



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)



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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。”.....

Interpretation:

释义:

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.

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。

This standard does not cover products made from non-fibre materials such as leather, skin or hide.

本标准不适用于非纤维原料制品，如皮革、兽皮或毛皮等。

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.

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。

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.

For example: 'Combined product : (name of component) certified to GOTS'.

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.

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的哪个部件有认证。例如：“组合产品：（部件名称）符合GOTS认证”。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:

对合格证书的颁发政策、设计、格式和文字提出了详细的强制性指令，合格证书 SC 的颁发政策和模板已发布于 GOTS 网站：

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:

主管被授权认证机构把所有被认证实体、符合标准要求的产品或产品类别，以及认证范围内具有资质的加工步骤或活动信息录入 GOTS 公共数据库：

2 CRITERIA

2 标准

2.1 Requirements for organic fibre production

2.1 有机纤维的生产要求

" 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证资格。公认的认证有ISO 17065认证、NOP认证、IFOAM认证。”.....

References:

参考文献:

[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.

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。

Reference:**参考文献:**

[USDA policy memorandum "Labeling of Textiles That Contain Organic Ingredients"](#)

[美国农业部政策备忘录“关于含有机成分的纺织品标识”](#)

Guidance:**准则:**

ISO 20921:2019 - (Textiles - Determination of stable nitrogen isotope ratio), Annex A (identification procedure of organic raw cotton fibre by using stable nitrogen isotope ratio) may be used as an indicator to determine if cotton fibres have been cultivated using compost fertilisers.

ISO 20921: 2019 - (纺织品 - 稳定氮同位素比值的测定) 附录A (通过使用稳定氮同位素比值测定有机原棉纤维的程序) 可能用作一个指标, 以确定是否使用堆肥肥料培植棉纤维。

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 \pm 4 % and 20 °C \pm 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%(\pm 4 %)的相对湿度及20 °C (\pm 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.

本节所列的大部分禁用投入物,由于无法满足第 2.3.2 节中“关于危害和毒理的规定”而被GOTS禁用。本节详细列出这些物质,原因在于这些物质与纺织领域的特殊相关性及(或)公众对这些物质的关注性。

The substances listed above are prohibited regardless if applied as pure substance or as part of a preparation.

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%.

对于含有有效纳米颗粒的投入物以及含有GMO的或GMO衍生的投入物，相关标准或规范没有要求SDS有声明义务。任何无法避免的此类物质污染物和杂质含量均不应超过 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.

投入物若被证实其指定的用途会导致超过第 2.4.15 节规定的纺织品中残留物的限量值，则也被禁止。

References:

参考文献:

[Regulation EC 552/2009](#)

[欧盟法规EC 552/2009](#)

[European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\), candidate list](#)

[欧洲化学品管理署 \(ECHA\) 候选清单](#)

Interpretation :

释义:

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.

虽然本标准禁止和/或限制使用一些化学品投入物，但GOTS标准委员会也承认一些化学品投入物在其合成/制造中可能会产生某些无意的副产品/污染物。因此，GOTS标准建议采用以下化学物质最大限值。该清单及其中包含的限值是动态的，每次修订GOTS标准时或者当相关法规/研究/商业要求发生变化而产生必要时需要进行审查。

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.

对于其中的许多参数，可能没有相应的测试方法，因此可采用修改测试方法来进行污染物的检测和定量。根据GOTS标准要求，测试应该由具备相应资格并且在测试化学品投入物方面有足够经验的实验室进行。

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.

下表列出的限量值仅针对无意的副产品或污染物，不应该视为降低了GOTS标准6.0版第2.3节中详述的对化学品投入物的要求。

See also further interpretation guidelines for certain chemical groups.

关于某些化学物质组，请参见进一步的解释指引。

Sr. 序号	Substance group 物质组	Contamination Detection Level 污染物检测水平
1	Aromatic and/or halogenated solvents	

	芳香族及（或）卤化溶剂	
	1,2 dichloroethane (107-06-2) 1,2-二氯乙烷 (107-06-2)	5 mg/kg
	Methylene chloride (75-09-2) 二氯甲烷 (75-09-2)	5 mg/kg
	Trichloroethylene (79-01-6) 三氯乙烯 (79-01-6)	40 mg/kg
	Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4) 四氯乙烯 (127-18-4)	5 mg/kg
	Tetrachlorotoluene (5216-25-1) 四氯甲苯 (5216-25-1)	5 mg/kg
	Trichlorotoluene / Benzotrachloride (98-07-7) 三氯甲苯/苈川三氯 (98-07-7)	5 mg/kg
	Benzylchloride / Chloromethyl benzene (100-44-7) 氯化苈/氯甲基苯 (100-44-7)	5 mg/kg Dyes – 100 mg/kg
	Benzene 苯	50 mg/kg
	Aromatic solvents such as xylene, o-cresol, p-cresol 芳烃溶剂, 如二甲苯、邻甲酚、对甲酚	500 mg/kg
2	Flame Retardants 化阻燃剂	
	Tris(2 chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP) (115-96-8) 三(2-羧乙基)磷 (TCEP) (115-96-8)	Individually 250 mg/kg 分别为250 mg/kg
	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5) 十溴二苯醚 (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5)	
	Tris(2,3, dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS) (126-72-7) 三(2,3-二溴丙基)磷酸酯 (TRIS) (126-72-7)	
	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE) (32534-81-9) 五溴二苯醚 (PentaBDE) (32534-81-9)	
	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE) (32536-52-0) 八溴二苯醚 (OctaBDE) (32536-52-0)	
	Bis(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate (BIS) (5412-25-9) 二(2,3-二溴丙基)磷酸酯 (BIS) (5412-25-9)	
	Tris(1 aziridinyl)phosphine oxide (TEPA) (545-55-1) 三(1-吡丙啶基)氧化磷 (TEPA)	
	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB) (67774-32-7, 59536-65-1) 多溴联苯 (PBB)	
	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) (79-94-7) 四溴丙二酚 (TBBPA)	
	Hexabromocyclodecane (HBCD) (25637-99-4) 六溴环十二烷 (HBCDD)	
	2,2 bis(bromomethyl) 1,3 propanediol (BBMP) (3296-90-0) 2,2二(溴甲基) 1,3-丙二醇 (BBMP)	

Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (3194-55-6) 六溴环十二烷 (HBCDD) (3194-55-6)	
2-Ethylhexyl-2,3,4,5-tetrabromobenzoate (TBB) (183658-27-7) 2-乙基己基-2, 3, 4, 5-四溴苯甲酸 (TBB) (183658-27-7)	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6-tetrabromophthalate (TBPH) (26040-51-7) 双(2-乙基己基)-3, 4, 5, 6-四溴苯甲酸盐 (TBPH) (26040-51-7)	
Isopropylated triphenyl phosphate (IPTPP) (68937-41-7) 异丙基磷酸三苯酯 (IPTPP) (68937-41-7)	
Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TCPP) (13674-84-5) 磷酸三(1-氯-2-丙基)酯 (TCPP) (13674-84-5)	
Tris(1,3 dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP) (13674-87-8) 三(1,3-二氯异丙基)磷酸酯 (TDCP)	
Triphenyl phosphate (TPP) (115-86-6) 磷酸三苯酯 (TPP) (115-86-6)	
Bis(chloromethyl) propane-1,3-diyltetrakis (2-chloroethyl) bisphosphate (V6) (38051-10-4) 双(氯甲基)丙烷-1, 3-二基四(2-氯乙基)二磷酸酯 (V6) (38051-10-4)	
Antimony (7440-36-0) 锑 (7440-36-0)	
Antimony trioxide (1309-64-4) 三氧化锑 (1309-64-4)	
Boric Acid (10043-35-3, 11113-50-1) 硼酸 (10043-35-3, 11113-50-1)	
Decabromodiphenyl (DecaBB) (13654-09-6) 十溴联苯 (DecaBB) (13654-09-6)	
Dibromobiphenyls (DiBB) (multiple) 二溴联苯 (DiBB) (多种)	
Dibromopropylether (21850-44-2) 二溴丙醚 (21850-44-2)	
Heptabromodiphenyl ether (HeptaBDE) (68928-80-3) 七溴二苯醚 (HeptaBDE) (68928-80-3)	
Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HexaBDE) (36483-60-0) 六溴二苯醚 (36483-60-0)	
Monobromobiphenyls (MonoBB) (Multiple) 一溴联苯 (MonoBB) (多种)	
Monobromobiphenyl ethers (MonoBDEs) (Multiple) 一溴联苯醚 (MonoBDEs) (多种)	
Nonabromodiphenyl ether (NonaBDE) (63936-56-1) 九溴二苯醚 (NonaBDE) (63936-56-1)	
Octabromobiphenyls (OctaBB) (Multiple) 八溴联苯 (OctaBB) (多种)	
Polybromobiphenyls (Polybrominated biphenyls) /	

	Polybromobiphenyle (Polybromierte Biphenyle) (PBBs) (59536-65-1) 多溴联苯 (Polybrominated biphenyls) / 聚溴联苯 (Polybromierte Biphenyle) (PBBs) (59536-65-1)	
	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (TetraBDE) (40088-47-9) 四溴二苯醚 (TetraBDE) (40088-47-9)	
	Tribromodiphenyl ethers (TriBDEs) (Multiple) 三溴二苯醚 (TriBDEs) (多种)	
	Triethylenephosphoramidate (TEPA) (545-55-1) 三乙烯磷酰胺 (TEPA) (545-55-1)	
	Biboron trioxide (1303-86-2) 三氧化二硼 (1303-86-2)	
	Disodium octaborate (12008-41-2) 八硼酸二钠 (12008-41-2)	
	Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous (1303-96-4, 1303-43-4) 无水四硼酸二钠 (1303-96-4, 1303-43-4)	
	Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate (12267-73-1) 七水合四硼酸钠 (12267-73-1)	
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctylacrylate (6:2 FTA) (17527-29-6) 1H,1H,2H,2H-全氟辛基丙烯酸酯 (6:2 FTA) (17527-29-6)	
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecylacrylate (8:2 FTA) (27905-45-9) 1H,1H,2H,2H-全氟癸基丙烯酸酯 (8:2 FTA) (27905-45-9)	
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecylacrylate (10:2 FTA) (17741-60-5) 1H,1H,2H,2H-全氟十二烷基丙烯酸酯 (10:2 FTA) (17741-60-5)	
	Chlorinated benzenes and Toluenes 氯化苯和甲苯	
3	1,2-dichlorobenzene (95-50-1) 1,2-二氯苯	1000 mg/kg
	Other isomers of mono-,di-,tri-,tetra-,penta- and hexa-chlorobenzene and mono-,di-,tri-,tetra and penta, chlorotoluene 一氯化苯、二氯苯、三氯苯、四氯苯、五氯苯和六氯苯以及一氯甲苯、二氯甲苯、三氯甲苯、四氯甲苯和五氯甲苯的其他异构体	Sum : 200 mg/kg 总和: 200mg/kg
4	Chlorophenols (including their salts and esters) 氯酚 (包括其盐和酯)	
	Tetrachlorophenols (TeCP) 四氯苯酚 (TeCP)	Sum : 20 mg/kg 总和: 20mg/kg
	Pentachlorophenol(PCP) 五氯苯酚 (PCP)	
	Monochlorophenol and isomers 一氯苯酚及异构体 Dichlorophenol and isomers 二氯苯酚及异构体 Trichlorophenols and isomers 三氯苯酚及异构体	Sum : 50 mg/kg 总和: 50mg/kg
5	Complexing agents and surfactants	

	络合剂和表面活性剂	
	Nonylphenol(NP), mixed isomers (104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3) Octylphenol(OP), mixed isomers (140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8) 壬基酚 (NP)、异构体混合物 (104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3) 辛基酚 (OP)、异构体混合物 (140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8)	250mg/kg
	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEO) (9002-93-1, 9036-19-5, 68987-9-06) &Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO) (9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 辛基酚聚氧乙烯醚 (OPEO) (9002-93-1, 9036-19-5, 68987-9-06) 和壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚(NPEO)(9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1)	5 0mg/kg
	EDTA, DTPA, NTA	500 mg/kg
	LAS, α-MES	500 mg/kg
6	Endocrine disruptors 内分泌干扰物	Prohibited 禁用
7	Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes (such as Glyoxal) 甲醛及其他短链醛类 (例如乙二醛)	150 mg/kg
8	Heavy Metals 重金属	Refer to definition of “Heavy Metal Free” in Annex C of GOTS 参照GOTS附录C“不含重金属”的定义
9	Inputs (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) releasing carcinogenic arylamine compounds (MAK III, category 1,2,3,4) 会释放致癌芳香胺化合物的投入物 (如: 偶氮染料和颜料) (MAK III 中的第1、2、3、4 类)	
	Banned Amines 禁用芳香胺	150 mg/kg
	Navy Blue Colourant 海军蓝着色剂	250 mg/kg
	Carcinogenic or Sensitizing / Allergenic (Disperse) Dyes 致癌性或致敏性/过敏性 (分散) 染料	250 mg/kg
10	Inputs with halogen containing compounds (Exceptions in 2.4.7 of GOTS ver 5.0) 含卤素化合物的投入物 (GOTS标准5.0版第2.4.7节指定的除外。)	1%AOX
11	Organotin compounds 有机锡化合物	
	Dibutyltin (DBT) (Multiple)	20 mg/kg

	二丁基锡 ((DBT) (多种))	
	Mono, di and tri derivatives of methyltin (Multiple) 甲基锡的一、二、三元衍生物 (多种)	5 mg/kg
	Mono, other di and tri derivatives of butyltin (Multiple) 丁基锡的一、二、三元衍生物 (多种)	5 mg/kg
	Mono, di and tri derivatives of phenyltin (Multiple) 苯基锡的一、二、三元衍生物 (多种)	5 mg/kg
	Mono, di and tri derivatives of octyltin (Multiple) 辛基锡的一、二、三元衍生物 (多种)	5 mg/kg
	Monomethyltin compounds (MMT) (Multiple) 单甲基锡化合物 (多种)	
	Dipropyltin compounds (DPT) (Multiple) 二丙基锡化合物 (DPT) (多种)	
	Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) (Multiple) 二氯化二丁基锡 (DBTC) (多种)	
	Tripropyltin compounds (TPT) (Multiple) 三丙基锡化合物 (TPT) (多种)	
	Tetraethyltin compounds (TeET) (Multiple) 四乙基锡化合物 (TeET) (多种)	
	Tetrabutyltin compounds (TeBT) (Multiple) 四丁基锡化合物 (TeBT) (多种)	
	Tetraoctyltin compounds (TeOT) (Multiple) 四辛基锡化合物 (TeOT) (多种)	
	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT) (Multiple) 三环己基锡 (TCyHT) (多种)	5 mg/kg
12	Phthalates 邻苯二甲酸酯	Sum : 250 mg/kg 总和: 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) 邻苯二甲酸二异癸酯 (DIDP) (26761-40-0)	
	Diisononyl phthalate (DINP) (28553-12-0) 邻苯二甲酸二异壬酯 (DIDP) (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)	

	Di-n-nonylphthalate (DNP) (84-76-4) 邻苯二甲酸二壬酯 (DNP) (84-76-4)	
	Diethyl phthalate (DEP) (84-66-2) 邻苯二甲酸二乙酯 (DEP) (84-66-2)	
	Di-n-propyl phthalate (DPrP) (131-16-8) 邻苯二甲酸二正丙酯 (DPrP) (131-16-8)	
	Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP) (84-69-5) 邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯 (DIBP) (84-69-5)	
	Di cyclohexylphthalate (DCHP) (84-61-7) 邻苯二甲酸二环己酯 (DCHP) (84-61-7)	
	Di-iso-octyl phthalate (DIOP) (27554-6-3) 邻苯二甲酸二异辛酯 (DIOP) (27554-6-3)	
	Di-C7-11 branched and linear alkylphthalates (DHNUP) (68515-42-4) 邻苯二甲酸二-C7-11支链和直链烷基酯 (DHNUP) (68515-42-4)	
	Di-C6-8 branched alkylphthalates (DIHP) (71888-89-6) 邻苯二甲酸二-C6-8支链烷基酯 (DIHP) (71888-89-6)	
	Di-iso-pentyl phthalate (DIPP) (605-50-5) 邻苯二甲酸二异戊酯 (DIPP) (605-50-5)	
	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DnPP) (131-18-0) 邻苯二甲酸二正戊酯 (DnPP) (131-18-0)	
13	PAH	Sum : 200 mg/kg 总和: 200 mg/kg
	Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) 苯并[a]芘 (BaP)	20 mg/kg
	Anthracene (120-12-7) 蒽 (120-12-7)	
	Pyrene (129-00-0) 芘 (129-00-0)	
	Ben-zo[g,h,i]perylene (191-24-2) 苯并[g, h, i]芘 (191-24-2)	
	Benzo(e)pyrene (192-97-2) 苯并(e)芘 (192-97-2)	
	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene (193-39-5) 茚并[1, 2, 3-cd]芘 (193-39-5)	
	Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) 苯并(j)荧蒽 (205-82-3)	
	Benzo[b]fluoranthene (205-99-2) 苯并[b]荧蒽 (205-99-2)	
	Fluoranthene (206-44-0) 荧蒽 (206-44-0)	
	Benzo[k]fluoranthene (207-08-9) 苯并[k]荧蒽 (207-08-9)	

	Acenaphthylene (208-96-8) 芴烯 (208-96-8)	
	Chrysene (218-01-9) 蒽 (218-01-9)	
	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene (53-70-3) 二苯基[a, h]蒽 (53-70-3)	
	Benzo[a]anthracene (56-55-3) 苯并[a]蒽 (56-55-3)	
	Acenaphthene (83-32-9) 蔡嵌戊烷 (83-32-9)	
	Phenanthrene 85-01-8) 菲 (85-01-8)	
	Fluorene (86-73-7) 芴 (86-73-7)	
	Naphthalene (91-20-3) 萘 (91-20-3)	
15	Per- and Polyfluorinated compounds (PFC) 全氟 (及多氟) 化合物 (PFC)	
	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances 全氟辛烷磺酸盐 (PFOS) 及相关物质	总和: 2 mg/kg
	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and related substances 全氟辛酸 (PFOA) 及相关物质	2 mg/kg
16	Short chain chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) (C10 C13) 短链氯化石蜡 (SCCP) (C10 C13)	250 mg/kg
17	Glycol Derivatives 乙二醇衍生物	
17	Bis(2-methoxyethyl)-ether (111-96-6) 双 (2-甲氧基乙基) -醚 (111-96-6)	250 mg/kg
	2-ethoxyethanol (110-80-5) 2-乙二醇乙醚 (110-80-5)	50 mg/kg
	2-ethoxyethyl acetate (111-15-9) 2-乙酸乙氧乙酯 (111-15-9)	50 mg/kg
	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (110-71-4) 乙二醇二甲醚 (110-71-4)	50 mg/kg
	2-methoxyethanol (109-86-4) 2-乙二醇甲醚 (109-86-4)	50 mg/kg
	2-methoxyethylacetate (110-49-6) 2-甲氧乙酸乙酯 (110-49-6)	50 mg/kg
	2-methoxypropylacetate (70657-70-4) 2-甲氧基乙酸丙酯 (70657-70-4)	50 mg/kg
	Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether (112-49-2) 三甘醇二甲醚 (112-49-2)	50 mg/kg

2-Methoxy-1-propanol (1589-47-5) 2-甲氧基-1-丙醇 (1589-47-5)	50 mg/kg
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Substance group 物质组	Criteria 标准
Endocrine Disruptors 内分泌干扰物	Prohibited 禁用:

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:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/docum/pdf/bkh_annex_01.pdf

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):

4-Aminobiphenyl (92-67-1) 4-氨基联苯 (92-67-1)	2-Naphthylamine (91-59-8) 2-萘胺 (91-59-8)
Benzidine (92-87-5) 联苯胺 (92-87-5)	o-Toluidine (95-53-4) 邻甲苯胺 (95-53-4)
4-Chloro-o-toluidine (95-69-2) 4-氯邻甲苯胺 (95-69-2)	

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

偶氮染料化合物MAK III 中的第2 类 (含CAS 号) :

o-Aminoazotoluene (97-56-3) 邻氨基偶氮甲苯 (97-56-3)	4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline) (101-14-4) 4,4'-亚甲基-二- (2-氯苯胺) (101-14-4)
2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene (99-55-8) 2-氨基-4-硝基甲苯 (99-55-8)	4,4'-Oxydianiline (101-80-4) 4,4'-二氨基二苯醚 (101-80-4)
p-Chloroaniline (106-47-8) 对氯苯胺 (106-47-8)	4,4'-Thiodianiline (139-65-1) 4,4'-二氨基二苯硫醚 (139-65-1)
2,4-Diaminoanisole (615-05-4) 2,4-二氨基苯甲醚 (615-05-4)	2,4-Toluyldiamine (95-80-7) 2,4-二氨基甲苯 (95-80-7)
4,4'-Diaminobiphenylmethane (101-77-9) 4,4'-二氨基二苯甲烷 (101-77-9)	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline (137-17-7) 2,4,5-三甲基苯胺 (137-17-7)
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1) 3,3'-二氯联苯胺 (91-94-1)	o-Anisidine (90-04-0) 邻氨基苯甲醚 (90-04-0)
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (119-90-4) 3,3'-二甲氧基联苯胺 (119-90-4)	2,4-Xylidine (95-68-1) 2,4-二甲基苯胺 (95-68-1)
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (119-93-7) 3,3'-二甲基联苯胺 (119-93-7)	2,6-Xylidine (87-62-7) 2,6-二甲基苯胺 (87-62-7)
3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenylmethane (838-88-0) 3,3'-二甲基-4,4'-二氨基二苯甲烷 (838-88-0)	4-Aminoazobenzene (60-09-3) 4-氨基偶氮苯 (60-09-3)
p-Cresidine (120-71-8) 对甲酚定 (120-71-8)	

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

偶氮染料化合物MAK III 中的第3 类 (含CAS 号) :

5-Chloro-2-methylaniline (95-79-4) 5-氯-2-甲基苯胺 (95-79-4)	p-phenylenediamine (106-50-3) 对苯二胺 (106-50-3)
N,N-Dimethylaniline (121-69-7) N,N-二甲基苯胺 (121-69-7)	

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

偶氮染料化合物MAK III 中的第4 类 (含CAS 号) :

Aniline (62-53-3) 苯胺 (95-79-4)	
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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. Pigment Red 8, C.I. Pigment Red 22, C.I. Pigment Red 23* and C.I. Pigment Red 38

C.I.染料红8、C.I.染料红22、C.I.染料红23*和C.I.染料红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。

Substance group 物质组	Criteria 标准
Inputs with halogen containing compounds 含卤素化合物的投入物	Prohibited are inputs that contain > 1% permanent AOX... 禁用永久性AOX含量超过1%的投入物

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。”.....

Interpretation:

释义:

Inputs with a total content of organically bound halogens > 1% can only be approved if it is plausible that the permanent AOX content (as per definition of GOTS, annex B) is < 1%.

有机结合卤素总含量超过1%的投入物, 只有当永久性AOX含量(根据GOT标准附录B的定义)小于1%时才允许使用。

Substance group 物质组	Criteria 标准
In-can preservatives in chemical inputs 化学品投入物中的罐内防腐剂	Prohibited are: 禁用: 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: https://echa.europa.eu/en/information-on-chemicals/biocidal-active-substances

Interpretation:

解释:

Use of in-can preservatives is allowed in *preparations* when the *preparation* itself satisfies requirements of toxicity. In-can preservatives shall be declared by chemical input manufacturers during the approval process to their Certification Body.

当配制品本身满足毒性要求时，允许在配制品中使用罐内防腐剂。化学品投入物制造商应在批准过程中向其认证机构申报罐内防腐剂。

If an in-can preservative fails to meet any other requirement of GOTS, prior the input approval, the CB shall notify GOTS for a common decision.

如果罐内防腐剂未能满足GOTS的任何其他要求，则在投入品批准之前，认证机构应通知GOTS以做出共同决定。

2.3.2 Requirements related to hazards and toxicity

2.3.2 关于危害和毒性的规定

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

.....被列入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险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: ...

脚注:

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；经验证的结构活动关系；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蚤试验确定未知的LC50/EC50值。取而代之的是替代方法（如急性毒性评

估 (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》）
- GHS（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:

尤其，评估时有正当理由要求包含进一步的信息来源：

- 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：

<http://www.global-standard.org/certification/how-to-get-chemical-inputs-approved.html>

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.

负责化学产品批准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。

获特定范围授权的认证机构有义务对其他所有被授权认证机构公开其所审批的化学品投入物清单。这些清单将是所有被授权认证机构在 GOTS 认证过程中用于评估投入物的适用工具。若有相互冲突的判定（一个认证机构认可的产品，被另一个机构拒绝），则认证机构需共享评估证据以达成一致的评估结果。若认证机构之间最终仍不能达成一致结果，则Global Standard gGmbH技术总监和技术委员会将对该有争议化学品的技术资料进行审查，然后做出判定。

2.3.4 Product Stewardship of chemical inputs

2.3.4 化学品投入物的产品管理

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

2.3.5 化学品供应商的环境、健康和安全

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.

化学品配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 核查程序而言，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

Parameter 参数	Criteria 标准
Selection of dyes and auxiliaries 染料和助剂的选择Prohibited are (disperse) dyes classified as sensitizing/ allergenic.....

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）：

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

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

2.4.6 染色及2.4.7 印花

Parameter 参数	Criteria 标准
Selection of dyes and auxiliaries 染料和助剂的选择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。

Reference:

参考文献

[Red List of the IUCN](#)

[世界自然保护联盟濒危物种红色名录](#)

Parameter 参数	Criteria 标准
Selection of dyes and auxiliaries 染料和助剂的选择	... 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）。

Reference:

参考资料:

[IARC monographs](#)

[IARC专论](#)

[ECHA Restriction reports](#)

[ECHA限制报告](#)

[Annex VI \(Harmonized Classification\) of the CLP regulation](#)

[欧盟分类标签包装法规附录六（统一分类）](#)

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

<http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html>).

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

<http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manualfor-implementation.html>) 。

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）

在使用前应经过范围4 GOTS被授权认证机构的批准。

.... 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

.....床垫中使用的乳胶泡沫应由经认证的有机乳胶制成（转换），或由经过可持续森林管理原则认证的乳胶制成。

Interpretation:

解释:

... Latex foam used in mattresses shall be made from certified organic latex or from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles. ...

.....床垫中使用的乳胶泡沫应由经认证的有机乳胶制成，或由经过可持续森林管理原则认证的乳胶制成.....

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

全球有机胶乳标准（GOLS）认证有机胶乳的充分验证证明。

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).

《森林管理委员会（FSC）》和《森林认证体系认可计划（PEFC）》是验证是否符合可持续林业管理原则的公认认证计划。

Reference:

参考资料:

[Global Organic Latex Standard \(GOLS\)](#)

[全球有机胶乳标准（GOLS）](#)

2.4.10 Environmental management

2.4.10 环境管理

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

最新版本（2.0）。

Reference:

参考资料:

GOTS Monitor (Water/ Energy)

[GOTS监测（水/能源）](#)

..... Certified Entities are required to collect information on sources of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) within their own operations and identify means for reduction for each source

.....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:

准则:

GOTS supports all initiatives that are aimed at arresting and reversing Climate Change, an integral part of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is incumbent on GOTS certified entities to take steps towards meeting these goals and as a preliminary, first step, it is required that Certified Entities identify sources of GHG emissions within their operations (such as use of fossil fuels, with an aim to reduce these to the extent possible over time. While GOTS currently does not set time or emission limits within its supply chain, it encourages all Certified Entities to evaluate their operations and work towards such goals.

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个组成部分。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的其他信息: <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.
- 排放的废水的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

- 指示的污水处理量与实际的加工用水数量和污水排放数量匹配

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。

... "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:

Criteria in this Section relate to compliance requirements for the entire facility.

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.

应对内部（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:

$$(C/1000) \times (V \times 1000) / (W \times 1000) = \dots\dots\dots \text{g COD/kg}$$

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 m3) = Volume of water discharged in the calculation period

V (m3) = 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:

参考文献:

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该包括:

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

Heavy Metal 重金属	CAS No. CAS 号	Limit (g/l) 限值 (g/l) μ
Lead 铅	7439-92-1 7439-92-1	100 100
Mercury 汞	7439-97-6 7439-97-6	10 10
Cadmium 镉	7440-43-9 7440-43-9	100 100
Chromium VI 六价铬	18540-29-9 18540-29-9	50 50
Total Chromium 总铬	7440-47-3 7440-47-3	200 200
Arsenic 砷	7440-38-2 7440-38-2	50 50
Copper 铜	7440-50-8 7440-50-8	1000 1000
Nickel 镍	7440-02-0 7440-02-0	200 200
Antimony 锑	7440-36-0 7440-36-0	100 100
Cobalt 钴	7440-48-4 7440-48-4	50 50
Zinc 锌	7440-66-6 7440-66-6	5000 5000
Manganese 锰	7439-96-5 7439-96-5	5000 5000

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](#)

[ZDHC污水指南](#)

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

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.

由于目前还没有广泛的、全球适用的回收纸或纸板的认证体系，所以，用于证明使用了回收纸或纸板（来源于消费前或消费后的废料）的认证目前不是强制的。但，回收纸或纸板生产商或商贸商至少必须出具一份关于纸或纸板是回收使用消费前或消费后的废料的声明。被认证循环材料的示例采用GRS/RCS标准。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）》。

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

<http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html>).

其它相关认证程序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（通过更新发布本手册，或先公布于对应网站

<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：

<http://www.global-standard.org/certification/certificatetemplates.html>

..... “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

2.4.14 技术质量参数

Interpretation:

释义:

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: 下表提供了GOTS标准规定之外的其他可接受的测试方法。要求（牢度和尺寸变化方面）与各自对应的主测试方法相同:

Parameters 参数	Main test method 测试方法	Alternate acceptable test methods 其他可接受的测试方法
Rubbing fastness, dry for fibre blends 耐干摩擦牢度 混纺纤维产品	ISO 105 X12	AATCC 8, DIN 54021, JIS L0849
Rubbing fastness, wet 耐湿摩擦牢度	ISO 105 X12	AATCC 8, DIN 54021, JIS L0849
Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acid for fibre blends 耐酸性汗液牢度和耐碱性汗液牢度 混纺纤维产品	ISO 105 E04	AATCC 15, DIN 54020, JIS L0848
Light fastness 日晒牢度	ISO 105 B02	AATCC 16 option 3, DIN 54004, JIS L0843 AATCC 16选项3, DIN 54004, JISL0843
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. ... 40°C水洗尺寸变化（动物纤维原料） 30°C水洗尺寸变化（动物纤维混纺原料） 仅对服装有此要求.....	ISO 6330	AATCC 135 (fabrics) and 150 (garments), DIN 53920, JIS L1018 AATCC 135（面料）和150（服装），DIN 53920, JIS L1018
Washing fastness when washed at 60°C 60°C水洗牢度	ISO 105 C06 C1M	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

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货品中残留物的限量值

And

及

2.4.16 Limit values for residues in additional fibre materials and accessories

2.4.16 其余纤维原料和辅料中残留物的限量值

Parameter 参数	Criteria 标准	Test method 测试方法
.....
Pesticides, sum parameter 杀虫剂总计		
All natural fibres (except shorn wool), cert. organic 所有有机认证的天然纤维（剪羊毛除外）	< 0.1 mg/kg	§64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); §64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS)
Shorn wool, cert. organic 有机认证的剪羊毛	< 0.5 mg/kg	

[respective]

[分别计]

All natural fibres (except shorn wool) 所有天然纤维（剪羊毛除外）	< 0.5 mg/kg	§64 LFGB L 00.00-34 (GC/MS); §64 LFGB L 00.00-114 (LC/MS/MS)
Shorn wool 剪羊毛	< 1.0 mg/kg	
.....		

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.

Ökotex Standard 100标准1级证书或等效的证书可被视为婴儿用纺织品及纺织类个人护理用品中使用的配件的充分证据；相应地，Ökotex Standard 100标准2级证书或等效的证书可被视为所有其他GOTS货品中使用的配件的充分证据。

Reference:

[STANDARD 100 by OEKO-TEX®](#)

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:

Name of pesticide 杀虫剂名称	CAS No. CAS号	Applicable for testing in 适用检测	
		Vegetable fib. 植物纤维	Animal fib. 动物纤维
2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol 2,3,5,6-四氯苯酚	935-95-5	x	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol 2,4,6-三氯苯酚	88-06-2	x	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) 2,4,5-三氯苯氧乙酸 (2,4,5-T)	93-76-5	x	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) 2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸 (2,4-D)	94-75-7	x	
Acetameprid 啉虫脒	135410-20-7	x	
Aldrin 二氯丙酸	309-00-2	x	x
Atrazine 阿特拉津	1912-24-9	x	
Azinphos 乙基谷硫磷	2642-71-9	x	
Azinphos-methyl 甲基谷硫磷	86-50-0	x	
Alpha- and beta-Endosulfan alpha-及beta-硫丹	959-98-8 33213-65-9	x	x
Bifenthrin 氟氯菊酯	82657-04-3	x	
Bendiocarb 恶虫威	22781-23-3	x	
Bioresmethrin	28434-01-7		x

生物苯呋菊酯			
Bromophos-ethyl 乙基溴硫磷	4824-78-6	×	×
Buprofezin 噻嗪酮	69327-76-0	×	
Captafol 敌菌丹	2425-06-1	×	
Carbaryl 甲萘威	63-25-2	×	×
Carbosulfan 丁硫克百威	55285-14-8	×	
Clethodim 烯草酮	99129-21-2	×	
Chlordane 氯丹	57-74-9		×
Chlordimeform 杀虫脒	6164-98-3	×	
Chlorpyrifos-ethyl 毒死蜱	2921-88-2	×	×
Chlorpyrifos-methyl 甲基毒死蜱	5598-13-0	×	×
Chlorfenapyr 虫螨腈	122453-73-0	×	
Chlorfenvinphos 毒虫畏	470-90-6	×	×
Chlorfluazuron 氟啶脲	71422-67-8	×	
Coumaphos 蝇毒磷	56-72-4	×	×
Cyfluthrin 氟氯氰菊酯	68359-37-5	×	×
Cyhalothrin 高效氯氟氰菊酯	91465-08-6	×	×
Cyclanilide 环丙酸酰胺	113136-77-9	×	
Cypermethrin 氯氰菊酯	52315-07-8	×	×
DDD (op- and pp-) op-和pp-滴滴滴	53-19-0, 72-54-8	×	×
DDE (op- and pp-) op- 和pp- 滴滴伊	3424-82-6, 72-55-9	×	×
DDT, o,p- o,p-滴滴涕	789-02-6	×	×

DDT, p,p- p,p-滴滴涕	50-29-3	x	x
DEF/ 2,4 Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane 三氯代磷酸三丁酯	78-48-8	x	
Deltamethrin 溴氰菊酯	52918-63-5	x	x
Diafenthuron 丁醚脲	80060-09-9	x	
Diazinon 二嗪农	333-41-5	x	x
Dichlofenthion 除线磷	97-17-6		x
Dichlorprop 2,4-滴丙酸	120-36-2	x	
Dichlorvos 敌敌畏	62-73-7	x	x
Dicrotophos I 双特松	141-66-2	x	
Dieldrin 狄氏剂	60-57-1	x	x
Diffubenzuron 氟脲杀	35367-38-5		x
Dimethoate 乐果	60-51-5	x	x
Dinoseb and salts 4,6-二硝基苯酚及其盐类	88-85-7	x	
Diuron 敌草隆	330-54-1	x	
Empenthrin 右旋反式炔戊菊酯	54406-48-3		x
Endosulfansulfate 硫丹硫酸盐	1031-07-8	x	x
Endrin 异狄氏剂	72-20-8	x	x
Esfenvalerate 高效氰戊菊酯	66230-04-4	x	x
Ethion 乙硫磷	563-12-2	x	x
Fenchlorphos 皮蝇磷	299-84-3	x	x
Fenitrothion 杀螟松	122-14-5	x	x

Fenthion 倍硫磷	55-38-9		x
Fenpropathrin 甲氰菊酯	39515-41-8	x	
Fenvalerate 氰戊菊酯	51630-58-1	x	x
Fipronil 氟虫腈	120068-37-3	x	
Flumethrin 氟氯苯菊酯	69770-45-2		x
Glyphosate	1071-83-6	x	x
Heptachlor 七氯	76-44-8		x
Heptachlor epoxide 环氧七氯	1024-57-3		x
Hexachlorobenzen (HCB) 六氯苯	118-74-1		x
Hexachlorocyclohexane - α -Lindane α -六六六	319-84-6		x
Hexachlorocyclohexane - β -Lindane β -六六六	319-85-7		x
Hexachlorocyclohexane - δ -Lindane δ -六六六	319-86-8		x
Imidacloprid 吡虫啉	138261-41-3	x	
Lindane 林丹	58-89-9	x	x
Lufenuron 禄芬新	103055-07-8	x	
Malathion 马拉硫磷	121-75-5	x	x
MCPA 2-甲-4-氯(苯氧)乙酸	94-74-6	x	
MCPB 2-甲-4-氯(苯氧)丁酸	94-81-5	x	
Mecoprop 2-甲-4-氯(苯氧)丙酸	93-65-2	x	
Metolachlor 异丙甲草胺	51218-45-2	x	
Methomyl 灭多威	16752-77-5	x	
Mevinphos 速灭磷	7786-34-7	x	

Methamidophos 甲胺磷	10265-92-6	x	
Methoxychlor 甲氧氯	72-43-5	x	x
Mirex 灭蚁灵	2385-85-5	x	
Monocrotophos 久效磷	6923-22-4	x	
Parathion-ethyl 对硫磷	56-38-2	x	x
Parathion-methyl 甲基对硫磷	298-00-0	x	x
Pendimethalin 二甲戊灵	40487-42-1	x	
PCP/ Pentachlorophenol 五氯苯酚	87-86-5	x	x
Permethrin 氯菊酯	52645-53-1	x	x
Perthane 乙滴涕	72-56-0	x	
Phosmet 亚胺硫磷	732-11-6	x	
Phoxim / Baythion 辛硫磷	14816-18-3	x	
Pirimiphos-ethyl 嘧啶磷	23505-41-1	x	x
Pirimiphos-methyl 甲基嘧啶磷	29232-93-7		x
Profenophos 丙溴磷	41198-08-7	x	
Prometryn 扑草净	7287-19-6	x	
Pymetrozine 吡蚜酮	123312-89-0	x	
Propetamphos 胺丙畏	31218-83-4		x
Pyrethrum 除虫菊酯	8003-34-7	x	x
Quinalphos 喹硫磷	13593-03-8		x
Quintozine 五氯硝基苯	82-68-8	x	
Teflubenzuron	83121-18-0	x	

氟苯脲			
Thiamethoxam 噻虫嗪	153719-23-4	x	
Tetrachlorvinphos 杀虫畏	22350-76-1		x
Toxaphene 毒杀芬	8001-35-2	x	
Telodrin 碳氯灵	297-78-9	x	
Strobane 氯化松节油	8001-50-1	x	
Transfluthrin 四氟苯菊酯	118712-89-3		x
Trifluralin 氟乐灵	1582-09-8	x	
Triflumuron 杀铃脲	64628-44-0		x
Thiodicarb 灭多威	59669-26-0	x	
Thidiazuron 噻苯隆	51707-55-2	x	
Tolclofos-methyl 甲基立枯磷	57018-04-9	x	
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium 三氟啶磺隆钠	199119-58-9	x	
Glyphosate 草甘膦	1071-83-6	x	

3 Social criteria

3 社会准则

3.1 Scope

3.1 范围

..... “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:

与GOTS最低准则相对应的ILO公约:

3.2. Employment is freely chosen:

3.2 自由择业:

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

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

3.3 尊重结社自由和集体谈判的权利:

C87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention

C87-结社自由和保护组织权利公约

C98 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention

C98-组织权利和集体谈判权利公约

C135 - Workers' Representatives Convention

C135-工人代表公约

C154 - Collective Bargaining Convention

C154-集体谈判公约

3.4. Child labour shall not be used:

3.4 应禁使用童工

C138 - Minimum Age Convention

C138-最低年龄公约

C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention

C182-最恶劣形式的童工劳动公约

R190, part of C 182 – Hazardous Working conditions

R190, C 182的一部分——危险工作条件

3.5. No discrimination is practised

3.5 不得有歧视行为

C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention

C100-同酬公约

C111 – Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention

C111-（就业和职业）歧视公约

C183 - Maternity Protection Convention

C183 - 孕产妇保护公约

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

3.6 职业健康与安全（OHS）：安全卫生的工作环境:

C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention

C155-职业安全和卫生公约

3.7. No Harassment and Violence

3.7. 没有骚扰和暴力

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

C190 - 《消除工作场所暴力和骚扰公约》

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:

<http://www.ilo.org/global/standards/lang--en/index.htm>

“... Certifiers are expected to study, assimilate and consider local and national conditions in their Risk Assessment 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:

[OECD \(2018\), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, OECD Publishing, Paris.](#)

[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。](#)

[United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.](#)

[《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及其薪酬数据，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。

Further Guidance:

附加指导：

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.

该模板应该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

者指南) 以及关于如何促进公平报酬的附录9阅读/使用。

Certified Entities are encouraged to working towards closing the Wage Gap which may be required, over time, in the future.

鼓励被认证实体未来努力缩小工资差距。

Reference:

参考资料:

[Template 5: Fair Remuneration Quick Scan](#)

[模板5: 快速了解公平薪酬](#)

3.9 WORKING TIME

3.9 工作时间

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.

加班必须是自愿性质, 每周加班时间不得超过十二小时, 不得定期要求加班, 不应暴露在明显高危的工作环境中。

Guidance:

准则:

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.

在本文中, 自愿意味着不能强迫加班, 雇主在员工加班问题上不能专横, 并应该遵守国家法律规定。如果国家法律或集体谈判协议允许加班, 则雇佣合同中列举的加班要求应该被视为自愿。

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.

对于兼职员工, 只要一周的总工时不超过全职员工允许的总工时(正常+加班), 就不考虑每周最多加班12小时的限制。

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，被认证实体应该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 Fingerprint[®] 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 Fingerprint[™]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

4.1 加工、制造和贸易活动的审核

"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:

下列工序被视为应根据 GOTS 标准认证的第一道工序（视被加工的有机纤维的种类而定）：

- Ginning for cotton

-棉：轧棉

- Retting for bast fibres

- 韧皮纤维：沤麻

- Boiling and washing cocoons for silk

-丝：煮洗茧

- 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. Handling of returned goods and repacking them for (re)sale is also not considered to be re-packaging. If however individual product packaging and/or product identification is removed and new packaging / labelling is attached, this is considered an activity which requires certification.

*) 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。但单个产品包装和/或产品识别信息被移除以及加入新包装/标签等是要求进行认证的活动。

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 时，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);

a. 通过访问加工和存储场所（必要时，可包括访问非有机区域）来评估加工系统；

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

b. 评审记录和账目以核查产品流程（投入产出的一致和追溯）；

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

c. 检查使用的化学品投入物（染料和助剂）和辅料，评估其与GOTS相应准则的符合性；

d) Identification of areas of risk to product integrity;

d. 识别与有机完整性有关的风险区域；

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

e. 检查湿加工单位的污水（预）处理系统；

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;

f. 核查操作者的污染风险评估和残留检测计划，可能包括随机的或怀疑有污染或不符合时用于残留检测的取样；

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

g. 核查标准和相关要求中有变化的部分是否已经得到了有效的执行

h) Verification that corrective actions have been taken.

h. 核查已经执行的纠正措施

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

a. 对于加工和储存单位，检查其盥洗设施、休息区和公司内工人活动的其他场所

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

b. 采访管理者，秘密访谈工人和工人代表

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

c. 评审人事文件，如被雇用工人的花名册、工人合同、工资清单、班次及工作时间规定、年龄验证、社会保险文件

d) Verification that corrective actions have been taken

d. 核查已执行的纠正措施

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 核查程序而言，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留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，则应该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，则应该将《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“公认的认可机构”。

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该进一步参考经合组织的《尽职调查指南》。

Reference:

参考资料：

OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, OECD Publishing, Paris.

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均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.

所使用的有机纤维的种类：若市场上供应的同种类的常规纤维，则其通常使用的杀虫剂和潜在的 GM 品种。

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

所使用的其余传统纤维的种类、辅料和投入物：对应作物通常使用的杀虫剂和潜在的 GM品种；再生和合成纤维及辅料通常使用的禁用添加物

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

（有机）天然纤维声明：使用非天然替代品（如天然竹纤维：由竹子制成的人造纤维；亚麻和大麻：合成仿纤维）

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

用于GOTS产品的已批准化学投入物的类型和数量：已知的任何牢度问题、包含有问题的限制性投入物（例如，AOX、铜）以及在相同常规工艺中常用的禁用物质

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

加工中的分离措施：装置中平行常规加工阶段的潜在污染源

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

GOTS产品的运输和储存条件：类似常规产品运输和储存中常用的违禁物质

Qualitative 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.

由适当的合格实验室（例如经ISO 17025认证）使用ISO IWA 32方案进行GOTS供应链内棉花质量GMO筛选。该方案规定，只能对未加工（生/精）棉进行GMO筛选。因此，不能对化学处理过的棉花进行测试。

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. 尽管如此，GOTS认识到测试技术将随着时间推移而发展和改进。除ISO IWA 32方案和/或加工棉测试之外的任何技术，只有在得到技术支持的外部验证和GOTS随后对此类技术的确认之后，才能够予以使用。

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.

纺织助剂中的酶，若是来源于 GM 菌，独立实验室目前几乎仍不可能检测。认证机构需借助其它验证和检查工具，诸如酶供应商的 GM 声明（此类声明也是 EC 834/2007 有机食品供应链中所用酶的要求）或对使用的成分或原料进行追踪检查以判定被声明的酶是否确实用于该助剂。

Suggested Testing Parameters & Matrices

建议的检测参数矩阵

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

预处理化学品

Chlorophenols

氯酚

Heavy Metals

重金属

Organotins

有机锡

APEO

Fungicides

杀真菌剂

GM Starch

GM淀粉

Dyes & Pigments

染料和颜料

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

Suggested test parameter matrix for GOTS Chemical Inputs

关于GOTS化学品投入物的建议检测参数矩阵

Parameter 参数	Dyes 染料	Pigments 颜料	Printing Inks 印花油墨	Printing Auxiliaries 印花助剂	Dyeing Auxiliaries 染色助剂	Pre-treatment & Finishing Auxiliaries 预处理及表面处理 助剂
AOX	★	★	★			
AP/APEO	★	★	★	★	★	★
Heavy Metals 重金属	★	★	★	★	★	★
Formaldehyde 甲醛			★	★	★	
Banned Amines 禁用胺类	★	★	★			
Chlorophenols 氯酚						
Phthalates 邻苯二甲酸盐				★		
PVC			★			

Suggested test parameter matrix for GOTS Goods, residues & quality

关于GOTS货品、残留物及质量的建议检测参数矩阵							
Parameter 参数	Grey Fabric 坯布	Printed Fabric 印花布	Dyed Fabric 染色布	Processed / Undyed Fabric 处理过/未 染色布	Metallic Accessories 金属辅料	Other accessories 其他辅料	Sewing Thread 缝纫线
Sensitizing / Allergenic Disperse Dyes (PES) 致敏性/过敏性 分散染料 (PES)							★
AOX	★	★	★	★			★
AP/APEO	★	★	★			★	★
Lead / Cadmium 铅/镉	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Extractable HM 可浸出HM	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Nickel Release 镍释出					★		
Formaldehyde 甲醛	★	★	★	★			
Banned Amines 禁用胺类		★	★			★	★
Chlorophenols 氯酚	★			★			
Phthalates 邻苯二甲酸盐		★	★			★	
pH value pH值		★	★	★		★	
Colourfastness & Shrinkage 色牢度与收缩 率		★	★	★		★	★

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.....

Interpretation :

解释:

OECD "[Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance](#)" shall be the reference document.

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。

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.....

Implementation : This requirement shall be implemented by 01 March 2022.

实施: 该要求将在2022年3月1日前实施。

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:

参考文献:

[COSMOS-Standard](#) (Cosmetics Organic and Natural Standard)

[COSMOS 标准](#)（《有机天然化妆品标准》）

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: Textiles and Textile Fibres. Indirect food additives subpart C. Substances for use only as components of articles intended for repeated use.

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:

参考材料:

[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

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