

International Working Group on Global Organic Textile Standard
全球有机纺织品标准国际工作组

Global Organic Textile Standard 全球有机纺织品标准 (GOTS)

Version 3.0
3.0 版



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01 March 2011
2011 年 3 月 1 日

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序注：斜体字术语的定义见附录 A。

1 Principles

1 总则

1.1 Aim of the standard

1.1 标准的目的

The aim of this standard is to define requirements to ensure organic status of textiles, from harvesting of the raw materials, through environmentally and socially responsible manufacturing up to labelling in order to provide a credible assurance to the end consumer. 本标准旨在定义操作的要求以确保纺织品从原料收获，到对社会和环境负责任的加工，再至标识的整个过程能够保持有机状态，从而向最终消费者提供值得信赖的产品。

1.2 Scope and structure

1.2 适用范围

This standard covers the processing, manufacturing, packaging, labelling, trading and distribution of all textiles made from at least 70% certified organic natural fibres. The final products may include, but are not limited to fibre products, yarns, fabrics, clothes and home textiles.

本标准涵盖了至少含 70% 有机天然认证纤维的各种纺织品的加工、制造、包装、标识、贸易和分销活动。终产品包括（但不限于）纤维产品、纱线、面料、服装和家用纺织品。

The standard focuses on compulsory criteria only. Some of the criteria are compliance requirements for the entire facility where GOTS products are processed (2.4.10. Environmental management, 2.4.11. Waste water treatment, 3. Minimum social criteria and 4.1. Auditing of processing, manufacturing and trading stages), whereas the others are criteria relevant for the specific products subject to certification (all other criteria of chapter 2 and chapter 4.2. of this standard).

本标准只关注强制性要求。其中，一部分要求规定了加工全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）产品的整个工厂要满足（第 2.4.10 节环境管理，第 2.4.11 节污水处理，第 3 节最低社会标准和第 4.1 节加工、制造和贸易活动的审核），而其余要求只针对具体的认证产品（本标准第 2 节和第 4.2 节的要求）。

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

鉴于当前纺织行业生产纺织品不可能不使用化学品的现状，本标准目前采取的方法是：为根据本标准生产和标识的纺织品，定义满足

残留低和环境影响小的可用天然投入物和合成化学品投入物（如：染料、助剂和整理剂）。

1.3 *Conformity certificate*

1.3 资质证书

Processors, manufacturers and traders that have demonstrated their ability to comply with the relevant GOTS criteria in the corresponding certification procedure to an *Approved Certifier* receive a GOTS conformity certificate (= operational certificate, scope certificate) that lists the certified products (and the production stages) that are in compliance with this standard.

加工者、制造商和贸易商在 GOTS 被授权认证机构确认其有能力满足 GOTS 认证程序的相关要求后，会获得一张 GOTS 资质证书（即，操作证书或范围证书）。该证书注明了满足 GOTS 标准的认证产品（及生产活动）。

1.4 *Label grading and Labelling*

1.4 标签等级和标识

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

本标准将标签分为两个等级。它们唯一的区别是“有机”或“有机转换”原料在认证产品中占有不同的最小比例。只有在纤维生产认证所依据的标准（农业标准）允许该纤维标识为“转换”的前提下，才可能将产品标识为“转换”产品。

Textile goods (finished or intermediate) produced in compliance with this standard by a *Certified Entity* and certified by an *Approved Certifier* (= GOTS Goods) may be sold, labelled or represented as:

被认证实体在描述、标识或销售根据本标准生产的被授权认证机构认证的纺织品（终产品或中间产品）时，可使用下列用语：

a) "organic" or "organic - *in conversion*"

a) “有机”或“有机转换”

or

或

b) "made with (x %) organic materials" or "made with (x %) organic - *in conversion* materials"

b) “由 x%有机原料制成”或“由 x%有机转换原料制成”

and the immediate reference

并注明认证标准：

“Global Organic Textile Standard” (or the short form “GOTS”).

“全球有机纺织品标准”（或缩写 “GOTS”）。

Labelling must be completed by a reference to the *Approved Certifier* who has certified the *GOTS Goods* (e.g. certifier's name and/or logo) and a reference to the *Certified Entity* (e.g. *Certified Entity's* name and/or licence number).

标识的内容必须能够完整体现 GOTS 认证产品的被授权认证机构的信息（如：认证机构的名称或标志（logo））和被认证实体的信息（如：被认证实体的名称或证书号）。

An *Approved Certifier* must have reviewed and approved the intended labelling in advance of its application.

对于设计的标识，在使用前须经过被授权认证机构的审核，只有在批准后才能使用。

Where the GOTS logo is used, its application must be in compliance with the ‘Licensing and Labelling Guide’.

若需使用 GOTS 标志，则必须满足 “许可和标识指南” 的要求。

In all cases the GOTS labelling can only be physically applied by a *Certified Entity*.

任何情况下，只有被 *认证实体* 才可以应用 GOTS 标识。

1.5 Reference documents

1.5 指导文件

Beside this standard the International Working Group has released the following official reference documents that provide for binding provisions and requirements for *Approved Certifiers* and users of the GOTS:

国际工作组，除制定本标准外，还发布了下列官方的指导文件，这些文件规定了被授权认证机构和 GOTS 使用者应履行的责任：

- Manual for the Implementation of the Global Organic Textile Standard: provides interpretations and clarifications for specific criteria of GOTS. Its purpose is to prevent any inconsistent, inappropriate or incorrect interpretation of the standard. It further contains requirements and detailed specifications for the application of the GOTS and the implementation of the related quality assurance system for certifiers.
- 全球有机纺织品标准实施手册：
对 GOTS 的具体要求进行了解释和说明，以防止出现对本标准不一致和不准确甚至错误的理解。本手册还包括使用 GOTS 标

准的条件和详细的使用说明，以及认证机构对相关质量保障体系的实施。

- **Licensing and Labelling Guide:**
specifies the licensing conditions for companies participating in the GOTS certification system and defines the corresponding licence fees. It further sets the requirements for the use of the registered trademark 'Global Organic Textile Standard' (GOTS logo) in order to ensure correct and consistent application on products as well as in advertisements, catalogues or other publications.
- 许可和标识指南：
详细说明了实施 GOTS 认证体系的许可条件，规定了许可费用。该指南还规定了使用“全球有机纺织品标准”注册商标（GOTS 标志）的要求，从而确保产品、宣传材料、产品手册或其它出版物能够正确一致地使用该标志。
- **Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies:**
specifies the approval and monitoring procedures and sets out the related requirements for Certification Bodies to implement the GOTS certification and quality assurance system.
- 关于认证机构的认可程序与条件：
详细说明了认可和监控程序，阐述了认证机构实施 GOTS 认证和质量保障体系的相关要求。

2 Criteria

2 要求

2.1 Requirements for organic fibre production

2.1 有机纤维的农业生产要求

Approved are natural fibres that are certified organic and fibres from conversion period certified according to a recognised international or national organic farming standard by a certification body that has a valid accreditation for the recognised standard it certifies against and that is IFOAM accredited or internationally recognised (according to ISO 65). Certifying of products as 'in conversion' is only possible, if the standard on which the certification of the fibre production is based, permits such a certification for the fibre in question. Conversion nature of fibres must be stated as specified in chapter 1.4. of this standard.

接受由 IFOAM（国际有机农业运动联盟）认可的或国际公认的（根据 ISO65）认证机构按公认的国际或国家有机农业标准进行认证的有机天然纤维和转换纤维，其中，认证机构在实施认证时，必须具有该公认标准的有效认可认证资质。只有在纤维生产的认证所依据的标准允许该纤维标识为“转换”的前提下，才可能将产品认证为“转换”产品。纤维的转换性质须根据本标准第 1.4 节加以描

述。

2.2 Requirements for material composition

2.2 原料成份的要求

2.2.1 Products sold, labelled or represented as "organic" or "organic – in conversion"

2.2.1 用“有机”或“有机转换”描述、标识或销售的产品

No less than 95% of the fibre content of the products - excluding *accessories* - must be of certified organic origin or from 'in conversion' period (identified and labelled as specified in chapters 1.4 and 2.1 of this standard). Up to 5% of the fibre content of the products may be made of non-organic fibres that are listed in chapter 2.4.9. The products must not contain any genetically modified fibres. Blending organic and conventional fibres of the same type in the same product is not permitted. The percentage figures refer to the weight of the fibre content of the products in conditioned status.

产品中 95%以上（含 95%）的纤维（不包含辅料）必须是认证过的有机原料或来源于“转换”期的原料（符合本标准第 1.4 节、第 2.1 节标识要求的原料）。产品中最多可以含有 5%的第 2.4.9 节列出的非有机纤维，但不得含有任何转基因纤维。同一产品中不允许含有与有机纤维属于同类别的常规纤维。百分比数值表示特定条件下产品中所含纤维的重量。

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

2.2.2 用“由 x%有机原料制成”或“由 x%有机转换原料制成”描述、标识或销售的产品

No less than 70% of the fibre content of the products - excluding *accessories* - must be of certified organic origin or from 'in conversion' period (identified and labelled as specified in the chapters 1.4 and 2.1 of this standard). Up to 30% of the fibre content of the products may be made of non-organic fibres that are listed in chapter 2.4.9. The products must not contain any genetically modified fibres. The products may contain a maximum of 10% of regenerated or synthetic fibres as listed in chapter 2.4.9, except that socks, leggings and *sportswear* may contain a maximum of 25% of those regenerated or synthetic fibres. Blending organic and conventional fibres of the same type in the same product is not permitted. The percentage figures refer to the weight of the fibre content of the products in conditioned status.

产品中 70%以上（含 70%）的纤维（不包含辅料）必须是认证过的有机原料或来源于“转换”期的原料（符合本标准第 1.4 节、第 2.1 节标识要求的原料）。产品中最多可以含有 30%的第 2.4.9 节列出的非有机纤维，但不得含有任何转基因纤维。除袜子、护腿和运动装外，产品中最多可以含有 10%的第 2.4.9 节列出的再生纤维或合成纤维（袜子、护腿和运动装最多可含 25%）。同一产品中不允许含有与有机纤维属于同类别的常规纤维。百分比数值表示特定条件下产品中所含纤维的重量。

2.3 General requirements for chemical inputs in all processing stages

2.3 各加工阶段所用化学品投入物的总要求

2.3.1 Prohibited and restricted inputs

2.3.1 禁用和限用投入物

The following table lists chemical *inputs* that may (potentially) be used in conventional textile processing but that are explicitly banned or restricted for environmental and/or toxicological reasons in all processing stages of *GOTS Goods*. It is not to be seen as a comprehensive and inclusive list of all chemical *inputs* that are prohibited or restricted under GOTS. Prohibition or restriction of substance groups or individual *substances* that are not explicitly listed in this chapter may further result from chapter 2.3.2 ‘Requirements related to hazards and toxicity’ or from other criteria of this standard.

下表列出了常规纺织品在加工过程中使用的化学品投入物，这些投入物因不能满足环境和毒理规定而被明确禁用或限用于 GOTS 产品的各个加工阶段。本表并没有列出所有 GOTS 禁用或限用的化学品投入物，未列在本表中的禁用或限用物质的类别及具体物质将在第 2.3.2 节“关于危害和毒理的规定”以及其它要求中有更详细的规定。

Substance group 物质类别	Criteria 要求
Aromatic solvents 芳香族溶剂	Prohibited 禁用
Chlorophenols (including their salts and esters) 氯酚（包括氯酚盐和氯酚酯）	Prohibited (such as TeCP, PCP) 禁用（诸如 TeCP、PCP）
Complexing agents and surfactants 络合剂和表面活性剂	Prohibited are: 禁用物质包括： - all APEOs (i.e. nonylphenol, octylphenol, APEOs terminated with functional groups, APEO-polymers) -所有 APEO 类物质（如：壬基苯酚、辛基苯酚、端基有功能团的 APEO 类物质、APEO 聚合物） - EDTA, DTPA, NTA - EDTA, DTPA, NTA

Substance group 物质类别	Criteria 要求
	- LAS, -MES - LAS, -MES
Fluorocarbons 碳氟化合物	Prohibited (such as PFOS and PFOA) 禁用（诸如 PFOS 和 PFOA）
Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes 甲醛及其它短链醛	Prohibited 禁用
Genetically modified organisms (GMO's) and their derivates (including enzymes derived from genetically modified organisms) 转基因生物及其衍生物（包括转基因生物衍生的酶）	Prohibited 禁用
Halogenated solvents 卤化溶剂	Prohibited 禁用
Heavy metals 重金属	Prohibited, inputs must be 'heavy metal free'. Impurities must not exceed the limit values as defined in annex A. Exceptions valid for dyes and pigments are set in chapter 2.4.6. and 2.4.7. 禁用，投入物必须“不含重金属”。重金属杂质含量不得超过附录 A 中的限值。 染料和颜料的特殊要求列在第 2.4.6 节和 2.4.7 节。
Inputs containing functional nanoparticles (= particles with a size 1-100 nm) 含有有效纳米颗粒的投入物（颗粒大小在 1-100 纳米之间）	Prohibited 禁用
Inputs with halogen containing compounds 含卤素化合物的投入物	Prohibited are inputs that contribute > 1% permanent AOX to primary effluent. 禁用会造成原生废水中生成超过 1% 永久性 AOX 的投入物
Organotin compounds	Prohibited (such as DBT, MBT, TBT, DOT, TPhT)

Substance group 物质类别	Criteria 要求
有机锡化合物	禁用（诸如 DBT、MBT、TBT、DOT、TPhT）
Plasticizers 塑化剂	Prohibited are: PAH, phthalates, Bisphenol A and all other plasticizers with endocrine disrupting potential 禁用物质包括：PAH、邻苯二甲酸酯、双酚 A 及所有含有干扰内分泌的塑化剂
Quaternary ammonium compounds 季铵盐化合物	Prohibited are: DTDMAC, DSDMAC and DHTDMAC 禁用物质包括：DTDMAC、DSDMAC、DHTDMAC
Substances and preparations that are prohibited for application in textiles with a recognised internationally or a nationally valid legal character 国际公认的或有效的国家法律条文规定禁用于纺织品的物质及制剂	Prohibited 禁用
Substances and preparations having restrictions in usage for application in textiles with a recognised internationally or nationally legal character 国际公认的或国家法律条文规定限用于纺织品的物质和制剂	The same restrictions apply, provide the substances and preparations are not already prohibited or have stricter restrictions criteria according to this standard. Substances listed in regulation EC 552/2009 (amending regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH), annex XVII), and the 'candidate list of substances of very high concern for authorisation' of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) are prohibited. 若本标准还未将此类物质和制剂列为禁用或更为严格的限用，则执行与这些条文相同的限用规定。禁用列在欧盟法规 552/2009（修订的欧盟法规 EC1907/2006(REACH) 附件 XVII）和欧洲化学品管理局“高度关注物质候选清单”中的物质。

2.3.2 Requirements related to hazards and toxicity

2.3.2 关于危害和毒理的规定

Substance group 物质类别	Criteria 要求
Inputs that are assigned to specific risk	Prohibited are <i>substances</i> that are assigned to any of the following risk phrases or

Substance group 物质类别	Criteria 要求
phrases (hazard statements) related to health hazards 标有有关危害健康的特殊危险警语（危险说明）的投入物	combinations thereof (in accordance with the classification of Directive 67/548EEC): 禁用任何标有下列危险警语或组合危险警语的物质（根据欧盟 67/548EEC 指令分类）： R26: Very toxic by inhalation R26: 吸入时有剧毒 R27: Very toxic in contact with skin R27: 与皮肤接触有剧毒 R28: Very toxic if swallowed R28: 吞食时有剧毒 R39: Danger of very serious irreversible effects R39: 能引起极严重的不可逆后果的危险 R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect R40: 部分证据表明有致癌作用 R45: May cause cancer R45: 可能致癌 R46: May cause heritable genetic damage R46: 可能造成遗传基因损害 R48: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure R48: 长期接触严重危害健康 R49: May cause cancer by inhalation R49: 吸入可能致癌 R60: May impair fertility R60: 可能损害生育能力 R61: May cause harm to the unborn child R61: 可能对胎儿造成伤害 R62: Possible risk of impaired fertility R62: 有损害生育能力的危险

Substance group 物质类别	Criteria 要求
	R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child R63: 可能有对胎儿造成伤害的危险 R68: Possible risk of irreversible effects R68: 可能有不可逆后果的危险 Prohibited are <i>preparations</i> that contain at least one <i>substance</i> that is assigned to any of these risk phrases or combinations thereof and <i>preparations</i> that are directly assigned to any of these risk phrases or combinations thereof (in accordance with the classification of Directive 1999/45 EC, amended by Directive 2006/8/EC). For <i>inputs</i> assessed according to the Global Harmonized System (GHS) the equivalent hazard statements apply (annex 3 of GHS). 禁用含有标有上述任何一种危险警语或组合危险警语的物质的制剂，禁用直接标有上述任何一种危险警语或组合危险警语的制剂（根据欧盟 1994/45 EC 指令分类和补充的欧盟 2006/8/EC 指令）。对于根据全球化学品统一分类和标签制度（GHS）评估的投入物，则参照（GHS 附录 3）中对应的危险说明。
Inputs that are assigned to specific risk phrases (hazard statements) related to environmental hazards 标有与环境危害有关的特殊危险警语（危险说明）的投入物	Prohibited are preparations that are assigned to any of the following (combinations of) risk phrases (in accordance with the classification of Directive 1999/45EC, amended by Directive 2006/8/EC): 禁用标有任何下列危险警语（组合危险警语）的制剂（根据欧盟 1999/45 EC 指令分类和补充的欧盟 2006/8/EC 指令）： R50: Very toxic to aquatic organisms R50: 对水生生物有极高毒性 R50/53: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment R50/53: 对水生生物有剧毒，可能对水生环境造成长期的不良影响 R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment R51/53: 对水生生物有毒，可能对水生环境造成长期的不良影响

Substance group 物质类别	Criteria 要求
	R54: Toxic to flora R54: 对植物有毒 R55: Toxic to fauna R55: 对动物有毒 R56: Toxic to soil organisms R56: 对土壤生物有毒 R58: May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment R58: 可能对环境产生长期不良影响 R59: Dangerous for the ozone layer R59: 对臭氧层有危害 Prohibited are substances that are assigned to any of these (combinations of) risk phrases, if applied as direct input (in accordance with the classification of Directive 67/548EEC). If applied as part of a preparation, substances that are assigned to any of these (combinations of) risk phrases are not prohibited as long as they do not trigger a classification of the preparation itself with the mentioned risk phrases (due to low concentrations of the substances in the preparation). For inputs assessed according to the Global Harmonized System (GHS) the equivalent hazard statements apply (annex 3 of GHS). 若作为纯投入物使用，则禁用标有任何这类危险警语（组合危险警语）的物质（根据欧盟 67/548EEC 指令分类）。若作为制剂的成份使用，只要制剂本身的分类不会被标示上述危险警语（因为物质在制剂中的浓度要低），则不禁用。 对于根据全球化学品统一分类和标签制度（GHS）评估的投入物，则参照（GHS 附录 3）中对应的危险说明。

All *preparations* applied must further comply with the following requirements:

使用的各种制剂还必须符合以下规定：

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求
Oral Toxicity ¹⁾ 口服毒性 ¹⁾	LD ₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg ²⁾ 半数致死量 (LD ₅₀) > 2000 mg/kg ²⁾
Aquatic Toxicity ³⁾ 水生生物毒性 ³⁾	LC ₅₀ , EC ₅₀ , IC ₅₀ > 1 mg/l 半数致死浓度 (LC ₅₀)，半数效应浓度 (EC ₅₀)，半数抑制浓度 (IC ₅₀) > 1 mg/l
Relation of biodegradability / eliminability ⁴⁾ to aquatic toxicity ³⁾ 生物降解能力/去除能力 ⁴⁾ 与水生生物毒性的关系 ³⁾	Only allowed, if: 仅在以下条件允许： < 70% and > 100 mg/l < 70% 对应 > 100 毫克每升 > 70% and > 10 mg/l > 70% 对应 > 10 毫克每升 > 95% and > 1 mg/l > 95% 对应 > 1 毫克每升
Bio-accumulativity / Biodegradability 生物累积性/生物降解能力	<i>Substances</i> , known to be 'bio-accumulative' ⁵⁾ and not biodegradable ⁶⁾ are prohibited. 禁用已知的属于不可降解 ⁶⁾ 的“生物累积性” ⁵⁾ 物质

1) Performing new animal tests to determine unknown LD₅₀ values is prohibited. Instead alternative methods (such as conclusions on analogy, calculation from available data of substances contained, in vitro test) may be used to determine unknown values

1) 禁止采用新的动物实验检测未知的 LD₅₀ 值。可以采用其它替代方法（如：由类似物质决定、由已知数据计算、体外试验）来判定未知值。

2) *Substances and preparations*, such as alkaline and acids, that fail to meet this requirement because of their pH value only, are exempt from this requirement.

2) 只是因酸碱值而不符此要求的物质和制剂（如酸碱）除外。

3) Test method [duration]: LC₅₀ fish: Performing new fish tests to determine unknown LC₅₀ fish values is prohibited. Instead alternative methods to OECD 203 [96hr] (such as conclusions on analogy, calculation from available data of substances contained, fish egg test, in vitro test) may be used to determine unknown values;
EC50 daphnia, OECD 202 [48hr]; algae IC50, OECD 201 [72hr]

3) 检测方法 [时间]: 鱼类 LC50: 禁止用新鱼类实验去检测未知的鱼的 LC50 值，可用其它替代 OECD203 [96 小时]的方法（由类似物质决定、由已知数据计算、鱼卵试验、体外试验）来判定未知值；

- 4) Testing methods: OECD 301 A, OECD 301, E, ISO 7827, OECD 302 A, ISO 9887, OECD 302 B, ISO 9888 or OECD 303A; alternatively to meet the 70% level a *preparation* tested with one of the methods OECD 303A or ISO 11733 a percentage degradation of at least 80% must be shown - or if tested with one of the methods OECD 301 B, ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 302 C, OECD 301 D, ISO 10707, OECD 301 F, ISO 9408, ISO 10708 or ISO 14593 a percentage degradation of at least 60% must be shown. To meet the 95% level, if tested with any of the mentioned methods a percentage degradation of 95% must be shown. Testing duration with each method is 28 days.
- 4) 若进行的是 OECD 303A 或 ISO 11733 检测，则必须达到至少 80% 的生物降解能力才能达到制剂中 70% 生物降解能力的规定。若进行的是 OECD 301 B, ISO 9439, OECD 301 C, OECD 302 C, OECD 301 D, ISO 10707, OECD 301 F, ISO 9408, ISO 10708 or ISO 14593 检测，则必须达到至少 60% 的生物降解能力。任何上述针对 95% 生物降解能力规定的检测，其检测的生物降解能力必须达到 95%。检测持续时间为 28 天。
- 5) A *substance* is considered as (potentially) bio-accumulative, if BCF (= bio-concentration factor) ≥ 100 or if log Pow (= logarithm of the n-octanol-water partition coefficient) ≥ 3
- 5) 若某物质的 BCF（生物浓度系数）大于 100 或 log Pow（辛醇-水分配系数的对数）大于 3，则被视为生物累积性物质。
- 6) Testing requirement: >70% OECD 301A [28d] or equivalent testing method according to footnote 4, except test methods related to eliminability (OECD 302)
- 6) 检测要求：OECD 301A [28 天] 或等同检测（见脚注 4）大于 70%，生物去除能力检测方法（OECD 302）除外。

2.3.3 Assessment basis for chemical inputs

2.3.3 化学品投入物的评估依据

Basis for assessment of all chemical *inputs* (*substances* and *preparations*) is the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), prepared according to an applicable recognised norm or directive. The *Approved Certifiers* should, where appropriate and felt necessary, include further sources of information (such as additional toxicological and environmental data on specific components of the auxiliary agents, test reports and independent lab analysis) in the assessment.

所有化学品投入物（物质和制剂）的评估都是基于适用的公认标准或规范编制的化学品安全技术说明书（MSDS）。被授权认证机构对有关成份或认为有必要的成份，应获取更多的信息（如：助剂中特定成份的毒性与环境数据、检测报告和独立客观的实验室分析报告）实施评估。

Certifiers with approval for this specific scope are authorised to issue conformity documents to the chemical supply industry listing the trade names of *preparations* that have been assessed and found to be compliant with the criteria of this standard. All chemical *inputs* intended to be used to process GOTS Goods are subject to approval by a GOTS *Approved Certifier* prior to their usage.

被批准有此项服务的认证机构有权向化学品供应单位出具合格证明，该证明上会列出经评估后符合 GOTS 标准要求的制剂的商品名称。所有用于加工 GOTS 产品的化学品投入物，在使用前，都必须事先获得 GOTS 被授权认证机构的批准。

2.4 Specific requirements for processing and test parameters

2.4 具体的加工及检测参数要求

2.4.1 Separation and Identification

2.4.1 分隔和识别

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

加工链各阶段必须建立有效的措施，以确保有机纤维不会与常规纤维混合，确保有机纤维和 *GOTS 产品* 不会受到禁用物质的污染。

All organic raw materials must be clearly labelled and identified as such at all stages of the processing chain.

必须对加工链各阶段的所有有机原料进行清楚的标识和识别。

2.4.2 Spinning

2.4.2 纺纱

Allowed are additives that meet the basic requirements as set in chapter 2.3.1. and 2.3.2. only. Any paraffin products used must be fully refined with a limited value for residual oil of 0,5%.

只允许使用满足第 2.3.1 节和 2.3.2 节基本要求的辅助用剂。使用的石蜡产品必须是完全经过提炼且残油不超过 0.5%。

2.4.3 Sizing and weaving / knitting

2.4.3 上浆、梭织和针织

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

Polyvinylalcohol (PVA) and Polyacrylate (PAC) may be used for no more than 25% of the total sizing in combination with natural *substances* only, calculated for the chemical without water.

允许使用的上浆剂包括淀粉、淀粉衍生物、其它天然物质和 CMC（羧甲基纤维素）。可以使用聚乙烯醇（PVA）和聚丙烯酸酯（PAC），但只能与天然物质组合在一起使用，且占总浆量的比例不得超过 25%（以无水化学物计）。

Knitting / weaving oils must not contain heavy metals. Other *inputs* must be derived from *natural materials* only.

针织油和梭织油不得含重金属，其它投入物只有当其是来源于天然原料时才可以使用。

2.4.4 Non-woven manufacture

2.4.4 无纺布制造

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

无纺布的制造加工只允许机械加固、成网和缠结，如水刺法。

2.4.5 Pre-treatment stages, wet processing

2.4.5 预处理阶段的湿加工

Pre-treatment stage 预处理阶段	Criteria 要求
Ammonia treatment 氨处理	Prohibited 禁止 - Exception: allowed for after-treatment of wool, if performed in closed system. - 若毛的后处理是在封闭系统中操作则除外。
Bleaches 漂白	On basis of oxygen only (peroxides, ozone, etc.). <i>Approved Certifiers</i> may grant exceptions for non-cotton fibre products where oxygen bleaches are not sufficiently functional, provide they meet the basic requirements as set in chapter 2.3.1. and 2.3.2. 只允许氧漂（过氧化氢、臭氧等）。对于非棉纤维产品，若氧漂不能满足要求，则被授权认证机构可以特批其它满足第 2.3.1 节和 2.3.2 节基本要求的漂白法。
Boiling, kiering, washing 煮、漂、洗	Allowed are auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements as set in chapter 2.3.1. and 2.3.2. only. Washing detergents must not contain phosphates. 只允许使用满足第 2.3.1 节和第 2.3.2 节基本要求的助剂。洗涤剂不得含磷酸盐。
Chlorination of wools 毛的氯化处理	Prohibited 禁止
Desizing 退浆	Allowed are GMO free enzymatic desizing and other auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements as set in chapter 2.3.1. and 2.3.2. only 只允许使用非转基因生物的酶进行退浆，且助剂必须满足第 2.3.1 节和第 2.3.2 节的基本要求。
Mechanical/thermal treatments	Allowed

Pre-treatment stage 预处理阶段	Criteria 要求
机械处理和热处理	允许
Mercerization 丝光	Allowed with auxiliaries that meet the basic requirements as set in chapter 2.3.1. and 2.3.2. only. Alkaline must be recycled. 只允许使用满足第 2.3.1 节和第 2.3.2 节基本要求的助剂。碱液必须能够回收使用。
Optical brightening 荧光增白	Allowed are optical brighteners that meet all criteria for the selection of dyes and auxiliaries as set in chapter 2.4.6. Dyeing. 允许使用完全满足第 2.4.6 节关于（染色）染料和助剂的选择要求的荧光增白剂。
Other, not explicitly listed pre-treatment methods 其它未列出的预处理方法	Allowed are mechanical / thermal pre-treatment methods and such with the use of <i>substances</i> on basis of <i>natural materials</i> . 允许使用基于天然原料的物质进行机械的预处理和热预处理。

2.4.6 Dyeing

2.4.6 染色

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求
Selection of dyes and auxiliaries 染料和助剂的选择	Allowed are natural dyes, synthetic dyes and auxiliaries that meet the requirements as set in chapter 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. only. 只允许使用满足第 2.3.1 节和第 2.4. 2 节要求的天然染料、合成染料和助剂。 Prohibited are azo dyes that release carcinogenic arylamine compounds (MAC III, category 1,2,3) 禁用会释放可致癌芳香胺化合物的偶氮染料（MAC III 第 1、2、3 类）。 Prohibited are (disperse) dyes classified as allergenic. 禁用属于致敏性的（分散）染料。 Prohibited are dyes containing heavy metals as an integral part of the dye molecule (e.g. heavy metal dyes, certain reactive dyes) under consideration of the following exceptions: 禁用由重金属构成染料分子的染料（如：重金属染料和某些活性染料），但：

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求
	- General exception for Iron - 铁：一般情况下除外 - Specific exception for copper: permitted up to 5% per weight in blue, green and turquoise dyestuffs. - 铜：特定情况下除外；蓝色、绿色和青绿色染料中允许含有以重量计不超过 5% 的铜。 The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from a threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN is prohibited. 禁用来源于世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）红色名录上被列为受威胁物种的天然染料和助剂。

2.4.7 Printing

2.4.7 印花

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求
Selection of dyes, pigments and auxiliaries 染料、颜料和助剂的选择	Allowed are dyes, pigments and auxiliaries that meet the requirements as set in chapter 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 only. 只允许使用满足本标准第 2.3.1 节和第 2.3.2 节要求的染料、颜料和助剂。 Flock printing is allowed with natural and regenerated fibres if the fibres used meet the limit values for residues as listed in chapter 2.4.16. 允许使用满足第 2.4.16 节残留限值的天然纤维和再生纤维的植绒印花。 Ammonia is allowed as required buffer in pigment printing pastes. 氨作为必不可少的缓冲剂时，才允许在涂料色浆中使用。 Prohibited are dyes containing heavy metals as an integral part of the dye molecule (e.g. heavy metal dyes, certain reactive dyes) under consideration of the following exceptions: 禁用由重金属构成染料分子的染料（如：重金属染料、某些活性染料），但：

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求
	- General exception for Iron - 铁：一般情况下除外 - Specific exception for copper: permitted up to 5% per weight in blue, green and turquoise dyestuffs only. - 铜：特定情况下除外；对于蓝色、绿色和青绿色染料允许其中含有以重量计不超过 5% 的铜。 Prohibited are discharge printing methods using aromatic solvents. 禁用芳香族溶剂进行的拔染印花法。 Prohibited are plastisol printing methods using phthalates and PVC. 禁用邻苯二甲酸盐和 PVC（聚氯乙烯）进行的胶浆印花法。 Prohibited are azo dyes and pigments that release carcinogenic arylamine compounds (MAC III, category 1,2,3) 禁用会释放可致癌芳香胺化合物的偶氮染料和颜料（MAC III 第 1、2、3 类） The use of natural dyes and auxiliaries that are derived from a threatened species listed on the Red List of the IUCN is prohibited. 禁用来源于 IUCN 红色名录上被列为受威胁物种的天然染料和助剂。

2.4.8 Finishing

2.4.8 整理

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求
Selection of finishing methods and auxiliaries 整理方法和助剂的选择	Allowed are mechanical, thermal and other physical finishing methods. 允许采用机械整理、热整理和其它物理整理的方法。 Allowed are natural and synthetic <i>inputs</i> that meet the basic requirements as set in chapter

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求
	2.3.1 and 2.3.2 only. 允许使用满足第 2.3.1 节和第 2.3.2 节基本要求的天然和合成投入物。 Prohibited in general is the use of synthetic <i>inputs</i> for anti-microbial finishing (including bio-cides), coating, filling and stiffening, lustring and matting as well as weighting. 一般情况下，禁止使用合成投入物做抗菌整理（包括防虫整理）、涂层、充填硬挺、光亮、消光和增重处理。 Prohibited are garment finishing methods that are considered to be harmful to the workers (such as sand blasting of denim). 禁止采用被认为对工人身体健康有危害的服装整理方法（如：牛仔布的喷沙处理）。

2.4.9 Requirements for additional materials and accessories

2.4.9 其它原料和辅料的要求

Additional Materials 其它原料	Criteria 要求
Fibre materials accepted for the remaining non-organic balance of the product's material composition according to chapter 2.2.1. and 2.2.2. 第 2.2.1 节和第 2.2.2 节产品中可接受的非有机纤维原料成份。	Allowed are: 允许使用： - conventional natural fibres (all non GMO vegetable and animal fibres) - 常规的天然纤维（各种非转基因（GMO）植物纤维和动物纤维） - mineral fibres (except asbestos) - 矿物纤维（石棉除外） - regenerated fibres (cellulosic based such as viscose, modal, lyocell or acetate and protein based; the raw materials used must be non GMO) - 再生纤维（纤维素纤维（如粘胶纤维、莫代尔、天丝和醋酸纤维）和蛋白纤维；所用原料不能含 GMO 成份

Additional Materials 其它原料	Criteria 要求
	- synthetic (polymer) fibres: only polyamide, polyester, polypropylene and polyurethane (elastane). 合成（聚合）纤维：仅限于聚酰胺纤维、聚酯纤维、聚丙烯纤维和聚氨酯（弹性纤维）。 The additional fibre materials may be mixed with the organic fibres to the fabric or used in certain details of the product. From 1st January 2014 onwards any polyester used must be made from post-consumer recycled material. 这些其它纤维原料可与有机纤维混合后用于生产面料或产品的某个部分。自 2014 年 1 月 1 日起，使用的任何聚酯纤维都必须来源于消费后回收的原料。 All additional materials must meet the limit values for residues as listed in chapter 2.4.16. 所有辅助原料必须满足第 2.4.16 节的残留限值。

Accessories 辅料	Criteria 要求
Material in general 一般原料	Allowed are <i>natural materials</i> including biotic material (such as natural fibre, wood, leather, horn, bone, stone, shell) and inorganic material (such as minerals and metals). 允许使用天然原料，包括生物原料（如：天然纤维、木材、皮、角、骨头、石头及壳类）和无机原料（如：矿物和金属）。 Regenerated and synthetic materials are allowed, if their use is not explicitly restricted in the below list of <i>accessories</i>. 允许使用 辅料清单中未明确限用的再生原料和合成原料。 From 1st January 2014 onwards any polyester used must be made from post-consumer recycled material. 自 2014 年 1 月 1 日起，使用的任何聚酯纤维都必须来源于消费后回收的原料。 Prohibited is the use of: 禁用： - chrome (e.g. as component of a metal) - 铬（如：铬金属部件） - nickel (e.g. as component of a metal) - 镍（如：镍金属部件） - material from threatened animals, plant and timber - 来源于受威胁动物、植物和木材的原料 - PVC - PVC All materials used for <i>accessories</i> must not contain any prohibited <i>input</i> as listed in chapter

Accessories 辅料	Criteria 要求
	2.3.1 and must meet the limit values for residues as listed in chapter 2.4.16. 所有辅料使用的原料不得含任何第 2.3.1 节所列的禁用投入物，且必须满足第 2.4.16 节的残留限值。
Appliqué, borders, buckles, cords, hatbands, laces, linings, supports and frames 贴花、镶边、带扣、绳带、帽带、蕾丝、里布、支撑体和框架体	Allowed are <i>natural materials</i> and material compositions that are permitted for the applicable label grade of the <i>GOTS Good</i> as defined in chapter 2.2.1 respective 2.2.2. 允许使用第 2.2.1 节和第 2.2.2 节 GOTS 产品标签等级所允许使用的天然原料和原料成份。
Buttons and press-studs, edgings, elastic bands and yarns, embroidery yarns, fasteners and closing systems, inlays, interface, labels, interlinings, pockets, seam bindings, sewing threads, shoulder pads, zips 纽扣、按扣、边材、松紧带、松紧线、绣花线、扣件与锁扣系统、镶饰、内贴、标、衬、口袋、缝贴、缝纫线、肩垫和拉链	The requirements as specified in the line ‘material in general’ apply. 符合“一般原料”的规定要求。
Other, not explicitly listed accessories 其它未列出的辅料	Allowed are <i>natural materials</i> and material compositions that are permitted for the applicable label grade of the <i>GOTS Good</i> as defined in chapter 2.2.1 respective 2.2.2. <i>Approved certifiers</i> may grant exceptions for other materials if the required properties cannot be achieved by using <i>natural materials</i>. 允许使用第 2.2.1 节和第 2.2.2 节 GOTS 产品标签等级所允许使用的天然原料和原料成份。当天然原料不能满足所需特性时，被授权认证机构有权对其它原料进行特别审批。

2.4.10 Environmental management

2.4.10 环境管理

Operators must have a written environmental policy. Depending on the processing stages performed, the policy should include:
操作者必须以书面形式制定环境方针。该方针应根据所涉及的加工活动来制定，内容包括：

- person responsible
- 负责人

- data on energy and water consumption per kg of textile output
- 平均每公斤纺织品产出所消耗的水能和电能数据

- target goals and procedures to reduce energy and water consumption per kg of textile output
- 减少平均每公斤纺织品产出所消耗的水能和电能的目标值和程序

- the monitoring of waste and discharges
- 对废弃物及排放的监控

- procedures to minimise waste and discharges
- 最大限度减少废弃物以及排放的程序

- procedures to follow in case of waste and pollution incidents
- 最大限度减少废弃物以及排放的程序

- documentation of staff training in the conservation of water and energy, the proper and minimal use of chemicals and their correct disposal
- 员工培训记录：节水、节能、合理使用化学品、最大限度少用化学品以及正确处理废弃化学品的方法

- programme for improvement
- 改进计划

Wet processing units must keep full records of the use of chemicals, energy, water consumption and waste water treatment, including the disposal of sludge. In particular they must continuously measure and monitor waste water temperature, waste water pH and sediment quantities.

湿加工单位必须对化学品、电能和水的使用，以及污水处理（包括污泥处置）情况进行完整的记录，尤其需持续监测污水的温度、pH值和沉淀物数量。

2.4.11 Waste water treatment

2.4.11 污水处理

Wastewater from all wet processing sites must be treated in an internal or external functional wastewater treatment plant before discharged to surface waters. The applicable national and local legal requirements for waste water treatment (including limit values with regard to pH, temperature, TOC, BOD, COD and residues) must be fulfilled. Wastewater from wool scouring sites must, when discharged to surface waters after treatment (whether on-site or off-site), have a COD content of less than 45 g/kg greasy wool. Treatment of wastewater from water retting of bast fibres must achieve a reduction of COD (or TOC) of at least 95% for hemp fibres and 75% for all other bast fibres. Wastewater from all other wet-processing sites must, when discharged to surface waters after treatment (whether on-site or off site), have a COD content of less than 20 g/kg of textile output expressed as an annual average. Any treated effluent that is discharged to surface waters, must have a pH between 6 and 9 (unless the pH of the receiving water is outside this range) and a temperature of less than 40C° (unless the temperature of the receiving water is above this value). The copper content must not exceed 0,5 mg/l.

所有湿加工场所产生的污水排入地表水之前，必须先经过一个有效运转的内部或外部污水处理厂的处理。经过处理的污水必须达到所在国和当地政府法定的污水处理的要求（包括 pH 值、温度、TOD、BOD 和残留物）。洗毛厂（原料为含脂原毛）经过处理（场内或场外）排入地表水的污水，其每公斤纺织品的 COD 值必须小于 45 克。大麻纤维水沤产生的废水经过处理后，其 COD 值（或 TOC）必须至少降低 95%，其它韧皮纤维至少降低 75%。对于其它类型的湿加工场所，经过处理（场内或场外）排入地表水的污水，其年平均每公斤纺织品的 COD 值必须小于 20 克。任何污水在排入地表水时，其 pH 值不得超出 6~9（除非受纳水体的 pH 值超出了该范围），温度必须小于 40 度（除非受纳水体的温度高于该温度）。铜含量不得超过 0.5 毫克/升。

Wastewater analyses must be performed and documented periodically at normal operating capacity.

在生产能力正常的情况下，生产单位必须定期分析和记录污水情况。

2.4.12 Storage, packaging and transport

2.4.12 储存、包装和运输

Organic textile products must be stored and transported in such a manner as to prevent contamination by prohibited *substances* and commingling with conventional products or substitution of the contents.

储存和运输有机纺织品时，必须确保有机纺织品不会受到禁用 *物质* 的污染，不会与常规产品发生混合或被替换。

Packaging material must not contain PVC. From 1st January 2014 onwards any paper or cardboard used in packaging material, hang tags, swing tags etc. must be post-consumer recycled or certified according to FSC or PEFC.

包装材料不得含 PVC。自 2014 年 1 月 1 日起，任何用于包装材料、吊牌、吊卡等的纸或纸板，必须是消费之后再回收利用的或者是经过 FSC 或 PEFC 认证的材料。

Transport means and routes must be documented.

必须记录使用的运输工具及运输线路。

In cases where pesticides/biocides must be used in storerooms / transport means, they have to comply with the applicable international or national organic production standard.

若仓库和运输工具不得不使用杀虫剂或杀菌剂，则使用的制剂必须符合相关的国际或国家的有机生产标准。

In the event that treatment of a raw organic fibre product with a *substance* that does not comply with the applicable international or national organic production standard is legally required in an importing country and for the product in question (e.g. by governmental phytosanitary regulations), a derogation for the application of the prohibited *substance* may be granted by the importer's GOTS *Approved Certifier*, provided that:

若使用一种不符合国际或国家的有机生产标准的 *物质* 对原始的有机纤维进行处理，而该处理是进口国对此产品的法定要求（如：政府的植物检疫法规），则进口商的 GOTS 被授权认证机构可对这种禁用 *物质* 的使用进行特别审批，但需满足下列条件：

a) No alternative treatment is permitted by the importing country's legislation (e.g. phytosanitary regulations), as documented by a statement from the responsible government agency; and

a) 进口国政府所属的对口主管部门明文规定了进口国法律（如：植物检疫法规）不允许使用其它的处理方法；且

- b) Prior to acceptance by the GOTS certified importer the treated raw organic fibre product must be tested for residues of the prohibited *substance* under the supervision of the importer's *GOTS Approved Certifier*, with no such residues being detected.
- b) 在 GOTS 认证的进口商接受用这种方法处理原始的有机纤维之前，处理的产品必须在进口商的 GOTS 授权的认证机构的监督下进行检测，并且没有检测出该禁用物质的残留。
- c) This derogation will remain in effect until such time as the responsible government agency approves an alternative treatment for the raw imported organic fibre material that is permitted under the GOTS, or two years from adoption of this provision, whichever is sooner.
- c) 该物质的特别审批将一直有效，直至政府主管部门批准 GOTS 允许的方法处理这种原始的有机纤维原料为止，或者该特别审批实施满两年为止，二者取其较早者。

2.4.13 Record keeping & internal quality assurance

2.4.13 记录保存与内部质量保证

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

所有操作过程和活动必须建立在有效的文件控制体系和记录基础上，以便能够追溯下列信息：

- The origin, nature and quantities of organic products which have been delivered to the unit
- 单位收到的有机产品的来源、性质和数量；
- The nature, quantities and consignees of *GOTS Goods* which have left the unit
- 单位发出的 *GOTS 产品* 的性质、数量和收货人；
- Any other information such as origin, nature and quantities of raw materials, *accessories* and chemical *inputs* delivered to the unit and the composition of manufactured products that may be required for the purposes of proper inspection of the operation
- 合理的操作检查可能要求核查的其它各种信息，如：单位收到的原料、*辅料*和化学品投入物的来源、性质和数量及被加工的产品成份。

Certified Entities purchasing organic fibres must receive and maintain transaction certificates (=certificates of inspection), issued by a recognised certifier and certified in accordance with the criteria of chapter 1.4 for the whole quantity purchased.

被认证实体在购买有机纤维时，对购买的所有有机纤维，必须获得和保存被公认的认证机构颁发的证书，即证明纤维符合 1.4 章要求

的交易证（检查证书）。

Certified Entities purchasing *GOTS Goods* must receive and maintain a proof on the GOTS certified status (e.g. transaction certificate) issued by an *Approved Certifier* for the whole quantity of *GOTS Goods* purchased.

被认证实体在购买 *GOTS 产品*时，对购买的所有 *GOTS 产品*，必须获得和保存被授权认证机构颁发的证书，即证明该产品通过了 GOTS 的认证（如：交易证）。

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

收货人在接收有机纤维和 *GOTS 产品*时，必须检查其包装或集装箱的完整性，根据产品上的信息与对应文件记录（如：发票、提单和交易证）核查产品的来源和性质。

A product whose GOTS compliant status is in doubt may only be put into processing or packaging after elimination of that doubt. 若怀疑产品不符合 GOTS 要求，则只有在疑虑被消除后才能对该产品进行加工或包装。

2.4.14 Technical quality parameters

2.4.14 质量技术参数

Any final product labelled according to this standard should comply with the following technical quality parameters. Information about any (potential) non-compliance(s) must be indicated by the licensee of the final product in the product declaration.

按照本标准标识的任何终产品应符合下列质量技术参数要求。对于任何（潜在的）不符合之处，终产品持有人必须在产品说明中予以声明。

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
Rubbing fastness, dry 干摩擦牢度 for fibre blends 对于混纺纤维产品	3-4 3	ISO 105x12
Rubbing fastness, wet 湿摩擦牢度	2	ISO 105x12
Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acid	3-4	ISO 105 E04

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
酸碱汗渍牢度 for fibre blends 对于混纺纤维产品	3	
Light fastness 日晒牢度	3-4	ISO 105 B02
Dimensional changes after washing at 40°C resp. at 30°C for animal fibre material and blends thereof. 40°C 水洗尺寸变化（动物纤维原料及其混纺产 品：30°C） This criterion is only valid for the garment sector. 只对服装有此要求。 Knitted/hosiery: 针织产品： Woven: 梭织产品：	max. 8% 最大 8% max. 3% 最大 3%	ISO 6330
Saliva fastness 耐唾液牢度	"FAST" for baby and children's clothing 婴幼儿服装需达到 “牢固（FAST）”	LMBG B 82.10-1
washing fastness when washed at 60°C 水洗色牢度（60°C时水洗）	3-4	ISO 105 C06 C1M
Washing fastness of animal fibre material and blends thereof when washed at 30°C 动物纤维及其混纺产品 30°C时的水洗牢度	3-4	ISO 105 C06 A1S without use of steel balls; analogue with reduced washing temperature ISO 105 C06 A1S，不用钢球，模拟降低温度洗涤

2.4.15 Limit values for residues in GOTS Goods

2.4.15 GOTS 产品的残留限值

Even if produced in compliance with this standard textiles may carry traces of residues (e.g. due to unavoidable contamination). The following table lists the corresponding limit values for *GOTS Goods*:

由于无法避免的污染，根据本标准要求生产进行的纺织品仍有可能含有微量的残留物。下表列出了GOTS产品的有关限值：

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
Arylamines with carcinogenic properties (amine-releasing azo dyes MAC III, category 1,2,3) 致癌性的芳基胺（释放胺的偶氮染料，MAC III 第 1、2、3 类）	< 20 mg/kg	EN 14362-1 欧洲标准 EN 14362-1
AOX	< 5.0 mg/kg	Extraction with boiling water, adsorption on charcoal, AOX-Analyzer, ISO 9562 i.A. ¹⁾ 沸水萃取，木炭吸收，AOX分析仪，按照ISO 9562 i.A. ¹⁾
Disperse dyes (classified as allergenic or carcinogenic) 分散染料（致过敏性类或致癌性类）	< 30 mg/kg	DIN 54231 德国工业标准 DIN 54231
Formaldehyde 甲醛	< 16 mg/kg	Japanese Law 112, 日本法规112, ISO 14184-1 i.A.
Glyoxal and other short-chain aldehydes 乙二醛和其它短链醛类	< 20 mg/kg	Extraction, HMBT, Photometry UV/VIS 萃取、HMBT、紫外/可见分光光度法
pH value 酸碱值	4.5 – 9.0 (no skin contact) (无皮肤接触) 4.5 – 7.5 (skin contact and babywear)	DIN EN 1413 德国工业欧洲标准DIN EN 1413

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
	(皮肤接触和婴儿装)	
Chlorophenols (PCP, TeCP) 氯酚 (氯酚盐、氯酚酯)	< 0.01 mg/kg	VDI 4301-3, i.A. 德国工程师协会 VDI 4301-3, i.A.
o-Phenylphenole 邻苯基苯酚	< 1.0 mg/kg	Extraction, DFG/S19, GC/MS 萃取、德国科学基金会DFG/S19、气相色谱-质谱法GC/MS
Pesticides, sum parameter 杀虫剂总和		§ 64 LFGB L 00.0034 德国食品、烟草制品化妆品和其它日用品管理法§ 64 LFGB L 00.0034
All natural fibres (except shorn wool), cert. organic 所有有机认证的天然纤维 (剪下的羊毛除外)	< 0.1 mg/kg	Elution DIN EN ISO 105-E04 ISO 17294-2 洗脱 德国工业欧洲标准DIN EN ISO 105-E04 ISO17294-2
Shorn wool, cert. organic 剪下的有机认证羊毛	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Heavy metals 重金属	<u>In eluate</u> : figures in mg/kg refer to the textile <u>洗脱液中</u> : 每千克纺织品中含的重金属毫克值	
Antimony (Sb) 锑 (Sb)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Arsenic(As) 砷 (As)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Cadmium (Cd) 镉 (Cd)	< 0.1 mg/kg	
Chromium (Cr) 铬 (Cr)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Chromium VI (Cr-VI)	< 0.5 mg/kg	DIN EN ISO 105-E04,

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
四价铬 (Cr-VI)		ISO 11083 德国工业欧洲标准DIN EN ISO 105-E04 ISO 11083
Cobalt (Co) 钴 (Co)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Copper (Cu) 铜 (Cu)	< 25 mg/kg	
Lead(Pb) 铅 (Pb)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Nickel (Ni) 镍 (Ni)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Mercury (Hg) 汞 (Hg)	< 0.02 mg/kg	
Selenium(Se) 硒 (Se)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Tin (Sn) 锡 (Sn)	< 2.0 mg/kg	
Heavy metals 重金属	<u>in digested sam- ple:</u> 溶样中	ISO 105-E 04, ISO 11083
Cadmium (Cd) 镉 (Cd)	< 45 mg/kg	
Lead (Pb) 铅 (Pb)	< 50 mg/kg	
Organotin compounds, individually TBT, TphT, DBT, DOT 有机锡化合物 TBT、TphT, DBT、DOT 单个值	< 0.05 mg/kg	Extraction, E-DIN 38407-13 i.A. quantification with GC/MS 萃取, 按照E-DIN 38401-13 i.A. 以气相色谱-质谱法定量
MBT 单丁基锡	< 0.1 mg/kg	
Phthalates (DINP, DNOP, DEHP, DIDP,	< 100 mg/kg	DIN EN 15777: 2009-12

2.4.16 Limit values for residues in additional materials and accessories

2.4.16 其它材料和辅料的残留物限值

Additional materials and accessories (in accordance with the criteria of chapter 2.4.9.) used for *GOTS Goods* need to comply with the following limit values for residues:

若GOTS产品中使用了第 2.4.9 节所列的材料和辅料，则其必须满足下列残留限值：

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
Arylamines with carcinogenic properties (amine-releasing azo dyes MAC III, category 1,2,3) 致癌性的芳香胺（释放胺的偶氮染料，MAC III 第 1、2、3 类）	< 20 mg/kg	EN 14362-1 欧洲标准EN 14362-1
AOX	< 5.0 mg/kg	Extraction with boiling water, adsorption on charcoal, AOX-Analyzer ISO 9562 i.A. ¹⁾ 沸水萃取，木炭吸收，AOX分析仪，按照ISO 9562 ¹⁾
Disperse dyes (classified as allergenic or carcinogenic) 分散染料（类别为致过敏性类或致癌性类）	< 30 mg/kg	DIN 54231 德国工业标准DIN 54231
Formaldehyde 甲醛	< 300 mg/kg (no skin contact) （无皮肤接触） < 75 mg/kg (skin contact) （皮肤接触） < 16 mg/kg (babywear) （婴儿装）	Japanese Law 112 ISO 14184-1 i.A. 日本法规 112， ISO 14184-1i.A.

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
Glyoxal and other short-chain aldehydes 乙二醛和其它短链醛类	< 300 mg/kg (no skin contact) (非皮肤接触) < 75 mg/kg (skin contact) (皮肤接触) < 20 mg/kg (babywear) (婴儿装)	Extraction, HMBT, Photometry UV/VIS 萃取、HMBT、紫外/可见分光光度法
pH value 酸碱值	4.5 – 9.0 (no skin contact) (非皮肤接触) 4.5 – 7.5 (skin contact and babywear) (皮肤接触和婴儿装)	DIN EN 1413 德国工业欧洲标准 DIN EN 1413
Chlorophenols (PCP, TeCP) 氯酚 ((PCP、TeCP))	< 0.05 mg/kg	VDI 4301-3, i.A. 德国工程师协会VDI 4301-3 i.A.
Pesticides, sum parameter 杀虫剂总和		DIN 38409-14 i.A. 德国工业标准DIN 38409-14
All natural fibres (except shorn wool) 所有有机认证的天然纤维 (剪下的羊毛除外)	< 0.5 mg/kg	
Shorn wool 剪下的有机认证的羊毛	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Heavy metals 重金属	<u>In eluate</u> : figures in mg/kg refers to additional material	Elution DIN EN ISO 105-E04, ISO 17294-2

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
	or accessory 洗脱液中：每千克 附加材料或辅料中 的所含的毫克值	洗脱德国工业欧洲标准DIN EN ISO 105-E04 ISO 17294-2
Arsenic (As) 砷 (As)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Cadmium (Cd) 镉 (Cd)	< 0.1 mg/kg	
Chromium (Cr) 铬 (Cr)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Chromium VI (Cr-VI) 四价铬 (Cr-VI)	< 0.5 mg/kg	DIN EN ISO 105-E04, ISO 11083 德国工业DIN 欧洲EN 国际标准ISO 105-E04 ISO 11083
Cobalt (Co) 钴 (Co)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Copper (Cu) 铜 (Cu)	< 50 mg/kg	
Lead (Pb) 铅 (Pb)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Nickel (Ni) 镍 (Ni)	< 1.0 mg/kg	
Mercury (Hg) 汞 (Hg)	< 0.02 mg/kg	
Selenium (Se) 硒 (Se)	< 0.2 mg/kg	
Tin (Sn) 锡 (Sn)	< 2.0 mg/kg	
Heavy metals	<u>in digested sam-</u>	ISO 105-E 04,

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
重金属	ple: 溶样中	ISO 11083
Cadmium (Cd) 镉 (Cd)	< 45 mg/kg	
Lead (Pb) 铅 (Pb)	< 50 mg/kg	
Nickel release 镍释放	< 0.5 µg/cm ² /week < 0.5 µg/cm ² /周	EN 12472, EN 1811 欧洲标准 EN 12472, 欧洲标准 EN 1811
Organotin compounds, individually TBT, TphT, DBT, DOT 有机锡化合物 TBT、TphT、DBT、DOT 单个值	< 0.05 mg/kg	Extraction, E-DIN 38407-13 i.A. quantification with GC/MS 萃取, 按照E-DIN 38401-13i.A. 以气相色谱-质谱法定量
MBT MBT	< 0.1 mg/kg	
Phthalates (DINP, DNOP, DEHP, DIDP, BBP, DBP, DIBP) sum parameter 邻苯二甲酸酯 (DINP、DNOP、DEHP、DIDP、BBP、DBP、DIBP) 总和	< 100 mg/kg	DIN EN 15777: 2009-12 德国工业 DIN 欧洲标准 EN 15777:2009-12
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH): Chrysene, Benzo[a]anthracen, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Benzo[a]pyrene, Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, Naphthalin, Acenaphthylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, Benzo[g,h,i]perylene 多环芳香烃 (PAH): 屈、苯并(a)蒽、苯并(b)荧蒽、苯并(k)荧蒽、苯并(a)芘、二苯并(a,h)蒽、蔡、茖烯、茖、茏、		国际标准 ISO 18287

Parameter 项目	Criteria 要求	Test method 检测方法
菲、蒽、荧蒽、芘、茚并(1,2,3-cd)芘、苯并(g,h,i)芘 总和 单个值	< 10 mg/kg < 1 mg/kg	

1) The determination of the residue of halogenated compounds in the textile follows an extraction of the textile with boiling hot water. The extracted halogenated compounds will be adsorbed on charcoal. The charcoal with the adsorbed organic halogenated compounds will be analyzed following the ISO 9562 in adaption.

1) 纺织品卤代化合物残留的检测先由沸水萃取，萃取出的有机卤代化合物将吸附在木炭上，吸附在木炭上的可吸附有机卤代化合物将根据 ISO9562 标准进行分析。

3 Minimum social criteria

3 最低社会标准

3.1 Scope

3.1 范围

The following social criteria apply to all textile processing and manufacturing stages. As soon as applicable minimum social criteria will be introduced to recognised organic farming standards, these will apply to the farm level as well.

For adequate implementation and assessment of the following specific criteria the corresponding key conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) have to be taken as the relevant basis for interpretation.

下列社会标准适用于所有纺织品的加工阶段。一旦公认的有机种植标准有了相应的最低社会标准的要求，也将会在农场实施。为了有效实施和评估下列标准的具体要求，本标准明确以国际劳工组织（ILO）的相关核心公约作为解释的依据。

3.2 Employment is freely chosen

3.2 自由择业

There is no forced or bonded labour.

无强迫劳动或强制劳动。

Workers are not required to lodge "deposits" or their identity papers with their employer and are free to leave their employer after reasonable notice.

雇主不得要求员工交纳“押金”，不得扣押雇员的身份证件。雇员提交合理的离职通知后，就可自由地离开雇主。

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

3.3 尊重结社自由和集体谈判的权利

Workers, without distinction, have the right to join or form trade unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively.

所有工人应一视同仁地拥有自由选择加入工会、组建工会和参加集体谈判的权利。

The employer adopts an open attitude towards the activities of trade unions and their organisational activities.

雇主应对组建工会和开展的活动持开明态度。

Workers representatives are not discriminated against and have access to carry out their representative functions in the workplace.
不得歧视工人代表，在工作场所，工人代表拥有发挥代表作用的权力。

Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted under law, the employer facilitates, and does not hinder, the development of parallel means for independent and free association and bargaining.

在结社自由和集体谈判的权利受到法律限制的地方，雇主要提供另外一种便于开展类似于自主结社和集体谈判活动的方式，而不是加以阻挠。

3.4 Working conditions are safe and hygienic

3.4 工作环境安全卫生

A safe and hygienic working environment must be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards. Adequate steps must be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health arising from, associated with, or occurring in the course of work, by minimising, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.
必须提供安全 and 卫生的工作环境，同时，必须充分认识和考虑本行业常常存在的安全问题和各种特殊危险因素，尽可能减少工作环境中存在的安全危害，并充分做好防范措施，以防止工作中和与工作相关的活动中发生人身伤害和事故。

Workers must receive regular and recorded health and safety training, and such training must be repeated for new or reassigned workers.

工人必须定期接受健康和安全教育，培训要有记录，对于新工人和重新上岗的工人，必须反复地开展这类培训。

Access to clean toilet facilities and to potable water, and, if appropriate, to rest areas, food consuming areas and sanitary facilities for food storage must be provided.

公司必须提供干净的盥洗设施和饮用水；若条件允许，公司还必须提供休息场所、用餐区，以及干净卫生的食物储藏设施。

Accommodation, where provided, must be clean, safe, and meet the basic needs of the workers.

若提供住宿，则宿舍必须卫生、安全且能够满足工人的基本生活需求。

The company observing the code must assign responsibility for health and safety to a senior management representative.

公司在执行本准则时，必须指定一名高层管理者代表负责健康和安全生产工作。

3.5 *Child labour must not be used*

3.5 禁止使用童工

There must be no new recruitment of child labour.

不得继续招收童工。

Companies must develop or participate in and contribute to policies and programmes which provide for the transition of any child found to be performing child labour to enable her or him to attend and remain in quality education until no longer a child.

公司必须制定或采用过渡性政策和程序，为所有现有童工提供素质教育直到他们不再是儿童。

Children and young persons under 18 must not be employed at night or in hazardous conditions.

不得雇用儿童和 18 岁以下的未成年人在夜间工作或在危险环境下工作。

These policies and procedures including the interpretation of the terms "child" and "child labour" must conform to the provisions of the relevant ILO conventions C138 and C182.

过渡性政策和程序中有关术语的“儿童”和“童工”的解释，必须符合 ILO 公约（C138 和 C182）相关条款的规定。

3.6 *Living wages*

3.6 最低生活工资

Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week meet, at a minimum, national legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income.

标准工作周所支付的工资和福利，至少要达到国家的法定标准或行业基准，并以较高标准为准。任何情况下，工资应该足以满足工人的基本生活需求，且有一些可自由支配的收入。

All workers must be provided with written and understandable information about their employment conditions including wages before they enter employment and about the particulars of their wages for the pay period concerned each time that they are paid.

任何工人在被聘用时，雇主必须以简明易懂的书面形式告知其雇用条件（包括工资）。每次发放工资时，雇主也必须以简明易懂的书面形式告知工人工资结算期内的工资明细。

Deductions from wages as a disciplinary measure are not permitted nor must any deductions from wages unless provided for by national law without the express permission of the worker concerned. All disciplinary measures should be recorded.

不允许以扣工资的形式作为惩罚措施，也不允许在工人本人未明确同意的情况下，对其工资进行国家法律规定以外的任何扣除。所有惩罚措施均应有记录。

3.7 Working hours are not excessive

3.7 工作时间不得过长

Working hours must comply with national laws and benchmark industry standards, whichever affords greater protection.

工作时间必须符合国家法律规定或行业基准，以能为工人提供更大的保护为准。

In any event, workers must not be required to work in excess of 48 hours per week on a regular basis, and must be provided with at least one day off for every 7 day period on average. Overtime must be voluntary, must not exceed 12 hours per week, must not be demanded on a regular basis and must always be compensated at a premium rate.

在任何情况下，不得经常要求工人一周工作超过 48 小时，必须平均每 7 天至少有 1 天休息。加班必须自愿，每周加班时间不得超过 12 小时，不得要求工人经常加班，加班必须按比例支付加班费。

3.8 No discrimination is practised

3.8 无歧视行为

There is no discrimination in hiring, compensation, access to training, promotion, termination or retirement based on race, caste, national origin, religion, age, disability, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, union membership or political affiliation.

在雇用、薪酬、培训机会、升迁、解雇或退休等方面，不得有与种族、社会阶级、国籍、宗教、年龄、残疾、性别、婚姻状况、性取向、工会会员身份或政治派别有关的歧视行为。

3.9 Regular employment is provided

3.9 提供正式雇用

To every extent possible work performed must be on the basis of recognised employment relationship established through national law and practice.

对于各种可能会存在的工作，都必须依据国家法律和惯例建立合法的雇用关系。

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

不得采用纯劳务性的合约制、分包制或在家工作制，不得借助没有真正传授技能意图的学徒制，或无意提供正式雇用的学徒制逃避正式雇用时应由雇员承担的劳动法或社保法规规定的义务，也不得利用固定期限雇用合同来逃避法定的义务。

3.10 Harsh or inhumane treatment is prohibited

3.10 对待员工不得苛刻不人道

Physical abuse or discipline, the threat of physical abuse, sexual or other harassment and verbal abuse or other forms of intimidation must be prohibited.

禁止人身伤害或体罚，禁止人身伤害性的威胁、性骚扰或其它形式骚扰，禁止辱骂或其它形式的恐吓。

3.11 Social Compliance Management

3.11 社会责任管理

Operators must have a policy for social accountability to ensure that the social criteria can be met. They must support the implementation and monitoring of the social criteria by:

操作者必须制定能够确保满足社会标准的社会责任方针，必须通过下列途径实现对社会标准的实施和监控：

- nominating a person responsible for social accountability
- 任命社会责任负责人

- monitoring compliance with the social criteria and implementing necessary improvements at its facilities
- 监控工作场所社会标准履行情况的符合性并采取必要的改进

- informing its workers about the content of the minimum social criteria
- 将最低社会标准的内容告诉工人

- maintaining records of the name, age, working hours and the wages paid for each worker

- 为每个工人建档，记录其姓名、年龄、工作时间和支付的工资
- maintaining and providing appropriate safety equipment and materials to its workers
- 为工人提供适当的安全设施和劳保材料
- allowing the workers to nominate a representative for social accountability that is able to provide feedback to the management regarding implementation status of and compliance with social criteria
- 允许工人提名向管理层反馈社会标准履行情况的社会责任代表
- recording and investigating complaints from workers or third parties related to the adherence to the social criteria and maintaining records about any necessary corrective measures arising from them
- 记录和调查工人或第三方提出的关于社会标准遵守情况的抱怨，保留所有关于这些抱怨所执行的必要纠正措施
- refraining from disciplinary measures, dismissals or other forms of discrimination against workers for providing information concerning observance of the social criteria
- 严禁对提出社会标准履行问题的工人施加纪律处分、解雇或其它形式的歧视

4 Quality assurance system

4 质量保证体系

4.1 Auditing of processing, manufacturing and trading stages

4.2 加工、制造和贸易活动的审核

Processors, manufacturers and traders of GOTS Goods must undergo an on-site annual inspection cycle (including possible additional unannounced inspections based on a risk assessment of the operations) and must hold a valid conformity certificate. Traders having an annual turnover with GOTS Goods less than 5000 € and retailers only selling to end consumers are exempt from the certification obligation; provide they do not (re-)pack or (re-)label GOTS Goods. Traders with less than 5000€ annual turnover with GOTS Goods must register with an Approved Certifier and must inform the same immediately after their annual turnover exceeds 5000€.

GOTS 产品的加工者、制造商和贸易商必须持有有效的资质证书，且必须每年接受一次年度的现场检查（包括对操作者污染风险评估后可能决定的飞行检查）。GOTS 产品年营业额少于 5000 欧元的贸易商和只向最终消费者销售产品的零售商，若其不对 GOTS 产品进行包装或重新包装、贴标或重新贴标，可以免认证。GOTS 产品年营业额少于 5000 欧元的贸易商必须在被授权认证机构注册，一旦其年营业额超过 5000 欧元时，必须立即通知该认证机构。

The responsible Approved Certifier may further decide on exceptions from the annual onsite inspection cycle for small-scale sub-contractors with a low risk potential regarding environmental and social criteria. Such units must be clearly identified, must have a contract with the contracting Certified Entity (who is responsible for their compliance with these standards) and may be subject to inspection at the certifiers discretion.

对于在环境和社会标准方面潜在风险较低的小规模分包单位，被授权认证机构有权决定免除其年度的现场检查，但他们的身份必须明确，他们必须与提供分包活动的被认证实体（负责该分包单位满足标准要求）签订合同，并且能够配合认证机构决定的各种形式的检查。

The entity under whose name or brand the labelled GOTS Goods are sold to the end consumer is responsible for exercising due care in ensuring compliance of the products with this standard, the Licensing and Labelling Guide and further provisions as released by the International Working Group on Global Organic Textile Standard (IWG).

若实体的名称或商标要被标注在面向最终消费者的 GOTS 产品上，则该实体要负责履行应有的监管，确保产品符合全球有机纺织品国际工作组（IWG）发布的标准、许可和标识指南及其它规定。

Certifiers must be authorised by the IWG for the specific scope(s) in which they offer certification services:

认证机构必须就其提供的具体认证服务范围获得 IWG 的授权：

① **Certification of mechanical textile processing and manufacturing operations and their products**

① 纺织品机械加工和制造活动及产品的认证

② **Certification of wet processing and finishing operations and their products**

② 湿加工和整理活动及产品的认证

③ **Certification of trading operations and related products**

③ 贸易活动及产品的认证

Basis for authorisation by the IWG is an accreditation of the certifier in accordance with the IWG document 'Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies' by the main co-operation partner of the IWG for this process, IOAS, or another recognised accreditation body.

IWG 的授权是基于其主要合作伙伴 IOAS 或其他公认的认可机构按照“关于认证机构的认可程序与条件”对认证机构所实施的认可。

4.2 Testing of Technical Quality Parameters and Residues

4.2 质量技术参数和残留检测

Certified Entities are expected to undertake testing in accordance with a risk assessment in order to assure compliance with this standard and in specific with the criteria of chapter 2.4.14 (Technical Quality Parameters) as well as 2.4.15 and 2.4.16 (Limit Values for Residues in *GOTS Goods*, additional materials and *accessories*). All *GOTS Goods* and the components of these products should be included in this risk assessment and therefore potentially subject to testing. The testing frequency and the number of samples should be established according to this risk assessment.

为了确保产品符合本标准，尤其满足本标准第 2.4.14 节（质量技术参数）、第 2.4.15 节和第 2.4.16 节的要求（GOTS 产品、其它材料和辅料的残留限值），被认证实体需要根据风险评估情况，对产品进行检测。所有 GOTS 产品及其组成部分均应纳入风险评估范围，并确定需要检测的项目。检测频率和取样数目应根据该风险评估情况来确定。

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

样品可以由检查员在执行的现场检查期间抽取，该样品可以作为检查过程和怀疑有污染或不合格情况时的检测备用样，样品也可在不预先通知的情况下随时从供应链中抽取其它样品。

Laboratories that are accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025 and that have appropriate experience in textile residue testing are approved to perform residue testing under this standard.

本标准接受 ISO/IEC 17025 认可的、具有丰富的纺织品残留检测经验的实验室进行的残留检测。

Annex 附录

A) Definitions A) 定义

For the purpose of this standard the following terms are defined as:
本标准术语定义：

Term 术语	Definition for the purpose of this standard 本标准的定义
<i>Accessories</i> 辅料	Items that are added to supplement <i>GOTS Goods</i> for required functional or for fashionable reasons. Most commonly used <i>accessories</i> are listed in chapter 2.4.9. The processing of those accessories is not under direct scope of the GOTS on-site certification system. The GOTS criteria applicable to accessories are listed in chapter 2.4.9 and 2.4.16. 为了实现某种功能或时尚目的，在 GOTS 产品上起辅助作用的物料。最常用的辅料见第 2.4.9 节。辅料的加工未直接纳入 GOTS 现场认证体系的范畴。GOTS 对辅料的要求见第 2.4.9 节和第 2.4.16 节。
<i>Approved Certifier</i> 被授权认证机构	Certification body which is approved by the IWG to perform inspections and certifications according to GOTS in the relevant scope. Un updated list of Approved Certifiers and their scopes is available at: http://www.global-standard.org/certification/approved-certification-bodies.html 经 IWG 批准，允许依据 GOTS 标准对相关范围活动进行检查和认证的认证机构。 最新的被授权认证机构名单及其认可范围可查询： http://www.global-standard.org/certification/approved-certification-bodies.html
<i>Certified Entity</i> 被认证实体	<i>Processor, manufacturer or trader of GOTS Goods certified by an Approved Certifier.</i> 通过了被授权认证机构认证的 GOTS 产品加工者、制造商或贸易商。
<i>GOTS Goods</i> GOTS 产品	Textile goods (finished or intermediate) produced in compliance with GOTS by a <i>Certified Entity</i> and certified by an <i>Approved Certifier</i> . 被认证实体根据 GOTS 标准生产的被授权认证机构认证的纺织品（终产品或中间产品）。

Term 术语	Definition for the purpose of this standard 本标准的定义
'Heavy metal free' “不含重金属”	An <i>input</i> is considered as 'heavy metal free' if it does not contain heavy metals as a functional constituent and any impurities contained do not exceed the following limit values as set by ETAD: Antimony: 50ppm, Arsenic: 50ppm, Barium: 100ppm, Cadmium: 20ppm, Cobalt: 500ppm, Copper: 250ppm, Chrome: 100ppm, Iron: 2500ppm, Lead: 100 ppm, Manganese: 1000ppm, Nickel: 200ppm, Mercury: 4ppm, Selenium: 20ppm, Silver: 100ppm, Zinc: 1500ppm, Tin: 250ppm 若投入物的有效成分部分不含重金属，且杂质部分的重金属含量不超过 ETAD 设定的下列限值，则本标准视其“不含重金属”： 锑:50ppm；砷:50ppm；钡:100 ppm；镉:20 ppm；钴:500 ppm；铜:250ppm；铬:100ppm；铁:2500ppm；铅:100ppm；锰:1000ppm；镍:200 ppm；汞:4 ppm；硒:20 ppm；银:100 ppm；锌:1500 ppm；锡:250 ppm
'In conversion' “转换”	A product from an operation or portion thereof, which has completed at least 12 months under organic management and is under the supervision of a certification body. 来源于某个操作单位的产品，至少进行了 12 个月的有机管理并且仍处于认证机构的监督之下。
<i>Input</i> 投入物	General term for all <i>substances and preparations</i> directly applied as textile auxiliary agents, dyes or pigments. 各种直接用作纺织助剂、染料或颜料的物质及制剂的通称。
<i>Manufacturer</i> 制造商	Entity in the manufacturing chain (sewing industry or so called CMT (cutting, making, trimming) industry up to labelling and final packing) of GOTS Goods. 处于 GOTS 产品制造链（缝制业或所谓的 CMT 业（裁缝整）到标识和最终包装）中的实体。
<i>Natural materials</i> 天然原料	A <i>natural material</i> is any product or physical matter that comes from plants, animals, or the ground. Minerals and the metals that can be extracted from them are also considered to belong into this category (e.g. natural fibres, leather, wood, stones, shells, metals, seed and plant oils etc.). 天然原料是指任何来源于植物、动物或地下的产品和物质，包括从中提取的矿物和金属（如：天然纤维、皮、木材、石头、壳类、金属、种子和植物油等）。
'Permanent AOX' “永久性 AOX”	AOX is permanent, if the molecular structure of the input contributes halogenated organic compounds to wastewater generated during fibre processing. 若投入物的分子结构会导致纤维加工废水生成有机卤化物，则 AOX 为永久性的。
<i>Preparations</i> 制剂	Mixtures or solutions composed of two or more substances. 由两种或两种以上物质组成的混合物或溶液。

Term 术语	Definition for the purpose of this standard 本标准的定义
<i>Processor</i> 加工者	Entity in the processing chain (post-harvest handling up to finishing) of GOTS Goods. 处于 GOTS 产品加工链（收获后到制造前的加工操作）中的实体。
<i>Substances</i> 物质	Chemical elements and their compounds as they occur in the natural state or as produced by industry. 自然界存在的或者工业生产的化学元素及其化合物。
<i>Sportswear</i> 运动装	Sportswear includes any garment that is functional or technical active wear, which requires it to perform properly with regard to stretch, sun block, insect repellent, moisture repellent, wrinkle repellent and breathability. Such a garment is intended to be suitable for activities such as walking, hiking, running, exercise, dance, and athletic pursuits, not including leisure or casual wear. 运动装包括各种具有伸缩、防晒、防虫、防潮、抗皱和透气性，适用于行走、远足、跑动、健身、舞蹈和体育等运动的功能性或技术性服装，不包括休闲服。
<i>Trader</i> 贸易商	Entity trading with (=buying and selling) GOTS Goods in the supply chain between the producer of the fibre and the retail merchant of the final product regardless whether the goods are physically received or not (e.g. an import, export or wholesale trading entity). Agents that do not become proprietor of the goods and retailers only selling to the end consumer are not considered as traders. 处在纤维生产者至终产品零售商之间的供应链上，从事 GOTS 产品贸易（买进和卖出），不论其本身是否接收 GOTS 实物产品的实体（如：进口、出口或从事批发的贸易实体）。

B) List of abbreviations

B) 缩写词表

Organisations / Standards:

组织机构/标准

GOTS Global Organic Textile Standard

IWG International Working Group on GOTS (member organisations: IVN, JOCA, OTA, SA)

全球有机纺织品标准

GOTS 国际工作组（成员：IVN, JOCA, OTA, SA）

IVN	International Association Natural Textile Industry, Germany	国际天然纺织品工业协会，德国
JOCA	Japan Organic Cotton Association, Japan	日本有机棉协会，日本
OTA	Organic Trade Association, USA	有机贸易协会，美国
SA	Soil Association, UK	土壤协会，英国
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency	欧洲化学品管理局
ETAD	Ecological and Toxicological Association of Dyes and Organic Pigments Manufacturers	染料与有机颜料制造商生态学与毒物学协会
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council	森林管理委员会
GHS	Global Harmonized System	全球化学品统一分类和标签制度
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements	国际有机农业运动联盟
ILO	International Labour Organisation	国际劳工组织
IOAS	International Organic Accreditation Service	国际有机认证服务部
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	国际标准化组织
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	世界自然保护联盟
OECD	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development	经济合作与发展组织
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes	森林认证体系认可计划
REACH	EEC Regulation regarding Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals	有关化学品注册、评估、许可和限制的 ECC 法规
Others:		其它:
EC50	Effect concentration (50%)	半数效应浓度(50%)
IC50	Inhibition concentration (50% inhibition)	半数抑制浓度 (50%抑制)
LC50	Lethal concentration (50% mortality)	半数致死浓度 (50%死亡率)
a-MES	a-methyl ester sulphonate (C16/18)	-MES a-甲酯磺酸盐(C16/18)
AOX	Absorbable halogenated hydrocarbons and <i>substances that can cause their formation.</i>	可吸附卤代烃及其能导致其生成的物质
APEO	Alkylphenolethoxylate	烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚类化合物
BBP	Benzylbutyl phthalate	邻苯二甲酸丁苄酯

BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand	生物需氧量
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand	化学需氧量
DBP	Dibutyl phthalate	酸二丁酯
DBT	Dibutyltin	二丁基锡
DEHP	Diethylhexyl phthalate	二乙基己基邻苯二甲酸盐
DIBP	Di-isobutyl phthalate	邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯
DIDP	Diisodecyl phthalate	邻苯二甲酸二异癸酯
DINP	Diisononyl phthalate	邻苯二甲酸二异壬酯
DNOP	Di-n-octyl phthalate	邻苯二甲酸二正辛酯
DTDMAC	Ditallowdimethylammonium chloride	二脂基二甲基氯化胺
DSDMAC	Distearyl dimethylammonium chloride	二硬脂酰基二甲基氯化胺
DHTDMAC	Dihydrogenated tallow dimethylammonium chloride	二氢化脂二甲基氯化胺
DTPA	Diethylenetriamine penta-acetate	二亚乙基三胺五乙酸盐
EDTA	Ethylendiamine tetra-acetate	乙二胺四乙酸
GMO	Genetically modified organisms	转基因生物
HMBT	2-Hydrazono-2,3-dihydro-3-methylbenzothiazole-hydrochloride	2-肼基-2,3-二氢-3-甲基盐酸苯并噻唑
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration (of a <i>substance</i> at the working place)	(工作区域某一物质的) 最高容许浓度
MBT	Monobutyltin	一丁基锡
NTA	Nitrilotriacetic acid	氮川三乙酸
LAS	Linear alkyl benzene sulphonate	直链烷基苯磺酸盐
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	多环芳香烃
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	多氯化联苯
PCP	Pentachlorophenol	五氯苯酚
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	全氟辛酸
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	全氟辛烷磺酸盐
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	聚氯乙烯
TBT	Tributyltin	三丁基锡
TeCP	Tetrachlorophenol	四氯苯酚

TOC Total Organic Carbon
TPhT Triphenyltin

总有机碳
三苯基锡

Availability of documents:

文档索取:

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Remark:

备注:

This translation conveys the general sense of the Standard as a support for Chinese readers. It needs to be pointed out that the binding valid version remains the original English version.

本标准的中文翻译版是为了便于中文读者的理解。需指出，具有约束力的有效版本仍是英语版。