Manual for the implementation of GOTS
全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）实施手册

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我们要特别科泰斯认证服务南京有限公司总经理徐德全老师对 GOTS 8.0 版标准和实施手册的中文译文校对工作给予的大力支持，和宝贵贡献。

This document provides interpretations and clarifications for specific criteria of the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) and related official reference documents (e.g. Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs) of the Global Standards gGmbH where the current wording of the specific criteria could lead to (or may have 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 the Approved Certification Body. This document also contains references for further study or details. Hyperlinks to these have been included, where possible.

本文件是Global Standards 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《GOTS标志使用条件》）中有关特定准则部分易导致（或可能已经导致）不一致的、不准确甚至错误理解的当前用语进行的进一步的释义和说明。本手册还包含关于被授权认证机构应用GOTS标准和实施相关质量保证体系的要求。本文件还包括进一步研究或详细信息的参考资料，尽可能附上了相关超链接。

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

本手册应被视为是提供的一个灵活的质量保障工具，在必要时向 GOTS 被授权认证机构和GOTS使用者提供建议和澄清，因为它可以在短期内更新。但是，本手册不涉及现行标准版本的修订问题，也未设定任何修订的准则。

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

本手册的释义、修正和进一步说明对所有*GOTS被授权认证机构*及GOTS使用者均具有约束力。任何已经通过评估和获得认证的产品，若其评估或认证/审批不违背现行的GOTS标准，则可保留其评估/认证/批准状态。

The general implementation deadline to comply with a new version of this Manual is 12 months after its release unless other/specific advice is given.

为与新版标准一致，本手册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。

GOTS welcomes corrections or further inputs to this document from all stakeholders. Comments may be sent to revision@global-standards.org.

GOTS欢迎所有利益相关方对本文件提出指正或更多意见。意见可发送至revision@global-standards.org。

Note:

注：

In this Manual, the relevant Sections of GOTS are quoted to which the interpretations and further clarifications refer to. Partial wording taken from GOTS is referred to/quoted as *"... ."*. In all cases, the wording from the Standard is to be considered final and definitive.

在本手册中，GOTS相关章节作进一步的解释和说明。部分用语则用符号"……"表示省略。在所有情况下，本标准的措辞应被视为最终和确定的。

How to Read this Document

如何阅读本文件

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

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- "**shall**" indicates a mandatory requirement
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- "**宜**"表示建议
- "**may**" indicates a permission
- "**可**"表示允许
- "**can**" indicates a possibility or capability
- "**能**"表示可能或能够

Availability of documents:

文件获取方式：

GOTS and the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS, reference documents and any further relevant public information as released by Global Standards gGmbH are available for public download on the GOTS website

GOTS及其实施手册、以及Global Standards gGmbH 发布的参考文件以及任何其它相关公开信息可在GOTS网站公开下载

About GOTS

关于 GOTS

Global Standards gemeinnützige GmbH is a not-for-profit organisation incorporated in Germany in 2002 for the purpose of administering the Global Organic Textile Standard.

Global Standards gemeinnützige GmbH是2002年于德国注册成立的一家非盈利组织，旨在执行全球有机纺织品标准。

Vision

愿景

Our vision is a world where all textiles are produced in accordance with the principles of health, ecology, fairness and care to enhance people's lives and the environment. Organic textiles are an integral part of this holistic approach.

我们的愿景是世界所有纺织品均按照健康、生态、公平和关爱的原则生产，以改善人们的生活和环境。有机纺织品是这种整体方法的一个重要部分。

Mission

使命

Our mission is to ensure the highest level of social and environmental impact in textile value chains through voluntary sustainability standards and related activities. This includes the development, implementation, verification, protection and promotion of GOTS. This standard stipulates requirements throughout the supply chain for both ecological and labour conditions in textile and apparel manufacturing using organically produced raw materials. Organic production is based on a system of farming that maintains and replenishes soil fertility without the use of toxic, persistent pesticides or synthetic fertilisers. In addition, it includes welfare standards for animal husbandry and prohibits genetically modified organisms.

我们的使命在于通过自愿的可持续发展标准和相关活动，确保在纺织品价值链中实现最高水平的社会和环境影响。其中包括制定、实施、验证、保护和推广全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）。本标准规定了使用有机生产原料的纺织品和服装制造中的整个供应链的生态和劳动条件要求。有机生产的基础是一种不使用有毒的、持久的杀虫剂或合成肥料，保持和补充土壤肥力的农业系统。另外，该制度涵盖畜牧福利标准，禁止转基因生物。

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Further information is available at: www.global-standards.org.

更多信息可从www.global-standards.org获取。

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THE OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS FOR SPECIFIC CRITERIA OF THE GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD (GOTS) VERSION 8.1

全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）8.1版特定准则的官方释义

GOTS SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

GOTS 第 1 节 - 引言

GOTS Section 1.2

GOTS 第 1.2 节

GOTS SECTION 1.2.1

GOTS 第 1.2.1 节

"The final product categories may include, but are not limited to, fibres, yarns, fabrics, garments, textile accessories (carried or worn), textile toys, home textiles, mattresses, beddings as well as personal care textile products, and food contact textiles."
"最终产品可包括但不限于纤维、纱线、面料、服装、纺织类（携带或穿戴）辅料、纺织玩具、家用纺织品、床上用品、床垫、个人护理纺织品以及食品接触纺织品。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

a. In principle, any product that can be considered a textile fibre product is covered under the scope of GOTS.

a. 原则上，任何被视为纺织纤维产品的产品均涵盖在GOTS范围内。

b. GOTS does not cover:

b. GOTS不适用于：

i. Textile fibre products containing electronic components

i. 含有电子元器件的纺织纤维产品

ii. Products made from non-fibre materials such as leather, skin or hide

ii. 非纤维原料制品，如皮革、皮或兽皮等

c. A textile fibre product, final or intermediate, can only be certified and labelled "organic" or "made with organic material" as a whole. It is not possible to certify and label only a part or a component of a product.

c. 纺织纤维产品，不论是最终产品还是中间产品，仅可从整体上进行认证并标注为 "有机"或"由

有机材料制成”。不能对产品的某个部分或部件进行认证和标识。

d. **Combined Products**: Consumer products that are normally not classified as textile fibre products but containing textile fibre components, such as prams with textile fabrics, bassinets, car seats or furniture with textile fabric upholstery, may also be certified as a combined product. Combined products shall be labelled as per ***Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs***, as “Combined Product (name of component) certified to GOTS”, ensuring no ambiguity about which component of the final product is certified. Products that are certifiable to GOTS as a whole (e.g. textile bags, cotton buds, mattresses) cannot be considered for certification as a combined product.

d. **组合产品：**通常不归类为纺织纤维产品但包含纺织纤维组成部分的消费品（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）亦可认证属于组合产品。组合产品应按***《GOTS标志的使用条件》***标注为“组合产品（组件名称）已获GOTS认证”， 确保不会对最终产品中哪个组件已获认证产生任何歧义。整体可获得 GOTS 认证的产品（如纺织袋、棉签、床垫等）不能作为组合产品进行认证。

Products/components that do not carry specific mention or requirements elsewhere within GOTS may be considered as Combined Products. It is the certifier’s responsibility to examine the remaining components regarding their overall compatibility with GOTS philosophy and to approve suitable labelling of such a product.

GOTS中未特别提及或特别规定的产品/组件可视为组合产品。认证机构有责任检验产品其余组件，确保产品整体符合GOTS理念，并批准此类产品适当的标识。

GOTS SECTION 1.2.4

GOTS 第 1.2.4 节

“…The Certified Entity shall follow GOTS criteria or the local legal requirements, whichever affords higher protection to people and the environment.”
“……被认证实体应遵循GOTS准则或当地法律要求，两者之间以为人和环境提供更高保护水平的为准。”

INTERPRETATION
释义

a. GOTS sets criteria that are stringent yet practical and are relevant in major textile markets. Local or national legal requirements vary across the world.

a. GOTS制定了严格而实用的准则，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。

b. If the local laws provide higher protection to the 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.

b. 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准则相比，当地法律的保护水平更低，被认证实体则以GOTS准则为准。

c. This is applicable to all aspects of GOTS criteria, including environment, social, building safety, the legality of business, and so on.

c. 该规则适用于GOTS准则的所有方面，包括环境、社会责任、建筑安全、商业合法性等。

GOTS SECTION 1.2.8

GOTS 第 1.2.8 节

"Certified Entities shall implement due diligence according to Section 4.1. and the relevant OECD guidance documents specified in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS."
"被认证实体应按照第4.1节，以及《GOTS实施手册》规定的经合组织（OECD）相关指导文件实施尽职调查。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Due diligence is the process Certified Entities should carry out to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how they address actual and potential adverse impacts on human rights, the environment, and ethical business behaviour in their own operations, their supply chain and other business relationships.

  尽职调查是被认证实体为识别、预防、减轻和解释它们在其经营、供应链和其它业务关系中如何应对人权、环境和道德商业行为的实际和潜在负面影响而宜开展的流程。

- Due diligence management systems shall be implemented based on OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

  应根据《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》、《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》和《OECD跨国企业准则》实施尽职调查管理制度。

- Certified Entity is not expected to have a stand-alone management system for each GOTS Criteria. For example, a Certified Entity may adopt a comprehensive Policy on Responsible Business Conduct that may incorporate Environmental, Social and Governance Criteria. Alternatively, Certified Entity may implement stand-alone policies separately covering GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, Environmental Criteria and Governance Criteria.

  不要求被认证实体针对各GOTS准则制定单独的管理体系。例如，被认证实体可采纳涵盖环境准则、社会责任准则与治理准则的综合性《负责任商业行为政策》。另外，被认证实体可分别针对GOTS中的人权与社会责任准则、环境准则和治理准则实施单独的政策。

- Certified Entity shall implement a management system that allows to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how it addresses its actual and potential adverse impacts.

  被认证实体应实施能够识别、预防、减轻以及解释其如何应对实际、潜在不利影响的管理体系。

- Due diligence is conducted against the OECD Guidelines regarding specific adverse impacts (i.e. harm).

  参照OECD指南开展关于特定不利影响（即危害）的尽职调查。

- A Certified Entity shall always consider the unique position of women at all stages of the due diligence process.

  被认证实体应在尽职调查过程的各个阶段始终考虑女性的独特地位。

- A Certified Entity is expected to conduct due diligence on its own activities and on its suppliers across its supply chain and other business relationships.

  被认证实体应对其经营活动及其供应链供应商和其它业务关系开展尽职调查。

- Due diligence is an ongoing exercise, recognising that risks of harm may change over time as the enterprise's operations and operating context evolve.

  尽职调查是一项持续性工作，识别可能因企业经营和经营环境的演变而随时间发生变化的危害风险。

- Certified Entities shall implement the Due Diligence Criteria as detailed in Section 4.1, adhering to the guidance specified in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS, and in accordance with the provisions of the GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities. The guidance and interpretations within the GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities form an integral component of the due diligence framework. The GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities shall be used in conjunction with the relevant OECD Due Diligence guidance.

  被认证实体应按照《GOTS实施手册》中规定的指南，并根据《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》的规定，实施第4.1节中详述的尽职调查准则。《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》中的指南和释义构成了尽职调查框架的一个重要组成部分。《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》应结合相关的OECD尽职调查指南使用。

- GOTS Approved Certification Bodies shall consider the guidance and interpretations in the GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities as authoritative when verifying compliance with the GOTS due diligence criteria. GOTS Approved Certification Bodies shall also consider auditors' guidance as provided by GOTS.

  被授权认证机构在验证是否遵循GOTS尽职调查准则时，应将《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》中的指南和释义视为权威。被授权认证机构还应考虑 GOTS 提供的审核员指南。

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Adverse impacts can be considered harmful impacts on matters covered by the GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria and Environmental Criteria, Governance Criteria (e.g. child labour, discrimination, hazardous chemicals, etc.).

  可将不利影响视为对GOTS中的人权与社会责任准则、环境准则、治理准则所涉事项造成的有害影响，例如：童工、歧视、有害化学品等。

- Risk refers to the risk of harm to individuals, other organisations and communities in relation to human rights, labour rights and the environment.

  风险指对个体、其它组织和团体造成的与人权、劳动权和环境相关的危害风险。

- For specific guidance on the essential characteristics of Due Diligence, see pages 16-19 of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct.

  关于尽职调查基本特征的具体准则，参考《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》第16至19页。

REFERENCE
参考文献

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

  OECD (2018), 《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》

- OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct

  OECD (2018), 《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》

- OECD (2023), OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct

  OECD (2023), 《OECD跨国企业负责任商业行为准则》

GOTS SECTION 1.2.9

GOTS 第 1.2.9 节

"GOTS sets criteria for working and social conditions that are equivalent to those of leading social sustainability standards."
"GOTS制定的工作和社会条件准则与领先的社会可持续性标准的内容相当。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Considering that the core function of this Standard is verifying and certifying the 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认证获得认证的有机纤维的加工过程，其中必须提供高水平的劳动条件保障，所以建议采用兼容的专门社会责任标准或方案。

GOTS SECTION 2. GOTS SUPPLY CHAIN, TRACEABILITY AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

GOTS 第 2 节供应链、可追溯性和质量保证

GOTS Section 2.1

GOTS 第 2.1 节

GOTS SECTIONS 2.1.1 AND 2.1.2

GOTS 第 2.1.1 节和第 2.1.2 节

"Approved are natural fibres that are certified 'organic' or 'organic in-conversion' according to any standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards for the relevant scope of the production (crop and/or animal production). This includes Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA's National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630."
"批准使用的天然纤维应为依据国际有机农业运动联盟（IFOAM）标准体系认可的相关生产范围（农作物和/或动物生产）标准认证的"有机"或"有机转换"的纤维。IFOAM标准包括欧盟法规 (EU) 2018/848、美国农业部（USDA）国家有机计划（NOP）、印度农产品和加工食品出口发展局（APEDA）的国家有机生产计划（NPOP）和中国有机标准GB/T 19630。"

"A recognised certifier that certifies organic fibre production shall have a valid and recognised accreditation for the standard it certifies against. Recognised accreditations are ISO 17065 accreditation, NOP accreditation and IFOAM accreditation."
"认证有机纤维生产的公认认证机构应具有开展相应标准认证的有效的、公认的认可。公认的认可有ISO17065认可、NOP认可、和IFOAM认可。"

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 CLARIFICATION
进一步说明

- Organic fibre certification according to JAS is not possible.

  有机纤维的认证不可根据JAS标准实施。
- Certification of 'in-conversion' (alternatively 'in-transition') status is not possible according to USDA NOP.

  “转换期”（或“过渡期”）状态的认证不可根据USDA NOP标准。
- 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 United States. 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.

  美国农业部（USDA）政策备忘录《关于含有机成分纺织品的标识》明确指出，依照GOTS生产的纺织品在美国可作为有机产品销售。在此背景下，一个有效的要求是，这些纺织品中所有被认定为有机的纤维都应按照USDA NOP的规定进行生产和认证。
- Legal requirements (e.g. with regard to organic fibre certification) may also apply in other countries and shall be respected.

  在其他国家也可能存在法律要求（例如关于有机纤维认证的要求），这些要求也应得到遵守。
- Reference: USDA policy memorandum "Labelling of Textiles That Contain Organic Ingredients"
- 参考文献：美国农业部（USDA）政策备忘录《关于含有机成分纺织品的标识》

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。

GOTS SECTION 2.1.6

GOTS 第 2.1.6 节

"…with respect to animal welfare (e.g., no mulesing / live lamb cutting)…"
"……尊重动物福利（如：禁止割皮防蝇法）……"

FURTHER GUIDANCE
附加指导

- Live lamb cutting, also known as mulesing, is the practice of removing wool-bearing skin around the anus of sheep to prevent flystrike in sheep. Given it causes acute pain to lambs, and that it is deemed unnecessary in responsibly managed grazing systems, wool from mulesed sheep is prohibited.
- 割皮防蝇法，指切除绵羊肛门周围长有羊毛的皮肤，以防止蝇蛆病。鉴于该做法会对羔羊造成剧烈疼痛，且在负责任管理的放牧体系中已被认定为不必要，因此禁止使用来自经割皮防蝇法处理的绵羊的羊毛。
- Wool shall only come from sheep that have not been subject to mulesing / live lamb cutting. In regions where mulesing / live lamb cutting is practiced (e.g. Australia), third-party certification shall be required to guarantee compliance.
- 羊毛应仅来源于未接受割皮防蝇法处理的绵羊。对于存在采用割皮防蝇法的地区（如澳大利亚），应要求第三方认证以确保合规。
- GOTS supports and recommends the implementation and use of third-party 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第三方的动物福利标准。

GOTS Section 2.2

GOTS 第 2.2 节

GOTS SECTION 2.2.2

GOTS 第 2.2.2 节

GOTS First Processors, Certified Entity receiving raw fibres from organic producers, shall perform the processing step immediately subsequent to that which is declared on the organic Scope Certificate of the raw fibre producer.

GOTS 首道加工商，即从有机生产商处采购有机纤维的被认证实体，应执行原料纤维生产商有机范围证书所注明的流程之后的工序。

INTERPRETATION
释义

- GOTS, as a textile processing standard, defers to organic certification from the IFOAM Family of

Standards for agricultural requirements of fibres accepted into GOTS value chains. GOTS requires that post-agricultural processing of fibres is done by a Certified Entity (CE), and that there is no traceability gap between organic fibre producers and GOTS First Processors. If a process is not performed under the certified scope of the organic producer, it shall be done by the GOTS First Processor.

GOTS作为一项纺织品加工标准，在纤维纳入GOTS价值链的农业要求方面，遵循IFOAM标准体系中的有机认证。GOTS规定，用于纺织品的纤维的后期农业加工必须由被认证实体（CE）完成，且有机纤维生产商和GOTS首道加工商之间不存在追溯性缺口。如果某道工序不是在有机生产商的认证范围内进行的，则应由GOTS首道加工商完成。

- GOTS First Processors, the CE that transforms certified organic fibres into GOTS Goods, shll accept organic fibres in the form permitted by and declared on the organic Scope Certificate. If a process or product is included in organic agriculture certification, it shall adhere to the principles and comply with the regulations of the organic standard.

  GOTS首道加工商，作为将认证的有机纤维转化为GOTS产品的被认证实体（CE），应接受有机范围证书所允许和列明形态的有机纤维。如果有机农业认证涉及某工序或某产品，该工序或产品则应遵循该有机标准的原则和规定。

- The GOTS first processing step is what follows the steps covered in the organic production certificate of the raw material/fibre. Depending on the type of fibre and specific production system, the following stages may be GOTS First Processing and thus shall be performed by a CE if not listed on the organic scope certificate of the producer:

  GOTS首道加工步骤遵循原材料/纤维有机生产证书中提及的步骤。根据纤维类型和具体生产系统的不同，以下阶段可能是GOTS首道加工，若这些步骤未列在有机纤维生产者的范围证书上，则应由认证实体（CE）执行：

  - Cotton fibres: Ginning

    棉纤维：轧棉

  - Bast fibres: Retting / Grading / Decortication / Scutching / Heckling

    韧皮纤维：沤麻/分级/剥麻/打麻/栉梳

  - Animal fibres: Grading / Dehairing/ Skirting / Sorting / Scouring

    动物纤维：分级/分毛/去边/分拣/洗毛

  - Silk: Grading / Sorting / Cleaning / Degumming & Reeling

    桑蚕丝：分级/分拣/清洗/脱胶和缫丝

FURTHER GUIDANCE ON COTTON
关于棉的附加指导

- If a Ginner has a valid certificate issued according to an accepted organic farm standard **(GOTS Section 2.1.1),** the CB should accept it to the maximum possible extent and focus on the parameters not covered in the respective organic standard.
- 如果轧棉厂持有根据公认的有机农场标准（GOTS第2.1.1节）签发的有效证书，认证机构宜最大限度地接受该证书，并集中关注相应有机标准中未涵盖的参数。
- Cotton Ginners shall be independently certified to GOTS. Independently certified Ginners may be used as subcontractors by other GOTS CEs following all other GOTS requirements.
- 轧棉厂应独立通过GOTS认证。根据所有其他GOTS要求，独立通过认证的轧棉厂可作为其他GOTS被认证实体的分包商。

FURTHER GUIDANCE ON BAST FIBRES
关于韧皮纤维的附加指导

- For flax, if a field-level retting process is legally mandated and/or explicitly included in the producer's organic Scope Certificate, the GOTS CB shall certify the entity performing the subsequent processing stage as the GOTS First Processor.

对于亚麻，如果法律规定了田间沤麻工艺和/或生产商的有机范围证书中明确注明该工艺，GOTS认证机构应将执行后续加工阶段的实体认证为GOTS首道加工商。

- For jute, water retting is commonly utilized and performed on farm as agricultural activity, followed by mechanical Scutching done by hand; if Retted and Scutched fibre is declared in the organic Scope Certificate as a certified organic farm product, Heckling may be considered as the first processing stage for GOTS CEs.

  对于黄麻，通常在农场使用水沤麻，然后手动完成机械打麻；如果有机范围证书中声明沤制和打麻后的纤维属于有机农产品，则可将栉梳视为GOTS首道加工阶段。

FURTHER GUIDANCE ON SILK
关于丝的附加指导

- Silk cocoons that are empty (e.g. “peace silk”) or stifled may be products of certified organic agriculture and thus inputs for GOTS First Processors with Degumming and Reeling in scope. Stifling of silk pupae shall be certified under the scope to an accepted organic agriculture standard.

  蚕茧若是空茧（如“和平丝”）或经杀蛹工序的蚕茧，均可作为获得认证的有机农业产品，从而成为认证范围包含脱胶和缫丝的GOTS首道加工商的投入物。杀蛹工序应在该认证范围内，依据可接受的有机农业标准进行认证。

GOTS SECTION 2.2.3

GOTS 第 2.2.3 节

“Certification shall be conducted by a GOTS Approved Certification Body based on an annual on-site inspection cycle, including possible additional unannounced inspections based on a risk assessment of the operations.”
“被授权认证机构应基于每年一次的定期现场检查开展认证，包括其它有可能基于操作风险评估开展的不预先通知的检查。”

INTERPRETATION
释义

- The inspection and certification obligation for the different stages in the supply chain of GOTS Goods can be summarised as follows:

  GOTS 产品供应链上不同阶段的检查与认证责任可归纳如下：

  a. Processors and manufacturers of GOTS Goods:

     Certification based on an annual on-site inspection is obligatory.

  a. GOTS产品加工商和制造商：

     基于年度现场检查的认证是强制性的。

  b. Subcontractors (in the field of processing and manufacturing) of GOTS Goods:

     Certification based on on-site inspection is obligatory.

  b. GOTS产品分包商（加工和制造领域）：

     基于现场检查的认证是强制性的。

  c. Traders (B2B) of GOTS Goods:

     Certification based on an annual on-site inspection is obligatory. (see section 2.2.5 in this document for exemptions).

  c. GOTS产品（B2B）贸易商：

基于年度现场检查的认证是强制性的。（参考本文件第2.2.5节中的豁免规定）。

GENERAL GUIDANCE ON CERTIFICATION
一般性通用认证指南

- 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 GOTS Human Rights and 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，则每年应随机抽取并（或）根据生产或产品有机完整性的《风险与社会责任准则》方面不符合的风险抽取至少2%的被认证场所（或1次，以较高次数为准）实施不预先通知的现场检查。
- 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应至少执行以下内容（视被检查工厂设施的具体情况而定）：

  a. Assessment of the processing system by means of visits to processing and storage units which may also include visits to non-certified, third-party areas such as warehouses, fulfilment centres etc., if there is a reason for doing so, based on the risk assessment of Approved Certifiers

  a. 通过访问加工和存储场所来评估加工系统，必要时，基于被授权认证机构的风险评估有理由需要可包括访问未通过认证的第三方场所仓库、交付中心等。

  b. Review of records and accounts in order to verify the 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动情况（物料衡算）（投入/产出/库存/生产损失）并追溯

  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，评估其是否符合GOTS的相应准则；

  d. Identification of areas of risk for 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. 检查湿加工单位的废水（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物检测政策，可能包括随机的或怀疑有污染或不符合时用于残留物检测的取样；

  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得到有效的执行；

  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 GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria shall, at the very minimum, undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:

  关于GOTS人权和社会准则的现场检查协定应至少执行以下内容（视被检查工厂设施的具体情况而定）：

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

  a. 检查加工和储存单位，盥洗设施、休息区和公司内工人活动的其它场所；

b. Interview with management and confidential interviews with workers and workers' representatives;

b. 访问管理者，秘密访谈工人和工人代表；

c. Review of personnel files, such as a list of workers employed, workers' contracts, payrolls, shift and working time protocols, age verification, social insurance documents;

c. 审查人事文件，如被雇佣工人的花名册、工人合同、工资单、班次及工作时间规定、年龄验证、社会保险文件；

a. Verification that corrective actions have been taken;

a. 核查已经执行的纠正措施。

- Considering seasonal business and related specific challenges and high-risk situations for compliance with the Human Rights and 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. Approved certification bodies ensure that every inspection carried out for ginning will be informed to GOTS Quality Assurance. They shall ensure that GOTS personnel can accompany any audits carried out during the ginning season and otherwise.
- 考虑到轧棉行业的业务季节性及相关的特定挑战以及在符合人权与社会责任准则方面的高风险，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。被授权认证机构确保每次针对轧棉开展检查时，均应通知GOTS质量保证部门。它们应确保GOTS在轧棉季期间以及其它时候开展任何审核时GOTS人员均可陪同。

FURTHER GUIDANCE
附加指导

- For the definition of Developing Countries, reference is the 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（IMF）每两年发布一次的《世界经济展望报告》。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- World Economic Outlook reports
- 《世界经济展望报告》

GOTS SECTION 2.2.6.2

GOTS 第 2.2.6.2 节

"Exemptions related to the certification of Traders, the annual on-site inspection cycle, and small-scale Subcontractors with low-risk potential are defined in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS"
"《GOTS实施手册》定义了关于贸易商认证的豁免、年度现场检查周期、以及低风险小型分包商的豁免。"

GUIDANCE
准则

Small scale subcontractors with a low-risk:
低风险小型分包商：

- Possible exemptions from the annual onsite inspection cycle under the provision for 'small-scale subcontractors with a low-risk potential' are provided in the following sections
  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规定如以下各章节所述：
- On-site visits shall, however, take place at least every third year. Every 3rd year is to be interpreted as an on-site visit in the first year and every third year thereafter, that is Year 1 - Year 3 - Year 6.

但，现场访问应至少每3年进行1次。每3年1次应理解为第1年进行1次现场访问，此后每3年1次，即第1年 - 第3年 - 第6年。

- Based on the details listed below, Approved Certification Bodies may decide on an exemptions from the annual onsite inspection cycle for facilities:

  根据下列详细信息，被授权认证机构可决定是否免除以下各工厂设施的年度现场检查周期：

  a. Which employ a total number of up to 10 (≤10) production workers and/or performing job work for a certified entity such as home-based working units and mechanical processing and manufacturing facilities in developed countries.

  a. 这些工厂设施雇用的生产工人总数不超过 10 人（≤10 人），并且/或者为被认证实体（如家庭作坊和机械加工及制造设施）从事工作，这些设施位于发达国家。

  b. Operators employing up to 10 (≤10) production workers should be considered as 'small-scale' in this context.

  b. 在此背景下，雇用生产工人不超过 10 人的经营者宜被视为“小型”。

  c. Units performing wet processing cannot be considered as having a 'low-risk potential' regarding environmental criteria.

  c. 湿加工单位就环境准则而言不能被视为“潜在风险低”。

  d. Processors and manufacturers employing workers in developing countries can generally not be considered as having a 'low-risk potential' regarding Human Rights and Social Criteria.

  d. 发展中国家中雇佣工人的加工商和制造商就人权与社会责任准则而言通常也不能被视为“潜在风险低”

  e. Approved Certification Bodies shall document the risk assessment on which the decision to make use of exceptional rule is based on.

  e. 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。

Traders
贸易商

- Certification based on annual onsite audit is obligatory if at least one of the following conditions are valid for the Trader:

  只要满足以下条件之一者，基于年度现场检查的认证就是强制的：

  a. they become proprietors of GOTS Goods (= buy and sell them) with an annual turnover with these products of at least 20.000 €.

  a. 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20,000 欧元。

  b. they are engaged with packing or re-packing* of GOTS Goods.

  b. 涉及GOTS产品的包装或重新包装*。

  c. they are engaged with labelling or re-labelling** of GOTS Goods.

  c. 涉及GOTS产品的标识或重新标识**。

- Possible exemptions from the annual onsite inspection cycle to a respective remote audit and inspection. This exemption may only be carried out for traders which do not have or subcontract any processing or manufacturing activities. Approved Certification body shall ensure to cover all applicable aspects of the below minimum inspections protocol without being on-site.

  对于没有或未分包任何加工或制造活动的贸易商，可对其年度现场检查周期予以豁免，改为远程审核和检查。被授权认证机构应确保在不进行现场检查的情况下，涵盖以下最低检查规程中的所有适用方面。

- Remote audits and inspection may be considered for home-based trader offices provided that the entity deals only with final products and complies with the definition of "trader" in GOTS Section 7.0 and the number of home-based office workers does not exceed 3.

  家庭式贸易商办事处可考虑进行远程审核和检查，前提是该实体仅从事最终产品交易并符合GOTS第7.0节“贸易商”的定义，并且居家办公人员不超过3人。

- On-site visits need to take place at least every third year of granted certification. Every 3rd year of granted certification is to be interpreted as an on-site visit in the first year and every third year thereafter, that is Year 1- Year 3 - Year 6.

现场审核应在认证授予后的每3年至少进行1次。认证授予后的每3年应理解为在第1年进行1次现场审核，此后每3年进行1次，即第 1 年 - 第 3 年 - 第 6 年（Y1-Y3-Y6）。

Remote Audits Modalities:

远程审核方式：

- Remote audit is an audit in which all or part of the audit activities (i.e., “partial remote audit” and “full remote audit”) are performed without the auditor being physically present at the auditee’s site, using communication technologies to obtain and verify objective evidence necessary to determine conformity with the applicable certification requirements.

  远程审核指在审核员不在被审核对象现场的情况下开展的全部或部分审核活动（即“部分远程审核”和“全部远程审核”），通过使用通信技术获取和验证必要的客观证据，以确定是否符合适用的认证要求。

- Remote audit approach shall be sufficient for the collection of sufficient and appropriate evidence, maintains impartiality, and remains consistent with the audit programme and the requirements of the relevant certification scheme.

  远程审核方法应足以收集充分适当的证据，保持公正性，并与审核方案和相关认证方案的要求保持一致。

- Remote audit methods may be used alone or in combination with on-site activities.

  远程审核方法可单独使用，也可与现场活动结合使用。

- Where there is an auditor onsite along with a remote supervisory auditor to conduct remote audits is referred to as a hybrid method, as there is an auditor on the side providing audit information to the main auditor.

  将由现场一名审核员和一名远程监督审核员一起进行远程审核的情况称为混合审核法，因为有一名审核员向主审核员提供审核信息。

- Remote audits or inspection technologies may be classified as in the following, these methods may be combined or used alone for a remote audit:
- 远程审核或检查技术可分类如下。这些方法可组合或单独用于远程审核：

  a. Off-site desktop review: When documentary evidence or data is submitted for review by a competent authority audit/inspection team to confirm required activities have been undertaken or outcomes achieved. These data could include photographic and/or pre-recorded video footage.

  a. 非现场桌面审查：向主管部门审核/检查小组提交供评审的书面证据或数据，以确认已开展的必要活动或取得的成果。这些数据可能包括照片和/或预先录制的视频片段。

  b. Virtual audit: Where a competent authority uses electronic means to obtain audit evidence remotely, including video conferencing, accessing local IT systems, real-time video streaming, and evaluate it objectively in order to determine the extent of conformity to the audit criteria, just as during an on-site audit.

  b. 虚拟审核：主管部门使用电子手段远程获取审核证据，包括视频会议、访问当地IT系统、实时视频直播，并客观地对其进行评估，以确定其符合审核准则的程度，犹如在现场审核期间一样。

  c. Live video-streaming: When live video footage is streamed from an audit or inspection site guided by an auditor or inspector of the competent authority observing real-time operating conditions.

  c. 实时视频直播：由主管机构的审核员或检查员在审核或检查现场引导，从审核或检查现场传输实时的直播视频片段，以观察实时运营状况。

Registration of Traders

贸易商的注册

- This derogation applies to the category of traders described below and grants them an exemption from full GOTS certification. Instead, they are required to undergo a registration process with an Approved Certifier.

  该豁免适用于下述类别的贸易商，并准许其免于进行完整的GOTS认证。但是，他们需要向被授权认证机构进行注册。

- A derogation from certification applies to traders whose annual turnover from GOTS Goods is below €20,000. Traders meeting this threshold are not obliged to obtain GOTS certification.

  认证豁免适用于GOTS产品年营业额低于20,000欧元的贸易商。达到这一门槛的贸易商无需获得 GOTS 认证。

- Eligible traders shall register with an Approved Certification Body in accordance with the procedures established in the guidance document “Implementation Guidance for Registration of Traders”, accessible on the GOTS website.

符合条件的贸易商应按照 GOTS 网站上可获取的指导文件《贸易商注册实施指南》中所规定的程序，**向被授权认证机构**进行注册。

- Registered Traders shall provide their Certification Body with documentation verifying the certified status of their suppliers and the correct labelling of the GOTS Goods including the supplier's certificationnumber and the reference to the supplier's Certification Body.
  完成注册的贸易商应向其认证机构提供文件，以核实其供应商的认证状态和GOTS产品的正确标识，包括供应商的认证编号号和供应商认证机构的参考资料。
- When a trader's annual turnover from GOTS Goods surpasses €20,000, the trader shall promptly notify the Approved Certifier and transition to full GOTS certification, as the registration status no longer applies.
  当贸易商的GOTS产品年营业额超过20000欧元时，该贸易商应及时通知被授权认证机构，并转为完整的GOTS认证，因为注册状态不再适用。
- Registered Traders may engage in the trade of finished and intermediate GOTS Goods; however, they shall not trade raw, seed, or lint fibres.
  完成注册的贸易商可从事GOTS成品和中间产品的贸易，但不应从事原料纤维、籽棉、皮棉的贸易。
- Certification of (B2C) retailers is obligatory only if at least one of the following conditions is valid:
  只有在以下条件至少有一项成立的情况下，（B2C）零售商的认证才是强制性的：

  a) They have – besides their retail activity – also a B2B trade activity with GOTS Goods with an annual turnover of at least 20.000 €.

  a) 除零售活动外，他们还从事GOTS产品的 B2B 贸易活动，年营业额至少为 20,000 欧元。

  b) They are engaged with packaging or re-packaging* of GOTS Goods.

  b) 涉及GOTS产品的包装或重新包装*。

  c) They are engaged with labelling or re-labelling** of GOTS Goods.

  c) 涉及GOTS产品的标识或重新标识**。

** Re-packing 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，则视为需要认证的活动。

*** Re-labelling GOTS Goods is the removing of any GOTS Signs from any certified intermediate / finished products and/or attaching any GOTS Signs onto certified intermediate/finished products for any reason.*

重新标识GOTS产品是指移除任何获证的中间产品/成品的任何GOTS标识，并/或出于任何原因在获证的中间产品/成品上添加GOTS标识。

GOTS SECTION 2.2.13

GOTS 第 2.2.13 节

"The basis for authorisation by the Global Standards gGmbH is an accreditation of the Certification Body, in accordance with 'Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies', by the main co-operation partner of the Global Standards gGmbH for this process, IOAS Inc., or another recognised Accreditation Body."

"Global Standards gGmbH的授权是基于其主要合作伙伴 IOAS 或其它公认的认可机构按照GlobalStandard 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 an application as a GOTS Approved Certification Body is an existing ISO 17065 accreditation of the applicant (according to GOTS Section **2.2.9**. Principles of the "Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies"). Besides, IOAS authorised national or international accreditation bodies (such as IAF members) that have the necessary competence and confirm to the Global Standards gGmbH that they follow the given procedures to accredit to the GOTS scope(s) are considered as 'recognised accreditation bodies'. 申请成为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 GOTS 第 2.2.9 节《认证机构的审批程序和要求》中的原则）。此外，IOAS授权的国家或国际认证机构（如IAF成员），只要具备相应能力，并向Global Standards gGmbH确认其遵循规定的程序对 GOTS 范围进行认可，即被视为 "公认的认可机构"。
FURTHER GUIDANCE 附加指导
• For risk assessment in textile supply chains, Approved Certification Bodies 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宜进一步参考《OECD尽职调查指南》。
REFERENCE 参考文献
• OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector OECD（2018），《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》

GOTS Section 2.3

GOTS 第 2.3 节

"Scope Certificate"

"范围证书"

INTERPRETATION 释义
• Detailed mandatory instructions with regard to policy, layout, format and text/codes for issuing Scope Certificates (SCs) are provided in the 'Policy for the Issuance of Scope Certificates' document that is available on the GOTS website. Approved Certifiers are responsible for issuing SCs for Certified Entities, with corresponding information such as product categories that Certified Entities can offer in compliance with GOTS as well as processing steps and activities that are qualified for GOTS certification. The entire list of GOTS Certified Entities is accessible on the GOTS website. 《范围证书签发政策》对签发的范围证书（SC）就政策、布局、格式和文字/代码提出了详细的强制性要求，《范围证书签发政策》已公布于 GOTS 网站。被授权认证机构负责为获认证实体颁发范围证书，同时提供相应信息，例如被认证实体可提供的符合 GOTS 标准的产品类别以及有资格获得 GOTS 认证的加工步骤和活动。被认证实体被认证实体可从GOTS的网站获得GOTS被认证供应商的完整名单。
REFERENCE 参考文献
• www.global-standard.org

GOTS Section 2.4

GOTS 第 2.4 节

"Transaction Certificate"

“《交易证书》”

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Detailed mandatory instructions with regard to policy, layout, format and text/codes for issuing Transaction Certificates (TCs) are provided in the ‘Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates’ document that is available on the GOTS website.
  关于交易证书（TC）的政策、布局、格式和文字/代码提出了详细的强制性说明，《交易证书签发规定》已发布于 GOTS 网站。
- TCs shall be requested by a Certified Entity through their chosen Approved Certifier whenever necessary.
  必要时，被认证实体应向其选定的被授权认证机构申请TC。
- An uncertified retailer may request TCs from its GOTS certified suppliers to ensure that the whole volume of shipment purchased is indeed GOTS certified. TC shall be issued by the Approved Certifier of the supplier.
  未获得认证的零售商可向其获得 GOTS 认证的供应商索取交易证书，以确保采购的整批产品确实通过GOTS认证。TC 应由供应商的认证机构签发。
- TCs can be issued to a (un)certified retailer as long as the products carry GOTS Signs.
  只要产品含GOTS标识，则可向（未）认证的零售商发放TC。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- www.global-standard.org

GOTS Section 2.5

GOTS 第 2.5 节

GOTS SECTIONS 2.5.3 AND 2.5.4

GOTS 第 2.5.3 节和第 2.5.4 节

“Certified Entities purchasing unprocessed organic fibres shall receive and maintain scope certificates and transaction certificates (if applicable) from the originating producer, issued by a recognised certifier and certified in accordance with the criteria of Section 2.1 for the whole quantity purchased.”
“采购未加工的有机纤维的被认证实体，应从原生产商处获得并保存由公认的认证机构签发的用于证明全部采购数量均符合第2.1 节准则的范围证书和交易证书（如适用）。”

“Certified Entities purchasing GOTS Goods (intermediate and finished) shall receive and maintain GOTS Scope and Transaction Certificates, issued by an Approved Certifier for the whole quantity of GOTS Goods purchased, in accordance with the Policy for the Issuance of Scope Certificates and the Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates.”
“采购GOTS产品（中间产品和成品）的被认证实体，应按照《范围证书签发政策》以及《交易证书签发政策》，获得并保存被授权认证机构签发的全部采购数量的GOTS产品的GOTS范围证书和交易证书。”

INTERPRETATION
释义

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

  有机纤维或有机转换纤维的交易证书（TC）宜反映本文件对GOTS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标准或其它加工标准给GOTS产品签发的交易证书。
- Detailed mandatory instructions regarding policy requirements, layout, format and information for issuing GOTS Transaction Certificates (TCs) in the GOTS processing/trading chain are provided in the 'Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates'. The Policy and accompanying documents/templates are available on the GOTS website.

  《交易证书颁发规定》提供了GOTS加工/贸易链中签发GOTS交易证书（TC）的政策要求、设计、格式和信息提出了详细的强制性要求。可从GOTS网站中获得本政策及其随附文件/模板。
- The maximum period that a single Transaction Certificate may cover is 90 calendar days from the date of the first shipment to the date of the last shipment.

  单张交易证书的最长期限为从首次发货日期到末次发货日期的 90 个日历日。
- Multiple shipments are possible under certain conditions as described in the current TC Policy.

  如当前TC政策所述，在某些条件下多批次发货是可以的。

FURTHER GUIDANCE
附加指导

- For the purposes of traceability and operation of the Global Trace-Base (under development), information about the 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.

  为了实现可追溯性和Global Trace-Base（正在开发中）的运营，被认证实体需要收集和维护首次投入的获证有机纤维的信息。数据需以规定的格式保存在合适的文件中，例如电子表格。
- The format is being developed in harmonisation with Textile Exchange and will contain details of the Scope Certificate(s) of fibre producer(s) / producer group(s) along with the quantity of purchased fibre(s).

  目前正在与Textile Exchange协调制定格式，其中将包含纤维生产商/生产商团体范围证书的详细信息以及所购纤维的数量。

GOTS SECTION 2.5.11

GOTS 第 2.5.11 节

"Certified Entities shall collect, collate, and share non-commercial information related to impact measurement if and as required by Global Standards."
"被认证实体应根据Global Standards要求，在必要时应收集、整理和共享与影响评价相关的非商业信息。

INTERPRETATION
释义

- 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 the 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。所需信息仅涉及衡量面向公众的影响有关的信息。此类信息的示例如下包括员工数量及构成、能源来源、水源等。

GOTS Section 2.6

GOTS 第 2.6 节

GOTS SECTION 2.6.1

GOTS 第 2.6.1 节

GOTS SECTION 2.6.1.4

GOTS 第 2.6.1.4 节

"Transportation means, and shipping documents shall be documented"
"2.6.1.4运输方式和货运文件应予以记录"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Shipping documents may include Forwarders Certificate of Receipt (FCR-1 and/or FCR-2), Bill of Lading, shipping bill.
  货运文件可能包括发运代理收据（FCR-1和/或FCR-2）、提单、船运提单。

GOTS SECTION 2.6.1.5

GOTS 第 2.6.1.5 节

"In cases where pesticides/biocides are mandated for use due to national or regional rules or law, they may be used in storerooms/transport, but they shall comply with the applicable international or national organic production standard and GOTS residue limits…"
"如果在国家或地区的法规或法律规定必须使用杀虫剂/杀菌剂的情况下，可在仓库/运输中使用，但应符合适用的国际或国家有机生产标准的要求....."

GUIDANCE
准则

- Should national or regional laws mandate the 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。

GOTS Section 2.7

GOTS 第 2.7 节

GOTS SECTIONS 2.7.4 (C) AND (D)

GOTS 第 2.7.4 节（ C）款和（D）款

"A reference to the Approved Certifier who certified the GOTS Goods"
"提及认证GOTS产品的被授权认证机构"

"The Certification Number of the Certified Entity"
"被认证实体的认证编号"

GUIDANCE
准则

- A reference to the Approved Certifier can be the certifier's name, short form and/or its logo.
  提及被授权认证机构可以是被授权认证机构的名称、简称及/或其标志。
- The Certification Number of the Certified Entity is the number provided by the Approved Certifier and stated on the Scope Certificate.
  被认证实体的认证编号是被授权认证机构提供，且是在范围证书中注明的编号。
- This number is provided by the Global Trace-Base system of Global Standards.
  该编号由Global Standards的Global Trace-Base系统提供。

GOTS SECTION 2.7.5 AND 2.7.6

GOTS 第 2.7.5 节和第 2.7.6 节

"Organic" or "organic in-conversion" label grades shall be no less than 95% (≥95%) of the fibre content of the products (excluding accessories)."
"有机"或"有机转换"标签等级应为产品（不含辅料）中"有机"或"有机转换"纤维含量不低于95%（≥95%）。"
"Made with (x%) organic materials" or "made with (x%) organic in-conversion materials" label grades shall be no less than 70% (≥70%) of the fibre content of the products (excluding accessories)."
"由（x%）有机材料制成"或"由（x%）有机转换材料制成"的标签等级应为产品（不含辅料）中"有机"或"有机转换"纤维含量不低于70%（≥70%）。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Percentage figures of fibre composition shall always refer to analyses results as tested under standard atmospheric conditions. Standard atmospheric conditions for testing shall be as specified in *ISO 139 Textiles - Standard Atmospheres for Conditioning and Testing* as 65% ± 4% relative humidity and 20°C ± 2°C.
  纤维成分的百分比数字均应指标准大气条件下测定的百分比数字。测试的标准大气条件如ISO 139《纺织品—调湿和试验用标准大气》规定：65% ± 4%相对湿度，20°C ± 2°C。

GOTS SECTION 2.7.9

GOTS 第 2.7.9 节

"For retail goods, any claim, advertisement, or reference to GOTS can only be made if the final product is certified in accordance with GOTS and bears the complete and correct labelling of GOTS."

"对于零售产品，只有在最终产品根据GOTS认证并附带完整、准确的GOTS标识的情况下，才能作出任何声明、宣传或提及GOTS。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- In the absence of GOTS on-product signs on retail products, any claims, advertisements, or references to the Standard are strictly prohibited and shall not be used.
  在零售产品上没有GOTS产品标识的情况下，严禁任何声明、广告或对本标准的引用，且不应使用。
- Labelling of GOTS Goods shall follow the latest version of 'Conditions for the Use of Signs - GOTS'.
  GOTS产品的标识应符合《GOTS标志使用条件》最新版本的要求。
- Consumer-facing final products which are produced according to GOTS criteria but do not carry GOTS Signs cannot be referred to as GOTS Goods.
  根据GOTS准则生产但不含GOTS标志的面向消费者的最终产品不应称为GOTS产品。

GOTS SECTION 3. MATERIAL INPUT REQUIREMENTS

GOTS 第 3 节 材料投入要求

GOTS Section 3.1 and 3.2

GOTS 第 3.1 节和第 3.2 节

"Organic Fibre Content" and *"Additional Fibre Materials"*

"有机纤维含量"和"其它纤维材料"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The following guidance shall apply to the analysis of non-genetically modified (non-GMO) cotton fibres.
  以下指南应适用于非转基因（非GMO）棉纤维的分析。
- Qualitative GMO screening of cotton in the GOTS supply chain:
- GOTS供应链上的棉花转基因定性筛查：
  a. ISO 5354 -1 and ISO 5354-2[1] shall be applied for qualitative GMO screening of cotton.
  a. 棉花GMO定性筛查应采用ISO 5354 -1和ISO 5354-2[1]。
  b. GMO screening shall only be conducted on unprocessed (raw/greige) cotton, as established by ISO 5354-1/2.
  b. ISO 5354-1/2规定，仅应对未经处理（原/坯）棉进行GMO筛查。
  c. GMO testing of chemically processed cotton shall not be accepted as valid verification.
  c. 不应将对经化学处理过的棉花进行的GMO测试确认为有效验证。
  d. Testing shall be carried out by qualified laboratories accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025.
  d. 应由按照 ISO/IEC 17025被认可的合格实验室开展测试。
- Timeline for Applicable Test Methods:
- 适用测试方法的时间表：
  a. Transitional Period: Until the entry into force of GOTS Version 8.0 in March 2027, ISO/IWA 32, and ISO 5354-1/2 shall be accepted as valid test methods.
  a. 过渡期：在2027年3月GOTS 8.1版本生效之前，ISO/IWA 32和ISO 5354-1/2应被接受为有效的测试方法。
  b. Mandatory Application: As of the entry into force of GOTS Version 8.0 in March 2027, ISO 5354-1 and ISO 5354-2 shall be the mandatory test methods.
  b. 强制应用：自2027年3月GOTS 8.1版生效之日起，ISO 5354-1和ISO 5354-2应为强制测试方法。
  c. Review of Implementation Timeline: Where justified, including considerations related to

[1] ISO/DIS 5354-1.2 : Molecular biomarkers — Detection of DNA in cotton used for textile production — Part 1: Extraction of DNA from cotton seed and raw materials derived therefrom. ISO/TS 5354-2 : Molecular biomarkers — Detection of DNA in cotton used for textile production — Part 2: Overview of target sequences for use in polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based detection methods for cotton genetically modified (GM) event. ISO further states that "ISO/DIS 5354-1.2, along with ISO 5354-2, cancels and replaces IWA 32:2019, which has been technically revised throughout.
ISO/DIS 5354-1.2：分子生物标志物- 纺织品生产用棉花中 DNA 的检测 - 第 1 部分：从棉花、棉籽及由此衍生的原材料中提取 DNA。ISO/TS 5354-2：分子生物标志物 - 纺织品生产用棉花中 DNA 的检测 - 第 2 部分：基于聚合酶链反应（PCR）的棉花转基因事件检测方法中使用的目标序列概述。ISO 还指出，"ISO/DIS 5354-1.2 与 ISO 5354-2 一起，取消并取代了 IWA 32：2019，后者在技术上已进行了全面修订。

sector readiness, the implementation timeline may be reviewed and revised.

c. 实施时间表审查：在合理的情况下，包括考虑到相关行业准备情况等因素，可对实施时间表进行审查和修订。

- GOTS acknowledges that qualitative and quantitative testing methods evolve over time. Alternative GMO screening methods for processed or unprocessed organic cotton, other than those explicitly specified by GOTS, may only be applied following technically substantiated external verification, accreditation and subsequent approval by GOTS.

  GOTS认识到定性和定量测试方法将随着时间推移而发展。除GOTS明确规定的之外的其它加工或未加工棉的GMO筛查方法只有经技术性证实的外部验证、认可和GOTS后续批准后方可使用。

GOTS SECTION 3.2.10

GOTS 第 3.2.10 节

"Table 1 – Allowed and Prohibited Additional Fibres"

表 1：允许和禁止使用的其它纤维

GUIDANCE 准则	
1	• Conventional cotton shall not be permitted as an additional fibre material at any level. Accordingly, all cotton fibres used in a GOTS Good shall be either organic or organic in-conversion. 不应允许将常规棉作为其它纤维材料。因此，在GOTS产品中使用的所有棉纤维应为有机纤维或有机转换纤维。 • Conventionally grown cotton fibre, including non-GMO and/or recycled cotton, shall not be permitted as an additional fibre. 常规种植的棉纤维，包括非GMO和/或回收的，不得作为其他纤维使用。
2	• Mohair, a fibre derived from the angora goat, shall be permitted as an additional fibre. 马海毛，一种源自安哥拉山羊的纤维，允许将其作为其它纤维。 • Animal fibres that are certified to a standard that includes animal welfare principles should be used as additional fibre materials. 宜使用通过包含动物福利原则在内的标准认证的动物纤维作为其它纤维材料。 • Wool sourced from regions that practice mulesing / live lamb cutting shall be third-party verified to ensure compliance with animal welfare requirements. 来源于存在采用割皮防蝇法的地区的羊毛，应经过第三方认证以确保符合动物福利要求。
1, 2, 7	• Adequate verification proof for the use of recycled natural and 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). • 对于使用回收的天然纤维和合成纤维，其充分的验证证明包括证明纤维供应商/制造商以及纤维材料符合《回收声明标准》（来自Textile Exchange的RCS标准）、《全球回收标准》（来自Textile Exchange的GRS标准）、《回收含量标准》（来自科学认证体系）。 • Example of possible fibre compositions according to GOTS 8.1: 根据GOTS 8.1版，可能存在的纤维成分的示例如下： a. 70% organic cotton, 30% lyocell from organic sources a. 70%有机棉，30%来自有机来源的莱赛尔纤维 b. 70% organic wool, 20% recycled polyamide, 10% virgin elastane b. 70%有机羊毛，20%回收聚酰胺纤维，10%原生聚氨酯弹性纤维 • Example of fibre compositions that are not possible according to GOTS 8.1: • 根据GOTS 8.1规定不可能存在的纤维成分的示例如下：

	c. 70% organic cotton, 30% recycled polyester c. 70%有机棉，30%回收聚酯纤维 • 75% organic wool, 25 % recycled polyester • 75%有机羊毛，25%回收聚酯纤维
3	• Mechanically recycled organic fibres shall originate exclusively from pre-consumer waste generated from GOTS Goods (intermediate or finished products) at GOTS-certified entities and shall be recycled at a GOTS-certified entity. • 通过机械回收的有机纤维应全部来自GOTS被认证实体的GOTS产品（中间产品或成品）的消费前废料，并应由GOTS被认证实体进行回收。 • Such mechanically recycled organic fibres may be used as additional fibre material up to a maximum of 30%, provided that the Certification Body is satisfied with the traceability and mass balance of the raw material concerned. • 可将这些通过机械回收的有机纤维作为含量高达30%的其它纤维使用，只要认证机构对相关原材料的可追溯性和总量平衡感到满意即可。 • The process category “mechanical recycling” shall be listed on the Scope Certificate of the respective Certified Entity. • 应在相应被认证实体的范围证书上列明工艺类别“机械回收”。 • Mechanically recycled fibres are fibres produced by mechanically breaking down (e.g., through shredding, tearing, cutting, or opening) discarded textile materials to return them to fibrous form for use in new textile production. Fibre by-product materials such as comber noils, cotton linters, carding wastes, or spinning waste that are directly reintegrated into production without undergoing an additional recycling process shall not be considered recycled fibres. • 机械回收纤维是通过机械分解（例如通过破碎、撕裂、切割或开松）废弃的纺织品材料以使其恢复纤维形式，从而用于新的纺织品生产而生产的纤维。精梳落棉、棉绒、梳理废料或纺纱废料等纤维副产品材料，如未经额外回收处理而直接重新投入生产，不应将其视为回收纤维。
4, 5	• The requirement "certified organic feedstock" can be verified as follows: “获得认证的有机原料”要求可以按以下方式验证： a. For organic cellulosic feedstock organic farm TC can be considered adequate. a. 对于有机纤维素原料，有机农场TC可以认为是足够的。。 b. If organic certified textile materials are used to produce regenerated fibres, GOTS or OCS certified materials can be considered sufficient means of verification. b. 如果获得有机认证的纺织材料用于生产再生纤维，可将获得GOTS或OCS认证的材料视为充分的验证手段。 • Non-GMO origin of lyocell or protein-based regenerated fibres requires a stepwise, risk-based approach. This process should take into account the type of raw material, its known risk of genetic modification, and the availability of reliable testing methods. The proposed approach is as follows: 莱赛尔纤维或蛋白基再生纤维的非GMO来源须使用采取逐步的、基于风险的方法。这一过程宜考虑原料的类型、已知的转基因风险以及可靠检测方法的可用性。建议使用的方法如下： a. Identify the raw material source – e.g., bamboo, soy, cotton, eucalyptus a. 确定原材料的源头：如竹子、大豆、棉花、桉树 b. Conduct a risk assessment – evaluate the likelihood of the source being genetically modified based on current agricultural practices and market prevalence. For instance, most soy is GMO therefore soy feedstock needs to be tested. b. 开展风险评估：根据当前的农业实践和市场流行情况，评估源头发生转基因的可能性。例如，大多数大豆是GMO的，因此大豆原料需要测试。 c. Determine test method availability – if a validated GMO test exists for the feedstock, testing shall be conducted. c. 确定测试方法的可用性：如果存在经过验证的关于原料的GMO测试，则应进行原料的GMO测试。 d. If no test is available, a signed non-GMO declaration from the feedstock producer shall

	be required, along with supporting documentation (e.g., sourcing records, traceability systems) d. 如果未进行测试，则应要求原料生产商提供签署的非GMO声明以及支持性文件（如采购记录、追溯系统）。 e. 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. e. 对于使用来源于获得有机认证的原料的再生纤维，其充分的验证证明包括纤维供应商/制造商的认证以及纤维材料符合《有机含量标准》的认证。 • Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) and Rainforest Alliance. 认可的符合可持续森林管理原则认证方案包括《森林管理委员会》（FSC）、《森林认证体系认可计划》（PEFC） 和《雨林联盟》。
12	• Wool fibres used in GOTS Goods that come under GOTS Sections 3.1 “Organic Fibre Content” and 3.2 “Additional Fibre Material” shall come from mulesing-free sources. Current adequate proof for verification of non-mulesed wool by Approved Certifiers shall include: • 根据GOTS第3.1节（“有机纤维含量”）和第3.2节（“其它纤维材料”），GOTS产品中使用的羊毛纤维应来自未进行割皮防蝇处理。被授权认证机构确认羊毛未经割皮防蝇处理的现行充分证明应包括： a. Certification to an IFOAM Standard that explicitly prohibits mulesing. a. 明文严格禁止割皮防蝇处理的IFOAM标准认证。 b. Where "a" does not apply and wool fibre is sourced from regions where mulesing is legally prohibited, a declaration by the producer shall be obtained that includes a reference to the source of the legal prohibition. b. 如果“a”款不适用，并且羊毛纤维来自法律禁止割皮防蝇处理的地区，则应获得生产商的声明，其中注明法律禁止的来源。 c. If the wool fibre is sourced from regions that mulesing has not been practiced traditionally, then a declaration from the producer shall be obtained. c. 如果羊毛纤维来自传统上不进行割皮防蝇处理的地区，则应获得生产商的声明。 • If any of the above conditions is not fulfilled, or wherever available, an additional third-party certification shall be considered as adequate proof for the non-mulesed status of the wool. Those schemes may include (but are not limited to) Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) by Textile Exchange, or ZQ Merino. 如果不满足上述任何条件，或在可获得的情况下，应考虑第三方证明，作为证明羊毛未经割皮防蝇处理的充分证据。方案可能包括（但不限于）Textile Exchange或ZQ Merino制定的责任羊毛标准（RWS）。
13	• Virgin polyester is not permitted as an additional fibre material. All polyester fibres blended in a GOTS Good, under GOTS Section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, shall be (thermo-mechanically or chemically) recycled from pre-or post-consumer waste. • 不允许将原生聚酯纤维作为其它纤维材料。根据GOTS第3.2.1节和3.2.2节， GOTS产品中混入的所有聚酯纤维，应是通过热机械或化学方法从消费前或消费后废料中回收的。

GUIDANCE
准则

Further Guidance on Fibre Purity for Recycled Fibres:

关于回收纤维纤维纯度的附加指导：

- It is recognised that mechanically recycled natural and/or synthetic materials may contain unintended fibre traces as contamination. Such contamination may either result from inherent limitations in the recycling process, or may not be detectable through standard testing methods, making precise fibre identification and quantification challenging.
- 众所周知，机械回收的天然和/或合成材料可能因污染含有非预期的纤维痕迹。这种污染可能是由回收过

程中的固有限制引起的，或者可能无法通过标准测试方法检测到，这导致难以实现精确的纤维鉴定和定量。

- Such unintended contamination shall only be considered for mechanically recycled materials, categorised as "others" in GOTS documents e.g. Transaction Certificates.
- 仅应在GOTS文件（如交易证书）中将机械回收材料的该等非预期污染归类为“其他”。
- Virgin polyester fibres shall not be added Intentionally.
  不应故意添加原生聚酯纤维。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. Content Claim Standard (CCS, Textile Exchange)
a. 含量声明标准（Textile Exchange, CCS)
b. Organic Content Standard (OCS, Textile Exchange)
b. 有机含量标准（Textile Exchange, OCS)
c. Global Recycle Standard (GRS, Textile Exchange)
c. 全球回收标准（Textile Exchange, GRS)
d. Recycled Claim Standard (RCS, Textile Exchange)
d. 回收声明标准（Textile Exchange, RCS)
e. Recycled Content Standard (Scientific Certification Systems)
e. 回收含量标准（科学认证体系）
f. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
f. 森林管理委员会（FSC)
g. Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC)
g. 森林认证体系认可计划（PEFC)
h. Responsible Wool Standard (RWS, Textile Exchange)
h. 责任羊毛标准 (Textile Exchange, RWS)
i. Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Farm Standard
i. 雨林联盟

GOTS Section 3.3 Accessories

GOTS 第 3.3 节 辅料

GOTS SECTION 3.3.2, (A) GENERAL MATERIALS

GOTS 第 3.3.2 节（A）款 – 辅料总体要求

“Examples include appliqué, borders, buckles, buttons and press-studs, cords, edgings, elastic bands and yarns, embroidery yarns, fasteners and closing systems, adhesive tapes used for fusing, hatbands, decorative lace, inlays, interface, labels (GOTS labels, care labels, heat-transfer labels, and adhesives used for labels), pocket liners, seam bindings, sewing threads, shoulder pads, padding for undergarments, trims, zippers, soles in footwear and any other accessories not explicitly listed elsewhere in this section.”
“示例包括贴边、镶边、搭扣、纽扣和按扣、绳带、边材、橡筋带和橡筋绳、绣花线、锁扣系统、粘合用胶带、帽子的饰带、装饰的花边、里布、嵌饰、内贴、洗水唛（GOTS标、洗水唛、热转印标、以及标签用不干胶）、衬材（非服装）、口袋衬材、缝贴、缝纫线、肩垫、内衣垫、饰边、拉链、鞋底以及任何其它未具体列出的辅料。”

GUIDANCE
准则

- The use of decorative accessories on GOTS goods shall not exceed 15% of the product's total weight nor 40% of its total surface area coverage.

  GOTS产品中使用的装饰性辅料不应超过产品总重量的15%，以及产品总表面积的40%。
- A decorative accessory refers to any material used to enhance the appearance of a product, such as lace, sequins, embroidery, etc.

  装饰性辅料指用于改善产品外观的任何材料，诸如花边、亮片和刺绣等。
- Mattress, shoes (with a complete fabric upper part), and combined products shall be excluded from the weight limitation applicable to decorative accessories. Components used in such products, including supports, frames, rubber soles, and similar components shall be considered functional accessories.

  床垫、鞋子（上半部分完全为布料的）以及组合产品均不受装饰性辅料的重量限制。应将支承件、框体和橡胶鞋底等部件视为功能性辅料。
- Where tapes or labels used on a certified material are supplied with a pre-applied adhesive, they shall be considered as accessories and shall meet the criteria set in GOTS Section 5.2.8.

  认证物料中涂有胶粘剂的胶带或标签应被视为辅料，并且应符合GOTS第5.2.8节准则。
- Adhesive products (e.g. glues) used on a certified product (e.g. for mattresses, personal care products, or pasting of embellishments) shall be assessed and approved as per GOTS Chemical Input Criteria prior to use. Such adhesive chemicals shall not be considered accessories.

  获证产品（例如：床垫、个人护理用品、粘贴装饰物）使用的胶粘用品（如：胶水）在使用前应按照《化学品投入物准则》进行评估并获得批准。不应将这些胶粘化学品视为辅料。
- The use of decorative glitters shall comply with the following restrictions:

  装饰性闪粉的使用应遵循下列限制：
  - **a.** Prohibited Glitter: insoluble and non-biodegradable glitters shall not be used.
  - **a.** 禁用闪粉：不应使用不溶性和不可生物降解的闪粉。
  - **b.** Permissible Glitter: soluble*, biodegradable**, natural, or inorganic glitters may be used only.
  - **b.** 许可使用的闪粉：仅可使用可溶*、可生物降解**的天然或无机亮片。
  - **c.** Testing for solubility and biodegradability:
  - **c.** 溶解度和生物降解能力测试：

    * Determination of polymer solubility test – Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII Appendix 16, OECD Guideline 120

    * 聚合物溶解度试验的测定。欧盟第1907/2006号条例附件XVII附录16，OECD第120号准则

    ** Biodegradability testing – Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII Appendix 15, OECD Guideline 301B

    ** 生物降解性测试 – 欧盟第1907/2006号条例附件XVII附录15，OECD第301B号准则

GOTS SECTION 3.3.2, C

GOTS 第 3.3.2 节

"1. For textile fibre use

"1. 供纺织纤维使用

2. For non-textile material use"

2. 供非纺织材料使用"

GUIDANCE
准则

For textile fibre use:

供纺织纤维使用：

- Textile fibres used as filling or stuffing materials shall not be considered accessories.

  不应将用作填充物/填料的纺织纤维视为辅料。
- In cases where textile fibres are used for the filling/stuffing of a certified textile cover (e.g., pillow-case), the weight of filling can be included in the fibre percentage calculation for the GOTS label grade.

如果将纺织纤维作为获得认证的纺织盖罩（例如枕套）的填充物/填料，针对GOTS标签等级计算纤维百分比时，能考虑填充物的重量。

For non-textile material use:

供非纺织材料使用：

- Where non-textile materials are used, only natural materials shall be permitted. Such materials shall originate from certified organic or organic in-conversion production, where applicable (e.g. plant-based materials such as spelt grain, or animal-based materials such as feathers).

  如果使用非纺织材料，则仅允许使用天然材料。天然材料应来源于通过了适用该种材料的有机（或有机转换）生产认证（诸如斯佩耳特小麦等植物基材料或者羽毛等动物基材料）。

- In cases where non-textile fibres are used for the filling/stuffing of a certified textile cover, this should be considered as accessory and its weight shall not be included into fibre percentage calculation for the GOTS label grade.

  如果将非纺织纤维作为获得认证的纺织盖罩的填充物/填料，不宜将其视为辅料，且针对GOTS标签等级计算纤维百分比时，不应考虑填充物的重量。

GOTS SECTION 3.3.2, D

GOTS 第 3.3.2 节 D 款

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

"1. 床垫中使用的乳胶泡沫应由获得认证的有机乳胶或有机转换乳胶制成，或由经过符合可持续森林管理原则任一方案认证的乳胶制成。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Adequate verification proof for organic latex can be the Global Organic Latex Standard (GOLS).
- 《全球有机胶乳标准》（GOLS）能作为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), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) and Rainforest Alliance.

  认可的符合可持续森林管理原则认证方案包括《森林管理委员会》（FSC）、《森林认证体系认可计划》（PEFC）和《雨林联盟》。

- For materials from threatened animals, plants and timber please refer to Red List of the IUCN.

  关于来源于濒危动物、植物和木材的材料，请参考世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）红色名录。

REFERENCE
参考文献

a. Global Organic Latex Standard (GOLS)
a. 全球有机胶乳标准（GOLS）
b. Red List of the IUCN
b. IUCN红色名录

GOTS SECTION 4. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE CRITERIA

GOTS 第 4 节 - 环境、社会和治理准则

GOTS Section 4.1

GOTS 第 4.1 节

GOTS SECTION 4.1.1

GOTS 第 4.1.1 节

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (i)

GOTS第4.1.1节（i）款

"The Certified Entity shall embed its due diligence process into its policies and management systems."
"被认证实体应将其尽职调查流程加入其政策和管理体系中。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Certified Entity's Policy on Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) shall:
  被认证实体的《负责任商业行为政策》（RBC）应：
  a. Be based on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and relevant international human rights standards, listed under GOTS Section 4.4.1.
  a. 基于《OECD跨国企业准则》以及相关国际人权标准，如GOTS第4.4.1节所列。
  b. Include commitments regarding Certified Entity's own activities and articulate Certified Entity's expectations of its business partners – including suppliers, licensees and intermediaries – across the full length of its supply chain.
  b. 包括关于被认证实体自身活动，且明确被认证实体对其整个供应链上的供应商、被许可人和中介机构等商业合作伙伴的期望的承诺。
  c. Include a commitment to incorporate due diligence into the decision-making process at an organizational level.
  c. 包括从组织层面将尽职调查纳入决策过程的承诺。
  d. Cover GOTS Chemical Input Criteria, GOTS Environmental Criteria, GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, and GOTS Governance Criteria and issues identified as sector risks in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector.
  d. 涵盖GOTS《化学品投入物准则》、GOTS环境准则、GOTS人权与社会责任准则、GOTS治理准则以及《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》中明确属于行业风险的问题。
  e. Include commitments to conduct due diligence on the Certified Entity's most significant risks in its own operations and in its supply chain.
  e. 包括对被认证实体自身经营及其供应链中存在的最重大风险开展尽职调查的承诺。
  f. Include a commitment to responsible sourcing practices, meaning that the Certified Entity commits to preventing its contribution to harmful impacts through its sourcing practices.
  f. 包括负责任采购惯例的承诺，即被认证实体承诺通过其采购惯例预防造成有害影响。
  g. Stipulate the Certified Entity's expectations regarding the use of subcontractors by direct suppliers, when relevant, including a definition of "subcontract" and distinctions in subcontracted work if they exist.
  g. 规定被认证实体对于直接供应商使用分包商的期望（如相关），包括"分包"的定义以及分包工作的区分（如有）。
  h. Put forth the Certified Entity's expectations regarding the outsourcing to homeworkers and the use of handwork, where relevant to the Certified Entity's business models.
  h. 提出被认证实体对于外包给居家工人和使用手工艺的期望（若牵涉被认证实体的商业模式）。

i. Include a commitment to meaningful engagement with affected stakeholders through the course of due diligence.

i. 包括关于通过尽职调查过程与受影响的利益相关者进行有意义的往来的承诺。

j. Include a commitment to hear and address all complaints against the Certified Entity regarding its own operations regardless of how they are raised.

j. 包括关于听取和解决被认证实体收到的关于其自身经营的所有投诉（与如何提出投诉无关）的承诺。

k. Include a commitment to hear and address measured and substantiated complaints that the Certified Entity has caused or contributed to harm in its supply chain raised through legitimate processes.

k. 包括关于听取和解决通过合法流程提出的，且已对被认证实体供应链造成损害的已经评估并证实的投诉的承诺。

l. Be approved at the most senior level of the Certified Entity.

l. 在被认证实体的最高层面获得批准。

NATURE OF THE POLICY
政策的性质

- The Certified Entity's RBC policy may consist of one single policy or several stand-alone policies or be integrated into wider governance documents such as the code of conduct or principles of business ethics.
  被认证实体的RBC政策可为单项政策或包含多项独立政策，或纳入行为准则或商业道德原则等更广管辖文件。
- The Certified Entity's RBC policy may also build on existing policies and commitments.
  被认证实体的RBC政策也可以现有政策和承诺为基础。

ADOPTING AND UPDATING THE POLICY
采纳和更新政策

- The Certified Entity's RBC policy shall be developed with and informed by relevant internal and external expertise and approved at the most senior level of the company.
  被认证实体应该结合和贯穿相关内外部专家意见制定RBC政策，政策应在公司的最高层面获得批准。
- The Certified Entity's RBC policy shall be tailored and adapted to the Certified Entity' most significant risks.
  被认证实体的RBC政策应根据被认证实体最重大的风险进行定制和调整。
- The Certified Entity's RBC policy shall not be a static document. It shall be updated through an iterative process that builds on increasing knowledge about risks of harm in the enterprise's supply chain and on input from internal and external stakeholders.
  被认证实体的RBC政策不应为静态文档。应基于对企业供应链中危害风险不断提高的认识以及内外部利益相关者的输入，通过反复完善的过程更新政策。

COMMUNICATING THE POLICY
传达政策

- RBC policy shall be made publicly available and communicated to all employees, suppliers, business partners, and other relevant parties.
  应向所有员工、供应商、商业合作伙伴和其它相关方公开和传达RBC政策。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct

a. OECD（2018），《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》

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

b. OECD（2018），《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》

c. GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities (the current version is available on the Global Standards website), Ref. Section 4.2 Embedding Responsible Business Conduct (Step 1)

c. 《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》（当前版本可在Global Standards网站上获得），参考第4.2节嵌入负责任的商业行为（步骤1）

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (ii)

GOTS第4.1.1节（ii）款

"The Certified Entity shall identify actual or potential adverse impacts associated with the Certified Entity's operation."

"被认证实体应识别与被认证实体经营相关的实际或潜在不利影响。"

GUIDANCE
准则

a. The Certified Entity shall scope the risk of harm in its own operations and in its supply chain.

a. 被认证实体应划分其自身经营和供应链中的危害风险范围。

- The Certified Entity shall conduct scoping exercises with a particular view on risks of non-compliance with GOTS Chemical Input Criteria, GOTS Environmental Criteria, GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria and GOTS Governance Criteria. The scoping exercise shall take into account:

  被认证实体对不遵守GOTS化学品投入物准则、GOTS环境准则、GOTS人权和社会责任准则以及GOTS治理准则的风险进行范围界定。范围界定工作应考虑：

  a. a risk that may be specific to the products that the Certified Entity makes or sells,

  a. 可能是被认证实体制造或销售产品特有的风险，

  b. specific factors of the countries of its operation,

  b. 其经营所在国家的具体因素，

  c. factors that may be specific to the Certified Entity's sourcing model,

  c. 可能与被认证实体采购模式相关的因素，

  d. components of the Certified Entity's business model that may increase the likelihood or scope of risks in its supply chain.

  d. 被认证实体商业模式中可能提高其供应链风险可能性或风险范围的组成部分。

- The Certified Entity shall determine which risks of harm are most significant in its own operations and in its supply chain and prioritises those for action.

  被认证实体确定其自身经营、供应链和行动优先事项中的最重大的危害风险。

- The Certified Entity shall document the scoping exercise.

  被认证实体记录范围界定工作。

- The Certified Entity shall consult with stakeholders and experts concerning matters which require additional information.

  被认证实体咨询相关利益者和专家关于哪些事项须额外提供信息的意见。

- The Certified Entity shall review the findings of the scoping assessment on a semi-regular basis.

  被认证实体以半定期形式审核范围界定评估结果。

- The Certified Entity shall continually update the information, feeding into its understanding of the risks of harm and accounts for changing circumstances.

  被认证实体应持续更新信息，同时提供其对危害风险的理解并解释不断变更的情况。

b. The Certified Entity conducts a self-assessment of its own operations.

b. 被认证实体对其自身的经营开展自我评估。

- The Certified Entity shall perform a self-assessment of its own operations to determine the extent of risks and actual impact.

  被认证实体对其自身经营开展自我评估，以确定风险范围及其实际影响。

- The Certified Entity shall follow GOTS Criteria and other existing credible guidance for employers when assessing for risk of harm in its own operations.

  被认证实体评估自身经营中的危害风险时，应遵循GOTS准则以及其它现有的关于雇主的可靠准则。

- The Certified Entity shall engage with potentially affected stakeholders (workers, trade unions and representative organisations) to identify potential and actual harm in its own operations.

  被认证实体应协同很有可能受到影响的利益相关者（工人、工会和代表机构）识别其自身经营中可能和实际存在的危害。

- The Certified Entity shall review its policies and systems to assess the extent to which risks are being prevented or mitigated.

  被认证实体应审核自身政策和体系，评估目前预防或减轻风险的程度。

- The Certified Entity shall seek external support to conduct a self-assessment if the impact may cause severe harm if not prevented, and the prevention measures require technical expertise not available in-house.

  如果在未预防的情况下影响可能造成严重损害，被认证实体则应寻求外部支持开展自我评估，并且预防措施须征求内部无法获得的技术专家意见。

c. The Certified Entity shall assess suppliers associated with high risk for harm at the site level.

c. 被认证实体应评估与现场高危害风险相关的供应商。

- The Certified Entity shall assess suppliers associated with a higher risk of those harms prioritised during the scoping exercise at the site level. For these purposes, the Certified Entity shall select suppliers based on the severity and likelihood of the risk of harm, not their position in the supply chain. The following considerations shall be taken into account when identifying the supplier for such an assessment:
- 被认证实体应评估实施范围界定工作期间与现场较高优先级危害风险相关的供应商。因此，被认证实体应根据危害风险的严重性和可能性而非供应商在供应链中所处的位置选择供应商。在上述评估中识别供应商时，应考虑以下因素：
  - **a.** the country of operation with specific risks,
  - **a.** 附带特定风险的经营所在国家，
  - **b.** production processes with specific risks (e.g. wet processing is a high risk for hazardous chemicals),
  - **b.** 附带特定风险的生产过程（例如：湿加工对于危险化学品而言则存在高风险），
  - **c.** harms or risks of harm identified in previous supplier assessment.
  - **c.** 之前的供应商评估中识别的危害或危害风险。
- Where severe risks are linked to upstream processes (e.g. cotton growing), the Certified Entity shall seek assurances that the prioritised suppliers upstream are being assessed.

  如果严重风险与上游过程（例如：棉花种植）有关，被认证实体则应保证优先评估上游供应商。

- The Certified Entity shall conduct supplier assessments when there are information gaps or the context has likely changed.

  当存在信息差或环境很有可能已经发生变化时，被认证实体应开展供应商评估。

- The Certified Entity shall use multiple sources of information.

  被认证实体应采用多渠道信息来源。

- The Certified Entity shall assess:

  被认证实体评估：

  - **a.** the measures that the supplier has implemented to prevent harm,
  - **a.** 供应商为预防危害而实施的措施，
  - **b.** the actual harm on the ground and risks of harm,
  - **b.** 实际危害以及危害风险，
  - **c.** the extent to which the workers are aware of their rights, in particular about their human and labour

rights,

c. 工人对其所享权利，尤其是人权和劳动权的了解程度，

d. whether the supplier has established an operational-level grievance mechanism and whether it is effective,

d. 供应商是否建立了经营层面的申诉机制，该机制是否有效，

- The extent and nature of the assessment correspond to the potential risks and is adapted to the local context. For labour and human rights issues, workers are involved in designing assessments.

  评估范围和性质与潜在风险一致，适合当地环境。关于劳动权和人权问题，工人参与设计评估。

- In case of discrepancies between actual findings and expected findings Certified Entity shall adjust the assessment methodology.

  如果实际调查结果与预期调查结果不一致，被认证实体则应该调整评估方法。

- Persons conducting the assessment shall know the local context and national and international standards related to the adverse impact.

  开展评估者应该了解当地情况以及与负面影响相关的国家和国际标准。

- The Certified Entity shall conduct suppliers' assessment in a gender-sensitive manner.
- 被认证实体应以性别平等视角开展供应商评估。

d. The Certified Entity assesses its relationship to impacts.

d. 被认证实体评估其与影响的关系。

- The Certified Entity makes good faith efforts to understand whether it has caused, contributed to, or is linked to its identified impacts.

  被认证实体以诚实守信为原则，努力了解其是否已导致、促成其识别的影响或是否与该等影响存在关联。

- The Certified Entity takes immediate actions to stop existing impacts.

  被认证实体立即采取措施消除现有影响。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct

a. OECD (2018), 《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》

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

b. OECD (2018),《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》

c. GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities (the current version is available on the Global Standards website), Ref. Section 4.3 Identifying and Assessing Adverse Impacts (Step 2)

c. 《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》（当前版本可在Global Standards网站上获得），参考第4.3节识别和评估不利影响（步骤2）

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (iii)

GOTS第4.1.1节（iii）款

"The Certified Entity shall cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts."

"被认证实体应中止、预防或减轻负面影响。"

GUIDANCE
准则

a. The Certified Entity shall seek to prevent or mitigate harm in its own operations.

a. 被认证实体应努力预防或减轻其自身经营中的危害。

- The Certified Entity shall cease actions that are causing or contributing to harm and take immediate steps to stop existing adverse impacts in its own operations.

被认证实体应停止导致或促成损害的行为，并立即采取措施制止其自身经营中现有的不利影响。

- The Certified Entity shall establish and implements a plan to prevent or mitigate future harm in its own operations.

  被认证实体应制定和实施方案，以预防或减轻其未来自身经营中的危害。

- The Certified Entity shall take immediate actions to prevent any immediate and critical danger in the short term.

  被认证实体应立即采取措施预防短期的任何紧急、严重的危险。

- The Certified Entity shall seek to develop outcome-oriented solutions that lead to the prevention of harm in the longer term.

  被认证实体应努力制定以结果为导向的解决方案，以更长远地预防危害。

- The Certified Entity's plan to prevent and mitigate harm shall include clear follow-up timelines. The measures pursued to prevent and mitigate harm are proportionate to the severity of harm. Based on the level of risk, the Certified Entity shall consider seeking expert advice.

  被认证实体的危害预防和减轻方案应注明跟进时间表。旨在预防和减轻危害的措施与危害严重性相匹配。被认证实体应根据风险水平，考虑寻求专家意见。

- Workers, trade unions and representatives of the workers' own choosing are engaged during the development of the Certified Entity's measures to prevent and mitigate labour-related issues (in the Certified Entity's own supply chain).

  工人、工会以及工人自身选择的代表参与了制定被认证实体用于预防和减轻（被认证实体自身供应链中的）劳动相关问题。

- The Certified Entity shall consult international standards and guidance when developing preventive measures.

  被认证实体在制定预防措施时应参考国际标准和指南。

b. The Certified Entity shall seek to prevent or mitigate harm in its supply chain.

b. 被认证实体应努力预防或减轻其供应链中的危害。

- The Certified Entity shall develop and implement its own plan to seek to prevent or mitigate future harm in its supply chain.

  被认证实体应制定和实施自身方案，努力预防或减轻其供应链未来存在的危害。

- If a risk of contributing to harm in the supply chain is identified, the Certified Entity shall develop and implement a plan to prevent its contribution to harm. Such a plan should include clear timelines.
- 如果识别到供应链中存在导致危害的风险，被认证实体则应制定和实施方案，预防危害。方案应注明时间表。

- The Certified Entity shall develop pricing models that account for the cost of wages, benefits and investments in decent work.

  被认证实体应开发用于解释体面劳动中工资支出、福利和投资的定价模型。

- The Certified Entity shall implement internal measures to manage risks in its supply chain. These include measures that the Certified Entity itself can control.

  被认证实体应实施内部措施，管理其供应链中的风险。这些措施包括被认证实体自身能够管控的措施。

- The Certified Entity shall seeks to prevent/mitigate risks through its product development.

  被认证实体努力通过自身的产品开发预防/减轻风险。

- The Certified Entity shall have a good, local knowledge of its suppliers.

  被认证实体对其供应商有很好的局部了解。

- The Certified Entity shall use its leverage to influence its supplier to prevent or mitigate impacts.

  被认证实体可使用其杠杆作用影响其供应商，从而预防或减轻影响。

- The Certified Entity shall implement control measures to prevent contributing to harm through its purchasing practices even if it has not identified specific instances of this. There is a system of procedures to follow in instances where purchasing practices could contribute to harm.

  被认证实体应实施控制措施，以防止通过其采购行为造成危害，尽管其尚未识别具体危害示例。在采购行为可能造成危害的情况下，有可遵循的流程体系。

- When appropriate, the Certified Entity disengages from the supplier to prevent adverse impacts on its supply chains.

  适当时，被认证实体解除与该供应商的关系，从而预防对其供应链造成负面影响。

- If the Certified Entity determines the need to disengage from the supplier, it complies with national laws, international labour standards, and terms of collective bargaining agreements.
  如果被认证实体确定需要解除与该供应商的关系，则应遵循国家法律、国际劳工标准、以及集体谈判协议的条款。
- If disengaging from a supplier, the Certified Entity provides information supporting the business decision to management and the union (if one exists) of the supplier.
  如果与供应商解除关系，被认证实体提供有助于供应商管理层和工会（如有）作出经营决策的信息。
- If disengaging from a supplier, the Certified Entity gives the supplier sufficient notice of the end of the relationship.
  如果与供应商解除关系，被认证实体向供应商提供结束关系的充分通知。
- As long as a Certified Entity has an ongoing relationship with a supplier, it demonstrates its efforts to mitigate the identified adverse impact(s).
  只要被认证实体与供应商存在持续关系，被认证实体即可证实其为减轻已识别负面影响而付出的努力。

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- to pool leverage with other buyers, especially in cases where they do not hold the leverage,
  尤其在买方不具有杠杆优势时，协同其它买方，
- to establish incentives for suppliers to comply with the RBC policy,
  制定激励措施，让供应商遵守RBC政策，
- to support suppliers in preventing or mitigating impacts,
  支持供应商预防或减轻影响，
- to engage with the government to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts.
  与政府精密合作预防或减轻不利影响。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct
a. OECD (2018), 《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》
b. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector
b. OECD (2018), 《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》
c. GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities (the current version is available on the Global Standards website), Ref. Section 4.4 Cease, Prevent and Mitigate Adverse Impacts (Step 3)
c. 《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》（当前版本可在Global Standards网站上获得），参考第4.4节中止、预防和减轻不利影响（步骤3）

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (iv)

GOTS第4.1.1节（iv）款

"The Certified Entity shall track implementation and results"

"被认证实体应跟踪实施情况和结果"

GUIDANCE
准则

a. Verify, monitor and validate progress on due diligence and its effectiveness in the Certified Entity's own operations.

a. 核实、监督和确认被认证实体自身经营中的尽职调查进度及其有效性。

- The Certified Entity has implemented assurance mechanisms to assess whether its due diligence

requirements are being met in its own operations.
被认证实体已实施保证机制评估其自身经营目前是否满足尽职调查要求。

- The Certified Entity monitors due diligence and risk management on an ongoing basis using appropriate performance indicators.
  被认证实体使用适当的绩效指标监督尽职调查和风险管理。
- The Certified Entity draws on all known information, including data from ongoing monitoring, periodic internal assessments, issues raised through grievance mechanisms, etc., to validate that the steps taken by the enterprise are preventing and mitigating impacts.
  被认证实体利用从持续监督、定期内部评估以及通过内部申诉机制提出的问题等中获取的数据等所有已知信息，以确认企业采取的措施正预防和减轻影响。
- In instances in which harmful impacts have not been effectively prevented or mitigated, the Certified Entity seeks to understand why this is the case and responds appropriately.
  在未有效预防或减轻有害影响的情况下，被认证实体努力了解导致这种情况的原因并合理应对。
- The Certified Entity engages with external experts to validate the effectiveness of due diligence and risk management measures where impacts may cause severe harm if not adequately prevented or where prevention measures require technical expertise.
  被认证实体与外部专家紧密配合验证尽职调查和针对会引起严重危害的风险管理措施的有效性，是否预防是否充分或是否需要技术专家。

c. Verify, monitor and validate progress on due diligence and its effectiveness in the supply chain.

c. 核实、监督和确认供应链中的尽职调查进度及其有效性。

- The Certified Entity implements assurance mechanisms to assess whether its due diligence requirements are being met in its supply chain.
  被认证实体实施保证机制评估其供应链目前是否满足尽职调查要求。
- Whenever possible, the Certified Entity shall monitor indicators, either direct or indirect, to validate that impacts have been prevented.
  可能的情况下，被认证实体应直接或间接监督指标，以确认已经预防的影响。
- The Certified Entity draws on all known information, including data from ongoing monitoring, periodic internal assessments, issues raised through grievance mechanisms, etc., to validate that the steps taken by the Certified Entity are preventing and mitigating impacts.
  被认证实体利用从持续监督、定期内部评估以及通过内部申诉机制提出的问题等中获取的数据等所有已知信息，以确认被认证实体采取的措施正预防和减轻影响。
- In instances in which harmful impacts have not been effectively prevented or mitigated, the Certified Entity seeks to understand why this is the case and responds appropriately, including by updating and implementing corrective action plans where appropriate and seeking external guidance.
  在未有效预防或减轻有害影响的情况下，被认证实体努力了解导致这种情况的原因并合理应对，包括适当更新和实施纠正行动计划，并寻求外部指导。

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- To involve external experts in assessing the effectiveness of due diligence and risk management measures undertaken in the supply chain. External experts should, in particular, be involved where impacts in the supply chain may cause severe harm if not adequately prevented or where prevention measures require technical expertise.
  让外部专家参与评估供应链中所采取尽职调查措施和风险管理措施的有效性。尤其是，供应链中的影响未充分预防或预防措施须技术鉴定的情况下，外部专家宜参与。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct

a. OECD (2018),《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》

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

b. 经合组织（2018），《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》

c. GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities (the current version is available on the Global

Standards website), Ref. Section 4.5 Tracking Implementation and Results (Step 4)

c. 《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》（当前版本可在Global Standards网站上获得），参考第4.5节跟踪实施情况和结果（步骤4）

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (v)

GOTS第4.1.1节（v）款

"The Certified Entity shall communicate how impacts are addressed"

"被认证实体应传达如何应对影响"

GUIDANCE
准则

a. Communicate publicly on the Certified Entity's due diligence process, including how the Certified Entity has addressed potential and actual harm.

a. 公开传达被认证实体的尽职调查流程，包括被认证实体应对潜在危害和实际危害的方式。

- The Certified Entity shall communicate publicly on:
  被认证实体应公开传达：
  a. its supply chain due diligence,
  a. 其供应链尽职调查情况，
  b. its due diligence management system,
  b. 其尽职调查管理体系，
  c. the most significant risks in its own operations and within its supply chain.
  c. 其自身经营中及其供应链范围内存在的最显著风险。
  d. its processes for assessing risks,
  d. 其风险评估流程，
  e. its plan to prevent and mitigate harm in its own operations and progress on those measures. Note: This criterion relates to a Certified Entity's most significant risks,
  e. 其预防和减轻自身经营中危害的方案以及相关措施的进展情况。注：本准则牵涉被认证实体最显著的风险，
  f. its plan to prevent and mitigate harm in its supply chain and progress on those measures,
  f. 其预防和减轻自身供应链中危害的方案以及相关措施的进展情况，
  g. its objectives for government policy engagement and the outcomes of engagement efforts (if relevant),
  g. 其密切配合政府政策的目标以及密切配合成果（如相关），
  h. how it has meaningfully engaged with its stakeholders,
  h. 其以有意义的方式与其利益相关者密切配合的方式，
  i. the processes that provide access to remediation in its own operations,
  i. 让其有机会在其经营过程中实施补救的流程，
  j. processes that provide access to remediation in its supply chain,
  j. 让其有机会在供应链中实施补救的流程，
  k. the collaborative processes it engages that facilitate due diligence.
  k. 其密切参与的促进尽职调查的协作流程。
- The Certified Entity shall communicate publicly, at a minimum, on an annual basis.
  被认证实体应至少每年公开传达。
- The Certified Entity's communications shall be in a form and frequency reflecting its human rights

impacts.
被认证实体应以反映其人权影响的形式和频率进行传达。

- The Certified Entity's communications shall provide sufficient information to evaluate the adequacy of its response to human rights impacts within the Certified Entity's operations and supply chain.
  被认证实体传达的内容应提供足够信息，以评估其是否充分应对被认证实体经营和供应链范围内的人权影响。
- Information is communicated in a way that is relevant, accurate, clear, user friendly with plain language and is presented in a way that the intended users can access information.
  使用浅显易懂的语言，以相关、准确、清晰和用户友好的方式传达信息，并以目标用户能够存取信息的方式呈现。
- The Certified Entity shall ensure its communications do not pose risks to affected stakeholders.
  被认证实体应确保其传达不会对受影响的利益相关者构成风险。

d. Communicate with affected stakeholders (for Human Rights).
d. 与受影响的利益相关者就人权进行沟通。

- The Certified Entity shall be prepared to communicate how it addresses its human rights impacts.
  被认证实体应准备传达其应对人权影响的方式。
- If the Certified Entity's operations or operating contexts pose a risk of severe human rights impacts, the Certified Entity shall report formally on how these impacts are addressed.
  如果被认证实体的经营或经营情况存在对人权造成严重影响的风险，被认证实体应正式汇报其应对这些影响的方式。
- Communications shall be accessible to impacted stakeholders.
  受到影响的利益相关者应可存取传达的信息。
- The Certified Entity shall communicate with its workers, trade unions, and representative organisations of the workers' own choosing.
  被认证实体应与其工人、工会和工人自己选择的代表机构进行沟通。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct
b. OECD (2018), 《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》
b. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector
c. OECD (2018),《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》
c. GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities, (the current version is available on the Global Standards website), Ref Section 4.5 Communicating How Impacts Are Addressed (Step 5)
d. 《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》（当前版本可在Global Standards网站上获得），参考第4.5节沟通如何应对影响（步骤5）

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (vi)

GOTS第4.1.1节（vi）款

"The Certified Entity shall enable remediation when appropriate"
"适当时，被认证实体应能够实施补救措施"

GUIDANCE
准则

a. Establish processes to enable remediation in the Certified Entity's own operations (e.g. Operational level grievance mechanisms).
a. 制定流程，让被认证实体在自身经营中能够实施补救（例如：经营层面的申诉机制）。

- An operational-level grievance mechanism is a formalised means through which individuals or groups can raise concerns about the impact a Certified Entity has on them – including, but not exclusively, on

their human rights – and can seek remedy.
经营层面的申诉机制是一种正式的手段，通过这种手段，个人或团体能够对被认证实体对他们的影响（包括但不限于对他们的人权产生的影响）提出疑虑，并可寻求补救。

- The Certified Entity shall establish a process to enable remediation in relation to human rights impacts.
被认证实体应制订流程，让其能够针对人权影响实施补救。
- The Certified Entity shall establish processes to enable remediation for adverse impacts other than human rights impacts (e.g. labour or environmental impacts).
被认证实体应制定流程，让其就人权影响以外的其它不利影响（例如：劳动或环境影响）实施纠正。
- Where a grievance mechanism is established, it shall be based on the core criteria:
如果确立了申诉机制，该机制将以以下各项为核心准则：

a. Legitimacy;

a. 合法；

b. Accessibility;

b. 方便；

c. Predictability;

c. 可预测；

d. Equitability;

d. 公平；

e. Transparency;

e. 透明；

f. Being dialogue-based.

f. 基于对话式。

- Where a grievance mechanism is established, it does not preclude access to judicial recourse (e.g. through legal waivers) for victims of gross human rights violations, and the enterprise does not interfere with civil or criminal investigations or human rights examinations.
如果确立了申诉机制，该机制不妨碍人权严重受到侵害的受害者寻求司法援助（例如：通过合法弃权），而企业不妨碍民事或刑事调查或人权检查。
- The Certified Entity's grievance mechanism shall not undermine the role of local grievance mechanisms, including judicial and non-judicial mechanisms and the role of trade unions in addressing labour disputes.
被认证实体的申诉机制不得损害司法和非司法机制等地方申诉机制的作用，以及工会在解决劳资纠纷方面的作用。
- GOTS encourages Certified Entities:
- GOTS鼓励被认证实体：

a. to consult existing guidance on establishing operational-level grievance mechanisms.

a. 咨询关于建立经营层面申诉机制的现有指导。

b. to publish complaints.

b. 公开投诉。

e. Commit to hearing and addressing complaints raised through legitimate processes (a non-operational level mechanism).

e. 承诺受理和应对通过合法流程（非经营层面机制）提出的投诉。

- The Certified Entity shall engage in legitimate processes that enable it to hear material and substantiated complaints against it that it has caused or contributed to harm in its supply chain.
被认证实体密切参与合法流程，让其能够受理其遭受的，且已对其供应链造成损害的重大，已经证实的投诉。
- Where a grievance mechanism is established, it shall be based on the core criteria:
- 如果确立了申诉机制，该机制将以以下各项为核心准则：

a. Legitimacy;

a. 合法；

b. Accessibility;

b. 方便；

c. Predictability;

c. 可预测；

d. Equitability;

d. 公平；

e. Transparency;

e. 透明；

f. Being dialogue-based.

f. 基于对话式。

- Where a grievance mechanism is established, it does not preclude access to judicial recourse (e.g. through legal waivers) for victims of gross human rights violations, and the enterprise does not interfere with civil or criminal investigations or human rights examinations.
  如果确立了申诉机制，该机制不妨碍人权严重受到侵害的受害者寻求司法援助（例如：通过合法弃权），而企业不妨碍民事或刑事调查或人权检查。
- GOTS encourages Certified Entities:
  GOTS鼓励被认证实体：

a. to consult existing guidance on establishing supply chain grievance mechanisms.

a. 咨询关于建立供应链申诉机制的现有指导。

b. to publish complaints.

b. 公开投诉。

f. The Certified Entity shall provide for or contributes to remedy in cases where it has caused or contributed to adverse impacts

f. 被认证实体已导致或造成不利影响时，应提供或实施补救措施

- Remedy seeks to restore the affected person(s) to the situation they would be in had the harm not occurred.
  补救措施旨在让受影响者恢复至未发生损害时的状态。
- Remedy meets national laws and international guidelines, and where standards are not available, the remedy is consistent with previous cases.
  补救措施符合国家法律和国际准则，无可用标准的情况下，补救措施应和之前的一致。
- The Certified Entity shall engage with affected stakeholders in the determination of the remedy.
  被认证实体与受影响的利益相关者密切配合确定补救措施。
- The Certified Entity shall assess the level of satisfaction with the process and the outcome of those who raised the complaints.
  被认证实体评估投诉者对流程的满意程度及处理结果。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct

a. OECD (2018), 《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》

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

b. OECD (2018), 《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》

c. GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities, (the current version is available on the Global Standards website), Ref Section 4.7 Provide or Cooperate in Remediation where Appropriate (Step 6)

c. 《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》（当前版本可在Global Standards网站上获得），参考第4.7节必要时提供或合作进行补救（步骤6）

GOTS SECTION 4.1.5

GOTS 第 4.1.5 节

"The Certified Entity shall strengthen its management systems to conduct due diligence in the Certified Entity's own operation and in its supply chain."
"被认证实体应加强其管理体系，对其自身经营和供应链开展尽职调查。"

GUIDANCE
准则

The Certified Entity shall consider the following steps to strengthen its management systems:

被认证实体应考虑采取下列措施加强管理体系：

- The Certified Entity shall ensure business units (e.g., sourcing, design, responsible business conduct) share feedback from due diligence to promote continuous improvement.

  被认证实体应确保业务部门（如采购、设计、负责任商业行为）分享尽职调查中获取的反馈意见，以促进持续改进。

- The Certified Entity shall ensure due diligence information is communicated to relevant decision-makers, ensuring it is timely and sufficient for risk management.

  被认证实体应确保向相关决策者传达尽职调查信息，确保其及时充分进行风险管理。

- Decisions that may increase risk shall involve multiple business units to ensure comprehensive risk assessment.

  可能增加风险的决策应涉及多个业务部门，以确保全面的风险评估。

- Buying units shall have access to ongoing and updated due diligence information to inform purchasing decisions and align them with risk management strategies.

  采购单位应能够获得持续更新的尽职调查信息，为采购决策提供信息，并使其与风险管理策略保持一致。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct

a. OECD (2018), 《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》

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

b. OECD (2018), 《OECD 服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》

c. GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities, (the current version is available on the Global Standards website), Ref Section 4.2.2 Strengthening Management Systems

c. 《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》（当前版本可在Global Standards网站上获得），参考第4.2.2节加强管理体系

GOTS SECTION 4.1.7

GOTS 第 4.1.7 节

"The Certified Entity shall assign oversight and responsibility for due diligence to relevant senior management and assign board-level responsibilities for implementing the Policy on Responsible Business Conduct…"

“被认证实体应向相关高管分配职责，让其监督和开展尽职调查，并分配董事会层面实施《负责任商业行为政策》的职责.....”

INTERPRETATION
释义

- The Certified Entity shall establish or strengthen corporate governance to oversee and support Responsible Business Conduct (RBC), including assigning board and senior management level accountability for guiding the company’s approach and implementation of RBC.

  被认证实体应确定或加强公司治理，以监督和支持负责任商业行为（RBC），包括分配董事会和高管指导公司建议和实施负责任商业行为的责任。
- Senior staff members responsible for implementing the Certified Entity’s RBC Policy and GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria shall give adequate attention and support to due diligence on human rights, labour, environment and integrity risks and allocate resources accordingly.

  负责实施被认证实体《负责任商业行为政策》以及GOTS人权与社会责任准则的高级职员应该足够重视并支持有关人权、劳动、环境和廉政风险的尽职调查，并相应分配资源。
- The Certified Entity shall secure adequate staff time and ensure that those who work on supply chain due diligence have the competence to perform their duties.

  被认证实体应确保给职员足够时间，并确保从事供应链尽职调查工作者有能力履行职责。

GOTS SECTION 4.1.11

GOTS 第 4.1.11 节

“Internal Audit”
“内部审核”

GUIDANCE AND INTERPRETATIONS
指南与释义

- The internal audit system shall be appropriate to the size, structure, and complexity of the Certified Entity. It shall cover the full scope of GOTS requirements and the entity’s own due diligence policies and procedures.

  内部审核体系应合乎被认证实体的规模、结构和复杂程度。该体系应涵盖GOTS要求规定的全部范围以及实体自身的尽职调查政策和程序。
- The Certified Entity shall develop and maintain documented procedures for their internal audit system. These procedures shall include:

  被认证实体应制定和维持其内部审核体系的文件化程序。这些程序应包括：

  1. Responsibilities for planning and conducting audits,
  1. 规划和开展审核的责任，
  2. Criteria for auditor competence and independence,
  2. 审核员能力及独立性准则，
  3. Requirements for audit reporting and documentation,
  3. 审核报告和文件要求，
  4. Timelines and responsibilities for implementing and verifying corrective actions.
  4. 实施和验证纠正措施的时间表和职责。
- The internal audit system shall support preparation for external GOTS certification audits and function as a proactive mechanism to identify and address non-conformities.

  内部审核体系应支持外部GOTS认证审核的准备工作，并作为识别和解决不符合的主动机制。
- The Certified Entity shall take corrective actions without undue delay following identification of non-conformities. The effectiveness of corrective actions shall be verified through documented follow-up audits or reviews.

  被认证实体发现不符合后应立即采取纠正措施。应通过以文件形式记录的后续审核或审查验证纠正措施的有效性。

- The internal audit process shall include:
  内部审核流程应包括：
  a. Planning and risk assessment: identifying audit priorities based on the nature of operations and potential impacts.
  a. 规划和风险评估：根据经营性质和潜在影响确定审核优先事项。
  b. Execution: systematic evaluation of relevant processes, including document review, staff interviews, and site-level verification.
  b. 执行：系统评估相关流程，包括文件审查、人员访谈和现场验证。
  c. Reporting: documentation of audit findings and identification of non-conformities.
  c. 报告：记录审核结果和识别不符合。
  d. Corrective action and follow-up: establishment of timelines and responsibilities for addressing issues, with verification of effectiveness.
  d. 纠正措施和跟进：制定解决问题的时间表和责任，并验证有效性。
- At a minimum, the internal audit shall assess:
  内部审核至少应评估：
  a. Compliance with all applicable GOTS criteria, including environmental, human rights and social, chemical, governance, and traceability requirements;
  a. 是否遵循所有适用的GOTS标准，包括环境、人权和社会责任、化学品、治理和追溯要求；
  b. Compliance with the Certified Entity's internal procedures and due diligence commitments;
  b. 是否遵循被认证实体的内部程序和尽职调查承诺；
  c. The effectiveness of the due diligence management process as outlined in GOTS Section 4.1 and the Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities;
  c. GOTS第4.1节和《被认证实体尽职调查手册》所述尽职调查管理流程的有效性；
  d. The adequacy of the quality management system in safeguarding the integrity of GOTS Goods;
  d. 质量管理体系是否适合保障GOTS产品的完整性；
  e. Where applicable, internal controls and processes relevant to public reporting or sustainability disclosures under Step 5 of the due diligence process
  e. 与按照尽职调查流程第5步的进行公开报告或可持续性披露相关的内部控制和流程（如适用）
- The audit programme shall define the scope, frequency (at least annually), methodology, and responsibilities. The audit shall be conducted by personnel who:
  审核方案应明确范围、频率（至少每年一次）、方法和职责。应由以下人员开展审核：
  a. Have demonstrable knowledge of GOTS requirements and relevant compliance frameworks;
  a. 极其了解GOTS要求和相关合规框架；
  b. Are functionally independent from the areas they audit;
  b. 在职能方面独立于他们审核的区域；
  c. Have unrestricted access to necessary records, processes, and personnel.
  c. 有权不受限制地访问必要记录、流程和人员。
- Certified Entities shall maintain complete audit records for a minimum of five years, including audit reports, non-conformity logs, corrective action records, and management review outcomes. Senior management shall review audit results and take appropriate action.
  被认证实体应保存完整的审核记录至少5年，包括审核报告、不合格日志、纠正措施记录和管理评审结果。高级管理层应审查审核结果并采取合理措施。
- A structured corrective action process shall be established. This includes assigning responsibility, defining timelines, verifying implementation, and performing follow-up audits as needed.
  应制定结构化纠正措施流程，其中包括分配职责、确定时间表、验证执行情况和根据需要开展后续审核。
- Where available, Certified Entities should refer to guidance published by Global Standards or recognised international standards for audit methodology, risk-based planning, and documentation practices.
  在可行的情况下，被认证实体宜参考Global Standards或公认的国际标准发布的审核方法、基于风险的规划和文档实践指南。
- Certified Entities with fewer than 100 employees may implement a simplified internal audit model. Smaller Certified Entities may meet the intent of the internal audit requirement through flexible

structures and implementation methods appropriate to their size and operational complexity. This may involve:
员工人数少于100人的被认证实体可实施简化的内部审核模式。较小规模的被认证实体可通过适合其规模和经营复杂性的灵活结构和实施方法满足内部审核要求的意图。这可能涉及：

a. Assigning audit responsibilities to existing qualified staff, ensuring functional independence;

a. 向现有合资格职员分配审核职责，确保职能独立性；

b. Conducting focused audits on higher-risk areas;

b. 对高风险领域进行重点审核；

- Using external support (e.g. consultants) on a part-time basis if internal capacity is limited.
  如果内部能力有限，则获取兼职人员（如顾问）的外部支持。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- Global Standards gGmbH (2023), GOTS Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities. Ref. Sections 4.2.1.15, 4.2.2.8, and 4.5
- Global Standards gGmbH（2023），《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》。参考第4.2.1.15节，第4.2.2.8节和第4.5节
- Shift (2017), Assurance Guidance on Human Rights Performance and Reporting: an aide-memoire for Internal Auditors
- Shift（2017），《人权绩效和报告的保证指南：内部审核员备忘录》
- Shift (2017), UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework Assurance of Human Rights Performance and Reporting
- Shift（2017），《联合国人权绩效保证和报告的指导原则报告框架》

GOTS SECTION 4.2.2.2, B

GOTS 第 4.2.2.2 节 B 款

" Any paraffin product used shall be fully refined to a maximum residual oil content of 0.5%."

"使用的任何石蜡制品应为充分精炼的，残油限量不得超过0.5%。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Paraffin, being directly applied to fibres or yarns during production, shall be considered as a chemical input and shall be subject to the approval process in Section 7 of GOTS.
  在生产过程中直接施用于纤维或纱线的石蜡应被视为化学品投入物，并应遵循GOTS第7节中的批准程序。

GOTS SECTION 4.2.2.3 - SIZING AND WEAVING /KNITTING

GOTS 第 4.2.2.3 节 -上浆和机织/针织

GUIDANCE
准则

- PVA (polyvinyl alcohol) shall not be used as a backing material for embroidery.
  不应将PVA（聚乙烯醇）作为刺绣背衬材料

GOTS SECTION 4.2.2.4 - NON-WOVEN MANUFACTURE (A)

GOTS 第 4.2.2.4 节 - 无纺布制造（A）款

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

"允许的无纺布制造加工只包括机械压制、铺网和缠结，诸如水刺法。

GUIDANCE 准则	
• Preservatives 防腐剂	✕ PROHIBITED ✕ 禁用
• Biocidal active Substance(s) that comply with European biocidal products regulation (BPR 528/2012) and are listed on the Union list of BPR for product type PT11 (preservatives for process system), which are exceptionally allowed may be used for hydroentanglement process. 特别允许使用的符合欧洲生物杀灭剂法规（BPR 528/2012）并在产品类型 PT11（工艺系统用防腐剂）的 BPR 联合目录列出的生物杀灭剂活性物质可在水刺法工艺中使用。 • Final product shall comply with the general GOTS residue criteria, Section 5.2.7. 最终产品应符合第5.2.7节的通用GOTS残留物准则。	! EXCEPTION ！特殊情况

GOTS SECTION 4.2.2.5, B. BLEACHING

GOTS 第 4.2.2.5 节 B 款：漂白

"Oxygen-based inputs (e.g. peroxides, ozone) shall be used only."

"应仅使用氧基投入物（如：过氧化氢、臭氧）。"

INTERPRETATION 释义
• Chlorine-Based Bleaching (e.g. Sodium Hypochlorite, Chlorine Dioxide) shall be prohibited. Only oxygen-based bleaching chemicals can be used. 应禁止使用氯基漂白剂（如次氯酸钠、二氧化氯）。只能使用氧基漂白剂。

GOTS SECTION 4.2.2.5, C. BOILING, KIERING, WASHING

GOTS 第 4.2.2.5 节 C 款 - 煮、练、洗

"Washing detergents shall not contain phosphates."

"洗涤剂不应含磷酸盐。"

GUIDANCE 准则
• Analysis of the presence of phosphate cannot be obtained via an analysis of phosphorous using ICP/MS or similar. Analysis of phosphate should be a direct and conclusive test. Knowledge of the formulation of the chemical input or an appropriate test method such as Ion Chromatography adapted from ISO 10304-1 can be considered. 通过ICP/MS或类似方法对磷进行分析无法得出磷酸盐存在的分析结果。对磷酸盐的分析宜是直接且具有决定性的测试。可考虑了解化学投入品的配方或采用适当的方法，例如根据 ISO 10304-1 改编的离子色谱法。

GOTS SECTION 4.2.2.6 AND 4.2.2.7, DYEING AND PRINTING

GOTS 第 4.2.2.6 节和第 4.2.2.7 节 - 染色和印花

"Dyes with allergenic potential (e.g. some disperse dyes)".

"致敏性染料（如：一些分散染料）。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Following disperse dyes are prohibited due to their allergenic potential and classification as skin sensitising (H317) reasons:
  以下分散染料因其致敏可能性以及被归类为皮肤致敏剂（H317）的原因而被禁止使用：

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 Yellow 1 C.I. 分散黄 1
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 3 C.I. 分散黄 3
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 9 C.I. 分散黄 9
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 23 C.I. 分散黄 23
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 39 C.I. 分散黄 39
C.I. Disperse Blue 102 C.I. 分散蓝 102	C.I. Disperse Orange 59 C.I. 分散橙 59	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49 C.I. 分散黄 49
C.I. Disperse Blue 106 C.I. 分散蓝 106	C.I. Disperse Red 1 C.I. 分散红 1	C.I. Disperse Violet 1 C.I.分散紫 1
C.I. Disperse Blue 124 C.I. 分散蓝 124	C.I. Disperse Red 11 C.I. 分散红 11	
C.I. Disperse Brown 1 C.I. 分散棕 1	C.I. Disperse Red 17 C.I. 分散红 17	

- The following disperse dyes which have been indicated as sensitising may be used, provided that strict Occupational Health and Safety measures are implemented, including appropriate safe handling procedures in accordance with the applicable Safety Data Sheets (SDS):
  可使用下列已注明致敏性的分散染料，前提是实施严格的职业健康安全措施，包括根据适用的安全数据表（SDS）的采用适当的安全处理程序：

C.I. Disperse Blue 291 C.I. 分散蓝 291	C.I. Disperse Yellow 54 C.I. 分散黄 54	C.I. Disperse Violet 93 C.I.分散紫 93

REFERENCE
参考文献

- C.I. Numbers as mentioned in The Colour Index™ published online by the Society of Dyers and Colourists and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colourists.
  此处所提及的 C.I. 编号均来自由英国染色家协会和美国纺织化学师与染色家协会在线发布的《染料索引》™。

"The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from a threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN."
"世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）红色名录上被列为濒危物种的天然染料和助剂的使用。"

REFERENCE
参考文献

- Red List of the IUCN
  IUCN红色名录

"Prohibited - Colourants classified or suspected as carcinogenic (H350/H351)"
"禁用：被归类为致癌或疑似致癌的着色剂（H350/H351）"

REFERENCE
参考文献

- 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（CLP）规附录六（统一分类）

GOTS Section 4.2.2.7 Printing

GOTS第4.2.2.7节 印花

GUIDANCE SPECIFIC TO TRANSFER PRINT
转移印花专用指南

- In the case of transfer prints following guidance shall be followed:
  在进行转移印花时，应遵循下列指南：
- Carriers (transfer papers) shall be classified as accessories. These are typically supplied by independent producers. The producer of the carriers shall provide the necessary verification documents demonstrating compliance with the GOTS accessory requirements.
  应将载体（转印纸）归类为辅料。这些载体通常由独立生产商提供。载体的生产商应提供必要的验证文件，证明符合GOTS辅料要求。
- Transfer pastes/inks shall be classified as chemical inputs. Producers of transfer pastes/inks shall comply with all requirements applicable to chemical inputs and chemical formulators and shall apply for and obtain a GOTS Letter of Approval (LoA) for the transfer paste they mix or formulate.
  应将转印浆料/转印油墨归类为化学品投入物。转印浆料/油墨生产商应遵守适用于化学品投入物和化学品配制商的所有要求，并应为其混合或配制的转印浆料申请并获得GOTS批文（LoA）。
- Certified printers may purchase ready-made transfer papers. In such cases, compliance shall be demonstrated through:
- 获证的印刷商可购买现成的转印纸。在这些情况下，应通过以下方式证明合规性：
  a. A valid GOTS Letter of Approval (LoA) for the transfer/printing paste used as a chemical input; and
  a. 作为化学品投入物使用的转印浆料/印花浆料的有效GOTS批文（LoA）；以及
  b. A compliance document or GOTS LoA for the carrier (transfer paper)
  b. 载体（转印纸）的合规文件或GOTS LoA。
- As blank carriers (transfer papers) are classified as accessories, their producers may voluntarily apply for GOTS approval or alternatively provide documented proof of compliance with Section 3.3 (Accessories).
  由于所有空白载体（转印纸）被归类为辅料，其生产商可自愿申请GOTS批准，或者提供符合第3.3节（辅料）的书面证明。

GOTS Section 4.2.2.9

GOTS第4.2.2.9节

"Machine Oils, which may come in contact with GOTS Goods during processing/ manufacturing stages, shall be Heavy Metal-Free, in accordance with the limits specified in Section 8."
"按照第8节规定的限量值，在加工/制造阶段可能接触GOTS产品的机油应不含重金属。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Machine oils used for machinery maintenance and not intentionally applied to textiles shall not be considered chemical inputs for textile processing. However, due to the potential for incidental contact with textiles, only heavy-metal-free machine oils shall be used.
  用于机械保养且并非有意用于纺织品的机油不应被视为纺织品加工的化学品投入物。然而，由于机油有可能与纺织品发生偶然接触，因此只能使用不含重金属的机油。
- Section 8 of GOTS shall be referred for the definition and limits for “heavy-metal free”.
  关于“不含重金属”的定义和限量值，应参考GOTS第8节。

GOTS Section 4.3

GOTS 第 4.3 节

GOTS SECTION 4.3.1

GOTS 第 4.3.1 节

“Certified Entities shall establish and maintain a written Environmental and Chemical Management Policy that is appropriate to the nature and scale of their operations. This Policy shall include plans for Resource Efficiency (Section 4.3.9), Air Emissions (Section 4.3.10), GHG Emissions (Section 4.3.11), Waste Management (Section 4.3.12), Wastewater Management (Section 4.3.13), Textile Waste Management (Section 4.3.14). Detailed requirements are set out in Section 4.3.5 and each individual section.”

“被认证实体应制定和维持书面的环境与化学品管理政策，该政策应与其业务性质和规模相适应。该政策应包括资源效率（第 4.3.9 节）、大气排放（第 4.3.10 节）、温室气体排放（第 4.3.11 节）、废料管理（第 4.3.12 节）、废水管理（第 4.3.13 节）、纺织废料管理（第 4.3.14 节）的计划。详细要求在第 4.3.5 节及各单独章节中均有阐述。”

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Non-processing Certified Entities (e.g. traders) should address the environmental topics that are appropriate to the nature and scale of their activities.
  非加工类的被认证实体（如贸易商）宜处理与其经营性质和规模相适应的环境议题。
- GHG emissions arising from their own operations (e.g. office energy use, lighting, heating, and business travels) as well as emissions linked to their supply chain should be considered.
  宜考虑因其自身经营导致的温室气体排放（如办公室能源使用、照明、供暖和差旅）以及与其供应链相关的排放。
- The written Environmental Policy should typically include the approach used to identify emissions; plans to reduce energy consumption (e.g. efficient lighting, switching off equipment, energy-efficient appliances); consideration of renewable electricity where available; measures to reduce GHG emissions from business travel (e.g. remote meetings, low-emission transport); sustainable purchasing of office equipment and consumables.
- 书面环境政策通常宜包括识别排放所用方法；能耗降低计划（例如高效照明、关闭设备、节能电器）；考虑可用的可再生电力；减少差旅温室气体排放的措施（例如远程会议、低排放交通）；办公设备和消耗品的可持续采购。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- European Green Office Handbook
  《欧洲绿色办公手册》

GOTS SECTION 4.3.2

GOTS 第 4.3.2 节

"Certified Entities shall comply with all applicable national, regional, and local environmental regulations relevant to their processing activities, including but not limited to air emissions, wastewater and sludge solid waste management."
"被认证实体应遵守与其加工活动相关的所有适用的国家、地区和地方环境法规，包括但不限于关于大气排放、废水和污泥固体废物管理的法规。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- If 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准则更严格，则应遵循当地法律，反之亦然。
- Certified Entities shall maintain documented evidence to demonstrate compliance with applicable legal requirements and shall implement corrective actions where non-compliances are identified.
  被认证实体应以文件形式保留证据，以证明遵循适用的法律要求，并在发现不符合的情况下实施纠正措施。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.3

GOTS 第 4.3.3 节

"Certified Entities shall document and demonstrate compliance with all applicable environmental permits and approvals, including the regulatory required parameters, applicable limits and monitoring frequencies."
"被认证实体应记录并遵守所有适用的环境许可和批准，包括法规要求的参数、适用限量值和监测频率。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Certified Entities shall conduct a regular, preferably annual, environmental risk assessment with the aim of identifying potential environmental impacts and risks applicable to their processing activities and shall classify and prioritise the identified risks accordingly.
  被认证实体应开展定期（尤其是年度）环境风险评价，以识别与其加工活动相关的潜在环境影响和风险，并应将识别的风险分类并确定其优先顺序。
- Certified Entities shall set measures to mitigate identified risks and negative impacts.
  被认证实体应制定措施，减轻识别的风险和负面影响
- Certified Entities shall establish and maintain a site-specific Chemical Management Plan, including procedures for safe chemical storage and labelling, and the use of appropriate personal protective equipment for all personnel handling chemicals.
  被认证实体应制定和维持场地专用的化学品管理计划，包括关于化学品安全存储和标识，以及所有化学品处理人员使用适当个人防护装备的程序。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- OECD Environmental Risk Assessment Toolkit
- 经合组织（OECD）环境风险评估工具包

GOTS SECTION 4.3.5.1

GOTS 第 4.3.5.1 节

"Assignment of responsibilities: identification of personnel responsible for environmental and chemical management tasks."

"职责分配：确定负责环境和化学品管理工作的人员。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Person(s) responsible for environmental policy and chemical management duties shall be competent, appropriately trained, and shall be provided with adequate resources to effectively fulfil their duties.
  负责环境政策和化学品管理职责的人员应具备相应能力、经过适当培训，且应拥有履行职责所需的充分资源。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.9.1

GOTS 第 4.3.9.1 节

"As part of Environmental and Chemical Management Policy (Section 4.3.1), Certified Entities shall establish and implement documented procedures and measures for resource efficiency, including monitoring, data collection, and continuous improvement for water, energy, and chemical use as outlined in the following."
"作为环境和化学品管理政策（第4.3.1节）的一部分，被认证实体应制定和实施以文件形式记录的资源效率程序和措施，包括监测、数据收集和持续改进水、能源和化学品的使用，如下所述。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- 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. It is free to use for GOTS certified facilities during the license validity period. Certified entities can download a copy from the GOTS website. The current Version 2.0 was released in November 2018. A revised version is currently under development to reflect improved practices and enhance usability.
  GOTS水/能源监测工具（GOTS WE工具）是一款专门开发用于支持 GOTS 被认证实体的工具。它涵盖了两项要求，可确定实际表现和特定的消耗值。此外，该工具还提供了实际的、工厂特定的基准值，这些值既可用作改进目标，也可用作监测其进展的里程碑。在许可证有效期内，GOTS 获证工厂可免费使用该工具。被认证实体可以从 GOTS 网站下载副本。当前版本2.0于2018年11月发布。目前，正在开发修订版以反映改进的实践并提高可用性。
- When collecting data on water resources and consumption, it is important to keep a record of the amount of how much fresh water and recycled water is consumed per year at the facility. Certified facilities located in water-stressed areas are required to have water management plans, including the development and implementation of water efficiency plans and/or reducing process dependence on freshwater by re-using and recycling.
- 在收集关于水资源和用水量的数据时，记录工厂设施每年消耗的淡水和再生水的数量至关重要。位于水资源紧缺区域的被认证工厂设施必须制定水管理计划，包括制定和实施提高用水效率的计划以及/或通过再利用和回收减少工艺对淡水的依赖性。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- The OECD Water Governance Programme, Resource Library
  《OECD 水治理方案》，资源库

GOTS Section 4.3.9.3.2 (b)

GOTS第4.3.9.3.2节（b）款

"Certified Entities shall set quantified goals to increase the share of renewable energy in their total energy mix where feasible."

"被认证实体应设定量化目标，在可行的情况下增加可再生能源在其总能源结构中的份额。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The calculation method for renewable energy share (including treatment of purchased instruments such as certificates, where applicable) and boundaries (electricity/thermal) shall be documented.
  应以文件形式记录可再生能源份额的计算方法（包括适用情况下对所购凭证等工具的处理）和边界（电力/热力）。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.10.1

GOTS 第 4.3.10.1 节

"As part of Environmental and Chemical Management Policy (Section 4.3.1), Certified Entities shall establish and implement documented procedures and measures for air emission management, including identification of air pollutant sources, monitoring, quantification methods, and measures to prevent and reduce emissions. "

"作为环境和化学品管理政策（第 4.3.1 节）的一部分，被认证实体应制定和实施以文件形式记录的大气排放管理程序和措施，包括确定大气污染物源、监测、量化方法以及防止和减少排放的措施。"

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 own operations. These may include activities owned or controlled by the enterprise that releases emissions straight to the atmosphere (i.e. direct emissions), or the enterprise's consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling (i.e. indirect energy emissions).
- GOTS支持旨在制止和逆转气候变化的所有倡议，这是联合国可持续发展目标（SDGs）的一个重要组成部分。GOTS被认证实体有义务采取措施实现这些目标，首先，要求被认证实体识别其经营范围内温室气体排放的源头，包括直接向大气中排放污染物（即：直接排放）的企业经营或管控的活动，或企业对所采购电力、热力、蒸汽和制冷的消耗（即：间接能源排放）。
- Greenhouse Gas Emission Management may be a component/subsection of the written Environmental and Chemical Management Policy of the Certified Entities.
  可将温室气体排放管理作为被认证实体书面环境和化学品管理政策的一部分/一个分节。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- Additional information to reduce GHG emissions: OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, Table 13, p.173.
- 关于减少温室气体排放的其它信息:《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》, 表13，第173页。
- Additional information on GHGs: https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions
- 关于温室气体的其它信息： https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions
- Suggested 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

GOTS SECTION 4.3.10.3

GOTS 第 4.3.10.3 节

"Air pollutants include, but are not limited to, the following categories and substances:"

"大气污染物包括但不限于以下类别和物质："

GUIDANCE
准则

- For a list of fluorinated greenhouse gases refer to Regulation (EU) No 517/2014.
  有关含氟温室气体列表，请参考欧盟第517/2014条例。
- Alignment with established health standards WHO's Global Air Quality Guidelines (2021)
  符合既定的健康标准 《WHO全球大气质量指南》(2021)

REFERENCE
参考文献

- Kyoto Protocol: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/what-is-the-kyoto-protocol/kyoto-protocol-targets-for-the-first-commitment-period
  《京都议定书》： https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/what-is-the-kyoto-protocol/kyoto-protocol-targets-for-the-first-commitment-period
- Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/EPRS/EPRS-AaG-559475-Doha-Agreement-Kyoto-Protocol-FINAL.pdf
  《京都议定书杜哈修正案》： https://www.europarl.europa.eu/EPRS/EPRS-AaG-559475-Doha-Agreement-Kyoto-Protocol-FINAL.pdf

GOTS SECTION 4.3.11.1

GOTS 第 4.3.11.1 节

"As part of Environmental and Chemical Management Policy (Section 4.3.1), Certified Entities shall establish and implement documented procedures and measures for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Management, including identification of operational boundaries, GHG emission sources, quantification approaches, monitoring mechanisms, and measures to reduce emissions."

*"作为环境和化学品管理政策（第 4.3.1 节）的一部分，被认证实体应*制定和实施以文件形式记录的温室气体排放管理程序和措施，包括确定操作边界、温室气体排放源、量化方法、监测机制和减少排放的措施。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Recognised frameworks such as the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064 may serve as guidance for accounting, managing and reporting GHG emissions.
- 《温室气体核算体系》和ISO 14064等公认框架可作为核算、管理和报告温室气体排放的指南。
- Certified Entities remain solely responsible for their GHG data, methods and any external climate-related claims.
- 被认证实体仍对其温室气体数据、方法和任何外部气候相关声明负全责。
- Certified Entities are required to reduce identified GHG emissions to the extent possible over time. They may take a risk-based approach to address their GHG emissions by focusing their resources where GHG emissions are greatest (for example, fossil fuel-based activities). 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. A future perspective of Certified Entities should be to extend this evaluation beyond their own operation and also consider GHG emissions released at further levels, such as product related emissions and supply chain emissions.
- 被认证实体应尽可能减少已识别的温室气体排放。它们可采用基于风险的方法应对温室气体排放，将资源集中在温室气体排放量最大的领域（例如：基于化石燃料的活动）。虽然GOTS目前未在其供应链范围内设定时限或排放限制，但它鼓励所有被认证实体评估其经营，努力实现上述目标。未来，被认证实体宜将其评估范围扩大到其自身经营之外，同时考虑更深层面的温室气体排放，诸如产品相关排放和供应链排放。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- GHG Protocol Corporate Standard

《温室气体核算体系企业标准》

- GHG Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance

  《温室气体核算体系范围3计算指南》

- GHG Protocol recommended guidance and tools/worksheets for Emission Factors (EF), Global Warming Potential (GWP) Values, Stationary Combustion, Transport or Mobile Sources, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Equipment, Measurement and Estimation Uncertainty of GHG Emissions: https://ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools-and-guidance#cross_sector_tools_id

  《温室气体核算体系》推荐的关于排放因子（EF）、全球变暖潜势（GWP）、固定燃烧、运输或移动源、制冷和空调设备、温室气体排放的测量和估计的不确定性的指南和工具/工作表：https://ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools-and-guidance#cross_sector_tools_id

- ISO 14064-1:2018 Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

  ISO 14064-1:2018 《*组织层面对温室气体排放和清除的量化与报告的规范及指南*》

- ISO 14064-2:2019 Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements

  ISO 14064-2:2019 《*项目层面温室气体减排或清除增加的量化、监测和报告指南*》

- ISO 14064-3:2019 Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements

  ISO 14064-3:2019 《温室气体声明审定与核查规范和指南》

- ISO 14064-4:2025 Guidance for the application of ISO 14064-1

  ISO 14064-4:2025 《*ISO **14064-1应用**指南*》

- ISO 14064-5:2026 Guidance on activities and techniques used remotely in conducting verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements

  ISO 14064-5:2026 《温室气体声明审定与核查之远端活动与技术指引》

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Emission Factor Database (EFDB)

  *政府*间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC） 排放因子数据库（EFDB）

- UK Government Environmental reporting guidelines: including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting and greenhouse gas reporting (2019)

  英国政府环境报告指南：包括简化的能源和碳报告以及温室气体报告 （2019年）

- UK Government GHG Reporting Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025
- 英国政府 《2025年公司报告用温室气体报告转换系数》

GOTS SECTION 4.3.11.5

GOTS 第 4.3.11.5 节

"Certified Entities should implement a system for reporting climate-related actions and performance, preferably aligned with a recognised emissions reporting standard. "

"被认证实体应实施报告气候相关行动和绩效的制度，最好与公认的排放报告标准保持一致。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- A "system for reporting" may be paper-based, spreadsheet-based, or digital. Regardless of the format, it should define roles and responsibilities, ensure consistent boundaries and methods, maintain traceable records and version control, and enable annual compilation of climate-related actions and performance (including Scope 1 and Scope 2 results where applicable). The system should also include basic QA/QC checks and retain sufficient evidence to support audit sampling and limited re-calculation.

  "报告制度"可以是基于纸张的、基于电子表格的或数字化的。无论采用何种格式，均宜界定职能和职

责，确保界限和方法一致，保持可追溯的记录和版本控制，并安排每年汇编气候相关行动和绩效（包括适用的范围1和范围2结果）文件。该制度还宜包括基本的QA/QC检查，并保留足够的证据以支持审核抽样和有限的重新计算。

- For implementation and auditability, Certified Entities should document
  对于实施和可审核性，被认证实体宜以文件形式记录
  (i) boundary definition and consolidation approach: sites/operations included reporting period; base year and any recalculation triggers,
  （i）边界界定和合并方法：包括纳入报告期的场所/经营业务；基准年和任何重新计算触发因素，
  (ii) activity data sources and data quality controls: responsibilities, QA/QC, completeness checks, treatment of missing data,
  （ii）活动数据来源和数据质量控制：职责、QA/QC、完整性检查、缺失数据的处理，
  (iii) calculation logic and emission factors: units, conversions, factor sources and version/date, and
  （iii）计算逻辑和排放因子：单位、换算、因子来源和版本/日期，以及
  (iv) the resulting Scope 1 and Scope 2 totals with transparent sub-totals by main source category.
  （iv）由此得出的范围1和范围2总计，以及按主要来源类别分列的透明小计。
- As minimum audit evidence, Certified Entities should retain a calculation file (or system export), source records supporting key activity data (e.g., fuel purchase/consumption records, refrigerant logs, purchased electricity/heat invoices or meter readings), and an internal review/approval record.
  作为最低限度的审核证据，被认证实体宜保留支持关键活动数据的计算文件（或系统输出）、来源记录（如燃料采购/消耗记录、制冷剂日志、采购电力/热力发票或仪表读数）和内部审查/批准记录。
- During audits, CBs verify consistency of boundaries and methods, perform reasonableness checks and limited re-calculation based on sampling, and review evidence and QA/QC controls; this verification does not constitute product carbon footprint verification unless explicitly assessed against an appropriate product footprint standard.
  审核期间，认证机构验证边界和方法的一致性，根据抽样和审查证据以及QA/QC控制进行合理性检查和有限的重新计算；除非根据适当的产品足迹标准进行明确评估，否则该验证不构成产品碳足迹验证。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.11.6

GOTS 第 4.3.11.6 节

"Certified Entities may support, where necessary, supply chain actors by providing primary data points necessary for product-level emissions calculations. "

"必要时，被认证实体可提供产品层面排放计算所需的主要数据点支持供应链参与者。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- The provision of primary data alone shall not be communicated or represented as a verified product carbon footprint. A product-level footprint shall only be presented as verified where the calculation and, where applicable, third-party assurance have been conducted in accordance with a recognised product carbon footprint (PCF) standard and consistent methodological requirements.
  仅提供原始数据时，不应被传达或表述为经核实的产品碳足迹。只有在根据公认的产品碳足迹（PCF）标准和一致的方法要求进行计算和（如适用）第三方保证的情况下，产品层面的足迹才应以经核实的形式呈现。
- Where product-level climate claims are made, the preferred terms are "carbon footprint of a product (CFP)" or "partial CFP". Quantification shall follow ISO 14067 (or an equivalent recognised CFP/PCF standard).
  在进行产品层面的气候声明时，首选术语为"产品碳足迹(CFP)"或"部分CFP"。量化应遵循ISO 14067（或公认的同等CFP/PCF标准）。
- Unqualified "carbon neutral" claims shall not be made. Where offsetting is used, claims shall clearly state what has been reduced/removed and what is addressed through offsetting and provide sufficient information on the offsetting approach/scheme to enable understanding and verification.
  不应作出不实的"碳中和"主张。在使用抵消的情况下，声明应明确哪些已被减少/消除，哪些通过抵消解决，并提供关于抵消方法/方案的充分信息，以便理解和核实。
- A CFP/partial CFP claim relates only to the climate change impact category and shall not be presented as

evidence of overall environmental performance across the product life cycle.
CFP/部分CFP声明仅与气候变化影响类别相关，不应作为整个产品生命周期整体环境性能的证据。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- ISO 14067:2018 《温室气体-产品碳足迹-量化要求及指南》

GOTS SECTIONS 4.3.13.3

GOTS 第 4.3.13.3 节

"Certified Entities shall, at a minimum, comply with applicable local and national legal requirements for wastewater and sludge including limit values for pH, temperature, Total Organic Carbon (TOC), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), colour removal, residues of chemical pollutants, and discharge routes."

"被认证实体应至少遵守适用的地方和国家废水和污泥法律要求，包括 pH 值、温度、总有机碳（TOC）、生化需氧量（BOD）、化学需氧量（COD）、化学污染物的脱色、残留物和排放路线的限量值。"

GOTS SECTIONS 4.3.13.4

GOTS 第 4.3.13.4 节

"Certified Entities shall comply with GOTS requirements where these are more stringent than applicable local and national legal requirements for wastewater and sludge parameters."

"GOTS 要求比适用的当地和国家废水和污泥参数法律要求更严格的情况下，被认证实体应遵守 GOTS 要求。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Where local or national legal requirements are more stringent than GOTS requirements, Certified Entities shall comply with the applicable legal requirements; where GOTS requirements are more stringent, Certified Entities shall comply with the GOTS requirements.
  如果当地/国家法律要求比GOTS要求更严格，被认证实体则应遵循相关法律要求；如果GOTS要求更严格， 被认证实体则应遵循GOTS要求。
- Compliance with the national and local legal requirements shall be checked on the basis of the corresponding official environmental permit and through appropriate verification means.
  应根据相应的官方环境许可证，通过合适的核实手段查看是否满足国家和当地法规要求。
- Within the GOTS certification audits, it shall be assured that:
  在GOTS认证审核范围内，应确保：
  a. The quality of discharged wastewater continuously complies with all parameters and limits defined in the environmental permit.
  a. 排放的废水的质量持续符合环境许可证上规定的所有参数和限量值。
  b. Where wastewater is wholly or partially treated in an external Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP):
  b. 若废水全部或部分在外部污水处理厂（ETP）处理：
  i. Certified Entity shall have a valid delivery contract with the operator of the external ETP.
  i. 被认证实体则应与ETP经营方签订的有效的交付合同。
  ii. The contract shall indicate the maximum wastewater quantity, parameters, and the related limits which shall be respected before discharging the wastewater to the receiving ETP.
  ii. 合同中应注明在将废水排入接收ETP之前应遵守的最大废水量、参数及相关限量值。

iii. The operator of the external ETP shall be legally authorised via official permits to carry out the operations and continuously complies with applicable local and national legal requirements.

iii. 外部ETP经营方应持有官方许可并获得合法授权以开展业务，并持续符合适用的国家和当地法规的要求。

c. The quantity of wastewater to be treated does not exceed the capacity of the on-site treatment plant.

c. 要处理的废水的数量不超过现场处理厂的处理能力。

d. The indicated quantity to be treated matches the actual processing water quantity used and discharged.

d. 所标明的废水处理量与实际的加工用水量和废水排放量匹配。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.13.5

GOTS 第 4.3.13.5 节

"Certified Entities shall ensure that Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) are effective, fully operational, and properly maintained at all times."

"被认证实体应确保污水处理厂（ETP）始终有效、全面运行并得到适当维护。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The effectiveness and operationality of an ETP depend primarily on the types of inputs used in wet-processing operations. For units carrying out dyeing with natural dyes and auxiliaries, a simple biological treatment system may be sufficient. In contrast, industrial units using synthetic dyes and chemical auxiliaries shall operate at least a two-stage treatment system.

  污水处理厂是否有效和正常运行，主要取决于湿加工过程使用的投入物的类型。对于使用天然染料和助剂进行染色的单元，一个简单的生物处理系统就可满足。而对于使用合成染料和化学助剂的工业单元，则要求运行至少一个两级处理系统。

- Where auxiliaries are approved on the basis of adequate eliminability (e.g. in accordance with OECD 302B and GOTS Section 7.2.4.2 (c)), Certified Entities using such auxiliaries shall ensure the presence of a functioning sludge treatment system.

  如果助剂的审批是基于有充分的可消除性（如：符合OECD 302B和GOTS第7.2.4.2节（c）款要求），使用此类助剂的被认证实体应确保配备一个有效的污泥处理系统。

- Proper operation and maintenance of the ETP are critical to prevent environmental risks, including leakage to soil and groundwater.

  ETP的合理运行和维护对于预防环境风险至关重要，包括防止对土壤和地下水造成泄漏。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.13.7 (A):

GOTS 第 4.3.13.7 节（A）款：

"Certified Entities shall comply with the following requirements:

"被认证实体应遵守下列要求：

Treated wastewater discharged to the environment shall not exceed 20 g COD per kg of processed textile (output)."

向外界环境排放的废水，平均每公斤加工的纺织品（产出）的 COD 值不得超过 20 克。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Criteria in this Section relate to compliance requirements for the entire facility.
  本节准则与整个工厂的合规要求相关。
- The requirement shall be measured downstream of an internal, on-site, wastewater treatment plant and/or an external, off-site, e.g., municipal, wastewater treatment plant receiving wastewater from these wet processing sites.
  该要求应在内部（现场）废水处理厂及（或）接收这些湿加工场所流出废水的外部（非现场，如市政的）废水处理厂的下游进行测量。
- 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 follows:
  在此背景下，适用的计算方法如下：
  $(\boldsymbol{C} \div \mathbf{1000}) \times (\boldsymbol{V} \times \mathbf{1000}) \div (\boldsymbol{W} \times \mathbf{1000}) = \cdots\ \boldsymbol{gCOD/kg}$
  C (mg/l): COD concentration in water discharged to the environment after treatment
  C（mg/l）：经处理后排放至环境中的水的COD浓度值
  V (m^3): volume of water discharged in the calculation period
  V (m^3)：计算周期内的排放量
  W (ton): weight of textile output in tonnage in the calculation period
  W（ton）： 计算周期内产出的纺织品的吨位重量
- COD requirements for GOTS are measured in g/kg of processed output. Typical COD test reports contain COD values in g/l of effluent/discharge. Inspectors will need to calculate the COD in g/kg of processed output based on the calculation given above in these cases.
  GOTS标准下的COD值要求是以每千克加工产出品的COD克数来衡量，而常用的COD测试报告包含废水/排放物中以 g/l 为单位的 COD 值。这种情况下，检查员需要根据上述要求以 g/kg 为单位计算加工产出物的COD。

REFERENCE
参考文献

a. ISO 6060 Water quality - Determination of the chemical oxygen demand
ISO 6060水质-化学需氧量的测定

GOTS SECTION 4.3.13.7 (C):

GOTS 第 4.3.13.7 节（C）款：

"AOX and heavy metal limits shall comply with the requirements set out in the corresponding section of the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS.*"*

"AOX 和重金属限量值应符合《GOTS 实施手册》相应章节中规定的要求。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Certified Entities shall ensure that treated wastewater complies with the following parameters and limit values.
  被认证实体应确保处理过的废水符合下列测试参数和限量值：
  a. AOX with a limit of 5 mg/l
  a. AOX，限量值为5 mg/l
  b. Heavy Metal residues as per the following table
  b. 重金属残留物如下表所示

HEAVY METAL 重金属	CAS NO. CAS 编号	LIMIT (µg/L) 限量值（MG/L）

Lead **铅**	7439-92-1	100
Mercury **汞**	7439-97-6	10
Cadmium **镉**	7440-43-9	100
Chromium VI **六价铬**	18540-29-9	50
Total Chromium **总铬**	7440-47-3	200
Arsenic **砷**	7440-38-2	50
Copper **铜**	7440-50-8	1000
Nickel **镍**	7440-02-0	200
Antimony **锑**	7440-36-0	100
Cobalt **钴**	7440-48-4	50
Zinc **锌**	7440-66-6	5000
Manganese **锰**	7439-96-5	5000

- Where external ETPs are fully or partially used, all applicable national and local legal wastewater requirements shall not be lower than GOTS limits for discharged wastewater.
  如果完全或部分使用外部ETP，所有适用的国家和地方法律对废水排放的要求不应低于GOTS对排放废水的限量值。
- In order to prevent wastewater contamination with Adsorbable Organic Halogens (AOX), GOTS takes a precautionary approach and requires chemical input-level assessment as set out in Section 7.2.3.
  为了防止废水被可吸附有机卤素（AOX）污染，GOTS采取预防措施，并要求按照第7.2.3节的规定进行化学品投入物水平评估。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.13.8

GOTS 第 4.3.13.8 节

"Certified Entities without a direct wastewater discharge system (4.3.13.6; b,c,d,e) shall refer to the guidance given in the corresponding section of the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS."

"无废水直接排放系统的被认证实体（4.3.13.6；b，c，d，e）应参考《GOTS实施手册》相应章节中给出的指导。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Certified Entities without a direct wastewater discharge system, as listed under 4.3.13.6, GOTS, may follow ZDHC Wastewater and Sludge Guidelines for compliance to this section.
  GOTS第4.3.13.6节所列的无废水直接排放系统的被认证实体，可遵循《ZDHC废水和污泥指南》，以遵守本节规定。
- Where applied, the latest version of the ZDHC wastewater and sludge guidelines shall always be followed for sampling locations and procedures. Sampling locations may vary based on the types of discharge.

适用的情况下，取样位置和程序应始终遵循最新版本的《ZDHC废水和污泥指南》。采样位置可根据排放类型而变化。

a. Untreated Wastewater ('Raw wastewater') - Wastewater that is collected prior to any treatment.

a. 未经处理的废水（"原废水"）- 在进行任何处理前收集的废水。

b. Discharged wastewater (Effluent) - Treated wastewater that is discharged to the environment, or partially treated or untreated wastewater that is discharged to a Central Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) for further treatment. (This is not applicable to indirect discharge without pretreatment as well as to Zero Liquid Discharge facilities)

b. 排放的废水（污水）- 排放到环境中的经过处理的废水，或排放到中央污水处理厂（CETP）进行进一步处理的部分处理或未处理的废水。（不适用于未经预处理的间接排放设施以及零液体排放设施）

c. Sludge - The residual solid, semisolid, or slurry material generated as a by-product of wastewater treatment processes, including primary, secondary and tertiary (ZLD) treatments.

c. 污泥 - 废水处理过程中（包括一级、二级和三级（ZLD）处理）的副产品产生的残余固体、半固体或浆状物质。

- "Pretreatment" refers to a setup where wastewater is treated on-site before being discharged to an external ETP (e.g. a municipal wastewater treatment plant).
  "预处理"指废水在排放到外部 ETP（例如城市废水处理厂）之前，在现场进行处理的安排。
- To be classified as a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) treatment system, Certified Entities shall meet the ZDHC definition of ZLD.
  要被归类为零液体排放（ZLD）处理系统，被认证实体应符合 ZDHC 对 ZLD 的定义。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- ZDHC Wastewater and Sludge Guidelines
  《ZDHC废水和污泥指南》

GOTS SECTION 4.3.14.2

GOTS 第 4.3.14.2 节

"Certified Entities shall manage textile waste in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy, giving priority to prevention and reduction, followed by reuse, recycling, recovery, and, as a last resort, disposal."

"被认证实体应根据"废料层级"管理纺织品废料，优先考虑预防和减少，其次是再利用、回收利用，回收，最后再考虑处置。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The waste hierarchy applies as a priority order in waste prevention and management as laid down in the EU waste framework directive (Directive 2008/98/EC).
  "废料层级"是欧盟《废物框架指令》（第2008/98/EC号指令）中规定的废物预防和管理的优先顺序。
- The Hierarchy is generally depicted in the form of an inverted pyramid with the most preferred options at the upper end and disposal at the bottom as the last-resort solution to managing waste.
  通常以倒金字塔的形式描述废料等级，最优选的选项位于上端，处置位于底部，作为废料管理的最后的解决方案。
- Certified Entities shall base their textile waste management procedure on the priority activities as follows:
  被认证实体的纺织废料管理程序应基于以下优先活动：

  a. Prevention and Reduction: certified Entities shall take measures to prevent and reduce waste generation at source.

  a. 预防和减少：被认证实体应采取措施从源头预防和减少废料的产生。

  b. Reuse: where prevention is not feasible, Certified Entities should prioritise reuse of materials and products. Reuse includes the continued use of materials in their existing form without fibre regeneration or chemical/mechanical reprocessing. This may involve direct reuse, repurposing, or upcycling, where waste materials are adapted, redesigned, or incorporated into new products while largely retaining their original material structure. Examples include reuse of textile off-cuts, yarn waste, or fabric remnants

internally or through external channels.

b. 再利用：在预防不可行的情况下，被认证实体宜优先考虑材料和产品的再利用。再利用包括继续使用现有形式的材料，无需纤维再生或化学/机械再加工。这可能涉及直接再利用、改途利用或升级再造，其中废料被改造、重新设计或并入新产品，同时在很大程度上保留其原始材料结构。示例包括在内部或通过外部通道再利用纺织边脚料、纱线废料或织物残余物。

c. Recycling: where reuse is not possible, waste materials should be recycled in an environmentally sound manner.

c. 循环利用：在无法再利用的情况下，宜以无害环境的方式回收废料。

d. Recovery: where recycling is not technically or economically feasible, recovery options may be considered. Examples include energy recovery from non-recyclable textile waste, where allowed by law and carried out by authorised operators.

d. 回收：如果回收利用在技术上或经济上不可行，可考虑回收方案。示例包括在法律允许的情况下，由授权运营商从不可回收的纺织废料中回收能源。

e. Disposal: disposal shall be used only as a last resort where no higher-level option in the waste hierarchy is feasible.

e. 处置：只有在“废料层级”中没有可行的更高级别的选择的情况下，最后才应诉诸于处置。

- Any contractor handling with waste shall be legally authorised.
  任何处理废料的承包商均应获得合法授权。

REFERENCE
参考文献

a. **Waste Framework Directive**

a. **《废物框架指令》**

GOTS SECTION 4.3.15.1

GOTS 第 4.3.15.1 节

“Certified Entities shall record information on all packaging materials used for certified products.”

“被认证实体应记录用于获证产品的所有包装材料的信息。”

GUIDANCE
准则

- Packaging information shall be documented by material type (e.g. paper, cardboard, plastic type) and quantity, enabling traceability and reporting.
  包装信息应按材料类型（如纸、纸板、塑料类型）和数量记录，以实现可追溯性和报告。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.15.3.4

GOTS 第 4.3.15.3.4 节

“Where plastic packaging is used, Certified Entities should maximise the use of post-consumer recycled content to the highest technically feasible percentage and should target a minimum of 35% post-consumer recycled content.”

“使用塑料包装的情况下，被认证实体宜在技术可行的情况下最大限度地使用消费后再生材料，并宜以消费后再生材料含量至少占35%为目标。”

GUIDANCE
准则

- To support compliance with the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) (EU) 2025/40 for the European market, Certified Entities should target a minimum of 35% post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging.
- 为了支持遵守欧盟《包装和包装废弃物法规》(PPWR) (EU)第2025/40号在欧洲市场的规定，被认证实体

宜将塑料包装中的消费后回收含量设定为至少35%。
REFERENCE **参考文献**
Regulation (EU) 2025/40 欧盟第2025/40号法规

GOTS SECTION 4.3.15.3.6

GOTS 第 4.3.15.3.6 节

"Paper or cardboard used in primary packaging, such as hangtags, shall be made from recycled fibre (from pre- or post- consumer waste) or certified to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles."

"吊牌等一级包装中使用的纸张或纸板应由再生纤维（源自消费前或消费后废料）制成，或通过验证是否符合可持续森林管理原则的计划认证。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- As there is currently no globally applicable certification scheme for recycled paper and cardboard, certification is, for the time being, not mandatory to demonstrate the use of recycled paper/cardboard from pre- or post-consumer waste.
- 由于目前还没有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。
- As a minimum, a declaration issued by the producer or trader confirming that the paper/cardboard consists of 100% recycled material (pre- or post-consumer) shall be available.
- 但，回收纸或纸板生产商或贸易商至少应出具一份关于纸或纸板是100%使用消费前或消费后回收材料的声明。
- Examples of acceptable certification schemes for recycled materials include the Global Recycled Standard (GRS) and Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) by Textile Exchange.
- 可接受的回收材料认证方案的示例包括Textile Exchange的《全球回收标准（GRS）》和《回收声明标准（RCS）》。
- Recognised certification schemes for sustainable forest management include the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), and Rainforest Alliance.
  认可的可持续森林管理认证方案包括《森林管理委员会》（FSC）、《森林认证体系认可计划》（PEFC）和《雨林联盟》。
- Additional certification schemes or verification systems may be recognised by GOTS upon submission and review. Any such recognition shall be published by Global Standards gGmbH.
  其它认证方案或验证制度也可在提交和审核后获得GOTS认可。Global Standards gGmbH将公布认可的情况。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.15.3.8

GOTS 第 4.3.15.3.8 节

"Bioplastic packaging derived from non-GMO biomass sources may be used, provided it is certified or verified as non-toxic, biodegradable, and compostable (home or industrial, as applicable)."

"可使用源自非 GMO 来源的生物塑料包装，前提是获得认证或验证无毒性、可生物降解和可堆肥处理（家用或工业用，视情况而定）。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Biodegradability test for plastic packaging:
- 塑料包装的生物降解能力测试：

  a. Soil ASTM D5988

  a. 土壤中： ASTM D5988

  b. Freshwater ASTM D5271/EN29408

  b. 淡水中：ASTM D5271/EN29408

  c. Marine ASTM D6691

  c. 海洋中：ASTM D6691
- Compostability test for plastic packaging:
  塑料包装可堆肥性测试：

  a. Industrial ASTM D6400/EN 13424:2000

  a. 工业堆肥条件下：ASTM D6400/EN 13424:2000

  b. Home ASTM D6400/EN 13432:2000 Lower Temp Conditions

  b. 家庭堆肥条件下：ASTM D6400/EN 13432:2000（较低温度条件）

GOTS SECTION 4.3.15.3.9

GOTS 第 4.3.15.3.9 节

"Certified Entities shall ensure that the following requirements apply exclusively to hangers used in the packaging of final GOTS Goods"

"被认证实体应确保以下要求仅适用于 GOTS 最终产品包装中使用的衣架："

INTERPRETATION
释义

- This section applies when a hanger is integrated into the final product unit and is intended by design to accompany the product to the consumer after the point of sale.
  本节适用于衣架已集成到最终产品单元中，并且按照设计意图在销售点后随产品一同交付给消费者的情况。
- Accordingly, these requirements for hanger do not apply to:
  因此，对衣架的这些要求不适用于：

  a. Intermediate products (e.g. yarn, fabric)

  a. 中间产品（如纱线、织物）

  b. Retailers using hangers solely for in-store

  b. 仅在店内使用衣架的零售商

  c. Retailers whose hangers remain in-store and do not accompany the garment after the point of sale with the consumer.

  c. 那些在销售点后，衣架仍留在店内而未随产品一起交付给消费者的零售商。
- As there is currently no globally applicable certification scheme for recycled plastic hangers, certification is, for the time being, not mandatory to demonstrate the use of recycled plastic from pre- or post-consumer waste.
- 由于目前还没有全球适用的回收塑料衣架的认证方案，目前，用于证明使用了回收塑料（来源于消费前或消费后的废料）的认证不是强制的。
- As a minimum, a declaration issued by the supplier confirming that the hanger is made from 100% recycled materials (pre- or post- consumer) shall be available.
  至少应由供应商出具一份声明，确认衣架由 100% 的回收材料（消费前或消费后）制成。
- Examples of acceptable certification schemes for recycled materials include the Global Recycled Standard (GRS) and Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) by Textile Exchange.

- 可接受的回收材料认证方案的示例包括Textile Exchange的《全球回收标准（GRS）》和《回收声明标准（RCS）》。
- Additional certification schemes or verification systems may be recognised by GOTS upon submission and review. Any such recognition shall be published by Global Standards.
  其它认证方案或验证制度也可在提交和审核后获得GOTS认可。Global Standards gGmbH将公布认可的情况。

GOTS SECTION 4.3.15.3.10 (B)

GOTS 第 4.3.15.3.10 节（B）款

"Allowed additional fibre materials, which shall comply with the requirements set out in Sections 3.2 and 5.2.8."

"允许的其它纤维材料，应符合第3.2 节和第5.2.8 节中载明的要求。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Additional fibres listed in GOTS Section 3.2 may be used for textile packaging materials or as strings for hangtags without restriction on fibre percentage.
  GOTS第3.2节列出的其它纤维可用于纺织包装材料或吊牌线绳，不受纤维百分比限制。
- Examples of acceptable materials in this case may include 100% lyocell fibres and 100% recycled polyester fibres.
- 在这种情况下，可接受的材料示例可包括100%莱赛尔纤维和100%回收聚酯纤维。
- Fibres not permitted in GOTS Section 3.2, such as virgin polyester, conventional cotton, or acrylic fibres, shall not be used.
  不应使用GOTS第3.2节中不允许使用的纤维，例如原生聚酯纤维、常规棉或聚丙烯腈纤维。

GOTS Section 4.4

GOTS 第 4.4 节

GOTS SECTION 4.4.1

GOTS 第 4.4.1 节

GOTS Section 4.4.1.3

GOTS第4.4.1.3节

"The Certified Entity shall respect human rights. The Certified Entity shall avoid causing, contributing, soliciting, encouraging, or supporting human rights abuse through their activities. Further, the Certified Entity shall address any adverse human rights impacts or risks thereof for which they are responsible or with which they are involved."
"被认证实体应尊重人权。被认证实体应避免通过其活动导致、促成、要求、鼓励或支持人权滥用。此外，被认证实体应解决其负责的或与涉及的任何不利的人权影响或风险。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- In all cases, irrespective of the country, specific context and/or nature of Certified Entities' operations, Certified Entities undertake to respect human rights and must respect human rights. Particularly as set out and applied within the GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria; but Certified Entities must also be aware of and keep in mind the international instruments listed below in order to avoid abusing human rights.
  在所有情况下，无论国家、具体背景和/或被认证实体运营的性质如何，被认证实体均承诺尊重人权。尤其是，如GOTS人权与社会责任准则所述，被认证实体还必须了解和记住下列国际文书，以避免侵犯人

权。

- This includes the overarching, internationally recognised human rights expressed in the International Bill of Human Rights.
  这包括在《国际人权法案》中表达的总体的、国际公认的人权。
- The International Bill of Human Rights consists of:
  《国际人权宪章》内容包括：
  a. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
  a. 《世界人权宣言》，
  b. the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and
  b. 《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，和
  c. the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols.
  c. 《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》及其两份《任择议定书》。

- The Certified Entity shall uphold the United Nations' Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
  被认证实体应坚持《联合国企业与人权指导原则》。

References:

参考文献：

a. UN General Assembly, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1948
a. 联合国大会，《世界人权宣言》，1948年12月10日
b. UN General Assembly, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966
b. 联合国大会，《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，1966年12月16日
c. UN General Assembly, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966
c. 联合国大会，《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》，1966年12月16日
d. UN General Assembly, International Convention on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1989, 1577 UNTS 3 (1990), Arts. 28(1) et seq., 32
d. 联合国大会，《儿童权利国际公约》，1989年11月20日，《联合国条约集》第1557章第3条（1990），第28条（1）款等，第32条
e. UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework (2011), including particularly pp. 13-26, see also et seq.
e. 《联合国企业与人权指导原则》：实施联合国"保护、尊重和补救"框架（2011），尤其是13-26页，也可参考下文。

- The Certified Entity shall follow relevant OECD guidance, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector.
- 被认证实体应遵循OECD相关指南，包括《OECD跨国企业准则》和《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》。

References:

参考文献：

a. OECD (2023), OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct
a. OECD（2023），《OECD跨国企业负责任商业行为准则》
b. OECD (2018), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector
b. OECD（2018），《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》

- The Certified Entity shall respect and comply with the fundamental labour rights formulated by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and recognised as international minimum standards, as set out in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. To ensure proper implementation of

GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, the corresponding relevant ILO Conventions and Recommendations shall be observed.

被认证实体应尊重和遵守国际劳工组织（ILO）规定的被公认为国际最低标准的基本劳工权利，如国际劳工组织《基本劳动原则与权利宣言》规定。为确保合理实施GOTS人权与社会责任准则，应遵守国际劳工组织相应的相关公约和建议。

References:

参考文献：

Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)

国际劳工组织（ILO）《基本劳动原则与权利宣言》

Forced Labour:

强迫劳动：

C029 – Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

C29-强迫劳动公约，1930年（29号）

C105 – Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)

C105-废除强迫劳动公约，1957年（105号）

P029 - Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930

P029 - 1930年《强迫劳动公约》2014年《议定书》

Child labour:

童工：

C090 – Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90)

C090 –《在工业中雇佣年轻人夜间工作公约》（修订版），1948年（90号）

C138 – Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

C138 –《最低年龄公约》，1973年（138号）

C182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

C182 –《最恶劣形式的童工劳动公约》，1999年（182号）

R190 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190)

R190 – 1999年《最恶劣形式的童工劳动建议书》（190号）

Discrimination and Harassment:

歧视和骚扰：

C100 – Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

C100 – 1951年《同酬公约》（100号）

C111 – Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

C111 – 1958年《（就业和职业）歧视公约》（111号）

C190 – Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190)

C190 – 2019年《暴力和骚扰问题公约》（190号）

Gender Equality:

性别平等：

C111 – Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

C111 – 1958年《（就业和职业）歧视公约》（111号）

C100 – Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

C100 – 1951年《同酬公约》（100号）

C156 – Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)

C156 – 1981年《关于承担家庭责任之工人的公约》（156号）

C183 – Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183)

C183 – 2000年《孕产妇保护公约》（183号）

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

尊重结社自由和集体谈判权：

C087 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No.87)

C087 – 结社自由和保护组织权利公约，1948年（87号）
C098 – Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
C098 – 组织权利和集体谈判权利公约，1949年（98号）
C135 – Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)
C135 – 工人代表公约，1971年（135号）
C154 – Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154)
C154 – 集体谈判公约，1981年（154号）

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS):

职业健康与安全（OHS）：

R097 – Protection of Workers' Health Recommendation, 1953 (No. 97)
R097 – 工人健康保护建议书，1953年（97号）
C121 – Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No. 121)
C121 – 《工伤事故津贴公约》,1964年（121号）
C120 – Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964 (No. 120)
C120 – 《商业和办事处所卫生公约》，1964年（20号）
C148 – Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)
C120 – 《工作环境（空气污染、噪音和振动）公约》，1977年（148号）
C155 – Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)
C155 – 《职业安全和卫生公约》，1981年（155号）,第16-20条
R164 – Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981 (No. 164)
R164 – 《职业安全与健康建议书》，1981年 （164号）
C170 – Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)
C170 – 《化学品公约》，1990年（170号）
C174 – Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention, 1993 (No. 174)
C174 – 《预防重大工业事故公约》，1993年（174号）
R181 – Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Recommendation, 1993 (No. 181)
R181 – 《预防重大工业事故建议书》，1993年（181号）
C187 – Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006, (No. 187)
C187 – 《关于促进职业安全与卫生框架的公约》，2006年（187号）
R205 – Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017 (No. 205)
R205 – 《面向和平与复原力的就业和体面劳动建议书》，2017年（205号）

Remuneration and Assessment of Living Wage Gap:

薪酬和基本生活工资差距的评估：

C095 – Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)
C095 – 《保护工资公约》，1949年（95号）
C131 – Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)
C131 – 《确定最低工资公约》，1970年（131号）
R085 – Protection of Wages Recommendation, 1949 (No. 85)
R085 – 《保护工资建议书》，1949年（85号）

Working time:

工作时间：

C001 – Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)
C001 – 《（工业）工时公约》，1919年（1号）
C014 – Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)
C14 – 《（工业）每周休息公约》，1921年（14号）
C030 – Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30)
C30 – 《（商业和办事处）工时公约》，1930年（30号）
C106 – Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957 (No. 106)

C106 – 《（商业和办事处）每周休息公约》，1957年（106号）

No precarious employment is provided:

不提供没有保障的工作：

C158 – Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158)

C158 – 《终止聘用关系公约》，1982年（158号）

C175 – Part-Time Work Convention, 1994 (No. 175)

C175 – 《非全日制工作公约》，1994年（175号）

C177 – Home Work Convention, 1996 (No. 177)

C177 – 《居家工作公约》，1996年（177号）

C181 – Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)

C181 – 《私营就业机构公约》，1997年（181号）

Migrant Workers:

移徙工人：

C097 – Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)

C097 – 《关于移徙就业的公约》，1949年（97号）

C143 – Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)

C143 – 《移徙工人（补充规定）公约》，1975年（143号）

- The conventions and recommendations mentioned above are published on the official ILO website.
  ILO网站公布了上述公约和建议书。

- Addressing adverse human rights impacts or risk thereof requires taking adequate measures for their prevention, mitigation and, where appropriate, remediation.
  为应对负面人权影响或其风险，须采取适当的预防、减轻、和补救（如适当）措施。
- Certified Entities must address such adverse human rights impacts or risks thereof, even if they have not contributed to them, to the extent that the impacts or risks are directly linked to their operations, products or services by their business relationships.
  如果这些负面人权影响或其风险通过其业务关系与其经营、产品或服务直接相关，被认证实体则必须应对这些即使不是由他们自己引起的影响或风险。

GOTS Section 4.4.1.4

GOTS第4.4.1.4节

"... the Certified Entity shall respect the human rights of individuals belonging to specific groups or populations at risk of particular vulnerability and in relation to whom there is particularised protection, including indigenous peoples; women; national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; children; persons with disabilities; and migrant workers and their families."

".....被认证实体应尊重面临特定弱势风险且被给予特别保护的来自特殊群体的个体（包括原住民、女性、在民族或族裔、宗教和语言上属于少数群体的人、儿童、残疾人、移徙工人及其家庭成员）的人权。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- In this connection, international instruments have elaborated further on the rights of indigenous peoples; women; national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; children; persons with disabilities; and migrant workers and their families.
  在这方面，国际指导文件已详细描述原住民、女性、在民族或族裔、宗教和语言上属于少数群体的人、儿童、残疾人、移徙工人及其家庭成员享有的权利。

REFERENCES
参考文献

Indigenous peoples:

原住民：

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, 2007

《联合国原住民权利宣言》，2007年

1989 ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, 1650 UNTS 383 (1991)

《联合国条约集》第1650章第383条（1991），国际劳工组织1989年的169号《独立国家原住民和部落民公约》

Women:

女性：

UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979

联合国《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，1979年

National or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities:

在民族或族裔、宗教和语言上属于少数群体的人：

UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, 1992

联合国《在民族或族裔、宗教和语言上属于少数群体的人的权利宣言》，1992年

Children:

儿童：

Convention on the Rights of the Child,1989

《儿童权利公约》，1989年

Persons with disabilities:

残疾人：

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. 2007

《残疾人权利公约》，2007年

Migrant workers and their families:

移徙工人及其家庭成员：

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990

《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》，1990年

GOTS SECTION 4.4.2

GOTS 第 4.4.2 节

"Forced Labour"

"强迫劳动"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The Certified Entity shall adopt a zero-tolerance policy for forced labour in their own operations and their supply chain.

  被认证实体应在其自身经营和供应链中对强迫劳动采取零容忍政策。
- The Certified Entity shall implement a management system that prevents the use of any forms of forced labour in line with ILO Conventions No. 29 and No. 105.

  被认证实体应根据国际劳工组织29号公约和105号公约实施预防使用任何形式强迫劳动的管理体系。

- The Certified Entity shall consider risk factors for forced labour in the garment and footwear sector as provided in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector.

  被认证实体应按照《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》的规定，考虑服装和鞋类行业强迫劳动的风险因素。

- **The freedom of movement shall be respected:** All workers employed by the GOTS Certified Entity shall have the right to leave their employer's premises freely at the end of their standard working day.

  应尊重行动自由：GOTS被认证实体雇用的所有工人均有权在标准工作日结束时自由离开雇主的场所。

INTERPRETATION
释义

According to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), forced labour is: "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily."

根据国际劳工组织1930年《强迫劳动公约）（29号），强迫劳动指："任何人在受到处罚威胁的情况下非本人自愿提供的所有工作或服务。"

- **All work or service**: includes all types of work, service and employment, regardless of the industry, sector or occupation within which it is found, and encompasses legal and formal employment as well as illegal and informal employment.

  所有工作或服务：包括各种工作、服务和就业，与行业或职业无关，同时包括合法正规就业以及非法不合规就业。

- **Menace of any penalty**: should be understood in a very broad sense: it covers penal sanctions, as well as various forms of coercion, such as threats, physical violence, psychological coercion, retention of identity documents non-payment of wages, or a loss of rights or privileges.

  任何处罚威胁：宜从广义上来理解，包括刑事制裁以及各种胁迫，诸如威胁、身体暴力、心理胁迫、扣留身份证件、不支付工资、或丧失权利或特权。

- **Voluntary offer**: refers to the freely given and informed consent of workers to enter into an employment relationship and to their freedom to leave their employment at any time (e.g. with notice of reasonable length).

  自愿提供：指工人被给予自由，在知情的情况下同意达成劳动关系，且有自由随时离职（例如：在合理期限内提供离职通知）。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- C29 - 强迫劳动公约，1930年（29号）
- P029 - Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930
- P029 - 1930年《强迫劳动公约》2014年《议定书》
- C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- C105 - 废除强迫劳动公约，1957年（105号）
- ILO, Combating Forced Labour, A handbook for Employer and Businesses
- 国际劳工组织，《打击强迫劳动》，雇主和企业手册

a. **Forced labour** has been defined to encompass all traditional or new forms of work or service where the persons have not offered themselves voluntarily, whether terminology is used, including servitude, bonded, indentured labour and human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour.

a. **强迫劳动**被定义为包括人们非自愿提供的各种传统或新型工作或服务，包括奴役、抵债劳动、以及以强制劳动为目的的人口贩卖，与是否使用术语无关。

b. **Bonded labour**: Debt bondage arises when persons mortgage their services or those of their family members to someone providing credit to repay the loan or advance.

b. **抵债劳动：**人们以其自身或其家庭成员的服务为抵押，以作为偿还贷款或透支的担保时则产生债役。

c. **Trafficking in Persons/Human Trafficking**: It involves the movement of a person, often across international borders, for the purpose of exploitation. A basic definition of human trafficking is found in the Palermo Protocol of 2000. Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation,

transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the use of threat or force, deception or other forms of coercion for the purpose of exploitation, including forced labour, slavery and servitude.

c. **人口贩卖：**牵涉人的流动，通常跨国界流动，以剥削为目的。关于人口贩卖的基本定义，参考2000年《巴勒莫协议》。人口贩卖指以剥削为目的，通过威胁或强迫、欺骗或其它胁迫方式招募、运送、转移、窝藏或接收人员，包括强迫劳动、奴隶制和奴役。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2000 ("Palermo Protocol") art 3

a. 《关于预防、禁止和惩治贩运人口特别是妇女和儿童行为的补充议定书》，2000年（《《巴勒莫协议》）第3条

b. UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, 1956, art. 1

b. 《联合国废止奴隶制公约》，1956年第1条

GOTS SECTION 4.4.3

GOTS 第 4.4.3 节

"Child Labour"
"童工"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The Certified Entity shall not tolerate child labour in its own operations and that of its suppliers. This commitment applies to the whole supply chain.
  被认证实体在其自身及其供应商的经营中不应容忍使用童工。本承诺适用于整条供应链。
- The Certified Entity shall implement a management system that prevents the employment of children under the age of 15, prevents the worst forms of child labour, and prevents the exposure of employees under the age of 18 to hazardous work in line with ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182.
  被认证实体应根据国际劳工组织138号公约和182号公约实施管理制度，预防雇佣年龄未满15岁的儿童，预防最恶劣形式的童工，以及预防年龄未满18岁的雇员从事危险工作。
- The Certified Entity shall make a public commitment to respect internationally recognised human rights, including the right to be free from child labour. The Certified Entity shall include such a commitment in its RBC Policy or adopt a separate policy for these purposes.
  被认证实体应做出公开承诺，尊重国际公认的人权，包括但不限于不使用童工的权利。被认证实体应在其RBC政策中加入上述承诺，或为实现上述目的采纳单独的政策。
- The Certified Entity shall consider risk factors for child labour in the garment and footwear sector as provided in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector.
  被认证实体应按照《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》的规定，考虑服装和鞋类行业童工的风险因素。
- Workplace-based child monitoring committees may be an effective method of monitoring child labour.
  工作场所的儿童监督委员会可能是监督童工的有效方法。

REMEDIATION
补救措施

- In taking all appropriate measures to remove a child who appears to be below minimum age from the workplace, and in ensuring this child gets appropriate remedy, the Certified Entity is encouraged to monitor that the former child labourer is adequately protected, has not returned to work, or has been placed in a more precarious situation.
  实施所有合理措施让看似低于最低年龄限制的童工离开工作场所，同时确保童工享有合理补救措施时，

鼓励被认证实体监督前童工受到充分保护，未返回工作岗位，或是否被置于更危险的处境。

- The Certified Entity is encouraged to monitor and actively support the former child labourer's rehabilitation and social integration, including by engaging with credible state, community, family and other initiatives to find solutions and help children transition from work to school.
  鼓励被认证实体监督并积极支持前童工康复和融入社会，包括结合可靠的国家、社区、家庭等倡议找到解决方案，并帮助儿童实现从工作到学校的过渡。

INTERPRETATION
释义

- "Child labour" is **work** that deprives children of their childhood, potential, and dignity, and/or which is harmful to the child's health or the child's physical or mental development.
  "童工"是指剥夺儿童童年、潜能和尊严，和/或对儿童健康或其身心发育有害的**工作**。
- "Minimum age" is that for admission to employment or work and is not less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling according to the relevant state's domestic system. Such minimum age may be older than, or equal to, but not younger than 15 years of age, although in certain limited cases it may be 14 years of age. These definitions and use as undertaken by states in ratifying C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138).
  "最低年龄"是指允许根据相关国家国内制度规定，允许就业或工作的年龄，且不低于完成义务教育的年龄。最低年龄可能大于等于15岁，但不得低于15岁，虽然在某些有限情况下可能为14岁。各国的定义和使用如批准C138 - 1973年《最低年龄公约》（138号）规定。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), Art.2;
a. C138 - 最低年龄公约，1973年（138号），第2条；
b. Ratifications of C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138);
b. C138-1973年最低年龄公约（138号）批文；
c. 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1577 UNTS 3 (1990), Arts. 28(1) et seq., 32.
c. 1989年《儿童权利公约》，《联合国条约集》第1577章第3节（1990），第28条（1）款等，第32条。
d. OECD (2017), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, pp. 105-115.
d. OECD（2017），《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》，105-115页。
e. ILO, Checkpoints for Companies – Eliminating and Preventing Child Labour (2016)
e. ILO，《公司检查点-预防和消除童工》（2016）

GOTS Section 4.4.3.3

GOTS第4.4.3.3节

"The Certified Entity shall not employ a Young Worker at night or in conditions that are hazardous to their physical and mental health and development …"
"被认证实体不应雇用未成年工在夜间工作或对其身心健康和发展有害的环境中工作....."

INTERPRETATION & GUIDANCE
释义与指南

- A "Young Worker" is someone older than minimum age, but younger than 18 years of age.
  "未成年工"指年龄高于最低年龄但不满18岁者。
- For the purposes of Section 4.4.3.3, employment in conditions that are hazardous to physical and mental health and development corresponds with work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children as set out in C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), Articles 3(d), 4; and as elaborated in R190 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190), Paragraphs 3-4. This can include but is not limited to:

根据第4.4.3.3节规定，在对身心健康和发展有害的环境下工作表示从工作性质或工作环境来看，很有可能对儿童健康、安全或品行有害的工作，如C182-1999年《最恶劣形式的童工劳动公约》（182号）第 3 条（d）款和第4条规定，如R190-1999年《最恶劣形式的童工劳动建议书》（190号）第3-4款详述。包括但不限于：

a. work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;

a. 让儿童曝露在身体、心理或性虐待的环境中；

b. work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;

b. 地下、水下、危险高度或受限空间内的工作；

c. work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;

c. 使用危险机械设备和工具或牵涉人工搬运或转移重物的工作；

d. work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;

d. 在让儿童接触有害物质、药剂或工艺，或对其身体有害的温度、噪音水平或震动的不健康环境中工作；

e. work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

e. 在非常艰难的情况下工作，诸如长时间工作，在夜晚工作，或无理限制儿童呆在雇主经营场所内的工作。

- This also includes work determined as such by any national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, whichever as between the ILO standards and national laws affords greater protection.

  还包括任何国家法律法规确定的，或主管部门咨询所涉雇主组织机构和工人后确定的工作，两者以国际劳工组织标准和国家法律给予较高保护的为准。

- **Age verification, for purposes of minimum age and young workers**: The Certified Entities shall verify the age of their employees, preferably before employment, and should consider the following age verification techniques:

  针对最低年龄和未成年工的年龄验证：被认证实体应验证雇员的年龄，尤其是雇佣前，并且宜考虑使用以下年龄验证方法：

  a. Medical examinations and documents;

  a. 体检及体检报告；

  b. Written affidavits and documents, especially those which are corroborating/corroborated;

  b. 书面宣誓书及文件，尤其是目前有确证的宣誓书和文件；

  c. Birth certificates, where available;

  c. 出生证（如可提供）；

  d. End of compulsory schooling certificate for applicants and employees who are above minimum age;

  d. 高于最低年龄的求职者和雇员已完成义务教育的证明；

  e. School enrolment certificate for applicants and employees in light work;

  e. 从事轻松工作的求职者和雇员的入学证明；

  f. Culturally sensitive interviews with applicants and employees who appear to be too young.

  f. 与看似年纪太小的求职者和雇员进行文化方面的敏感面谈。

- In assessing the foregoing, the Certified Entity shall keep in mind the degree of reliability of the source(s), including the possibility of falsified documents.

  评估上述各项时，被认证实体应留意来源的可靠程度，包括文件是否可能伪造。

INTERPRETATION & GUIDANCE
释义与指南

- In certifying and auditing, regard shall be had not only to formal employment contracts and relationships; but also to any informal employment modalities or circumstances similar to employment which may have

the effect of or may be conducive to avoiding or defeating the purpose of the child labour criteria. Particularly where the respective rights and obligations of the parties concerned are not clear, or where there has been an attempt to disguise the employment relationship.

认证和审核时，不仅应考虑正式劳动合同和关系，还应考虑可能有益于规避童工准则的任何不正规就业形式或情况。在所涉各方各自的权利和义务不明确，或曾尝试隐瞒劳动关系时，尤其应考虑以上各点。

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a. C138 - 最低年龄公约，1973年（138号）

b. Ratifications of C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

b. C138-1973年最低年龄公约（138号）批文

c. C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

c. C182最恶劣形式的童工劳动公约，1999年（182号）

d. R190 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190)

d. R190-1999年《最恶劣形式的童工劳动建议书》（190号）

e. 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 993 UNTS 3 (1976), Arts. 10(3), 13(2)

e. 1966年《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，《联合国条约集》第993章第3条（1976年），第10条（3款）和第13条（2）款

f. 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1577 UNTS 3 (1990), Arts. 28(1) et seq., 32

f. 1989年《儿童权利公约》，《联合国条约集》第1577章第3节（1990年），第28条（1）款等，第32条。

GOTS SECTION 4.4.4

GOTS 第 4.4.4 节

"Discrimination, Harassment and Violence"

"歧视、骚扰和暴力"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The Certified Entity shall implement a management system to prevent and address all forms of violence and harassment in the workplace labour in its own operations and that of its suppliers.

  被认证实体应实施管理制度，预防和应对工作场所个而终形式的暴力和骚扰。

- Within its Policy on Responsible Business Conduct and/or in a separate policy, the Certified Entity should adopt a workplace policy on discrimination and violence. Such policy should at least include a commitment to fostering an environment at work free from harassment and violence, specify the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers, and information on the complaint and investigation procedure mentioned in sections 4.4.4.3 and 4.4.13.5.

  被认证实体宜在其负责任商业行为政策和/或单项政策范围内采纳有关歧视和暴力的工作场所政策。该等政策宜至少包括关于营造无骚扰和暴力工作环境的承诺，明确工人和雇主的权利和责任，以及有关第4.4.4.3 节和第4.4.13.5节所述投诉和调查程序。

- The Certified Entity shall establish complaints procedures that allow workers to submit complaints in an anonymous and confidential manner. Direct access to confidential and anonymous complaints procedure is particularly relevant in cases of discrimination, violence and harassment.

  被认证实体应制定投诉程序，允许工人以匿名和保密的方式提交投诉。在歧视、暴力和骚扰案件中，直接诉诸保密和匿名投诉程序尤其重要。

- The Certified Entity shall consider risk factors for sexual harassment and sexual and gender-based violence as provided in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector.

被认证实体应按照《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》的规定，考虑性暴力和基于性别的暴力的风险因素。

- In working situations with a predominantly female workforce, Certified Entity shall use female rather than male overseers and managers.
  在工作队伍主要为女性的工作情境中，被认证实体应任用女性而非男性监督员和管理人员。
- Certified Entity is encouraged to take preventive measures such as safe transportation, safe facilities and safe surroundings for female & male employees.
  鼓励被认证实体针对女性和男性雇员采取安全运送、安全设施和安全环境等预防措施。

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Violence and harassment are defined by ILO Convention No.190 - Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) as a range of unacceptable behaviours and practices, or threats thereof, whether a single occurrence or repeated, that aim at, result in, or are likely to result in physical, psychological, sexual, or economic harm, and includes gender-based violence and harassment.
  国际劳工组织190号公约 - 2019年《暴力和骚扰问题公约》（190号）将暴力和骚扰定义为，旨在造成，导致或很有可能导致身心伤害、性伤害或经济伤害的一系列不可接受的行为和做法，与其单次或重复发生无关，包括基于性别的暴力和骚扰。
- Gender-based violence and harassment are defined as violence and harassment directed at persons because of their sex or gender or affecting persons of a particular sex or gender disproportionately and includes sexual harassment by ILO C190 - Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).
  基于性别的暴力和骚扰被定义为因性别而针对人实施的，或以不成比例的形式影响某一性别者的暴力和骚扰，包括国际劳工组织190号公约 - 2019年《暴力和骚扰问题公约》（190号）规定的性骚扰。

REFERENCES
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a. 联合国1979年《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，《联合国条约集》第1249章第13条（1981）

b. C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

b. C100 - 1951年《同酬公约》（100号）

c. C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

c. C111 - 1958年《（就业和职业）歧视公约》（111号）

d. C190 - Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190)

d. C190 - 2019年《暴力和骚扰问题公约》（190号）

e. R206 - Violence and Harassment Recommendation, 2019 (No. 206)

e. R206 -《暴力和骚扰问题建议书》，2019年（206号）

GOTS SECTION 4.4.5

GOTS 第 4.4.5 节

“Gender Equality”
“性别平等”

GUIDANCE
准则

The Certified Entity shall embed gender equality into its Policy on Responsible Business Conduct and into its management systems. The Certified Entity's gender equality policy should be explicit about what Certified Entity expects from its employees and management, key suppliers, clients, and other business associates. It should seek to prevent adverse impacts, monitor operational practices, learn from experience, and improve continuously.

被认证实体应将性别平等纳入其《负责任商业行为政策》及其管理体系中。被认证实体的性别平等政策宣明确其对员工、管理、关键供应商、客户和其它商业伙伴的期望。其宜预防负面影响，监督经营实践，从经验

中吸取教训并持续改善。

The Certified Entity shall generally conform to the provisions of international law and of the relevant ILO conventions and/or national/local laws, whichever affords greater protection.

一般而言，被认证实体应遵守国际法律和国际劳工组织的相关条约以及/或国家/地方法律的规定，以提供较高保护的为准。

To comply with these criteria, Certified Entity shall

为遵守这些准则，被认证实体应

- Respect the human rights to work; to free choice of profession and employment; and to the same employment opportunities including the application of the same criteria for selection (1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981), Art. 11(1)(a)-(c)).

  尊重人类工作的权利；自由选择职业和就业的权利；以及享有同等就业机会（包括使用相同选聘准则）的权利（1979年《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，《联合国条约集》第1249章第13条（1981年），第11条（1）（a）-（c）款。

- Respect the rights to promotion, to job security and to all benefits and conditions of service for men and women workers including receiving vocational training and retraining (1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981), Art. 11(1)(c)).

  尊重男性和女性工人升职、职业安全以及所有工作福利和条件（包括接受职业培训和再培训）等权利（1979年《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，《联合国条约集》第1249章第13条（1981年），第11条（1）（c）款。

- Respect the right to, and abide by the principle of, equal remuneration including benefits for men and women workers for work of equal value. *I.e.* rates of remuneration established without discrimination based on sex; but rather based on objective appraisal of, and equality in treatment in the evaluation of, jobs on the basis of the work to be performed and the quality of work. (Per 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 993 UNTS 3 (1976), Art. 7(a)(i); 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981), Art. 11(1)(d); C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), Arts. 1-3).

  尊重男性和女性工人享有同工同酬（包括平等工作福利）的权利并遵守同工同酬原则。即：确定报酬费率时无性别歧视；而是基于拟从事工作和工作质量的客观工作评估确定，同时公平对待评估。（参考1966年《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，《联合国条约集》第993章第3条（1976年），第7条（a）（i）款；1979年《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，联合国条约集》第1249章第13条（1981年），第11条（d）款；C100 - 《同酬公约》，1951年（100号），第1-3条）。

- To comply with the gender equality criteria, the Certified Entity shall also conform to the following provisions of international law instruments; and/or to further elaboration in national/local laws, whichever of these sources affords greater protection:

  为遵守性别平等准则，被认证实体还应遵循国际法律指导文件的规定以及/或国家/当地法律的更多详细规定，以提供较高保护的为准：

  - Maternity leave and duration: a woman shall be entitled to a period of maternity leave of not less than 14 weeks. Which may commence before childbirth as a prenatal portion of maternity leave; and of which generally at least 6 weeks must take place after childbirth as a postnatal portion of maternity leave. On the production of a medical certificate, additional leave shall be provided before or after the maternity leave period in the case of illness, complications or risk of complications arising out of pregnancy or childbirth. The nature and the maximum duration of such leave may be specified in accordance with national law and practice. (1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 993 UNTS 3 (1976), Art. 10(2); 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981), Art. 11(2)(b); C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), Art. 4 paras. 1, 4-5, Art. 5.)
  - 产假和产假时间：女性应有权享有不低于14周的产假。可在分娩之前开始，这一部分作为产前产假；而出生之后一般必须至少有6个星期的产假，这一部分为产后产假。如果因为怀孕或分娩出现疾病、并发症或并发症风险，则应在出示医疗证明后，在产假期前后再提供额外休假。可根据国家法律和惯例明确额外休假的性质和最长期限。（1966年《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，《联合国条约集》第993章第3条（1976），第10条（2）款；1979年《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，联合国条约集》第1249章第13条（1981），第12条（2）（b）款；C183 - 《保护生育公约》，2000年（183号），第4条1、4-5款，第5条）
  - Maternity leave benefits: These periods of maternity leave or maternity-related leave shall be fully-paid leave; or leave with cash benefits; or leave with adequate social security benefits or benefits out of social assistance funds or through compulsory social insurance or public funds. Whichever is available

and highest, in accordance with national laws and regulations, or in any other manner consistent with a national practice. In any event if fully-paid leave and leave with social security benefits are not available, then cash benefits must be provided and in any event such cash benefits shall be at a level that ensures that the woman can maintain herself and her child in proper conditions of health and with a suitable standard of living. (1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 993 UNTS 3 (1976), Art. 10(2); 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981), Art. 11(2)(b); C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), Art. 6.)

- 产假福利：这些产假或与生育相关的假期应为全薪假期或被给予现金福利、充分社会保障福利或享受社会救助基金或强制社会保险或公募基金的福利，以可获得的最高福利为准，符合国家法律法规规定，或以符合国家惯例的方式享受福利。任何情况下，如果未提供全薪休假和给予社会保障福利的休假，则必须提供现金福利，并且任何情况下，提供的现金福利应确保女性能够让其自身及其子女能够维持合理健康状态以及适当生活标准。（1966年《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，《联合国条约集》第993章第3条（1976），第10条（2）款； 1979年《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》， 联合国条约集》第1249章第13条（1981），第11条（2）（b）款；C183 - 《保护生育公约》，2000年（183号），第6条）
- Employment protection: An employer may not terminate the employment of a woman except on grounds unrelated to any pregnancy, maternity leave, birth of a child and its consequences including nursing. The burden of proving that the reasons for dismissal are unrelated shall rest on the employer. A woman is guaranteed the right to return to the same position or an equivalent position paid at the same rate at the end of her maternity leave (1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981), Art. 11(2)(a)-(b); C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), Art. 8 paras. 1-2).
- 就业保护：雇主仅可与怀孕、产假、分娩及其结果（例如：养育）无关的理由终止与女性的劳动关系。无关解雇理由的举证责任应由雇主承担。保证女性在产假结束后，回到原岗位或同等岗位，并享有原薪资。（ 1979年《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，联合国条约集》第1249章第13条（1981）， 第11条（2）（a）-（b）款；C183 - 《保护生育条约》， 2000年（183号），第8条，1-2款)。
- Health protection at the workplace: An employer must ensure that pregnant or breastfeeding women who are working are not obliged to perform work prejudicial to the health and safety of the mother or the child, or where an assessment has established a significant risk to the mother's health and safety or that of her child (1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 993 UNTS 3 (1976), Art. 7(b); 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981), Art. 11(1)(f), (2)(d); C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), Art. 3).
- 工作场所健康保护：雇主应确保工作中的怀孕或哺乳女性不从事对其自身或子女健康和安全有害的工作，或已评估确定对女性自身或其子女健康存在重大风险的工作（1966年《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，《联合国条约集》第993章第3条（1976年）， 第7条（b）款；1979年《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，联合国条约集》第1249章第13条（1981），第11条（1）（f）款，（2）（d）款；C183 - 《保护生育公约》，2000年（183号），第3条）。
- Breastfeeding arrangements at work: Women are entitled to one or more daily breaks or a reduction of daily work hours for breastfeeding. Breaks or reductions of work hours shall be counted as working time and remunerated accordingly. The length and number of breaks are to be determined by national law or practice (C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183), Art. 10.)
- 工作期间的母乳喂养安排：女性有权每天休息一次或多次或每天减少工作时间，以进行母乳喂养。休息时间或缩减的工作时间也应视为工作时间，并给予报酬。将根据国家法律或惯例规定确定休息时间长短和次数（C183-(《保护生育公约，2000年（183号），第10条）
- Family responsibilities shall not, as such, constitute a valid reason for termination of employment, and marital status shall not, as such, give rise to discrimination in dismissals (1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981), Art. 11(2)(a), (c); C156 - Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156), Art. 8).
- 同样，家庭责任不应作为终止劳动关系的正当理由，同时，解雇时，也不应因为婚姻状况而歧视（1979年年《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》，《联合国条约集》第1249章第13条（1981），第11条（2）（a）款，（c）款； C156-《有家庭责任工人公约》，1981年（156号），第8条）。

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b. C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

b. C100 - 1951年《同酬公约》（100号）

c. C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183)

c. C183 - 2000年《孕产妇保护公约》（183号）

d. C156 - Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)

d. C156 - 1981年《关于承担家庭责任之工人的公约》（156号）

e. 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 993 UNTS 3 (1976), Art. 10(2)

e. 1966年《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，《联合国条约集》第993章第3条（1976）第10条（2)款

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g. UN OHCHR, Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework (2011), pp. 1, 14

g. 联合国人权事务高级专员办事处，《联合国企业与人权指导原则》：实施联合国“保护、尊重和补救”框架（2011），1、14页

h. OECD, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2011), pp. 32, 35, 39

h. 经合组织（OECD),《OECD跨国企业准则》（2011），32、35、39页

GOTS SECTION 4.4.6

GOTS 第 4.4.6 节

“Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining”
“结社自由和集体谈判”

GUIDANCE
准则

- The Certified Entity shall establish a clear policy prohibiting anti-worker practices in its own operations and across its supply chain.
  被认证实体应制定明确的政策，禁止在其自身经营和整个供应链中的反工人行为。
- The Certified Entity shall respect employees’ rights to freedom of association, union membership and collective bargaining, for the promotion and protection of employees' economic and social interests.
  被认证实体应尊重员工的结社自由、工会会员身份和集体谈判等权利，以促进和保护员工的经济、社会利益。
- "Collective bargaining" extends to all negotiations which take place between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers' organisations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other, for
  “集体谈判”沿用于雇主、雇主团体或一家或多家雇主组织（作为一方）与一家或多家工人组织（作为另一方）进行的协商，以
  a. determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or
  a. 确定工作条件和雇佣条款；并/或
  b. regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or
  b. 调节雇主和工人之间的关系；并/或
  c. regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a workers' organisation or workers' organisations.
  c. 调节雇主或其组织与工人组织之间的关系。
- The Certified Entity shall participate in dialogue and collective bargaining processes in good faith and not obstruct alternative means of association where there are domestic legal restrictions.
  被认证实体应以诚实守信为原则参与对话和集体谈判流程，不得妨碍受到国内法律限制的集体结社方

式。

- The Certified Entities shall respect and rely on, including when developing the policies concerning the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining, ILO Conventions 87, 98, 135 and 154.
  被认证实体制定有关结社自由和集体谈判权的政策时，应遵守并基于国际劳工组织第87条、第98条、第135条和第154条的规定。
- The Certified Entity shall consider a description of anti-union policies and practices as provided in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector.
  被认证实体应按照《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》的规定，考虑描述反工会政策和做法。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)

a. C087 - 结社自由和保护组织权利公约，1948年（87号）

b. C098 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)

b. C098 - 组织权利和集体谈判权利公约，1949年（98号）

c. C135 - Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)

c. C135 - 工人代表公约，1971年（135号）

d. C154 - Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154)

d. C154 - 集体谈判公约，1981年（154号）

e. 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 993 UNTS 3 (1976), Art. 8

e. 1966年《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，《联合国条约集》第993章第3条（1976），第8条

f. OECD (2023), OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct

f. 经合组织（2023），《OECD跨国企业准则》

g. OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector (2018), pp. 146-151

g. 《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》（2018），146-151页

GOTS SECTION 4.4.7

GOTS 第 4.4.7 节

GOTS SECTION 4.4.7.1

GOTS 第 4.4.7.1 节

“The Certified Entity shall ensure safe and hygienic working conditions …”
“被认证实体应确保安全卫生的工作环境.....”

GUIDANCE
准则

- The Certified Entity shall take appropriate account of the international best practices and recommendations, when developing the policies regarding Occupational Health and Safety, including but not limited to those set by ILO.

  被认证实体制定有关职业健康安全的政策（包括但不限于国际劳工组织制定的政策）时，应适当考虑国际最佳实践和建议。

- The Certified Entity should follow the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear Industries.

  被认证实体宜遵循ILO《纺织、服装、皮革和鞋类行业健康安全的行业准则》。

- The Certified Entity, if applicable, shall maintain documentary proof concerning the compliance with the domestic legal requirements for the levels of ventilation, lighting, temperature, noise, exposure to dust and cleanness. The Certified Entity shall also maintain all legally required certificates concerning the building safety and maintenance of electrical installations.

  适用时，被认证实体应保留关于遵守国内通风水平、照明、温度、噪音、粉尘暴露和清洁的法律要求的文件证明。另外，被认证实体还应持有所有法律规定的关于建筑安全证书和电气装置维护的证明。

- Besides, the Certified Entity shall take appropriate account of the relevant international conventions and recommendations.

  另外，被认证实体应合理考虑相关国际条约和建议。

- The Certified Entity shall provide for or co-operate in remediation where appropriate.

  被认证实体应在适当情况下提供或配合补救措施。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. C121 – Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No. 121)

a. C121 – 《工伤事故津贴公约》,1964年（121号）

b. C155 – Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), Articles 16-20

b. C155 -《职业安全和卫生公约》，1981年（155号）,第16-20条，第16-20条

c. R164 – Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981 (No. 164), Section 4

c. R164 -《职业安全与健康建议书》，1981年 （164号），第4节

d. C170 – Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170), Articles 10-16

d. C170 – 《化学品公约》，1990年（170号），第10-16条

e. R097 – Protection of Workers' Health Recommendation, 1953 (No. 97)

e. R097 - 工人健康保护建议书，1953年（97号）

f. C187 – Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006, (No. 187)

f. C187 – 《关于促进职业安全与卫生框架的公约》，2006年（187号）

g. ILO Guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (ILO-OHS-2001)

g. ILO《职业安全健康管理体系导则》（ILO-OHS-2001)

GOTS SECTION 4.4.7.7

GOTS 第 4.4.7.7 节

"... Workers shall be able to exit the premises in case of imminent danger without seeking permission"
".....工人应能够直接撤离生产经营场所，无须获得批准"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Certified Entities shall comply with the principles set out in Article 13 of ILO Convention No. 155 and Article 18(1) of ILO Convention No. 170.
  被认证实体应遵守劳工组织第155号公约第13条和劳工组织第170号公约第18条（1）款规定的原则。
- Workers have an unconditional right to evacuate promptly from the workplace if they reasonably believe that there is an imminent and serious danger to their health or safety.
  如果工人有理由认为他们的健康或安全面临迫在眉睫的严重危险，他们无条件享有权利，立即从工作场所撤离。
- Certified Entities are required to ensure that emergency protocols are clearly formulated and disseminated to all workers.
  被认证实体须确保明确制定应急协议并向所有工人传达。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. C155 – Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)

a. C155-《职业安全和卫生公约》，1981年（155号）,第16-20条

b. C170 - Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)

b. C170 – 《化学品公约》，1990年（170号）

GOTS SECTION 4.4.7.10

GOTS 第 4.4.7.10 节

"The Certified Entity may additionally use pictograms for the safety signs"
"另外，被认证实体可使用安全标识的图形符号"

REFERENCES
参考文献

- ISO 780, ISO 7010

GOTS SECTION 4.4.7.15

GOTS 第 4.4.7.15 节

"Where a risk from extreme weather events has been identified, considering the severity and likelihood of such events, the Certified Entity shall develop and implement emergency response plans. These plans shall address events such as extreme heat, floods, and storms, and shall include procedures for stopping work, evacuating workers to safe areas, and ensuring access to immediate medical care where necessary."

"如果考虑到极端天气事件的严重性和可能性，已经确定了极端天气事件的风险，被认证实体应制定和实施应急响应计划。这些计划应解决极端高温、洪水和风暴等事件，并应包括停止工作、将工人疏散到安全区域以及确保在必要时立即获得医疗护理的程序。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The Certified Entity shall, where appropriate implement preventive measures to reduce the impact of extreme weather, especially heat stress, on workers. This may include adjusting work schedules to avoid periods of extreme heat, providing adequate hydration stations, and establishing shaded or air-conditioned rest areas. Such measures are particularly critical in regions prone to high temperatures or during peak heat seasons and for workers who may be more vulnerable to heat stress, such as young workers or those with certain health conditions.

  被认证实体应在适当情况下实施预防措施，以减少极端天气，特别是热应激对工人的影响。这些措施可包括调整工作时间表，以避免极端高温时段，提供足够的补水站，并建立阴凉或有空调的休息区。这些措施在容易发生高温的地区或在高温季节以及可能更容易遭受热应激的工人（例如青少年工人或有某些健康状况的工人）尤其重要。

- The Certified Entity shall reduce exposure through administrative control measures, such as rotating work roles, implementing medical surveillance programmes, recording pollution levels, reporting cases of occupational diseases that may be caused by ambient air pollution.

  被认证实体应通过行政控制措施减少接触，例如岗位轮换、实施医疗监督方案、记录污染水平、报告可能由大气污染导致的职业病病例。

- The Certified Entity shall inform and train Workers on all such potential occupational hazards and preventive measures.

  被认证实体应告知和培训工人所有该等潜在职业危害和预防措施。

INTERPRETATION
释义

- According to the ILO Guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (ILO-OSH 2001), preventive and protective measures should be implemented in the following order of priority:

  按照 ILO《职业安全健康管理体系导则》(ILO-OSH 2001)规定，宜按以下优先顺序实施预防和保护措施：

  a) eliminate the hazard;

  a) 消除危害；

  b) control the risk at source (through the use of engineering controls or organizational measures);

  b) 从源头（通过工程控制或组织措施）控制风险；

  c) minimize the risk by designing safe work systems (including administrative measures taken for risk control); and

  c) 通过设计安全的工作系统（包括为控制风险而采取的行政措施）将风险降至最低；并且

  d) where residual risks cannot be controlled by collective measures, the employer should provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at no cost and take measures to ensure its use and maintenance.

  d) 如果剩余风险无法通过集体措施控制，雇主宜免费提供适当的个人防护装备（PPE），并采取措施确保其使用和维护。

- **Heat Stress** is the sum of metabolic heat plus environmental heat, minus the heat lost from the body to the environment.

  热应激是代谢热与环境热的总和，减去从身体流失到环境中的热量。

- Extreme heat and high humidity pose significant risks to workers in industries such as textiles, clothing, and footwear. These risks include heat stress, heat-related illnesses, and increased injury likelihood.

  极端高温和高湿度对纺织、服装和鞋类等行业的工人构成重大风险。这些风险包括热应激、与热相关疾病和受伤可能性增加。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- UN General Assembly, International Convention on the Rights of the Child, 20 November 1989, 1577 UNTS 3 (1990), Arts. 28(1) et seq., 32
  联合国大会，,《儿童权利国际公约》，1989年11月20日，《联合国条约集》第1557章第3条（1990），第28条（1）款等，第32条
- ILO Global Report: Ensuring safety and health at work in a changing climate (2024)
  ILO全球报告：在气候变化的背景下确保工作场所的安全与健康（2024）
- ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear Industries (2022)
  ILO《纺织、服装、皮革和鞋类行业健康安全的行业准则》（2022）
- Ambient factors in the workplace code of practice (ILO 2001)
  工作场所工作守则中的环境因素（ILO，2001年）
- C148 –Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)
  C148 – 《工作环境（空气污染、噪音和振动）公约》，1977年（148号）
- EU-OSHA – Climate Change: Impact on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) (2023)
  EU-OSHA – 气候变化：对职业安全健康的影响（OSH）（2023）
- EU Directive 2009/104/EC
  欧盟第2009/104/EC号指令

GOTS SECTION 4.4.7.16

GOTS 第 4.4.7.16 节

"The Certified Entities shall use appropriate tools to monitor environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity in work areas. The Certified Entity shall adjust work schedules, determine the need for personal protective equipment and ensure appropriate breaks during extreme weather conditions. These measures shall be reviewed and updated at least annually or more frequently if conditions change significantly."

"被认证实体应使用适当工具监测工作区域的环境条件，如温度和湿度。被认证实体应调整工作时间表，确定对个人防护装备的需求，并确保在极端天气条件下适当休息。应至少每年审查和更新一次这些措施，如果情况发生重大变化，则应更频繁审查和更新。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The Certified Entity shall regularly assess both indoor and outdoor work environments to identify and address risks related to extreme weather conditions, particularly heat stress. The assessment should include an evaluation of temperature trends, humidity levels, and potential heat exposure for workers and should involve consultation with workers or their representatives. These assessments should be documented and updated as part of the Certified Entity's overall health and safety management system.

  被认证实体应定期评估室内和室外工作环境，以识别和应对与极端天气条件（尤其是热应激）相关的风险。评估宜包括对工人的温度趋势、湿度水平和潜在的热暴露的评估，并宜包括与工人或其代表的协商。这些评估宜作为被认证实体整体健康安全管理体系的一部分进行记录和更新。

- Certified Entities are encouraged to provide workers with appropriate PPE designed to reduce body heat retention, such as cooling vests or lightweight, breathable clothing. Hydration facilities should be available throughout the workday, ensuring that workers can maintain adequate fluid intake during shifts in high-temperature environments.

  鼓励被认证实体为工人提供旨在减少身体热量滞留的适当个人防护准备，如冷却背心或轻质透气服装。宜在整个工作日提供补水设施，确保工人在高温环境轮班期间能够保持足够的液体摄入。

- Certified Entities should train workers and supervisors to recognise the early signs of heat stress, including dehydration, fatigue, and dizziness. Training programmes should cover appropriate responses to these symptoms and the importance of regular hydration. Supervisors should be trained to take immediate action if heat stress symptoms are observed.

  被认证实体宜培训工人和主管识别热应激的脱水、疲劳和头晕等早期迹象。培训方案宜涵盖对这些症状采取的适当应对措施和定期补水的重要性。宜培训主管在观察到热应激症状时立即采取行动。

- Certified Entities shall maintain records of all weather-related incidents and implement preventive measures. These records should be used to inform ongoing improvements to weather-related risk management strategies.

  被认证实体应保留所有与天气相关的事件的记录，并实施预防措施。宜将这些记录用于为天气相关风险管理策略的持续改进提供信息。

- Certified Entities shall monitor conditions and have first-aid facilities ready to manage heat-related emergencies.

  被认证实体应监测状况，并准备急救设施管理与高温相关的紧急情况。

- Certified Entities are encouraged to adopt and regularly review long-term strategies to mitigate risks associated with extreme weather conditions, particularly heat stress. This may include infrastructural improvements, technological solutions for cooling, or changes in production processes to reduce heat generation.

  鼓励被认证实体采取并定期审查长期战略，以减轻与极端天气条件，特别是热应激相关的风险。这可能包括基础设施改进、冷却技术解决方案或改变生产工艺以减少热量产生。

INTERPRETATION & GUIDANCE
释义与指南

- For example, regarding heat stress, to establish a climate mitigation plan, Certified Entities shall assess hazards and implement control strategies such as heat plans to address climate-related risks as part of their Workplace Risk management. These measures include:

  例如，关于热应激，为制定气候缓解计划，被认证实体应评估危害并实施高温计划等控制策略，以解决与气候相关的风险，作为其工作场所风险管理的一部分。这些措施包括：

  (i) technical measures (e.g., cooling systems),

  (i) 技术措施（例如冷却系统），

  (ii) organisational measures (e.g., adjusted work schedules), and

  (ii) 组织措施（例如调整工作时间表），以及

  (iii) individual measures (e.g., smart PPE for heat stress monitoring).

  (iii) 个人措施（例如，用于监测热应激的智能个人防护装备）。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- ILO Global Report: Ensuring safety and health at work in a changing climate (2024)
  ILO全球报告：在气候变化的背景下确保工作场所的安全与健康（2024）
- Guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (ILO-OSH 2001)
  国际劳工组织《职业安全健康管理体系导则》（ILO-OHS-2001)
- ILO Ambient Factors in the Workplace Code of Practice (2001)
  ILO工作场所工作守则中的环境因素（2001）
- EU-OSHA – Climate Change: Impact on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) (2023)
  EU-OSHA – 气候变化：对职业安全健康的影响（OSH）（2023）

GOTS SECTION 4.4.8

GOTS 第 4.4.8 节

GOTS SECTION 4.4.8.2

GOTS第4.4.8.2节

"Wages, benefits and special allowances paid for regular working hours of the standard working week without overtime, meet, at a minimum, national legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event, wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and provide some discretionary income."

不加班的情况下，标准工作周正常工作时间支付的工资、福利和特别津贴至少符合国家法定标准或行业基准，以较高者为准。任何情况下，工资均宜注意满足基本需要，同时提供一些可自由支配的收入。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The Certified Entity shall establish a clear policy ensuring that remuneration is paid in accordance with applicable laws and international standards on wages for all workers in its own operations and across its supply chain.
  被认证实体应制定明确的政策，确保根据适用法律和国际工资标准向其自身经营和整个供应链中的所有工人支付薪酬。
- No worker may experience a decrease in real wages year over year. Adjust each worker's wage at least annually. When adjusting workers' wages the inflation rates shall be taken into account.
  工人的实际工资不可年年降低。至少每年调整工人的 工资。调整工人的工资时，应考虑通货膨胀率。
- Wage increases shall be transferred to workers through whatever means (e.g., digital electronic payment, cash) is typically used for that worker's remuneration. Wage increases will only be paid through in-kind transfers (e.g., food) if negotiated in a collective bargaining agreement.
  增加的工资应通过工人薪酬常用支付手段（例如：数字化电子支付、现金）支付给工人。只有集体谈判协议中约定，增加的工资才可通过实物发放形式（例如：食物）支付。
- If wages are below the relevant living wage benchmark, entities shall regularly increase wages to reduce the gap with the living wage.
  如果工资低于相关基本生活工资基准，实体则应定期提高工资，以减少与基本生活工资的差距。
- Use country data on inflation (Headline consumer price inflation, annual) published by the World Bank.
  使用世界银行发布的国家通货膨胀数据（年度总体消费品物价膨胀数据）。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- A Global Database of Inflation, World Bank
  全球通货膨胀数据库，世界银行

GOTS SECTION 4.4.8.9

GOTS第4.4.8.9节

"The Certified Entity shall use a credible 'Living Wages' estimate for their respective operations, on an annual basis. Furthermore, the Certified Entity shall compare Living Wages data with their remuneration data and calculate the 'Living Wage Gap' for its workers.

"被认证实体应每年为其各自业务使用可靠的"生活工资"估算值。此外，被认证实体应将其基本生活工资与其薪酬数据进行比较，计算其工人的"生活工资差距"。

GUIDANCE
准则

- Credible estimates are those following methodology provided by International Labour Organization (ILO) or recognised by the Roadmap on Living Wages. Furthermore, the Certified Entity shall compare Living Wages data with their remuneration data and calculate the 'Wage Gap' for its Workers. To ensure current wages are comparable with living wage estimates, Certified Entities will follow leading methodologies for adjusting current wages to be comparable with living wage estimates (at minimum, adjusting for a full-time work week, excluding overtime, including eligible bonuses and in-kind benefits.)

  可信估计是遵循国际劳工组织（劳工组织）提供的方法或基本生活工资路线图认可的估算值。此外，被认证实体应将基本生活工资数据与其薪酬数据进行比较，并计算其工人的"工资差距"。为确保当前工资与基本生活工资估算值具有可比性，被认证实体将遵循调整当前工资的领先方法，使其与基本生活工资估算值具有可比性（至少针对全职工作周进行调整，不包括加班，包括符合条件的奖金和实物福利。）
- Collect detailed data on current compensation and analyse this data to identify distinct wage groups and their earnings. Utilise the Salary Matrix from the Roadmap on Living Wages. Living Wage estimates can also be selected through the Salary Matrix.

  收集有关现行薪酬的详细数据，分析数据，明确不同工资群体及其收入。使用《基本生活工资路线图》薪酬矩阵。也可通过工资矩阵选择基本生活工资估算值。
- Identify the local living wage estimate. If available, use an estimate based on the comprehensive Anker methodology. If not, use one that follows ILO criteria or is recognised by the Roadmap on Living Wages. For example, the Certified Entity may refer to living wage estimates provided by the WageIndicator Foundation.

  确定当地基本生活工资估算值。如有条件，使用综合的Anker方法得出的估算值。如无，则使用符合ILO准则或获得《生活工资路线图》认可的估算值。例如，被认证实体可参考由薪酬指标*基金*会提供的基本生活工资估算值。
- For each wage group, calculate the wage gap (the difference between actual wages and the living wage) using the Salary Matrix, and produce a report using the appropriate tool.

  使用工资矩阵计算各个工资群体的工资差距（实际工资和基本生活工资之间的差距），并使用适当的工具生成报告。
- Systematically share the wage gap calculation with workers, ask them how the living wage estimate compares to their experiences, and document their responses.

  系统性地与工人分享工资差距计算结果，告知他们将基本生活工资估算值与其经验相匹配的方式，同时记录他们的回应。
- Note that in the future, Living Wage estimates may need to factor in the cost of early childcare.

  注意，未来估计基本生活工资时，可考虑早期儿童保育费用。
- Systematically share the wage gap calculation with buyers and inquire how long it would take to adjust prices to cover the wage gap. Record their responses.

  与买家系统性地分享工资差距计算结果，问他们可能需要多长时间调价才能填补工资差距，并记录他们作出的回应。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- 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
- "Implementing Living Wages – Practical Approach for Business" by the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles, Germany

《实行基本生活工资：实际商业做法》 德国可持续纺织品合作组织

- OECD (2024) Handbook on Due Diligence for Enabling Living Incomes and Living Wages in Agriculture, Garment and Footwear Supply Chains
  OECD（2024）《农业、服装和鞋类供应链赋能生活收入和生活工资尽职调查手册》
- WageIndicator, Living Wages for Workers, Employers and Trade Unions
  薪酬指标基金会，《工人、雇主和工会的生活工资》

GOTS SECTION 4.4.8.10

GOTS第4.4.8.10节

"The Certified Entity shall develop a plan to bridge the 'Living Wage Gap' and to pay the Living Wage to its Workers."

"被认证实体应制定弥补"基本生活工资差距"和支付工人的基本生活工资的计划。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Systematically share wage gap calculation with buyers, ask them how long it would take to increase prices to cover the wage gap and record their responses.
  与买家系统性地分享工资差距计算结果，问他们可能需要多长时间涨价才能填补工资差距，并记录他们作出的回应。
- Make a plan (signed by the person(s) authorised to implement the plan).
  制定计划（由被授权实施计划者签名）。
- A plan should include an annual obligation to reduce the gap until its complete elimination.
  计划宜涵盖减少差距直至完全减除的年度义务。
- A plan should take into account that living wages are subject to change due to inflation, taxation and statutory deductions.
  计划宜考虑基本生活工资将因通货膨胀、课税和法定扣款发生变化。
- A plan shall include measurable and time-bound milestones.
  计划应包括可衡量和有时限的节点。
- Ensure that the plan is based on dialogue with a recognised trade union or, in their absence, elected worker representatives.
  确保在与公认的工会交流的基础上制定计划，或如果没有工会，则基于与选举的工人代表交流制定计划。
- Involve buyers that source more than 20% of volume so that you may discuss how they will enable wage improvement.
  与采购量超过20%的买方交流，从而让您可探讨他们将如何改善工资。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- ISEAL's Guiding Framework to Support Companies and Sustainability Systems to Make Credible Living Wage Claims
  ISEAL《支持公司和可持续发展系统提出可信生活工资索赔的指导框架》

GOTS SECTION 4.4.9

GOTS 第 4.4.9 节

"Working Time"

"工作时间"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The ILO international framework set up the minimum standards related to working hours for industrial production to be respected by the Certified Entity in any event. Working hours can also be regulated by national laws, collective bargaining agreements or benchmark industry standards.

  ILO国际框架制定了与工作时间相关的最低工业生产标准，被认证实体在任何情况下都必须遵守。工作时间也可根据国家法律、集体谈判协议或行业基准来规范。

- The principles on working hours listed in Sections 4.4.9.2 and 4.4.9.3 are based on the ILO international framework and are the minimum standard to be respected in all cases by the Certified Entity even if national laws, collective bargaining agreements or benchmark industry standards are less protective for the workers. On the other hand, if national laws, collective bargaining agreements or benchmark industry standards are more protective for the workers than the ILO minimum standards, the Certified entity shall apply the set of rules that is most favourable for the workers in terms of working hours, periods of daily or weekly rest and overtime.

  第4.4.9.2节和第4.4.9.3节所列的关于工作时间的原则以国际劳工组织的国际框架为依据，即使国家法律、集体谈判协议或行业基准对工人的保护程度更低，也是被认证实体在所有情况下均须遵守的最低标准。另一方面，如果国家法律、集体谈判协议或行业标准相对国际劳工组织的最低标准而言对工人更具保护性，被认证实体则应采纳在工作时间、每日或每周休息和加班时间方面对工人最有利的规定。

- The Certified Entity shall consider factors that may drive excessive working hours at manufacturing as provided in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector.

  被认证实体应按照《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》的规定，考虑可能导致制造业工作时间过长的因素。

a. The term “Working hours” means the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the Certified Entity; it does not include rest periods during which the persons employed are not at the disposal of the Certified Entity. The principle set up in this sub-section relates to normal hours of work understood as the number of hours that may legally be worked during the day or the week excluding overtime.

a. “工作时间”指被雇佣者由被认证实体支配的时间；不包括被雇佣者不受被认证实体支配时的休息时间。本小节制定的原则与法律规定的一天或一周正常工作时间（不包括加班时间）相关。

b. The weekly period of rest, shall, wherever possible, (1) be granted simultaneously to all the persons concerned in the certified entity; (2) coincide with the day of the week established as a day of rest by the traditions or customs of the country or district; (3) respect as far as possible the traditions and customs of religious minorities.

b. 每周的休息日应尽可能（1）同时提供给被认证实体中牵涉的所有相关人员；（2）与相应国家或地区传统习俗休息日一致；（3）尽可能尊重宗教少数民族的传统和习俗。

c. Overtime means hours worked in excess of normal hours of work.

c. 加班时间指超出正常工作时间的工作时长。

d. 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.

d. 自愿是指加班不可是强迫的，雇主不宜恣意妄为，须遵守国家法律规定。如果国家立法或集体谈判协议许可，则宜考虑劳动合同范围中列上加班要求，并且宜符合国家立法或集体协商协议的规定。

- For part-time employees (employed persons whose normal hours of work are fewer than those of comparable full-time workers), 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 is not more than the total (regular + overtime) allowed for full-time employees.

  对于兼职员工（即正常工作时间相对全职工人更短者），每周加班最多 12 小时的限制不适用，只要其一周内工作的总时长不超过全职员工允许的总时长（正常工作时间+加班时间）即可。

REFERENCE
参考文献

a. C001 – Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)
a. C001 – 《（工业）工时公约》，1919年（1号）
b. C014 – Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)
b. C14 – 《（工业）每周休息公约》，1921年（14号）
c. C030 – Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30)
c. C30 – 《（商业和办事处）工时公约》，1930年（30号）
d. C106 – Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957 (No. 106)
d. C106 – 《（商业和办事处）每周休息公约》，1957年（106号）
e. C175 – Part-Time Work Convention, 1994 (No. 175)
e. C175 – 《非全日制工作公约》，1994年（175号）

GOTS SECTION 4.4.10

GOTS 第 4.4.10 节

"No Precarious Employment is Provided"
"不提供没有保障的工作"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The Certified Entity shall ensure that employment relationships do not cause insecurity and social or economic vulnerability for workers. i.e. ensure protection arising from employment relationships and prevent the avoidance of such protection by way or reason of informal employment.
  被认证实体应确保劳动关系不给工人带来不安全感和社会或经济脆弱性，即确保对劳动关系提供保护，并预防通过非正规就业或以其为由避免提供上述保护。
- The Certified Entity shall, insofar as possible, have written employment agreements expressly setting out the rights and obligations of employees under labour or social security laws and regulations. The work shall be performed based on recognised employment relationships, implicating rights and obligations of employees under labour or social security laws and regulations.
  可能的情况下，被认证实体应有书面劳动协议明确规定员工在劳动或社会安全法律法规项下的权利和义务。工作应是基于认可的劳动关系基础上进行，其中按劳动或社会安全法律法规明确了雇员的权利和义务。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- R198 – Employment Relationship Recommendation, 2006 (No. 198), paras. 1, 9-13
- R198 - 《劳动关系建议书》，2006年（198号），1，9-13款

GOTS SECTION 4.4.11

GOTS 第 4.4.11 节

"Migrant Workers"
"移徙工人"

GUIDANCE & INTERPRETATION
指南与释义

- According to ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) and Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), migrant worker is defined as: "a person who migrates or who has migrated from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant worker."

  根据国际劳工组织1949年《移徙工人就业公约》（修订版）（97号）以及1975年《移徙工人（补充规定）公约》（143号）的规定，移徙工人定义为："从一个国家移徙至另一个国家，旨在从事就业（自主就业除外），同时包括经常被认可为移徙工人的任何人士。"

- The requirements set out in Section 4.4.11 are based on the Dhaka Principles for Migration with Dignity. These principles provide a human rights-based framework for the ethical treatment of migrant workers throughout the migration cycle. The Certified Entity is encouraged to use the Dhaka Principles, particularly Principles 1 and 2 on equal treatment and ethical recruitment respectively, as a reference point when developing policies, assessing recruitment practices and addressing the risk of exploitation and discrimination among migrant workers.

  第4.4.11节规定的要求基于《达卡尊严移民原则》。这些原则为移徙工人在整个移徙周期中的道德待遇提供了一个基于人权的框架。鼓励被认证实体在制定政策、评估招聘做法和解决移徙工人遭受剥削和歧视的风险时，将《达卡原则》，特别是关于平等待遇和合乎道德的招聘的原则1和原则2。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. C097 – Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)
a. C097 –《关于移徙就业的公约》，1949年（97号）
b. C143 – Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)
b. C143 –《移徙工人（补充规定）公约》，1975年（143号）
c. UN, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 18 December 1990
c. 联合国，《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》，1990年12月18日
d. Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB) (2012), Dhaka Principles for Migration with Dignity
d. 人权与商业协会（IHRB）（2012），《达卡负责任的移工招聘与雇用原则》
e. Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB), Leadership Group for Responsible Recruitment, Six Steps to Responsible Recruitment: Implementing the Employer Pays Principle
e. 人权与商业协会（IHRB），《负责任招聘领导小组，尽责招聘的六个步骤：实施雇主付费原则》

GOTS SECTION 4.4.12

GOTS 第 4.4.12 节

"Homeworkers"
"居家工人"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The term homework means work carried out by a person, to be referred to as a homeworker
  “居家工作”这一术语指的是由被称为“居家工人”的人完成的工作。
  a. in his or her home or in other premises of his or her choice, other than the workplace of the employer;
  a. 家或其自行选择的其它场所（雇主的工作场所除外）开展的工作；
  b. for remuneration; and
  b. 获得薪酬；并且
  c. which results in a product or service as specified by the employer, irrespective of who provides the equipment, materials or other inputs used, unless this person has the degree of autonomy and of economic independence necessary to be considered an independent worker under national laws or regulations.
  c. 这会形成雇主所指定的产品或服务，不论谁提供所使用的设备、材料或其他投入，除非此人具有根据国家法律或法规被视为独立工作者所必需的自主程度和经济独立性。
- Persons with employee status do not become homeworkers simply by occasionally performing their work as employees at home, rather than at their usual workplaces.
  具有雇员身份的人仅仅因为偶尔在家中而非通常的工作场所履行雇员职责，并不会因此成为居家工人。
- For homeworkers, data on the nature, extent and characteristics of homework shall be compiled by the Certified Entity and made available to Approved Certifiers.
  对于居家工人，被认证实体应编制有关居家工作性质、范围和特征的数据，并向被授权认证机构提供。
- Appropriate access to private homeworking premises shall be arranged by employers for the purposes of inspection and audit.
  雇主应为检查和审核的目的安排适当途径进入员工的私人居家办公场所。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. C177 - Home Work Convention, 1996 (No. 177), Arts. 1, 4
a. C177 – 《居家工作公约》，1996年（177号），第1、4条
b. OECD, Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector (2018), pp. 184-188
b. 《经合组织（OECD）服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》（2018年），184-188页
c. ILO (2021), ILO Report: Working from home from invisibility to decent work (2021)
c. 国际劳工组织（2021） 国际劳工组织报告：《居家办公：从隐形到体面工作》（2021年）

GOTS SECTION 4.4.13

GOTS 第 4.4.13 节

GOTS SECTION 4.4.13.5

GOTS第4.4.13.5节

“The Certified Entity shall establish a functional and effective complaint mechanism in relation to GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria.”
“被认证实体应建立与GOTS人权与社会责任准则相关的有效性投诉机制。”

GUIDANCE
准则

- The complaints mechanism shall be based on the Guiding Principle 31 of the UNGPs and shall be legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, rights-compatible, and should serve as a source of continuous learning.
  该投诉机制应以联合国指导原则31号为依据，且应合法、便捷、可预测、平等、透明、兼容权利，且宜作为持续学习的来源。
- Complainants shall have the right to remain anonymous, with their identity being protected throughout the complaint process.
  投诉者有权保持匿名，其身份在整个投诉过程中受到保护。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- UN (2011), Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework
- 联合国（2011），《联合国企业与人权指导原则》：实施联合国“保护、尊重和补救”框架

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鼓励使用SAI的Social Fingerprint方案等社会责任准则工具帮助公司来评价并提高企业自身及其供应链的社会责任表现。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- SAI's Social Fingerprint®
  SAI的社会责任评价工具 Social Fingerprint®

GOTS Section 4.5

GOTS 第 4.5 节

GOTS SECTION 4.5.3

GOTS 第 4.5.3 节

"The Certified Entity shall adhere to the relevant OECD guidelines"
"被认证实体应遵循相关的OECD指南"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- The Certified Entity shall adhere to the OECD 2021 Anti-Bribery Recommendation; in particular, Anex II The Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance.
  被认证实体应遵循OECD 2021年《反贿赂建议书》，尤其是附录二《内控、道德与合规的良好实践指引》。

GOTS SECTION 5. PRODUCT COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

GOTS 第 5 节产品合规准则

GOTS Section 5.1

GOTS 第 5.1 节

"*Quality Management of GOTS Goods*"

"GOTS产品的质量管理"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Quality Management System (QMS) should be a structured set of policies, processes, and procedures that enables an organisation to consistently meet customer and regulatory requirements. It supports systematic control of operations, ensures consistency, and facilitates continual improvement.
  质量管理体系（QMS）宜为一套结构化的政策、过程和程序，使组织能够始终如一地满足客户和监管要求。质量管理体系有助于对经营进行系统控制，确保一致性并促进持续改进。
- QMS shall have a complaint management system, internal audit mechanism, documenting and monitoring of incidences, risk assessment for contamination, corrective actions, and periodic review of QMS by the management.
  QMS应含投诉管理制度、内部审核机制，记录和监控事故、污染纠正措施的风险评估以及管理层对QMS的定期审查。
- Following headlines can be considered key components of the QMS:
- 以下标题可被视为QMS的关键组成部分：

  a. Quality Policy: A documented statement expressing the organisation's commitment to quality.

  a. 质量方针：表明组织对质量承诺的书面声明。

  b. Objectives: Measurable goals for achieving quality outcomes.

  b. 目标：实现质量结果的可衡量目标。

  c. Processes and Procedures: Defined workflows to ensure consistency and compliance.

  c. 流程和程序：明确工作流程以确保一致性和合规性。

  d. Roles and Responsibilities: Clear designation of accountability within the organisation.

  d. 职能和职责：明确组织内的责任。

  e. Document Control: Procedures for the creation, maintenance, and accessibility of records and documents.

  e. 文件控制：记录和文件的创建、维护和可访问性的程序。

  f. Performance Monitoring: Regular evaluation of processes, including internal audits, feedback mechanisms, and the use of key performance indicators (KPIs).

  f. 绩效监测：定期评估流程，包括内部审核、反馈机制、以及关键绩效指标的使用。

  g. Continuous Improvement: Processes for identifying non-conformities, inefficiencies, and opportunities for improvement, and for implementing corrective actions.

  g. 持续改进：识别不符合项、低效率和改进机会以及实施纠正措施的过程。

- GOTS Approved Certification Bodies shall also conduct an independent risk assessment of the Product Quality Manual for completeness and relevance and advise where necessary as per GOTS sections 5.2.6, 5.2.7 and 5.2.8.
  被授权认证机构还应根据GOTS第5.2.6、5.2.7和5.2.8节对《产品质量手册》的完整性和相关性进行独立风险评估，并在必要时提供建议。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- ISO 9001: A globally recognised standard for implementing and maintaining an effective QMS.
  ISO 9001 ：实施和维护有效质量管理体系的全球公认标准。
- Six Sigma: Focuses on reducing defects and improving quality.
  六西格玛：集中减少缺陷和提高质量。
- Total Quality Management (TQM)
  全面质量管理（TQM）

GOTS SECTION 5.2.1

GOTS 第 5.2.1 节

"Certified Entities shall carry out testing based on a documented risk assessment to ensure compliance with this Standard, in particular with the requirements set out in Sections 5.2.6 (Technical Quality Parameters), 5.2.7 and 5.2.8 (Limit Values for Residues in GOTS Goods, and Additional Fibre Materials and Accessories)."

"被认证实体应基于风险评估（以文件形式记录）进行测试，以确保符合本标准，尤其是第5.2.6节（技术质量参数）、第5.2.7节和第5.2.8节（GOTS产品、其它纤维材料和辅料辅料中的残留物限量值）中规定的要求。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Following factors should be considered, where applicable and relevant, to a risk assessment analysis for quality testing:
  在进行质量检测的风险评估分析时，宜考虑以下相关且适用的因素：
  a. Type of organic fibres used: pesticides and potential Genetic Modification (GM) varieties are commonly used if the same type of fibre would have been sourced conventional.
  a. 使用的有机纤维类型：如果同一种纤维来自常规来源，通常会使用杀虫剂和潜在的转基因（GM）品种。
  b. Type 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.
  b. 使用的其他常规纤维、辅料辅料和投入物的类型：相应作物常用的杀虫剂和潜在的转基因品种；再生纤维和合成纤维以及辅料辅料常用的禁用添加剂。
  c. (Organic) natural fibre claims: non-natural substitutes used (e.g. natural bamboo fibre: rayon made from bamboo; linen and hemp: synthetic imitation fibres).
  c. （有机）天然纤维声明：使用非天然替代品（如天然竹纤维：由竹子制成的粘胶；亚麻和大麻：合成仿制纤维）。
  d. Type and amount of chemicals used for processing: any fastness problems known, problematic restricted inputs contained (e.g. AOX, copper), as well as prohibited substances commonly used in the same conventional process.
  d. 加工用化学品的类型和数量：已知的任何色牢度问题、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。
  e. Separation measures in processing: sources of potential contamination from the parallel conventional processing stages performed in the unit.
  e. 加工中的隔离措施：同一单元平行生产中来自常规加工阶段的潜在污染源。
  f. Transport and storage conditions of GOTS goods: prohibited substances commonly used in transport and storage of comparable conventional products.
  f. 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。

- **Suggested Testing Parameters & Matrices**
- **建议的检测参数和矩阵**
  a. Certified Entities and Approved Certification Bodies shall plan their own regime of textile quality

testing based on their risk assessment with the overall responsibility of ensuring approved inputs, certified GOTS Goods, and accessories will meet the necessary requirements of the latest GOTS version.

a. 被认证实体和被授权认证机构均应根据其开展的风险评估规划其纺织质量检测，全面负责确保批准使用的投入物、获得GOTS认证的产品及所用的辅料辅料符合最新GOTS标准的必要要求。

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

b. 由于不同加工阶段使用的化学品不同，可能难以评估化学品投入物的风险，然而，在决定测试方案时，宜将加工方面的经验和能力作为考虑因素。

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

c. 根据化学和工业惯例，针对不同类别化学品投入物的风险参数指南如下：

PRE-TREATMENT CHEMICALS 前处理化学品	DYES & PIGMENTS 染料和颜料	FINISHING CHEMICALS 后整化学品
Chlorophenols 氯酚	Banned Amines 禁用胺类	Formaldehyde 甲醛
Heavy Metals 重金属	Pentachlorophenol 五氯酚	Glyoxal 乙二醛
Organotins 有机锡	Heavy Metals 重金属	Heavy Metals 重金属
APEOs 烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚	Phthalates (especially printing systems) 邻苯二甲酸盐（尤其是印花系统）	Chlorinated Phenols 氯化苯酚
Fungicides 杀菌剂	APEOs 烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚	APEOs 烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚
GM Starch GM淀粉	Fungicides 杀菌剂	Fungicides 杀菌剂
	AOX	

d. 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 Certification Body, based on their specific assessment of risk in each case. However, purely for guidance, test parameter matrices are suggested below

d. 宜十分明确的是GOTS产品（残留物）检测和GOTS投入物审批完全属于被认证实体和被授权认证机构的责任和范围，这取决于他们对每种情况的具体风险评估。然而，纯粹为了指导，测试参数矩阵建议如下。

e. Suggested test parameter matrix for GOTS Chemical Inputs:

e. 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 前处理及后整理助剂
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 matrix for GOTS Goods residue and quality parameters:**
- **关于GOTS 产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 金属辅料辅料	OTHER ACCESSORIES 其他辅料	SEWING THREAD 缝纫线
Allergenic Potential/skin sensitising Disperse Dyes (PES) 致敏性/皮肤致敏分散染料（PES）							✪
AOX	✪	✪	✪	✪			✪
AP/APEO	✪	✪	✪			✪	✪
Lead / Cadmium 铅/镉	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪
Extractable HM 可萃取重金属	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	✪	
Nickel Release 镍释放					✪		
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 色牢度与缩水率	✪	✪	✪		✪	✪

GOTS SECTION 5.2.6.1

GOTS 第 5.2.6.1 节

"Any final consumer product, labelled according to GOTS shall comply with the following minimum technical quality parameters."
"根据GOTS标识的任何最终消费品均应符合以下最低质量技术参数。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- The limits defined in the table indicate the minimum required performance levels.
  表中指明的限量值表示所需的最低性能水平。
- The following table sets out alternative acceptable test methods to those specified in GOTS. The applicable criteria (e.g. fastness and dimensional change levels) shall remain identical to those defined for the corresponding primary test methods.
  下表提供了GOTS规定之外的其他可接受的测试方法。相关准则（牢度和尺寸变化方面）与各自对应的主测试方法相同：

PARAMETER 参数	TEST METHOD 试验方法	ALTERNATE TEST METHODS 其它测试方法
Fastness Test Requirements: **色牢度试验要求：**		
A. Rubbing fastness A. 摩擦色牢度	ISO 105 X12	AATCC 8, DI 54021, JIS L0849
B. Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acidic B. 耐酸性和耐碱性汗渍色牢度	ISO 105 E04	AATCC 15, DIN 54020, JIS L0848
C. Light fastness C. 日晒色牢度	ISO 105 B02	AATCC 16 option 3, DIN 54004, JIS L0843 AATCC 16方案3，DIN 54004，JIS L0843
D. Saliva Fastness D. 耐唾液色牢度	BVL B 82.92.3	DIN 53160-1
E. Washing fastness when washed at 40 °C E. 40°C水洗的水洗色牢度	ISO 105 C06 A1M	AATCC 61 option 3A (at 140 °F), DIN EN 20105-C03, JIS L0844 AATCC 61方案3A（140 °F）、DIN EN 20105-C03、JIS L0844
Durability/Robustness Test Requirements: **耐久性/耐用性测试要求：**		
F. Dimensional stability F. 尺寸稳定性	ISO 3759, ISO 6330, and ISO 5077	AATCC 135 for fabrics AATCC 135（面料） AATCC 150 for garments AATCC 150（服装） DIN 53920 JIS L1018

- Durability/robustness tests (F, G, H) shall be performed following five cleaning cycles, unless a different number of washing cycles is explicitly required by an applicable regulation (e.g. ESPR) or as required for a specific product category.

  耐久性/耐用性测试（F，G，H）应在五次清洗循环后进行，除非适用法规（如ESPR）明确要求不同的清洗循环次数或特定产品类别要求。

- ISO 6330 shall be followed and instructions specified on the care label shall be followed e.g. washing temperature.

  应遵循ISO 6330，以及并按照洗水唛上规定的说明进行操作，例如洗涤温度。

- Wherever possible, GOTS Goods should support decreasing environmental impacts at the use phase. Therefore,

  可能的情况下，使用阶段的GOTS产品宜能够有助于减轻环境影响。因此，

  a. GOTS Goods care labels, wherever applicable, shall carry environmentally friendly washing instructions, such as wash at room temperature, use of liquid detergent, no use of bleach, line or flat dry, low or no iron, no dry cleaning, etc.

  a. 在适用的情况下，GOTS产品的洗水唛应包含环保水洗说明，诸如在常温下水洗，使用液体洗涤剂，禁止使用漂白剂，晾干或平铺晒干，低温熨烫或禁止熨烫，禁止干洗等。

  b. Sellers of GOTS Goods should inform end-users of end-of-life options (e.g. repair, care or take-back services) made available by the seller.

  b. GOTS产品的卖方宜告知最终用户产品寿命结束后的处置方案（如维修、保养或回收服务）。

GOTS SECTION 5.2.6 (I)

GOTS第5.2.6节（I）款

"Microfibre Shedding / Fibre Fragmentation"

"微纤维脱落/纤维断裂"

GUIDANCE
准则

Monitoring of Microfibre Shedding/Fibre Fragmentation:

微纤维脱落/纤维断裂的监测：

- The release of fibre fragments (microfibres) from textiles during the use phase, particularly during laundering, is widely recognised as a significant environmental concern.

  在使用阶段，特别是在洗涤过程中，从纺织品中释放出的纤维碎片（微纤维）被广泛认为是一个重大的环境问题。

- GOTS v8.1 aims to establish a monitoring initiative to generate baseline data and to support the possible development of future requirements.

  GOTS v8.1旨在制定一项监测计划，以生成基线数据，并满足未来可能变动的要求。

- All actors within the GOTS supply chain are encouraged to contribute data on fibre shedding of GOTS Goods, using accredited test methods and laboratories.

  鼓励 GOTS 供应链中的所有参与者使用认可的测试方法和实验室提供关于 GOTS 产品纤维脱落的数据。

- **The following test methods are accepted for this monitoring initiative**:
- **该监测计划接受以下测试方法：**

  a. ISO 4484-1-3
  b. AATCC TM 212
  c. The Microfibre Consortium (TMC) Test Method
  c. 微纤维联盟（TMC）测试方法
  d. Additional test may be considered upon submission
  d. 提交时可考虑进行额外测试

- Participating entities shall submit test results and relevant information to GOTS via their Approved

Certification Body or directly. Submission should include, at a minimum, Certified Entity information, details on the sample, fibre composition, fabric structure, test method applied, and the measured release of fibre fragments.

参与实体应通过其被授权认证机构或直接向GOTS提交测试结果和相关信息。提交材料宜至少包括被认证实体的信息，样本详情、纤维成分、织物结构、所采用的测试方法和测得的纤维碎片释放量。

GOTS SECTIONS 5.2.7 AND 5.2.8

GOTS第5.2.7节和第5.2.8节

"Limit Values for residues in GOTS Goods"

"GOTS产品中残留物的限量值"

"Limit Values for residues in Additional Fibres and Accessories"

"其它纤维和辅料残留物的限量值"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- When conducting residue tests on finished GOTS Goods according to GOTS Section 5.2.7, sampling shall not contain accessory parts (e.g. button placket textiles, lining). Necessary instructions should be provided to testing laboratories.

  根据GOTS第5.2.7节对GOTS成品开展残留物检测时，取样不应涵盖辅料部分（例如：纽扣口袋纺织品、里布）。宜向实验室提供必要说明。

- Additional fibres shall not compromise the pesticide limits set out in table 5.2.7 after blending with organic fibres.

  与有机纤维混合后，其它纤维不应超过表5.2.7中规定的杀虫剂限量值。

- In order to demonstrate compliance with the requirements set out in Section 5.2.8 the following shall be accepted as adequate proof;

  为证明符合第 5.2.8 节所列要求，以下内容应被视为充分的证明：

  a. Oeko-Tex® Standard 100, Class 1 certificates or an equivalent, are considered adequate proof for additional fibres or accessories used in (semi/finished) textiles for babies and textile personal care products.

  a. Oeko-Tex® Standard 100、一级证书或等效证书，将作为婴幼儿纺织品以及纺织类个人护理用品（中间产品/成品）中所用其它纤维或配料的充分证明。

  b. Oeko-Tex® Standard 100, Class 2 certificates or an equivalent, are considered adequate proof for additional fibres or accessories used for all other (semi/finished) GOTS Goods.

  b. Oeko-Tex® Standard 100，二级证书或等效证书，将作为所有其它GOTS产品（中间产品/成品）所用其它纤维或辅料的充分证明。

REFERENCE
参考文献

OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100

GOTS SECTION 5.2.7 AND 5.2.8

GOTS第5.2.7节和第5.2.8节

"Pesticides"

"杀虫剂"

INTERPRETATION
释义

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

  与检测动植物纤维有关的杀虫剂：

APPLICABLE FOR TESTING IN
适用检测

NAME OF PESTICIDE 杀虫剂名称	CAS NO CAS 编号	VEGETABLE FIBRES	ANIMAL FIBRES 动物纤维
2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenol 2,3,5,6-四氯苯酚	935-95-5	✪	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol 2,4,6-三氯苯酚	88-06-2	✪	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) 2,4,5-三氯苯氧基乙酸（2,4,5-T）	93-76-5	✪	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) 2,4-二氯苯氧基乙酸（2,4-D）	94-75-7	✪	
Acetameprid 啶虫脒	135410-20-7	✪	
Aldrin 艾氏剂	309-00-2	✪	✪
Atrazine 阿特拉津（莠去津）	1912-24-9	✪	
Azinphos 益棉磷	2642-71-9	✪	
Azinphos-methyl 保棉磷	86-50-0	✪	
Alpha- and beta-Endosulfan α-硫丹和β-硫丹	959-98-8 33213-65-9	✪	✪
Bifenthrin 联苯菊酯	82657-04-3	✪	
Bendiocarb 恶虫威	22781-23-3	✪	
Bioresmethrin 生物苄呋菊酯	28434-01-7		✪
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，杀螟威	470-90-6	✪	✪
Chlorfluazuron 氟啶脲	71422-67-8	✪	
Coumaphos 香豆磷，蝇毒磷	56-72-4	✪	✪
Cyfluthrin 氟氯氰菊酯，百树菊酯	68359-37-5	✪	✪
Cyhalothrin 氯氟氰菊酯（RS）	91465-08-6	✪	✪
Cyclanilide 环丙酸酰胺	113136-77-9	✪	
Cypermethrin 氯氰菊酯	52315-07-8	✪	✪
DDD (op- and pp-) 滴滴滴（op-和pp-）	53-19-0, 72-54-8	✪	✪
DDE (op- and pp-) 滴滴伊（op- 和pp-）	3424-82-6, 72-55-9	✪	✪
DDT, o,p- 滴滴涕（o,p-）	789-02-6	✪	✪
DDT, p,p- 滴滴涕（p,p-）	50-29-3	✪	✪
DEF/ 2,4 Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane 脱叶膦	78-48-8	✪	
Deltamethrin 溴氰菊酯	52918-63-5	✪	✪
Diafenthiuron 丁醚脲	80060-09-9	✪	
Diazinon 二嗪磷，敌匹硫磷，二嗪农	333-41-5	✪	✪
Dichlofenthion 除线磷	97-17-6		✪
Dichlorprop 2,4-滴丙酸	120-36-5	✪	
Dichlorvos 敌敌畏	62-73-7	✪	✪
Dicrotophos 百治磷	141-66-2	✪	

Dieldrin 狄氏剂	60-57-1	✪	✪
Diflubenzuron 除虫脲	35367-38-5		✪
Dimethoate 乐果	60-51-5	✪	✪
Dinoseb and salts 地乐酚及其盐和醋酸盐	88-85-7	✪	
Diuron 敌草隆	330-54-1	✪	
Empenthrin 右旋烯炔菊酯	54406-48-3		✪
Endosulfansulfate 硫丹硫酸酯	1031-07-8	✪	✪
Endrin 异狄氏剂	72-20-8	✪	✪
Esfenvalerate 高效氰戊菊酯	66230-04-4	✪	✪
Ethion 乙硫磷	563-12-2	✪	✪
Fenchlorphos 皮蝇磷	299-84-3	✪	✪
Fenitrothion 杀螟硫磷	122-14-5	✪	✪
Fenthion 倍硫磷	55-38-9		✪
Fenpropathrin 甲氰菊酯	39515-41-8	✪	
Fenvalerate 氰戊菊酯	51630-58-1	✪	✪
Fipronil 氟虫腈	120068-37-3	✪	
Flumethrin 氟氯苯菊酯	69770-45-2		✪
Glyphosate 草甘膦	1071-83-6	✪	
Heptachlor 七氯	76-44-8		✪
Heptachlor epoxide 环氧七氯	1024-57-3		✪
Hexachlorobenzen (HCB) 六氯苯（HCB）	118-74-1		✪
Hexachlorocyclohexane - a-Lindane α-六六六	319-84-6		✪

Hexachlorocyclohexane - b-Lindane β-六六六	319-85-7		✪
Hexachlorocyclohexane - d-Lindane δ-六六六	319-86-8		✪
Imidacloprid 吡虫啉	138261-41-3	✪	
Lindane 林丹	58-89-9	✪	✪
Lufenuron 虱螨脲	103055-07-8	✪	
Malathion 马拉硫磷	121-75-5	✪	✪
MCPA 2-甲-4-氯苯氧乙酸	94-74-6	✪	
MCPB 2-甲-4-氯苯氧丁酸	94-81-5	✪	
Mecoprop 2-甲-4-氯苯氧丙酸	93-65-2	✪	
Metolachlor 异丙甲草胺	51218-45-2	✪	
Methomyl 灭多威	16752-77-5	✪	
Mevinphos 速灭磷	7786-34-7	✪	
Methamidophos 甲胺磷	10265-92-6	✪	
Methoxychlor 甲氧滴滴涕	72-43-5	✪	✪
Mirex 灭蚁灵	2385-85-5	✪	
Monocrotophos 久效磷	6923-22-4	✪	
Parathion-ethyl 对硫磷	56-38-2	✪	✪
Parathion-methyl 甲基对硫磷	298-00-0	✪	✪
Pendimethalin 二甲戊灵	40487-42-1	✪	
PCP/ Pentachlorophenol 五氯苯酚	87-86-5	✪	✪
Permethrin 氯菊酯	52645-53-1	✪	✪
Perthane 乙滴涕	72-56-0	✪	

Phosmet 亚胺硫磷	732-11-6	✪	
Phoxim / Baythion 辛硫磷/肟硫磷	14816-18-3	✪	
Pirimiphos-ethyl 乙基嘧啶磷	23505-41-1	✪	✪
Pirimiphos-methyl 甲基嘧啶磷	29232-93-7		✪
Profenophos 丙溴磷	41198-08-7	✪	
Prometryn 扑草净	7287-19-6	✪	
Pymetrozine 吡蚜酮	123312-89-0	✪	
Propetamphos 烯虫磷	31218-83-4		✪
Pyrethrum 除虫菊	8003-34-7	✪	✪
Quinalphos 喹硫磷	13593-03-8		✪
Quintozine 五氯硝基苯	82-68-8	✪	
Teflubenzuron 氟苯脲	83121-18-0	✪	
Thiamethoxam 噻虫嗪	153719-23-4	✪	
Tetrachlorvinphos 杀虫畏	22350-76-1		✪
Toxaphene 毒杀芬	8001-35-2	✪	
Telodrin 碳氯灵	297-78-9	✪	
Strobane 氯化松节油	8001-50-1	✪	
Transfluthrin 四氟苯菊酯	118712-89-3		✪
Trifluralin 氟乐灵	1582-09-8	✪	
Triflumuron 杀虫隆	64628-44-0		✪
Thiodicarb 灭多威	59669-26-0	✪	
Thidiazuron 噻苯隆	51707-55-2	✪	

Tolclofos-methyl 甲基立枯磷	57018-04-9	✪	
Trifloxysulfuron-sodium 三氟啶磺隆钠	199119-58-9	✪	

GOTS SECTIONS 5.2.7 AND 5.2.8

GOTS第5.2.7节和第5.2.8节

"PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances)"

"全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质（PFAS）"

GUIDANCE:
指南：

- **Guidance on the Analysis of PFAS:** For the analysis of PFAS, the following stepwise approach can be pursued:
- **关于分析PFAS的指南：**对于PFAS的分析，可以采用下列分步方法：

1. Total Fluorine Screening:

1. 总氟筛查：

Test methods

测试方法

- EN 14582:2016
- ASTM D7359:2023
- EN 17813:2023

Limit criteria: 50 mg/kg (50 ppm).

限量值准则：50 mg/kg (50 ppm)。

2. Decision Rule:

2. 决策规则：

If Total Fluorine ≤ 50 mg/kg → product may be considered compliant.

如果总氟≤50 mg/kg→可认为产品符合要求。

If Total Fluorine > 50 mg/kg → targeted PFAS analysis shall be performed.

如果总氟>50 mg/kg→应进行定向PFAS分析。

3. PFAS Analysis:

3. PFAS分析：

Method: EN 17681-1:2025 (LC–MS/MS with alkaline hydrolysis).

方法：EN 17681-1:2025（LC–MS/MS，结合碱性水解）

- Screening for Total Fluorine can play a supporting role for the identification of potential PFAS use; however, background levels of Fluorine may also occur in materials that have not been intentionally treated with PFAS. Industry data indicate that products manufactured without intentional PFAS application can still exhibit Total Fluorine values in the low-hundreds ppm range, whereas intentional treatments generally result in significantly higher concentrations.

  总氟化物筛查有助于识别PFAS的潜在用途；然而，未特意经过PFAS处理的材料中也可能出现背景水平的氟。行业数据表明，在未特意应用PFAS的情况下制造的产品的总氟值仍可能在数百ppm的低范围内，而有意处理时，通常会导致浓度明显更高。

- Current analytical techniques commonly applied by laboratories cannot reliably differentiate between organic and inorganic Fluorine in combusted samples. As a result, reported Total Fluorine values represent the sum of both fractions. Therefore, Total Fluorine results cannot be interpreted as a direct measure of PFAS content, nor should detected fluorine be assumed to originate exclusively from PFAS.

  目前实验室通常应用的分析技术不能可靠地区分燃烧样品中的有机氟和无机氟。因此，报告的总氟值代表两种馏分的总和。因此，不能将总氟结果理解为PFAS含量的直接测量结果，也不宜假设检测到的氟完

全来自PFAS。

- In line with current regulatory developments and technical expert input, a provisional threshold of 50 ppm Total Fluorine is adopted as an indicator for the absence of intentional PFAS use. The threshold may be reassessed as additional data, validated methodologies, or new regulatory expectations become available.
  根据当前的监管动态和技术专家的意见，在不故意使用PFAS的情况下，采用50 ppm总氟的临时阈值作为指标。存在其它数据、验证方法或新的监管期望时，可重新评估阈值。
- This interim approach will remain in effect until a widely accepted and validated method for distinguishing organic Fluorine (including PFAS) from inorganic Fluorine becomes available.
  这种临时方法将保持有效，直至有广泛接受和经验证的区分有机氟（包括PFAS）和无机氟的方法可用为止。
- For the identification and quantification of targeted PFAS, EN 17681-1:2025 shall be followed.
  对于定向PFAS的识别和定量，应遵循EN 17681-1:20 25。

GOTS Section 5.3

GOTS 第 5.3 节

"Circularity of Final GOTS Goods"

"GOTS 最终产品的循环性"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Circularity activities intended to extend product longevity may include repair, repurposing, refurbishment, resale, or similar circular practices involving the processing of certified and labelled products. These activities, as well as the entities performing them, shall be included within the scope of GOTS certification.
  旨在延长产品寿命的循环活动包括修理、改途利用、翻新、转售或类似循环活动，涉及获得认证的已标识产品的加工。这些活动以及开展这些活动的实体应纳入GOTS认证的范围。
- Only entities compliant with Section 5.3 of GOTS 8.0 may maintain certified product integrity and make reference to GOTS.
  只有遵循GOTS 8.0第5.3节的实体能保持认证产品完整性并提及GOTS。
- For the certification, the following guidance shall be applied in addition to the general GOTS criteria (e.g. labelling, accessories):
  认证时，除了一般GOTS准则（如标识、辅料）外，还应采用以下指南：
  - **a.** Document records of all activities related to repair, repurposing, refurbishment, resale, or other circular practices.
  - **a.** 保留与修理、改途利用、翻新、转售或其他循环实践相关的所有活动的记录。
  - **b.** Maintain detailed material and chemical information
  - **b.** 保留详细的材料和化学品信息
  - **c.** Ensure traceability to demonstrate continued conformity
  - **c.** 确保可追溯性，以证明持续符合性

Ecodesign[2] Principle[3]:
生态设计[2]原则[3]：

- Circular design refers to design considerations implemented to support repairability, durability, reuse, or other circular pathways applied. Documentation required for certification may describe relevant design decisions or features.

[2] Ecodesign is the integration of environmental sustainability considerations into the characteristics of a product and the processes taking place throughout the product's value chain.
生态设计将环境可持续性考虑因素纳入产品的特性和整个产品价值链的流程中。

[3] Ecodesign principles encompass a structured design approach aimed at improving the environmental characteristics of products throughout their lifecycle, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1781.
生态设计原则包括一种结构化设计方法，旨在根据法规欧盟第2024/1781号第5条改善产品整个生命周期的环境特性。

循环设计指为实现可修复性、耐久性、再利用或其它循环途径而实施的设计考虑。认证所需的文件可描述相关的设计决策或特征。

Material Selection:

材料选择：

- Any textile material alterations carried out as part of circular practices (e.g. accessory) shall comply with the relevant GOTS sections. Replacement materials do not need to be identical to the original materials but shall meet applicable GOTS requirements.

  作为循环实践的一部分（如辅料）作出的任何纺织材料更改应符合GOTS的相关章节规定。替换材料不需要与原始材料相同，但应满足适用的GOTS要求。

- Alterations or replacements of accessory components (e.g. linings, buttons, zippers) carried out, for instance, during repair, are subject to the relevant GOTS provisions for accessories.

  例如，在维修过程中对辅料组件（如衬里、纽扣、拉链）进行的更改或更换，须遵守GOTS对辅料的的相关规定。

- Use of recycled material content should be considered where it does not compromise durability and where there is assurance that no increase in microplastic or microfibre shedding occurs.
- 如果不影响耐用性，并且保证不会增加微塑料或微纤维脱落的情况，则宜考虑使用回收材料。

Chemical Safety:

化学品安全：

- Any chemical inputs used during repair, refurbishment, or other circular processes (e.g. detergents, finishing agents, adhesives) shall comply with GOTS requirements.
- 在修理、翻新或其他循环工艺中使用的任何化学品投入物（如洗涤剂、整理剂、粘合剂）应符合GOTS的要求。

Circular Systems and Infrastructure:

循环系统和基础设施：

- Circular systems may include internal or external infrastructures such as repair services, take-back schemes, reuse, or refurbishment models. The documentation should describe the circular business model applied and identify the systems enabling the circularity of the GOTS Good.
- 循环系统包括内外部基础设施，如维修服务、回收计划、再利用或翻新模式。文档宜描述所应用的循环商业模式，并确定能促进GOTS产品循环的系统。

Packaging:

包装：

- Packaging used in the context of circular practices shall comply with the minimum requirements set out in GOTS.

  在循环实践背景中使用的包装应符合GOTS规定的最低要求。

Traceability:

可追溯性：

- Traceability of GOTS Goods placed into circular practices should be maintained using GOTS Transaction Certificates.

  宜使用GOTS交易证书保持投入循环实践的GOTS产品的可追溯性。

Product Information:

产品信息：

- Product-related information recorded for circular GOTS Goods may include product category, quantities, supply chain geography, and relevant technical information (e.g. LCA, durability/robustness information, recycled fibre content), where available.
- 针对循环GOTS产品记录的产品相关信息包括产品类别、数量、供应链地理位置和相关技术信息（如LCA、耐久性/耐用性信息、**再生**纤维含量）（如有）。

REFERENCES
参考文献

1 ESPR final compromise text for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products, amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC. Available at this link.

1 欧洲议会和理事会ESPR法规的最终妥协文本，该法规建立了可持续产品生态设计要求的框架，修订了欧盟第2023/1542号法规并废除了第2009/125/EC号指令。可通过此链接获取。

2 The Green Deal. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The European Green Deal. COM(2019) 640 final. Available at this link.

2 《绿色协议》，委员会向欧洲议会、欧洲理事会、理事会、欧洲经济社会委员会以及区域委员会提供的纲要，《欧洲绿色协议》纲要第（2019）640号终稿，可通过此链接获取。

3 The Circular Economy Action Plan. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. A new Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe. COM (2020) 98 final. Available at this link.

3 《循环经济行动计划》，委员会向欧洲议会、欧洲理事会、欧洲经济社会委员会以及区域委员会提供的纲要，《新的循环经济行动计划 - 为了更清洁与更有竞争力的欧洲》纲要第（2020）98号，可通过此链接获取。

GOTS SECTION 6. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL PRODUCTS

GOTS 第 6 节 - 特殊产品具体要求

GOTS SECTION 6.1.4.3.1

GOTS第6.1.4.3.1节

"Except for wound contact layers, barrier films shall be composed of biodegradable polymers."

"除伤口接触层外，隔离膜应由生物可降解聚合物组成。"

EXEMPTION
豁免规定

- In case of reusable/washable personal care products (e.g. nappies, cloth pads), polyurethane (PU) layer, that is not in direct contact with the skin can be used for the purpose of leak proofing. In this case, GOTS Section 5.2.8 shall be followed for chemical residue compliance.
  对于可重复使用/可洗的个人护理用品（例如：尿布、布垫），可使用不与皮肤直接接触的聚氨酯（PU）层来防漏。这种情况下，应遵循GOTS第5.2.8节，以确保化学品残留物合规。

GOTS SECTION 6.1.4.4,1

GOTS第6.1.4.4节1款

"No sizing shall be used."

"不应上浆。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- **Specific exemption for cotton bud products:** CMC (carboxymethylcellulose) derivatives of pharmaceutical or food grade quality, compliant with GOTS Sections 7.2.3 and 7.2.4 derived from non-GMO sources, may be used as processing aids without a GOTS Letter of Approval (LoA), provided they are applied at concentrations below 1% in the processing of cotton buds.
  棉签产品的特定豁免：符合GOTS第7.2.3和7.2.4节规定、源自非转基因来源的药物或食品级质量的CMC（羧甲基纤维素）衍生物，在棉签加工过程中，若使用浓度低于 1%，则可作为加工助剂使用，无需 GOTS 批文（LoA）。

GOTS SECTION 6.1.4.4.4, (A)

GOTS第6.1.4.4.4节（A）款

"Any fragrances, lotions and lubricants used shall comply – besides 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、洗剂和润滑剂，除应满足GOTS的投入物准则外，还应满足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》）

GOTS SECTION 6.1.4.5

GOTS第6.1.4.5节

"Specific Criteria for Tampons"

"卫生棉条的具体准则"

GUIDANCE
准则

Guidance on Chemical Safety Testing for Tampon Products:

卫生棉条产品化学安全性测试指南：

- Tampon products shall be tested using the most stringent and product-compatible test method, CWA 18062:2023.

  卫生棉条产品应采用最严格的且与产品兼容的测试方法CWA 18062：2023进行测试。

- CWA 18062:2023 is a CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA). It was developed under the auspices of EDANA and adopted in December 2023 by the European standardisation body CEN via technical committee CEN/WS 118 to provide a harmonized test method for determining trace chemicals extracted from absorbent hygiene products (AHPs), including single-use menstrual products, diapers, and incontinence products.

  CWA 18062：2023是一项CEN研讨会协议（CWA）。该协议是在EDANA的支持下制定的，并于2023年12月被欧洲标准化机构CEN通过技术委员会CEN/WS 118采纳，旨在提供一种统一的测试方法，用于测定从吸收性卫生产品（AHPs）中提取的微量化学物质，包括一次性经期用品、尿布和失禁产品。

- CWA 18062:2023 incorporates the addition of BSA (a protein) to the extraction liquid, better mimicking the presence of proteins in menstrual fluid, thereby providing a more representative assessment of chemical migration.

  CWA 18062：2023将BSA（一种蛋白质）添加到提取液中，更好地模拟月经流体中蛋白质的存在，从而提供更具代表性的化学迁移评估。

Residue Limits Compliance for Tampon Products:

卫生棉条产品的残留物限量合规性：

- Tampon products shall comply with the residue limits specified in GOTS Section 5.2.7 as well as with the limits established under the EDANA Stewardship Programme. In cases where identical parameters are covered, the most stringent limit shall apply.

  卫生棉条产品应符合GOTS第5.2.7节规定的残留物限量值以及《EDANA管理计划》规定的限量值。在涵盖相同参数的情况下，应适用最严格的限量值。

References:

参考文献：

List of substances & residue limits:
物质与残留限量值列表：

- EDANA Stewardship Programme for Absorbent Hygiene Products
  《EDANA 吸收性卫生用品管理计划》

Further reading:
其它读物：

- CWA 18062:2023
- The Codex Test Method of the Stewardship Programme for Absorbent Hygiene Products
  《EDANA 吸收性卫生用品管理计划的 Codex 测试方法》
- User manual: EU Ecolabel criteria for absorbent hygiene products
  用户手册：吸收性卫生产品的欧盟生态标签准则

GOTS Section 6.2.2

GOTS第6.2.2节

"Any entity selling FCTs shall be aware of and meet the specific legal (hygienic and GMP) requirements applicable for its products and in the country/region where they are sold…"
"任何销售食品接触类纺织品的实体应了解并满足适用于其产品及其销售国家/地区的具体法律（卫生和GMP)要求。……"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Applicable Legislation: All food contact textiles shall fall within the scope of the two European legislations:
  适用法规：所有食品接触纺织品均应符合以下两项欧洲法规：
  - **a.** Regulation (EC) 1935/2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food, also known as the Framework or FCM Regulation
  - **a.** （欧盟）第 1935/2004 号法规，即关于与食品接触的材料和制品的法规，也被称为框架法规或 FCM 法规
  - **b.** 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.
  - **b.** （欧盟）第 2023/2006 号法规，即关于与食品接触的材料和制品良好生产规范的法规，也称为 GMP 法规。
- Alternative - Code of US Federal Regulation: 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.
  或者 - 美国联邦法规：21 CFR § 177.2800：纺织品和纺织纤维。C小节的节间接食品添加剂。仅用作重复使用的物品部件的材料。
- Additional requirements for individual countries based on local regulations will also be applicable for Food Contact Textiles (FCTs) should they be intended to be sold or used in such countries.
  如果拟在其他国家出售/使用食品接触纺织品（FCTs），则基于当地法规的个别国家的额外要求也宜适用于这些国家。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- Regulation (EC) 1935/2004
  欧盟第1935/2004号条例
- Regulation (EC) 2023/2006
  欧盟第2023/2006号条例
- 21 CFR § 177.2800

GOTS SECTION 7. CHEMICAL INPUT APPROVAL CRITERIA

GOTS 第 7 节 化学品投入物批准准则

GOTS Section 7.1 Assessment and Approval of Chemical Inputs

GOTS 第 7.1 节 化学品投入物的评估和批准

GUIDANCE
准则

- For the purpose of this section, “applicable recognised norms or directives” refer to the following standards and regulations under which a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for a chemical input (substance or preparation) shall be prepared:
- 根据本节规定，“相关的公认标准或规范”指应按其编制化学品投入物（物质或配制品）的安全数据表（SDS）：
  - **a.** ANSI Z400.1/Z129.1:2010
  - **b.** ISO 11014-1
  - **c.** EC 1907/2006
  - **d.** EC 2020/878
  - **e.** EC 2015/830
  - **f.** GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals)
  - **f.** GHS（全球化学品统一分类和标签制度）
  - **g.** JIS Z 7253:2012
- In particular, valid reasons for including additional sources of information in the assessment may include:
  具体而言，在评估中纳入更多信息源的正当理由可包括：
  - **a.** The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) does not constitute a legally binding basis in the country or region where the chemical input is placed on the market.
  - **a.** 安全数据表（SDS）不构成化学品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。
  - **b.** The chemical input may potentially contain restricted or prohibited substances for which declarations in the SDS are not binding (e.g. non-hydrolysable halogens, endocrine disruptors, GMO-containing materials or GMO-derived enzymes, nanoparticles).
  - **b.** 化学品投入物可能含有SDS中声明不具有约束力的限用或禁用物质（如：非水解性卤素、内分泌干扰物、GMO（衍）生的材料或酶、纳米颗粒）。
  - **c.** The SDS does not contain specific ecological or toxicological information required to assess compliance with relevant GOTS criteria.
  - **c.** SDS中没有包含用于评估是否符合相关GOTS准则所需的某些生态学或毒理学信息。
  - **d.** The test methods used to determine certain ecological or toxicological parameters are not specified or do not correspond to those listed in the GOTS criteria.
  - **d.** 未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。
  - **e.** Spot checks on the accuracy of specific ecological or toxicological information provided in the SDS.
  - **e.** 抽查SDS中某些生态学或毒物学信息的准确性
  - **f.** Surveillance of impurities.
  - **f.** 对杂质的监控
- Approved Certification Bodies accredited under Scope 4 shall make their lists of approved chemical inputs available to all GOTS Approved Certification Bodies. These lists shall be considered an applicable tool for chemical input assessment and approval.
  范围4项下被认可的被授权认证机构应制作已批准化学品投入物的清单，供所有被授权认证机构使用。这些清单应被作为评估和批准化学品投入物的适用工具。
- Approved Certification Bodies accredited under Scope 4 shall ensure that all 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 Hazard Statements and/or their GHS equivalents for an individual constituent.

范围4项下被认可的被授权认证机构应确保所有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端点的了解。相关端点是用于编制各成分危险声明及其/或GHS等效体系的值。

- In cases of conflicting decisions (i.e. where a chemical input is approved by one Certification Body and declined by another), the Certification Bodies concerned shall seek to achieve a consistent assessment by sharing their assessment documentation. Where this cannot be achieved, the matter shall, as a last resort, be decided by Global Standards gGmbH, based on a review of the technical information provided for the chemical input concerned.

  若有相互冲突的判定（即：一家认证机构批准的化学品投入物，被另一家机构拒绝），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，最终则应由Global Standards gGmbH应基于对提供的关于化学品投入物的技术信息的审核，对该事项作出决定。
- Basic chemicals (such as salt, alkali, acid, etc.) used may not be approved via a Letter of Approval.
- 基本化学品（如盐、碱、酸等）不需要在批文中发布。

GOTS Section 7.2 Chemical Input Requirements

GOTS 第 7.2 节 - 化学品投入物要求

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Most chemical inputs listed as prohibited in this Section are already banned under GOTS because they fail to meet the hazard- and toxicity-related requirements specified in GOTS Section 7.2.4. Their explicit inclusion reflects their relevance to the textile sector and/or significant public attention.

  本节所列为禁止使用大部分化学品投入物，由于不符合GOTS第7.2.4节中规定的危害和毒理的相关要求而被GOTS禁用。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。
- Listed chemicals are prohibited regardless of application as a pure substance or as part of preparation. 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 Section 7.2.3 Table – Prohibited and Restricted Chemicals in this Manual.

  上述物质无论是作为纯物质还是作为配制品成分均禁用。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，则含量不应超过本手册第7.2.3节表格（“禁用和限用化学品”）中规定的限量值。
- Where a chemical substance and/or substance group is not explicitly specified in these interpretations, lists, or tables, the applicable criteria of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) shall apply and be considered decisive.

  对于本部分解释或清单或列表中未明确提及的任何化学物质（及/或物质组），则以相应的全球化学品统一分类和标签制度（GHS）准则作为判定要求。
- Chemical inputs that intentionally or foreseeably release any of the substances listed as prohibited under normal conditions of application or use shall not be permitted.

  在正常使用条件下故意或可预见地释放出任何一种所列物质的化学品投入物应禁用。
- For preparations containing substances such as functional nanoparticles or GMO-containing or GMO-derived inputs, current applicable norms and directives do not require their declaration in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). However, such preparations shall not exceed the limit of 0.1% by weight.

  对于含有功能性纳米颗粒或GMO成分或由GMO衍生的成分的配制品，现行适用的规范和指令没有要求在安全数据表（SDS）中进行申报。但是，此类配制品的含量不应超过 0.1%（按重量计）。
- Inputs shall be prohibited if validation demonstrates that their intended use in textile processing results in residues exceeding the limits specified in GOTS Sections 5.2.7 for GOTS Goods.

  投入物若被证实其在纺织品加工中的指定用途会导致超过第 5.2.7节规定的残留限量，则应被禁用。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- Regulation EC 552/2009
  欧盟第EC 552/2000号条例
- European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), candidate list

欧洲化学品管理署（ECHA）候选清单

GOTS Section 7.2.3

GOTS第7.2.3节

"Table – Prohibited and Restricted Chemicals"

"表格 - 禁用和限用化学品"

GUIDANCE
准则

- While GOTS prohibits and/or restricts the use of a number of chemical substances, it is also recognised that unintended by-products or contaminants may occur in chemical inputs as a result of synthesis routes or manufacturing complexities.
  虽然GOTS禁止和/或限制使用多种化学物质，但也承认由于合成路线或制造复杂性，化学品投入物在可能会产生某些非预期副产品/污染物。
- Therefore, GOTS establishes the maximum contamination limits for such unintended by-products or contaminants.
  因此，GOTS设定此类非预期副产品/污染物的最大污染限量值。
- It is expressly understood that this list and the associated limits are dynamic and shall be subject to periodic review, either as part of each GOTS revision or where necessary due to changes in regulatory requirements, scientific knowledge, or commercial practices.
  明确知悉，该清单及相关限量值是动态的，应定期进行审查，要么作为每次GOTS修订的一部分，要么在监管要求、科学知识或商业惯例发生变化时进行审查。
- The contamination limits specified in the table below shall apply exclusively to unintended by-products or contaminants. They shall not be interpreted as a relaxation or dilution of the GOTS requirements for Chemical Inputs as defined in GOTS Sections 7.2.3 and 7.2.4.
  下表列出的污染限量值应仅针对非预期副产品或污染物，不应解释为降低了GOTS第7.2.3节和7.2.4节中详述的对化学品投入物的要求。
- Where standardised test methods are not available for specific parameters, suitably adapted or modified test methods shall be applied for the detection and quantification of contaminants.
  如果特定参数没有标准化的测试方法，应采用合理改编或修改测试方法来进行污染物的检测和定量。
- In accordance with GOTS requirements, testing shall be conducted by suitably qualified laboratories with appropriate experience in the analysis of textile chemical inputs for the relevant parameters.
  根据GOTS要求，测试应由具备相应资格并且在测试纺织品化学品投入物相关参数方面有足够经验的实验室进行。

- **The contamination limits for approved chemical inputs:**
- **批准化学品投入物的污染限量值：**

	SUBSTANCE GROUP 物质组	CONTAMINATION DETECTION LIMITS 污染物检测水平
1	**AROMATIC AND/OR HALOGENATED SOLVENTS** **芳香族和/或卤化溶剂**	
	1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3) 1,1-二氯乙烷（75-34-3）	1 mg/kg
	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）	10 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 / Benzotrichloride (98-07-7) 三氯甲苯/苄川三氯（98-07-7）	5 mg/kg
	Benzylchloride / Chloromethyl benzene (100-44-7) 氯化苄/氯甲基苯（100-44-7）	5 mg/kg Dyes – 100 mg/kg 染料 – 100 mg/kg
	Benzene (71-43-2) 苯 （71-43-2）	50 mg/kg
	Aromatic solvents such as xylene, o-Cresol, p-Cresol, m-Cresol 芳烃熔剂，如二甲苯、邻甲酚、 对甲酚、间甲酚	500 mg/kg
	Dimethylformamide (DMF) (68-12-2) 二甲基甲酰胺（DMF）（68-12-2）	50 mg/kg
	Dimethylacetamide (DMAC) (127-19-5) 二甲基乙酰胺（DMAC）（127-19-5）	50 mg/kg
	Toluene (Toluol) (108-88-3) 甲苯（108-88-3）	10 mg/kg
	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (872-50-4) N-甲基-2-吡咯烷酮（872-50-4）	50 mg/kg
	FLAME RETARDANTS **阻燃剂**	
2	Tri-o-cresyl phosphate (78-30-8) 磷酸三邻甲苯酯（78-30-8）	Individually: 50 mg/kg 分别50 mg/kg Sum: 100 mg/kg 总和：100 mg/kg
	Trixylyl phosphate (TXP) (25155-23-1) 磷酸三（二甲苯）酯(TXP)（25155-23-1）	
	Trimethyl Phosphate (512-56-1) 磷酸三甲酯（512-56-1）	
	Tris(2 chloroethyl)phosphate (TCEP) (115-96-8) 三(2-羧乙基)磷酸酯(TCEP)（115-96-8）	
	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5) 十溴联苯醚(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) 五溴联苯醚（32534-81-9）	
	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE) (32536-52-0) 八溴联苯醚(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-（氮化丙基）-膦化氧(TEPA)（545-55-1）	
	Polybromobiphenyls (PBB) (67774-32-7, 59536-65-1) 多溴联苯(PBB)（67774-32-7，59536-65-1）	
	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) (79-94-7) 四溴双酚A（79-94-7）	

Hexabromocyclodecane (HBCD) (25637-99-4) 六溴环十二烷（25637-99-4）
2,2 bis(bromomethyl) 1,3 propanediol (BBMP) (3296-90-0) 2,2-双（溴甲基）1,3-丙二醇(HBCD)（3296-90-0）
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（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（TDCPP）(13674-87-8)
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) 十溴联苯醚（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）
Nonabromobiphenyls (NonaBB) (Multiple) 九溴联苯（NonaBB）（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) / Polybrobiphenyle (Polybromierte

	Biphenyle) (PBBs) (59536-65-1) 多溴联苯/聚溴联苯（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）
	Triethylenephosphoramide (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）
	Tris(methylphenyl) phosphate (1330-78-5) 磷酸三甲苯酯（1330-78-5）
	2,3-Dibromopropan-1-ol - (2,3- DBPA) (96-13-9) 2,3-二溴-1-丙醇（96-13-9）
	1-Propanol, 2,2-dimethyl-, tribromo deriv. (36483-57-5, 1522-92-5) 3-溴-*2,2*-双(溴甲基)-1-丙醇（36483-57-5，1522-92-5）
	Paraffin wax, chlorinated (63449-39-8) 氯化石蜡（63449-39-8）
	Alkanes, C14-16, chloro (1372804-76-6) 中链氯化石蜡，碳链长度 C14-16（1372804-76-6）
	Tetradecane, chloro derivs. (198840-65-2) 中链氯化石蜡，十四烷氯化衍生物（198840-65-2）
	α-Hexabromocyclododecane (134237-50-6) α-六溴环十二烷（134237-50-6）
	β-Hexabromocyclododecane (134237-51-7) β-六溴环十二烷（134237-51-7）
	µ-Hexabromocyclododecane (134237-52-8) µ-六溴环十二烷（134237-52-8）
	Decabromodiphenylethane (DBDPE) (84852-53-9) 十溴二苯乙烷（DBDPE）（84852-53-9）
	2-Bromodiphenyl ether (7025-06-1) 2-溴二苯醚（7025-06-1）
	4-Bromodiphenyl ether (101-55-3) 4-溴二苯醚（101-55-3）
	Tribromodiphenyl ether - (TriBDE) (49690-94-0) 三溴二苯醚（TriBDE）（49690-94-0）
	Heptabromodiphenyl ether - (HeptaBDE) (68928-80-3) 七溴二苯醚（HeptaBDE）（68928-80-3）
3	**CHLORINATED BENZENES AND TOLUENES** **氯化苯和氯化甲苯**

	1,2-dichlorobenzene (95-50-1) 1,2-二氯苯（95-50-1）	500 mg/kg
	All isomers of tri-, tetra- chlorotoluenes 三氯苯、四氯苯的所有异构体	10 mg/kg
	Other isomers of: 以下其它异构体： mono-,di- ,tri-,tetra-,penta- and hexa- chlorobenzene and 一氯化苯、二氯苯、三氯苯、四氯苯、五氯苯和六氯苯 mono-,di-, and penta, chlorotoluene 以及一氯甲苯、二氯甲苯和五氯甲苯	Sum: 200 mg/kg 总和：200 mg/kg
4	**CHLOROPHENOLS (INCLUDING THEIR SALTS AND ESTERS)** **氯酚 （包括其盐和酯）**	
	Tetrachlorophenols (TeCP) 四氯苯酚（TeCP）	Sum: 5 mg/kg 总和：5 mg/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：50 mg/kg
5	**A. ALL ALKYLPHENOLS (APS) AND ALKYLPHENOLETHOXYLATES (APEOS)** **A. 所有烷基酚（AP）和烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚类化合物（APEOS）**	
	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers, Multiple 壬基酚（NP）、多种异构体混合物 (104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3)	50 mg/kg
	Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers, Multiple 辛基酚（OP）、多种异构体混合物 (140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8)	50 mg/kg
	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEO), Multiple 多种辛基酚聚氧乙烯醚（OPEO） (9002-93-1, 9036-19-5, 68987-9-06)	250 mg/kg
	&Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO), Multiple 和多种壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚（NPEO） (9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 127087-87-0)	250 mg/kg
	Sum **总量**	250 mg/kg
	B. EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) , Multiple **B.** EDTA（乙二胺四乙酸），多种 DTPA (Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid) , Multiple DTPA（二乙烯三胺五乙酸），多种 NTA (Nitrilotriacetic acid) NTA（氮川三乙酸）	500 mg/kg
	C. LAS (Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonates) **C.** LAS（十二烷基苯磺酸） α-MES (Alpha- Methyl Ester Sulfonate) α-MES （α-磺基脂肪酸甲酯磺酸盐）	500 mg/kg
6	**ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS** **内分泌干扰物**	**X PROHIBITED** **X 禁用**

		See Guidance Section 7.2.3 (6) in this Manual *参考本手册第7.2.3 节（6）款指南*
7	**FORMALDEHYDE AND OTHER SHORT-CHAIN ALDEHYDES** **甲醛及其它短链醛**	150 mg/kg
8	**GLYCOL DERIVATIVES** **乙二醇衍生物**	
	Bis(2-methoxyethyl)-ether (111-96-6) 双（2- 甲氧基乙基）- 醚（111-96-6）	50 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
9	**GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMO_S)** **转基因生物（GMO_S）**	*See Guidance Section 7.2.3 (9) in this Manual* *参考本手册第7.2.3 节（9）款指南*
10	**HEAVY METALS** **重金属**	*See GOTS Section 8, "Heavy Metal Free"* for the limits. *参考 GOTS 第8 节"不含重金属"了解限量值。*
11	**DYES AND PIGMENTS with Allergenic Potential, Carcinogenic or Equivalent Concern** **具有致敏性、致癌性或同等问题的染料和颜料**	250 mg/kg *See Guidance Section 7.2.3 (11), in this Manual* *参考本手册第7.2.3 节（11）款指南*
12	**AROMATIC AMINES AND ANILINE (FREE)** **芳香胺和苯胺（游离）** **Inputs (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) releasing arylamines with carcinogenic properties (MAK III, category 1,2,3) and Aniline, free, (category 4)** **会释放致癌芳香胺（如：偶氮染料和颜料）（MAK III中的第1 、2 、3类）和游离苯胺的投入物（第4类）**	
	Banned Amines / Cleavable carcinogenic arylamines 禁用胺/可裂解的致癌芳香胺	Sum 150 mg/kg 总量：150 mg/kg
	Aniline (free), ISO 14362, without reductive step 游离苯胺，ISO 14362，无还原步骤	150 mg/kg
	Aniline (free), for indigo colourants only	2000 mg/kg

	游离苯胺，仅适用于靛蓝着色剂	
	Note: For indigo colourants, an exceptional specification for free aniline applies: **注：对于靛蓝着色剂，游离苯胺的特殊规范适用：** • Testing method: Determination of free aniline shall be performed with a reductive step to ensure complete solubilisation of indigo (including the leuco-form) and full release of extractable aniline. 测试方法：游离苯胺的测定应通过还原步骤进行，以确保靛蓝（包括隐色形式）的完全溶解和可提取苯胺的完全释放。 • ISO 14362, with reductive step, shall be followed. 应遵循含还原步骤的ISO 14362。 • Result normalisation: Test results shall be normalised to 100% indigo content in the sample to account for dilution effects. 结果归一化：测试结果应归一化至样品中的100%靛蓝含量，以考虑稀释效果。	
	Navy Blue Colourant, (Index-Nr. 611-070-00-2; EG-Nr. 405-665-4) 海军蓝染料（索引号：611-070-00-2；EG编号：405-665-4）	**X PROHIBITED** **X 禁用**
13	**INPUTS CONTAINING FUNCTIONAL NANOPARTICLES** **含功能性纳米颗粒的投入物** Prohibited are particles with a size smaller than 100 nm. 粒径小于100 nm的禁用。	**X PROHIBITED** **X 禁用**
14	**HALOGEN CONTAINING INPUTS** **含卤素化合物的投入物**	
	a. Inputs that contain > 1% Non-hydrolysable Halogens a. 含有超过1%的非水解性卤素的投入物	**X PROHIBITED** **X 禁用**
	b. Specific exceptions for certain dyes and pigments apply. See Sections *4.2.2.6 and 4.2.2.7* in GOTS. b. 某些染料和颜料的特殊例外情况适用。参见GOTS第*4.2.2.6*节和第*4.2.2.7*节。	**! RESTRICTED** **！限用**
	Note 1: Non-hydrolysable Halogens: formerly referred to as “permanent AOX”. See Section 8 in GOTS for an updated definition. **注1：**不可水解卤素：之前称为“永久性AOX”。更新的定义见GOTS第8节。 **Note 2**: AOX (Adsorbable Organic Halogens) as wastewater parameter: **注2：**AOX（可吸附有机卤素）作为污水参数： The most effective upstream measure to reduce AOX in wastewater is the elimination of non-hydrolysable halogens at the formulation level. AOX testing of wastewater is required as a downstream control parameter to verify compliance and to ensure that substitution measures result in measurable environmental benefits. See Section 4.3.11 (Wastewater and Sludge Discharge) in this Manual. 减少污水中AOX最有效的上游措施是在配方层面消除不可水解卤素。污水的AOX测试须作为下游控制参数，以验证合规性并确保替代措施产生可衡量的环境效益。参见本手册第4.3.11节（污水和污泥排放）。	
15	**ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS** **有机锡化合物**	
	Dibutyltin (DBT) (Multiple) 二丁基锡（DBT)（多种）	20 mg/kg
	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 butylin (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)	5 mg/kg

	辛基锡的一、二、三元衍生物（多种）	
	Monomethyltin compounds (MMT) (Multiple) 单甲基锡化合物（MMT）（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Dipropyltin compounds (DPT) (Multiple) 二丙基锡化合物（DPT）（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Dibutyltin dichloride (DBTC) (Multiple) 二氯化二丁基锡（DBTC）（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Tripropyltin compounds (TPT) (Multiple) 三丙基锡化合物（TPT）（多种）	5mg/kg 5 mg/kg
	Tetraethyltin compounds (TeET) (Multiple) 四乙基锡化合物（TeET）（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Tetrabutyltin compounds (TeBT) (Multiple) 四丁基锡化合物（TeBT）（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Tetraoctyltin compounds (TeOT) (Multiple) 四辛基锡化合物（TeOT）（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Tricyclohexyltin (TCyHT) (Multiple) 三环己基锡（TCyHT）（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide (1321-70-5) 三环已基氢氧化锡（1321-70-5）	5 mg/kg
	Bis(tributyltin)trioxide (TBTO) (56-35-9) 双（三丁基锡）氧化物（56-35-9）	5 mg/kg
16 (a)	**PHTHALATES -** including all other esters of phthalic acid **邻苯二甲酸盐：**包括邻苯二甲酸的所有其它酯	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（DINP）（28553-12-0）	
	Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP) (84-75-3) 邻苯二甲酸二己酯（DnHP）（84-75-3）	
	Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (84-74-2) 邻苯二甲酸二丁酯（DBP）（84-74-2）	
	Benzylbutyl phthalate (BBP) (85-68-7) 邻苯二甲酸苄丁酯（BBP）（85-68-7）	
	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)(27554-26-3) 邻苯二甲酸二异辛酯（DIOP）（27554-6-3）	
	Di-C_{7-11} 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-C_{6-8} 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）	
16 (b)	**POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHs)** **多环芳香烃（PAH）**	Sum: 200 mg/kg 总量：200 mg/kg
	Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) (50-32-8) 苯并[a]芘（BaP）（50-32-8）	Specific limit: 20 mg/kg 特定限量值：20 mg/kg
	Acenaphthene (83-32-9) 萘嵌戊烷（83-32-9）	
	Acenaphthylene (208-96-8) 苊烯（208-96-8）	
	Anthracene (120-12-7) 蒽（120-12-7）	
	Ben-zo[g,h,i]perylene (191-24-2) 苯并[g，h，i]苝（191-24-2）	
	Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) 苯并（j）荧蒽（205-82-3）	
	Benzo[a]anthracene (56-55-3) 苯并[a]蒽（56-55-3）	
	Benzo(e)pyrene (192-97-2) 苯并（e）芘（192-97-2）	
	Benzo[b]fluoranthene (205-99-2) 苯并[b]荧蒽（205-99-2）	
	Benzo[k]fluoranthene (207-08-9) 苯并[k]荧蒽（207-08-9）	
	Chrysene (218-01-9) 䓛（218-01-9）	
	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene (53-70-3) 二苄基[a，h]蒽（53-70-3）	
	Fluoranthene (206-44-0) 荧蒽（206-44-0）	
	Fluorene (86-73-7) 芴（86-73-7）	
	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene (193-39-5) 茚并[1，2，3-cd]芘（193-39-5）	
	Naphthalene (91-20-3) 萘（91-20-3）	
	Phenanthrene 85-01-8) 菲（85-01-8）	

	Pyrene (129-00-0) 芘（129-00-0）	
17	**PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)** **全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质（PFAS）**	**X PROHIBITED** **X 禁用**
	The intentional use of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) is prohibited. 禁止故意使用全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质（PFAS）	
18	**QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS** **季铵盐化合物**	
19	**CHLORINATED PARAFFINS** **氯化石蜡**	
	Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) (C10 C13) 短链氯化石蜡（SCCPs，C10-13）	250 mg/kg
	Medium-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-17) 中链氯化石蜡（MCCPs，C14-17）	250 mg/kg

Table 1: Prohibited and Restricted Chemicals

表1：禁用和限用化学品

GOTS SECTION 7.2.3, (6)

GOTS第7.2.3节（6）款

"Endocrine Disruptors"

"内分泌干扰物"

GUIDANCE
准则

Assessment of Endocrine Disruptor (ED) Chemicals:

内分泌干扰物（ED）化学品的评估：

- Chemical inputs shall be evaluated for endocrine-disrupting (ED) properties in accordance with the harmonised classifications laid down in Annex VI of the EU Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP).
  化学投入品应根据欧盟法规（EC）第 1272/2008 号《分类、标签和包装》（CLP）附件六中规定的统一分类，对其内分泌干扰（ED）特性进行评估。
- The harmonised ED classifications incorporated into Annex VI shall be legally binding as of June 2026 and shall be applied to ensure consistent, legally compliant, and scientifically recognised assessments.
  自2026年6月起，纳入附件VI的统一ED分类应具有法律约束力，并用于确保一致的合法合规和科学认可的评估。
- These classifications shall be applied uniformly for the evaluation of all chemical inputs approved under GOTS.
  这些分类应统一用于根据GOTS批准的所有化学品投入物的评估。

REFERENCES
参考文献

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
欧盟1272/2008第号条例

GOTS Section 7.2.3, (9)

GOTS第7.2.3节（9）款

"Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)"

"转基因生物（GMOS）"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Recombinant DNA techniques (including self-cloning), DNA sequencing, gene editing, gene engineering, and cell fusion shall be considered genetic modification techniques. Inputs produced using such methods shall not be permitted.

  应将重组DNA技术（包括自我克隆）、DNA测序、基因编辑、基因工程和细胞融合视为基因改造技术。不应使用此类方法产生的投入物。

- To date, independent laboratories have very limited possibilities to test whether an enzyme used in a textile auxiliary is derived from genetically modified (GM) bacteria. Therefore, Certification Bodies need to rely on alternative verification and inspection tools, such as GMO declarations from the enzyme supplier (as is, for example, also required for enzymes used in the organic food supply chain under EC 834/2007). Traceability checks of the ingredients and raw materials used shall also be in place to verify that the declared enzyme is indeed the one applied in the auxiliary.

  迄今为止，独立实验室测试纺织助剂中使用的酶是否源自转基因（GM）细菌的能力非常有限。因此，认证机构需要依赖其它的验证和检查工具，如酶供应商的转基因声明（例如，根据欧盟第834/2007号，有机食品供应链中使用的酶也需要）。还应对所用成分和原材料进行可追溯性检查，以验证声明的酶确实是该助剂中使用的酶。

- For chemical substances certified under a biobased or similar programmes, it shall be verified that the concerned scheme provides verifiable evidence of non-GMO status. Where such programmes do not include GMO verification, additional documentation and/or testing shall be provided to demonstrate compliance with non-GMO requirements.

  对于根据生物基或类似方案认证的化学物质，应核实相关方案提供非GMO状态的可核实证据。如果此类方案不包括GMO验证，则应提供额外的文件和/或测试，以证明符合非GMO要求。

GOTS Section 7.2.3, (11)

GOTS第7.2.3节（11）款

"Dyes and Pigments with Allergenic Potential, Carcinogenic or Equivalent Concern"

"具有致敏性、致癌性或同等问题的染料和颜料"

GUIDANCE
准则

- **Dyes with allergenic potential and classified skin sensitising (H317):**
- **具有潜在过敏性和分类皮肤致敏性的染料（H317）：**

  See Guidance Section 4.2.2.6 & 4.2.2.7, in this Manual

  参考本手册第4.2.2.6节和第4.2.2.7节指南

- **Dyes with carcinogenic properties:**
- **具有致癌特性的染料：**

C.I Basic Green 4 (Melachite Green Chloride) *C.I.碱性绿4（孔雀石绿氯化物）*
C.I Basic Green 4 (Melachite Green Oxalate) *C.I.碱性绿4（孔雀石绿草酸盐）*
C.I Basic Green 4 (Melachite Green) *C.I.碱性绿4（孔雀石绿）*
C.I Basic Violet 3 *C.I.碱性紫3*
C.I Direct Black 38 *C.I.直接黑38*
C.I Direct Blue 6 *C.I.直接蓝6*
C.I Disperse Blue 1 *C.I.分散蓝1*

C.I Disperse Orange 11 *C.I.分散橙1*
C.I Disperse Red 151 *C.I.分散红151*
C.I Disperse Yellow 56 *C.I.分散黄56*
C.I Disperse Yellow 7 *C.I.分散黄7*
C.I. Acid Red 26 *C.I.酸性红26*
C.I. Acid Violet 49 *C.I.酸性紫49*
C.I. Basic Red 9 *C.I.碱性红9*
C.I. Basic Violet 14 *C.I.碱性紫14*
C.I. Direct Red 28 *C.I.直接红28*

GOTS Section 7.2.3, (12)

GOTS第7.2.3节（12）款

"Aromatic Amines and Aniline (free)"

"芳香胺和苯胺（游离）"

GUIDANCE
准则

- **Azo dye compounds MAK III category 1:**
- **偶氮染料化合物MAK III中的第1类：**

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

- **Azo dye compounds MAK III category 2:**
- **偶氮染料化合物MAK III中的第2类：**

o-Aminoazotoluene (97-56-3) *邻氨基偶氮甲苯（97-56-3）*
2-Amino-4-nitrotoluene (99-55-8) *2-氨基-4-硝基甲苯（99-55-8）*
p-Chloroaniline (106-47-8) *对氯苯胺（106-47-8）*
2,4-Diaminoanisole (615-05-4) *2,4-二氨基苯甲醚（615-05-4）*
4,4'-Diaminobiphenylmethane (101-77-9)

4,4'-二氨基二苯甲烷（101-77-9）
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1) *3,3'-二氯联苯胺（91-94-1）*
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (119-90-4) *3,3'-二甲氧基联苯胺（119-90-4）*
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (119-93-7) *3,3'-二甲基联苯胺（119-93-7）*
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)*
p-Cresidine (120-71-8) *对甲酚定（120-71-8）*
4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline) (101-14-4) *4,4'-亚甲基-二-（2-氯苯胺）（101-14-4）*
4,4'-Oxydianiline (101-80-4) *4,4'-二氨基二苯醚（101-80-4）*
4,4'-Thiodianiline (139-65-1) *4,4'-二氨基二苯硫醚（139-65-1）*
2,4-Toluylendiamine (95-80-7) *2,4-二氨基甲苯（95-80-7）*
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline (137-17-7) *2,4,5-三甲基苯胺（137-17-7）*
o-Anisidine (90-04-0) *邻氨基苯甲醚（90-04-0）*
2,4-Xylidine (95-68-1) *2,4-二甲基苯胺（95-68-1）*
2,6-Xylidine (87-62-7) *2,6-二甲基苯胺（87-62-7）*
4-Aminoazobenzene (60-09-3) *4 -氨基偶氮苯（60-09-3）*

- **Azo dye compounds MAK III, category 3:**
- **偶氮染料化合物MAK III中的第3类：**

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:**
- **偶氮染料化合物MAK III中的第4类：**

Aniline (62-53-3) *苯胺（62-53-3）*

- **Prohibited azo pigments that may release carcinogenic amine compounds**
  (or generate the same in a chemical follow-up reaction)**:**
  可能会释放致癌胺类化合物（或在化学后续反应中会产生此类化合物）的禁用偶氮颜料包括：

C.I. Pigment Red 8 *C.I.颜料红8*
C.I. Pigment Red 22 *C.I.颜料红22*

*C.I. Pigment Red 23**   *C.I.颜料红23**
C.I. Pigment Red 38   *C.I.颜料红38*

REFERENCE
参考文献

- C.I. (Colour Index) numbers refer to the identification numbers assigned to colourants in The Colour Index™ published online by the Society of Dyers and Colourists (SDC) and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colourists (AATCC).
  此处所提及的 C.I. 编号均来自由英国染色家协会和美国纺织化学师与染色家协会在线发布的《颜料索引》™。

GOTS Section 7.2.3, (14)

GOTS第7.2.3节（14）款

"Halogen Containing Inputs"

"含卤素化合物的投入物"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Approval of inputs with a total organic halogen content greater than 1% shall be conditional upon plausible demonstration that the Non-hydrolysable Halogen content is below 1%.
  总有机卤素含量超过1%的投入物的批准，应以合理证明非水解性卤素含量低于1%为条件。
- Chlorine, bromine, and iodine shall be taken into consideration when assessing "Non-hydrolysable Halogens". For the definition of "Non-hydrolysable Halogens", please refer to Section 8 of GOTS.
  在评估"非水解性卤素"时，应考虑氯、溴和碘。关于"非水解性卤素"的定义，请参考GOTS第8节。

GOTS Section 7.2.3, (17)

GOTS第7.2.3节（17）款

"Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)"

"全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质（PFAS）"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- PFAS are defined as any substance that contains at least one fully fluorinated methyl (CF3-) or methylene (CF2-) carbon atom (without any H/Cl/Br/I attached to it).
  PFAS被定义为含有至少一个完全氟化的甲基（CF3-）或亚甲基（CF2-）碳原子（无任何H/Cl/Br/I附着其上）的任何物质。
- For a list of PFAS chemicals, please refer to AFIRM Appendix B, Version 11, 2026.
  有关PFAS化学品列表，请参考AFIRM附录B，第11版，2026年。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- **ECHA PFAS Restriction Proposal, p4.**
  欧洲化学品管理局《全氟和多氟烷基物质（PFAS）限制提案》，第4页
- **AFIRM Restricted Substances List**
  AFIRM《限用物质清单》

GOTS Section 7.2.3, (19)

GOTS第7.2.3节（19）款

"b. Medium-chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs C_{14}-C_{17})"

"b. 中链氯化石蜡（MCCPs，C_{14}-C_{17}）"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Medium Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs): UVCB (Substances of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or of Biological materials) substances consisting of more than or equal to 80% linear chloroalkanes with carbon chain lengths within the range from C14 to C17.
  中链氯化石蜡（MCCPs）：线性氯代烃含量不低于80%，且链长在14至17个碳原子之间的成分未知或可变的物质，复杂反应产物或生物材料（UVCB）。

GOTS Section 7.2.3, (23)

GOTS第7.2.3节（23）款

"In-can preservatives in chemical inputs"

"化学品投入物中的罐内防腐剂"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Chemical Formulators/Suppliers shall declare any in-can preservative used to their Certification Body during the chemical input approval process.
  化学品配制商/供应商应在化学品投入物批准过程中向其认证机构申报罐内防腐剂。
- In-can preservatives may only be used in preparations where the preparation itself complies with the applicable toxicity requirements.
  当配制品本身满足相关毒性要求时，方可在配制品中使用罐内防腐剂。
- If an in-can preservative fails to meet any other requirement of GOTS, the Certification Body shall notify GOTS for a common decision prior approval.
  如果罐内防腐剂未能满足GOTS的任何其它要求，则在批准之前，认证机构应通知GOTS以做出共同决定。
- Exceptionally allowed biocidal active substances are those:
  特别许可使用的生物杀灭剂活性物质有：
  - **a.** Listed in the EU BPR Annex I as "approved" or "initial application for approval in progress" in the list for PT06
  - **a.** 欧盟生物杀灭剂法规（BPR）附录一所列的"获批准"物质或PT06目录中"提出初步申请待审批"的物质
  - **b.** Still on the revision list of the Review Programme of EU BPR Annex II part 1. A constant check is recommended on the approved/disapproved list of the Review Programme, as it is subject to change.
  - **b.** 仍然在欧盟BPR附录二第1部分审核方案修订目录中的物质。建议不断核查审核方案核准/未核准目录，因为目录会发生变动。

GOTS Section 7.2.3, (24)

GOTS第7.2.3节（24）款

"Quinoline"

"喹啉"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Contamination Detection Limit shall be < 1000 mg/Kg
  污染检测限量值应为：< 1000 mg/Kg

GOTS Section 7.2.4.1, (A)

GOTS第7.2.4.1节（A）款

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

"与健康危害相关的特定危险说明（风险术语）分类的投入物"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Preparations shall be prohibited where any contained substance that is classified with a hazard statement listed in this Section is intentionally added or present as a functional component, irrespective of concentration.
  如果通过本节危险说明分类的任何物质被有意添加/作为功能性成分，则无论浓度高低，应禁止使用配制品。
- Further, a preparation shall be prohibited if any contained substance classified with a hazard statement listed in this Section is present above the concentration limit requiring declaration in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
  此外，如果通过本节所列危险说明分类的任何物质的浓度超过了安全数据表（SDS）中要求声明的浓度限值，则应禁止使用配制品。
- Preparations that knowingly release such substances under normal application or use conditions shall also be prohibited.
  已知在正常使用条件下会释放出这些物质的配制品应禁止使用。
- In cases of uncertainty regarding classification and applicable concentration limits, the provisions of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) shall be decisive.
  在分类和适用浓度限值不确定的情况下，则应以《全球统一制度》（GHS）的规定为准。
- In case ECHA includes a specific concentration limit for classification, it shall be followed for declaration limit on SDS. Please refer to the recent version of the Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) of the Table of harmonised entries in Annex VI to CLP for specific concentration limits.
  如果ECHA明确了用于分类的具体浓度限值，SDS的申报限量值则应以该浓度限值为准。请参考CLP附录六协调条目表适应技术进步（ATP）最新版本了解具体浓度限值。
- Preparations shall also be prohibited where there is evidence that their intended use leads to residues in textile products exceeding the limits specified for the parameters listed in GOTS Section 5.2.7 "Limit Values for Residues in GOTS Goods"
  若配制品被证实其指定用途会导致超过GOTS第 5.2.7节"GOTS产品中残留物的限量值"规定的纺织品中残留限量，则也应被禁用。
- It may be possible for a chemical formulator to apply a self-classification prior to the classification being harmonised and legally binding. In such cases, concerned GOTS Scope 4 Certification Body shall assess the plausibility of the self-classification and include it as a footnote in the GOTS Letter of Approval (LoA).
  化学品配制商可能在分类被统一，产生法律约束力之前加入自我分类。这种情况下，GOTS范围4的认证机构应评估指定的自我分类是否合理，并将自我分类作为脚注加到GOTS的批文中。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (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 in annex 3)

a. 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）

b. Regulation EC 1272/2008

b. 欧盟第1272/2008号条例

c. Further relevant Directives for classification and assessment of preparations:

c. 与配制品分类和评估有关的其它指令：

- 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

- Table of harmonised entries in Annex VI to CLP, Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP).
- CLP附录六协调条目表，适应技术进步（ATP)。

GOTS Section 7.2.4.2, Table 14, Footnote 21 & 23:

GOTS第7.2.4.2节- 表格14 - 脚注21&23：

"Performing new animal tests..."

"开展新的动物试验....."

"Performing new fish and daphnia tests..."

"开展新的鱼类和水溞试验....."

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Where new animal or fish tests for an input have been carried out as part of a legally binding registration procedure (e.g. REACH), it shall be demonstrated that such tests were mandatory and that no alternative methods were accepted. In all other cases where new animal or fish tests have been performed, the corresponding input shall not be approved for GOTS.

  如果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，无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。

GOTS Section 7.2.5.5:

GOTS第7.2.5.5节：

"Product Stewardship"

"产品管理"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Product Stewardship practices may include but are not limited to a documented plan defining minimum key tasks for personnel involved and a general flow of the chemical inputs in terms of product development, raw material, process control of various stages of production, control of intermediates, packaging, storage & distribution, marketing and sales, use & end-of-life cycle.

  产品管理实践可能包括但不限于书面计划，该计划明确相关人员至少应承担的关键任务以及化学品投入物在产品开发、原材料、各生产阶段工艺控制、中间体控制、包装、存储、经销、市场营销、销售、使用和生命周期结束等方面的整体流动情况。
- As a minimum, Chemical Formulators and Chemical Subcontractors shall implement the following quality assurance practices:

  化学品配制商和化学品分包商至少应实施以下质量保证实践：

  a. Risk assessment of raw materials and intermediates for consistency and presence of hazardous substances.

  a. 以确认原材料和中间体质量是否稳定以及是否存在有害物质的风险评估。

  b. Testing plan for raw materials with defined intervals, test methods and approval criteria.

  b. 明确试验时间间隔、试验方法和批准准则的原材料试验方案。

  c. Risk assessment of preparations for consistency and presence of unavoidable contaminants.

  c. 确认配制品质量是否稳定以及是否存在不可避免污染物的风险评估。

  d. Testing plan for formulations and preparations with defined intervals and approval criteria.

  d. 明确试验时间间隔和批准准则的配制品试验方案。

  e. Process control during formulation for consistent quality and hazardous substances.

  e. 配制期间关于稳定质量和有害物质的工艺控制。

  f. Quality assurance practices in formulation of preparations.

f. 配制品配制中的质量保证实践。

g. Staff training for risk assessment.

g. 员工风险评估培训。

h. Adequate evaluation of preparations for the release of hazardous substances during intended use.

h. 对预期使用过 程中 释放有害物质的配制品进行充分评估。

i. Application of formulations and preparation on textile substrate under controlled conditions set by formulators, verifying conformance with GOTS Section 5.2.7.

i. 在配制商设定的受控条件下使用配制物，配制纺织品底物，确认是否符合GOTS第5.2.7节的规定。

- For those chemical formulators or subcontractors which are currently engaged in the bluesign® implementation process, where verifiable results (audit reports) are available, should be screened and considered to the widest extent possible for this section.

  对于目前参与bluesign®实施过程的化学品配制商或分包商，如果有结果（审核报告）可供核查，则宜根据本节规定，在最大范围内予以筛选和考虑。

- bluesign® criteria conformant chemical formulators or subcontractors should be regarded as adequate to demonstrate compliance with this section. A bluesign® assessment or implementation progress report shall be provided to the GOTS Certification Body to verify full compliance with this section.

  符合bluesign®准则的化学品配制商或分包商宜视为足以满足本节要求。应向GOTS认证机构提供bluesign®评估或实施进度报告，以确认完全满足本节要求。

GOTS SECTION 7.2.5.6 and 7.2.5.7

GOTS第7.2.5.6节和第7.2.5.7节

"Environmental Management" and "Occupational Health and Safety"

"环境管理"及"职业健康安全"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Where verifiable and valid audit results from internationally recognised compliance schemes are available for the inspected Chemical Formulator or Chemical Subcontractor, such reports should be reviewed and considered, to the extent possible, solely for the purposes of Sections 7.2.5.6 "Environmental Management" and 7.2.5.7 "Occupational Health and Safety".

  若接受检查的化学品配方商或化学品分包商拥有来自国际认可合规方案的可核实且有效的审核结果，则宜尽可能仅就第 7.2.5.6 节"环境管理"和第 7.2.5.7 节"职业健康与安全"的目的对其进行审查和考虑。

- Following schemes may be taken into consideration for this purpose:
- 可出于该目的考虑下列方案：

  a. bluesign® (if currently engaged in the bluesign® implementation process for full conformancy)

  a. bluesign®（目前参与bluesign®实施过程，以完全符合要求）

  b. Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®

  b. Oeko-Tex®的Eco Passport认证

  c. ZDHC MRSL Conformance Level 3

  c. ZDHC MRSL 3级符合性

- In case of a full bluesign® criteria conformant chemical formulators or subcontractors, conformancy should be regarded as adequately demonstrating compliance with the onsite audit requirements in this Section. Chemical Formulators shall provide the relevant bluesign® assessment or implementation progress report to the GOTS Certification Body to enable verification of full compliance with this Section.

  如果化学品配制商或化学品分包商完全符合 bluesign® 标准，那么这种符合性宜被视为充分证明其满足本节现场审核的要求。化学制剂供应商应向 GOTS 认证机构提供相关的 bluesign® 评估或实施进度报告，以供核实其完全符合本节的要求。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. bluesign

b. BluWin

c. Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®

c. Oeko-Tex®的Eco Passport认证

d. ZDHC MRSL

GOTS Section 7.2.5.6.1

GOTS第7.2.5.6.1节

"Chemical Formulators and, where applicable, Chemical Subcontractors shall follow the requirements set out in Sections 4.3.9 and 4.3.13.

"化学品配制商和化学品分包商（如有）应遵循第4.3.9节和第4.3.13节所述要求。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Wastewater COD values in the case of a Chemical Formulator or a Chemical Subcontractor shall be below 250 ppm or shall meet legal requirements, whichever is more stringent.
  对于化学品配制商或化学品分包商，废水COD值应低于250 ppm或符合法律要求（以较严格者为准）。

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