Manual for the implementation of GRTS

全球负责任纺织品标准（GRTS）实施手册

Version 1.0

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Based on the Global Responsible Textile Standard (GRTS) v 1.0

基于全球负责任纺织品标准（GRTS）1.0 版



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This document provides interpretations and clarifications for specific criteria of the Global Responsible Textile Standard (GRTS) and related official reference documents (e.g. Conditions for the Use of Signs - GRTS) of the Global Standards gGmbH ("Global Standards") 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 GRTS and the implementation of the related quality assurance system for Approved Certification Bodies. 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（以下简称"Global Standards"）针对《全球负责任纺织品标准（GRTS）》及相关的官方参考文件（如：GRTS标志使用条件》）中有关特定准则部分易导致（或已经导致）不一致的、不准确甚至错误理解的当前用语进行的进一步的释义和说明。本文件还可能包含关于被授权认证机构应用GRTS标准和实施相关质量保证体系的要求。本文件还提供了进一步研究或获取详细信息的参考资料。其中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 *Approved Certification Bodies* and users of GRTS where felt necessary, as it can be updated short-term.

本手册应被视为一项灵活的质量保障工具，在必要时向*被授权认证机构*和GRTS使用者提供建议与内容澄清，且可进行短期更新。

The interpretations, corrections, and further clarifications as provided with this document are binding for all *Approved Certification Bodies* and users of the GRTS. 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 GRTS retain their assessed/certified/approved status.

本手册的释义、修正和进一步说明对所有*GRTS被授权认证机构*及GRTS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，若其评估或认证不违背现行的GRTS标准，则可保留其评估和认证状态。

This Manual draws heavily from the interpretations of the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) since GRTS is a Standard fundamentally based on GOTS.

由于GRTS是一项以GOTS为核心基础的标准，本手册大量参考《全球有机纺织品标准》（GOTS）的相关释义。

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。

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

GRTS欢迎所有利益相关者对本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 GRTS are quoted to which the interpretations and further clarifications refer to. Partial wording taken from GRTS 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，GRTS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:

以下动词用于表示本文件中的要求、建议、许可或能力：

- "**shall**" indicates a mandatory requirement
- "**应**"表示强制性要求
- "**should**" indicates a recommendation
- "**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：

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

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

ABOUT GRTS

关于GRTS

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

Global Standards gemeinnützige GmbH是2002年于德国注册成立的一家非盈利组织，旨在管理《全球负责任纺织品标准》。

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。

Document History

文件修订记录

No earlier version of this document has been released.

本文件此前未发布过任何版本。

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 RESPONSIBLE TEXTILE STANDARD (GRTS) VERSION 1.0
全球负责任纺织品标准（GRTS）1.0版特定准则的官方释义

GRTS SECTION 1

GRTS第1节

GRTS Section 1.2

GRTS第1.2节

GRTS SECTION 1.2.1

GRTS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."
"终产品包括但不限于纤维、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、床垫、床上用品、纺织类个人护理用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 GRTS.
a. 原则上，任何被视为纺织纤维产品的产品均涵盖在GRTS范围内。
b. GRTS does not cover:
b. GRTS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、兽皮或毛皮等
c. A textile fibre product, final or intermediate, can only be certified and labelled "GRTS" 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，不论是终产品还是中间品，仅可从整体上进行认证和标识（"GRTS"）。不能对产品的某个部分或组件进行认证和标识。

GRTS SECTION 1.2.5

GRTS第1.2.5节

"…The Certified Entity shall follow GRTS criteria or the local legal requirements, whichever affords higher protection to people and the environment."
"……被认证实体应遵循GRTS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. GRTS sets criteria that are stringent yet practical and are relevant in major textile markets. Local or national legal requirements vary across the world.
a. GRTS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 GRTS criteria, GRTS 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GRTS准则相比，当地法律的保护水平更低，被认证实体则以GRTS准则为准。
c. This is applicable to all aspects of GRTS criteria, including environment, social, building safety, the legality of business, and so on.
c. 该规则适用于GRTS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。

GRTS SECTION 1.2.9[1]

GRTS第1.2.9节[1]

"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 GRTS."
"被认证实体应按照第4.1节，以及《GRTS实施手册》规定的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 GRTS 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 GRTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, Environmental Criteria and Governance Criteria.
- 不要求被认证实体针对各GRTS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、社会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GRTS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。

[1] This interpretation is identical to that of GOTS Section 1.2.10
本释义与 GOTS 第 1.2.10 节释义一致

- 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妇女的独特地位。
- 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 GRTS, 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《GRTS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标准。《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》应结合相关的经合组织尽职调查指南使用。
- GRTS 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. Global Standards Approved Certification Bodies shall also consider auditors' guidance as provided by GRTS.
- Global Standards被授权认证机构在验证是否遵循GRTS尽职调查准则时，应认为《GOTS被认证实体尽职调查手册》中的指南和释义具有权威性。GRTS被授权认证机构也应考虑GRTS提供的审核员指南。

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Adverse impacts can be considered harmful impacts on matters covered by the GRTS 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GRTS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跨国企业准则》

GRTS SECTION 1.2.10

GRTS第1.2.10节

"GRTS sets criteria for working and social conditions that are equivalent to those of leading social sustainability standards."
"GRTS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 responsible 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负责任纤维的加工过程，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。

GRTS SECTION 2

GRTS第2节

GRTS Section 2.1

GRTS第2.1节

GRTS SECTIONS 2.1.1 AND 2.1.2

GRTS第2.1.1节和第2.1.2节

"2.1.1 The key requirement of responsible fibres allowed in GRTS shall be that they are certified to standards that adhere to the following principles and criteria:
"2.1.1 GRTS允许使用的负责任纤维的核心要求为：纤维须通过符合以下原则与准则的标准认证：

- *Chain of custody with identity preservation*
- *保持身份完整性的监管链*
- *Third-party certification scheme*
- *第三方认证方案*
- *No Genetically Modified Organisms (non-GMO)*
- *非转基因生物（non-GMOS）*
- *No Highly Hazardous Pesticides used in production (HHPs)*
- *生产过程中不使用高危害农药（HHP）*
- *Respect for animal welfare (e.g. no mulesing / live lamb cutting)*
- *尊重动物福利（如：禁止割皮防蝇法）*
- *Non-toxic, closed-loop manufacturing for manmade fibres*
- *人造纤维采用无毒、闭环式生产工艺*
- *Cellulose feedstock to be non-GMO & from responsible forestry*
- *纤维素原料为非转基因，且来自负责任林业*
- *Biopolymers shall be biodegradable and responsibly sourced*

- *生物聚合物应具备可生物降解性，且来源负责任*
- *Inclusion of social norms in manufactured fibre production"*
- *人造纤维生产纳入社会责任准则要求"*

INTERPRETATION
释义

Key requirements of fibre standards accepted within GRTS are enumerated below.
GRTS认可的纤维标准的核心要求如下。

A) CHAIN OF CUSTODY WITH IDENTITY PRESERVATION

A) 保持身份完整性的监管链

GRTS traceability is modelled on chain of custody through physical segregation and identity preservation, not mass balance. Therefore, fibre production standards are required to provide physical chain of custody.

GRTS的可追溯性以实物分离、身份保全的监管链为基础，而非总量平衡模式。因此，纤维生产标准须具备实物的监管链机制。

Although there are also private-label standards/brands that offer traceable and responsible fibres through their own internal verification systems, the level of transparency required for GRTS means that only third-party certification schemes shall be considered. Schemes that prescribe or follow the ISO 17065 "product certification bodies accreditation standard" criteria shall be accepted.

尽管也有自有品牌标准/品牌通过内部验证体系提供可追溯的负责任纤维，但GRTS对透明度的要求决定了仅第三方认证方案可被纳入考量。符合或遵循ISO 17065《产品认证机构认可标准》准则的方案，均可被接受。

B) THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION SCHEME

B) 第三方认证方案

Third-party certification requires that the standard setter and Certification Body are separate entities.
第三方认证要求标准制定方与认证机构为相互独立的实体。

However, non-natural fibres, such MMCF (e.g. lyocell), generally do not have independent third-party certification standards and therefore require a different approach. GRTS shall accept MMCF manufactured in closed-loop systems, using feedstock from responsible forestry (FSC, PEFC).
但人造纤维素纤维（MMCF，如莱赛尔纤维）等非天然纤维通常无独立的第三方认证标准，因此需采用不同的评估方式。GRTS应接受采用闭环系统制造、原料来自负责任林业（FSC、PEFC）的MMCF。

Traceability shall be established by approved certification bodies (CBs) reviewing documentation from the fibre manufacturer to ensure compliance with GRTS requirements, such as declaration/certificate of authenticity.

可追溯性应由被授权认证机构通过审核纤维生产商的相关文件（如真实性声明/证书）来确认，以确保符合GRTS要求。

Proof of compliance from third parties will include ISO standard certifications, thereby fulfilling this requirement without the framework of a fibre production standard.

第三方合规证明包括ISO标准认证，无需纤维生产标准体系即可满足本项要求。

C) NO GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (NON-GMO)

C) 非转基因生物（NON-GMOS）

Global Standards considers GMOs contrary to the principles of responsible textiles. Fibres that can be used in GRTS shall be grown without the use of genetic modification technologies. GMO tests will be used as proof of compliance with this requirement when a fibre production standard does not explicitly prohibit the use of GMOs. This criterion is most relevant to cotton fibres, though it also applies to the source of feedstock used in manufacturing cellulosic fibres. As required by GOTS for

organic cotton, a non-GMO test (ISO 5354-1 and ISO 5354-2, earlier designated ISO IWA 32*)* shall also be required for responsible cotton.

Global Standards认为转基因生物违背负责任纺织品的原则。GRTS允许使用的纤维应在不使用基因改造技术的条件下种植。若纤维生产标准未明确禁止使用转基因生物，则需通过转基因检测证明符合本项要求。本准则主要适用于棉纤维，同时也适用于纤维素纤维生产所用原料的来源。与GOTS对有机棉的要求一致，负责任的棉纤维也须进行非转基因检测（依据ISO 5354-1和ISO 5354-2，此前编号为ISO IWA 32）。

Regardless of a fibre standard's stance on GMO (against or neutral), fibres certified to standards that do not prohibit GMO may still qualify as "responsible" if they can prove their non-GMO status through recognised negative GMO tests.

无论某纤维标准对转基因生物持何种立场（反对或中立），若标准未禁止转基因，但纤维可通过公认的转基因阴性检测证明其非转基因属性，仍可认定为"负责任纤维"。

D) NO HIGHLY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES USED IN PRODUCTION

D) 生产过程中不使用高危害农药

In line with the ecological and social protection requirements in Global Standards's mission and vision, only fibre production standards that prohibit the use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides during production can be considered for GRTS.

根据Global Standards使命与愿景中的生态与社会责任保护要求，只有禁止在生产过程中使用高危害农药的纤维生产标准，方可纳入GRTS考量范围。

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) (UNEP, 2021) state that:

联合国粮食及农业组织（FAO）与世界卫生组织（WHO）（联合国环境规划署，2021）指出：

"Pesticides are inherently hazardous, and among them, a relatively small number of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) cause disproportionate harm to environment and human health including severe environmental hazards, high acute and chronic toxicity." "Highly Hazardous Pesticides means pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as WHO or Global Harmonized System (GHS) or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous."

"农药本身具有危害性，其中占比相对较少的高危害农药（HHP）会对环境与人类健康造成不成比例的损害，包括严重的环境危害、高急性与慢性毒性。""高危害农药指根据国际公认分类体系（如WHO或全球化学品统一分类和标签制度（GHS））确认，或在相关具有约束力的国际协定或公约中列名，对健康或环境具有极高急性或慢性危害的农药。此外，若农药在某国的使用条件下，会对健康或环境造成严重或不可逆损害，也可被认定并视为高危害农药。"

Global Standards accepts the following lists as they pertain to Highly Hazardous Pesticides in the natural fibre and forestry sectors:

Global Standards认可以下针对天然纤维与林业领域的高危害农药清单：

- Pesticide Action Network (PAN) 2024. *PAN International List of Highly Hazardous Pesticides.* https://pan-international.org/wp-content/uploads/PAN_HHP_List.pdf
- 国际农药行动网络（PAN）2024年版。《PAN国际高危害农药清单》。https://pan-international.org/wp-content/uploads/PAN_HHP_List.pdf
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). 2024. *Lists of Highly Hazardous Pesticide.* https://connect.fsc.org/document-centre/documents/resource/315
- 森林管理委员会（FSC）2024年版。《高危害农药清单》。https://connect.fsc.org/document-centre/documents/resource/315

E) RESPECT FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

E) 尊重动物福利

Responsible animal husbandry is required to deliver required to ensure the well-being and humane treatment of animals. Animals shall be granted the five freedoms from: hunger; thirst; discomfort; injury; and illness/anxiety.

要求采用负责任的畜牧模式，保障动物的福祉与人道对待。动物应享有五项自由：免于饥饿；免于干渴；免于不适；免于伤害；免于疾病与焦虑。

NO LIVE LAMB CUTTING (MULESING)

禁止割皮防蝇法

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预防绵羊蝇蛆病的做法。鉴于该做法会对羔羊造成剧烈疼痛，且在管理规范的放牧体系中已无必要，因此禁止使用经割皮防蝇法处理的绵羊所产的羊毛。

Wool shall only come from production systems where sheep have not been subject to mulesing / live lamb cutting. When sourced from regions where mulesing / live lamb cutting is practiced (e.g. Australia), third-party certification shall be required to guarantee compliance.

羊毛应仅来源于未对绵羊实施割皮防蝇法的生产体系。若羊毛来源于存在割皮防蝇法的地区（如澳大利亚），则应通过第三方认证确保合规。

F) NON-TOXIC, CLOSED LOOP MANUFACTURING FOR MMCF AND SYNTHETIC FIBRES

F) 人造纤维素纤维与合成纤维的无毒闭环生产

The manufacturing of MMCF such as lyocell, modal, and viscose, shall be done with feedstock that is responsibly sourced, meaning its cultivation and/or harvesting does not contribute to deforestation, and does not utilize Highly Hazardous Pesticides or GMOs.

莱赛尔纤维、莫代尔纤维、粘胶纤维等MMCF的生产，应采用来源负责任的原料，即原料的种植和/或采收不会加剧毁林，且不使用高危害农药或转基因生物。

Facilities that manufacture regenerated cellulosic fibres and biopolymers shall utilize closed-loop manufacturing processes and non-toxic inputs. This can be demonstrated through certification to ISO 14001: Environmental Management Systems, or alternative equivalent standards.

生产再生纤维素纤维与生物聚合物的设施，应采用闭环生产工艺与无毒投入物。可通过ISO 14001环境管理体系认证或其他等效标准证明合规。

G) CELLULOSE FEEDSTOCK FROM NON-GMO AND RESPONSIBLE FORESTRY

G) 非转基因、来源负责任林业的纤维素原料

Cellulosic feedstock used in the production of MMCF shall have FSC or PEFC certification to confirm that it came from responsible forestry. The feedstock shall additionally be non-GMO.

生产MMCF所用的纤维素原料，应通过FSC或PEFC认证，以确认其来自负责任林业。此外，原料应为非转基因原料。

H) BIOPOLYMERS SHALL BE BIODEGRADABLE AND RESPONSIBLY SOURCED

H) 生物聚合物应具备可生物降解性，且来源负责任

Biopolymers (e.g. protein or cellulose based) shall be biodegradable, as defined by internationally applicable standards and carry a certificate of conformity, and they additionally shall be made with responsibly sourced feedstock, i.e., non-GMO crops and responsible forestry. Micro-organisms used for biosynthesis shall be non-GMO.

生物聚合物（如蛋白质基或纤维素基）应具备国际适用标准所定义的可生物降解性，并持有合规证书；此外，其生产应采用来源负责任的原料，即非转基因作物与负责任林业原料。用于生物合成的微生物应为非转基因生物。

Biodegradability standards are listed below:

可生物降解性标准如下：

Standard 标准	Applicability 适用范围	Test Environment 测试环境	Key Criteria 核心准则
ISO 14855	International 国际	Composting (Aerobic) 堆肥（好氧）	CO_2 evolution ⩾ 90% in 180 days 180天内二氧化碳释放量⩾90%
ISO 17556	International 国际	Soil (Aerobic) 土壤（好氧）	CO_2 evolution in soil 土壤中二氧化碳释放量
ISO 11734	International 国际	Anaerobic (Sludge) 厌氧（污泥）	Biogas (CH_4 + CO_2) production 沼气（甲烷+二氧化碳）产生量
ISO 16929	International 国际	Composting (Disintegration) 堆肥（崩解度）	Physical breakdown <2mm in 12 weeks 12周内物理崩解粒径小于2mm
EN 13432	Europe 欧洲	Composting (Industrial) 堆肥（工业级）	Biodegradation, disintegration, ecotoxicity, heavy metals 生物降解性、崩解度、生态毒性、重金属
EN 14995	Europe 欧洲	Composting (Industrial) 堆肥（工业级）	Same as EN 13432, for non-packaging 非包装类产品同EN 13432标准要求
ASTM D6400	USA 美国	Composting (Industrial) 堆肥（工业级）	Biodegradation & disintegration in 180 days 180天内生物降解与崩解
ASTM D5988	USA 美国	Soil (Aerobic) 土壤（好氧）	CO_2 evolution in soil over 6 months 6个月内土壤中二氧化碳释放量
ASTM D5511	USA 美国	Anaerobic (Landfill) 厌氧（填埋）	Biogas evolution under anaerobic conditions 厌氧条件下沼气释放量

i) INCLUSION OF SOCIAL NORMS DURING FIBRE MANUFACTURING

I) 纤维生产纳入社会规范

Manufactured fibres (e.g. biopolymers, MMCF, recycled synthetics) shall show compliance to social welfare norms in their manufacturing facilities, as specified by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Compliance shall be demonstrated through third-party certification to standards such as ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems).

人造纤维（如生物聚合物、MMCF、再循环合成纤维）的生产设施，应符合国际劳工组织（ILO）规定的社会责任福利准则。应通过ISO 45001（职业健康安全管理体系）等标准的第三方认证证明合规。

Note:

注：

Social criteria for natural fibre production are not currently included in the requirements for responsible fibre standards, because existing natural fibre standards primarily focus on environmental protection, delegating social protection norms to national legislation. It is likely that social criteria at the farm level will be introduced in future revisions of GRTS with guidelines for how auditors are to assess compliance.

天然纤维生产的社会准则目前未纳入负责任纤维标准要求，因为现有天然纤维标准主要聚焦环境保护，社会保护规范由国家立法规定。未来GRTS修订版中，可能会引入农场层面的社会准则，并制定审核员合规评估指南。

GRTS SECTION 2.1.2

GRTS第2.1.2节

2.1.2 "Responsible fibres shall also be produced with due consideration for:

2.1.2 "负责任纤维的生产还应充分考虑以下方面：

2.1.2.1 Reduction of GHG emissions

2.1.2.1 减少温室气体排放

2.1.2.2 Reduced water use and contamination

2.1.2.2 减少用水量与水污染

2.1.2.3 *Protection of soil health and biodiversity*"

2.1.2.3 *保护土壤健康与生物多样性*"

DUE CONSIDERATION CRITERIA FOR GRTS FIBRE SELECTION

GRTS纤维选择的考量准则

The following are preferred but not necessarily required for consideration of standards as responsible due to incongruencies regarding methods for measurement and verification. It is nevertheless expected that responsible fibre standards address these criteria in some manner. It is also intended that more specific criteria shall be explored – and included - over time to ensure consistency and efficacy.

由于测量与验证方法存在不一致性，以下各项为优先考量因素，但并非认定标准是否具备负责任属性的必要条件。尽管如此，负责任纤维标准仍应以某种方式涵盖这些准则。同时，未来将逐步探索并纳入更具体的准则，以确保一致性与有效性。

a) Reduction of GHG emissions

a) 减少GHG排放

Responsible fibre production requires consideration of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and integration of requirements that contribute to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation. While GHG accounting is ultimately necessary to quantify and monitor impact to ensure that emissions are being reduced, fibre production standards that integrate requirements that indirectly contribute to GHG emission reduction also qualify. This can be demonstrated through requirements such as reducing the use of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers, both of which use considerable amounts of energy in their production and use, increased energy efficiency, use of renewable energy on farms, increased soil carbon, etc.

负责任纤维生产需考量温室气体（GHG）排放，纳入有助于减缓和/或适应气候变化的要求。虽然最终需通过GHG核算量化并监测影响，以确保排放量下降，但纳入了间接助力GHG减排要求的纤维生产标准也符合要求。可通过减少农药与合成肥料的使用（二者的生产与使用均消耗大量能源）、提升能源效率、农场使用可再生能源、增加土壤碳汇等要求证明合规。

b) Reduced water-use and contamination

b) 减少用水量与水污染

Responsible standards shall require that fibre production does not cause water pollution and does not overdraw limited water resources, ensuring that local communities are not deprived and ecosystem functions are not undermined. Use of buffer zones, rainfed agriculture, and drip-irrigation in contrast to inefficient flood irrigation, are examples of preferred practices.

负责任标准应要求纤维生产不造成水污染，不过度开采有限的水资源，确保当地社区用水不受影响，生态系统功能不被破坏。优先实践包括：设置缓冲带、雨养农业、滴灌（相较于低效的漫灌）等。

c) Soil health and biodiversity

c) 土壤健康与生物多样性

Responsible standards require fibre production methods that prevent soil degradation and protect biodiversity habitat. Examples are practices such as crop rotations, rotational grazing, use of cover crops, minimum tillage, care for farm biodiversity, and limited use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers.

负责任标准要求采用防止土壤退化、保护生物多样性栖息地的纤维生产方式。相关实践示例包括：轮作、轮牧、覆盖作物种植、少耕、保护农场生物多样性、限制使用合成农药与肥料等。

GRTS SECTION 2.1.4

GRTS第2.1.4节

"A limited content of Virgin synthetic (polymer) fibres: only polyamide, polypropylene, elastomultiester (elasterell-p) and polyurethane (elastane), so long as these are essential for the functionality of the final consumer product".

"限量原生合成（聚合物）纤维：仅可使用聚酰胺纤维、聚丙烯纤维、聚酯复合弹性纤维（elasterell-p）和聚氨酯弹性纤维（氨纶），且此类纤维须为最终消费品实现功能所必需。"

GUIDANCE

准则

- A limited content of virgin synthetic polymer fibres may be accepted only where the fibre is demonstrably necessary to achieve a specific functional property of the final consumer product and where such functionality cannot reasonably be achieved using permitted natural, organic, recycled, or otherwise preferred fibre alternatives.
- 原生合成聚合物纤维的限量使用，仅适用于以下情况：该纤维经证实对实现最终消费品的特定功能属性必不可少，且使用允许的天然、有机、再循环或其他优先替代纤维无法合理实现该功能。
- For the purpose of this requirement, "essential for the functionality of the final consumer product" means that the virgin synthetic fibre contributes a necessary technical performance characteristic without which the product would not be fit for its intended use, would fail to meet relevant performance expectations, or would not provide the required comfort, safety, durability, recovery, stretch, shape retention, elasticity, fastening, or fit-related function.
- 就本项要求而言，"对最终消费品功能必不可少"指原生合成纤维提供了必要的技术性能特征，若无该纤维，产品将无法实现预期用途、无法达到相关性能预期，或无法提供所需的舒适度、安全性、耐用性、回复性、拉伸性、保形性、弹性、紧固性或贴合功能。
- Permitted virgin synthetic polymer fibres may be used only where they are necessary to deliver an essential functional property of the final consumer product. Such functionality may include stretch, recovery, shape retention, compression, fit, durability, reinforcement, fastening, or other technical performance characteristics required for the intended use of the product. The use shall be limited to the permitted fibre types and to the minimum amount necessary to achieve the function. Lower cost factors, availability, processing convenience, aesthetics, fashion preference, or commercial preference shall not be accepted as functional justification. Upon request by the Certification Body, the certified entity shall provide supporting arguments of the necessity and minimum use of the virgin synthetic fibre.
- 允许使用的原生合成聚合物纤维，仅可用于实现最终消费品的必要功能属性。此类功能可包括拉伸、回复、保形、压缩、贴合、耐用、加固、紧固，或产品预期用途所需的其他技术性能特征。使用量应仅限于允许的纤维类型，且为实现该功能所需的最低用量。成本更低、获取便利、加工简便、美观性、时尚偏好或商业偏好，不得作为功能必要性的依据。应认证机构要求，被认证实体应提供原生合成纤维使用必要性及最低用量的佐证依据。

GRTS SECTION 2.1.6

GRTS第2.1.6节

"The Implementation Manual of GRTS includes elaborations on fibre selection criteria, a list of fibre standards that have been identified as responsible and how this list shall be reviewed and updated."

"《GRTS实施手册》包含纤维选择准则的详细说明、经认定为负责任纤维的标准清单，以及该清单的评审与更新方式。"

GUIDANCE

准则

- See the Annex to this document for a list of responsible production standards relevant to GRTS, including the process for their assessment and implementation.
- GRTS相关的负责任生产标准清单，包括其评估与实施流程，详见本文件附录。

FIBRE STANDARD SELECTION AND REVIEW PROCEDURE

纤维标准的选择与评审流程

- Global Standards maintains a dynamic policy for recognition and listing of raw material production standards that shall be allowed for use in GRTS Goods, per their alignment with the criteria detailed above.
- Global Standards针对可用于GRTS产品的原料生产标准，制定了动态的认可与列名政策，依据为标准与上述准则的契合度。
- The list of accepted voluntary sustainability standards for GRTS can be enhanced following a formal application by standard bodies followed by an evaluation by Global Standards.
- 标准制定机构可提交正式申请，经Global Standards评估后，可扩充GRTS接受的自愿可持续标准清单。
- For governmental regulatory standards (e.g. organic agriculture standards), applications for recognition by GRTS may be made by third-party representatives.
- 对于政府监管标准（如有机农业标准），可由第三方代表申请GRTS认可。
- This application procedure is made available on the Global Standards GRTS website.
- 该申请流程已公布于Global Standards GRTS网站。
- Global Standards encourages applications from voluntary sustainability standard setters who believe that they do/can satisfy the requirements for responsible fibre production in GRTS.
- Global Standards鼓励自愿可持续标准制定方提交申请，只要其认为自身已经或能够满足GRTS负责任纤维生产的要求。
- Evaluation processes and positive results shall be made available transparently, while decisions of Global Standards shall remain final in this regard.
- 评估流程与通过结果将透明公开，Global Standards的相关决定为最终决定。
- Special consideration shall be given for responsibly produced and traceable fibres that are significant for textile but for which VSS are not available.
- 对于纺织行业重要、但尚无自愿可持续标准的负责任生产且可追溯纤维，将予以特殊考量。

GUIDANCE

准则

- Also refer to Section 2.5 of the Standard for record keeping requirements.
- 记录保存要求另见标准第2.5节。

- For certified responsible fibres entering the GRTS system, Certified Entities shall maintain documentation demonstrating that the fibre input is covered by a responsible fibre standard recognised under GRTS and that the material received is traceable to the corresponding claim.
- 对于进入GRTS体系的获证负责任纤维，被认证实体应留存相关文件，证明投入纤维符合GRTS认可的负责任纤维标准，且收到的物料可追溯至对应声明。
- Examples of acceptable documentation may include, as applicable, valid scope certificates, transaction certificates or equivalent product/shipment certificates, supplier declarations, invoices, purchase orders, delivery notes, packing lists, goods receipt records, stock records, chain-of-custody records, certification-status checks, and approved supplier records.
- 可接受的证明文件视情况可包括：有效的范围证书、交易证书或等效的产品/货运证书、供应商声明、发票、采购订单、送货单、装箱单、收货记录、库存记录、监管链记录、认证状态核查记录、合格供应商记录等。
- The documentation shall demonstrate links to the certified or recognised fibre claim to the supplier, product description, quantity, shipment, lot or batch reference, and certification status.
- 相关文件应能证明经认证或认可的纤维声明与供应商、产品描述、数量、货运、批次号及认证状态之间的关联。
- Certification Bodies shall verify the adequacy and consistency of such documentation and may require additional evidence where risk assessment indicates increased risk of incorrect claims, substitution, mixing, over-claiming, or loss of traceability.
- 认证机构应核查此类文件的充分性与一致性；若风险评估显示存在不实声明、产品替换、混放、夸大声明或可追溯性丧失的风险升高，可要求提供补充证据。

GRTS Section 2.2

GRTS第2.2节

Certification and Auditing

认证与审核

GRTS SECTION 2.2.1

GRTS第2.2.1节

"GRTS Certification is required from the acceptance of raw fibres and throughout the entire manufacturing, processing, and trading of GRTS Goods."

"从原料纤维接受开始，到GRTS产品的全部制造、加工及贸易环节，均要求获得GRTS认证。"

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Physical chain of custody shall be maintained for every processing step and movement of goods along the value chain.
- 价值链中每道加工工序与产品流转环节，均应保持实物的监管链。
- Only GRTS-certified entities shall handle or process GRTS Goods so as to maintain their certified status.
- 仅GRTS被认证实体可处理或加工GRTS产品，以维持其获证状态。

GRTS SECTION 2.2.2

GRTS第2.2.2节

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

"GRTS首道加工商，即从负责任生产商处采购原料纤维的被认证实体，应执行原料纤维生产商范围证书所注明的流程之后的工序。"

INTERPRETATION

释义

- GRTS, as a textile processing standard, defers to third-party standards for certification of fibres accepted into GRTS value chains. GRTS requires that post-agricultural processing of fibres is done by a GRTS Certified Entity (CE), and that there is no traceability gap between raw material producers and GRTS First Processors. If a process is not listed under the certified scope of the raw material producer, it shall be done by the GRTS First Processor
- GRTS作为一项纺织品加工标准，在纳入GRTS价值链的纤维认证方面，遵循第三方标准。GRTS规定，纤维的农业后加工须由GRTS被认证实体（CE）完成，且原料生产商与GRTS首道加工商之间不应存在可追溯性缺口。若某道工序未列入原料生产商的认证范围，则应由GRTS首道加工商完成。
- The GRTS first processing step is that which follows the steps covered in the production certificate of the raw material. Depending on the type of material and specific production system, the following stages may be GRTS First Processing and thus shall be performed by a CE if not listed on the scope certificate of the producer:
- GRTS首道加工工序，指原料生产证书涵盖工序之后的加工步骤。根据原料类型与具体生产体系的不同，以下阶段可能属于GRTS首道加工，若未列入生产商范围证书，则应由被认证实体（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 fibres: Grading / Sorting / Cleaning / Degumming & Reeling
  - 丝：分级/分拣/清洗/脱胶和缫丝
  - Synthetic fibres & MMCF: Spinning
  - 合成纤维和MMCF：纺纱

GRTS SECTION 2.2.3[2]

GRTS第2.2.3节[2]

"Certification shall be conducted by an Approved Certification Body based on an annual on-site inspection cycle, including possible additional unannounced inspections based on a risk assessment of the operations."
"GRTS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通知检查。"

INTERPRETATION

释义

[2]The interpretation of this section is identical to that of GOTS Section 2.2.2
本节释义与 GOTS 第 2.2.2 节释义一致

- The inspection and certification obligation for the different stages in the supply chain of GRTS Goods can be summarised as follows:
- GRTS 产品供应链上不同阶段的检查与认证责任归纳如下：
  a. Processors and manufacturers of GRTS Goods:
  Certification based on an annual on-site inspection is obligatory.
  a. GRTS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 GRTS Goods:
  Certification based on on-site inspection is obligatory.
  b. GRTS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 GRTS Goods:
  Certification based on an annual on-site inspection is obligatory (see section 2.2.5 in this document for exemptions).
  c. GRTS产品贸易商（B2B）：
  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 Certification Bodies that have contracted more than 10 GRTS 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 integrity and traceability of responsible fibres, of the production or products and the risk for non-compliances related to GRTS 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GRTS被认证实体，则每年应随机抽取并（或）根据负责任纺织品生产或产品完整性和可追溯性的《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）实施现场的不通知检查。
- The on-site inspection protocol with regard to environmental criteria shall, at the very minimum, undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:
- 关于环境准则的现场检查协定至少应执行以下内容（只要适用于被检查设施）：
  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 Certification Bodies
  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获得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 GRTS
  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GRTS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. 检查湿加工单位的污水（预）处理系统
  f. Verification of the operator's risk assessment of contamination and residue testing policy potentially including sample drawing for residue testing either as random sampling or in case of suspicion of contamination or non-compliance
  f. 核查操作者的污染风险评估和残留检测计划，可能包括随机的或怀疑有污染或不符合时用于残留检测的取样
  g. Verification that changes to the standards and to related requirements have been effectively implemented and
  g. 核查标准和相关要求中有变化的部分是否得到有效的执行

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 GRTS Human Rights and Social Criteria shall, at the very minimum, undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:
- 关于GRTS人权和社会准则的现场检查协定至少应执行以下内容（只要适用于被检查设施）：
  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
  d. Verification that corrective actions have been taken
  d. 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, GRTS 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 Global Standards Quality Assurance. They shall ensure that GRTS personnel can accompany any audits carried out during the ginning season and otherwise.
- 考虑到轧棉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GRTS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，均通知Global Standards质量保证部。它们应确保GRTS在轧棉期间以及其它时候开展任何审核时GRTS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》

GRTS SECTION 2.2.6.2

GRTS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 GRTS"
"《GRTS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.
- 但至少每三年应实施现场访问一次。应解释为隔三年后进行第一年的现场访问，此后每三年进行一次，即第1年-第3年-第6年。
- Based on the details listed below, Approved Certification Bodies may decide on an exemption 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场所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. 生产工人人数不超过10（≤10）人的被认证实体（诸如：家庭式工作场所及发达国家的机械性加工单位和制造单位）。
  b. Operators employing up to 10 (≤10) production workers should be considered as 'small-scale' in this context.
  b. 雇佣的生产工人的人数不超过10（≤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"的单位。
  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"的单位。
  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 GRTS Goods (= buy and sell them) with an annual turnover with these products of at least 20.000 €.

a. 是GRTS产品的所有者（即可以买卖GRTS产品），且GRTS产品的年营业额至少达到了20000 欧元。

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

b. 涉及GRTS产品的包装或重新包装*。

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

c. 涉及GRTS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.
- 可将年度现场检查周期豁免为远程审核和检查。此项豁免仅适用于不进行或未外包任何加工或制造活动的贸易商。被授权认证机构应确保在不进行现场检查的情况下，覆盖以下最低检查协议中的所有适用方面。
- 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 GRTS Section 7.0 and the number of home-based office workers does not exceed 3.
- 家庭式贸易商办事处方可考虑进行远程审核和检查，前提是该实体仅买卖成品并符合GRTS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.
- 现场的访问授予认证后每三年至少需执行一次。三年一次的授予认证的解释是第一年的现场检查认证以及此后每三年的现场检查认证，也就是第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全部或部分审核活动（即“部分远程审核”和“全面远程审核”），其中使用通信技术获取和验证确定是否符合适用认证要求所需的客观证据。
- 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计划的要求保持一致。
- 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：提交书面证据或数据供主管部门审核/检查小组审查，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，并对审核证据进行客观评估，以确定符合审核标准的程度，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. 视频直播：在主管部门的审核员或检查员观察实时操作条件的指导下，从审核或检查现场传输直播的直播视频片段。

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 GRTS certification. Instead, they are required to undergo a registration process with an Approved Certification Body.
- 该豁免适用于下述类别的贸易商，并豁免该等贸易商的全部GRTS认证。相反，要求该等贸易商向经被授权认证机构完成注册手续。
- A derogation from certification applies to traders whose annual turnover from GRTS Goods is below €20,000. Traders meeting this threshold are not obliged to obtain GRTS certification.
- 认证豁免适用于GRTS产品年营业额低于20000欧元的贸易商。达到这一门槛的贸易商无需获得GRTS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 Global Standards website.
- 合格贸易商应根据Global Standards网站上的指导文件《贸易商注册实施指南》中规定的程序，向被授权认证机构办理注册。
- Registered Traders shall provide their Certification Body with documentation verifying the certified status of their suppliers and the correct labelling of the GRTS Goods including the supplier’s Certification number 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，以验证其供应商的认证状态和GRTS产品的正确标识，包括供应商的认证编号和供应商认证机构的参考资料。
- When a trader’s annual turnover from GRTS Goods surpasses €20,000, the trader shall promptly notify the Approved Certification Body and transition to full GRTS certification, as the registration status no longer applies.
- 当贸易商的GRTS产品年营业额超过20000欧元时，贸易商应及时通知被授权认证机构，并转为完全GRTS认证，因为注册状态不再适用。
- Registered Traders may engage in the trade of finished and intermediate GRTS Goods; however, they shall not trade raw, seed, or lint fibres.
- 完成注册的贸易商可从事GRTS成品和中间品的经营，但不应经营原纤维、籽棉、皮棉。
- Certification of (B2C) retailers is obligatory only if at least one of the following conditions is valid:

- 只有至少满足以下的其中一个条件时，（B2C）零售商的认证是强制性的：
  a) They have – besides their retail activity – also a B2B trade activity with GRTS Goods with an annual turnover of at least 20.000 €.
  a) 除零售活动外，其GRTS产品的B2B贸易活动的年营业额至少达20000欧元。
  b) They are engaged with packaging or re-packaging* of GRTS Goods.
  b) 涉及GRTS产品的包装或重新包装*。
  c) They are engaged with labelling or re-labelling** of GRTS Goods.
  c) 涉及GRTS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/标签等是要求进行认证的活动。*

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

***重新标识GRTS产品是指移除任何已获认证的中间品/最终产品的任何GRTS标识，并/或出于任何原因在已获认证的中间品/最终产品上添加GRTS标识。*

GRTS SECTION 2.2.8

GRTS第2.2.8节

"Certification authorisation granted to Certification Bodies by Global Standards gGmbH shall be based on the accreditation of the Certification Body in accordance with the Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies. Such accreditation shall be granted by a recognised Accreditation Body.
"Global Standards gGmbH授予认证机构的认证授权，应基于按照《认证机构审批程序和要求》对认证机构实施的认可。应由公认的认可机构给与前述认可。

Note: IOAS Inc. serves as the main cooperation partner of Global Standards gGmbH in support of this accreditation process. Accreditation by other recognised Accreditation Bodies remains acceptable, provided the applicable approval procedures and requirements are fulfilled."
注：IOAS是Global Standards gGmbH支持该认可过程的主要合作伙伴。只要符合适用的审批程序和要求，也可接受其他公认的认可机构的认可。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- A general precondition for accepting an application as a GRTS Approved Certification Body is an existing ISO 17065 accreditation of the applicant (according to 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 that they follow the given procedures to accredit to the GRTS scope are considered as 'recognised accreditation bodies'.
- 申请成为GRTS被授权认证机构的基本受理前提条件是申请者已获得了ISO 17065认可（依据《认证机构审批程序和要求》第2.2.9节"总则"部分）。除IOAS外，其它获得授权的国家或国际的、具有必要能力的、并且已向Global Standards确认会根据指定程序执行GRTS范围认可的认可机构（诸如：IAF 成员），也可被视为"公认的认可机构"。

FURTHER GUIDANCE
附加指导

- For risk assessment in textile supply chains, Approved 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》

GRTS Section 2.3

GRTS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 Global Standards website. Approved Certification Bodies are responsible for issuing SCs for Certified Entities, with corresponding information such as product categories that Certified Entities can offer in compliance with GRTS as well as processing steps and activities that are qualified for GRTS certification. The entire list of GRTS Certified Entities is accessible on the Global Standards website.
- 《范围证书签发政策》对签发的范围证书（SC）就布局、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Global Standards网站。被授权认证机构负责签发获证实体的范围证书，其中注明被认证实体能够按照GRTS提供的产品类别以及可通过GRTS认证的加工活动等相应信息。可从Global Standards网站获得GRTS被认证供应商的完整名单。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- **www.global-standards.org**

GRTS Section 2.4

GRTS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 Global Standard website.
- 对交易证书（TC）的签发政策、设计、格式和文字/代码提出了详细的强制性说明，《交易证书的签发政策》已发布于Global Standards网站。
- TCs shall be requested by a Certified Entity through their chosen Approved Certification Body 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 GRTS certified suppliers to ensure that the whole volume of shipment purchased is indeed GRTS certified. TC shall be issued by the Approved Certification Body of the supplier.
- 未获得认证的零售商可要求其获得GRTS认证的供应商提供TC，以确保采购的整批产品确实获得GRTS认证。由供应商的被授权认证机构签发TC。
- TCs can be issued to a (un)certified retailer as long as the products carry GRTS Signs.
- 只要其产品含GRTS标志，则可向（未）获得认证的零售商签发TCs。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- www.global-standard.org

GRTS Section 2.5

GRTS第2.5节

GRTS SECTIONS 2.5.3 AND 2.5.4

GRTS第2.5.3节和第2.5.4节

"2.5.3 Certified Entities purchasing responsible fibres shall receive and maintain scope certificates and transaction certificates (if applicable) from the originating producer, issued by a recognised Certification Body and certified in accordance with the criteria of Section 2.1 for the whole quantity purchased."

"2.5.3 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颁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）。"

"2.5.4 Certified Entities purchasing GRTS Goods (intermediate and finished) shall receive and maintain GRTS Scope and Transaction Certificates, issued by an Approved Certification Body for the whole quantity of GRTS Goods purchased, in accordance with the Policy for the Issuance of GRTS Scope Certificates and the Policy for the Issuance of GRTS Transaction Certificates."

"2.5.4 采购GRTS产品（中间品和最终产品）的被认证实体，应按照《范围证书签发政策》以及《交易证签发政策》，获得并保存被授权的认证机构签发的全部采购数量的GRTS产品的GRTS范围证书和交易证书。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Transaction Certificates (TCs) for responsible fibres should reflect the interpretation and clarifications as provided for GRTS Section 2.1 in this document. TCs for GRTS Goods issued on the basis of a production standard or another processing standard cannot be accepted in the GRTS supply chain.
- 负责任纤维的交易证书（TC）宜反映本文件对GRTS第2.1节所述的解释和说明。GRTS供应链不接受基于有机生产标准或其它加工标准给GRTS产品签发的交易证书。
- Detailed mandatory instructions regarding policy requirements, layout, format and information for issuing GRTS Transaction Certificates (TCs) in the GRTS processing/trading chain are provided in the 'Procedure and Template for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates', available on the Global Standards website.
- 《交易证书签发程序与模板》对GRTS加工/贸易链中签发GRTS交易证书（TC）的政策要求、版式、格式与信息作出了详细的强制性规定，如需获取该文件，请访问Global Standards网站。
- 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.
- 单张交易证的最长期限不得超过90个日历日，自首次发货当日算起，至最后一次发货当日为止。
- 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, information about the first certified or allowed 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Global Trace-Base的可追溯性和操作，被认证实体需要收集和维护关于第一批认证或允许纤维投入物的信息。数据需要规定的格式保存在电子表格等适当文档中。
- The format will contain details of the Scope Certificate(s) of fibre producer(s) / producer group(s) along with the quantity of purchased fibre(s), if and as applicable.
- 如适用，格式中将包含纤维生产商/生产商团体的范围证书详情，以及所采购纤维的数量。

GRTS SECTION 2.5.10

GRTS第2.5.10节

"Certified Entities shall collect, collate, and share non-commercial information related to impact measurement if and as required by Global Standard."
"如果Global Standards有所要求，被认证实体应收集、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：员工人数和详细信息、能源来源、水源等。

GRTS Section 2.6[3]

GRTS第2.6节[3]

GRTS SECTION 2.6.1.4

GRTS第2.6.1.4节

"Transportation means, and shipping documents shall be documented"
"应记录运输方式和货运文件"

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。

GRTS Section 2.7

GRTS第2.7节

"GRTS SIGNS AND LABELLING CONDITIONS"

"GRTS标志和标识条件"

GUIDANCE
准则

- The GRTS system does not have label grades and labels do not have to carry declarations on the quantum of responsible fibres.
- GRTS体系不设标签等级，标签无需标注负责任纤维的含量数值。
- A GRTS label on a product shall contain the GRTS Logo and other references as detailed in Section 2.7.5.
- 产品上的GRTS标签应包含GRTS标志，以及第2.7.5节详述的其他标注内容。
- The GRTS label on a finished consumer product is not a fibre content label.
- 面向消费品上的GRTS标签，并非纤维含量标签。

[3] This interpretation is identical to that of GOTS
本释义与 GOTS 对应释义一致

GRTS SECTION 2.7.5

GRTS第2.7.5节

"A reference to the Approved Certification Body"
"提及被授权认证机构"

"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 Certification Body can be the Certification Body'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/或其徽标。
- The Certification Number of the Certified Entity is the number provided by the Approved Certification Body 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，且在范围证书中注明的编号。
- This number is generated by the Global Trace-Base system of Global Standards.
- 该编号由Global Standards的Global Trace-Base系统生成。

GRTS SECTION 2.7.6

GRTS第2.7.6节

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

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

GUIDANCE
准则

- In the absence of GRTS 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GRTS产品标志的情况下，严禁任何声明、广告或对本标准的引用，且不应使用任何声明、广告或本标准。
- An (un)certified retailer can receive Transaction Certificates from their certified supplier only for those products which carry GRTS Signs.
- （未）获得认证的零售商仅可就带有GRTS标志的产品，向其被认证供应商索取交易证书。
- Sellers of GRTS Goods are expected to ensure that they request TCs only for correctly labelled GRTS Goods via their respective Approved Certification Bodies.
- GRTS产品销售商应确保，仅通过各自的被授权认证机构，为标识正确的GRTS产品申请交易证书。
- Labelling of GRTS Goods shall follow the latest version of 'Conditions for the Use of Signs - GRTS'. Labelling of final consumer-ready GRTS Goods to be sold in retail to an end-consumer is mandatory. Consumer-facing final products which are produced according to GRTS criteria but do not carry GRTS Signs cannot be referred to as GRTS Goods.
- GRTS产品的标识应遵循最新版《GRTS标志使用条件》。面向终端消费者零售的GRTS最终产品，必须加贴标识。根据GRTS准则生产但未加贴GRTS标志的面向消费者最终产品，不能称为GRTS产品。

GRTS SECTION 3

GRTS第3节

GRTS Section 3.1

GRTS第3.1节

GRTS SECTION 3.1.2

GRTS第3.1.2节

"GRTS Goods shall contain a minimum of 90% Responsible Fibre Content."

"GRTS产品的负责任纤维含量不得低于90%。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- GRTS Goods shall be produced with a minimum 90% content of permitted responsible fibres.
- GRTS产品生产所用的允许负责任纤维含量不应低于90%。
- Up to 10% of the fibre content may be of those fibres detailed in Section 3.2 "Additional Fibre Materials"
- 纤维含量中最多10%可为第3.2节"其它纤维材料"规定的纤维。
- There is no limitation in the individual blend of responsible fibres in GRTS Goods, so long as the minimum fibre content requirements are satisfied.
- 只要满足最低纤维含量要求，GRTS产品中各类负责任纤维的混纺比例不受限制。

GRTS SECTION 3.1.3

GRTS第3.1.3节

"GRTS Goods may contain a maximum of 69% certified organic fibres in their composition."

"GRTS产品组成中，获得认证的有机纤维的最高占比为69%。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Since the GOTS standard requires minimum of 70% certified organic fibres, GRTS Goods shall be produced with a maximum 69% content of certified organic fibres. This ensures the distinction between the two Standards.
- 由于GOTS标准要求获得认证的有机纤维含量不低于70%，GRTS产品规定获得认证的有机纤维含量不应超过69%，以此明确两项标准的区分。
- GRTS shall permit certified organic fibres which are out of the ambit of IFOAM Family of Standards only after due process of fibre standard review (See Section 2 and interpretation of Section 2.16).
- 对于不属于IFOAM标准体系的获证有机纤维，应仅在经过纤维标准评审的既定程序后，GRTS方可允许使用（见第2节及第2.16节释义）。
- Whether part of the IFOAM family of Standards or not, the content limitation of 69% shall remain for such organic fibres.
- 无论是否属于IFOAM标准体系，此类有机纤维均应遵守69%的含量限制。

GRTS Section 3.1 and 3.2

GRTS第3.1节和第3.2节

"Responsible Fibre Content" and *"Additional Fibre Materials"*

*"负责任纤维含量"*和*"其它纤维材料"*

GUIDANCE
准则

Non-GMO Cotton Testing Guidance:
非转基因棉检测指南：

- 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棉纤维的分析。
- Qualitative GMO screening of cotton in the GRTS supply chain:
- GRTS供应链上的棉花转基因定性筛查：
    a. ISO 5354 -1 and ISO 5354-2[4] shall be applied for qualitative GMO screening of cotton.
    a. 棉花转基因定性筛查应适用ISO 5354 -1和ISO 5354-2[4]。
    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）棉进行转基因筛查。
    c. GMO testing of chemically processed cotton shall not be accepted as valid verification.
    c. 因此，不应将对经化学处理过的棉花进行的转基因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 GRTS Version 1.0, ISO/IWA 32, and ISO 5354-1/2 shall be accepted as valid test methods.
    a. 过渡期：在1.0版GRTS生效之前，应认可ISO/IWA 32和ISO 5354-1/2为有效的测试方法。
    b. Mandatory Application: As of the entry into force of GRTS Version 1.0, ISO 5354-1 and ISO 5354-2 shall be the mandatory test methods.
    b. 强制适用：自1.0版GRTS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 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，包括与部门准备情况相关的考虑因素，可审查和修订实施时间表。
- GRTS acknowledges that qualitative and quantitative testing methods evolve over time. Alternative GMO screening methods for processed or unprocessed organic cotton, other than those explicitly

[4] 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 IWA 32：2019，该 32：2019 已通篇进行技术修订。

specified by GRTS, may only be applied following technically substantiated external verification, accreditation and subsequent approval by GRTS.

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

GRTS Section 3.2

GRTS第3.2节

"Additional Fibre Materials"
"其它纤维材料"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Conventional cotton which is not certified to any of the fibre standards, regardless of if it is GMO-free allowed by GRTS is not permitted as an additional fibre material at any level.
- 未通过任何纤维标准认证的常规棉，无论是否不含转基因，均不得作为GRTS允许的其它纤维材料，在任何含量下均不得使用。
- Conventionally grown cotton fibre, even if it is non-GMO and/or recycled, is not permitted as additional fibre.
- 常规种植的棉纤维，尽管是非GMO和/或再循环的，均不得作为其它纤维。
- Table 5.2.3 lists the residue limits for finished GRTS Goods therefore any blended additional fibre should not violate the limit.
- 表5.2.3列明了GRTS成品的残留限量，因此任何混纺的其它纤维均不宜超出该限量。
- Virgin polyester is not permitted as an additional fibre material. All polyester fibres blended in a GRTS Good, under GRTS 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GRTS第3.2.1节和3.2.2节， GRTS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物中再循环的。
- Fibre purity for recycled content: it is recognised that mechanically recycled natural and synthetic materials may contain unintended fibre traces as contamination. Such contamination may result from inherent limitations in the recycling process. Some trace fibres may not be detectable through standard testing methods, making precise fibre identification and quantification challenging. Unintended contamination shall only be considered for mechanically recycled materials, categorised as "others" in document issuance e.g. Transaction Certificates. However, no intentionally added virgin polyester shall be allowed.
- 再循环含量的纤维纯度：众所周知，机械再循环的天然材料和合成材料可能含有非预期的纤维痕迹污染物。此类污染可能源于再循环工艺的固有局限性。部分微量纤维可能无法通过标准检测方法检出，难以实现精确的纤维鉴定与定量。仅机械再循环材料可计入此类非预期污染，在出具交易证书等文件时归类为"其他"。但严禁故意添加原生聚酯纤维。

GRTS Section 3.3 Accessories

GRTS第3.3节辅料

GRTS SECTION 3.3.2 (A) GENERAL MATERIALS

GRTS第3.3.2节（A） 辅料总体要求

"Examples of materials considered as general accessories 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 (GRTS labels, care labels, heat-transfer labels, and adhesives used for labels), pocket liners, interlinings, 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."*
"通用辅料示例包括：*贴边、镶边、搭扣、纽扣和按扣、绳带、镶边、橡筋带和橡筋绳、绣花线、锁扣系统、粘合用胶带、帽带、装饰的花边、嵌饰、衬垫、标签（GRTS标签、护理标签、热转印标签、以及标签用粘合材料）、衬里（非服装）、衬布、口袋衬里、滚边带、缝纫线、肩垫、内衣垫、装饰件、拉链、鞋底以及任何其它未具体列出的辅料。"*

INTERPRETATION
释义

- The use of decorative accessories on GRTS goods shall not exceed 15% of the product's total weight and 40% of its total surface area coverage. A decorative accessory refers to any material used to enhance the appearance of a product, such as lace, sequins, embroidery, etc.
- GRTS产品中装饰性辅料的用量不应超过产品总重量的15%，且不应超过产品总表面积的40%。装饰性辅料指用于提升产品外观的各类材料，如花边、亮片、刺绣等。
- Mattress, shoes (with complete upper part fabric such), and combined products are excluded from a weight limitation of decorative accessories. Components used in such products including support, frame, rubber sole etc should be considered functional accessories.
- 床垫、鞋面为完整织物的鞋类，以及组合产品，不受装饰性辅料的重量限制。此类产品所用的支撑件、框架、橡胶鞋底等部件，宜视为功能性辅料。
- If tapes or labels used on a certified material come with a pre-applied adhesive should be considered accessories and shall meet the criteria as per GRTS Section 5.2.8.
- 认证材料上使用的胶带或标签，若自带预涂胶粘剂，宜视为辅料，并符合GRTS第5.2.8节的准则。
- Adhesive products (such as glue) used on a certified product (e.g. for mattress, pasting embellishments) shall be assessed and approved prior to use. Such adhesive chemicals are not to be seen as accessory.
- 认证产品（如床垫、粘贴装饰物）使用的胶粘产品（如胶水），使用前应经过评估与批准。此类胶粘化学品不视为辅料。
- Decorative Glitter: The use of decorative glitter on GRTS-certified goods is subject to the following restrictions:
- 装饰性闪粉：GRTS认证产品使用装饰性闪粉须遵守以下限制：
    i. Prohibited Glitter: insoluble and non-biodegradable glitters shall not be used.
    i. 禁用闪粉：不应使用不溶性和不可生物降解的闪粉。
    ii. Permissible Glitter: soluble*, biodegradable**, natural, or inorganic glitters may be used.
    ii. 许可使用闪粉：可使用可溶*、可生物降解**的天然或无机闪粉。
    iii. Testing Requirements:
    iii. 测试要求：

    ** 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，经合组织第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*

GRTS SECTION 3.3.2 (D) – SUPPORTS AND FRAMES

GRTS第3.3.2节（D）款 - 支撑件与框架

"Latex foam used in mattresses shall be made from latex certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles."
"床垫中使用的乳胶泡沫由经过符合可持续森林管理原则的任一方案的认证的乳胶制成。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

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

GRTS SECTION 3.3.2 (C) – FILLINGS, STUFFING

GRTS第3.3.2节（C）款 - 填充物、填料

"For textile fibre use"
"供纺织纤维使用"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Only responsible fibres listed in Section 2.1 shall be used, since GRTS does not consider textile fibres as accessories when they are used as filling, stuffing material.
- 仅可使用第2.1节列明的负责任纤维，因为GRTS规定，用作填充物、填料的**纺织**纤维不属于辅料范畴。

GRTS SECTION 4

GRTS第4节

GRTS Section 4.1

GRTS第4.1节

(Note: The interpretation given in this section is identical to that for GOTS)
（注：本节释义与GOTS对应释义一致。）

GRTS SECTION 4.1.1

GRTS第4.1.1节

GRTS Section 4.1.1 (i)

GRTS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 GRTS 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GRTS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、特许经营商和中间商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 GRTS Chemical Input Criteria, GRTS Environmental Criteria, GRTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, and GRTS 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GRTS"化学品投入物准则"、"GRTS环境准则"、"GRTS人权与社会责任准则"、"GRTS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管理层获得批准。

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管理层获得批准。
- 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 Standard 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）

GRTS Section 4.1.1 (ii)

GRTS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 GRTS Chemical Input Criteria, GRTS Environmental Criteria, GRTS Human Rights and Social Criteria and GRTS Governance Criteria. The scoping exercise shall take into account:
- 被认证实体对不遵守GRTS化学品投入物准则、GRTS环境准则、GRTS人权和社会责任准则以及GRTS治理标准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 GRTS 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，遵循GRTS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),
  c. 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），
  d. harms or risks of harm identified in previous supplier assessment.
  e. 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 Standard 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）

GRTS Section 4.1.1 (iii)

GRTS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

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

e. 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。

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

f. 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，被认证实体则宜制定和实施方案，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 seek 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 Standard 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）

GRTS Section 4.1.1 (iv)

GRTS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。

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

b. 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. 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 Standard 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）

GRTS Section 4.1.1 (v)

GRTS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：本标准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.
- 被认证实体至少应每年公开传达。
- 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。

b. Communicate with affected stakeholders (for Human Rights).

b. 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

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 Standard website), Ref Section 4.5 Communicating How Impacts Are Addressed (Step 5)

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节沟通如何应对影响（步骤5）

GRTS Section 4.1.1 (vi)

GRTS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，个人或群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标准：
  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。
- GRTS encourages Certified Entities:
- GRTS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。

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

b. 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标准：
  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。
- Global Standard encourages Certified Entities:
- Global Standards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。

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

c. 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 Standard 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）

GRTS SECTION 4.1.5

GRTS第4.1.5节

"The Certified Entity shall strengthen its management systems to conduct due diligence in 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:

经认证的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 Standard 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

GRTS SECTION 4.1.7

GRTS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 GRTS 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GRTS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。

GRTS SECTION 4.1.11
GRTS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 GRTS 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GRTS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:
- 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 GRTS 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GRTS认证审核的准备工作，并作为识别和解决不符合项的主动机制。

- 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项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合格项。
  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 GRTS criteria, including environmental, human rights and social, chemical, governance, and traceability requirements;
  a. 是否遵循所有适用的GRTS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 GRTS Section 4.1 and the Due Diligence Handbook for Certified Entities;
  c. GRTS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 GRTS Goods;
  d. 质量管理体系是否适合保障GRTS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:
- 审核计划应明确范围、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 GRTS requirements and relevant compliance frameworks;
  a. 极其了解GRTS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五年，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 Standard or recognised international standards for audit methodology, risk-based planning, and documentation practices.
- 被认证实体宜参考Global Standards或公认的国际标准发布的审计方法、基于风险的规划和文档实践指南（如有）。
- 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 Standard 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》

GRTS Section 4.2 Textile Processing Criteria

GRTS第4.2节 纺织加工准则

GRTS Section 4.2.2.1 Spinning

GRTS第4.2.2.1节 纺纱

"b. Any paraffin product used shall be fully refined with a limited value for residual oil of 0.5%."
"b. 所用石蜡产品应为完全精炼，残油限量为0.5%。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Paraffin, being directly applied to fibres or yarns during production, shall be treated as a chemical input.

生产过程中直接施加于纤维或纱线的石蜡，应视为化学品投入物。

GRTS Section 4.2.2.2 - Sizing and Weaving /Knitting

GRTS第4.2.2.2节：上浆和机织/针织

GUIDANCE
准则

- Use of PVA (polyvinyl alcohol) as a backing material for embroidery is prohibited
  禁止使用聚乙烯醇（PVA）作为刺绣底衬材料。

GRTS Section 4.2.2.3 - Non-woven Manufacture

GRTS第4.2.2.3节：非织造布制造

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

"允许的非织造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力缠结工艺中使用。	**! EXCEPTION** **！特殊情况**

NOTE: Final products must adhere to GRTS chemical residue criteria.
注：成品必须符合GRTS化学品残留准则。

GRTS Section 4.2.2.4, B - Bleaching

GRTS第4.2.2.4节B款：漂白

"Oxygen-based inputs (e.g. peroxides, ozone) shall be used only."
"应仅允许氧基投入物（过氧化氢、臭氧等）。"

GUIDANCE
准则

- Chlorine-Based Bleaching (e.g., Sodium Hypochlorite, Chlorine Dioxide) is prohibited.
- 禁止采用氯基漂白工艺（如次氯酸钠、二氧化氯）。

GRTS Section 4.2.2.4, C - Boiling, Kiering, Washing

GRTS第4.2.2.4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.
- 不得使用ICP/MS等分析磷，以此分析是否存在磷酸盐。宜通过直接确证试验分析磷酸盐。可考虑有关化学品投入物配制或根据ISO 10304-1标准改编的离子色谱法等适当试验方法的信息。

GRTS Section 4.2.2.5 and 4.2.2.6 – Dyeing and Printing

GRTS第4.2.2.5节和第4.2.2.6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 allerge**nic potential and classification as skin sensitising** (H317) reasons:
- **出于过敏原因及其皮肤致敏**（H317）分类考虑，禁用以下分散染料：

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. Disperse Orange 59	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49

C.I. 分散蓝102	C.I. 分散橙59	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	

- A number of disperse dyes on the market are regarded as skin sensitisers (H317). The use of these dyes is not prohibited as long as Occupational Health and Safety procedures such as safe handling are strictly followed as outlined in respected Safety Data Sheets. The following are some examples of skin sensitising (H317) disperse dyes:
- 市场上多款分散染料被认定为皮肤致敏物（H317）。只要严格遵守相应安全技术说明书规定的安全操作等职业健康与安全规程，即可使用此类染料。以下为部分皮肤致敏性（H317）分散染料示例：

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.
- C.I. 英国染色家及颜料家学会和美国纺织化学师与印染师协会在线发布的《颜料索引》™上的编号。

"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）红色名录上被列为受威胁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

a. IARC monographs

a. IARC专论

b. ECHA Restriction reports

b. ECHA限制报告

c. Annex VI (Harmonized Classification) of the CLP regulation

c. 欧盟分类标签包装法规附录六（统一分类）

GRTS Section 4.2.2.6 Printing
GRTS第4.2.2.6节 印花

GUIDANCE SPECIFIC TO TRANSFER PRINT
转印专用指南

In the case of transfer prints following guidance shall be followed:
转印应遵循下列指南：

- 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 GRTS 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GRTS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/油墨归类为化学品投入物。转印浆/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申请获得GOTS批准函（LoA）。
- Certified printers may purchase ready-made transfer papers. In such cases, compliance shall be demonstrated through:
- 被认证转印商可购买现成的转印纸。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批准函（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GRTS批准函（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).
- 因为所有空白载体（转印纸）被归类为辅料，所以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。

GRTS Section 4.2.2.8 (a)

GRTS第4.2.2.8 (a)节

"Machine oils which may come in contact with GRTS Goods during processing/manufacturing stages, along the GRTS supply chain shall be heavy metal-free."
"GRTS供应链中，加工/制造阶段可能接触GRTS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.
- 不应将用于机械保养，而非直接用于纺织品的机油视为纺织品加工的化学品投入物，但是，因为可能偶然和纺织品接触。鉴于牵涉的风险，仅应使用"不含重金属"的机油。
- Section 8 of GRTS 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GRTS第8节。

GRTS Section 4.3 Environmental and Chemical Management Criteria

GRTS第4.3节 环境和化学品管理准则

Note: The interpretations given here follow those for GOTS Section 4.3.
注：此处释义参照GOTS第4.3节相关释义。

GRTS Section 4.3.1

GRTS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与其经营性质和规模相适应的书面的环境和化学品管理政策。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）、废物管理（第4.3.12节）、污水管理（第4.3.13节）、纺织品废物管理（第4.3.14节）计划。详细要求载于第4.3.5节和各个单独章节。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- Non-processing Certified Entities (e.g. B2B offices, 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B2B办公室，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GHG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》

GRTS SECTION 4.3.2

GRTS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、污水和污泥固体废物管理的法规。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- If local legal requirements are stricter than GRTS criteria, local laws shall be followed and vice-versa.
- 如果当地法律要求比GRTS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。

GRTS SECTION 4.3.3

GRTS第4.3.3节

"Certified Entities shall document and demonstrate compliance with all applicable environmental permits and approvals, including the 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 to identifying potential environmental impacts and risks that are 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产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。

FURTHER REFERENCE
更多参考资料

- OECD Environmental Risk Assessment Toolkit
- OECD环境风险评估工具包

GRTS Section 4.3.5.1

GRTS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.
- 环境政策和化学品管理职责责任人应符合资格、经过合理培训，且拥有履行职责所需的充分资源。

GRTS Section 4.3.9.1

GRTS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 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 GRTS certified facilities during the license validity period. Certified entities can download a copy from the Global Standards 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）是专门为支持被认证场所而开发的工具。该工具可确定实际性能与具体消耗值，可满足上述要求。此外，该工具提供实际、针对工厂的基准值，它们能够用作改进目标，也可用作监控进展的标志。在许可有效期内，可免费用于GRTS被认证设施。被认证实体能够从Global Standards网站下载副本。2018年11月已发布最新版本（2.0）。目前正在制定修订版，以反映改进的做法并提高可用性。
- 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.
- 收集关于水资源和耗水量的数据时，保留关于工厂每年淡水和再循环水消耗量的记录至关重要。位于水资源紧缺区域的被认证工厂必须拥有水管理计划，包括制定和实施用水效率计划以及/或通过水的再利用和再循环降低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

GRTS Section 4.3.9.3.2 (b)

GRTS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（包括对购买的证书等工具的处理，如适用）和边界（电力/热力）。

GRTS Section 4.3.10.1:

GRTS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

- Global Standard 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 GRTS 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).
- Global Standards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的一个重要组成部分。GRTS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释放GHG的源头，包括将释放物直接排放至大气（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

a. Additional information to reduce GHG emissions: OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, Table 13, p.173.

a. 关于GHG减排的其它信息：《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》，表13，173页。

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

a. 关于GHG的其它信息： https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions

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

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

GRTS SECTION 4.3.10.3:

GRTS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.
- 关于含氟温室气体列表，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 世卫组织《全球大气质量指南》（2021年）

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

GRTS SECTION 4.3.11.1

GRTS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（GHG）排放管理程序和措施，包括确定运营边界、GHG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GHG数据、方法和任何外部气候相关声明全权负责。
- 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 GRTS 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.

要求被认证实体随着时间推移尽可能减少识别的GHG排放。它们可将资源集中在GHG排放量最大之处，采用基于风险的方法应对温室气体排放（例如：基于化石燃料的活动）。虽然GRTS目前未在其供应链范围内设定时限或排放限量，其鼓励所有被认证实体评估其经营，努力实现上述目标。未来，被认证实体应该将其评估范围扩大到其自身经营中，同时也宜考虑其它层面的温室气体释放，诸如产品相关释放和供应链释放。

REFERENCE

参考文献

- GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
- 《GHG核算体系企业标准》
- GHG Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance
- 《GHG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
- 《GHG核算体系》推荐的关于排放系数（EF）、全球暖化潜势值（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 《组织层次上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 《项目层级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 《温室气体声明查证与确证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》

GRTS SECTION 4.3.11.5

GRTS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. "

"被认证实体宜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）计算逻辑和排放系数：单位、换算、系数来源和版本/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。

GRTS SECTION 4.3.11.6

GRTS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，不应视为产品碳足迹经过验证。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验证的形式呈现。
- 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"产品的碳足迹(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.
- 不应作出无保留的"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》

GRTS SECTIONS 4.3.13.3

GRTS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。"

GRTS SECTION 4.3.13.4

GRTS第4.3.13.4节

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

"GRTS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GRTS要求。"

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Where local or national legal requirements are more stringent than GRTS requirements, Certified Entities shall comply with the applicable legal requirements; where GRTS requirements are more stringent, Certified Entities shall comply with the GRTS requirements.
- 如果当地/国家法律要求比GRTS要求更严格，被认证实体则应遵循相关法律要求；如果GRTS要求更严格，被认证实体则应遵循GRTS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.
- 应根据相应的正式环境许可证，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 GRTS certification audits, it shall be assured that:
- 在GRTS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. 被认证实体则应与外部废水处理厂经营方签订的有效的废水处理输送合同。
     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. 合同中要明确规定废水排放到接收ETP的最大数量，以及废水排放到接收ETP之前必须符合的参数和相关限量值。
     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. 外部污水处理厂的经营方持有官方许可证，有污水操作的合法授权，且持续符合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能力。
  d. The indicated quantity to be treated matches the actual processing water quantity used and discharged.
  d. 标示的废水处理量与实际的加工用水数量和废水排放数量匹配。

GRTS Sections 4.3.13.5

GRTS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。"

INTERPRETATION

释义

- 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.
- ETP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 GRTS Section 7.2.4.1 (c)), Certified Entities using such auxiliaries shall ensure the presence of a functioning sludge treatment system.
- 基于是否有充分的去除能力审批助剂时（如：根据OECD 302B和GRTS第7.2.4.1节（c）审批），使用该等助剂的被认证实体则还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渗漏到土壤层和含水层等风险尤为重要。

GRTS Section 4.3.13.7, (a):

GRTS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。"

INTERPRETATION

释义

- 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.
- 应对内部（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（场外的，如市政的）废水处理厂下游的要求进行测量。
- The applicable test method for COD determination is ISO 6060.
- 测定COD的适用测试方法是ISO 6060。
- The applicable calculation method in this context is as follows:
- 适用的计算方法如下：

$$(\boldsymbol{C} \div \mathbf{1000}) \times (\boldsymbol{V} \times \mathbf{1000}) \div (\boldsymbol{W} \times \mathbf{1000}) = \ldots \boldsymbol{gCOD/kg}$$

Where;

其中；

C (mg/l):COD concentration in water discharged to the environment after treatment

C（mg/l）：废水处理后排放到外界环境时的COD浓度值

V (m^3): volume of water discharged in the calculation period

V (m^3)：计算周期内排放的废水的体积

W (ton):weight of textile output in tonnage in the calculation period

W（吨）：计算周期内产出的纺织品的吨位重量

- COD requirements for GRTS 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.
- GRTS标准下的COD值要求是以每公斤加工产出品的COD克数（g/kg）进行测量，而常用的COD测试报告则以流出/排放升数中含有的COD克数（g/l）表示。在这种情况下，检查员需要按照上述要求计算相应的COD值（g/kg）。

REFERENCE

参考文献

a. ISO 6060 Water quality - Determination of the chemical oxygen demand

a. ISO 6060水质-化学需氧量的测定

GRTS Section 4.3.13.7, (c):

GRTS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 GRTS*."*

*"AOX和重金属限量值应符合《*GRTS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污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

a. *Heavy Metal* residues as per the following table

a. *重金属残留物如下表所示*

HEAVY METAL 重金属	CAS NO. CAS编号	LIMIT (Mg/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	7439-96-5	5000

锰

- Where external ETPs are fully or partially used, all applicable national and local legal wastewater requirements shall not be lower than GRTS 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定废水要求不得低于GRTS排放废水限量值。
- In order to prevent wastewater contamination with Adsorbable Organic Halogens (AOX), GOTS and GRTS 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和GRTS采取预防方法，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。

GRTS Section 4.3.13.8:

GRTS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 GRTS."

*"无污水直接排放系统的被认证实体（4.3.13.6；b，c，d，e）应参考《*GRTS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, GRTS, may follow ZDHC Wastewater and Sludge Guidelines for compliance to this section.
- 无GRTS第4.3.13.6节所列直接废水排放系统可遵循《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》。采样位置可根据放电类型而变化。
  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间接排放的以及排放到零液体排放设施）
  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（包括初级、二级和三级（ZLD）处理）产生的副产品，为残余的固体、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。

REFERENCE
参考文献

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

GRTS Section 4.3.14

GRTS第4.3.14节

GRTS Section 4.3.14.2:

GRTS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物等级管理纺织品废物，优先考虑预防和减少，其次是再利用、再循环，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).
- 废物等级按照欧盟《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适用。
- 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物等级，最优选的选项位于上端，处置位于底部，作为废物管理的最后诉诸的解决方案。
- Certified Entities shall base their textile waste management procedure on the priority activities as follows:
- 被认证实体的纺织品废物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物的产生。
  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、更改用途或再循环，其中废物被改造、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。实例包括在内部或通过外部通道再利用纺织品边脚料、纱线废物或织物残余物。
  c. Recycling: where reuse is not possible, waste materials should be recycled in an environmentally sound manner.
  c. 再循环：在无法再利用的情况下，宜以无害环境的方式再循环废物。

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：如果再循环在技术上或经济上不可行，可考虑回收方案。实例包括在法律允许的情况下，由授权运营商从不可再循环的纺织废物中回收能源。

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：只有在废物等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.
- 任何处理废物的承包商均应获得合法授权。

REFERENCE
参考文献

- Waste Framework Directive
- 《废物框架指令》

GRTS SECTION 4.3.15.1

GRTS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认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.
- 应按材料类型（如纸、纸板、塑料类型）和数量记录包装信息，以实现可追溯性和报告。

GRTS SECTION 4.3.15.3.4

GRTS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循环材料，并宜以消费后再循环材料至少占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.
- 为证明欧洲市场符合欧盟《包装和包装废物法规》（PPWR）第2025/40号，被认证实体宜将塑料包装中的消费后再循环含量设定为至少35%。

REFERENCE
参考文献

Regulation (EU) 2025/40
欧盟第2025/40号条例

GRTS Section 4.3.15.3.6

GRTS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循环纤维（源自消费前或消费后废物）制成，或通过验证是否符合可持续森林管理原则的方案认证。"

INTERPRETATION
释义

- 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再循环纸张或纸板的认证方案，所以，用于证明使用了再循环纸张或纸板（来源于消费前或消费后的废物）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%再循环使用消费前或消费后的废物的声明。
- Examples of acceptable certification schemes for recycled materials include the Global Recycled Standard (GRS) and Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) by Textile Exchange.
- 可接受的再循环材料认证方案的实例包括可持续纺织促进会的《全球再循环标准（GRS）》和《再循环声明标准（RCS）》。
- Recognised certification schemes for sustainable forest management include the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).
- 认可的可持续森林管理认证方案包括《森林管理委员会》（FSC）、《森林认证体系认可方案》（PEFC）。
- Additional certification schemes or verification systems may be recognised by GRTS 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能会在提交和审核后获得GRTS认可。Global Standards gGmbH将公布认可的情况。

GRTS Section 4.3.15.3.8

GRTS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)."

"可使用源自非转基因生物质来源的生物塑料包装，前提是经认证或验证无毒性、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:
- 塑料包装生物降解能力测试：
  a. Soil ASTM D5988
  a. 土壤环境标准ASTM D5988
  b. Freshwater ASTM D5271/EN29408

b. 淡水环境标准ASTM D5271/EN29408

c. Marine ASTM D6691

c. 海洋环境标准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. 工业用可堆肥性标准ASTM D6400/EN 13424:2000

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

b. 家用可堆肥性标准ASTM D6400/EN 13432:2000（较低温度条件）

GRTS SECTION 4.3.15.3.9

GRTS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 GRTS Goods."

"被认证实体应确保以下要求仅适用于GRTS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.
- 衣架集成到最终产品单元，并且根据设计，衣架旨在销售点后随产品一起交付给消费者时，本节适用。
- Accordingly, these requirements for hanger do not apply to:
- 因此，这些衣架要求不适用于：

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. 衣架留在店内，在销售点后不随服装一起给消费者的零售商。

- 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再循环塑料衣架的认证方案，所以，用于证明使用了再循环塑料（来源于消费前或消费后的废物）的认证目前不是强制的。
- 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.
- 但，供应商至少应出具一份关于衣架是100%使用再循环消费前或消费后的废物的声明。
- Examples of acceptable certification schemes for recycled materials include the Global Recycled Standard (GRS) and Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) by Textile Exchange.
- 可接受的再循环材料认证方案的实例包括可持续纺织促进会的《全球再循环标准（GRS）》和《再循环声明标准（RCS）》。

Additional certification schemes or verification systems may be recognised by GRTS 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能会在提交和审核后获得GRTS认可。Global Standards将公布认可的情况。

GRTS SECTION 4.3.15.3.10, (B)

GRTS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 GRTS Section 3.2 may be used for textile packaging materials or as strings for hangtags without restriction on fibre percentage.
- GRTS第3.2节所述其它纤维能够用于纺织品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.
- 例如，这种可接受的材料可包括100%莱赛尔纤维和100%再循环聚酯纤维。
- Fibres not permitted in GRTS Section 3.2, such as virgin polyester, conventional cotton, or acrylic fibres, shall not be used.
- 不应使用GRTS第3.2节中未许可的原生聚酯纤维、常规棉或丙烯酸腈纤维等纤维。

GRTS Section 4.4

GRTS第4.4节

Note: The interpretations in this Section are identical to those for GOTS.
注：本节释义与GOTS对应释义一致。

GRTS SECTION 4.4.1

GRTS第4.4.1节

GRTS Section 4.4.1.3

GRTS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 GRTS 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GRTS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1577章第3条（1990年），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 GRTS 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GRTS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《基本劳动原则与权利宣言》

Forced Labour:

强迫劳动：

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

C029-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（120号）

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）

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

C155-《职业安全和卫生公约》，1981年（155号）

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)

C014 – (工业）每周休息公约，1921年（14号）

C030 – Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30)

C030 – (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.
- 国际劳工组织的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，获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。

GRTS Section 4.4.1.4

GRTS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年），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

GRTS SECTION 4.4.2

GRTS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 GRTS 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：**GRTS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)
- C029 - 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

GRTS SECTION 4.4.3

GRTS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得使用童工。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年），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. 国际劳工组织，《公司检查点-预防和消除童工》（2016年）

GRTS Section 4.4.3.3

GRTS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.
- 证明和审核时，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标准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。

REFERENCES

参考文献

a. C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

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。

GRTS SECTION 4.4.4

GRTS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

参考文献

a. 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981)

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年）

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）

GRTS SECTION 4.4.5

GRTS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

为遵守这些标准，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（包括使用相同选聘标准）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:
- 为遵守性别平等标准，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年），****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年），****第11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年），**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年），**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年），**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年），**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年），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）。*

REFERENCES

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

a. C111 - 1958年《（就业和职业）歧视公约》（111号）

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年）第10条（2)款

f. 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1249 UNTS 13 (1981)

f. 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年）

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年），1、14页

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

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

GRTS SECTION 4.4.6

GRTS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、雇主集团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《经合组织（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

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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年），第8条
f. OECD (2023), OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct
f. 经合组织（2023），《经合组织（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年），146-151页

GRTS SECTION 4.4.7

GRTS第4.4.7节

GRTS Section 4.4.7.1

GRTS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.
- 被认证实体宜遵循国际劳工组织的《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. 国际劳工组织《职业安全健康管理体系导则》（ILO-OHS-2001)

GRTS Section 4.4.7.7

GRTS第4.4.7.7节

"… Workers shall be able to exit the premises in case of imminent danger without seeking permission"
"……工人在面临即将发生的危险时，应能够直接撤离经营场所，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）

GRTS Section 4.4.7.10

GRTS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
- ISO 780、ISO 7010

GRTS Section 4.4.7.15

GRTS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。这些措施可能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（例如未成年工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 国际劳工组织《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**等于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、热相关疾病和受伤可能性增加。

REFERENCES

参考文献

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- 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1577章第3条（1990年），第28条（1）款等，第32条
- ILO Global Report: Ensuring safety and health at work in a changing climate (2024)
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- Ambient factors in the workplace code of practice (ILO 2001)
- 工作场所工作守则中的环境因素（国际劳工组织，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年）
- EU Directive 2009/104/EC
- 欧盟第2009/104/EC号指令

GRTS Section 4.4.7.16

GRTS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.
- 被认证实体宜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.
- 被认证机构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

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- Guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (ILO-OSH 2001)
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GRTS SECTION 4.4.8

GRTS第4.4.8节

GRTS Section 4.4.8.2

GRTS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报酬。
- 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.
- 工人的实际工资不得年年降低。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.
- 应通过工人报酬常用支付手段（例如：数字化电子支付、现金）将增加的工资支付给工人。只有集体谈判协议中约定，才可通过实物发放形式（例如：食物）作为支付上调的工资。
- 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

GRTS Section 4.4.8.9

GRTS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.
"被认证实体应计算它们各自经营的"基本生活工资"。此外，被认证实体应将其基本生活工资与其报酬数据进行比较，计算其工人的"基本生活工资差距"。

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计。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.
- 收集有关现行报酬的详细数据，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计。
- 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.
- 识别当地基本生活工资估计法。使用Anker综合方法（如有）。如无，则使用符合国际劳工组织标准或基本生活工资路线图。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计。
- 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计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，应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年）《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
- WageIndicator，《工人、雇主和工会的生活工资》

GRTS Section 4.4.8.10

GRTS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》

GRTS SECTION 4.4.9

GRTS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.
- 国际劳工组织的国际框架制定了与工作时间相关的最低工业生产标准，以供被认证实体在任何情况下遵守。也可根据国家法律、集体谈判协议或行业基准调整工作时间。
- 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，也是获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认证实体支配时的休息时间。本分款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. 可能的情况下，每周休息时间（1）同时向被认证实体中牵涉的所有人员同意提供；（2）是相应国家或地区传统习俗休息日；（3）尽可能符合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工作的时间。

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（正常工作时间相对全职工人更短者），不考虑每周加班时间不超过12个小时的限制，只要每周总工作时间不超过全职员工的每周总工作时间（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. C014 – (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. C030 – (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）

GRTS SECTION 4.4.10

GRTS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

GRTS SECTION 4.4.11

GRTS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《达卡负责任的移工招聘与雇用原则》。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2作为参考点。

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年），《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》

GRTS SECTION 4.4.12

GRTS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. 获得报酬；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. 产生雇主规定的成果或服务，与谁提供所使用的设备、材料或其它输入物无关，除非该人具有被视为国家法律法规规定的独立工作者所需程度的自主和经济独立。
- Persons with employee status do not become homeworkers simply by occasionally performing their work as employees at home, rather than at their usual workplaces.
- 仅偶尔在家而非在其平常工作场所工作的员工不是居家工人。
- For homeworkers, data on the nature, extent and characteristics of homework shall be compiled by the Certified Entity and made available to Approved Certification Bodies.
- 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.
- 雇主应适当安排出入私人居家工作场所开展检查和审核。

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年） 国际劳工组织报告：《居家办公：从隐形到体面工作》（2021年）

GRTS SECTION 4.4.13

GRTS第4.4.13节

GRTS SECTION 4.4.13.5

GRTS第4.4.13.5节

"The Certified Entity shall establish a functional and effective complaint mechanism in relation to GRTS Human Rights and Social Criteria."
"被认证实体应建立与GRTS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年），《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 GRTS.
- GRTS鼓励使用SAI的Social Fingerprint计划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®

GRTS Section 4.5

GRTS第4.5节

GRTS SECTION 4.5.3

GRTS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.
- 被认证实体应遵循经合组织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》。

GRTS SECTION 5 PRODUCT COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

GRTS第5节产品合规准则

Note: The interpretations in this Section are identical to those for GOTS.
注：本节释义与GOTS对应释义一致。

GRTS Section 5.1 Quality Management of GRTS Goods

GRTS第5.1节 GRTS产品质量管理

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:
- 能够将以下标题各项视为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。

- 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 GRTS sections 5.2.6, 5.2.7 and 5.2.8.
- 被授权认证机构还应根据GRTS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）

GRTS Section 5.2.1

GRTS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 GRTS 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（GRTS产品、其它纤维材料和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:
- 在适用的情况下，宜考虑下列与质量检测风险评估分析相关的因素：

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：由竹子制成的人造纤维；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 GRTS goods: prohibited substances commonly used in transport and storage of comparable conventional products.

f. GRTS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 GRTS Goods, and accessories will meet the necessary requirements of the latest GRTS 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品质量检测，全面负责确保批准使用的投入物、GRTS认证产品及辅料符合最新GRTS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，但在决定检测协定时宜考虑经营单位的加工经验及加工能力。

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

c. 根据化工行业的实践，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 后整理化学品
Chlorophenols 氯酚 Heavy Metals 重金属 Organotins 有机锡 APEOs 烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚 Fungicides 杀真菌剂 GM Starch GM淀粉	Banned Amines 禁用胺类 Pentachlorophenol 五氯酚 Heavy Metals 重金属 Phthalates （especially printing systems） 邻苯二甲酸盐 （尤其是印花系统） APEOs 烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚 Fungicides 杀真菌剂 AOX	Formaldehyde 甲醛 Glyoxal 乙二醛 Heavy Metals 重金属 Chlorinated Phenols 氯化苯酚 APEOs 烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚 Fungicides 杀真菌剂

d. It should be abundantly clear that testing of GRTS Goods (for residues) and GOTS approved inputs are squarely within the responsibility and ambit of Certified Entities and Approved Certification Bodies, 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GRTS产品（残留物）和GOTS批准投入物检测完全属于被认证实体和被授权认证机构的责任和范围，应以具体的风险评估为依据。以下是建议采用的测试参数矩阵，仅供指导

e. Suggested test parameter matrix for GRTS Goods, residues & quality

e. GRTS产品、残留与质量建议检测参数矩阵

Parameter 参数	Grey Fabric 坯布	Printed Fabric 印花布	Dyed Fabric 染色布	Processed / Undyed Fabric 已加工/未染色布	Metallic Accessories 金属辅料	Other Accessories 其他辅料	Sewing Thread 缝纫线
Allergenic/skin sensitising Disperse Dyes (PES) 过敏性/皮肤敏感性分散染料（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		✪	✪	✪		✪	✪

f. Suggested test parameter matrix for GOTS Approved Chemical Inputs:

f. 关于GRTS经批准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			✪			

GRTS SECTION 5.2.6.1

GRTS第5.2.6.1节

"Any final consumer product, labelled according to GRTS shall comply with the following technical quality parameters."
根据GRTS标识的任何最终消费品均应符合以下质量技术参数。

INTERPRETATION
释义

- The following table provides alternate acceptable test methods to the methods as provided for in GRTS. The criteria (fastness resp. dimensional change levels) are the same as for the respective main test method:
- 下表列出了GRTS规定检测方法的替代可接受检测方法。各项准则（色牢度、尺寸变化率）与对应主检测方法的要求一致：

GUIDANCE
准则

- 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 GRTS. 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GRTS标准规定之外的其他可接受的测试方法。要求（色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: **牢度试验要求：**		
A. Rubbing fastness A. 摩擦牢度	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牢度	ISO 105 E04	AATCC 15, DIN 54020, JIS L0848
C. Light fastness C. 日晒牢度	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 ISO 3759，ISO 6330，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.
- 进行五次循环清洗后进行耐久性/耐用性测试（F，G，H），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，以及护理标签上规定的洗涤温度等注意事项。
- Wherever possible, GRTS Goods should support decreasing environmental impacts at the use phase. Therefore,
- 可能的情况下，使用阶段的GRTS产品宜能够有助于减轻环境影响。因此，

a. GRTS 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，GRTS产品的护理标签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 GRTS Goods should inform end-users of end-of-life options (e.g. repair, care or take-back services) made available by the seller.

b. GRTS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）。

GRTS SECTION 5.2.6.1, (I)

GRTS第5.2.6.1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。
- GRTS v1.0 aims to establish a monitoring initiative to generate baseline data and to support the possible development of future requirements.
- GRTS v1.0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 GRTS supply chain are encouraged to contribute data on fibre shedding of GRTS Goods, using accredited test methods and laboratories.
- 鼓励GRTS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GRTS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. 超细纤维联盟（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 GRTS 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GRTS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，样本详细信息、纤维成分、织物结构、应用的测试方法和测定的纤维碎片释放量。

GRTS SECTIONS 5.2.7 AND 5.2.8

GRTS第5.2.7节和第5.2.8节

"Limit Values for residues in GRTS Goods"
"GRTS产品中残留物的限量值"
"Limit Values for residues in Accessories"
"辅料中残留物的限量值"

INTERPRETATION **释义**	
• When conducting residue tests on finished GRTS Goods according to GRTS 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GRTS第5.2.7节对GRTS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、衬里）。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，其它纤维不得超过表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GRTS第5.2.8节注明的要求，应接受以下各项为充分证明； 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儿纺织品以及纺织类个人护理用品中所用其它纤维或辅料的充分证明。 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) GRTS Goods. b. Oeko-Tex® Standard 100、二级证书或等效证书将作为所有其它GRTS产品（半成品/最终产品）所用其它纤维或辅料的充分证明。	
REFERENCE **参考文献**	
Oeko-Tex® Standard100 OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100	

GRTS Section 5.2.7 and 5.2.8

GRTS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

NAME OF PESTICIDE 杀虫剂名称	CAS NO CAS编号	APPLICABLE FOR TESTING IN 适用检测 VEGETABLE FIBRES 植物纤维	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) 2,4,5-三氯苯氧乙酸（2,4,5-T）	93-76-5	✪	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) 2,4-二氯苯氧乙酸（2,4-D）	94-75-7	✪	
Acetameprid 啶虫脒	135410-20-7	✪	
Aldrin 二氯丙酸	309-00-2	✪	✪
Atrazine 阿特拉津	1912-24-9	✪	
Azinphos 乙基谷硫磷	2642-71-9	✪	
Azinphos-methyl 甲基谷硫磷	86-50-0	✪	
Alpha- and beta-Endosulfan α / β -硫丹	959-98-8 33213-65-9	✪	✪
Bifenthrin 氟氯菊酯	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	470-90-6	✪	✪
Chlorfluazuron 氟啶脲	71422-67-8	✪	
Coumaphos 蝇毒磷	56-72-4	✪	✪
Cyfluthrin 氟氯氰菊酯	68359-37-5	✪	✪
Cyhalothrin 高效氯氟氰菊酯	91465-08-6	✪	✪
Cyclanilide 环丙酰草胺	113136-77-9	✪	
Cypermethrin 氯氰菊酯	52315-07-8	✪	✪
DDD (op- and pp-) op-和pp-滴滴滴	53-19-0, 72-54-8	✪	✪
DDE (op- and pp-) op- 和pp- 滴滴伊	3424-82-6, 72-55-9	✪	✪
DDT, o,p- o,p-滴滴涕	789-02-6	✪	✪
DDT, p,p- p,p-滴滴涕	50-29-3	✪	✪
DEF/ 2,4 Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane 三硫代磷酸三丁酯	78-48-8	✪	
Deltamethrin 溴氰菊酯	52918-63-5	✪	✪
Diafenthiuron 丁醚脲	80060-09-9	✪	
Diazinon 二嗪农	333-41-5	✪	✪
Dichlofenthion 除线磷	97-17-6		✪
Dichlorprop 2,4-滴丙酸	120-36-2	✪	
Dichlorvos 敌敌畏	62-73-7	✪	✪
Dicrotophos l 双特松	141-66-2	✪	

Dieldrin 狄氏剂	60-57-1	✪	✪
Diflubenzuron 氟脲杀	35367-38-5		✪
Dimethoate 乐果	60-51-5	✪	✪
Dinoseb and salts 4,6－二硝基苯酚及其盐类	88-85-7	✪	
Diuron 敌草隆	330-54-1	✪	
Empenthrin 右旋反式炔戊菊酯	54406-48-3		✪
Endosulfansulfate 硫丹硫酸盐	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 杀螟松	122-14-5	✪	✪
Fenthion 杀螟硫磷	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 禄芬新	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 甲氧氯	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	14816-18-3	✪	
Pirimiphos-ethyl 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 胺丙畏	31218-83-4		✪
Pyrethrum 除虫菊酯	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 杀铃脲	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	✪	

GRTS SECTIONS 5.2.7 AND 5.2.8

GRTS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，可以采用下列逐步方法：
    1. Total Fluorine Screening:
    1. 全氟筛查：

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（液相层析法-质谱联用，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.
- 全氟筛查有助于识别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 17681-1:2025。

GRTS Section 5. Circularity of Final GRTS Goods

GRTS第5节 GRTS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 GRTS 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GRTS认证的范围。
- Only entities compliant with Section 5.3 of GRTS 8.0 may maintain certified product integrity and make reference to GRTS.
- 仅遵循GRTS 8.0第5.3节的实体方能保持认证产品完整性并参考GRTS。
- For the certification, the following guidance shall be applied in addition to the general GRTS criteria (e.g. labelling, accessories):
- 认证时，除了通用GRTS准则（如标识、辅料）外，还应应用以下指南：
    a. Document records of all activities related to repair, repurposing, refurbishment, resale, or other circular practices.
    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
    保留详细的材料和化学品信息
    c. Ensure traceability to demonstrate continued conformity
    确保可追溯性，以证明持续符合性

Ecodesign[5] Principle[6]:
生态设计[5]原则[6]：

- 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.
- 循环设计指为实现可修复性、耐久性、再利用或应用的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 GRTS sections. Replacement materials do not need to be identical to the original materials but shall meet applicable GRTS 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GRTS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GRTS要求。
- Alterations or replacements of accessory components (e.g. linings, buttons, zippers) carried out, for instance, during repair, are subject to the relevant GRTS provisions for accessories.
- 例如，在维修过程中对辅料部件（如衬里、纽扣、拉链）进行的更改或更换须遵守GRTS的相关辅料规定。
- 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.

[5] 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。

[6] 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。

- 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，则宜考虑使用再循环材料。

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 GRTS requirements.
- 在修理、翻新或其他循环工序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GRTS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 GRTS 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GRTS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 GRTS.
- 在循环实践背景中使用的包装应符合GRTS规定的最低要求。

Traceability:

可追溯性：

- Traceability of GRTS Goods placed into circular practices should be maintained using GRTS Transaction Certificates.
- 宜使用GRTS交易证书保持投入循环实践的GRTS产品的可追溯性。

Product Information:

产品信息：

- Product-related information recorded for circular GRTS 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GRTS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、再循环纤维含量）（如有）。

REFERENCE:

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 《律师新政》，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，《欧洲绿色新政》纲要第（2019）640号终稿，可通过此链接获取。

GRTS SECTION 7 CHEMICAL INPUT APPROVAL CRITERIA

GRTS第7节 化学品投入物审批准则

Note: The interpretations in this Section are identical to those for GOTS.
注：本节释义与GOTS对应释义一致。

GRTS Section 7.1

GRTS第7.1节

GENERAL GUIDANCE AND INTERPRETATION
通用指南与释义

- All chemical inputs used in the processing of GRTS Goods must be approved under GOTS and included on the GOTS Positive List. GRTS does not operate an independent chemical input approval framework. The guidance provided in this section therefore reflects GOTS requirements in their entirety.
- GRTS产品加工过程中使用的所有化学品投入物，均须通过GOTS批准并列入GOTS肯定列表。GRTS不设独立的化学品投入物审批体系，因此本节指南完全沿用GOTS的相关要求。

- 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)
    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/GRTS criteria.
    c. SDS中没有包含用于评估是否符合相关GOTS/GRTS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/GRTS 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/GRTS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 Approved Certification Bodies. These lists shall be considered an applicable tool for chemical input assessment and approval.
- 范围4项下获得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项下获得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（一家认证机构认可的化学品投入物，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）可不需要在批准函中发布。

REFERENCES
参考文献

- How to Get Additives Approved
- 助剂获批流程

GRTS Section 7.2 Chemical Input Requirements

GRTS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/GRTS because they fail to meet the hazard- and toxicity-related requirements specified in GOTS/GRTS Section 7.2.4. Their explicit inclusion reflects their relevance to the textile sector and/or significant public attention.
- 本节所列的大部分化学品投入物，由于无法满足GOTS/GRTS第7.2.4节中关于危害和毒理的规定而被GOTS/GRTS禁用。本节详细列出这些物质，原因在于这些物质与纺织领域的特殊相关性及（或）公众对这些物质的关注性。
- 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GHS（全球化学品统一分类和标签制度）标准作为判定要求。
- 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也禁用。
- 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.
- 对于含有有效纳米颗粒的配制品以及含有转基因的或转基因衍生的投入物，相关规范和指令没有要求安全数据表（SDS）有声明义务。但是，该等配制品的比重不应超过 0.1%。
- Inputs shall be prohibited if validation demonstrates that their intended use in textile processing results in residues exceeding the limits specified in GRTS Sections 5.2.7 for GRTS 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GRTS第 5.2.7节规定的残留限量，则也应被禁用。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- Regulation EC 552/2009
- 欧盟第EC 552/2009号条例
- European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), candidate list
- 欧洲化学品管理署（ECHA）候选清单

GRTS SECTION 7.2.3

GRTS第7.2.3节

“Table-Prohibited and restricted substances”
“表格 - 禁用和限用化学品”

GUIDANCE

准则

- While GOTS/GRTS 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/GRTS禁止和/或限制使用一些化学物质，但也承认一些化学品投入物在其合成/制造中可能会产生某些非预期副产品/污染物。
- Therefore, GOTS/GRTS establishes the maximum contamination limits for such unintended by-products or contaminants.
- 因此，GOTS/GRTS设定该等非预期副产品/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/GRTS 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，每次修订GOTS/GRTS标准时或者当相关法规要求/科学知识/商业实践发生变化而产生必要时需要进行评审。

- 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/GRTS requirements for Chemical Inputs as defined in GOTS/GRTS Sections 7.2.3 and 7.2.4.
- 下表列出的污染限量值仅针对非预期副产品或污染物，不应解释为降低了GOTS/GRTS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/GRTS 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/GRTS要求，测试应该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
2	**FLAME RETARDANTS** **阻燃剂**	
	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) 酸三二甲苯酚（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)膦（TCEP）（115-96-8）	
	Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5) 十溴二苯醚（DecaBDE）（1163-19-5）	
	Tris(2,3, dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS) (126-72-7) 三（2,3-二溴丙基）磷酸酯（TRIS）（126-72-7）	
	Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE) (32534-81-9) 五溴二苯醚（PentaBDE）（32534-81-9）	
	Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE) (32536-52-0) 八溴二苯醚（OctaBDE）（32536-52-0）	
	Bis(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate (BIS) (5412-25-9) 二(2,3-二溴丙基)磷酸酯（BIS）（5412-25-9）	
	Tris(1 aziridinyl)phosphine oxide) (TEPA) (545-55-1) 三(1-吖丙啶基)氧化膦（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) 四溴丙二酚（TBBPA）（79-94-7）	
	Hexabromocyclodecane (HBCD) (25637-99-4) 六溴环十二烷（HBCD）（25637-99-4）	
	2,2 bis(bromomethyl) 1,3 propanediol (BBMP) (3296-90-0)	

	2,2二（溴甲基）1,3-丙二醇（BBMP）（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（TBB）（183658-27-7）	
	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6-tetrabromophthalate (TBPH) (26040-51-7) 双(2-乙基己基)-3,4,5,6-四溴邻苯二甲酸酯（TBPH）（CAS号：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（DecaBB）（13654-09-6）	
	Dibromobiphenyls (DiBB) (multiple) 二溴联苯（DiBB）（多种）	
	Dibromopropylether (21850-44-2) 二溴丙醚（21850-44-2）	
	Heptabromodiphenyl ether (HeptaBDE) (68928-80-3) 七溴二苯醚（HeptaBDE）（68928-80-3）	
	Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HexaBDE) (36483-60-0) 六溴二苯醚（36483-60-0）	
	Monobromobiphenyls (MonoBB) (Multiple) 一溴联苯（MonoBB）（多种）	
	Monobromobiphenyl ethers (MonoBDEs) (Multiple)	

	一溴联苯醚（MonoBDEs）（多种）	
	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）	Each: 5 mg/kg 每种 : 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) （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) （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) （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) （9016-45-9，26027-38-3，37205-87-1，68412-54-4，127087-87-0）	250 mg/kg
	Sum **总计**	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 (GMOS)** **转基因生物（GMOS）**	*See Guidance Section Section 7.2.3 (9) in this Manual* *参考本手册第7.2.3节（9）款中的指南*
10	**HEAVY METALS** **重金属**	*See GRTS Section 8, "Heavy Metal Free"* for the limits. *参考GRTS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	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) 海军蓝着色剂（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 *4.2.2.5 and 4.2.2.6* in GRTS. b. 某些染料和颜料的特殊例外情况适用。参见*GRTS*第*4.2.2.5节和第4.2.2.6节*。	***! RESTRICTED*** ***！限用***
	Note 1: Non-hydrolysable Halogens: formerly referred to as “permanent AOX”. See Section 8 in GRTS for an updated definition. **注1**：非水解性卤素：之前称为“永久性AOX”。更新的定义见GRTS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 4.3.13.7 (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4.3.13.7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) 辛基锡的一、二、三元衍生物（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Monomethyltin compounds (MMT) (Multiple) 单甲基锡化合物（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) 三环己基氢氧化锡（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）（27554-26-3）	
	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 总和：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)*** ***X PROHIBITED*** ***全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质（PFAS）*** ***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

GRTS Section 7.2.3 (6)

GRTS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).
- 应根据关于分类、标签和包装的欧盟第1272/2008号法规附件VI中规定的协调分类，评估化学品投入物的内分泌干扰（ED）特性。
- 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.
- 这些分类应统一应用于根据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

GRTS Section 7.2.3 (9)

GRTS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。不允许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）细菌的可能性非常有限。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，以验证申报的酶确实是辅料中使用的酶。
- 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计划认证的化学物质，应核实相关计划提供了非转基因状态的可核实证据。如果此类计划不包括转基因验证，则应提供额外的文件和/或测试，以证明符合非转基因要求。

GRTS Section 7.2.3, (11)

GRTS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 4.2.2.5 & 4.2.2.6, in this Manual

  参考本手册第4.2.2.5节和第4.2.2.6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11*
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*

GRTS Section 7.2.3 (12)

GRTS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致癌胺类化合物）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).
- 英国染色家及颜料家学会和美国纺织化学师与印染师协会在线发布的C.I.（《颜料索引》）号™。

GRTS Section 7.2.3 (14)

GRTS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 GRTS.
- 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GRTS第8节。

GRTS Section 7.2.3 (17)

GRTS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》

GRTS Section 7.2.3 (19)

GRTS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-C17}）"

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 C_{14} to C_{17}.
- 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）。

GRTS Section 7.2.3 (23)

GRTS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 Global Standards /GOTS / GRTS, the Certification Body shall notify Global Standards for a common decision prior approval.
- 如果罐内防腐剂未能满足Global Standards/GOTS/GRTS的任何其它要求，则在批准之前，认证机构应通知Global Standards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。

GRTS Section 7.2.3 (24)

GRTS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：< 1000 mg/Kg

GRTS SECTION 7.2.4.1 (A)

GRTS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，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》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 GRTS Section 5.2.7 "Limit Values for Residues in GRTS Goods"
- 若配制品被证实其指定用途会导致超过GRTS第 5.2.7节"GRTS产品中残留物的限量值"规定的纺织品中残留限量，则也被禁用。
- 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 Scope 4 Approved 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，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GRTS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）。

GRTS Section 7.2.4.2, Table 13, Footnote 37 & 39:

GRTS第7.2.4.2节 表13，脚注37与39：

Footnotes

脚注

"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 GRTS.
- 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GRTS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。

GRTS Section 7.2.5.5

GRTS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的以文件形式记录的方案。
- 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、试验方法和批准标准的原材料试验方案。
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标准的配制品试验方案。
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 GRTS 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GRTS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.
- 对于目前参与蓝色认证®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 Approved Certification Body to verify full compliance with this section.
- 宜视为符合蓝标认证®标准的化学品配制商或分包商足以满足本节要求。应向GRTS认证机构提供蓝标认证®评估或实施进度报告，以确认完全满足本节要求。

GRTS SECTION 7.2.5.6 and 7.2.5.7

GRTS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"职业健康和安全"

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".
- 被检化学品配制商和化学品分包商可获得可供核查的有效审核结果，则宜仅出于第7.2.5.6节"环境管理"和第7.2.5.7节"健康安全"的目的，在最大范围内审查和考虑这些报告。
- 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 MRSL3级合格证

- 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 Approved Certification Body to enable verification of full compliance with this Section.
- 宜视为符合bluesign®准则的合格化学品配制商或分包商足以满足本节的现场审核要求。化学品配制商应向GRTS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。

REFERENCES
参考文献

a. bluesign
b. BluWin
c. Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®
Oeko-Tex®的Eco Passport
d. ZDHC MRSL

GRTS Section 7.2.5.6.1

GRTS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）。

ANNEX – RESPONSIBLE FIBRE STANDARDS
附录——负责任纤维标准

Version 1.0 – June 2026
1.0版——2026年6月

This list of standards is derived from a preliminary, criterion-referenced assessment performed by Global Standards. Inclusion in this list does not constitute a formal agreement between Global Standards and the listed standard owners.
本标准清单由Global Standards基于准则对照初步评估得出。列入本清单不代表Global Standards与所列标准持有方达成正式协议。

Expressions of interest to participate in GRTS supply chains are welcome. Please send such expressions of interest to revision@global-standards.org
欢迎各方表达参与GRTS供应链的意向。意向函请发送至revision@global-standards.org

Production standards shall undergo a formal assessment prior to their use in GRTS. Global Standards shall work with Standard Owners for assessment and collaborate to the broadest extent possible.
生产标准在纳入GRTS使用前，须经过正式评估。Global Standards将与标准持有方合作开展评估，并尽可能深化协作。

Acceptance procedures shall be adapted to accommodate governmental regulatory standards (e.g. organic agriculture regulations). Special consideration shall be given for responsibly produced and traceable fibres that are significant for textile but for which VSS are not available.
认可程序应作出调整，以适配政府监管标准（如有机农业法规）。对于纺织行业重要、但尚无自愿可持续标准的负责任生产且可追溯纤维，将予以特殊考量。

This Annex is dynamic and shall be reviewed and updated regularly. An up-to-date version shall be published on the Global Standards webpage. An up-to-date version shall be published on the Global Standards webpage and hosted on the Global Fibre Registry at www.GlobalFibreRegistry.org
本附录为动态文件，将定期评审与更新。最新版本将发布于Global Standards网站，并刊载于全球纤维注册平台：www.GlobalFibreRegistry.org 。

STANDARDS THAT MEET THE MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR RESPONSIBLE FIBRES IN GRTS
符合GRTS负责任纤维最低准则的标准

a) MULTI-FIBRE (non-GMO & no HHPs)

a) 多纤维类（非转基因、无高危害农药）

1. Organic – IFOAM Family of Standards (*including organic in-conversion)*
1. 有机类——IFOAM标准体系（*含有机转换*）
2. Organic – non-IFOAM Standards (*including organic in-conversion)*
2. 有机类——非IFOAM标准（*含有机转换*）
3. Regenagri – Regenagri Standard
3. Regenagri——Regenagri标准
4. Regenerative Ecosystems Association – Regenevate Standard
4. 再生生态系统协会——Regenevate标准

b) COTTON FIBRE (non-GMO & no HHPs)

b) 棉纤维类（非转基因、无高危害农药）

5. Aid by Trade Foundation – Cotton Made in Africa Standard
5. 贸易援助基金会——非洲棉花标准
6. Aid by Trade Foundation – Regenerative Cotton Standard
6. 贸易援助基金会——再生棉花标准
7. Better Cotton Initiative – BCI Principles & Criteria
7. 良好棉花发展协会——BCI原则与准则
8. CottonConnect – REEL Cotton Standard
8. CottonConnect——REEL棉花标准
9. CottonConnect – REEL Regenerative Standard
9. CottonConnect——REEL再生标准

c) BAST FIBRE

c) 韧皮纤维类

10. Alliance for European Flax-Linen & Hemp – Masters of Flax Fibre Standards
10. 欧洲亚麻与大麻联盟——亚麻纤维大师标准
11. INCCert – Responsible Hemp Standard
11. INCCert——负责任大麻纤维标准

d) ANIMAL FIBRE

d) 动物纤维类

12. Aid by Trade Foundation – Good Cashmere Standard
12. 贸易援助基金会——优质羊绒标准
13. Sustainable Fibre Alliance – Animal Fibre Standard
13. 可持续纤维联盟——动物纤维标准
14. Textile Exchange – Responsible Alpaca Standard
14. 可持续纺织促进会——责任羊驼毛标准
15. Textile Exchange – Responsible Mohair Standard
15. 可持续纺织促进会——责任马海毛标准
16. Textile Exchange – Responsible Wool Standard
16. 可持续纺织促进会——责任羊毛标准
17. Zentera – ZQ Standard
17. Zentera——ZQ标准

e) MANMADE FIBRE / RECYCLED FIBRE / FEEDSTOCK

e) 人造纤维/再循环纤维/原料类

18. Forest Stewardship Council – FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship Standard
18. 森林管理委员会——FSC森林管理标准原则与准则

19. Programme for the Enforcement of Forest Certification – PEFC Sustainable Forest Management Standard
19. 森林认证体系认可方案——PEFC可持续森林管理标准
20. Textile Exchange – Global Recycled Standard
20. 可持续纺织促进会——全球再循环标准
21. SCS Global Services – Recycled Content Standard
21. SCS全球服务——再循环含量标准

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