GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD
ECOLOGY & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Global Organic Textile Standard
全球有机纺织品标准
- Standards Committee -
— 标准委员会 —

MANUAL FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF GOTS
全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）实施手册

BASED ON THE GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD
(GOTS) VERSION 6.0
基于全球有机纺织品标准
（GOTS 6.0 版）

Global Standard gemeinnützige GmbH
Rotbühlstr. 102 • 70178 Stuttgart • Germany
www.global-standard.org
# Table of Contents

## INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PRINCIPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2 scope and structure</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CRITERIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 requirements for organic fibre production</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1 products sold, labelled or represented as &quot;organic&quot; or &quot;organic – in conversion&quot;</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.2 products sold, labelled or represented as &quot;made with x% organic materials&quot; or &quot;made with x% organic – in conversion materials&quot;</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1 prohibited and restricted inputs</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.3 assessment of chemical inputs</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.2 spinning</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4.6 Dyeing ................................................................. 31
2.4.6 染色 .................................................................. 31
2.4.6 Dyeing and 2.4.7 Printing .................................................. 33
2.4.6 染色及 2.4.7 印花 .................................................. 33
2.4.9.1 Requirements for additional fibre materials .................. 33
2.4.9.1 其余纤维原料和辅料要求 .................................. 33
2.4.9.2 Requirements for Accessories .................................. 35
2.4.9.2 辅料的要求 ..................................................... 35
2.4.10 Environmental management ......................................... 36
2.4.10 环境管理 ......................................................... 36
2.4.11 Wastewater Treatment .............................................. 38
2.4.11 污水处理 ........................................................ 38
2.4.12 Storage, packaging and transport ................................... 42
2.4.12 储存、包装和运输 ............................................. 42
2.4.12.1 B2B trade of GOTS goods .................................. 42
2.4.12.1 GOTS 产品 B2B 贸易 .................................. 42
2.4.13 Record keeping & internal quality assurance .................... 44
2.4.13 记录保存与内部质量保证 ................................... 44
2.4.14 Technical quality parameters ....................................... 46
2.4.14 技术质量参数 ................................................ 46
2.4.15 Limit values for residues in GOTS Goods ....................... 47
2.4.15 GOTS 货品中残留物的限量值 ................................ 47
2.4.16 Limit values for residues in additional fibre materials and accessories ......................................................... 47
2.4.16 其余纤维原料和辅料中残留物的限量值 ........................................... 47

3 Social criteria .................................................................. 53

3 社会准则 .................................................................. 53
3.1 Scope ........................................................................ 53
3.1 范围 ....................................................................... 53
3.8 Remuneration and Assessment of Living Wage Gap .................. 56
3.8 薪酬和基本生活工资差距评估 .................................. 56
3.9 Working time .......................................................... 58
3.9 工作时间 ............................................................. 58
3.12 Social Compliance Management ..................................... 58
3.12 社会责任管理 ...................................................... 59
QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM .......................................................................................... 59

4.1 Auditing of processing, manufacturing and trading stages .............................................. 60
4.2 Testing of Technical Quality Parameters and Residues .................................................. 66

Ethical Business Behaviour ............................................................................................... 70

5.1 Specific requirements for textile personal care products .................................................. 71
5.1 Specific criteria for Inputs ................................................................................................. 71
5.2 Specific requirements for Food Contact Textiles ............................................................. 72

Annex .................................................................................................................................. 71

6.1.2 Specific requirements for textile personal care products .............................................. 71
6.1.3 Specific criteria for Inputs ................................................................................................. 71
6.2 Specific requirements for Food Contact Textiles ............................................................. 72
INTRODUCTION

总则

This document provides interpretations and clarifications for specific criteria of the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) and related official reference documents (e.g. the Licensing and Labelling Guide) approved by the Standards Committee (SC) of the Global Standard gGmbH, where the current wording of the specific criteria could lead to (or already led to) inconsistent, inappropriate or even incorrect interpretation. It may further contain requirements for the application of the GOTS and the implementation of the related quality assurance system for certifiers.

本手册是Global Standard gGmbH标准委员会针对现行《全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）》及相关的官方参考文献（如《许可与标识指南》）中有关特定准则部分易导致（或已经导致）不一致的、不准确甚至错误理解的当前用语给予的进一步的释义和说明。本手册还包含关于认证机构应用GOTS标准和实施相关质量保证体系的要求。

This manual is to be seen as a flexible quality assurance tool of the SC to give advice and clarification to the GOTS Approved Certifiers and users of the GOTS where felt necessary as it can be up-dated short-term, however it does not deal with revision questions of the current standard version or even set any revised criteria.

本手册是标准委员会提供给GOTS被授权认证机构和GOTS使用者的一个指导性的质量保证工具，尽管本手册没有涉及现行标准版本的修订问题，也没有设定修订的准则，但必要时，本手册可做短期的更新。

The interpretations, corrections and further clarifications as provided with this document are binding for all GOTS Approved Certifiers and users of the GOTS. Any products already assessed and certified on basis of other interpretations which were also plausible with regard to the current wording of the GOTS retain their assessed / certified status.

本手册的释义、修正和进一步的说明对所有GOTS被授权认证机构及GOTS使用者都具有约束力。任何已经通过评估和认证的产品，若其评估或认证不违背现行的GOTS标准，则可保留其评估和认证状态。

The general implementation deadline to comply with a new version of the standard, this manual or another official reference document published by the Global Standard gGmbH is 12 months after its release unless other / specific advice is given.

为了与新版标准一致，本手册和Global Standard gGmbH发布的其它官方参考文献总体的最后实施期限为其它发布后的12个月起，除非另有其它特别建议。

Note:

注: 

In this Manual, the relevant Section of GOTS is quoted to which the interpretations, and further clarifications refer to.

在本手册中，GOTS相关章节作进一步的解释和说明。

Partial wording is symbolized by ‘….’.

部分用语则用符号“……”表示省略。

In all cases, the wording from the Standard are to be considered definitive in this regard.

在这方面，本标准中的措辞适用于一切场合。
Official interpretationS for specific criteria of GOTS, Version 6.0

6.0版GOTS特定准则的官方释义

1 PRINCIPLES

1 原则

1.2 Scope and structure

1.2 范围和结构

… "The final products may include, but are not limited to fibre products, yarns, fabrics, garments, fashion textile accessories (carried or worn), textile toys, home textiles, mattresses and bedding products as well as textile personal care products." …

…… “终产品可包括(但不限于)纤维产品、纱线、面料、服装、纺织类时尚(穿戴)饰品、纺织玩具、家用纺织品、床垫寝具及纺织类个人护理用品。”……

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interpretation:</th>
<th>释义：</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In principle, any product that can be considered as a textile fibre product is covered under the scope of this standard. Textile fibre products containing electronic components are excluded.</td>
<td>原则上，任何被视为纺织纤维产品的产品都涵盖在本标准范围内。但含有电子元器件的纺织纤维产品除外。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This standard does not cover products made from non-fibre materials such as leather, skin or hide.</td>
<td>本标准不适用于非纤维原料制品，如皮革、兽皮或毛皮等。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A textile fibre product can only be certified and labelled ('organic' or 'made with organic') as a whole. It is not possible to certify and label only a part or component of such a product.</td>
<td>纺织纤维产品只能从整体上进行认证和标识（“有机”或“含有机成分”），不能对产品的某个部分或部件进行认证和标识。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Product: Textile fibre components of a consumer product which is not normally classified as a textile fibre product (such as prams with textile fabrics, bassinets, car seats or furniture with textile fabric upholstery) may also be certified and labelled appropriately ensuring no ambiguity about which component of the entire product is certified.</td>
<td>组合产品：通常不归类为纺织纤维产品的消费品中的纺织纤维组成部分(如含纺织织物的婴儿车、婴儿摇篮、汽车座椅或含织物饰品的家具等)亦可适当进行认证和标识，但要明确标记整个产品中哪个部件有认证。例如：&quot;组合产品：(部件名称)符合GOTS认证&quot;。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Products / components that do not carry specific mention or requirements elsewhere within the GOTS Standard may be considered as Combined Products. It is the certifier's responsibility to examine the remaining components regarding their overall compatibility to GOTS philosophy and to approve suitable labelling of such a product. Products that are certifiable to GOTS as a whole (like textile bags, ear buds, mattresses, etc.) cannot be considered for certification as a combined product. | GOTS标准中没有特别提到或特别规定的产品/
部件可视为组合产品。认证机构有责任检验产品其余部件，确保产品整体符合GOTS标准理念，并批准产品适当的标识。GOTS整体认证的产品（如纺织袋、耳塞、床垫等）不能作为组合产品进行认证。

…GOTS criteria or the local legal requirements, which is higher, shall be followed….

……应遵循GOTS标准或当地法律要求（以较严格者为准）……

**Interpretation:**

解释：

GOTS sets criteria that is stringent yet practical and is relevant in major textile markets. Local or national legal requirements vary across the world. If the local laws provide higher protection to environment or people, they shall be followed. Similarly, where local laws provide lower protection as compared to GOTS criteria, GOTS criteria would take precedence for the Certified Entities. This is applicable to all aspects of the standard criteria, including environment, social, building safety, legality of business, and so on.

GOTS制定了严格而实用的标准，适用于主要的纺织品市场。世界各国或各地区的法律要求各不相同。如果当地法律对环境或人提供了更高的保护水平，则应以当地法律为准。同样，如果与GOTS标准相比，当地法律的保护水平更低，则以GOTS标准为准。该规则适用于标准的所有方面，包括环境、社会责任、建筑安全、商业合法性等。

… The Standard sets requirements on working and social conditions that are equivalent to those of leading social sustainability standards.

……该标准对工作和社会条件的要求等同于其他国际领先的社会责任可持续性标准的要求。

**Interpretation:**

解释：

Considering that the core function of this Standard is verifying and certifying processing of certified organic fibres, where a particularly high level of assurance of labour conditions is needed, applying a compatible specialised social standard or scheme is recommended.

考虑到本标准的核心宗旨是核实和保证被认证的有机纤维的加工过程，所以高水平的劳动条件保障是必须的，建议采用兼容的专门社会责任标准或方案。

### 1.3 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
1.3 合格证书

“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 issued in accordance with the 'Policy and Template for issuing Scope Certificates (SCs)'. Accordingly, they are considered Certified Entities. Certificates of Compliance list the products/product categories that the Certified Entities can offer in compliance with the Standard 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.”

“加工者、制造商、贸易商和零售商在被授权认证机构确认其有能力满足GOTS相应认证程序的有关准则后，将获得一张被授权认证机构依据《合格证书——SC》颁发政策和模板》颁发的GOTS合格证书。获得合格证书的单位被称为被认证实体。合格证书上列出了被认证实体所能提供的符合标准的产品或产品类别以及认证范围内具有资格的加工、制造和贸易活动。分包单位及其相应的加工和制造步骤则列在被认证实体的范围证书的附页中。”

**Interpretation:**

释义：

Detailed mandatory instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing Certificates of Compliance are provided for in the 'Policy and Template for issuing Scope Certificates, (SCs)' as available on the GOTS website:

The applicable Approved Certifiers enter all Certified Entities, the products/product categories that they can offer in compliance with the standard as well as the processing steps/activities that are qualified under the scope of certification into the GOTS public data base:

### 2 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 production (crop or animal production), such as Regulation (EC) 834/2007, USDA National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630. The certification body shall have a valid and recognised accreditation for the standard it certifies against. Recognised accreditations are ISO 17065 accreditation, NOP accreditation, IFOAM accreditation.”

“接受依据欧盟法规(EC) 834/2007、美国农业部(USDA)国家有机工程标准(NOP)、印度农产品和
加工食品出口发展局（APEDA）的国家有机生产工程标准（NPOP）、中国有机标准GB/T19630等国际有机农业运动联盟（IFOAM）标准体系认可的任何与生产（农作物种植或动物养殖）相关的标准认证的“有机”或“有机转换”的天然纤维。认证机构应具有开展相应标准认证的有效的公认认证资格。公认的认证有ISO17065认证、NOP认证、IFOAM认证。"......

References:

- USDA NOP (USA Organic Regulation)
- USDA NOP（美国有机法规）
- List of NOP accredited certifiers
- NOP认可的认证机构名单
- APEDA NPOP
- EU 2018/848 (EU Organic Regulation)
- EU 2018/848（欧盟有机法规）
- EC 889/2008 (providing implementation rules for EC 834/2007 regarding organic production, labelling and control)
- EC 889/2008（为EC 834/2007提供关于有机生产、标识和控制的实施细则）
- EC 1235/2008 (providing implementation rules for EC 834/2007 regarding imports of organic products from third countries)
- EC 1235/2008（为EC 834/2007提供关于从第三国进口有机产品的实施细则）
- List of standards approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards
- IFOAM标准体系认可的标准清单
- List of IFOAM accredited certifiers
- IFOAM认可的认证机构名单

Further clarifications:

进一步说明:

Organic fibre certification according to JAS is not possible. (-> per definition of JAS)
有机纤维的认证不可根据JAS标准。（->依据JAS标准的定义）
Certification of ‘in conversion’ (resp. ‘in transition’) status is not possible according to USDA NOP. (-> per definition of NOP)
“转换”（或“过渡”）状态的认证不可根据USDA NOP标准。（->依据NOP标准的定义）
The USDA policy memorandum "Labeling of Textiles That Contain Organic Ingredients" clarifies that textile products that are produced in accordance with GOTS may be sold as organic in the U.S. A valid requirement in this context is that all of the fibres identified as organic in these textiles shall be produced and certified to the USDA NOP regulations.
The USDA（美国农业部）政策备忘录——《关于含有有机成分的纺织品的标识》阐述了根据GOTS 标准生产的纺织品可以在美国标为有机销售，但要求纺织品中所有被识别为有机的纤维应是根据 USDA NOP 法规生产与认证的方可有效。
Legal requirements (e.g. with regard to organic fibre certification) may also apply in other countries and shall be respected.
其他国家实施的法规要求（如：关于有机纤维的认证）也会适用且应遵从。
2.2.1 Products sold, labelled or represented as "organic" or "organic – in conversion"

2.2.1 以“有机”或“有机转换”名义进行销售、标识或推介的产品

and 及

2.2.2 Products sold, labelled or represented as "made with x % organic materials" or "made with x % organic – in conversion materials"

2.2.2 以“由x%有机原料制成”或“由x%有机转换原料制成”名义进行销售、标识或推介的产品

... “The percentage figures refer to the weight of the fibre content of the products at normal conditions.”

......“百分比数字表示标准条件下产品所含纤维的重量。”

Interpretation:
释义:

Normal conditions are 65 % relative humidity ± 4 % and 20 °C ± 2 °C as specified in ISO 139 Textiles - standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.

标准条件指的是ISO139《纺织品——调湿和试验用标准大气》规定的 65%（± 4%）的相对湿度及20 °C（± 2 °C）的温度。

Reference:
参考文献:

ISO 139 Textiles - standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

ISO 139纺织品—调湿和试验用标准大气

…… and/or of animal welfare principles (including Mulesing) …..

......和/或动物福利原则（割皮防蝇法）……
Further guidance:

进一步的指令:
GOTS supports and recommends the implementation and use of animal welfare standards in animal fibre production.

GOTS支持并建议在动物纤维生产中实施和使用动物福利标准。

2.3.1 Prohibited and restricted inputs

2.3.1 禁用和限用投入物

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 criteria of this Standard .

……下表列明了可能（潜在）用于常规纺织品加工的化学品投入物, 但由于环境和/或毒理学原因, 在GOTS产品的所有加工阶段均明确禁止或限制使用这些物质。该表不应被视为GOTS禁止或限制的所有化学品投入物的全面和完整清单。第2.3.2节“关于危害和毒性的规定”或本标准的其他标准可能进一步禁止或限制本节未明确列出的物质组合或单个物质……

Interpretation:

释义:
Most of the inputs listed in this Section as prohibited are banned under GOTS anyway as they do not meet the requirements related to hazards and toxicity of Section 2.3.2. Reasons for explicitly listing them in this Section include their specific relevance in the textile sector and/or the public attention to these substances.

上述物质无论是作为纯物质还是作为配制品成分均禁用。

Preparations are prohibited if one or more of the prohibited substances of this Section are intentionally added/present as a functional component at any level. Any unavoidable contaminations and impurities of such substances shall not exceed the limits given in the table following this interpretation. In case any chemical (and / or groups) is not explicitly mentioned in these interpretations or lists or tables, the respective GHS (Global Harmonised System) criterion is to be taken as decisive requirement.

若配制品有意添加/存在本节所列的一种或多种作为功能性成分的禁用物质，则该配制品禁止使用。对于不可避免地掺杂了这些污染物或杂质的，则含量不应超过下表中规定的限值。对于本部分解释或清单或列表中未明确提及的任何化学品（及/或组），则以相应的GHS（全球化学品统一分类和标签制度）标准作为判定要求。

Also, inputs which knowingly release any of the listed substances at normal application or usage conditions are prohibited.

此外，已知在正常使用条件下会释放出任何一种列出物质的投入物也禁用。

For functional nano particles as well as GMO containing or derived inputs the applicable norms / directives do
not provide for a duty of declaration in the SDS. Any unavoidable contaminations and impurities of these substances shall not exceed 0.1%. 

Inputs are also prohibited if there is validation that their designated use leads to any exceeding residue limits in textiles of the parameters listed in Section 2.4.15.

References:

- Regulation EC 552/2009
- European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), candidate list

**Interpretation:**

While the standard prohibits and / or restricts the use of a number of chemical inputs, it is also recognised by the Standards Committee of GOTS that certain unintended by-products / contaminants may be found in chemical inputs arising from the synthesis route / manufacturing complexities of such inputs. GOTS therefore recommends the following maximum contamination limits for chemicals. It is expressly understood that this list and limits contained therein are dynamic and will be reviewed periodically, at each revision of GOTS or if found necessary due to change in regulations / research / commercial requirements.

For many of these parameters, test methods may not be available, so modified product test methods are to be used for detection and quantification of contaminants. As per requirements of GOTS, testing should be carried out by suitably qualified laboratories with adequate experience in testing chemical inputs for these parameters.

The limits mentioned in the table below are meant only for unintended by-products or contaminants and should not be considered as a dilution of GOTS requirements for Chemical Inputs as detailed in Section 2.3 of GOTS standard 6.0.

See also further interpretation guidelines for certain chemical groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.序号</th>
<th>Substance group 物质组</th>
<th>Contamination Detection Level 污染物检测水平</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aromatic and/or halogenated solvents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Aromatic Solvents and (or) Halogenated Solvents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2 dichloroethane (107-06-2)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-二氯乙烷（107-06-2）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylene chloride (75-09-2)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>二氯甲烷（75-09-2）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)</td>
<td>40 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三氯乙烯（79-01-6）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四氯乙烯（127-18-4）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachlorotoluene (5216-25-1)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四氯甲苯（5216-25-1）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichlorotoluene / Benzotrichloride (98-07-7)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三氯甲苯/苄川三氯（98-07-7）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzylchloride / Chloromethyl benzene (100-44-7)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氯化苄/氯甲基苯（100-44-7）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aromatic solvents such as xylene, o-cresol, p-cresol</td>
<td>500 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Flame Retardants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tris(2 chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP) (115-96-8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三(2-羧乙基)膦（TCEP）（115-96-8）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>十溴二苯醚（DecaBDE）（1163-19-5）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris(2,3, dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS) (126-72-7)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三（2,3-二溴丙基）磷酸酯（TRIS）（126-72-7）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE) (32534-81-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五溴二苯醚（PentaBDE）（32534-81-9）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE) (32536-52-0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八溴二苯醚（OctaBDE）（32536-52-0）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate (BIS) (5412-25-9)</td>
<td>250 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>二(2,3-二溴丙基)磷酸酯（BIS）（5412-25-9）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris(1 aziridinyl)phosphine oxide) (TEPA) (545-55-1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三(1-吖丙啶基)氧化膦（TEPA）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybromobiphenyls (PBB) (67774-32-7, 59536-65-1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多溴联苯（PBB）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) (79-94-7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四溴丙二酚（TBBPA）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) (25637-99-4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六溴环十二烷（HBCDD）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2 bis(bromomethyl) 1,3 propanediol (BBMP) (3296-90-0)</td>
<td>250 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2二（溴甲基）1,3-丙二醇（BBMP）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)</td>
<td>3194-55-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetraphenylbenzoate (TBB)</td>
<td>183658-27-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6-tetraethylhexylphthalate (TBPH)</td>
<td>26040-51-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropylated triphenyl phosphate (IPTPP)</td>
<td>68937-41-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TCPP)</td>
<td>13674-84-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris(1,3 dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP)</td>
<td>13674-87-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triphenyl phosphate (TPP)</td>
<td>115-86-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>7440-36-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony trioxide</td>
<td>1309-64-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boric Acid</td>
<td>10043-35-3, 11113-50-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decabromodiphenyl (DecaBB)</td>
<td>13654-09-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibromobiphenyls (DiBB) (multiple)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibromopropylether</td>
<td>21850-44-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptabromodiphenyl ether (HeptaBDE)</td>
<td>68928-80-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HexaBDE)</td>
<td>36483-60-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monobromobiphenyls (MonoBB) (Multiple)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monobromobiphenyl ethers (MonoBDEs) (Multiple)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonabromodiphenyl ether (NonaBDE)</td>
<td>63936-56-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octabromodiphenyls (OctaBB) (Multiple)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybromobiphenyls (Polybrominated biphenyls)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)</td>
<td>(59536-65-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (TetraBDE)</td>
<td>(40088-47-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribromodiphenyl ethers (TriBDEs)</td>
<td>(Multiple)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylenglycolphosphoramide (TEPA)</td>
<td>(545-55-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biboron trioxide</td>
<td>(1303-86-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium octaborate</td>
<td>(12008-41-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous</td>
<td>(1303-96-4, 1303-43-4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate</td>
<td>(12267-73-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctylacrylate (6:2 FTA)</td>
<td>(17527-29-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecylacrylate (8:2 FTA)</td>
<td>(27905-45-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecylacrylate (10:2 FTA)</td>
<td>(17741-60-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated benzenes and Toluens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-dichlorobenzene</td>
<td>(95-50-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other isomers of mono-, di-, tri-, tetra-, penta- and hexa-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chlorobenzene and mono-, di-, tri-, tetra and penta, chlorotoluene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorophenols (including their salts and esters)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachlorophenols (TeCP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentachlorophenol (PCP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monochlorophenol and isomers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Complexing agents and surfactants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>络合剂和表面活性剂</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers (104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3)</td>
<td>Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers (140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDTA, DTPA, NTA</td>
<td>LAS, α-MES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Endocrine disruptors</strong></td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes (such as Glyoxal)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heavy Metals</strong></td>
<td>Refer to definition of “Heavy Metal Free” in Annex C of GOTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inputs (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) releasing carcinogenic arylamine compounds (MAK III, category 1,2,3,4)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Banned Amines</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Blue Colourant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenic or Sensitizing / Allergenic (Disperse) Dyes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inputs with halogen containing compounds (Exceptions in 2.4.7 of GOTS ver 5.0)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organotin compounds</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyltin (DBT) (Multiple)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>二丁基锡（DBT）（多种）</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono, di and tri derivatives of methyltin (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono, other di and tri derivatives of butylin (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono, di and tri derivatives of phenyltin (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono, di and tri derivatives of octyltin (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monomethyltin compounds (MMT) (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipropyltin compounds (DPT) (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripropyltin compounds (TPT) (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetraethyltin compounds (TeET) (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrabutyltin compounds (TeBT) (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetraoctyltin compounds (TeOT) (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT) (Multiple)</td>
<td>5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phthalates**

<p>| 邻苯二甲酸酯 | Sum: 250 mg/kg |
| Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) (117-81-7) | 邻苯二甲酸二乙基己酯（DEHP）（117-81-7） |
| Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP) (117-82-8) | 邻苯二甲酸双（2-甲氧基乙基）酯（DMEP）（117-82-8） |
| Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) (117-84-0) | 邻苯二甲酸二辛酯（DNOP）（117-84-0） |
| Diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP) (26761-40-0) | 邻苯二甲酸二癸酯（DIDP）（26761-40-0） |
| Diisononyl phthalate (DINP) (28553-12-0) | 邻苯二甲酸二壬酯（DINP）（28553-12-0） |
| Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP) (84-75-3) | 邻苯二甲酸二己酯（DnHP）（84-75-3） |
| Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (84-74-2) | 邻苯二甲酸二丁酯（DBP）（84-74-2） |
| Benzylbutyl phthalate (BBP) (85-68-7) | 邻苯二甲酸苄丁酯（BBP）（85-68-7） |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Chemical Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Di-n-nonylphthalate (DNP)</td>
<td>84-76-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyl phthalate (DEP)</td>
<td>84-66-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-n-propyl phthalate (DPrP)</td>
<td>131-16-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP)</td>
<td>84-69-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di cyclohexylphthalate (DCHP)</td>
<td>84-61-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOp)</td>
<td>27554-6-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-C7-11 branched and linear alkylphthalates (DHNUP)</td>
<td>68515-42-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-C6-8 branched alkylphthalates (DIHP)</td>
<td>71888-89-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-isopentyl phthalate (DIPP)</td>
<td>605-50-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DnPP)</td>
<td>131-18-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Sum : 200 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP)</td>
<td>20 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracene (120-12-7)</td>
<td>20-12-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrene (129-00-0)</td>
<td>129-00-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[g,h,i]perylene (191-24-2)</td>
<td>191-24-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo(e)pyrene (192-97-2)</td>
<td>192-97-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[j]fluoranthene (205-82-3)</td>
<td>205-82-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[b]fluoranthene (205-99-2)</td>
<td>205-99-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoranthene (206-44-0)</td>
<td>206-44-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[k]fluoranthene (207-08-9)</td>
<td>207-08-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenanthrene 85-01-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorene (86-73-7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene (91-20-3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances</td>
<td>总和: 2 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and related substances</td>
<td>2 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short chain chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) (C10 C13)</td>
<td>250 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis(2-methoxyethyl)-ether (111-96-6)</td>
<td>250 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-ethoxyethanol (110-80-5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-ethoxyethyl acetate (111-15-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (110-71-4)</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methoxyethanol (109-86-4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methoxyethylacetate (110-49-6)</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-methoxypropylacetate (70657-70-4)</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether (112-49-2)</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2-Methoxy-1-propanol (1589-47-5)
2-甲氧基-1-丙醇（1589-47-5）
50 mg/kg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance group</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endocrine Disruptors</td>
<td>Prohibited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specification:**

具体说明:

In specific a substance is prohibited under this category:

此类物质尤其禁用:

- if listed in the candidate list in annex 1 of the EU report towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption in:
  - 列入关于建立物质优先级列表以进一步评估内分泌干扰作用的EU报告附录1中候选清单上的物质:
    - category 1: substances for which evidence of endocrine disrupting activity in at least one species using intact animals is available or
      - 第1类：有完好动物试验证明对至少一个物种的内分泌有干扰活性的物质或
    - category 2: substances for which at least some in vitro evidence of biological activity related to endocrine disruption is available or
      - 第2类：至少有一些与内分泌紊乱有关的生物活性体外证明的物质或
    - if other scientific evidence is available that identifies the substance as endocrine disruptor as per definition provided in annex B of GOTS.
      - 有其它科学证明物质被识别为GOTS附录B定义的内分泌干扰物的物质。

The EU Commission is currently working on a new concept for assessment of substances in view of their endocrine disrupting properties and the EU Joint Research Centre on a corresponding database of substances. As soon as these documents are published this specification will be reviewed and may be updated accordingly.

欧盟委员会目前正在致力于一项新的评估物质的内分泌干扰性质的构想，对应的物质数据库则由欧盟联合研究中心负责建立。一旦这些文件被发布，则该“具体说明”将会被评审且可能会有相应的更新。

**Reference:**

参考文献:

Annex 1 of the EU report towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption:

关于建立物质优先级列表以进一步评估内分泌干扰作用的EU报告附录1:


**Specification:**

具体说明:

Azo dye compounds MAK III, category 1 (with CAS no):

偶氮染料化合物MAK III 中的第1类（含CAS号）:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pigment Red 8, C.I. Pigment Red 22, C.I. Pigment Red 23* and C.I. Pigment Red 38</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(92-67-5)</td>
<td>(92-67-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>联苯胺 (92-67-5)</td>
<td>联苯胺 (92-67-5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Chloro-o-toluidine (95-69-2)</td>
<td>4-氯邻甲苯胺 (95-69-2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Azo dye compounds MAK III, category 2 (with CAS no):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS no</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97-56-3</td>
<td>o-Aminoazotoluene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99-55-8</td>
<td>2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-77-9</td>
<td>4,4′-Diaminobiphenylmethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-94-1</td>
<td>3,3′-Dichlorobenzidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119-90-4</td>
<td>3,3′-Dimethoxybenzidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119-93-7</td>
<td>3,3′-Dimethylbenzidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(838-88-0)</td>
<td>3,3′-Dimethyl-4,4′-diaminobiphenylmethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120-71-8</td>
<td>p-Cresidine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Azo dye compounds MAK III, category 3 (with CAS no):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS no</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95-79-4</td>
<td>5-Chloro-2-methylaniline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121-69-7</td>
<td>N,N-Dimethylaniline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Azo dye compounds MAK III, category 4 (with CAS no):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS no</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62-53-3</td>
<td>Aniline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Prohibited azo pigments that may release carcinogenic amine compounds (*or generate the same in a chemical follow-up reaction) include:

可能会释放致癌胺类化合物 (*或在化学后续反应中会产生致癌胺类化合物) 的偶氮颜料禁用，包括：

C.I. 颜料红8、C.I. 颜料红22、C.I. 颜料红23*和C.I. 颜料红38

Reference:
参考资料:
C.I. Numbers as mentioned in The Colour Index™ published online by Society of Dyers and Colourists and American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.
英国染色家及颜料家学会和美国纺织化学师与印染师协会在线发布的C.I.（《颜料索引》）号。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance group</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inputs with halogen containing compounds</td>
<td>Prohibited are inputs that contain &gt; 1% permanent AOX…禁用永久性AOX含量超过1%的投入物</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and
及

Section 7) Definition: "AOX is permanent, if the halogen is permanently bound to the molecule (e.g. in the chromophore of a dyestuff or pigment) and cannot get hydrolysed or released during fibre processing." …
附录B）定义：“纤维加工过程中，卤素与分子（如：染料或颜料的发色团）进行了永久性结合，且不能被水解或被释放，则这种AOX就是永久性的。”……

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance group</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-can preservatives in chemical inputs</td>
<td>Prohibited are:禁用：</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 化学品投入物中的罐内防腐剂 | In-can preservatives which do not meet the requirements of Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.2
不符合第2.3.1节和第2.3.2节要求的罐内防腐剂 |
| | Except, allowed are:除此之外，允许： |
| | Biocidal active substance(s) that comply with European biocidal products regulation (BPR 528/2012) and listed on the Union list of BPR for product type PT06 (preservatives for products during storage):
符合欧洲生物杀灭剂法规（BPR 528/2012）并在产品类型PT06（储存期间产品的防腐剂）的BPR联合目录列出的生物杀灭剂活性物质： |

GOTS Implementation Manual Version 6.0 · March 2020, page 23 of 73
GOTS 实施手册 6.0 版，2020 年 3 月 第23页/共73页
2.3.2 Requirements related to hazards and toxicity

…… Inputs which are classified with specific hazard statements (risk phrases) related to health hazards …. 

……被列为健康危害相关特定危险说明（警示性质标准词）分类的投入物……

Interpretation:

解释:

Preparations are prohibited if any of the contained substances, which are classified with any hazard statement listed in this Section are intentionally added/present as a functional component at any level. Further a preparation is prohibited if any of the contained substances, which are classified with any hazard statement listed in this Section, is present above the concentration limit, above which the substance needs to be declared in the SDS (prepared according to one of the equivalent norms / directives as listed in Section 2.3.3.). In a given case of doubt about the classifications and applicable concentration limits, the GHS provisions are decisive.

Preparations which knowingly release such substances at normal application or usage conditions are prohibited.

Preparations are also prohibited if there is validation that their designated use leads to any exceeding residue limits in textiles of the parameters listed in Section 2.4.15.

如果本节所列任何危害说明中包含的任何物质被有意添加/作为任何组别的功能性成分, 则禁止使用配制品。
此外，如果本节所列任何危险说明中包含的任何物质的浓度超过了安全数据表声明的物质浓度限值（根据第2.3.3节中列出的等效规范/指令之一制备），则禁止使用配制品。若对分类和相关浓度限量值有疑问，则以GHS的规定作为判定标准。
已知在正常使用条件下会释放出这些物质的配制品禁止使用。
如果确认配制品的指定用途导致纺织品中任何超出第2.4.15节中所列参数的残留限量，则禁止使用配制品。

References:

参考材料：

Global Harmonized System (GHS) as published by the United Nations, 3rd revision 2009 (tables containing hazard statements with H-codes as well as corresponding hazard classes and categories are provided for in annex 3)  
联合国发布的《全球化学品统一分类和标签制度》（GHS）2009年第三次修订版（附件3提供了包含H代码的危险说明以及相应危险类别的表格）

Regulation EC 1272/2008  
欧盟第1272/2008号条例

Further relevant Directives for classification and assessment of preparations:  
与配制品分类和评估有关的其他指令：

Directive 2006/8/EC  
欧盟第2006/8/EC号条例

Classification & Labelling Inventory for substances registered or notified in the EU  
欧盟已注册或通告物质的分类及标识目录

Footnotes: …

1) Performing new animal tests to determine unknown LD50 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 analogy from similar products; validated structure-activity relationships; calculation from available data of substances contained; expert judgment; in vitro tests) shall be used to determine unknown values.

GOTS投入物评估程序（参照第2.3.3节）禁止采用新的动物试验确定未知的LD50值。取而代之的是替代方法（如急性毒性评估（ATE）；类似产品的类比结论；经验证的结构-活性关系；根据所含物质的现有数据进行计算；专家判断；体外试验）用于确定未知值。

3) Performing new fish and daphnia tests to determine unknown LC50 / EC50 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 analogy from similar products; calculation from available data of substances contained; fish egg test (embryo toxicity test (FET)); in vitro test; IC50 algae; OECD 201 [72hr] shall be used to determine unknown values.

GOTS投入物评估程序禁止采用新的鱼类和水溞试验确定未知的LC50/EC50值。取而代之的是替代方法（如急性毒性评估、验证的结构-活性关系、类似产品的类比结论、根据所含物质的现有数据进行计算、鱼卵试验（胚胎毒性试验（FET））；体外试验；IC50藻类；OECD 201[72小时]）用于确定未知值。
估（ATE）；经验证的结构活动关系；类似产品的类比结论；根据所含物质的现有数据进行计算；鱼卵试验（胚胎毒性试验）；体外试验：IC50藻类；OECD 201【72小时】用于确定未知值。

脚注1）：“GOTS投入物评估程序（参照第2.3.3节）禁止用新的动物试验确定未知的LD50值。”……

and 及

脚注3）：“GOTS投入物评估程序禁止采用新的鱼类和溞试验未知的LC50/EC50值。”……
Interpretation:
释义:
In case new animal/fish tests for an input would have been carried out in a legally binding registration procedure (such as REACH), it shall be demonstrated that these tests were mandatory and no alternative method would have been accepted. Other ways and in all other cases of new animal/fish tests performed, the corresponding input shall not be approved for GOTS.

一旦对一种投入物进行新的动物或鱼类试验, 则应出示有法律约束力的注册程序（诸如：REACH）来证明这些试验是强制的，没有其它能够被接受的替代方法。对于GOTS而言，任何情况下采用其它方法执行的新的动物或鱼类试验，对应的投入物不应获批。

2.3.3. Assessment of chemical inputs
2.3.3. 关于化学品投入物的评估

"All chemical inputs intended to be used to process GOTS Goods are subject to approval by a GOTS Approved Certifier prior to their usage. Preparations shall have been evaluated and their trade names registered on approved lists prior to their usage by a GOTS Approved Certifier who is authorised by the Global Standard gGmbH for the specific accreditation scope: "Approval of textile auxiliary agents (chemical inputs) on positive lists" (Scope 4). …..

"所有计划用于加工GOTS产品的化学品投入物，使用前应通过GOTS被授权认证机构的审批。配制品使用前必须通过IWG授权有以下特定认可范围的GOTS被授权认证机构的评估且其批准清单中必须有其注册的商品名：纺织助剂（化学品投入物）肯定列表的审批（范围4）……

配制品的审批必须由相关的化学品生产商或供应商提出申请，主管认证机构会就评估后符合本标准的相关配制品向其生产商或供应商颁发合格文件（批文），并且批文上有该相关配制品的商品名。

所有化学品投入物（物质和配制品）必须有根据适用的公认标准或规范编制的物质安全数据表（MSDS）。适用时及必要时，将要求被授权认证机构进一步评估信息来源（诸如：助剂中其它特定成分的毒理和环境数据、测试报告、独立实验室对成分的分析及追溯核查）。”

Interpretation:
释义：
"Applicable recognised norms or directives" according to which a SDS of a chemical input (substance or preparation) has to be prepared in this context are:

"相关的公认标准或规范"——编写化学品投入物（物质或配制品）SDS的依据：
- ANSI Z400.1-2004（美国国家标准学会发布的关于MSDS格式与编写内容的规定）
- ISO 11014-1（ISO发布的化学品安全技术说明书编写规定）
- EC 1907/2006（REACH）（REACH——欧盟委员会发布的关于化学品注册、评估、许可和限制的法规）
- EC 2015/830（欧盟委员会发布的关于化学品和制剂的指令）
- GHS (Global Harmonised System)（联合国发布的《全球化学品统一分类和标签制度》）
- JIS Z 7253:2012（日本MSDS标准）
In specific, valid reasons for inclusion of further sources of information in the assessment include:

- the SDS does not represent a legally binding basis in the country/region where the input is marketed
- SDS没有阐明投入物销售市场所在国家或区域的具有法律约束力的依据
- the input potentially contains restricted or prohibited substances for which a declaration in the SDS is not binding (e.g. AOX, endocrine disruptors, GMO (derived) material or enzyme, nano particles) the SDS does not contain certain ecological or toxicological information required to assess compliance with related GOTS criteria
- 含有潜在限用或禁用物质（如：AOX、内分泌干扰物、GMO衍生的原料或酶、纳米颗粒）的投入物，但其SDS中没有包含用于评估是否符合GOTS准则所需的某些生态学或毒理学信息
- tests / methods used to determine certain ecological or toxicological values are not specified or do not correspond to those listed in the GOTS criteria
- 没有具体指明用于判定某些生态值或毒理值所用的测试或方法，或者该测试或方法不符合GOTS准则中所列的测试方法。
- spot checking on the accuracy of certain ecological or toxicological information provided on the SDS
- 抽查SDS中某些生态学或毒物学信息的准确性
- surveillance of impurities
- 对杂质的监控

Certifiers with approval for the scope “Approval of textile auxiliary agents (chemical inputs) on positive lists” (= scope 4 of the ‘Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies’, Section 4.2) are listed on the website:

有“纺织助剂（化学品投入物）肯定列表的审批”资格（即第4.2节“认证机构审批程序和要求”范围4）的认证机构名单见网站：


Certifiers with approval for this scope are obliged to make their lists of approved chemical inputs available to all Approved Certifiers. The lists are to be taken as applicable tool for input assessment in the GOTS certification scheme by all Approved Certifiers. In case of conflicting decisions (product approved by one that is declined by another certifier), certifiers are requested to achieve consistent assessment by sharing their proofs of assessment. If this fails in last instance the Director Standards Development & Quality Assurance / Standards Committee of the Global Standard gGmbH decides after screening the provided technical information on the chemicals in question.

Basic chemicals (such as salt, alkali, acid, etc.) used do not need to be released on Letters of Approval.

基本化学品（如盐、碱、酸等）不需要在批文中发布。

Certifiers responsible for approval of chemical products shall ensure that all valid approval decisions are made on the basis of valid SDS, based on knowledge of all relevant endpoints for each constituent of formulations. Relevant endpoints are, for example, values used for the formulation of H-phrases and / or their GHS equivalents, for individual constituent.

获特定范围授权的认证机构应确保所有有效的批准决定均基于有效的SDS，基于对配方中每种成分的所有相关结束点的了解。相关结束点是用于单个成分的‘H术语’和/或其GHS等价物公式的值。
2.3.4 **Product Stewardship of chemical inputs**

Chemical formulators shall implement appropriate and effective product stewardship practices. Adequate systems for product testing and quality assurance shall be in place.

化学品配制商应实施适当有效的产品管理实践。应建立适当的产品测试和质量保证系统。

**Interpretation:**

**解释：**

Product Stewardship practices may include, but not limited to:

产品管理实践可能包括但不限于：

- Control on raw materials for consistent quality and hazardous substances.
  保证原材料稳定质量和控制有害物质。
- Process control during formulation for consistent quality and hazardous substances.
  在配制过程中保证稳定质量和控制有害物质。
- Quality Assurance practices in formulation of preparations.
  配制品配制中的质量保证实践。
- Testing plan for raw materials, preparations and intermediate products, if any.
  原材料、配制品和中间产品（如有）的测试计划。
- Staff training for risk assessment.
  员工风险评估培训。
- Adequate evaluation of preparations for release of hazardous substances during intended use.
  对预期使用过程中释放有害物质的配制品进行充分评估。

**Implementation:**

**实施：**

The requirements of this Section shall be implemented by 01 March 2022.

本节要求将在2022年3月1日前实施。

---

2.3.5 **Environment, Health and Safety for Chemical Suppliers**

Chemical formulators shall undergo environmental management system and safety audit of their premises. On-site inspection shall be performed for the first year and every 3rd year of granted Letter of Approval or Standard Revision, whichever is earlier.
化学品制商应对其场所进行环境管理体系和安全审计。现场检查应在授予批文或标准修订的第一年和第三年进行，以较早者为准。

**Guidance:**

准则：

Where verifiable results (audit reports) from the following internationally recognised compliance schemes are available for the inspected chemical supplier, these should be screened and considered to the widest extent possible for the GOTS verification procedures:

对于 GOTS 检查程序而言，若被检查化学品供应商有来源于以下国际公认的社会责任符合性标准的结论（审核报告）可供核查，则应该对这些结论进行审查且最大程度地视为可以接受：

**Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®**

国际环保纺织协会的纺织化学品认证“Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®”

**bluesign**

蓝标认证

**References:**

参考材料：

Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®

Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®

bluesign

蓝标认证

**Implementation**

实施

The requirements of this Section shall be implemented by 01 March 2022 and formulators are expected to have been first inspected through GOTS Approved CBs (Scope 4) by 01 July 2022.

本节要求应在2022年3月1日前实施，预计配制商将在2022年7月1日前通过GOTS批准的认证机构（范围4）进行首次检查。
Following GOTS criteria shall be included in the audit of a chemical supplier:

化学品供应商的审计应包括以下GOTS标准:

Section 2.4.10
第2.4.10节

Section 2.4.11, (see Manual for COD requirements).
第2.4.11节，（参见手册COD要求）。

Section 3.6
第3.6节

**Interpretation of Section 2.4.11 in this context:**
在本文中，对第2.4.11节的解释:

Wastewater COD values in case of a chemical formulator shall be below 250 ppm or shall meet legal requirements, whichever is lower.
对于化学品配制商，污水COD值应低于250 ppm或符合法律要求（以较低者为准）。

2.4.2 Spinning
2.4.2 纺纱

“… Synthetic fibres, which are to be dissolved at a later processing stage, are not allowed to be used.”
“……合成纤维将在后期加工阶段溶解，不再允许使用。”

**Interpretation:**
解释:

Prohibited are synthetic fibres (like Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)), which are used in spinning or at intermediate processing stages, that are dissolved using water or chemicals at a later processing step.
禁止使用合成纤维（如聚乙烯醇（PVA）），这种纤维用于纺纱或中间加工阶段，在后续加工步骤中用水或化学品溶解。

2.4.6 Dyeing
2.4.6 染色

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selection of dyes and auxiliaries</td>
<td>.....Prohibited are (disperse) dyes classified as sensitizing/ allergenic......</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Specification (disperse dyes classified as sensitizing / allergenic):

**释义（致敏类/过敏类分散染料）:  
The following disperse dyes are prohibited (because of their sensitizing potential):  
下列分散染料禁用（因其有致敏性可能）:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.I. Disperse Blue 1</th>
<th>C.I. Disperse Orange 1</th>
<th>C.I. Disperse Violet 93</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散蓝1</td>
<td>C.I. 分散橙1</td>
<td>C.I. 分散紫93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Blue 3</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Orange 3</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Yellow 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散蓝3</td>
<td>C.I. 分散橙3</td>
<td>C.I. 分散黄1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Blue 7</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Orange 37</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Yellow 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散蓝7</td>
<td>C.I. 分散橙37</td>
<td>C.I. 分散黄3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Blue 26</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Orange 76</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Yellow 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散蓝26</td>
<td>C.I. 分散橙76</td>
<td>C.I. 分散黄9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Blue 35</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Orange 149</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Yellow 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散蓝35</td>
<td>C.I. 分散橙149</td>
<td>C.I. 分散黄23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Blue 102</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Red 1</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Yellow 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散蓝102</td>
<td>C.I. 分散红1</td>
<td>C.I. 分散黄39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Blue 106</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Red 11</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Yellow 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散蓝106</td>
<td>C.I. 分散红11</td>
<td>C.I. 分散黄49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Blue 124</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Red 17</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Violet 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散蓝124</td>
<td>C.I. 分散红17</td>
<td>C.I. 分散紫1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Blue 291</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Brown 1</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Orange 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散蓝291</td>
<td>C.I. 分散棕1</td>
<td>C.I. 分散黄59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Orange 11</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Red 23</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Red 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散橙11</td>
<td>C.I. 分散红23</td>
<td>C.I. 分散红151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Disperse Yellow 7</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Yellow 54</td>
<td>C.I. Disperse Yellow 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. 分散黄色7</td>
<td>C.I. 分散黄色54</td>
<td>C.I. 分散黄56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.I. (Colour Index) as published by SDC / AATCC (4th edition online)

C.I.（《颜料索引》）由SDC和AATCC合编发布（在线第四版）

**Reference:**  
参考资料：  
C.I. Numbers as mentioned in The Colour Index™ published online by Society of Dyers and Colourists and American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

英国染色家及颜料家学会和美国纺织化学师与印染师协会在线发布的C.I.（《颜料索引》）号。
### 2.4.6 Dyeing and 2.4.7 Printing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selection of dyes and auxiliaries</strong></td>
<td>.....The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from a threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN is prohibited. .....禁用来源于世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）红色名录上被列为受威胁物种的天然染料和助剂。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selection of dyes and auxiliaries</strong></td>
<td>Prohibited are colourants classified as carcinogenic or suspected carcinogenic (H350 / H351). .....禁用被归类为致癌或疑似致癌的着色剂（H350/H351）。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reference:**
- Red List of the IUCN
- IARC monographs
- IARC专论
- ECHA Restriction reports
- ECHA限制报告
- Annex VI (Harmonized Classification) of the CLP regulation

### 2.4.9.1 Requirements for additional fibre materials

#### 2.4.9.1 其余纤维原料和辅料要求

…..Fibre materials accepted for the remaining non-organic balance of the product’s material composition (max. 5% according to chapter 2.2.1. and max. 30% according to chapter 2.2.2.)

…..产品中允许的非有机纤维原料成分（第2.2.1节：最多5%；第2.2.2节：最多30%）

**Interpretation:**

释义:

Conventional cotton is not permitted as additional fibre material; this means that all cotton used relevant for
material composition under chapter 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 must be organic resp. organic in conversion.

常规棉不允许用作其余纤维原料，这说明与第2.2.1节和第2.2.2节原料成分有关的所有棉必须是有机的或是有机转换的。

Virgin polyester is not permitted as additional fibre material; this means that all polyester used relevant for material composition under chapter 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 must be (pre- or post-consumer) recycled.

原生聚酯纤维不允许用作其余纤维原料，这说明与第2.2.1节和第2.2.2节原料成分有关的所有聚酯纤维必须是（消费前或消费后）回收再利用的。

Adequate verification proof for the use of regenerated fibres from certified organic raw materials is certification of the fibre supplier/manufacturer and the fibre material to the Organic Content Standard (OCS from Textile Exchange).

对于使用来源于有机认证原料的再生纤维，其充分的验证证明包括纤维供应商/制造商的认证及《有机含量标准》（TE——纺织交易协会的OCS）认证的纤维材料。

Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC).

认可的可持续森林管理原则符合性认证程序包括《森林管理委员会（FSC）》和《森林认证体系认可计划（PEFC）》。 Adequate verification proof for the use of recycled synthetic fibres is certification of the fibre supplier/manufacturer and the fibre material to the Recycled Claim Standard (RCS from Textile Exchange), the Global Recycle Standard (GRS from Textile Exchange), Recycled Content Standard (from Scientific Certification Systems).

对于再生合成纤维的使用，其充分的验证证明包括纤维供应商或制造商的认证及《回收声明标准》（纺织交易协会的RCS）、《全球回收标准》（纺织交易协会的GRS）、《回收含量标准》（科学认证体系）认证的纤维材料。

Further relevant certification programs / verification proofs may be recognised as equivalent in future. In such case the decision will be published by the Global Standard gGmbH (through an up-dated issue of this manual or first on the corresponding website


其他相关认证项目或验证证明将来也可能会得到认可。Global Standard gGmbH将会发布与此相关的决定（通过更新和发布本手册，或先公布于相应网站


Samples for possible material compositions on basis of GOTS 5.0 include:

基于GOTS 5.0可能出现的新的原料成分的例子包括:

70% organic cotton, 30% lyocell
70%有机棉，30%天丝

Samples for material compositions no longer possible on basis of GOTS 5.0 include:

基于GOTS 5.0不可能出现的原料成分的例子包括:

70% organic cotton, 30% rayon from organic bamboo
70%有机棉，30%有机竹原人造丝

References:

参考文献:

Content Claim Standard (CCS, Textile Exchange)
含量声明标准（纺织交易所CCS）
Organic Content Standard (OCS, Textile Exchange)
有机含量标准（纺织交易所OCS）
Global Recycle Standard (GRS, Textile Exchange)
全球回收标准（纺织交易所GRS）
Recycled Claim Standard (RCS, Textile Exchange)
回收声明标准（纺织交易所RCS）
Recycled Content Standard (Scientific Certification Systems)
回收含量标准（科学认证体系）
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
森林管理委员会（FSC）
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC)
森林认证体系认可计划（PEFC）
Responsible Wool Standard (RWS, Textile Exchange)
责任羊毛标准（RWS，纺织交易协会）

2.4.9.2 Requirements for Accessories
2.4.9.2 辅料的要求

……Material in general. (valid for appliqué, borders, buckles, buttons and press-studs, cords, edgings, elastic bands and yarns, embroidery yarns, fasteners and closing systems, adhesive tapes, hatbands, laces, linings, inlays, interface, labels (heat-transfer, adhesive, care, GOTS), interlinings, pockets, seam bindings, sewing threads, shoulder pads, padding for undergarments, trims, zippers and any other, not below explicitly listed accessories)

……辅料总体要求。（适用于贴边、镶边、搭扣、纽扣、按扣、绳带、边材、橡筋带和橡筋绳、绣花线、锁扣系统、胶粘带、帽子缎带、蕾丝花边、里布、嵌饰、内贴、标唛（传热/粘合/护理/GOTS）、衬材、口袋、缝贴、缝纫线、肩垫、内衣垫、拉链和其他未具体列出的辅料）……

Interpretation:
解释:

……adhesive tapes, … labels (heat-transfer, adhesive, …

……胶粘带……标唛（传热/粘合……

Tapes or labels that come with an adhesive pre-applied at the manufacturer’s facility will be considered as accessories and shall meet criteria as per Section 2.4.16. However, if an adhesive (like glue) is received in liquid / gel / semi-solid form for use at the Certified Entity (for example for mattresses, pasting embellishments, etc), the adhesive (like glue) shall be approved by a Scope 4 GOTS Approved Certifier prior to use.

在制造商工厂预先涂有粘合剂的胶带或标签将被视为辅料，并应符合第2.4.16节的标准。但是，如果在被认证实体处接收到液体/凝胶/半固体形式的粘合剂（如胶水）供使用（如床垫、粘贴装饰物等），则粘合剂（如胶水）
Latex foam used in mattresses shall be made from certified organic latex (in conversion) or from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles. 

Interpretation:

Adequate verification proof for organic latex is Global Organic Latex Standard (GOLS).

Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC).

Reference:

Global Organic Latex Standard (GOLS)

2.4.10 Environmental management

In addition to GOTS criteria, all companies 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).
除GOTS标准之外，所有公司应必须确保其加工或制造活动符合相应国家和当地环境法规的相关要求（包括空中排放物、污水排放和废弃物及污泥的处置要求）。

**Interpretation:**

**解释：**

If the local legal requirements are stricter than GOTS criteria, local laws shall be followed and vice-versa.

如果当地法律要求比GOTS标准更严格，则应遵循当地法律，反之亦然。

... person responsible...

......负责人......

**Interpretation:**

**解释：**

Person responsible for environmental policy shall be competent, appropriately trained and shall have adequate resources made available to them so as to discharge duties.

环境政策的“责任人”应符合资格，经过培训，且拥有履行职责所需的资源。

..."the available data and procedures need to include:

......"该政策需包括以下数据和程序：

data on energy and water resources and their consumption per kg of textile output

能源和水源数据，以及每公斤纺织品产出的能耗

target goals and procedures to reduce energy and water consumption per kg of textile output"

平均每公斤纺织品产出所耗能源和水源的目标值以及节能降耗程序

**Further Guidance:**

附加指导：

GOTS Monitor Water/ Energy (GOTS WE Tool) is a tool specifically developed to support GOTS certified facilities. It covers both requirements, as it determines actual performance and specific consumption values. Furthermore, the tool provides realistic, factory-specific benchmark values that can be used both as improvement targets and milestones to monitor their progress.

GOTS水/能源监测工具（GOTS WE工具）是专门为支持GOTS被认证场所而开发的工具。该工具可确定实际性能与具体消耗值，可满足上述要求。此外，该工具提供实际、特定于工厂的基准值，它们能够用作改进目标，也可用作监控进展的标志。

It is free to use for GOTS certified facilities during license validity period. Certified entities can download a copy from GOTS website. Latest Version 2.0 has been released in November 2018.

在许可有效期内，可免费用于GOTS被认证场所。被认证实体能够从GOTS网站下载副本。2018年11月已发布
Reference:

GOTS Monitor (Water/ Energy)

GOTS 被认证实体必须在其自身业务范围内收集关于温室气体排放源（GHG）的信息，并为所有排放源确定减排措施……

Guidance:

GOTS 支持所有旨在遏制和扭转气候变化的倡议，后者是联合国可持续发展目标的一部分。GOTS 被认证实体有责任采取措施实现这些目标，并且作为初步措施，被认证实体需要在其业务范围内确定 GHG 排放源（如使用化石燃料，则目标是随时间推移尽可能减少这些排放源）。虽然 GOTS 目前没有在其供应链中设定时间或排放限制，但鼓励所有被认证实体评估其业务并努力实现这些目标。

Additional information on GHGs: https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions

GHGs的相关信息：https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions

Suggested informative reading: https://ourworldindata.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions

建议阅读资料：https://ourworldindata.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions

2.4.11 Wastewater Treatment

2.4.11 污水处理

“Wastewater from all wet processing units shall be treated in an internal or external functional wastewater treatment plant before discharged to environment.” …

“所有湿加工单元的废水在向外界环境排放之前，应经过一个有效运转的内部或外部废水处理厂的处理。”……
Interpretation:
释义:
The question whether a treatment plant is functional or not mainly depends on the inputs used in wet processing. For a unit only performing dyeing with natural dyes and auxiliaries, a simple biological treatment system may be appropriate whereas for an industrial unit working with chemical dyes and auxiliaries at least a 2-stage treatment plant is requested. Units using auxiliaries that are approved because of its adequate eliminability (e.g. acc. to OECD 302B) shall in addition have a functioning treatment of the sludge.

关于污水处理厂是否有效，主要取决于湿加工过程使用的投入物。对于只使用天然的染料和助剂进行染色的单位，一个简单的生物处理系统就可满足；而对于一个使用化学染料和助剂工作的工业单位，则要求至少有一个二级污水处理厂。使用通过审批助剂的单位，因有充分的去除能力（如：根据OECD 302B），则还应配备一个有效的污泥处理系统。

… "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." …

……“经过处理的污水应达到相应国家和当地法规的污水处理要求——包括关于 pH 值、温度、TOC、BOD、COD、脱色、（化学）污染残留物的限量值以及排放路径的规定。”……

Interpretation:
释义:
It is expected that within the GOTS certification procedures compliance with the national and local legal requirements is checked on basis of the corresponding official environmental permit and through appropriate verification means. In specific it shall be assured that:

GOTS 认证程序希望基于对应的官方环境许可证和通过适当的核查途径来检查与国家和当地法规要求的符合性。尤其应确保：

- the quality of discharged wastewater continuously complies with all requirements and limits defined in the environmental permit.

- 污水的排放质量持续符合环境许可证上规定的所有要求和限量值。

- if the wastewater is treated (partly) in an external plant, that the wet processor has a valid delivery contract with the operator of the external treatment plant while

- 若废水在外部废水处理厂（部分）处理，则湿加工单位要有与外部废水处理厂操作方签订的有效的废水处理输送合同，且

  • the contract indicates the parameters and the related limits which must be respected before discharging the wastewater to the receiving treatment plant

  • 合同中要明确规定废水排放到接收处理厂之前必须符合的相关参数和相关限量值

  • the operator of the external plant is legally authorised for this operation and continuously complies with the national and local legal requirements and limits

  • 外部污水处理厂的操作方有该污水操作的合法授权，且持续符合国家和当地法规的要求和限量值

  • the quantity of wastewater to be treated does not exceed the capacity of the on-site treatment plant and/or the maximum quantity indicated in the delivery contract

  • 要处理的污水的数量不超过现场处理厂的能力，及（或）输送合同中指定的最大数量

  • the indicated quantity to be treated matches with the actual processing water quantity used and discharged

  • 指定要处理的污水量与实际处理的污水量相符
### Interpretation:

**Explanation:**

If the local legal requirements are stricter than GOTS criteria, local laws shall be followed and vice-versa.

If local laws are stricter than GOTS standards, local laws shall be followed, and vice versa.

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

……"向外界环境排放的污水，平均每公斤加工的纺织品（产出）的 COD 值不得超过 20 克。对于洗涤含脂羊毛操作，允许平均每公斤纺织品产出的 COD 值不超过 45 克……

### Interpretation:

**释义：**

本节标准与整个场所的合规要求相关。

The requirement shall be measured downstream of internal (on-site) wastewater treatment plant and/or external (off-site, e.g. municipal) wastewater treatment plant receiving wastewater from these wet processing sites.

对应内部（现场）废水处理厂及（或）接收这些湿加工场所流出污水的外部（场外的，如市政的）污水处理厂下游的要求进行测量。

**The applicable test method for COD determination is ISO 6060.**

测定 COD 的适用测试方法是 ISO 6060。

**The applicable calculation method in this context is as following:**

适用的计算方法如下：

\[(C/1000) \times (V \times 1000) / (W \times 1000) = \ldots \ldots \text{g COD/kg}\]

with:

其中：

- **C** (in mg/l) = COD concentration in water discharged to environment after treatment
  - **C** (mg/l) = 污水处理后排放到外界环境时的 COD 浓度
- **V** (in m\(^3\)) = Volume of water discharged in the calculation period
  - **V** (m\(^3\)) = 计算周期内排放的污水的体积
- **W** (in ton) = Weight of textile output in tonnage in the calculation period
  - **W** (吨) = 计算周期内产出的纺织品的吨位重量

**Reference:**

ISO 6060 Water quality - Determination of the chemical oxygen demand

ISO 6060水质-化学需氧量的测定

Note: COD requirements for GOTS are measured in g/kg of processed output. Typical COD test reports contain COD values in g/lit of effluent / discharge. Inspectors will need to calculate the COD in g/kg of processed output based on calculation given above in these cases.
注：GOTS标准下的COD值要求是以每公斤加工产出品的COD克数进行测量，而常用的COD测试报告则以流出/排放升数中含有的COD克数进行计算。在这种情况下，检查员需要按照上述要求计算相应的COD值。

……Wastewater analyses shall be performed and documented periodically at normal operating capacity.
（……应在正常生产能力下定期进行并记录废水分析）

### Guidance:
准则：

Suggested test parameters for treated wastewater should include:

处理过的污水的建议测试参数应包括：

AOX (with a limit of 5 mg/l) and Heavy Metal residues as per following table

AOX（限量为5mg/l）和重金属残留物如下表所示

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heavy Metal</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Limit (g/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>7439-97-6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>7440-43-9</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium VI</td>
<td>18540-29-9</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Chromium</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>7440-38-2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>7440-50-8</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>7440-02-0</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>7440-36-0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt</td>
<td>7440-48-4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>7440-66-6</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>7439-96-5</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further Guidance:

附加指导：

While GOTS requires that all applicable national and local legal environmental requirements be followed for
discharge of wastewater, GOTS encourages licensees to act beyond the mandatory requirements stated in GOTS Version 5.0 and voluntarily implement global best practices for their processing units. ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines (Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals) may be referred to as an example when it comes to wastewater discharge.

GOTS标准要求污水排放遵循须所有适用的国家和地方性环境法规，GOTS标准鼓励持牌处理单位超越GOTS 5.0版规定的强制性要求，自愿践行全球最佳做法。有关污水排放的全球最佳做法，可能参考ZDHC污水处理指引（有害化学物质零排放）。

Reference:
参考资料：
ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines

### 2.4.12 Storage, packaging and transport

#### 2.4.12 储存、包装和运输

#### 2.4.12.1 B2B trade of GOTS goods

2.4.12.1 GOTS 产品 B2B 贸易

… 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 have to comply with the applicable international or national organic production standard. …

……如果国家法律或强制规定在仓库和运输工具中使用杀虫剂或杀菌剂，则使用的杀虫剂或杀菌剂必须符合适用国际的或国家的有机生产标准……

Further Guidance:

附加指导：

Should national or regional laws mandate use of such pesticides / biocides during storage or transport that do not comply with organic production standards, they may be allowed for use with the express requirement that every precaution shall be taken in order to prevent any contamination of these with the certified organic product(s) being stored / transported.

如果国家或地方法律要求在仓库和运输工具中使用的杀虫剂/杀菌剂不符合有机生产标准，则可能使用这些杀虫剂/杀菌剂，但明确要求采取一切预防措施，以防止这些杀虫剂/杀菌剂污染储存/运输之中的认证有机产品。

#### 2.4.12.2 Retail (B2C) trade of GOTS goods

GOTS Implementation Manual Version 6.0 · March 2020, page 42 of 73

GOTS 实施手册 6.0 版，2020 年 3 月 第42页/共 73 页
2.4.12.2 GOTS产品零售贸易（B2C）

......"Any paper or cardboard used in packaging material for the retail trade of GOTS Goods (incl. labelling items such as hang tags or swing tags) must be recycled from pre- or post-consumer waste or certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles." ......

......“GOTS货品零售所用的任何包装材料纸或纸板（包括标识物，如吊牌或折叠吊卡）的材料，必须是消费前或消费后的废料经过回收后再利用的，或经过可持续森林管理原则符合性程序的认证。”......

**Interpretation:**

释义：

As there is currently no widespread and globally applicable certification system for recycled paper/cardboard, for the time being a certification is currently not mandatory to prove the use of recycled paper/cardboard (from pre- or post-consumer waste).

As a minimum a declaration issued by the producer/trader of the paper/cardboard that it is recycled from pre-or post-consumer waste must be available. Examples of certified recycled material are GRS/RCS Standard.

Furthermore relevant certification programs / verification proofs may be recognised as equivalent in future. In such case the decision will be published by the Global Standard gGmbH (through an up-dated issue of this manual or first on the corresponding website [http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html](http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html)).

"Textile fibre materials used for packaging, shall follow one of these three conditions: ...

......用于包装的纺织纤维材料应符合以下三个条件之一：......

c) meet criteria for permitted additional fibres (Section 2.4.9.1) but without limitation on percentages and meet RSL criteria as in Section 2.4.16″ …

满足可接受附加纤维的标准（第2.4.9.1节），不受百分比限制，并满足第2.4.16节的RSL标准......

**Interpretation:**

解释：

Fibres permitted as additional fibres in Section 2.4.9.1 can be used for textile packaging materials without
restriction on percentage.

第2.4.9.1节允许作为附加纤维的纤维能够用于纺织品包装材料而无百分比限制。

For example:

例如:

Packaging material made of 100% lyocell fibre and 100% recycled polyester can be used.

能够使用由100%莱赛尔纤维和100%回收聚酯制成的包装材料。

Packaging material made of virgin polyester or conventional cotton or acrylic fibres cannot be used.

不能使用由纯聚酯、常规棉或丙烯酸纤维制成的包装材料。

2.4.13 Record keeping & internal quality assurance

2.4.13 记录保存与内部质量保证

……“Certified Entities purchasing organic fibres shall receive and maintain transaction certificates (=TCs, certificates of inspection), issued by a recognised certifier and certified in accordance with the criteria of Section 2.1 for the whole quantity purchased.

……“被认证实体购买的所有数量的有机纤维应获得被公认的认证机构颁发的用于证明纤维符合第2.1节要求的交易证（即 TC，检查证书），并对交易证加以保存。

Certified Entities purchasing GOTS Goods shall receive and maintain GOTS transaction certificates, issued by an Approved Certifier for the whole quantity of GOTS Goods purchased. In accordance with the corresponding policy issuing TCs that cover multiple shipments is possible under certain conditions. The maximum time period that a single TC can cover is 3 months.” …

被认证实体购买的所有数量的 GOTS 产品应获得被授权认证机构颁发的 GOTS 交易证。根据 TC 颁发的相应政策，特定条件下，TC 可以包含多个运输批次。单张 TC 所能覆盖的最大时间跨度为 3 个月。”……

Interpretation:

释义:

Transaction Certificates (TCs) for organic (or organic ‘in conversion’) fibres should reflect the interpretation and clarifications as provided for Section 2.1 of GOTS in this document. TCs for GOTS Goods issued on basis of an organic production standard or another processing standard cannot be accepted in the GOTS supply chain.

有机（或有机"转换"）纤维的交易证（TC）应该反映GOTS标准第2.1节所述的解释和说明。GOTS供应链不接受基于有机生产（农业）标准或其他加工标准给GOTS货品颁发的TC。

Detailed mandatory instructions with regard to policies, layout, format and text for issuing GOTS Transaction Certificates (TCs) in the processing/trading chain are provided for in the 'Policy and Template for issuing Transaction Certificates (TCs)’ as available on the website:

《交易证（TC）颁发规定和模板》对颁发加工或贸易链中的GOTS交易证（TC）的规定、设计、格式和文字提出了详细的强制性指令，该政策和模板已公布于网站：

“Certified Entities purchasing organic fibres shall receive and maintain Scope Certificates and/or Transaction Certificates (where applicable) of the producer and trader(s) (if applicable) for the Organic Production Standard for the whole quantity purchased.”

“购买有机纤维的被认证实体应获得用于证明所购买的全部纤维符合有机产品标准的生产商或贸易商（如适用）范围证书和/或交易证（如适用），并保存这类证书。”

**Interpretation:**

**解释：**

For the purposes of traceability and operation of the Centralised Database System (under development), information about first certified organic fibre input is required to be collected and maintained by the Certified Entity. Data would need to be maintained in a suitable document, such as a spreadsheet, in a prescribed format. The format is being developed in harmonisation with Textile Exchange and will contain details of Scope Certificate(s) of fibre producer(s) / producer group(s) along with quantity of purchased fibre(s).

为了中央数据库系统（正在开发中）的可追溯性和操作，被认证实体需要收集和维护关于第一批认证有机纤维投入物的信息。数据需要以规定的格式保存在电子表格等适当文档中。目前正在与纺织交易协会协调制定该格式，其中将包含纤维生产商/生产商集团范围证书的详细信息以及购买纤维的数量。

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

“……如果GOTS要求，被认证实体应收集、整理和共享与影响测量相关的非商业信息……”

**Interpretation:**

**解释：**

There will be no mandatory requirement for commercially sensitive data such as financial, business or technical information to be shared by Certified Entities. Information requested will only be related to measuring public facing impact. Examples of such information are: number and break-up of employees, energy sources, water sources etc.

未强制要求被认证实体分享金融、业务或技术信息等商业敏感数据。所需信息仅涉及公众影响测量有关的信息。此类信息的示例如下：员工人数和详细信息、能源、水源等。
### 2.4.14 Technical quality parameters

**Interpretation:**

The following table provides for alternate acceptable test methods to the methods as provided for in GOTS. The criteria (fastness resp. dimensional change levels) are the same as for the respective main test method:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Main test method</th>
<th>Alternate acceptable test methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rubbing fastness, dry for fibre blends</td>
<td>ISO 105 X12</td>
<td>AATCC 8, DIN 54021, JIS L0849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbing fastness, wet</td>
<td>ISO 105 X12</td>
<td>AATCC 8, DIN 54021, JIS L0849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acid for fibre blends</td>
<td>ISO 105 E04</td>
<td>AATCC 15, DIN 54020, JIS L0848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light fastness</td>
<td>ISO 105 B02</td>
<td>AATCC 16 option 3, DIN 54004, JIS L0843 AATCC 16选项3, DIN 54004, JISL0843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional changes after washing at 40°C resp. at 30°C for animal fibre material and blends thereof. This criterion is only valid for the garment sector. …</td>
<td>ISO 6330</td>
<td>AATCC 135 (fabrics) and 150 (garments), DIN 53920, JIS L1018 AATCC 135（面料）和150（服装），DIN 53920, JIS L1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing fastness when washed at 60°C</td>
<td>ISO 105 C06 C1M</td>
<td>AATCC 61 option 3A (at 140°F), DIN EN 20105-C03, JIS L0844 AATCC 61选项3A (140°F), DIN EN20105-C03, JIS L0844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Guidance:**
附加指导:
It is recommended that wherever possible, environmentally friendly washing instructions should be used for GOTS consumer goods. For example, washing at room temperature, use of liquid detergent, no use of bleach, line or flat dry, low or no iron, no dry cleaning, etc.

建议在可能的情况下，GOTS产品应该配备环保洗涤说明书。例如室温洗涤，使用液体洗涤剂，不使用漂白剂，挂起或平铺晾干，低温熨烫或免烫，不干洗等。

### 2.4.15 Limit values for residues in GOTS Goods

**2.4.15 GOTS制品中残留物的限量值**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Test method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pesticides, sum parameter</td>
<td>&lt; 0.1 mg/kg</td>
<td>§64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); §64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All natural fibres (except shorn wool), cert. organic</td>
<td>&lt; 0.5 mg/kg</td>
<td>§64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); §64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorn wool, cert. organic</td>
<td>&lt; 0.5 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[respectively] [分别计]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Test method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All natural fibres (except shorn wool)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.5 mg/kg</td>
<td>§64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); §64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorn wool</td>
<td>&lt; 1.0 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**

释义:
In order to demonstrate compliance with the test parameters Ökotex Standard 100, class 1, certificates or equivalent are considered adequate proof for accessories used in textiles for babies and textile personal care products. Accordingly, Ökotex Standard 100, class 2, certificates or equivalent are considered adequate proof for accessories used for all other GOTS Goods.
**Interpretation:**

**释义：**

Pesticides relevant for testing in vegetable and animal fibres are listed below:

关于检测动植物纤维中有关的杀虫剂：

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of pesticide</th>
<th>CAS No. CAS号</th>
<th>Applicable for testing in</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable fib.</td>
<td>Animal fib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol</td>
<td>935-95-5</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3,5,6-四氯苯酚</td>
<td>935-95-5</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,6-Trichlorophenol</td>
<td>88-06-2</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,6-三氯苯酚</td>
<td>88-06-2</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid</td>
<td>93-76-5</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2,4,5-T)</td>
<td>93-76-5</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,5-三氯苯氧乙酸（2,4,5-T）</td>
<td>93-76-5</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid</td>
<td>94-75-7</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2,4-D)</td>
<td>94-75-7</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸（2,4-D）</td>
<td>94-75-7</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetameprid</td>
<td>135410-20-7</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喹虫脒</td>
<td>135410-20-7</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldrin</td>
<td>309-00-2</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>二氯丙酸</td>
<td>309-00-2</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrazine</td>
<td>1912-24-9</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阿特拉津</td>
<td>1912-24-9</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azinphos</td>
<td>2642-71-9</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乙基硫磷</td>
<td>2642-71-9</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azinphos-methyl</td>
<td>86-50-0</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甲基硫磷</td>
<td>86-50-0</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha- and beta-Endosulfan</td>
<td>959-98-8</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpha-及beta-硫丹</td>
<td>959-98-8</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifenthrin</td>
<td>82657-04-3</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氟氯菊酯</td>
<td>82657-04-3</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bendiocarb</td>
<td>22781-23-3</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>溴虫威</td>
<td>22781-23-3</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioresmethrin</td>
<td>28434-01-7</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4824-78-6</td>
<td>Bromophos-ethyl</td>
<td>××</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69327-76-0</td>
<td>Buprofezin</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2425-06-1</td>
<td>Captafol</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-25-2</td>
<td>Carbaryl</td>
<td>××</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55285-14-8</td>
<td>Carbosulfan</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99129-21-2</td>
<td>Clethodim</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57-74-9</td>
<td>Chlordane</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6164-98-3</td>
<td>Chlordimeform</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2921-88-2</td>
<td>Chlorpyrifos-ethyl</td>
<td>××</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5598-13-0</td>
<td>Chlorpyrifos-methyl</td>
<td>××</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122453-73-0</td>
<td>Chlorfenapyr</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>470-90-6</td>
<td>Chlorfenvinphos</td>
<td>××</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71422-67-8</td>
<td>Chlorfluazuron</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56-72-4</td>
<td>Coumaphos</td>
<td>××</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68359-37-5</td>
<td>Cyfluthrin</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91465-08-6</td>
<td>Cyhalothrin</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113136-77-9</td>
<td>Cyclanilide</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52315-07-8</td>
<td>Cypermethrin</td>
<td>××</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53-19-0, 72-54-8</td>
<td>DDD (op- and pp-)</td>
<td>××</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3424-82-6, 72-55-9</td>
<td>DDE (op- and pp-)</td>
<td>××</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>789-02-6</td>
<td>DDT, o.p.</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>GOTS Compliant</td>
<td>USEPA Compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDT, p,p-&lt;br&gt;p,p-滴滴涕</td>
<td>50-29-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEF/ 2,4&lt;br&gt;Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane</td>
<td>78-48-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin&lt;br&gt;溴氰菊酯</td>
<td>52918-63-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difenthiuron&lt;br&gt;丁醚脲</td>
<td>80060-09-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diazinon&lt;br&gt;二嗪农</td>
<td>333-41-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichlormethion&lt;br&gt;除线磷</td>
<td>97-17-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichlorprop&lt;br&gt;2,4-滴丙酸</td>
<td>120-36-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichlorvos&lt;br&gt;敌敌畏</td>
<td>62-73-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicrotophos l&lt;br&gt;双特松</td>
<td>141-66-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieldrin&lt;br&gt;狄氏剂</td>
<td>60-57-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diflubenzuron&lt;br&gt;氟脲杀</td>
<td>35367-38-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethoate&lt;br&gt;乐果</td>
<td>60-51-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinoseb and salts&lt;br&gt;4,6-二硝基苯酚及其盐类</td>
<td>88-85-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diuron&lt;br&gt;敌草隆</td>
<td>330-54-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empenthrin&lt;br&gt;右旋反式炔戊菊酯</td>
<td>54406-48-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endosulfansulfate&lt;br&gt;硫丹硫酸盐</td>
<td>1031-07-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endrin&lt;br&gt;异狄氏剂</td>
<td>72-20-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esfenvalerate&lt;br&gt;高效氰戊菊酯</td>
<td>66230-04-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethion&lt;br&gt;乙硫磷</td>
<td>563-12-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenchlorphos&lt;br&gt;皮蝇磷</td>
<td>299-84-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenitrothion&lt;br&gt;杀螟松</td>
<td>122-14-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>GOTS Compatibility</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenthion</td>
<td>55-38-9</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenpropathrin</td>
<td>39515-41-8</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenvalerate</td>
<td>51630-58-1</td>
<td>× ×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fipronil</td>
<td>120068-37-3</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flumethrin</td>
<td>69770-45-2</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyphosate</td>
<td>1071-83-6</td>
<td>× ×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptachlor</td>
<td>76-44-8</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptachlor epoxide</td>
<td>1024-57-3</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexachlorobenzen (HCB)</td>
<td>118-74-1</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexachlorocyclohexane - a-Lindane</td>
<td>319-84-6</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexachlorocyclohexane - b-Lindane</td>
<td>319-85-7</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexachlorocyclohexane - d-Lindane</td>
<td>319-86-8</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imidaclorpid</td>
<td>138261-41-3</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindane</td>
<td>58-89-9</td>
<td>× ×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lufenuron</td>
<td>103055-07-8</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malathion</td>
<td>121-75-5</td>
<td>× ×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCPA</td>
<td>94-74-6</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCPB</td>
<td>94-81-5</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecoprop</td>
<td>93-65-2</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metolachlor</td>
<td>51218-45-2</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methomyl</td>
<td>16752-77-5</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mevinphos</td>
<td>7786-34-7</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Chemical Name       | CAS Number | Status  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methamidophos</td>
<td>10265-92-6</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methoxychlor</td>
<td>72-43-5</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirex</td>
<td>2385-85-5</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocrotophos</td>
<td>6923-22-4</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parathion-ethyl</td>
<td>56-38-2</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parathion-methyl</td>
<td>298-00-0</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendimethalin</td>
<td>40487-42-1</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCP/ Pentachlorophenol</td>
<td>87-86-5</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permethrin</td>
<td>52645-53-1</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perthane</td>
<td>72-56-0</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosmet</td>
<td>732-11-6</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoxim / Baythion</td>
<td>14816-18-3</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirimiphos-ethyl</td>
<td>23505-41-1</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirimiphos-methyl</td>
<td>29232-93-7</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profenophos</td>
<td>41198-08-7</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prometryn</td>
<td>7287-19-6</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pymetrozine</td>
<td>123312-89-0</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propetamphos</td>
<td>31218-83-4</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethrum</td>
<td>8003-34-7</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinalphos</td>
<td>13593-03-8</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintozine</td>
<td>82-68-8</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teflubenzuron</td>
<td>83121-18-0</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiamethoxam</td>
<td>153719-23-4</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachlorvinphos</td>
<td>22350-76-1</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxaphene</td>
<td>8001-35-2</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telodrin</td>
<td>297-78-9</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strobane</td>
<td>8001-50-1</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfluthrin</td>
<td>118712-89-3</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifluralin</td>
<td>1582-09-8</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triflumuron</td>
<td>64628-44-0</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiodicarb</td>
<td>59669-26-0</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thidiazuron</td>
<td>51707-55-2</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolclofos-methyl</td>
<td>57018-04-9</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifloxysulfuron-sodium</td>
<td>199119-58-9</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyphosate</td>
<td>1071-83-6</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Social criteria

3.1 Scope

...... "For adequate implementation and assessment of the following specific criteria adherence to the corresponding International Labour Conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and OECD shall be assured."

......“为了对以下具体准则进行充分的实施和评估，必须确保国际劳工组织（ILO）与经合组织（OECD）的相关公约能够得到遵守。"

Interpretation:
释义:
The following ILO conventions ‘correspond’ to the specific GOTS minimum criteria:

3.2. Employment is freely chosen:

- C29 - Forced Labour Convention
- C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention

3.3. Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are respected:

- C87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention
- C98 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention
- C135 - Workers’ Representatives Convention
- C154 - Collective Bargaining Convention

3.4. Child labour shall not be used:

- C138 - Minimum Age Convention
- C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention
- R190, part of C 182 – Hazardous Working conditions

3.5. No discrimination is practised

- C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention
- C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention
- C183 - Maternity Protection Convention

3.6. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): Working conditions are safe and hygienic:

- C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention

3.7. No Harassment and Violence

- C190 - Convention Concerning the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work
- C29 - Forced Labour Convention

- C29 - 强迫劳动公约
C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention
C105 - 废除强迫劳动公约

3.8. Remuneration and Assessment of Living Wage Gap:
3.8. 薪酬和基本生活工资差距评估：
  C95 - Protection of Wages Convention
  C95 - 保护工资公约
  C131 - Minimum Wage Fixing Convention
  C131 - 确定最低工资公约

3.9. Workingtime:
3.9 工作时间：
  C1 - Hours of Work (Industry) Convention
  C1 - (工业)工时公约
  C14 - Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention
  C14 - (工业)每周休息公约
  C30 - Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention
  C30 - (商业和办事处)工时公约
  C106 - Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention
  C106 - (商业和办事处)每周休息公约

3.10. No precarious employment is provided
3.9 不提供不稳定就业
  C158: Termination of Employment Convention
  C158-终止聘用关系公约
  C175: Part-time Work Convention
  C175-非全日制工作公约
  C177: Homework Convention
  C177-家庭工作公约
  C181 Private Employment Agencies Convention
  C181-私营就业机构公约

3.11 Migrant Workers:
3.11 移徙工人：
  C97 - Migration for Employment Convention (Revised)
  C97 - 《移徙工人就业公约》（修订版）
  C143 - Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention
  C143 - 《移徙工人（补充规定）公约》

Reference:
参考：
The mentioned conventions are published on the official ILO website:
ILO官网上发布了上述公约：
“… Certifiers are expected to study, assimilate and consider local and national conditions in their Risk Assesment while conducting inspections and audits.”

……认证机构在进行检查和审计时，应在风险评估中研究、比较和考虑当地和国家条件。”

**Interpretation:**

解释:

Approved Certifiers shall assess risk associated with operations based on local and sectorial parameters and document the same.

被授权认证机构应根据本地和行业参数评估与运营相关的风险，并将其记录在案。

**Further Guidance:**

附加指导:

For integrating better practices in the textile supply chains, the Approved Certifiers and Certified Entities may further refer to OECD Due Diligence Guidance and United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

为了在纺织品供应链中整合更佳做法，被授权认证机构和被认证实体可能附加参考经合组织尽职调查指导和联合国世界人权宣言。

**Reference:**

参考资料:


经合组织（2018），《经合组织服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》，经合组织出版社，巴黎。


《联合国世界人权宣言》。

---

**3.8 REMUNERATION AND ASSESSMENT OF LIVING WAGE GAP**

**3.8 薪酬和基本生活工资差距评估**

**3.8.9** Certified Entities shall calculate 'Living Wages' for their respective operations. Furthermore, they shall compare Living Wages data with their remuneration data and calculate the 'Wage Gap' for their workers.

被认证实体应计算相应部门的“基本生活工资”。此外，被认证实体应比较基本生活工资数据和其薪酬数据，并计算工人的“工资差距”。

**Guidance:**

准则：
Living Wage: For regions where a living wage has been defined and applied, employers should have a plan in place towards paying such a Living Wage to their workers.

基本生活工资：对于已经定义并采用基本生活工资的地区，被认证实体应该制定向其员工支付基本生活工资的计划。

Reference:
参考资料：
Living Wage Resource Library of Global Living Wage Coalition
全球基本生活工资联合会基本生活工资资源库

Further guidance:
附加指导：
A practical approach to implementing living wages is given within the publication "Implementing Living Wages – Practical Approach for Business" by the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles, Germany and available for download at this link.

德国可持续纺织品伙伴关系组织的出版物《实施基本生活工资——商业实践方法》提供了保障基本生活工资的实践方法，可通过此链接下载。

Certified entities are required to collect and analyse data about workers’ remuneration and report what the lowest paid worker is earning and the average earning for each group (e.g., level) of workers.

经认证实体必须收集和分析关于工人薪酬的数据，并报告工人的最低工资收入以及每组（如级别）工人的平均收入。

Living Wages as estimated by Global Living Wage Coalition shall be used as a definition benchmark. Where such benchmarks are unavailable, or in addition to these benchmarks, Template 5: Fair Remuneration Quick Scan as available from amfori BSCI should be used.

全球基本生活工资联合会估算的基本生活工资应作为基准。如果没有这些基准，或者除这些基准之外，应该使用全球对外贸易协会提供的“模板（5）：快速了解公平薪酬”。

This template should be read/used with the Section of the amfori BSCI System Manual on Fair Remuneration (especially the auditing interpretation guidelines part III and guidelines for producers part IV) and the Annex 9 on How to promote Fair Remuneration.

该模板应参照全球对外贸易协会系统手册中关于公平报酬的章节（尤其是第三章审计解释指南和第四章生产商指导）以及附录9关于如何推广公平报酬。
Certified Entities are encouraged to working towards closing the Wage Gap which may be required, over time, in the future.

Reference:

Template 5: Fair Remuneration Quick Scan

3.9 WORKING TIME

3.9.3 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.

Guidance:

In this context, voluntary means that overtime may not be forced, should not be subject to employer’s arbitrariness, and needs to be in compliance with national laws. Overtime requirements as enumerated within an employment contract should be considered to be voluntary, if it is permitted by and in accordance with national legislation or collectively bargained agreements.

For part-time employees, the restriction of maximum 12 hours per week of overtime is not to be considered, so long as the total number of hours worked in the week are not more than the total (regular + overtime) allowed for full-time employees.

3.12 Social Compliance Management
## 3.12 社会责任管理

... Nominating a person responsible for social accountability....

...任命社会责任负责人......

### Interpretation:

解释:

Person responsible for Social Compliance Management policy shall be competent, appropriately trained and shall have adequate resources made available to them so as to discharge duties.

社会责任管理的“责任人”应符合资格、经过培训，且拥有履行职责所需的资源。

... Upon request, Certified Entities shall provide information about complaint records to their Certified Buyers should complaints possibly be related to the business practises of such Certified Buyers ...

......如果投诉可能与被认证买家的业务活动有关，则根据要求，被认证实体应向被认证买家提供与投诉记录有关的信息......

### Further Guidance:

附加指导:

GOTS social conditions at the supplier may be influenced by the buyer’s commercial business practises. To understand how such practises could adversely affect the implementation of GOTS social criteria, the buyer needs this information. It also enables them to consider appropriate remedies.

供应商的GOTS社会条件可能受到买方商业惯例的影响。为了解这种方式如何对GOTS社会标准实施产生不利影响，买方需要这一信息。这便于考虑适当的补救措施。

### Further Guidance:

附加指导:

The use of social criteria tools such as SAI’s Social FingerprintÔ programme to help companies measure and improve social performance in their company and their supply chain is encouraged by GOTS.

GOTS标准鼓励企业通过SAI的Social FingerprintTM等社会责任准则工具来衡量并提高企业自身及其供应链的社会责任表现。

Reference: SAI’s Social Fingerprint®

参考资料: SAI的社会责任评价工具Social Fingerprint®

---

4 QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

4 质量保证体系
4.1 Auditing of processing, manufacturing and trading stages

“Processors, manufacturers and traders of GOTS Goods must participate in the GOTS certification procedure which is based on an on-site annual inspection cycle (including possible additional unannounced inspections based on a risk assessment of the operations). They must hold a valid certificate of compliance listing the certified products/product categories and the processing, manufacturing and trading activities that are qualified under the scope of certification (including names of subcontractors assigned and their relevant processing and manufacturing steps).

“GOTS产品的加工者、制造商和贸易商必须参加GOTS的认证程序，该认证程序是基于每年一次的定期现场检查（包括其它有可能基于操作风险评估确定的飞行检查）。他们必须持有列有认证产品或产品类别，以及认证范围内有资质的加工、制造和贸易活动（包括指定的分包商单位的名称及其相关的加工和制造步骤）的有效的合格证书。

Exceptions for Traders and Retailers are defined in corresponding Implementation Manual.

实施手册中规定了贸易商和零售商的例外情况。

Exceptions to annual onsite inspection for small scale subcontractors with a low risk potential are possible under certain conditions, as defined in corresponding Implementation Manual.

根据实施手册的规定，在特定条件下，低风险小型分包商可免于年度现场检查。

On-site inspection shall however be performed to such units at least for the first year and every 3rd year of granted certification.” …

现场检查应在授予批文的第一年和每三年进行。”……

**Interpretation:**

释义：

Depending on the kind of the organic fibre processed the following stages are considered as the first processing stages that shall be GOTS certified:

- Ginning for cotton
- 棉：轧棉
- Retting for bast fibres
- 韧皮纤维：沤麻
- Boiling and washing cocoons for silk
- 丝：煮茧
- Scouring for wools and other animal fibres (respective grading if this step is undertaken before scouring and not already covered by the organic farming certification)
- 羊毛和其它动物纤维：洗毛（或分级：若洗毛之前的分级还未涵盖到之前的有机农业认证中）
- Other fibres: the first processing step following the steps covered in the organic production certificate of the raw material / fibre
- 其他纤维：原料/纤维有机生产证书中涵盖的工序后面的首道工序

The inspection and certification obligation for the different stages in the supply chain of GOTS Goods can be summarised as following:
GOTS 产品供应链上不同阶段的检查与认证责任归纳如下：

**Processors and manufacturers:**

加工者和制造商:

Certification based on annual on-site inspection is obligatory.

基于年度现场检查的认证是强制性的。

**Subcontractors (in the field of processing and manufacturing):**

分包单位（加工和制造领域）:

Certification based on on-site inspection is obligatory

基于现场检查的认证是强制性的。

**Further Guidance:**

附加指导:

If a gin has a valid certificate issued according to an accepted farm standard (Section 2.1), it should be accepted to maximum possible extent. The Certifier should focus on the parameters not covered in the respective farm standard.

如果轧棉有根据公认农场标准（第2.1节）签发的有效证书，则应该尽最大可能予以接受。认证机构应关注各农场标准中未涵盖的参数。

Further Guidance for possible exemptions from the annual on-site inspection cycle under the provision for 'small-scale subcontractors with a low risk potential' is provided as following:

根据“低风险小型分包商”的规定，可能豁免年度现场检查周期的附加指导如下：

Operators employing up to 10 production workers should be considered as ‘small-scale’ in this context. Units performing wet processing cannot be considered as having a ‘low risk potential’ regarding environmental criteria. Processors and manufacturers employing workers in developing countries can generally not be considered as having a ‘low risk potential’ regarding social criteria.

雇用的生产工人的人数不超过 10 人的操作者应该被视为“小规模”单位。湿加工单位就环境而言不能被视为“潜在风险低”的单位，而发展中国家的雇用了工人的加工者和制造商就社会责任而言通常也不能被视为“潜在风险低”的单位。

Accordingly, Approved Certifiers may decide on exceptions from the annual onsite inspection cycle for facilities employing in total up to 10 (≤10) production workers and performing job work for a certified entity such as home based working units and mechanical processing and manufacturing facilities in developed countries. On-site visit shall however take place at least every 3rd year. Approved Certifiers shall document the risk assessment on which the decision to make use of exceptional rule is based on.

因此，对于生产工人人数不超过 10（≤10）人的实体（诸如：家庭式工作场所及发达国家的机械性加工单位和制造单位），被授权认证机构可决定免除其定期的年度现场检查，但应确保现场的访问每三年至少需执行一次。被授权认证机构应建立风险评估，基于风险评估来决定是否使用免除原则。

Further Guidance for ‘Exceptions for Traders and Retailers’ is provided as following:

“贸易商和零售商的例外”的附加指导如下：

**Traders (any B2B activities; such as import, export and wholesale entities):**

贸易商（任何B2B活动；如：进口、出口和批发实体）:

Certification based on annual on-site respective remote inspection (as specified in the standard) is obligatory, if at least one of the following conditions are valid:

只要满足以下条件之一者，基于年度的现场检查或远程检查（标准规定）的认证就是强制的：

- they become proprietor of GOTS Goods (= buy and sell them) with an annual turnover with these products of
at least \(20,000\) €
- 是 GOTS 产品的所有者 (即可以买卖 GOTS 产品), 且 GOTS 产品的年营业额至少达到了 20000 欧元
- they are engaged with packaging or re-packaging*) of GOTS Goods
- 涉及 GOTS 产品的包装或重新包装
- they are engaged with labelling or re-labelling of GOTS Goods.
- 涉及GOTS产品的标识或重新标识

Remote inspections shall only be carried out for traders which do not have or subcontract any processing or manufacturing activities if the Approved Certifier is able to cover all applicable aspects of the below minimum inspections protocol without being on-site. On-site visits need to takes place at least every 3rd year of granted certification.
对于本身没有任何加工或制造活动，也没有外包任何加工或制造活动的贸易商，被授权认证机构若不到现场就能够核查到最低要求检查协定的所有有关方面，则可对其实施远程检查。但，现场的访问授予认证后每三年至少需执行一次。

Every 3rd year of granted certification is to be interpreted as on site visit in the first year and every third year thereafter, that is Y1-Y3-Y6.
每第三年授予的认证被解释为第一年的现场检查认证以及此后每三年的现场检查认证，以 "Y1-Y3-Y6"表示。

Traders that are not obliged to become certified, because their annual turnover with GOTS Goods is less than 20,000 €, shall register with an Approved Certifier. In this context, the certified status of their supplier and the correct labelling of the GOTS Goods (with license number and certifier's reference of the supplier) should be verified. As soon as their turnover exceeds 5000€ they shall inform the Approved Certifier and are under obligation of certification.
GOTS 产品的年营业额少于 20000 欧元的贸易商不强制要求认证，但其应到某一被授权认证机构注册。对于这类贸易商，其供应商的认证状态和 GOTS 产品的正确标识（供应商的许可号和认证机构信息的引用）应该得到核实。一旦其年营业额超过 5000 欧元则应通知该被授权认证机构且认证是强制的。

Retailers:
零售商:

* Certification is obligatory, only if:
有以下情形之一者，则认证是强制的：
- they have – beside their retail activity – also a trade activity with GOTS Goods with an annual turnover of at least 20,000 €
- 除零售活动外，还有GOTS产品的贸易活动且GOTS产品年营业额至少达到了 20000欧元
- they are engaged with packaging or re-packaging*) of GOTS Goods
- 涉及GOTS产品的包装或重新包装*)
- they are engaged with labelling or re-labelling of GOTS Goods.
- 涉及GOTS产品的标识或重新标识

*) Repacking products from containers and redistributing them to new containers or removing bulk packaging by a (mail order) retailer and packing goods into boxes for shipping them to the consumer or packing into bags for handing them out to the consumer is not considered re-packaging.
将产品从集装箱拆包整理, 重新打包并重新分配至新的集装箱，或者邮购零售商拆除成批包装并将货品打包入盒发给消费者或者打包入袋发给消费者不被视为重新包装。处理退货、重新包装并转售不被视为重新包装。
but single product packaging and/or product identification information are removed and new packaging/labels are added are required activities for certification.

Approved Certifiers that have contracted more than 10 GOTS Certified Entities shall conduct a minimum of 2% unannounced on-site inspections (or 1 inspection; whichever is greater) of certified facilities per year, chosen randomly and/or chosen taking into account the risk or threat to the organic integrity of the production or products and the risk for non-compliances related to social criteria in the facilities.

被授权认证机构一旦有10个以上签订合同的GOTS被认证实体，则每年应随机抽取及（或）根据生产或产品有机完整性的风险和社会准则方面不符合的风险抽取至少2%的被认证场所（数量不足1个的，抽取1个）实施现场的飞行检查。

The on-site inspection protocol with regard to environmental criteria shall at the very minimum undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:

关于环境准则的现场检查协定至少应执行以下内容（只要适用于被检查场所）：

a) Assessment of the processing system by means of visits to processing and storage units (which may also include visits to non-certified areas if there is reason for doing so);

b) Review of records and accounts in order to verify flow of goods (volume reconciliation (input/output/stock/production loss) and the tracing back);

c) Inspection of the chemical inputs (dyes and auxiliaries) and accessories used and assessment of their compliance with the applicable criteria of the GOTS;

d) Identification of areas of risk to product integrity;

e) Inspection of the wastewater (pre-)treatment system of wet processors;

f) Verification of the operator’s risk assessment of contamination and residue testing policy potentially including sample drawing for residue testing either as random sampling or in case of suspicion of contamination or non-compliance;

g) Verification that changes to the standards and to related requirements have been effectively implemented and

h) Verification that corrective actions have been taken.

The on-site inspection protocol with regard to minimum social criteria shall at the very minimum undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:

关于最低社会准则的现场检查协定至少应执行以下内容（只要适用于被检查场所）：

a) Inspection to processing and storage units, toilet facilities, rest areas and other sites of the company with access for workers

b) Interview with management and confidential interviews with workers and worker’s representatives

c) Review of personnel files, such as list of workers employed, workers’ contracts, pay rolls, shift and working time protocols, age verification, social insurance documents

d) Identification of areas of risk to organic integrity;

e) Inspection of the wastewater (pre-)treatment system of wet processors;

f) Verification of the operator’s risk assessment of contamination and residue testing policy potentially including sample drawing for residue testing either as random sampling or in case of suspicion of contamination or non-compliance;

g) Verification that changes to the standards and to related requirements have been effectively implemented and

h) Verification that corrective actions have been taken.

The on-site inspection protocol with regard to environmental criteria shall at the very minimum undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:

关于环境准则的现场检查协定至少应执行以下内容（只要适用于被检查场所）：

a) Assessment of the processing system by means of visits to processing and storage units (which may also include visits to non-certified areas if there is reason for doing so);

b) Review of records and accounts in order to verify flow of goods (volume reconciliation (input/output/stock/production loss) and the tracing back);

c) Inspection of the chemical inputs (dyes and auxiliaries) and accessories used and assessment of their compliance with the applicable criteria of the GOTS;

d) Identification of areas of risk to product integrity;

e) Inspection of the wastewater (pre-)treatment system of wet processors;

f) Verification of the operator’s risk assessment of contamination and residue testing policy potentially including sample drawing for residue testing either as random sampling or in case of suspicion of contamination or non-compliance;

g) Verification that changes to the standards and to related requirements have been effectively implemented and

h) Verification that corrective actions have been taken.
d) Verification that corrective actions have been taken

Where verifiable results (audit reports) from the following internationally recognised social compliance schemes are available for the inspected facility, these should be screened and considered to the widest extent possible for the GOTS verification procedures:

对于 GOTS 检查程序而言，若被检查实体有来源于以下国际公认的社会责任符合性标准的结论（审核报告）可供核查，则应该对这些结论进行审查且最大程度地视为可以接受：

- Fair Wear Foundation (FWF)
- 《公平服装基金会（FWF）》
- Social Accountability 8000 (SA 8000)
- 《社会责任标准8000（SA8000）》
- Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production (WRAP)
- 《国际社会责任认证组织（WRAP）》
- amfori BSCI
- 全球对外贸易协会
- SMETA-Sedex report not older than 1 year
- SMETA-Sedex报告不超过1年。

Audit reports available need to be checked on their scope and quality in order to decide to which extent they can be used:

需对现有审核报告涉及的范围和内容质量进行核查，以决定能够被使用的程度：

- Is all relevant site data given (name, address, contact person, ownership, workforce, production process, production capacity, subcontractors included)?
  - 是否提供了所有相关场所的数据（包括名称、地址、联系人、所有权、劳力、生产过程、生产能力、分包单位）？
- Does it refer to all social criteria included in GOTS?
  - 是否涵盖了GOTS 标准的所有社会准则？
- Is it based on sources of information that correspond to those covered by the above minimum on-site inspection protocol?
  - 是否基于上述最低要求的现场检查协定所对应的信息资源？

Where such verifiable audit reports are available based on on-site inspection in the period of one year before the GOTS inspection takes place and indicating compliance with the applicable GOTS social criteria, a significant reduction of the audit time in these areas is considered reasonable.

这种可供核查的审核报告若是基于现场的检查且时间上距该 GOTS 检查不超过一年，并且有符合相关 GOTS 社会准则的内容，则大幅减少此领域的审核时间是被视为合理的。

In general, Approved Certifiers need to assure that sufficient audit time to verify compliance with both, environmental and social criteria, is planned for the on-site inspection considering size, number of workers, location, processing steps and related risk potential for non-compliance of the applicable criteria. While it is reasonable that e.g. in a complex wet processing unit in a developed country considerable more audit time is spent verifying compliance with the environmental criteria it is expected in a large garment manufacturing unit located in a developing country and not recently verified by another recognised social compliance scheme that considerable more audit time is spent verifying compliance with the minimum social criteria.

一般而言，被授权认证机构需确保有充足的审核时间来核查环境准则和社会准则，审核时间是基于被审核单
位的规模、工人数量、地点、加工步骤及有关不符合的潜在风险来计划。例如：对于一个发展中国家的复杂的湿加工单位，其环境准则的审核可合理考虑给予较多的审核时间；对于一个发展中国家的大型服装制造单位，若近期未经过其它公认的社会符合性标准的核查，则其最低社会准则符合性的审核可预算较多审核时间。

Where verifiable audit reports are available under ISO 14001 or EMAS based on on-site inspection in the period of one year before the GOTS inspection, these should be considered to the widest possible extent towards compliance of GOTS environmental criteria.

如果在GOTS检查前一年的现场检查基础上，根据ISO 14001或EMAS标准可获得可核实的审计报告，则应尽最大可能考虑这些报告是否符合GOTS环境标准。

In specific the Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) Best Practice Guidance (Section 6.5.3), should be used as a framework to establish audit length and number of individual interviews performed for inspections in developing countries where no verifiable results from any of the mentioned internationally recognised social compliance schemes are available.

尤其对于发展中国家的检查，若没有任何上述国际公认的社会符合性标准的审核结果可供审查，则应将《Sedex 会员道德贸易审计（SMETA）最佳惯例指南》（第 6.5.3 节）作为确定员工访谈所需的审核时间和访谈人数的框架。

Considering seasonal business and related specific challenges and high risk situation for compliance with the minimum social criteria in the ginning sector, GOTS inspections of ginning mills are to be planned and carried out during peak working season and during working hours when the mills are operating.

考虑到轧棉业的业务季节性及相关的特定挑战以及在最低社会准备符合性方面的高风险，轧棉厂的GOTS检查时间应安排在旺季，在工厂工作期间进行检查。

Further Guidance:

附加指导：

For definition of Developing Countries, reference is World Economic Outlook reports by the IMF, published twice a year.

关于发展中国家的定义，参考国际货币基金组织每两年发布一次的《世界经济展望报告》。

Reference:

参考文献：

SMETA Best Practice Guidance document

SMETA最佳实践指导文件

World Economic Outlook reports

世界经济展望报告

… “Basis for authorisation by the Global Standard gGmbH is an accreditation of the certifier in accordance with the Global Standard gGmbH document ‘Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies’ by the main co-operation partner of Global Standard gGmbH for this process, IOAS, or another recognised accreditation body”.

……“Global Standard gGmbH的授权是基于其主要合作伙伴 IOAS 或其他公认的认可机构按照Global Standard gGmbH制定的《认证机构审批程序和要求》对认证机构实施的认可”。

Interpretation:

释义：

A general precondition for accepting application as GOTS Approved Certifier is an existing ISO 17065 accreditation of the applicant (according to Section ‘2. Principles’ of the ‘Approval Procedure and
Requirements for Certification Bodies). Beside IOAS authorised national or international accreditation bodies (such as IAF member) that have the necessary competence and confirm to the Global Standard gGmbH that they follow the given procedures to accredit to the GOTS scope(s) are considered as ‘recognised accreditation bodies’.

申请成为 GOTS 被授权认证机构的基本受理前提条件是申请者已获得了ISO 17065认可（依据《认证机构审批程序和要求》第2节“总则”部分）。除IOAS外, 其他获得国家或国际授权的、具有必要能力的、并且已向Global Standard gGmbH确认会根据指定程序执行 GOTS 认可的认可机构（诸如：IAF 成员）, 也可被视为“公认的认证机构”。

Further Guidance:
附加指导:
For risk assessment in textile supply chains, Approved Certifiers and Certified Entities should further refer to OECD Due Diligence Guidance.
对于纺织品供应链中的风险评估，被授权认证机构和被认证实体应进一步参考经合组织的《尽职调查指南》。

Reference:
参考资料:
经合组织（2018），《经合组织服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》，经合组织出版社，巴黎。

4.2 Testing of Technical Quality Parameters and Residues
4.2 技术质量参数和残留物的检测
“Certified Entities are expected to undertake testing in accordance with a risk assessment in order to assure compliance with this standard and in specific with the criteria of chapter 2.4.14 (Technical Quality Parameters) as well as 2.4.15 and 2.4.16 (Limit Values for Residues in GOTS Goods, additional materials and accessories). All GOTS Goods, the components of these products and the inputs used are to be included in this risk assessment and therefore potentially subject to testing. The testing frequency, the type and number of samples are to be established according to this risk assessment.” …
“为了确保产品符合本标准，尤其符合本标准第 2.4.14 节（技术质量参数）、第 2.4.15 节和第 2.4.16 节（GOTS 产品、其余原料和辅料的残留物限量值）要求，被认证实体应根据风险评估，对产品进行检测。所有 GOTS 产品和所用投入物的成分要纳入到该风险评估当中且要执行可能的测试。测试频率和取样数目应根据该风险评估来确定。”……

Interpretation:
释义:
Factors that should be considered – if applicable – in an appropriate risk assessment analysis:
合理的风险评估分析应该考虑以下因素（若相关）:
Kind of organic fibres used: pesticides and potential GM varieties commonly used if the same type of fibre
would have been sourced conventional.

Kind of additional conventional fibres, accessories and inputs used: pesticides and potential GM varieties commonly used for the corresponding crop; prohibited additives commonly used for regenerated and synthetic fibres as well as accessories

(Organic) natural fibre claims: non-natural substitutes used (e.g. natural bamboo fibre: rayon made from bamboo; linen and hemp: synthetic imitation fibres)

Type and amount of approved chemical inputs used for GOTS Goods: any fastness problems known, problematic restricted inputs contained (e.g. AOX, copper) as well as prohibited substances commonly used in the same conventional process

Separation measures in processing: sources of potential contamination from the parallel conventional processing stages performed in the unit

Transport and storage conditions of GOTS goods: prohibited substances commonly used in transport and storage of comparable conventional products

Quality GMO screening of cotton within the GOTS supply chain shall be performed by appropriately qualified (such as: ISO 17025) testing laboratories using ISO IWA 32 protocol. This protocol establishes that GMO screening is only possible on unprocessed (raw/greige) cotton. Consequently, testing on chemically processed cotton is not to be carried out.

Notwithstanding the above, GOTS recognises that testing techniques evolve and improve over time. Any techniques other than the ISO IWA 32 protocol and/or testing on processed cotton can be employed only after technically supported external verification and subsequent confirmation of such techniques by GOTS.

Testing if an enzyme in a textile auxiliary is derived from GM bacteria to date is still hardly possible for independent labs. Certifiers need to rely on other verification and inspection tools such as the GM declaration of the supplier of the enzyme (such declarations are e.g. also requirement for enzymes used in the organic food supply chain under EC 834/2007) or traceability checks of ingredients/raw materials used to determine if the declared enzyme indeed is used for the applied auxiliary.
Suggested Testing Parameters & Matrices

Certified Entities and Approved Certifiers are free to choose their own regime of testing / risk assessment with the overall responsibility of ensuring approved inputs, certified GOTS Goods and accessories will meet necessary requirements of the latest GOTS version.

被认证实体和被授权认证机构均可自由选择检测/风险评估方法，全面负责确保批准使用的投入物、GOTS认证货品及辅料符合最新GOTS标准的必要要求。

Risk Assessment of chemical inputs can be tricky depending on the chemistry used for different process stages, however experience and competence of processing should be factors to be considered in deciding a testing protocol.

由于不同加工阶段使用的化学品不同，化学品投入物的风险评估可能会麻烦，但在决定检测规程时应该考虑经营单位的加工经验及加工能力。

Based on chemistry and industry practises, the following are guidance risk parameters for different categories of chemical inputs:

根据化工行业的实践，针对不同类别化学品投入物，提供以下风险参数指导：

**Pre-treatment Chemicals**

- **Chlorophenols**
- 氯酚
- **Heavy Metals**
- 重金属
- **Organotins**
- 有机锡
- **APEO**
- **Fungicides**
- 杀真菌剂
- **GM Starch**
- GMO淀粉

**Dyes & Pigments**

- **Banned Amines**
- 禁用胺类
- **Pentachlorophenol**
- 五氯苯酚
- **Heavy Metals**
- 重金属
- **Phthalates (especially printing systems)**
- 邻苯二甲酸盐（尤其是印花系统）
- **APEO**
- **Fungicides**
- 杀真菌剂
- AOX
### Finishing Chemicals

表面处理化学品  
**Formaldehyde**  
甲醛  
**Glyoxal**  
乙二醛  
**Heavy Metals**  
重金属  
**Chlorinated Phenols**  
氯化苯酚  
**APEO**  
**Fungicides**  
杀真菌剂

It should be abundantly clear that testing of GOTS Goods (for residues) and GOTS approved inputs are squarely within the responsibility and ambit of Certified Entities and Approved Certifiers, based on their specific assessment of risk in each case. However, purely for guidance, test parameter matrices are suggested below –  

应该十分明确的是GOTS货品（残留）检测和GOTS投入物审批完全是被认证实体和被授权认证机构的责任和范围，应以具体的风险评估为基础依据。以下是建议采用的测试参数矩阵，仅供指导

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Dyes/染料</th>
<th>Pigments/颜料</th>
<th>Printing Inks/印花油墨</th>
<th>Printing Auxiliaries/印花助剂</th>
<th>Dyeing Auxiliaries/染色助剂</th>
<th>Pre-treatment &amp; Finishing Auxiliaries/预处理及表面处理助剂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOX</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP/APEO</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Metals</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banned Amines</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorophenols</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phthalates</td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✪ ▶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Suggested test parameter matrix for GOTS Goods, residues & quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Grey Fabric</th>
<th>Printed Fabric</th>
<th>Dyed Fabric</th>
<th>Processed / Undyed Fabric</th>
<th>Metallic Accessories</th>
<th>Other accessories</th>
<th>Sewing Thread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensitizing / Allergenic Disperse Dyes (PES)</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOX</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP/APEO</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead / Cadmium</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extractable HM</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel Release</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banned Amines</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorophenols</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phthalates</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH value</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colourfastness &amp; Shrinkage</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
<td>✪</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 5 ETHICAL BUSINESS BEHAVIOUR
5 道德的商业行为

…… Adherence to relevant OECD guidelines shall be assured ……
……应确保遵守相关的经合组织准则……

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interpretation：</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>解释：</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD &quot;Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance&quot; shall be the reference document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>经合组织的《内控、道德与合规的良好做法指引》应作为参考文件。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 ANNEX

6 附录

6.1.2 Specific requirements for textile personal care products

6.1.2 关于纺织类个人护理用品的特定要求

Specific Criteria for Tampons

卫生棉条的具体标准

….Only paper or cardboard tampon applicators are permitted…..

……只允许使用纸或纸板卫生棉条导管输送器……

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation：This requirement shall be implemented by 01 March 2022.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>实施：该要求将在2022年3月1日前实施。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.1.3 Specific criteria for Inputs

6.1.3 投入物的具体标准

Fragrances and lubricants

香料和润滑剂

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

“使用的任何香料和润滑剂，除了必须符合GOTS 标准的投入物准则外，还必须满足COSMOS标准（《有机天然化妆品标准》）的投入物准则。

Reference:
6.2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD CONTACT TEXTILES
6.2 食品接触纺织品的特殊要求

... meet the specific legal (hygienic and GMP) requirements applicable for its products and in the country / region ...

......符合适用于其产品和所在国家/地区的特定法律（卫生和GMP）要求……

**Interpretation:**
解释:

**Applicable Legislation**
适用法规

All food contact textiles shall fall within the scope of two European legislations:
所有食品接触纺织品应适用两项欧盟法律规定:

Regulation (EC) 1935/2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food, also known as the Framework or FCM Regulation
关于与食品接触的材料及物品的第1935/2004号条例（EC），也称为框架或框架管理条例

Regulation (EC) 2023/2006 on good manufacturing practices for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food, also known as the GMP Regulation.
关于与食品接触的材料和物品良好制造规范的第2023/2006号条例（EC），也称为GMP规范。

**Alternative - Code of US Federal Regulation**
替代 - 美国联邦法规

21 CFR § 177.2800：纺织品和纺织纤维。C项间接食品添加剂仅用作重复使用物品的材料。

Additional requirements for individual countries based on local regulations will also be applicable for FCT should they be intended to be sold or used in such countries.
如果拟在其他国家出售食品接触纺织品，则将适用这些国家或当地的法规。

**References:**
参考文献:

- Regulation (EC) 1935/2004
- 欧盟第1935/2004号条例
- Regulation (EC) 2023/2006
- 欧盟第2023/2006号条例
- 21 CFR § 177.2800
- 21 CFR § 177.2800
Important:
重要提示:
The following verbal forms are used to indicate requirements, recommendations, permissions, or capabilities in this policy:
以下动词用于表示本政策中的要求、建议、许可或能力:

- "shall" indicates a mandatory requirement
  “应”表示强制性要求
- "should" indicates a recommendation
  “应该”表示建议
- "may" indicates a permission
  “可能”表示许可
- "can" indicates a possibility or capability
  “能够”表示可能或能力

Copyright: © 2020 by
版权：©2020
Global Standard gGmbH