattresses shall be made from certified organic or organic in-conversion latex or from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles. 3. Polyurethane foams are not permitted in mattresses or other textile bedding products. 4. Pocket spring units shall be made by GOTS certified textile materials
<b>Non-slip floor covering</b>	<b>Allowed</b> are natural backing materials: 1. Other natural backing materials shall satisfy requirements under Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. 2. Latex shall be made from certified organic or organic in-conversion latex or from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles. 3. Natural inorganic materials (such as dolomite) may be used in conjunction with this backing material and shall satisfy Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.  <b>Prohibited</b> are synthetic backing materials
<b>Earbud sticks</b>	<b>Allowed</b> are natural materials

#### 2.4.11 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT

In addition to GOTS criteria, Certified Entities shall assure compliance with the applicable national and local legal environmental requirements applicable to their processing/manufacturing stages (including those referring to emissions to air, wastewater discharge, as well as disposal of waste and sludge).

Certified Entities shall have a written environmental and chemical management policy that is appropriate to the nature of their business. In addition, necessary procedures shall be in place to allow monitoring and improving relevant environmental management performances in their facilities. The environmental and chemical management policies shall be shared with all employees. Depending on the processing/manufacturing stages, available data and procedures shall include:

- Responsible person(s) for environment and chemical management related duties
- Data on energy and water resources and their consumption per kg of textile output
- Target goals and procedures to reduce energy and water consumption per kg of textile
- Target goals and procedures to increase the use of renewable sources of energy
- Data on waste and discharges per kg of textile output
- Target goal and procedures to minimise waste and discharges
- Procedures to follow in case of waste and pollution incidents
- Documented staff training for topics such as conservation of resources such as water, energy, proper handling, responsible use and correct disposal of chemicals.
- Long term and short-term projects for improvement

Adequate inventory of GOTS approved chemical inputs that are used for processing *GOTS Goods* shall be maintained.

Wet processing units shall keep full records of chemical, energy, water consumption as well as wastewater treatment data, including the disposal of sludge. Certified Entities shall continuously measure and monitor wastewater temperature, wastewater pH, sediment quantities, and waste toxicity. There shall be provisions to recycle and/or dispose of solid waste. On-site waste burning or uncontrolled waste landfilling shall not be undertaken.

Monitoring of noise pollution, air pollution shall be in accordance with local legal regulations, and periodic testing shall be carried out. Certified Entities shall define a Carbon Footprint Policy that encompasses the identification of sources of GHG emissions, as well as monitoring, quantifying, and setting measures to reduce GHG emissions. Certified Entities shall initially collect information on sources of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions of their own operations and identify means for reduction for each source. As a long-term plan, Certified entities should include the product related emissions and supply chain related emissions into their Carbon Footprint Policy.

## 2.4.12 WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

Wastewater from all wet processing units shall be treated in an appropriate internal or external Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) before being discharged to the environment. ETP shall be effective, operational, and maintained all the time.

The applicable national and local legal requirements for wastewater treatment, including limit values with regard to pH, temperature, TOC, BOD, COD, colour removal, residues of (chemical) pollutants and discharge routes, shall be fulfilled. Minimum criteria shall comply with the local/national law if GOTS requirements are lower.

Wastewater discharges to the environment shall not exceed 20 g COD/kg of processed textile (output). For scouring greasy wool, an exceptional limit of 45 g COD/kg applies.

Treatment of wastewater from water retting of bast fibres shall achieve a reduction of COD (or TOC) of at least 95% for hemp fibres and 75% for all other bast fibres.

Where legal limits for pH and temperature are not defined for wastewater discharges to surface waters, the discharge shall have a pH between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving water is outside this range) and a temperature of less than 35 °C (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value).

Wastewater analyses shall be performed and documented periodically at normal operating capacity. Training for the operation and maintenance of ETP shall be given to the responsible staff.

## 2.4.13 STORAGE, PACKAGING AND TRANSPORT

### 2.4.13.1 B2B Trade of GOTS Goods

Organic textile products shall be stored and transported in such a manner to prevent them from being contaminated by prohibited substances and commingling with conventional products or substitution of the contents.

Transportation means, shipping documents and routes shall be documented.

In cases where pesticides/biocides are mandated for use due to national or regional rules or law, they may be used in Storerooms / Transport, but they shall comply with the applicable international or national organic production standard. Wooden pallets used in storage and transport activities are exempt from this requirement.

Synthetic packaging material shall not contain chlorinated plastics (e.g. PVC). The use of plastic packaging materials should be minimised.

### 2.4.13.2 B2C Trade (Retail) of GOTS Goods

Single-use of virgin plastic hangers is prohibited in retail packaging of *GOTS Goods*. Recycled plastic hangers may be used.

Final products with complete GOTS labelling can be stored and transported together with conventional products of similar type with positive assurance that there can be no substitution of products.

Synthetic packaging material shall not contain chlorinated plastics (e.g. PVC). The use of plastic packaging materials should be minimised.

Bioplastic packaging produced from non-GMO biomass sources and certified/tested to be non-toxic, and biodegradable or home/industrially compostable can be used.

Paper or cardboard used in packaging material for the retail trade of *GOTS Goods* (incl. labelling items such as hangtags) shall be recycled from *pre-* or *post-consumer waste* or certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles.

Textile fibre materials used for packaging or for strings of hangtags shall meet one of the following criteria:





- Certified organic, see Section 2.2.1 and residue limit values in Section 2.4.16 or
- Certified organic in-conversion, see Section 2.2.2 and residue limit value in Section 2.4.16
- Accepted additional fibres, see Section 2.4.10.1 (without limitation on fibre percentages), and shall meet the residue limit values in Section 2.4.17.

#### 2.4.14 RECORD KEEPING & INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

All operational procedures and practices shall be supported by effective documented control systems and records that enable to trace:

- The origin, nature and quantities of organic and additional (raw) materials, *accessories* as well as *inputs* which have been received by the unit
- The flow of goods within the unit (processing/manufacturing steps performed, recipes used and stock quantities)
- Nature, quantities and consignees of *GOTS Goods* which have left the unit
- Fibre composition of manufactured products
- Any other information that may be required for proper inspection of the operation

Records relevant to the inspection shall be kept for at least five years.

*Certified Entities* purchasing organic fibres shall receive and maintain Transaction Certificates (TCs), issued by an Approved Certifier and certified in accordance with the criteria of Section 2.1 for the whole quantity purchased.

*Certified Entities* purchasing *GOTS Goods* shall receive and maintain GOTS TCs, issued by an *Approved Certifier* for the whole quantity of *GOTS Goods* purchased, in accordance with the current policy and template for issuing TCs. *Certified Entities* purchasing organic fibres shall receive and maintain Scope Certificates and/or Transaction Certificates of the producer and trader(s) (if applicable) for the Organic Production Standard for the whole quantity purchased. All further conditions as prescribed in the latest version of the 'Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates' shall be followed.

The consignee of any organic fibres and *GOTS Goods* shall check the integrity of the packaging or container and verify the origin and nature of the certified products from the information contained in the product marking and corresponding documentation (e.g. invoice, bill of lading, transaction certificate) upon receipt of the certified products.

A product whose GOTS compliant status is in doubt may only be put into processing or packaging after the elimination of that doubt.

Organic fibres and *GOTS Goods* shall clearly be identified as such on all corresponding invoices.

*Certified Entities* shall have invoices, delivery notes, as well as copies of valid Letters of Approval at hand listing all *preparations* they are using in processing and manufacturing *GOTS Goods* as verification proof that all colourants and textile auxiliaries are used for *GOTS Goods* are approved.

The *Certified Entity* shall have concluded a contract with each *subcontractor* stipulating the conditions of the relevant job work assigned and remains finally responsible for compliance with all criteria of this Standard.

*Certified Entities* shall collect, collate, and share non-commercial information related to impact measurement if and as required by GOTS.

#### 2.4.15 TECHNICAL QUALITY PARAMETERS FOR GOTS GOODS

Any final consumer product labelled according to GOTS shall comply with the following technical quality parameters.

Parameter	Criteria	Test method
<b>Rubbing fastness</b> , dry for fibre blends	3-4 3	ISO 105 X12
<b>Rubbing fastness</b> , wet	2	ISO 105 X12
<b>Perspiration fastness</b> , alkaline and acidic Shade Change		ISO 105 E04

Parameter	Criteria	Test method
Staining on Multi-fibre	3-4 3-4	
<b>Perspiration fastness</b> for fibre blends Shade Change Staining on Multi-fibre	3 3	ISO 105 E04
<b>Light fastness</b>	3-4	ISO 105 B02
<b>Dimensional change</b> after washing at 40 °C (30 °C for animal fibre material and blends thereof). Knitted/hosiery: Woven: This criterion is only valid for the garment sector.	max. ±8% max. ±3%	ISO 6330
<b>Saliva fastness</b> (only for <i>textiles for babies</i> )	5	BVL B 82.92.3 DIN 53160-1
<b>Washing fastness</b> when washed at 40 °C Shade Change Staining on Multi-fibre	3-4 3-4	ISO 105 C06 A1M
<b>Washing fastness</b> of animal fibre material and blends thereof when washed at 30 °C Shade Change Staining on Multi-fibre	3-4 3-4	ISO 105 C06 A1S without use of steel balls

#### 2.4.16 LIMIT VALUES FOR RESIDUES IN GOTS GOODS AND ADDITIONAL FIBRES

Even if produced in compliance with this Standard, textiles may carry traces of residues (e.g. due to unavoidable contamination). The following table lists the corresponding limit values for *GOTS Goods*: Additional fibres which are blended in *GOTS Goods* (in accordance with the criteria of Section 2.4.10.1) shall also comply with this section.

Parameter	Criteria ( Limit Values)	Test method
<b>Alkylphenol</b> (ethoxylates) NP, OP, HpP, PeP, NPEO, OPEO sum parameter NP, OP, HpP, PeP Sum parameter	< 20 mg/kg < 10 mg/kg	For AP: ISO 21084:2019 For NP, OP: Extraction, derivatisation, GC/MS or HPLC/MS For NPEO, OPEO: Extraction in methanol, derivatisation, HPLC/MS: EN ISO 18254-1 or NPLC: EN ISO 18254-2 (test range for NPEO and OPEO: 3-15 moles)
<b>AOX</b>	< 5 mg/kg	Extraction with boiling water, adsorption on charcoal; AOX analyser based on ISO 9562 Alternatively: HJ/T 83-2001
<b>Arylamines</b> with carcinogenic properties (amine-releasing azo dyes MAK III, category 1,2,3)	< 20 mg/kg	EN 14362-1 and -3; (HPLC/GCMS)
Aniline, free (MAK III category 4)	<20 mg/kg	EN 14362-1; (HPLC/GCMS) without reductive cleavage
<b>Disperse dyes</b> classified as allergenic <sup>2</sup>	< 20 mg/kg	DIN 54231; (LC/MS)
<b>Formaldehyde</b>	< 16 mg/kg	Japanese Law 112; or based on ISO 14184-1
<b>Glyoxal</b> and other short-chain aldehydes (mono- and dialdehydes up to C6)	<20 mg/kg	Extraction (acc. to ISO 14184-1), ISO 17226-1 (HPLC)
<b>pH</b> value	4.5–9.0 (no skin contact) 4.5-7.5 (all others)	ISO 3071
<b>Chlorophenols</b>		LFGB 82-02-08/ EN ISO 17070 (GC/MS)
PCP	< 0.01 mg/kg	
TeCP	< 0.01 mg/kg	

<sup>2</sup> See List in the Implementation Manual, Section 2.4.6

Parameter	Criteria ( Limit Values)	Test method
TrCP	< 0.2 mg/kg	
DCP	< 0.5 mg/kg	
MCP	< 0.5 mg/kg	
<b>O-Phenyl phenol (OPP)</b>	< 1.0 mg/kg	
<b>Pesticides, sum parameter</b>		§ 64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); § 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS); L 00.00-115
All natural fibres (except shorn wool)	<0.1 mg/kg	
Shorn wool	<0.5 mg/kg	
<b>Extractable heavy metals</b>	In eluate. Figures in mg/kg refer to textile	Elution DIN EN ISO 105-E04, ISO 17294-2 (ICP/MS), EN 16711-2
Antimony (Sb)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Arsenic (As)	<0.2 mg/kg	
Cadmium (Cd)	< 0.1 mg/kg	
Chromium (Cr)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Cobalt (Co)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Copper (Cu)	< 25.0 mg/kg	
Lead (Pb)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Nickel (Ni)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Mercury (Hg)	< 0.02 mg/kg	
Selenium (Se)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Tin (Sn)	< 2.0 mg/kg	
Manganese (Mn)	< 90 mg/kg	
Zinc (Zn)	< 750 mg/kg	
Barium (Ba)	< 1000 mg/kg	
Chromium VI (Cr-VI)	< 0.5 mg/kg	Elution DIN EN ISO 105-E04, ISO 11083
<b>Total heavy metals (in digested sample)</b>		
Cadmium (Cd)	< 40 mg/kg	EPA 3050 B, ICP/MS, EPA 3051 or EN 16711-1
Lead (Pb)	< 50 mg/kg	EPA 3050 B, ICP/MS, EPA 3051 or EN 16711-1
<b>Organotin compounds</b>		Extraction in solvent, ISO 17353 (GC/MS) or ISO/TS 16179 or ISO 22744-1:2020, Part 1 and Part 2
TBT	< 0.05 mg/kg	
TphT	< 0.05 mg/kg	
DBT	< 0.05 mg/kg	
DOT	< 0.05 mg/kg	
MBT	< 0.1 mg/kg	
DMT, DPT, MoT, MMT, MPhT, TeBT, TCyHT, TMT, TOT, TPT, DphT, TeET	< 0.1 mg/kg	
<b>Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)</b> <b>PFOA and related substances</b> such as Me-PFOA, Et-PFOA: <b>PFOS and PFAS C9-C14:</b> <b>C9-C14 related PFAS:</b> <b>FTOH:</b>	< 0.025 mg/kg < 0.025 mg/kg < 0.1 mg/kg < 0.01 mg/kg	Extraction in solvent, LC/MS Extraction in solvent, GC/MS
<b>Phthalates</b> (such as BBP, DBP, DCHP, DEHP, DEP, DHNUP, DHP, DHxP, DIBP, DIDP, DIHP, DIHxP, DINP, DMEP, DMP, DNOP, DNP, DPP, DPrP)	sum parameter < 100 mg/kg	DIN EN 15777: 2009-12 (GC/MS) or ISO 14389
<b>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH):</b>		ISO 18287 (GC/MS) or AfPS GS 2019:01PAK
Sum	< 5.0 mg/kg	
Chrysene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[a]anthracene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	

Parameter	Criteria ( Limit Values)	Test method
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo[a]pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Benzo(e)pyrene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Naphthalene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Acenaphthylene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Acenaphthene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Fluorene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Phenanthrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Anthracene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Fluoranthene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Cyclopenta (c,d)pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,e] pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,h] pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,i] pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,l] pyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
1-Methylpyrene	< 1.0 mg/kg	
<b>Chlorinated paraffins</b>		
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (C <sub>10-13</sub> ) & Medium Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (C <sub>14-17</sub> )	Sum parameter <50 mg/kg	
<b>Cyclic siloxanes</b> D4, D5, D6	<100 mg/kg <1000 mg/kg	Extraction in Solvent, GC/MS
<b>Chlorinated benzenes &amp; toluenes</b>	< 1.0 mg/kg	DIN EN 17137

In presence of synthetic additional fibres in finished GOTS Goods, following parameters shall be considered in addition.

Parameter	Criteria ( Limit Values)	Test method
<b>Other chemical residue</b>	Please refer to respective limit values in Section 2.4.17	Please refer to respective test methods in Section 2.4.17
<b>Solvent residues</b>		
<b>Formamide</b>		
<b>Nonylphenol ethoxylates</b>		

#### 2.4.17 LIMIT VALUES FOR RESIDUES IN ACCESSORIES

Accessories (in accordance with the criteria of Section 2.4.10.2) used to produce GOTS Goods shall comply with the residue limit values for the corresponding parameters.

Parameter	Criteria ( Limit Values)		Test Method
	For use in textiles for babies and textile personal care products	For use in all other GOTS Goods	
<b>Arylamines</b> with carcinogenic properties (amine-releasing azo dyes MAK III, category 1,2,3)	< 20 mg/kg	< 20 mg/kg	EN 14362-1 and -3; (HPLC/GCMS)
Aniline (MAK III category 4) (free)	<20 mg/kg	<50 mg/kg	EN 14362-1 (HPLC/GCMS), without reductive cleavage
<b>Disperse</b> dyes (classified as allergenic or carcinogenic)	< 20 mg/kg	< 20 mg/kg	DIN 54231; (LC/MS)



Parameter	Criteria ( Limit Values)		Test Method
	For use in textiles for babies and textile personal care products	For use in all other GOTS Goods	
<b>Formaldehyde</b>	< 16 mg/kg	< 75 mg/kg (Skin Contact) <150 mg/kg (no skin contact)	Japanese Law 112; or based on ISO 14184-1
<b>Glyoxal</b> and other short-chain aldehydes (mono- and dialdehydes up to C6)	<20 mg/kg	<75 mg/kg (skin contact) <300 mg/kg (no skin contact)	Extraction (acc. to ISO 14184-1), ISO 17226-1 (HPLC)
<b>pH value</b>	4.0-7.5	4.0-7.5	ISO 3071
<b>Chlorophenols</b>			
PCP	<0.05 mg/kg	<0.5 mg/kg	LFGB 82-02-08; (GC/MS)
TeCP	<0.05 mg/kg	<0.5 mg/kg	
TrCP	<0.2 mg/kg	<2.0 mg/kg	
DCP	<0.5 mg/kg	<3.0 mg/kg	
MCP	<0.5 mg/kg	<3.0 mg/kg	
<b>Pesticides, sum parameter</b>			
All natural fibres (except shorn wool)	<0.5 mg/kg	<1 mg/kg	§ c L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); § 64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS); L 00.00-115
Shorn wool	<1.0 mg/kg	<1 mg/kg	
<b>Extractable heavy metals</b>			
Arsenic (As)	<0.2 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	Elution DIN EN ISO 105-E04, ISO 17294-2 (ICP/MS)
Cadmium (Cd)	<0.1 mg/kg	<0.1 mg/kg	
Chromium (Cr)	<1.0 mg/kg	<2.0 mg/kg	
Cobalt (Co)	<1.0 mg/kg	<4.0 mg/kg	
Copper (Cu)	<25.0 mg/kg <sup>1</sup>	<50.0 mg/kg <sup>1</sup>	
Lead (Pb)	<0.2 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg (not for Glass)	
Nickel (Ni)	<1.0 mg/kg	<4.0 mg/kg	
Mercury (Hg)	<0.02 mg/kg	<0.02 mg/kg	
Chromium VI (Cr-VI)	<0.5 mg/kg	<0.5 mg/kg	Elution DIN EN ISO 105-E04, ISO 11083
<b>Total heavy metals (in digested sample)</b>			
Cadmium (Cd)	<40 mg/kg	<40 mg/kg	EPA 3050 B, ICP/MS, EN16711-1
Lead (Pb)	<90 mg/kg	<90 mg/kg	
<b>Nickel release</b>	< 0.28 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week	< 0.28 µg/cm <sup>2</sup> /week	EN 12472, EN 1811
<b>Organotin compounds</b>			
TBT	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	Extraction in solvent, ISO 17353 (GC/MS) or ISO/TS 16179 or ISO 22744-1:2020, Part 1 and Part 2
TphT	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
DBT	<1.0 mg/kg	<2.0 mg/kg	
DOT	<1.0 mg/kg	<2.0 mg/kg	
MBT	<1.0 mg/kg	<2.0 mg/kg	
DMT, DPT, MoT, MMT, MPhT, TeBT, TCyHT, TMT, TOT, TPT, DphT, TeET	<1.0 mg/kg	<2.0 mg/kg	
<b>Phthalates</b> (such as DINP, DMEP, DNOP, DEHP, DIDP, BBP, DBP, DIBP, DEP, DIHP, DHNUP, DCHP, DHxP, DIHxP, DPrP, DHP, DNP, DPP, DMP)	sum parameter <0.05%	sum parameter <0.05%	ISO 14389
<b>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH):</b>			
<b>sum parameter</b>	<b>&lt;5.0 mg/kg</b>	<b>&lt;10.0 mg/kg</b>	
1-Methylpyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
<u>Acenaphthene</u>	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	

Parameter	Criteria ( Limit Values)		Test Method
	For use in textiles for babies and textile personal care products	For use in all other GOTS Goods	
Acenaphthylene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	ISO 18287 (GC/MS) or AFPS GS 2019:01 PAK
Anthracene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo(e)pyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[a]anthracene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[a]pyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Chrysene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Cyclopenta (c,d)pyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,e] pyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,h] pyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,i] pyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo [a,l] pyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Fluoranthene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Fluorene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Naphthalene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Phenanthrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
Pyrene	<0.5 mg/kg	<1.0 mg/kg	
<b>Chlorinated paraffins</b>			
Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (C <sub>10-13</sub> ) & Medium Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (C <sub>14-17</sub> )	Sum parameter <50 mg/kg	Sum parameter <50 mg/kg	
<b>Cyclic siloxanes</b>			
D4, D5, D6	<100 mg/kg <1000 mg/kg	<100 mg/kg <1000 mg/kg	Extraction in solvent, GC/MS
<b>Other chemical residues</b>			
Azodicarboxamide/ Azodicarbonamide/ Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide (ADCA)	<1000 mg/kg	<1000 mg/kg	
<b>Solvent residues</b>			
NMP, DMAc, DMF	0.05 % by weight	0.05 % by weight	Extraction with methanol, GC-MS or dynamic headspace
Formamide	0.02% by weight	0.02% by weight	
<b>Chlorinated benzenes &amp; toluenes</b>	1.0 mg/kg	1.0 mg/kg	DIN EN 17137
<b>Nonylphenol ethoxylates</b>	100 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	
<b>Quinoline</b>	< 20 mg/Kg	< 20 mg/Kg	DIN 54231:2005 with methanol extraction followed by LC/MS

<sup>1</sup> Criterion not applicable to inorganic / non-biological materials (such as metals)

Further parameters relevant for specific materials used in accessories	Criteria	Test method
<b>Polyester fibres:</b> Antimony (Sb)	< 30 mg/kg	Elution DIN EN ISO 105-E04, ISO 17294-2 (ICP/MS)
<b>Natural latex foam:</b> Butadiene	< 1.0 mg/kg	GC- FID



Chlorophenols (incl. salts and esters) Carbon disulphide Nitrosamines	< 1.0 mg/kg < 0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup> < 0.001 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	LFGB 82-02-08 (GC/MS) Chamber test, DIN ISO 16000-6 Chamber test; ZH 1/120-23 or BGI 505-23 for air sampling and analysis
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## 3 SOCIAL CRITERIA

### 3.1 SCOPE

- 3.1.1 GOTS Social Criteria apply to Certified Entities employing workers engaged in all stages of textile processing, manufacturing, and trading. GOTS Social Criteria also apply to the farm level, taking account of its specific nature and recognising the limited direct monitoring and assurance possibilities within the scope of this Standard.
- 3.1.2 Approved Certifiers are expected to study and consider local and national conditions in their Risk Assessment while conducting inspections and audits.

### 3.2 HUMAN RIGHTS SHALL BE RESPECTED

- 3.2.1 Certified Entity shall respect Human Rights.
- 3.2.2 Certified Entity shall respect the human rights of individuals belonging to specific groups or populations that require particular attention, including indigenous peoples; women; national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; children; persons with disabilities; and migrant workers and their families.

### 3.3 FORCED LABOUR

- 3.3.1 Forced labour shall not be used.
- 3.3.2 No employee shall be compelled to work through force or intimidation of any form.
- 3.3.3 There is no servitude, forced, bonded, trafficked or indentured labour.
- 3.3.4 Workers are not required to lodge “deposits” or their identity papers with their employer. Workers are free to leave their employer after a mutually agreed notice period, as stated in the employment contract.
- 3.3.5 Workers are not required to pay for entering employment.
- 3.3.6 Workers are not forced to use factory provided lodging or transportation.

### 3.4 CHILD LABOUR

- 3.4.1 Child labour, regardless of gender, shall not be used.
- 3.4.2 If a child below minimum age appears to be employed in the Certified Entity, the Certified Entity shall take all appropriate measures to remove the child from the workplace and to ensure that this child gets appropriate remedy.
- 3.4.3 A Young Worker shall not be employed at night or in conditions that are hazardous to the development of their physical and mental health. Certified Entity shall at the minimum follow regulatory requirements for the protection of young workers.
- 3.4.4 A Young Worker cannot work for more than 8 hours in a day or the applicable legal limit, whichever is lower. Overtime is prohibited, and a minimum consecutive period of 12 hours' rest, as well as customary weekly rest days, shall be provided.
- 3.4.5 A Young Worker shall be employed in a manner that allows access to continued education or additional educational opportunities, such as vocational training.

### 3.5 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

- 3.5.1 Discrimination in recruitment and employment practices is prohibited. Decisions about hiring, salary, benefits, training opportunities, work assignments, advancement, discipline, and termination shall be based solely on the ability to perform the job rather than based on personal characteristics or beliefs, such as race, national origin, caste, social background, gender, religion, age, disability, marital status, parental status, association membership, sexual orientation or political opinion.





- 3.5.2 Certified Entity shall provide an environment free of discrimination and harassment, where all individuals are treated with respect and dignity.
- 3.5.3 Certified Entity shall make a commitment within its Policy on Responsible Business Conduct to foster an environment at work free from harassment, bullying and violence.
- 3.5.4 Certified Entity shall operate a zero-tolerance policy for any form of sexual harassment, including sexual and gender-based violence.
- 3.5.5 Prohibited is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to a person, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.
- 3.5.6 Certified Entity shall treat all incidents seriously and promptly investigate all allegations of sexual harassment. If a claim of harassment or discrimination is proven, the Certified Entity shall apply disciplinary measures, up to and including termination of employment.

### 3.6 GENDER EQUALITY

- 3.6.1 Certified Entity shall implement policies that promote gender equality through equal, fair, and transparent recruitment, promotion, reward, and pay.
- 3.6.2 Equal opportunities shall be provided for all aspects of training and personal and professional development.
- 3.6.3 Certified Entity shall prevent dismissals and career setbacks due to pregnancy or maternity leave.
- 3.6.4 Women workers shall be protected against threats of dismissal or any other employment decision that negatively affects their employment status to prevent them from getting married or becoming pregnant.
- 3.6.5 Workers with family responsibilities shall be protected against discrimination with respect to dismissal.

### 3.7 DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES

- 3.7.1 Employees shall be treated with respect and dignity.
- 3.7.2 No employee shall be subjected to any physical, sexual, psychological or verbal harassment or abuse or other forms of intimidation as a disciplinary measure.
- 3.7.3 Certified Entity shall encourage confidential reporting of abuse or harsh treatment. Each facility shall display contact details for the local point of contact at the workplace for grievance redressal in a way that all workers have access to it. This information shall be provided before signing an employment contract.
- 3.7.4 Any disciplinary measures shall be recorded

### 3.8 FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

- 3.8.1 Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining shall be respected.
- 3.8.2 Workers, without distinction, have the right to freedom of association, union membership and collective bargaining.
- 3.8.3 Certified Entity adopts an open and supportive attitude towards the activities of trade unions and their organisational activities and does not hinder or prevent or interfere with activities or engage in surveillance of those activities.
- 3.8.4 Certified Entity shall provide time and space to workers to organise and engage in collective bargaining.
- 3.8.5 Workers' representatives have access to carry out their representative functions in the workplace free of intimidation, discrimination, or fear of reprisal. Certified Entity shall not intimidate or discriminate against workers for their union membership or activities.



- 3.8.6 Collective bargaining agreements shall be respected.
- 3.8.7 Certified Entity shall display (for example, on a notice board) and communicate (for example, in employment contracts) about workers' right to freedom of association and collective bargaining..
- 3.8.8 If there is no trade union on-site, the Certified Entity shall not deny time and resources for workers to elect representatives. Elected representatives shall have access to workers and Certified Entity's representatives on a regular basis.
- 3.8.9 Each category of employees can be represented by the elected representative(s) of the corresponding category of employees.
- 3.8.10 Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted under law, the appropriate channels to ensure a reasonable and independent exercise of such rights must be designed by the Certified Entity. The Certified Entity does not hinder the development of the independent and free association and bargaining. Certified Entity allows their workers to freely elect representatives with whom the Certified Entity can enter into a dialogue about related issues.
- 3.9 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS)**
- 3.9.1 Certified Entity shall ensure safe and hygienic working conditions.
- 3.9.2 A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards. Certified Entity shall regularly identify existing and potential hazards and assess related risks for health and safety.
- 3.9.3 Certified Entity shall provide special protection to such workers as – but not limited to – young workers, new and expecting mothers and persons with disabilities.
- 3.9.4 Certified Entity shall take appropriate steps and implement systems to prevent accidents, injuries and illnesses associated with or occurring in the course of work by minimising, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment and following the hierarchy of controls. The Certified Entity shall provide appropriate personal protective equipment to the workers (including homeworkers) at no cost to such workers, and it shall assure that workers use such equipment whenever necessary.
- 3.9.5 Certified Entity shall ensure adequate occupational medical assistance and related facilities.
- 3.9.6 Certified Entity shall put in place systems to detect, assess, avoid and respond to potential threats to the health and safety of workers. Certified Entity shall take effective measures to prevent workers from having accidents, injuries or illnesses arising from, associated with, or occurring during work.
- 3.9.7 Certified Entity shall maintain a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for all chemical substances and preparations used and implement applicable health and safety measures for handling and storing these chemicals.
- 3.9.8 Certified Entity shall take all appropriate measures within its sphere of influence to ensure the stability and safety of the equipment and buildings used, including accommodation to workers, where provided, as well as protect against any foreseeable emergency. Workers shall be able to exit the premises in case of imminent danger without seeking permission.
- 3.9.9 Certified Entity shall demonstrate compliance with local fire safety regulations, including the provision of required firefighting equipment.
- 3.9.10 Certified Entity shall make available unrestricted, thus unlocked and unobstructed, access to clearly marked emergency exits and escape routes. Certified Entity shall install and maintain functioning fire alarms on every floor or working area.
- 3.9.11 Certified Entity shall provide training and make safety signs available in the local language and the language(s) spoken by their workforce. Certified Entity shall provide training and make safety signs available in the local language and the language(s) spoken by their workforce.

Workers shall be involved as per the law-defined mechanisms in the discussions related to occupational health and safety.

- 3.9.12 Workers (including homeworkers) and staff shall receive regular and recorded health and safety training, including fire prevention training and evacuation drills (as relevant), and such training shall be repeated for new or reassigned workers.
- 3.9.13 If the facility employs home-workers, it shall take effective actions to ensure that such homeworkers are given a level of protection equivalent to that given to the workers working at the facility.
- 3.9.14 Certified Entity shall provide and not unreasonably restrict access to functional, clean toilet facilities, free of charge potable water, and, if appropriate, rest areas, food consuming areas and sanitary facilities for food storage.
- 3.9.15 Accommodation, where provided, shall be clean, safe, and meet the basic needs of the workers.
- 3.9.16 The employer shall assign responsibility for health and safety to a senior management representative.

### 3.10 REMUNERATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE LIVING WAGE GAP

- 3.10.1 Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week meet, at a minimum, national legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event, wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and provide some discretionary income.
- 3.10.2 All workers shall be provided with written and understandable information about their employment conditions compliant with national legal requirements and including wages and social benefits legally granted before they enter employment.
- 3.10.3 Wages shall be paid regularly (at least monthly) and promptly. Workers shall be informed about the particulars of their wages for the pay period concerned each time that they are paid.
- 3.10.4 Withholding of wages for payment as a lump sum at the end of a term of employment or training is prohibited.
- 3.10.5 For specified work (being done at home or at a facility) paid by the 'piece rate', the rate of remuneration shall be comparable to that received by a worker in the facility of the employer, doing similar work on an hourly basis. If there is no such worker, then the remuneration in another facility in the same field of activity and region concerned can be used as a benchmark by the Approved Certifier. Additionally, in any case, the wage of such piece rate workers must not be less than national legal standards or negotiated wage or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher.
- 3.10.6 Any deductions from wages are permitted only under the conditions and to the extent prescribed by law or fixed by collective agreement, whichever affords greater protection. In case of deductions, workers must have the relevant information regarding the grounds for such deductions communicated to them in advance.
- 3.10.7 Overtime shall be paid at a premium rate established by law or through collective bargaining, whichever is higher. The premium rate shall not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate. Equivalent leisure time may also be provided as compensation for overtime if permitted by local regulations.
- 3.10.8 Workers shall receive wages directly in their hand/bank account or in a manner convenient to workers. Wherever possible, efforts and priority must be given to digital payment. Any digital form of wages is permitted only under the conditions and to the extent prescribed by law or fixed by collective bargaining agreements.
- 3.10.9 Certified Entity shall calculate 'Living Wages' for their respective operations. Furthermore, the Certified Entity shall compare Living Wages data with their remuneration data and calculate the 'Wage Gap' for its workers.

3.10.10 Certified Entity shall develop a plan to cover the wage gap and pay the living wage to its workers.

### 3.11 WORKING TIME

3.11.1 Working hours shall comply with national laws, collective bargaining agreements and benchmark industry standards, whichever affords greater protection.

3.11.2 In any event, workers shall not be required to work in excess of 48 hours per week on a regular basis, shall have the right to have rest breaks on every working day and shall be provided with at least one day off for every 7-day period on average.

3.11.3 Overtime shall be voluntary, shall not exceed 12 hours per week, shall not be demanded on a regular basis and shall not represent a significantly higher likelihood of occupational hazards.

### 3.12 NO PRECARIOUS EMPLOYMENT IS PROVIDED

3.12.1 To every extent possible, work performed shall be on the basis of recognised employment relationships established through national law and practice.

3.12.2 Obligations to employees under labour or social security laws and regulations arising from the regular employment relationship shall not be avoided through the use of labour-only contracting, subcontracting, or home-working arrangements, or through apprenticeship schemes where there is no real intent to impart skills or provide regular employment, nor shall any such obligations be avoided through the excessive use of fixed-term contracts of employment.

### 3.13 MIGRANT WORKERS

3.13.1 Equality in the treatment shall be provided as compared to local workers who work at the employer's facilities. This includes remunerations, social security, access to training and other provisions of GOTS Social Criteria.

3.13.2 Migrant workers shall have access to their travel documents

3.13.3 Besides other standard requirements, a written employment contract shall include - in a language that the worker understands- clear information about provisions of terms, duration and hours of employment, deductions, benefits (such as leave and insurance), housing, food, transportation, and other applicable provisions.

3.13.4 If food, accommodation, transportation, or other services are provided, they shall be provided at a rate not higher than the market rate.

### 3.14 HOMEWORKERS

3.14.1 Certified Entity shall endeavour to ensure equality of treatment between homeworkers and workers working at the facility.

3.14.2 For home workers, data on the nature, extent and characteristics of homework shall be compiled by the Certified Entity and made available to Approved Certifiers.

3.14.3 Appropriate access to private homeworking premises shall be arranged by employers for the purposes of inspection and audit.

### 3.15 RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT, SOCIAL COMPLIANCE, AND DUE DILIGENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

3.15.1 GOTS Social and Environmental Criteria shall be implemented through the due diligence process. This process shall be commensurate with the risk and appropriate to a specific Certified Entity's circumstances and context.

The following six steps framework shall be followed when conducting due diligence and implementing GOTS Social Criteria:

- 1) Certified Entity shall embed Responsible Business Conduct into its policies and management systems to undertake due diligence,



- 2) Certified Entity shall identify actual or potential adverse impacts on issues of Responsible Business Conduct,
  - 3) Certified Entity shall cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts on issues of Responsible Business Conduct,
  - 4) Certified Entity shall track implementation and results,
  - 5) Certified Entity shall communicate how impacts are addressed; and
  - 6) Certified Entity shall enable remediation when appropriate.
- 3.15.2 The requirement to conduct due diligence applies to all GOTS Certified Entities. Nevertheless, the scale and complexity of the means through which Certified Entities meet the requirement to conduct due diligence may vary according to their size, operational context, ownership and structure.
- 3.15.3 Certified Entity shall continuously implement due diligence so that they can show progressive improvement over time.
- 3.15.4 Certified Entity shall adopt a Policy on Responsible Business Conduct that articulates Certified Entity's commitments to responsible business conduct in its own operations and in its supply chain.
- 3.15.5 Certified Entity shall strengthen management systems to conduct due diligence of harm in Certified Entity's own operation and in its supply chain.
- 3.15.6 Certified Entity shall assign oversight and responsibility for due diligence to relevant senior management and assign board-level responsibilities for implementing Policy on Responsible Business Conduct and GOTS Social Criteria. Certified Entity shall regularly provide the responsible person(s) with training on all relevant topics related to labour rights.
- 3.15.7 Certified Entity shall allocate adequate support and resources to conduct due diligence on human rights, labour, environment, and integrity risks. Certified Entity shall monitor compliance with the GOTS Social Criteria and implement necessary improvements at its facilities, also keeping in mind potential adverse impacts.
- 3.15.8 Certified Entity shall inform its workers about the contents of their employment contract, GOTS Social Criteria and any other related information provided by GOTS in the applicable local language(s).
- 3.15.9 Certified Entity shall maintain records of the name, age, working hours and the wages paid for each worker.
- 3.15.10 Certified Entity shall allow workers to nominate a representative for social accountability that can provide feedback to the management regarding the implementation status of and compliance with GOTS social criteria.
- 3.15.11 Certified Entity shall record and investigate complaints from workers or third parties related to the adherence to the social criteria and maintain records about any necessary corrective measures arising from them.
- 3.15.12 Certified Entity shall establish a functional and effective complaint mechanism. Certified Entity shall follow the anonymous complaint mechanism to the maximum possible extent.
- 3.15.13 Upon request, Certified Entity shall provide information about complaint records to their Certified Buyers should complaints possibly be related to the business practices of such Certified Buyers.
- 3.15.14 Certified Entity shall refrain from disciplinary measures, dismissals or other forms of discrimination against workers for providing information concerning the observance of GOTS social criteria and any other human or labour rights related issue.

## 4 QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

### 4.1 AUDITING OF PROCESSING, MANUFACTURING AND TRADING STAGES



*Processors, manufacturers, and traders of GOTS Goods* shall become GOTS Certified Entities. Certification shall be based on an on-site annual inspection cycle, including possible additional unannounced inspections based on a risk assessment of the operations. Certified Entities shall hold a valid Scope Certificate which lists the certified product categories and details, processing, manufacturing, and trading activities that Certified Entities are qualified under certification. In addition, if any *subcontractor* is assigned, relevant details, processing and manufacturing steps shall be listed on the Scope Certificate.

Exceptions for the certification of *Traders* and exception for the annual on site inspection of small scale *subcontractors* with a low-risk potential are defined in the corresponding Implementation Manual. An on-site inspection shall, however, be performed to such units (small scale subcontractors with a low risk) at least for the 1<sup>st</sup> year and every 3<sup>rd</sup> year of granted certification.

Certification exceptions and conditions for retailers are defined in the corresponding Implementation Manual.

The entity under whose name or brand the labelled *GOTS Goods* are sold to the end consumer is responsible for exercising due diligence in ensuring compliance of the products with GOTS, Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs and further provisions as released by the Global Standard gGmbH.

Certifiers and auditors shall be authorised by the Global Standard gGmbH for the below described specific scope(s) in which they can offer certification services:

- **Scope 1:** Certification of mechanical textile processing and manufacturing operations and their products
- **Scope 2:** Certification of wet processing and finishing operations and their products
- **Scope 3:** Certification of trading operations and related products
- **Scope 4:** Approval of dyes and textile auxiliary agents (chemical inputs) on GOTS Positive List

The basis for authorisation by the Global Standard gGmbH is an accreditation of the certifier in accordance with the document '[Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies](#)' by the main co-operation partner of the Global Standard gGmbH for this process, IOAS, or another recognised accreditation body.

## 4.2 QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR GOTS GOODS

Certified entities shall have a document, a 'Quality Manual' for Quality Management System (QMS). Such a Manual shall be appropriately made available to the relevant staff and workers. This system shall assure that GOTS Goods consistently meet the technical quality parameters and residue limits set in GOTS and Implementation Manual.

The system shall establish objectives, performance indicators, testing the quality of production inputs, semi-final products and final products.

The system shall have a complaint management system for product quality, an internal audit system, documentation of corrective actions, monitoring and management of incidences, risk assessment for contamination, periodic review of QMS by the management.

GOTS *Approved Certifiers* shall have their own risk assessment for Quality Management of GOTS Goods that is independent of Certified Entities.

## 4.3 TESTING OF TECHNICAL QUALITY PARAMETERS AND RESIDUES

*Certified Entities* shall undertake testing in accordance with risk assessment in order to assure compliance with this Standard and in specific with the criteria of Section 2.4.15 (Technical Quality Parameters) as well as 2.4.16 and 2.4.17 (Limit Values for Residues in *GOTS Goods*, additional fibre materials and *accessories*). All *GOTS Goods*, the components of these products and the *inputs shall be* included in the risk assessment. The testing frequency, the type and number of samples are to be established according to this risk assessment.

Samples for residue testing shall also be taken by the inspector during the required on-site inspection, either as back-up to the inspection process or in case of suspicion of contamination or non-compliance. Additional samples of goods may be taken from the supply chain at any time without

advance notice.

Laboratories that are accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025 or qualified to GLP and that have appropriate experience in residue testing for textiles respective chemical *inputs* are approved to perform residue testing for those tests that are under the scope of their accreditation.

## 5 ETHICAL BUSINESS BEHAVIOUR

Ethical Business Behaviour is a crosscutting prerequisite at all stages of the supply chain and applies to all stakeholders of the supply chain. Confidence among the stakeholders of the GOTS certification process (workers, business partners, customers, Approved Certifiers and scheme) is critically important. To ensure ethical business behaviour, the Certified Entity shall:

- a. Adopt a Code of Conduct (CoC), which prescribes the principles of ethical behaviour, honesty, fair dealings and proscribes any form of corruption or bribery.
- b. Assure adherence to relevant OECD guidelines.
- c. Not be involved in any act of corruption, extortion, or embezzlement, nor in any form of bribery - including but not limited to - the promising, offering, giving or accepting of any improper monetary or other incentives.
- d. Keep accurate information regarding their activities, structure and performance, and disclose these in accordance with applicable regulations and industry benchmark practices.
- e. Neither participate in falsifying such information nor in any act of misrepresentation in the supply chain.
- f. Collect, use and otherwise process any personal information (including that from workers, business partners, customers and consumers in their sphere of influence) with reasonable care.
- g. Collect, use and process personal information following privacy and information security laws and regulatory requirements.
- h. Establish an anonymous non-discriminatory whistle-blower mechanism, assuring easy access and effective measures to protect whistle-blowers and ensuring that any information received regarding corruption or non-compliance is followed up and necessary actions taken.
- i. Provide relevant staff with training on integrity regulations and inform them about sanctions for non-compliance.

## 6 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL PRODUCTS

### 6.1 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR TEXTILE PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS

This Section lists criteria for Textile Personal Care Products that deviate from or are set in addition to the general criteria of this Standard. Where no deviating requirements are set in this Section, the applicable general GOTS criteria apply.

Important note: Any entity selling personal care products shall be aware of and meet the specific legal (hygienic) requirements applicable for its products and in the country/region where they are sold. It may well be that some of these legal requirements for specific personal care products conflict with environmental criteria set by GOTS. Accordingly, except where specified below, these products cannot be certified and labelled to GOTS.

#### 6.1.1 SCOPE

Under the scope of this section, Textile Personal Care Products are grouped as follows:

**Group I:** *Topical products* – such as cottonwool, sanitary towels, bandages, nappies, gauze cotton tissue (Gamgee), island dressings, wound strips, sticking plasters and gauze dressings.

**Group II:** *Physically invasive products* – such as tampons, earbuds and dental rolls.

*Clinically invasive products* – such as surgical swabs and gauze swabs.

#### 6.1.2 SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR MATERIAL AND INPUTS FOR GROUP I AND GROUP II PRODUCTS

##### 6.1.2.1 Fibre material components

- All fibres used shall be Totally Chlorine Free (TCF).
- Non-woven and absorbent materials shall be composed of 100% certified organic fibres.
- Synthetic fibre components are not permitted for group II products unless the use of other fibre materials is required to meet legal, medical regulations and does not exceed 5% of the content (if labelled as organic) or 30% (if labelled as 'made with x% organic materials').

##### 6.1.2.2 Super Absorbing Polymers (SAPs)

- SAPs shall be made from non-GMO renewable raw materials (ADM-type).
- SAPs may as a maximum, contain 5% by weight of water-soluble extracts.

##### 6.1.2.3 Barrier films

- Except for wound contact layers, barrier films shall be composed of biodegradable polymers. All raw materials used shall be non-GMO.

##### 6.1.2.4 Specific Criteria for Tampons

- Only paper or cardboard tampon applicators are permitted. Additionally, applicator materials shall satisfy the chemical residue requirements of Section 2.4.17
- Synthetic security veils are not permitted. For security veils, only 100% organic cotton fibres are allowed

#### 6.1.3 SPECIFIC INPUT CRITERIA FOR GROUP II PRODUCTS

##### 6.1.3.1 Sizing

- No sizing shall be used-

##### 6.1.3.2 Colourants

- The use of colourants is allowed only if their use is required to meet a mandatory legal regulation.
- All used colourants shall be GOTS approved. Approved Certifiers may further grant exceptions where a clear functional purpose exists (e.g. to identify wound dressing



orientation).

#### 6.1.3.3 Optical Brightening Agents

- Optical brightening agents (OBAs) shall not be used.

#### 6.1.3.4 Fragrances, lotions and lubricants

- Any fragrances, lotions and lubricants used shall comply – beside the input criteria of GOTS – also with the input criteria of the COSMOS-Standard (Cosmetics Organic and Natural Standard).

## 6.2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD CONTACT TEXTILES

This Section lists criteria for Food Contact Textiles (FCTs) that are set in addition to the general criteria of this Standard. Where no requirements are set in this Section, the applicable general GOTS criteria apply.

Important note: Any entity selling FCTs shall be aware of and meet the specific legal (hygienic and GMP) requirements applicable for its products and in the country/region where they are sold. It may well be that some of these legal requirements for specific FCTs conflict with environmental criteria set by GOTS. Accordingly, except where specified below, these products cannot be certified and labelled to GOTS.

### 6.2.1 SCOPE

FCTs can potentially contaminate food or water by transferring substances into it. All FCTs are covered under the scope of this Section. It applies to all sectors and all stages of manufacturing, processing, and distribution of FCTs.

### 6.2.2 SPECIFIC MATERIAL AND INPUT CRITERIA FOR FOOD CONTACT TEXTILES

- All textiles used shall be Totally Chlorine Free (TCF).
- FCTs shall be composed of 100% certified organic fibres.
- Printing is prohibited on the food contact side of the textiles. GMP should, in particular, ensure that chemical substances are not transferred through the substrate.

## 7 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the following terms are defined:

Term	Definition for the purpose of this Standard
<b>Accessories</b>	Items that are added to supplement <i>GOTS Goods</i> for required functional or for fashionable reasons. Most commonly used <i>accessories</i> are listed in Section 2.4.10.2. The processing of those accessories is not under the direct scope of the GOTS on-site certification system. GOTS criteria that applies to accessories are listed in Sections 2.4.10.2 and 2.4.17.
<b>Approved Certifier</b>	Certification body which is approved by the Global Standard gGmbH to perform inspections and certifications according to GOTS in the relevant scope. An updated list of Approved Certifiers and their scopes is available <a href="#">here on the GOTS Website</a>
<b>Certified Entity</b>	<i>Processor, manufacturer, trader</i> or retailer of <i>GOTS Goods</i> certified by an <i>Approved Certifier</i> .
<b>Coating</b>	One- or two-sided application of coating compounds or foam films to fabric by means of coating machines, rotary screen printing or by means of spray, hot melt and transfer coating methods.
<b>Endocrine disruptor</b>	An exogenous substance or mixture that alters function(s) of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse health effects in an intact organism, or its progeny, or (sub)populations
<b>Facility</b>	An individual establishment or site where processing, manufacturing, trading or retailing of <i>GOTS Goods</i> is done. It is operated by a <i>Certified Entity</i> and inspected by an <i>Approved Certifier</i> .
<b>Food Contact Textiles</b>	Any textile articles that are intended to come into prolonged contact with, or are already in contact with, or can reasonably be expected to be brought into contact with or to transfer their constituents to food or water intended for human consumption under normal or foreseeable conditions of use.
<b>Formulation</b>	A formulation is the finished chemical product sold or distributed ready for use.
<b>Formulator</b>	An organisation involved in manufacturing, producing or creating a mixture of chemical substances blended together (formulation) to be used for textile processing.
<b>GOTS Goods</b>	Textile goods (finished or intermediate) produced in compliance with GOTS (and properly labelled, as applicable) by a <i>Certified Entity</i> and certified by an <i>Approved Certifier</i> .
<b>Heavy Metal Free</b>	An <i>input</i> is considered as 'heavy metal free' if it does not contain heavy metals as a functional constituent and any impurity contained does not exceed the following limit values (as set by ETAD for dyes):  Antimony: 50 mg/kg, Arsenic: 50 mg/kg, Barium: 100 mg/kg, Cadmium: 20 mg/kg, Cobalt: 500 mg/kg, Copper: 250 mg/kg, Chromium: 100 mg/kg, Iron: 2500 mg/kg, Lead: 100 mg/kg, Manganese: 1000 mg/kg, Nickel: 200 mg/kg, Mercury: 4 mg/kg, Selenium: 20 mg/kg, Silver: 100 mg/kg, Zinc: 1500 mg/kg, Tin: 250 mg/kg  Special Limits for Pigments: Cadmium: 50 mg/kg; Mercury: 25 mg/kg.
<b>Homeworker</b>	Individuals carrying out work for remuneration in their home or at other premises mutually agreed with the employer, other than the regular workplace of the employer.
<b>In-conversion</b>	A product from an operation or portion thereof which has completed at least 12 months under organic management and is under the supervision of an Approved Certifier.
<b>Input</b>	General term for all <i>substances</i> and <i>preparations</i> directly applied as textile auxiliary agents, inks, dyes or pigments.



<b>Invasive products</b>	<p><i>Clinically invasive products:</i> Any device that penetrates the body through the skin, with the aid of or in the context of a surgical operation.</p> <p><i>Physically invasive products:</i> Any device that, in whole or part, penetrates inside the body through a natural or artificial orifice.</p>
<b>Machine Oil</b>	Oil intended essentially for lubrication of machines and machine parts used for processing of <i>GOTS Goods</i> , including but not limited to spinning, weaving, knitting etc. and which may come in contact with <i>GOTS Goods</i> .
<b>Manufacturer</b>	An entity in the manufacturing chain (sewing industry or so-called CMT (cut, make, trim) industry up to labelling and final packing) of <i>GOTS Goods</i> .
<b>Microplastics</b>	<p>Based on the working definition of ECHA: 'Microplastic' means a particle containing solid polymer, to which additives or other substances may have been added, and where <math>\geq 1\%</math> w/w of particles have (i) all dimensions <math>1\text{nm} \leq x \leq 5\text{mm}</math>, or (ii) a length of <math>3\text{nm} \leq x \leq 15\text{mm}</math> and length to diameter ratio of <math>&gt; 3</math>. Natural polymers that have not been chemically modified are excluded, as are polymers that are (bio)degradable or have a water solubility <math>&gt; 2\text{g/L}</math>.</p> <p><a href="https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/b56c6c7e-02fb-68a4-da69-0bcbcd504212b">https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/b56c6c7e-02fb-68a4-da69-0bcbcd504212b</a></p>
<b>Migrant Worker</b>	Individual who migrates from one geographical region to another with a view of being employed. The term covers any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment.
<b>Mulesing</b>	Removal of wool-bearing strips of skin from the breech area of sheep intended to avoid problems of flystrike. This includes any type of breech modification, including freeze branding/steining.
<b>Natural materials</b>	Natural <i>material</i> is any product or physical matter that comes from plants, animals, or the ground. Minerals and the metals that can be extracted from them are also considered to belong to this category. <i>Natural materials</i> include biotic materials (materials that originate from living organisms such as (organic) natural fibre, wood, leather, horn, bone, shell, seed and plant oils etc.) and non-biotic materials (such as minerals, metals, stone).
<b>Permanent AOX</b>	AOX is permanent if it is permanently bound to the molecule (e.g. in the chromophore of a dyestuff or pigment) and cannot get hydrolysed or released during textile processing instead remains on textiles.
<b>Positive List</b>	<a href="#">GOTS Positive List</a> contains GOTS-compliant chemical products which are evaluated and approved by GOTS approved chemical auditors. The List provides trade names of the chemicals and immediate access to all chemical inputs which are allowed to use GOTS products.
<b>Post-consumer waste</b>	Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of materials from the distribution chain.
<b>Pre-consumer waste</b>	Material diverted from the waste stream during the manufacturing process. Excluded is the reutilisation of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process.
<b>Preparations</b>	Mixtures or solutions composed of two or more <i>substances</i> .
<b>Processor</b>	An entity in the processing chain (post-harvest handling up to finishing) of <i>GOTS Goods</i> .
<b>Protein-based (regenerated) fibres</b>	Azlon is the generic name given to protein based regenerated fibres in which the fiber-forming substance is composed of any regenerated, naturally occurring protein. The fiber-forming substance can be derived from various naturally occurring proteins such as skimmed milk (casein), eggs (albumin), corn and soy (zein), hide waste (collagen) etc.
<b>Site</b>	An individual establishment where chemical inputs are formulated (see <i>Formulator</i> ) and produced. It is included in a <i>Letter of Approval</i> and audited by a <i>Scope 4 Approved Certifier</i> .



<b>Subcontractor</b>	An entity in the supply chain of <i>GOTS Goods</i> performing job work (in the field of processing or manufacturing) for a <i>Certified Entity</i> without becoming the proprietor of the <i>GOTS Goods</i> .
<b>Substances</b>	Chemical elements and their compounds as they occur in the natural state or as produced by industry.
<b>Textiles for babies</b>	Textile products used for babies and small children up to the age of 36 months
<b>Topical Products</b>	Any device that does not penetrate inside the body, either through a body orifice or through the skin
<b>Trader</b>	Entity trading with (=buying and selling) <i>GOTS Goods</i> in the supply chain between the producer of the fibre and the retail merchant of the final product regardless of whether the goods are physically received or not (e.g. an import, export or wholesale trading entity).  Agents that do not become proprietors of the goods and retailers only selling to the end consumer are not considered traders.
<b>Volume Reconciliation</b>	Calculation process by which it is ascertained that output volumes of a product's certified materials are compatible with their corresponding input volumes. Input volume and output volume of certified material for a product are compatible if their ratio falls within a percentage range, which reflects estimated production losses specific to the production process of the particular product and if the input volume can be demonstrated to have been available on stock.
<b>Wage Gap</b>	The difference between average Living Wage and Average Wages Paid to workers in a Certified Entity.
<b>Wholly Owned Subsidiary</b>	A subsidiary company is considered wholly owned when all of the common stock is owned by another company, the parent company. With a wholly-owned subsidiary, the company's stock is not traded publicly. It remains an independent legal body, a corporation with its own organized framework and administration. Its day-to-day operations are likely directed entirely by the parent company, however.
<b>Worker</b>	Any individual engaged in work who is not a senior manager or owner.
<b>Young Worker</b>	A <i>worker</i> who is older than the minimum age but less than 18 years old.

## 8 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AOX</b>	Adsorbable Organic Halogens	<b>IFOAM</b>	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
<b>APEDA</b>	Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, India	<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>APEO</b>	Alkylphenolethoxylates	<b>IOAS</b>	International Organic Accreditation Service
<b>B2B</b>	Business to Business	<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>B2C</b>	Business to Consumer	<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>BBP</b>	Benzylbutyl phthalate	<b>IVN</b>	International Association Natural Textile Industry, Germany
<b>BOD</b>	Biological Oxygen Demand	<b>JOCA</b>	Japan Organic Cotton Association, Japan
<b>COD</b>	Chemical Oxygen Demand	<b>LAS</b>	Linear alkyl benzene sulphonate
<b>DBP</b>	Dibutyl phthalate	<b>LC50</b>	Lethal concentration (50% mortality)
<b>DBT</b>	Dibutyltin	<b>MAK</b>	Maximum Allowable Concentration (of a substance at the working place). The parameter refers to the findings and categorisation of a German research commission
<b>DCHP</b>	Di cyclohexylphthalate	<b>MBT</b>	Monobutyltin
<b>DEHP</b>	Diethylhexyl phthalate	<b>MMT</b>	Monomethyltin
<b>DEP</b>	Diethyl phthalate	<b>MOT</b>	Monooctyltin
<b>DHNUP</b>	Di-C <sub>7-11</sub> branched and linear alkylphthalates	<b>MPhT</b>	Monophenyltin
<b>DHP</b>	Di-n-hexylphthalate	<b>NP</b>	Nonylphenol
<b>DHTDMAC</b>	Dihydrogenated tallow dimethylammonium chloride	<b>NPEO</b>	Nonylphenol ethoxylates
<b>DHxP</b>	Di hexyl phthalates	<b>NTA</b>	Nitrilotriacetic acid
<b>DIBP</b>	Di-isobutyl phthalate	<b>OECD</b>	The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>DIDP</b>	Diisodecyl phthalate	<b>OP</b>	Octylphenol
<b>DIHP</b>	Di-C <sub>6-8</sub> branched alkylphthalates	<b>OPEO</b>	Octylphenol ethoxylates
<b>DIHxP</b>	Di-iso hexylphthalate	<b>OTA</b>	Organic Trade Association, USA
<b>DINP</b>	Diisononyl phthalate	<b>PAH</b>	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
<b>DMEP</b>	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate	<b>PCB</b>	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
<b>DNOP</b>	Di-n-octyl phthalate	<b>PCP</b>	Pentachlorophenol
<b>DNP</b>	Di-n-nonylphthalate	<b>PeP</b>	Pentylphenol
<b>DPhT</b>	Diphenyltin	<b>PFCA</b>	Perfluorinated carboxylic acids
<b>DPP</b>	Dipentylphthalate	<b>PFOA</b>	Perfluorooctanoic acid
<b>DPrP</b>	Di-n-propyl phthalate	<b>PFOS</b>	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
<b>DPT</b>	Dipropyltin	<b>PFSA</b>	Perfluorosulfonic acids
<b>DSDMAC</b>	Distearyldimethylammonium chloride	<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>DTDMAC</b>	Ditallowdimethylammonium chloride	<b>PVC</b>	Polyvinyl chloride

<b>DTPA</b>	Diethylenetriamine penta-acetate	<b>REACH</b>	EC Regulation regarding Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
<b>EC</b>	European Commission	<b>SA</b>	Soil Association, UK
<b>EC50</b>	Effect concentration (50%)	<b>TBT</b>	Tributyltin
<b>ECHA</b>	European Chemicals Agency	<b>TCyHT</b>	Tricyclohexyltin
<b>EDTA</b>	Ethylendiamine tetra-acetate	<b>TeBT</b>	Tetrabutyltin
<b>ETAD</b>	Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufacturers	<b>TeCP</b>	Tetrachlorophenol
<b>FCTs</b>	Food Contact Textiles	<b>TeET</b>	Tetraethyltin
<b>FTOH</b>	Fluorotelomer alcohols	<b>TMT</b>	Trimethyltin
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	<b>TOC</b>	Total Organic Carbon
<b>GLP</b>	Good Laboratory Practice	<b>TOT</b>	Trioctyltin
<b>GMO</b>	Genetically modified organisms	<b>TPhT</b>	Triphenyltin
<b>GMP</b>	Good Manufacturing Practices	<b>TPT</b>	Tripropyltin
<b>GOTS</b>	Global Organic Textile Standard	<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture
<b>HpP</b>	Heptylphenol	<b>α-MES</b>	α-methyl ester sulphonate (C16/18)
<b>IC50</b>	Inhibition concentration (50% inhibition)	<b>PFNA</b>	Perfluoro-nonanoic acid
<b>PFHpA</b>	Perfluoro-heptanoic acid	<b>PFDA</b>	Perfluoro-decanoic acid
<b>PFOSA</b>	Perfluoro-octane-sulfon-amide	<b>PTFE</b>	Polytetrafluoroethylene
<b>APs</b>	Alkylphenols	<b>PFAS</b>	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
<b>DMAc</b>	Dimethylacetamide	<b>NMP</b>	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone
<b>DMF</b>	Dimethylformamide		

#### AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS:

This Standard, the Interpretation Manual, reference documents and any further relevant public information as released by Global Standard gGmbH are available for download on the website [www.global-standard.org](http://www.global-standard.org)

#### IMPORTANT:

The following verbal forms are used to indicate requirements, recommendations, permissions, or capabilities in this document:

“**shall**” indicates a mandatory requirement

“**should**” indicates a recommendation

“**may**” indicates a permission

“**can**” indicates a possibility or capability

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