



GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD

全球有机纺织品标准

ECOLOGY & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

生态与社会责任

MANUAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOTS

全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）实施手册

BASED ON THE GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD (GOTS) VERSION 7.0

基于全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）7.0 版

March 2023

2023 年 3 月

Effective Date: 1 March 2024

生效日期：2024 年 3 月 1 日

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Acknowledgements

致谢

We would also like to thank Ms. Fangmei Zhao, East China Office Manager of EOCERT-China and Mr. Dequan Xu, Technical Manager of TexCert Solutions Nanjing Limited for their valuable contribution to the proofreading of the Chinese translation of GOTS Version 7.0 and Manual for Implementation Version 7.0 .

我们要特别感谢北京爱科赛尔认证中心华东分中心负责人赵芳美老师，以及科泰斯认证服务南京有限公司总经理徐德全老师对 GOTS 7.0 版标准和实施手册的中文译文校对工作给予的大力支持，和宝贵贡献。

This document provides interpretations and clarifications for specific criteria of the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) and related official reference documents (e.g. Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs) of the Global Standard gGmbH where the current wording of the specific criteria could lead to (or may have already led to) inconsistent, inappropriate or even incorrect interpretation. It may further contain requirements for the application of the GOTS and the implementation of the related quality assurance system for Approved Certifiers. This document also contains references for further study or details. Hyperlinks to these have been included, where possible.

本手册是Global Standard gGmbH标准委员针对现行《全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）》及相关的官方参考文献（GOTS标识使用条件）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。本手册还包含关于认证机构应用GOTS标准和实施相关质量保证体系的要求。本文件还包括供未来研究用的参考内容、详细信息。在可能的情况下，已在本文件提供获取相关信息的超级链接。

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

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

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

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

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

为与新版标准一致，本手册最后实施期限为其发布后的12个月起，除非另有其它特别建议。

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

GOTS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-standard.org。

Note:

注:

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

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

How to Read this Document

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

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- “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”表示许可
- “can” indicates a possibility or capability
- “能”表示可能或能够

Availability of documents:

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GOTS 7.0 版实施手册，2023年3月

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文件获取方式:

GOTS and the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS, reference documents and any further relevant public information as released by Global Standard gGmbH are available for public download on the [GOTS website](#)
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ABOUT GOTS

关于 GOTS

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

Global Standard gemeinnützige GmbH是2002年于德国注册成立的一家非盈利机构，旨在管理全球有机纺织品标准。

Vision

愿景

Our vision is that organic textiles will become a significant part of everyday life, enhancing people's lives and the environment.
我们的愿景在于让有机纺织品成为日常生活的一个重要部分，改善人们的生活和环境。

Mission

使命

Our mission is the development, implementation, verification, protection and promotion of the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS). This standard stipulates requirements throughout the supply chain for both ecological and labour conditions in textile and apparel manufacturing using organically produced raw materials. Organic production is based on a system of farming that maintains and replenishes soil fertility without the use of toxic, persistent pesticides or synthetic fertilisers. In addition, it includes welfare standards for animal husbandry and prohibits genetically modified organisms.

我们的使命在于制定、实施、验证、保护和推广全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）。本标准规定了使用有机生产原料的纺织品和服装制造中的整个供应链的生态和劳动条件要求。有机生产的基础是一种不使用有毒的、持久的杀虫剂或合成肥料，保持和补充土壤肥力的农业系统。另外，该制度涵盖畜牧福利标准，禁止转基因生物。

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

更多信息可从www.global-standard.org获取。



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THE OFFICIAL INTERPRETATIONS FOR SPECIFIC CRITERIA OF THE GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD (GOTS) VERSION 7.0

全球有机纺织品标准（GOTS）7.0版特定准则的官方释义

GOTS SECTION 1

GOTS 第 1 节

GOTS Section 1.2

GOTS 第 1.2 节

GOTS SECTION 1.2.1

GOTS 第 1.2.1 节

“The final product categories may include, but are not limited to, fibres, yarns, fabrics, garments, textile accessories (carried or worn), textile toys, home textiles, mattresses, beddings as well as personal care textile products, and food contact textiles.”

“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）饰品、纺织玩具、家用纺织品、床垫寝具、纺织类个人护理用品以及非接触食品类纺织品。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

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

GOTS SECTION 1.2.4

GOTS 第 1.2.4 节

“The Certified Entity shall follow GOTS criteria or the local legal requirements, whichever affords higher protection to people and the environment.”

“被认证实体应遵循GOTS准则或当地法律要求，两者之间以为人和环境提供更高保护水平的为准。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

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

- GOTS制定了严格而实用的准则，适用于主要的纺织品市场。世界各国或各地区的法律要求各不相同。
- If the local laws provide higher protection to the environment or people, they shall be followed. Similarly, where local laws provide lower protection as compared to GOTS criteria, GOTS criteria would take precedence for the Certified Entities.
- 如果当地法律对环境或人提供了更高的保护水平，则应以当地法律为准。同样，如果与GOTS准则相比，当地法律的保护水平更低，被认证实体则以GOTS准则为准。
- This is applicable to all aspects of GOTS criteria, including environment, social, building safety, the legality of business, and so on.
- 该规则适用于GOTS准则的所有方面，包括环境、社会责任、建筑安全、商业合法性等。

GOTS SECTION 1.2.8

GOTS 第 1.2.8 节

“Certified Entities shall implement due diligence according to Section 4.1. and the relevant OECD guidance documents specified in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS.”

“被认证实体应按照第4.1节，以及《GOTS实施手册》规定的经合组织（OECD）相关指导文件实施尽职调查。”

GUIDANCE 准则

- Due diligence is the process Certified Entities should carry out to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how they address actual and potential adverse impacts on human rights, the environment, and ethical business behaviour in their own operations, their supply chain and other business relationships.
- 尽职调查是被认证实体为识别、预防、减轻和解释它们在其经营、供应链和其它业务关系中如何应对人权、环境和道德商业行为的实际和潜在负面影响而应该开展的流程。
- 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《经合组织（OECD）服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》、《经合组织（OECD）负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》和《经合组织（OECD）跨国企业准则》实施尽职调查管理制度。
- Certified Entity is not expected to have a stand-alone management system for each GOTS Criteria. For example, a Certified Entity may adopt a comprehensive Policy on Responsible Business Conduct that may incorporate Environmental, Social and Governance Criteria. Alternatively, Certified Entity may implement stand-alone policies separately covering GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, Environmental Criteria and Governance Criteria.
- 不要求被认证实体针对各GOTS准则制定单独的管理体系。例如，被认证实体可采纳涵盖环境、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GOTS中的人权与社会责任准则、环境准则和治理准则实施单独的政策。
- Certified Entity shall implement a management system that allows to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how it addresses its actual and potential adverse impacts.
- 被认证实体应实施能够识别、预防、减轻以及解释其如何应对实际、潜在不利影响的管理体系。
- Due diligence is conducted against the OECD Guidelines regarding specific adverse impacts (i.e. harm).

- 参照经合组织（OECD）指南开展关于特定不利影响（即危害）的尽职调查。
- 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。

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Adverse impacts can be considered harmful impacts on matters covered by the GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria and Environmental Criteria, Governance Criteria (e.g. child labour, discrimination, hazardous chemicals, etc.).
- 可将不利影响视为对GOTS中的人权与社会责任准则、环境准则、治理准则所涉事项造成的有害影响，例如：童工、歧视、有害化学品等。
- Risk refers to the risk of harm to individuals, other organisations and communities in relation to human rights, labour rights and the environment.
- 风险指对个体、其它组织和团体造成的与人权、劳动权和环境相关的危害风险。
- For specific guidance on the essential characteristics of Due Diligence, see pages 16-19 of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct.
- 关于尽职调查基本特征的具体准则，参考《经合组织（OECD）负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》第16至19页。

REFERENCE

参考文献

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GOTS SECTION 1.2.9

GOTS 第 1.2.9 节

“GOTS sets criteria for working and social conditions that are equivalent to those of leading social sustainability standards.”

“GOTS制定的工作和社会条件准则与领先的社会可持续性标准的内容相当。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Considering that the core function of this Standard is verifying and certifying the processing of certified organic fibres, where a particularly high level of assurance of labour conditions is needed, applying a compatible specialised social standard or scheme is recommended.
- 考虑到本标准的核心宗旨是核实和认证被认证的有机纤维的加工过程，其中必须提供高水平的劳动条件保障，所以建议采用兼容的专门社会责任标准或方案。

GOTS SECTION 2

GOTS 第 2 节

GOTS Section 2.1

GOTS 第 2.1 节

GOTS SECTIONS 2.1.1 AND 2.1.2

GOTS 第 2.1.1 节和第 2.1.2 节

“Approved are natural fibres that are certified 'organic' or 'organic in-conversion' according to any standard approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards for the relevant scope of the production (crop or animal production). This includes Regulation (EU) 2018/848, USDA's National Organic Program (NOP), APEDA's National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), China Organic Standard GB/T19630.”

“接受依据国际有机农业运动联盟（IFOAM）标准体系认可的任何与生产（农作物种植或动物养殖）相关的标准认证的“有机”或“有机转换”的天然纤维。IFOAM标准体系内容包括欧盟法规 (EU) EU 2018/848（欧盟有机法规）、美国农业部（USDA）国家有机工程标准计划（NOP）、印度农产品和加工食品出口发展局（APEDA）的国家有机生产工程标计划（NPOP）和中国有机标准GB/T19630。”

“A recognised certifier that certifies organic fibre production shall have a valid and recognised accreditation for the standard it certifies against. Recognised accreditations are ISO 17065 accreditation, NOP accreditation and IFOAM accreditation.”

“认证有机纤维生产的公认证机构应具有开展相应标准认证的有效、的、公认认证资格可。公认的认证可有ISO17065认可、NOP认可、和IFOAM认可。”

REFERENCES

参考文献

- [USDA NOP \(USA Organic Regulation\)](#)
- [USDA NOP（美国有机法规）](#)
- [List of NOP accredited certifiers](#)
- [NOP认可的认证机构名单](#)
- [APEDA NPOP](#)
- [EU 2018/848 \(EU Organic Regulation\)](#)
- [EU 2018/848（欧盟有机法规）](#)
- [EC 889/2008](#)
(providing implementation rules for EC 834/2007 regarding organic production, labelling and control)

(为EC 834/2007提供关于有机生产、标识和控制的实施细则)

- [EC 1235/2008](#)

(providing implementation rules for EC 834/2007 regarding imports of organic products from third countries)

(为EC 834/2007提供关于从第三国进口有机产品的实施细则)

- [List of standards approved in the IFOAM Family of Standards](#)
- [IFOAM标准体系认可的标准清单](#)
- [List of IFOAM accredited certifiers](#)
- [IFOAM认可的认证机构名单](#)

FURTHER CLARIFICATION

进一步说明

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

GUIDANCE

指南

- ISO 20921:2019 - (Textiles - Determination of stable nitrogen isotope ratio), Annex A (identification procedure of organic raw cotton fibre by using stable nitrogen isotope ratio) may be used as an indicator to determine if cotton fibres have been cultivated using compost fertilisers.
- ISO 20921:2019 - (纺织品 - 稳定氮同位素比值的测定) 附录A（通过使用稳定氮同位素比值测定有机原棉纤维的程序）可能用作一个指标，以确定是否使用堆肥肥料培植棉纤维。

GOTS SECTION 2.1.4

GOTS 第 2.1.4 节

“...and/or of animal welfare principles (e.g. mulesing)...”

“.....和/或动物福利原则（如：割皮防蝇法）.....”

FURTHER GUIDANCE

附加指导

- GOTS supports and recommends the implementation and use of animal welfare standards in animal fibre production.
- GOTS支持并建议在动物纤维生产中实施和使用动物福利标准。

GOTS Section 2.2

GOTS 第 2.2 节

GOTS SECTION 2.2.1

GOTS 第 2.2.1 节

“Processors, manufacturers, and traders of GOTS Goods shall become GOTS Certified Entities.”

“GOTS产品的加工商、制造商和贸易商应成为GOTS被认证实体。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Depending on the kind of organic fibre processed, the following stages are considered as the first processing stages that shall be GOTS certified:
- 下列工序被视为应根据 GOTS 标准认证的第一道工序，视被加工的有机纤维的种类而定：
 - a. Ginning for cotton
 - a. 棉：轧棉
 - b. Retting for bast fibres
 - b. 韧皮纤维：沤麻
 - c. Boiling and washing cocoons for silk
 - c. 丝：煮洗茧
- Scouring for wools and other animal fibres (respective grading if this step is undertaken before scouring and not already covered by the organic farming certification)
- 羊毛和其它动物纤维：洗毛（或分级：若洗毛之前的分级还未涵盖到之前的有机农业认证中）
- For other types of fibres, the first processing step is what follows the steps covered in the organic production certificate of the raw material/fibre.
- 对于其它类型的纤维，原料/纤维有机生产证书中涵盖的工序后面的首道工序。

FURTHER GUIDANCE

进一步的指南

- If a gin has a valid certificate issued according to an accepted farm standard (GOTS Section 2.1.1), it should be accepted to the maximum possible extent. The Certifier should focus on the parameters not covered in the respective farm standard.
- 如果轧棉有根据公认农场标准（GOTS第2.1.1节）签发的有效证书，则应该尽最大可能予以接受。认证机构宜关注各农场标准中未涵盖的参数。
- Special requirements for cotton gins: cotton ginning units shall be independently certified to GOTS. Independently certified gins may be used as subcontractors by other GOTS certified companies following all other GOTS requirements.

- 关于轧棉的特殊要求：各轧棉单位应单独通过GOTS认证。单独通过认证的轧棉单位满足GOTS的所有其它要求后，可作为其它通过GOTS认证的公司的分包商。

GOTS SECTION 2.2.2

GOTS 第 2.2.2 节

“Certification shall be based on an on-site annual inspection cycle, including possible additional unannounced inspections based on a risk assessment of the operations.”

“认证应基于每年一次的定期现场检查，包括其它有可能基于操作风险评估开展的飞行检查。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- The inspection and certification obligation for the different stages in the supply chain of GOTS Goods can be summarised as follows:
- GOTS 产品供应链上不同阶段的检查与认证责任归纳如下：
 - a. Processors and manufacturers of GOTS Goods:
GOTS产品加工商和制造商：
Certification based on an annual on-site inspection is obligatory.
基于年度现场检查的认证是强制性的。
 - b. Subcontractors (in the field of processing and manufacturing) of GOTS Goods:
GOTS产品分包商（加工和制造领域）：
Certification based on on-site inspection is obligatory.
基于现场检查的认证是强制性的。
 - c. Chemical Formulators (supplier):
化学品配制商（供应商）：
An on-site inspection is obligatory. For further information, please refer to interpretation of GOTS Sections 4.2.4 and 4.2.5.
现场检查是强制性的。了解更多信息，请参考GOTS第4.2.4节和第4.2.5节的释义。
 - d. Chemical Subcontractors (toll manufacturing):
化学品分包商（代工生产）：
An on-site inspection is obligatory. For further information, please refer to interpretation of GOTS Sections 4.2.4 and 4.2.5.
现场检查是强制性的。了解更多信息，请参考GOTS第4.2.4节和第4.2.5节的释义。
 - e. Traders (B2B) of GOTS Goods:
GOTS产品贸易商（B2B）：
Certification based on an annual on-site inspection is obligatory. (Exemptions in the following section).
基于年度现场检查的认证是强制性的。（下一节中的豁免规定）。

GENERAL GUIDANCE ON CERTIFICATION

一般性通用认证指南

- Approved Certifiers that have contracted more than 10 GOTS Certified Entities shall conduct a minimum of 2% unannounced on-site inspections (or 1 inspection; whichever is greater) of certified facilities per year, chosen randomly and/or chosen taking into account the risk or threat to the organic integrity of the production or products and the risk for non-compliances related to GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria in the facilities.
- 被授权认证机构一旦有10个以上签订合同的GOTS被认证实体，则每年应随机抽取并（或）根据生产或产品有机完整性的《风险与社会责任准则》方面不符合的风险抽取至少2%的被认证场所（或1次，以较高次数为准）实施现场的飞行检查。
- The on-site inspection protocol with regard to environmental criteria shall, at the very minimum, undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:
- 关于环境准则的现场检查协定至少应执行以下内容（只要适用于被检查场所）：
 - a. Assessment of the processing system by means of visits to processing and storage units which may also include visits to non-certified, third-party areas such as warehouses, fulfilment centres etc., if there is a reason for doing so, based on the risk assessment of Approved Certifiers
 - a. 通过访问加工和存储场所来评估加工系统，必要时，基于被授权认证机构的风险评估有理由需要可包括访问未通过认证的第三方场所仓库、交付中心等。
 - b. Review of records and accounts in order to verify the flow of goods (Volume Reconciliation (input/output/stock/production loss) and the tracing back
 - b. 评审记录和账目以核查产品流动情况（物料衡算）（投入/产出/库存/生产损失）并追溯
 - c. Inspection of the chemical inputs (dyes and auxiliaries) and accessories used and assessment of their compliance with the applicable criteria of the GOTS
 - c. 检查使用的化学品投入物（染料和助剂）和辅料，评估其是否符合GOTS的相应准则；
 - d. Identification of areas of risk for product integrity
 - d. 识别与有机完整性有关的风险区域
 - e. Inspection of the wastewater (pre-)treatment system of wet processors
 - e. 检查湿加工单位的污水（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 GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria shall, at the very minimum, undertake the following, as applicable to the inspected facility:
- 关于GOTS人权和社会准则的现场检查协定至少应执行以下内容（只要适用于被检查场所）：
 - 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. 核查已执行的纠正措施
- Where verifiable results (audit reports) from the following internationally recognised social compliance schemes are available for the inspected facility, these should be screened and considered to the widest extent possible for the GOTS verification procedures:
- 对于 GOTS 核查程序而言，若被检查场所有来源于以下国际公认的社会责任符合性标准的结论（审核报告）可供核查，则应该对这些结论进行审查且最大程度地视为可接受：
 - a. Fair Wear Foundation (FWF)
 - a. 《公平服装基金会（FWF）》
 - b. Social Accountability 8000 (SA 8000)
 - b. 《社会责任标准8000（SA8000）》
 - c. Worldwide Responsible Accredited Production (WRAP)
 - c. 《国际社会责任认证组织（WRAP）》
 - d. amfori BSCI
 - d. 全球对外贸易协会的BSCI
 - e. SMETA-Sedex report not older than 1 year
 - e. SMETA-Sedex报告不超过1年
- Audit reports available need to be checked on their scope and quality in order to decide to which extent they can be used:
- 需对现有审核报告涉及的范围和内容质量进行核查，以决定能够被使用的程度：
 - a. Is all relevant site data given (name, address, contact person, ownership, workforce, production process, production capacity, subcontractors included)?
 - a. 是否提供了所有相关场所的数据（包括名称、地址、联系人、所有权、劳力、生产过程、生产能力、分包单位）？
 - b. Does it refer to all Human Rights and Social Criteria included in GOTS?
 - b. 是否涵盖了GOTS中的《所有人权与社会责任准则》？
 - c. Is it based on sources of information that correspond to those covered by the above minimum on-site inspection protocol?
 - c. 是否基于上述最低要求的现场检查协定所对应的信息资源？
- Where such verifiable audit reports are available based on an on-site inspection in the period of one year before the GOTS inspection takes place and indicate compliance with the applicable GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, a significant reduction of the audit time in these areas is considered reasonable. In general, Approved Certifiers need to ensure that sufficient audit time to verify compliance with both environmental and social criteria is planned for the on-site inspection considering size, the number of workers, location, processing steps and related risk potential for non-compliance of the applicable criteria. While it is reasonable that, e.g. in a complex wet processing unit in a developed country, considerably more audit time is spent verifying compliance with the environmental criteria, it is expected in a large garment manufacturing unit located in a developing country and not recently verified by another recognised social compliance scheme that considerably more audit time is spent verifying compliance with GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria.
- 这种可供核查的审核报告若是基于现场的检查且时间上距该 GOTS 检查不超过一年，并且有符合相关 GOTS 人权和社会准则的内容，大幅减少这些领域的审核时间则被视为合理。一般而言，被授权认证机构需确保留有充足的审核时间核查环境准则和社会责任准则，审核时间是基于被审核单位的规模、工人数量、地点、加工步骤及有关不符合的潜在风险来计划。例如：对于一个发展中国家的复杂的湿加工单位，其环境准则的审核可合理考虑给予较多的审核时间；对于一个发展中国家的大型服装制造单位，若近期未经过其它公认的社会符合性标准的核查，其最低社会责任标准符合性的审核则可预算较多审核时间。
- Where verifiable audit reports are available under ISO 14001 or EMAS based on an on-site inspection in the period of one year before the GOTS inspection, these should be considered to the widest possible extent towards compliance

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

- 如果在GOTS检查前一年的现场检查基础上，根据ISO 14001或EMAS标准可获得可核实的审核报告，则应该尽最大可能考虑这些报告是否符合GOTS环境准则。尤其对于发展中国家的检查，若无任何上述国际公认的社会符合性标准的审核结果可供审查，则应该将《Sedex 会员道德贸易审计（SMETA）最佳惯例指南》（第6.5.3节）作为确定员工访谈所需的审核时间和访谈人数的框架。
- Considering seasonal business and related specific challenges and high-risk situations for compliance with the Human Rights and Social Criteria in the ginning sector, GOTS inspections of ginning mills are to be planned and carried out during peak working season and during working hours when the mills are operating. Approved certification bodies ensure that every inspection carried out for ginning will be informed to GOTS Quality Assurance. They shall ensure that GOTS personnel can accompany any audits carried out during the ginning season and otherwise.
- 考虑到轧棉业的业务季节性及相关特定挑战以及在符合人权与社会责任准则方面的高风险，轧棉厂的GOTS检查时间应安排在旺季，在工厂工作期间进行检查。被授权认证机构确保每次针对轧棉开展检查时，均通知质量保证部。它们应确保GOTS在轧棉期间以及其它时候开展任何审核时GOTS人员均可陪同。

FURTHER GUIDANCE

附加指导

- For the definition of Developing Countries, reference is the World Economic Outlook reports by the IMF, published twice a year.
- 关于发展中国家的定义，参考国际货币基金组织（IMF）每两年发布一次的《世界经济展望报告》。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- [SMETA Best Practice Guidance document](#)
- [SMETA最佳实践指导文件](#)
- [World Economic Outlook reports](#)
- [《世界经济展望报告》](#)

GOTS SECTION 2.2.5

GOTS 第 2.2.5 节

“... Exceptions for the certification of Traders and exception for the annual on site inspection of small scale subcontractors with a low-risk potential are defined in the Manual for the Implementation of GOTS...”

“..... 《GOTS实施手册》定义了关于贸易商认证的豁免以及低风险小型分包商年度现场检查的豁免.....”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Possible exemptions from the annual on-site inspection cycle under the provision for ‘small-scale subcontractors with a low-risk potential’ are provided as follows: Based on the details listed below, Approved Certifiers may decide on exceptions from the annual onsite inspection cycle for facilities which employ a total number of up to 10 (≤ 10) production workers and performing job work for a certified entity such as home-based working units and mechanical processing and manufacturing facilities in developed countries.
- 根据“低风险小型分包商”的规定，可能豁免年度现场检查周期的附加指导如下：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下：根据下列详细信息，对于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)，被授权认证机构可决定免除其定期的年度现场检查。

- a. Operators employing up to 10 (≤ 10) production workers should be considered as ‘small-scale’ in this context.
 - a. 雇佣的生产工人的人数不超过 10 人的经营者应该被视为“小型”。
 - b. On-site visits shall, however, take place at least every third year.
 - b. 但至少每三年应实施现场访问一次。
 - 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. 而发展中国家的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 Certifiers 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。
- Possible exception from certification for traders: Traders with any B2B activities such as import, export and wholesale entities: Certification based on annual on-site respective remote inspection as specified in GOTS is obligatory if at least one of the following conditions are valid:
 - 可能豁免贸易商认证的情况：从事进出口等B2B活动的贸易商以及批发实体：只要满足以下条件之一者，基于年度的现场检查或远程检查（GOTS规定）的认证就是强制的：
 - a. they become proprietors of GOTS Goods (= buy and sell them) with an annual turnover with these products of at least 20.000 €.
 - a. 是 GOTS 产品的所有者（即可以买卖 GOTS 产品），且 GOTS 产品的年营业额至少达到了 20000 欧元。
 - b. they are engaged with packing or re-packing* of GOTS Goods.
 - b. 涉及 GOTS 产品的包装或重新包装*。
 - c. they are engaged with labelling or re-labelling** of GOTS Goods.
 - c. 涉及 GOTS 产品的标识或重新标识**。
 - Remote inspections shall only be carried out for traders which do not have or subcontract any processing or manufacturing activities if the Approved Certifier is able to cover all applicable aspects of the below minimum inspections protocol without being on-site.
 - 对于本身无任何加工或制造活动，也未外包任何加工或制造活动的贸易商，被授权认证机构若不到现场就能够核查到最低要求检查协定的所有有关方面，则应只对其实施远程检查。
 - 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.
 - 但，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）。
 - Traders that are not obliged to become certified because their annual turnover with GOTS Goods is less than 20.000 € shall register with an Approved Certifier. In this context, the certified status of their supplier and the correct labelling of the GOTS Goods (with license number and certifier's reference of the supplier) should be verified. As soon as their annual turnover exceeds 20.000 €, they shall inform the Approved Certifier and are under an obligation of certification.
 - GOTS 产品的年营业额少于 20000 欧元的贸易商不强制要求认证，但其应到某一被授权认证机构注册。对于这类贸易商，其供应商的认证状态和 GOTS 产品的正确标识（供应商的许可号和认证机构信息的引用）应该得到核实。一旦其年营业额超过 20000 欧元则应通知该被授权认证机构，且认证是强制的。
 - Registered traders can involve in trade activities with finished and intermediate GOTS Goods but cannot get involved in trades of raw/seed/lint fibres.
 - 完成注册的贸易商能够使用 GOTS 成品和中间品参与贸易活动，但不得参与原纤维、籽棉、皮棉的贸易。
 - Certification of (B2C) retailers is obligatory only if at least one of the following conditions is valid:

- 只有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 GOTS Goods with an annual turnover of at least 20.000 €.
 - a. 除零售活动外，其GOTS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 GOTS Goods.
 - b. 涉及GOTS产品的包装或重新包装*。
 - c. They are engaged with labelling or re-labelling** of GOTS Goods.
 - c. 涉及GOTS产品的标识或重新标识**。

* *Re-packing products from containers and redistributing them to new containers or removing bulk packaging by a (mail order) retailer and packing goods into boxes for shipping them to the consumer or packing into bags for handing them out to the consumer is not considered re-packaging. Handling of returned goods and repacking them for (re)sale is also not considered to be re-packaging. If, however, individual product packaging and/or product identification is removed and new packaging/labelling is attached, this is considered an activity which requires certification.*

* 将产品从集装箱拆包整理，重新打包并重新分配至新的集装箱，或者（邮购）零售商拆除成批包装并将货品打包入盒发给消费者或者打包入袋发给消费者不被视为重新包装。处理退货、重新包装并转售不被视为重新包装。但单个产品包装和/或产品识别信息被移除以及加入新包装/标签等是要求进行认证的活动。

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

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

GOTS SECTION 2.2.9

GOTS 第 2.2.9 节

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

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

INTERPRETATION

释义

- A general precondition for accepting an application as a GOTS Approved Certifier is an existing ISO 17065 accreditation of the applicant (according to GOTS Section 2.2.9. Principles of the “Approval Procedure and Requirements for Certification Bodies”). Besides IOAS, authorised national or international accreditation bodies (such as IAF members) that have the necessary competence and confirm to the Global Standard gGmbH that they follow the given procedures to accredit to the GOTS scope(s) are considered as ‘recognised accreditation bodies’.
- 申请成为 GOTS 被授权认证机构的基本受理前提条件是申请者已获得了ISO 17065认可（依据《认证机构审批程序和要求》第2.2.9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GlobalStandard gGmbH确认会根据指定程序执行 GOTS 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

进一步的指南

- For risk assessment in textile supply chains, Approved Certifiers and Certified Entities should further refer to OECD Due Diligence Guidance.
- 对于纺织品供应链中的风险评估，被授权认证机构和被认证实体应该进一步参考经合组织（OECD）的《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 Publishing, Paris.
- 经合组织（OECD）（2018），《经合组织（OECD）服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》，经合组织（OECD）出版社，巴黎。

GOTS Section 2.3

GOTS 第 2.3 节

“Scope Certificate”

《范围证书》

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Detailed mandatory instructions with regard to policy, layout, format and text/codes for issuing Scope Certificates (SCs) are provided in the ‘Policy for the Issuance of Scope Certificates’ document that is available on the GOTS website. Approved Certifiers are responsible for issuing SCs for Certified Entities, with corresponding information such as product categories that Certified Entities can offer in compliance with GOTS as well as processing steps and activities that are qualified for GOTS certification. The entire list of GOTS certified suppliers is accessible on the GOTS website.
- 《范围证书颁发政策》对颁发的范围证书（SC）就布局、格式和文字/代码提出了详细的强制性要求，《范围证书颁发政策》已公布于 GOTS 网站。被授权认证机构负责颁发获证实体的范围证书，其中注明获证实体能够按照GOTS提供的产品类别以及可通过GOTS认证的加工活动等相应信息。可从GOTS的网站获得GOTS被认证供应商的完整名单。

REFERENCE

参考文献

- www.global-standard.org

GOTS Section 2.4

GOTS 第 2.4 节

“Transaction Certificate”

《交易证书》

INTERPRETATION

释义

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



REFERENCE

参考文献

- www.global-standard.org

GOTS Section 2.5

GOTS 第 2.5 节

GOTS SECTIONS 2.5.3 AND 2.5.4

GOTS 第 2.5.3 节和第 2.5.4 节

“Certified Entities purchasing unprocessed organic fibres shall receive and maintain scope certificates and transaction certificates (if applicable) from the originating producer, issued by a recognized certifier 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（如适用）”。

“Certified Entities purchasing GOTS Goods (intermediate and finished) shall receive and maintain GOTS Scope and Transaction Certificates, issued by an Approved Certifier for the whole quantity of GOTS Goods purchased, in accordance with [the Policy for the Issuance of Scope Certificates](#) and the [Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates](#).”

“采购GOTS产品（中间品和成品）的被认证实体，应按照 [《范围证书颁发规定》](#) 以及 [《交易证颁发证书》](#)，获得并保存被授权的认证机构颁发的针对采购的全部采购数量的GOTS产品颁发的GOTS范围证书和交易证书。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Transaction Certificates (TCs) for organic or for organic in-conversion fibres should reflect the interpretation and clarifications as provided for GOTS Section 2.1 in this document. TCs for GOTS Goods issued on the basis of an organic production standard or another processing standard cannot be accepted in the GOTS supply chain.
- 有机（或有机“转换”）纤维的交易证（TCs）宜反映本文件对GOTS第2.1节所述的解释和说明。GOTS供应链不接受基于有机生产标准或其它加工标准给GOTS产品颁发的交易证。
- Detailed mandatory instructions regarding policy requirements, layout, format and information for issuing GOTS Transaction Certificates (TCs) in the GOTS processing/trading chain are provided in the ‘Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates’. The Policy and accompanying documents/templates are available on the GOTS website.
- 对于GOTS加工/贸易链中颁发GOTS交易证（TCs）的政策要求、设计、格式和信息提出了详细的强制性指令，参见《交易证颁发规定》。可从GOTS网站中获得本政策及其随附文件/模板。
- The maximum period that a single Transaction Certificate may cover is 90 calendar days from the date of the first shipment to the date of the last shipment.
- 单张交易证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。

REFERENCE

参考文献

- [Policy for the Issuance of Transaction Certificates](#)
- [《交易证颁发规定》](#)
- Template for Transaction Certificate
- [《交易证模板》](#)

FURTHER GUIDANCE

进一步的指南

- For the purposes of traceability and operation of the Global Trace-Base (under development), information about the first certified organic fibre input is required to be collected and maintained by the Certified Entity. Data would need to be maintained in a suitable document, such as a spreadsheet, in a prescribed format.
- 为了Global Trace-Base（正在开发中）的可追溯性和操作，被认证实体需要收集和维护关于第一批认证有机纤维投入物的信息。数据需要规定的格式保存在电子表格等适当文档中。
- The format is being developed in harmonisation with Textile Exchange and will contain details of the Scope Certificate(s) of fibre producer(s) / producer group(s) along with the quantity of purchased fibre(s).
- 目前正在与纺织工业协会协调制定格式，其中将包含纤维生产商/生产商集团范围证书的详细信息以及购买纤维的数量。

GOTS SECTION 2.5.10

GOTS 第 2.5.10 节

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

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

INTERPRETATION

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。

GOTS Section 2.6

GOTS 第 2.6 节

GOTS SECTION 2.6.1

GOTS 第 2.6.1 节

GOTS Section 2.6.1.4

GOTS第2.6.1.4节

“Transportation means, and shipping documents shall be documented”

“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。

GOTS Section 2.6.1.5

GOTS第2.6.1.5节

“In cases where pesticides/biocides are mandated for use due to national or regional rules or law, they may be used in storerooms / transport, but they shall comply with the applicable international or national organic production standard...”

“如果在国家或地区的法规或法律规定必须使用杀虫剂/杀菌剂的情况下，可在仓库/运输中使用，但应符合适用的国际或国家有机生产标准的要求”

GUIDANCE

准则

- Should national or regional laws mandate the use of such pesticides/biocides during storage or transport that do not comply with organic production standards, they may be allowed for use with the express requirement that every precaution shall be taken in order to prevent any contamination of these with the certified organic product(s) being stored/transported.
- 如果国家或地方法律要求在仓库和运输工具中使用的杀虫剂/杀菌剂不符合有机生产标准，则可能使用这些杀虫剂/杀菌剂，但明确要求采取一切预防措施，以防止这些杀虫剂/杀菌剂污染储存/运输之中的认证有机产品。

GOTS SECTION 2.6.2

GOTS 第 2.6.2 节

GOTS Section 2.6.2.2

GOTS第2.6.2.2节

“Single use of virgin plastic hangers is prohibited in retail packaging of GOTS Goods. Recycled plastic hangers may be used.”

“GOTS 产品零售包装中禁止使用原生塑料衣架。可使用回收塑料衣架。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- As there is currently no widespread and globally applicable certification system for recycled plastic hangers, for the time being, a certification is not mandatory to prove the use of recycled plastic for hangers (from pre- or post-consumer waste).
- 由于目前尚无广泛的、全球适用的回收塑料衣架的认证体系，所以，用于证明使用了回收塑料衣架（来源于消费前或消费后的废料）的认证目前不是强制的。
- As a minimum, a ‘declaration’ issued by the producer/trader of the single-use plastic hanger that it is made from 100% recycled materials from pre- or post-consumer waste shall be adequate.
- 一次性塑料衣架生产商或贸易商至少应出具一份关于一次性塑料衣架是100%由回收的材料制成的声明。
- Examples of certified recycled material are GRS/RCS Standard. Further relevant certification programs/verification proofs may be recognised.
- 例如，GRS/RCS标准认证的材料的是回收认证材料。其它相关认证方案或验证证明也可获得认可。

GOTS Section 2.6.2.4

GOTS第2.6.2.4节

“Bioplastic packaging produced from non-GMO biomass sources and certified/tested to be non-toxic, biodegradable or home/industrially compostable can be used.”

“可使用可经认证/检测无毒可生物降解的非转基因生物质生产的且可家用或工业堆肥的生物塑料包材。”

GUIDANCE

指南

- 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）

GOTS Section 2.6.2.5

GOTS第2.6.2.5节

“Paper or cardboard used in packaging material for the retail trade of GOTS Goods (incl. labelling items such as hangtags) shall be recycled from pre- or post- consumer waste or certified according to a program that verifies compliance with sustainable forestry management principles.”

“GOTS 产品零售包装材料中使用的纸张或纸板（包括标示物，如吊牌）应是消费前或消费后的废料经过回收后再利用的，或经过了符合可持续森林管理原则的任一方案的认证。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- As there is currently no widespread and globally applicable certification system for recycled paper/cardboard, for the time being, a certification is currently not mandatory to prove the use of recycled paper/cardboard (from pre- or post-consumer waste).
- 由于目前还没有广泛的、全球适用的回收纸或纸板的认证体系，所以，用于证明使用了回收纸或纸板（来源于消费前或消费后的废料）的认证目前不是强制的。
- As a minimum, a ‘declaration’ issued by the producer/trader of the paper/cardboard that it is 100% recycled from pre- or post-consumer waste shall be available. Examples of certified recycled material are GRS/RCS Standard.
- 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%回收使用消费前或消费后的废料的声明。被认证回收材料的示例采用GRS/RCS标准。
- Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) and Rainforest Alliance.
- 认可的符合可持续森林管理原则的认证方案包括《森林管理委员会（FSC）》、《森林认证体系认可计划（PEFC）》和《雨林联盟》。
- Further relevant certification programs/verification proofs may be recognised as equivalent in future. In such case, the decision will be published by the Global Standard gGmbH (through an updated issue of this manual or first on the corresponding website <http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html>).
- 其它相关认证程序或验证证明将来也可能得到认可，作为同等认证程序或验证证明。这种情况下，Global Standard gGmbH将（通过本手册发布的更新版或首次在相应网站 <http://www.global-standard.org/the-standard/manual-for-implementation.html>发布）的形式公开上述决定。

GOTS Section 2.6.2.6

GOTS第2.6.2.6节

“Accepted additional fibres, see Section 3.2 (without limitation on fibre percentages), and shall meet the residue limit values in Section 5.2.8.”

“可接受的其它纤维，参见第**Error! Reference source not found.**节（没有纤维百分比限制要求），并且应符合第**Error! Reference source not found.**节中的残留限值”。

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Additional fibres in GOTS Section 3.2 can be used for textile packaging materials or strings for the hangtags without restriction on fibre percentage. For example:
- GOTS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。例如：
 - a. 100% lyocell fibre and 100% recycled polyester can be used.
a. 能使用100%莱赛尔纤维和100%回收聚酯纤维。
 - b. Virgin polyester or conventional cotton or acrylic fibres cannot be used.
b. 不能使用原生聚酯纤维、常规棉或丙烯酸纤维。

GOTS Section 2.7

GOTS 第 2.7 节

GOTS SECTIONS 2.7.4 (C) AND (D)

GOTS 第 2.7.4 节（C）款和（D）款

“A reference to the Approved Certifier who certified the GOTS Goods”

“提及认证GOTS产品的被授权认证机构”

“The licence number of the Certified Entity”

“被证实体的许可号”

GUIDANCE

指南

- A reference to the Approved Certifier can be the certifier's name, short form and/or its logo.
- 提及被授权认证机构可以是被授权认证机构的名称、简称及/或其标志。
- The licence number of the Certified Entity is the number provided by the Approved Certifier and stated on the Scope Certificate.
- 被证实体的许可号是被授权认证机构提供，且在范围证书中注明的编号。

GOTS SECTION 2.7.5 AND 2.7.6

GOTS 第 2.7.5 节和第 2.7.6 节

"Organic" or "organic in-conversion" label grades shall be no less than 95% ($\geq 95\%$) of the fibre content of the products (excluding accessories).”

“有机”或“有机转换”标签等级应为产品（不含辅料）中“有机”或“有机转换”纤维含量不低于95%（ $\geq 95\%$ ）。”

"Made with (x%) organic materials" or "made with (x%) organic in-conversion materials" label grades shall be no less than 70% ($\geq 70\%$) of the fibre content of the products (excluding accessories).”

“由(x%)有机材料制成”或“由(x%)有机转换材料制成”的标签等级应为产品（不含辅料）中“有机”或“有机转换”纤维含量不低于70%（ $\geq 70\%$ ）。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Percentage figures in this section and others always refer to those when tested under standard atmospheric conditions. Standard atmospheric conditions for testing are as specified in ISO 139 Textiles - Standard Atmospheres for Conditioning and Testing: 65% ± 4% relative humidity and 20°C ± 2°C.
- 本节以及其它节的百分比数字均指标准大气条件下测定的百分比数字。测试的标准大气条件如ISO139《纺织品——调湿和试验用标准大气》规定：65% ± 4%相对湿度，20°C ± 2°C

GOTS SECTION 2.7.8

GOTS 第 2.7.8 节

“Labelling of GOTS Goods sold in retail is mandatory.”

“零售的GOTS产品必须贴标签。”

GUIDANCE

指南

- Labelling of final consumer-ready GOTS Goods to be sold in retail to an end-consumer is mandatory. Consumer-facing final products which are produced according to GOTS criteria but do not carry GOTS Signs cannot be referred to as GOTS Goods.
- 零售给最终消费者的GOTS产品必须贴标签。。根据GOTS准则生产但不含GOTS标志的面向消费者的最终产品不得称为GOTS产品。
- An (un)certified retailer can receive Transaction Certificates from their certified supplier only for those products which carry GOTS Signs.
- (未)认证的零售商仅能从其认证供应商处获得带有GOTS标识的产品的交易证。
- Sellers of GOTS Goods are expected to ensure that they request TCs only for correctly labelled GOTS Goods via their respective Approved Certifiers.
- GOTS产品的销售者应确保仅通过其各自被授权认证机构对标签正确的GOTS货物申请TCs。
- Labelling of GOTS Goods shall follow the latest version of ‘Conditions for the Use of GOTS Signs’.
- GOTS产品的标识应符合《GOTS标识使用条件》最新版本的要求。

GOTS SECTION 3

GOTS 第 3 节

GOTS Section 3.2

GOTS 第 3.2 节

“Additional Fibre Materials”

“其它纤维材料”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Conventional cotton is not permitted as an additional fibre material at any level, which means that all cotton fibres that can be used in a GOTS Good shall be either organic or organic in-conversion.
- 不允许将常规棉作为其它纤维材料，这说明可以在GOTS产品中使用的所有棉纤维应为有机或有机转换纤维。
- 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/或回收的，均不得作为其它纤维。

- Mechanically recycled organic fibres shall originate from pre-consumer wastes of GOTS goods (intermediate or finished) at GOTS-certified entities and shall be recycled under a GOTS-certified entity. Such mechanically recycled organic fibres may be used as additional fibre up to 30%. This is allowed as long as the Certification Body is satisfied with the traceability aspects of the waste and recycling process.
- 通过机械回收的有机纤维应来自GOTS被认证实体的GOTS产品（中间品或成品）的消费前废料，并应由GOTS被认证实体进行回收。可将这些通过机械回收的有机纤维作为含量高达30%的其它纤维使用。只要认证机构对废料和回收过程的可追溯性方面感到满意，这是允许的。
- Mohair, a fibre derived from the angora goat, is permitted as an additional fibre, provided it satisfies conditions given in GOTS Sections 3.2 and 5.2.8.
- 马海毛，一种源自安哥拉山羊的纤维，允许将其作为其它纤维，但其应满足GOTS第3.2节和第5.2.8节规定的条件。
- Table 5.2.7 lists the residue limits for finished GOTS Goods therefore any blended additional fibre should not violate the limit.
- 表5.2.7列出了成品GOTS产品的残留限量，因此任何其它混入的其它纤维均不应该违反该限量规定。
- Virgin polyester is not permitted as an additional fibre material. All polyester fibres blended in a GOTS Good, under GOTS Section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, shall be (thermo-mechanically or chemically) recycled from pre-or post-consumer waste.
- 不允许将原生聚酯纤维作为其它纤维材料。根据GOTS第3.2.1节和3.2.2节，GOTS产品中混入的所有聚酯纤维，应是通过热机械或化学方法从消费前或消费后的废物中回收的。
- Animal fibres that are certified to a standard that includes animal welfare principles are encouraged to be used as additional fibre materials.
- 鼓励通过包括动物福利原则在内的标准认证的动物纤维作为其它纤维材料使用。
- Wool fibres used in GOTS Goods that come under GOTS Sections 3.1 and 3.2 shall come from mulesing-free sources. Current adequate proof for a non-mulesed verification of wool by Approved Certifiers shall include:
 - a. 根据GOTS第3.1节和第3.2节，GOTS产品中使用的羊毛纤维应来自未进行割皮防蝇处理。被授权认证机构确认羊毛未经割皮防蝇处理的现行充分证明应包括：Wool fibre that is coming from a region where mulesing is prohibited or not practised IFOAM Family of Standards accredited organic certification in this region strictly excludes mulesing
 - a. 羊毛纤维来自禁止割皮防蝇的地区，或该地区不实行IFOAM标准体系公认有机认证严格禁止割皮防蝇处理
 - b. If any of the above conditions is not fulfilled, then an additional certification is required to provide adequate proof for the non-mulesed status of the wool. Those schemes may include (but are not limited to) Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) by Textile Exchange, ZQ Merino, New Merino etc.
 - b. 如果不满足任何以上条件，则要求获得其它证明，作为证明羊毛未经割皮防蝇处理的充分证据。方案可能包括（但不限于）纺织交易协会、ZQ Merino和New Merino等制定的责任羊毛标准（RWS）。

FURTHER GUIDANCE

进一步的指南

- Adequate verification proof for the use of regenerated fibres from certified organic raw materials is certification of the fibre supplier/manufacturer and the fibre material to the Organic Content Standard (OCS from Textile Exchange).
- 对于使用来源于有机认证原料的再生纤维，其充分的验证证明包括纤维供应商/制造商的认证以及纤维材料符合《有机含量标准》（纺织交易协会的OCS标准）的认证。
- Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) and Rainforest Alliance.
- 认可的符合可持续森林管理原则认证方案包括《森林管理委员会》（FSC）、《森林认证体系认可计划》（PEFC）和《雨林联盟》。
- Adequate verification proof for the use of recycled natural and synthetic fibres is certification of the fibre supplier/manufacturer and the fibre material to the Recycled Claim Standard (RCS from Textile Exchange), the Global Recycle Standard (GRS from Textile Exchange), Recycled Content Standard (from Scientific Certification Systems).
- 对于使用回收的天然纤维和合成纤维，其充分的验证证明包括证明纤维供应商/制造商以及纤维材料符合《回收声明标准》（来自纺织交易协会的RCS标准）、《全球回收标准》（来自纺织交易协会的GRS标准）、《回收含量标准》（来自科学认证体系）。
- Example of possible fibre compositions according to GOTS 7.0:

- 根据GOTS 7.0，可能存在的纤维成分的示例如下：
 - 70% organic cotton, 30% lyocell from organic sources
 - 70% 有机棉，30% 来自有机来源的莱赛尔纤维
 - 70% organic wool, 20% recycled polyamide, 10% virgin polyurethane
 - 70% 有机羊毛，20% 回收聚酰胺纤维，10% 原生聚氨酯纤维
- Example of fibre compositions that are not possible according to GOTS 7.0:
- 根据GOTS 7.0规定不可能存在的纤维成分的示例如下：
 - 70% organic cotton, 30% recycled polyester
 - 70% 有机棉，30% 回收涤纶
 - 75% organic wool, 25 % recycled polyester
 - 75% 有机羊毛，25% 回收涤纶

REFERENCES

参考文献

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

GOTS Section 3.3

GOTS 第 3.3 节

GOTS SECTION 3.3 – MATERIALS IN GENERAL

GOTS 第 3.3 节 - 辅料总体要求

“... (valid for 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, lace used as decoration, linings, inlays, interface, labels (heat-transfer/ adhesive/ care/ GOTS), interlinings, pocket liners, seam bindings, sewing threads, shoulder pads, padding for undergarments, trims, zippers, soles in footwear and any other not explicitly listed accessories).”



……（适用于贴边、镶边、搭扣、纽扣和按扣、绳带、边材、橡筋带和橡筋绳、绣花线、锁扣系统、粘合用胶带、帽子的饰带、装饰的花边、里布、嵌饰、内贴、标唛（热转印/粘合/护理/GOTS）、衬材、口袋衬材、缝贴、缝纫线、肩垫、内衣垫、饰品、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 GOTS 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.
- GOTS产品中使用的装饰辅料不应超过产品总重量的15%，以及产品总表面积的40%。装饰性辅料指用于改善产品外观的任何材料，诸如花边、亮片和刺绣等。
- Mattress, shoes (with 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、鞋子（上半部分完全为布料的）以及组合产品均不受装饰辅料的重量限制。宜将支承件、框体和橡胶鞋底等部件视为功能性配件。
- 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 GOTS Section 5.2.8.
- 认证物料中涂有粘合剂的胶带或标签宜被视为辅料，并且应符合GOTS第5.2.8节准则。
- Adhesive products (such as glue) used on a certified product (e.g. for mattress, personal care products, pasting embellishments) shall be assessed and approved prior to use. Such adhesive chemicals are not to be seen as accessory.
- 认证产品（例如：床垫、个人护理用品、粘贴装饰物）使用的胶粘制品（如：胶水）在使用前应进行评估并获得批准。不将这些胶粘化学品视为辅料。

GOTS SECTION 3.3 – SUPPORTS AND FRAMES

GOTS 第 3.3 节 - 支承件和框体

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

“……床垫中使用的乳胶泡沫应由经认证的有机乳胶或有机转换乳胶制成，或由经过符合可持续森林管理原则的任一方案认证的乳胶制成。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Adequate verification proof for organic latex can be the Global Organic Latex Standard (GOLS).
- 《全球有机胶乳标准》（GOLS）能作为认证有机胶乳的充分验证证明。
- Recognised certification programs verifying compliance with sustainable forestry management principles are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) and Rainforest Alliance.
- 认可的符合可持续森林管理原则的认证方案包括《森林管理委员会》（FSC）、《森林认证体系认可计划》（PEFC）和《雨林联盟》。
- For materials from threatened animals, plants and timber please refer to Red List of the IUCN.
- 关于来源于受威胁动物、植物和木材的材料，请参考世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）红色名录。

REFERENCE

参考文献

- a. [Global Organic Latex Standard \(GOLS\)](#)
- a. [全球有机胶乳标准（GOLS）](#)
- b. [Red List of the IUCN](#)
- b. [世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）红色名录](#)

GOTS SECTION 3.3 – FILLINGS, STUFFING

GOTS 第 3.3 节 - 填充物、填料

“If textile fibres are used, the material shall be certified to organic or organic in-conversion (fillings with textile fibres are not considered accessories).

“如果使用纺织纤维，材料则应通过有机或有机转换认证（纺织纤维填充物不被视为辅料）。

If non-textile material is used, only natural materials are permitted. Natural materials shall be from certified organic or organic in-conversion production in case such certification is applicable for the kind of material used (e.g. for plant-based materials such as grain spelt or animal based-materials such as feathers).”

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

GUIDANCE

指南

- In case textile fibres are used for the purpose of filling/stuffing of a certified textile cover, the weight of the filling can be included into fibre percentage calculation for the GOTS label grade.
- 如果将纺织纤维作为已通过认证的纺织盖罩的填充物/填料，针对GOTS标签等级计算纤维百分比时，能考虑填充物的重量。
- In case non-textile fibres are used for the purpose of filling/stuffing of a certified textile cover, the weight of the filling cannot be included into fibre percentage calculation for the GOTS label grade.
- 如果将非纺织纤维作为已通过认证的纺织盖罩的填充物/填料，针对GOTS标签等级计算纤维百分比时，不能考虑填充物的重量。

GOTS SECTION 4

GOTS 第 4 节

GOTS Section 4.1

GOTS 第 4.1 节

GOTS SECTION 4.1.1

GOTS 第 4.1.1 节

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (i)

GOTS第4.1.1节 (i) 款

“The Certified Entity shall embed its due diligence process into its policies and management systems.”

“被认证实体应将其尽职调查流程加入其政策和管理体系中。”

GUIDANCE

指南

- Certified Entity’s Policy on Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) shall:
- 被认证实体的《负责任商业行为政策》（RBC）应：
 - a. Be based on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and relevant international human rights standards, listed under GOTS Section 4.4.1.
 - a. 基于《经合组织（OECD）跨国企业准则》以及相关国际人权标准，如GOTS第4.4.1节所列。
 - b. Include commitments regarding Certified Entity’s own activities and articulate Certified Entity’s expectations of its business partners – including suppliers, licensees and intermediaries – across the full length of its supply chain.

- b. 包括关于被认证实体自身活动，且明确被认证实体对其整个供应链上的供应商、被许可人和中介机构等商业合作伙伴的期望的承诺。
- c. Include a commitment to incorporate due diligence into the decision-making process at an organizational level.
- c. 包括从组织层面将尽职调查纳入决策过程的承诺。
- d. Cover GOTS Chemical Input Criteria, GOTS Environmental Criteria, GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, and GOTS Governance Criteria and issues identified as sector risks in the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector.
- d. 涵盖GOTS《化学品投入物准则》、GOTS环境准则、GOTS人权与社会责任准则、GOTS治理准则以及《经合组织（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. Should be approved at the most senior level of the Certified Entity.
- l. 应该在被认证实体的最高层面获得批准。

NATURE OF THE POLICY 政策的性质

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

ADOPTING AND UPDATING THE POLICY

采纳和更新政策

- The Certified Entity's RBC policy should 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，政策宜在公司的最高层面获得批准。
- The Certified Entity's RBC policy should not be a static document. It should 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政策不宜为静态文档。应该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 should be made publicly available and communicated to all employees, suppliers, business partners, and other relevant parties.
- 宜向所有员工、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 Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct](#)
- a. [《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》](#)
- b. [OECD \(2017\). OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector](#)
- b. [OECD \(2017\), 《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》](#)

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (ii)

GOTS第4.1.1节(ii)款

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

“被认证实体应识别与被认证实体经营相关的实际或潜在不利影响。”

GUIDANCE

指南

1. The Certified Entity scopes the risk of harm in its own operations and in its supply chain.
1. 被认证实体划分其自身经营和供应链中的危害风险范围。
 - The Certified Entity conducts scoping exercises with a particular view on risks of non-compliance with GOTS Chemical Input Criteria, GOTS Environmental Criteria, GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria and GOTS Governance Criteria. The scoping exercise shall take into account:
 - 被认证实体对不遵守GOTS化学品投入物准则、GOTS环境准则、GOTS人权和社会责任准则以及GOTS治理标准的风险进行范围界定。范围界定工作应考虑：
 - a risk that may be specific to the products that the Certified Entity makes or sells,
 - 可能是被认证实体制造或销售产品特有的风险，
 - specific factors of the countries of its operation,
 - 其经营所在国家的具体因素，
 - factors that may be specific to the Certified Entity's sourcing model,
 - 可能与被认证实体采购模式相关的因素，
 - components of the Certified Entity's business model that may increase the likelihood or scope of risks in its supply chain.
 - 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 determines 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 documents the scoping exercise.
- 被认证实体记录范围界定工作。
- The Certified Entity consults 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 reviews 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 continually updates the information, feeding into its understanding of the risks of harm and accounts for changing circumstances.
- 被认证实体持续更新信息，同时提供其对危害风险的理解并解释不断变更的情况。

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

2. 被认证实体对其自身的经营开展自我评估。

- The Certified Entity performs 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 follows GOTS Criteria and other existing credible guidance for employers when assessing for risk of harm in its own operations.
- 被认证实体评估自身经营中的危害风险时，遵循GOTS准则以及其它现有的关于雇主的可靠准则。
- The Certified Entity engages 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 reviews its policies and systems to assess the extent to which risks are being prevented or mitigated.
- 被认证实体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 seeks 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，被认证实体则须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。

3. The Certified Entity assesses suppliers associated with high risk for harm at the site level.

3. 被认证实体评估与现场高危害风险相关的供应商。

- The Certified Entity assesses suppliers associated with a higher risk of those harms prioritised during the scoping exercise at the site level. For these purposes, the Certified Entity should select suppliers based on the severity and likelihood of the risk of harm, not their position in the supply chain. The following considerations should be taken into account when identifying the supplier for such an assessment:
- 被认证实体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，宜考虑以下因素：
 - the country of operation with specific risks,
 - 附带特定风险的经营所在国家，
 - production processes with specific risks (e.g. wet-processing is a high risk for hazardous chemicals),
 - 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），
 - harms or risks of harm identified in previous supplier assessment.
 - 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 seeks 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 conducts 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，被认证实体开展供应商评估。
- The Certified Entity assesses:

- 被认证实体评估：
 - the measures that the supplier has implemented to prevent harm,
 - 供应商为预防危害而实施的措施,
 - the actual harm on the ground and risks of harm,
 - 实际危害以及危害风险,
 - the extent to which the workers are aware of their rights, in particular about their human and labour rights,
 - 工人对其所享权利, 尤其是人权和劳动权的了解程度,
 - whether the supplier has established an operational-level grievance mechanism and whether it is effective,
 - 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 should 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 should 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。

4. The Certified Entity assesses its relationship to impacts.

4. 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 top 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 Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct](#)
- a. [《经合组织负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》](#)
- b. [OECD \(2017\), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector](#)
- b. [经合组织 \(2017\), 《经合组织服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》](#)

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (iii)

GOTS第4.1.1节 (iii) 款

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

“被认证实体应中止、预防或减轻负面影响。”

GUIDANCE

指南

1. **The Certified Entity seeks to prevent or mitigate harm in its own operations.**
1. **被认证实体努力预防或减轻其自身经营中的危害。**
 - The Certified Entity establishes and implements a plan to prevent or mitigate future harm in its own operations.
 - 被认证实体制定和实施方案, 以预防或减轻其未来自身经营中的危害。
 - The Certified Entity takes immediate actions to prevent any immediate and critical danger in the short term.
 - 被认证实体立即采取措施预防短期的任何紧急、严重的危险。

- The Certified Entity seeks to develop outcome-oriented solutions that lead to the prevention of harm in the longer term.
- 被认证实体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 includes 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 should consider seeking expert advice.
- 被认证实体的危害预防和减轻方案注明跟进时间表。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。

2. The Certified Entity Seeks to prevent or mitigate harm in its supply chain.

2. 被认证实体努力预防或减轻其供应链中的危害。

- The Certified Entity develops and implements its own plan to seek to prevent or mitigate future harm in its supply chain.
- 被认证实体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 develops and implements a plan to prevent its contribution to harm.
- 如果识别到供应链中存在导致危害的风险，被认证实体则制定和实施方案，预防危害。
- The Certified Entity develops pricing models that account for the cost of wages, benefits and investments in decent work.
- 被认证实体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 may implement internal measures to manage risks in its supply chain. These include measures that the Certified Entity itself can control.
- 被认证实体可实施内部措施，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 seeks to prevent/mitigate risks through its product development.
- 被认证实体努力通过自身的产品开发预防/减轻风险。
- The Certified Entity has 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 may 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。

GUIDANCE FOR BRANDS AND RETAILERS

适用于品牌和零售商提供的指南

- The Certified Entity implements 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 can demonstrate 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。

GOTS ENCOURAGES CERTIFIED ENTITIES

GOTS 鼓励被认证实体

- 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 Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct](#)
- a. [《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》](#)
- b. [OECD \(2017\), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector](#)
- b. [OECD \(2017\), 《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》](#)

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (iv)

GOTS第4.1.1节 (iv) 款

“The Certified Entity shall track implementation and results”

“被认证实体应跟踪实施情况和结果”

GUIDANCE

准则

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

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

2. 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 should monitor indicators, either direct or indirect, to validate that impacts have been prevented.
- 可能的情况下，被认证实体应该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、定期内审以及通过内部申诉机制等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在预防和降低影响。
- 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。

GOTS ENCOURAGES CERTIFIED ENTITIES

GOTS 鼓励被认证实体

- 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，外部专家应该参与。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- [OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct](#)
- [《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》](#)
- [OECD \(2017\), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector](#)
- [OECD \(2017\), 《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》](#)

GOTS Section 4.1.1 (v)

GOTS第4.1.1节 (v) 款

“The Certified Entity shall communicate how impacts are addressed”

“被认证实体应传达如何应对影响”

GUIDANCE

指南

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

1. 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 communicates 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. 其预付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 communicates publicly, at a minimum, on an annual basis.
 - 被认证实体至少每年公开传达。
 - 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。

2. Communicate with affected stakeholders (for Human Rights)

2. 与受影响的利益相关者就人权进行沟通

- The Certified Entity is prepared to communicate how it addresses
- its human rights impacts.
- 被认证实体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 enterprise reports formally on how they 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，该企业将正式汇报其应对这些影响的方式。
- Communications are accessible to impacted stakeholders.
- 受到影响的利益相关者可存取传达的信息。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- a. [OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct](#)
- a. [《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》](#)
- b. [OECD \(2017\), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector](#)
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GOTS Section 4.1.1 (vi)

GOTS第4.1.1节 (vi) 款

“The Certified Entity shall enable remediation when appropriate”

“适当时，被认证实体应能够实施补救”

GUIDANCE

准则

1. Establish processes to enable remediation in the Certified Entity's own operations (e.g. Operational level grievance mechanisms).
1. 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）。
 - The Certified Entity has established a process to enable remediation in relation to human rights impacts.
 - 被认证实体已制订流程，让其能够针对人权影响实施补救。
 - The Certified Entity is encouraged to establish processes to enable remediation for adverse impacts other than human rights impacts (e.g. labour or environmental impacts).
 - 建议被认证实体制定流程，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 is 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。
 - GOTS encourages Certified Entities:
 - GOTS鼓励被认证实体：
 - a. to consult existing guidance on establishing operational-level grievance mechanisms.
 - a. 咨询关于建立经营层面申诉机制的现有指导。
 - b. to publish complaints.
 - b. 公开投诉。
2. Commit to hearing and addressing complaints raised through legitimate processes (a non-operational level mechanism)
2. 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 engages 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 is 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. 合法性;
 - b. Accessibility;
 - b. 方便性;
 - c. Predictability;
 - c. 可预测性;
 - d. Equitability;
 - d. 公平性;
 - e. Transparency;
 - e. 透明度;
 - f. Being dialogue-based.
 - f. 可对话性。
- Where a grievance mechanism is established, it does not preclude access to judicial recourse (e.g. through legal waivers) for victims of gross human rights violations, and the enterprise does not interfere with civil or criminal investigations or human rights examinations.
- 如果确立了申诉机制，该机制不妨碍人权严重受到侵害的受害者寻求司法援助（例如：通过合法弃权），而企业不妨碍民事或刑事调查或人权检查。
- GOTS encourages Certified Entities:
- GOTS鼓励被认证实体：
 - a. to consult existing guidance on establishing 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。

3. The Certified Entity provides for or contributes to remedy in cases where it has caused or contributed to adverse impacts

3. 被认证实体已导致或造成不利影响时，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，无可标准的情况下，补救措施应和之前的一致。
- The Certified Entity engages 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 assesses 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 Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct](#)
- a. [《OECD负责任商业行为尽职调查指南》](#)
- b. [OECD \(2017\), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector](#)
- b. [OECD \(2017\), 《OECD服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》](#)



GOTS SECTION 4.1.6

GOTS 第 4.1.6 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 is encouraged to 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.
- 鼓励被认证实体确定或加强公司治理，以监督和支持负责任商业行为（RBC），包括分配董事会和高管指导公司建议和实施负责任商业行为的责任。
- Senior staff members responsible for implementing the Certified Entity’s RBC Policy and GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria should give adequate attention and support to due diligence on human rights, labour, environment and integrity risks and allocate resources accordingly.
- 负责实施被认证实体《负责任商业行为政策》以及GOTS人权与社会责任准则的高级职员应该足够重视并支持有关人权、劳动、环境和廉政风险的尽职调查，并相应分配职员。
- Should secure adequate staff time and ensure that those who work on supply chain due diligence have the competence to perform their duties.
- 应该给职员足够时间，并确保从事供应链尽职调查工作者有能力履行职责。

GOTS Section 4.2

GOTS 第 4.2 节

GOTS SECTION 4.2.1

GOTS 第 4.2.1 节

GENERAL GUIDANCE AND INTERPRETATION

通用指南与释义

- “Applicable recognised norms or directives” according to which an SDS of a chemical input (substance or preparation) shall be prepared in this context are:
- “相关的公认标准或规范”——编写化学品投入物（物质或配制品）SDS 的依据”：
 - a. ANSI Z400.1/Z129.1:2010
 - b. ISO 11014-1
 - c. EC 2020/878
 - d. EC 2015/830
 - e. GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals)
 - e. GHS 《全球化学品统一分类和标签制度》
 - f. JIS Z 7253:2012
- In specific, valid reasons for the inclusion of further sources of information in the assessment include:
- 具体而言，在评估中纳入更多信息源的正当理由包括：
 - a. SDS does not represent a legally binding basis in the country/region where the input is marketed
 - a. SDS未阐明投入物销售市场所在国家或区域的具有法律约束力的依据

- b. Input potentially contains restricted or prohibited substances for which a declaration in the SDS is not binding (e.g. AOX, endocrine disruptors, GMO (derived) material or enzyme, nanoparticles)
 - b. 投入物含有SDS中声明不具有约束力的限用或禁用物质（如：AOX、内分泌干扰物、GMO（衍）生的材料或酶、纳米颗粒）
 - c. SDS does not contain certain ecological or toxicological information required to assess compliance with related GOTS criteria
 - c. SDS中没有包含用于评估是否符合相关GOTS准则所需的某些生态学或毒理学信息
 - d. Tests/methods used to determine certain ecological or toxicological values are not specified or do not correspond to those listed in the GOTS criteria
 - d. 未具体指明用于判定某些生态值或毒理值所用的测试或方法，或者该测试或方法不符合GOTS准则中所列的测试方法。
 - e. Spot checking on the accuracy of certain ecological or toxicological information provided on the SDS
 - e. 抽查SDS中某些生态学或毒理学信息的准确性
 - f. Surveillance of impurities
 - f. 对杂质的监控
- For the details of the chemical assessment procedure, “Approval of Textile Chemical Inputs on the GOTS Positive List (Scope 4)” is accessible on the GOTS website: <http://www.global-standard.org/certification/how-to-get-chemical-inputs-approved.html>
 - 关于化学品评估流程的详细信息，可从GOTS网站（<http://www.global-standard.org/certification/how-to-get-chemical-inputs-approved.html>）获得“纺织化学品投入物GOTS肯定列表审批（范围4）”的详细信息。
 - Certifiers who are active in Scope 4 shall make their lists of approved chemical inputs available to all Approved Certifiers of GOTS. The lists are to be taken as an applicable tool for input assessment in the GOTS certification scheme by all Approved Certification Bodies.
 - 具有范围4认证业务的认证机构应制作已批准化学投入物的清单，供GOTS所有被授权认证机构使用。这些清单将被所有被授权认证机构作为GOTS认证方案中的评估投入物的适用工具。
 - Certifiers responsible for the approval of chemical products 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.
 - 负责化学产品批准的认证机构应确保所有有效的批准决定均基于有效的SDS，基于对配方中每种成分的所有相关终点的了解。相关终点是用于编制各成分危险声明及其/或GHS等效体系的值。
 - In case of conflicting decisions (product approved by one that is declined by another certifier), certifiers are requested to achieve consistent assessment by sharing their proofs of assessment. If this fails in the last instance, the responsible person for Standards Development & Quality Assurance / Standards Committee of the Global Standard gGmbH decides after screening the provided technical information on the chemicals in question.
 - 若有相互冲突的判定（一个认证机构认可的产品，被另一个机构拒绝），则认证机构需共享评估证据以达成一致的评估结果。若认证机构之间最终仍不能达成一致结果，Global Standard gGmbH的标准制定及质量保证负责人以及标准委员会将对所议化学品的技术资料进行审查，然后做出判定。
 - The approval status of a chemical input, in other words, the validity of an LoA, shall last for 3 years or until a new version of GOTS comes into force, whichever is earlier. Based on the risk assessment of the Scope 4 auditor, the validity period may be shorter than 3 years. However, the Additives Registration Fee shall be paid once for the validity period of the current Standard version
 - 化学品投入物的批准状态，即批文（LoA）的有效性，应保持3年或保持有效至新版的GOTS生效为止，两者以较早发生的时间为准。根据范围4审核机构的风险评估，有效期可能不超过3年。但是，现行标准有效期内，应一次性支付添加剂注册登记费
 - Basic chemicals (such as salt, alkali, acid, etc.) used do not need to be released on Letters of Approval.
 - 基本化学品（如盐、碱、酸等）不需要在批文中发布。

GOTS SECTION 4.2.2

GOTS 第 4.2.2 节

“Prohibited and restricted inputs”

“禁用和限用投入物”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Most of the chemical inputs listed in this Section as prohibited are banned under GOTS as they do not meet the hazards and toxicity related requirements in GOTS Section 4.2.3. The reasons for explicitly listing them in this Section are due to their relevance in the textile sector and/or the public attention to these substances.
- 本节所列的大部分化学品投入物，由于无法满足GOTS第4.2.3节中关于危害和毒理的规定而被GOTS禁用。本节详细列出这些物质，原因在于这些物质与纺织领域的特殊相关性及（或）公众对这些物质的关注性。
- 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 the table following this interpretation. In case any chemical (and/or group) is not explicitly mentioned in these interpretations or lists or tables, the respective Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) criterion is to be taken as a decisive requirement.
- 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，则含量不应超过下表中规定的限量值。对于本部分解释或清单或列表中未明确提及的任何化学品（及/或组），则以相应的GHS（全球化学品统一分类和标签制度）标准作为判定要求。
- Chemical inputs that knowingly release any of the prohibited substances in the list during the normal application or usage conditions are prohibited.
- 此外，已知在正常使用条件下会释放出任何一种列出物质的投入物也禁用。
- For functional nanoparticles as well as GMO containing or derived inputs, the applicable norms/ directives do not provide for a duty of declaration in the SDS. Any unavoidable contaminations and impurities of these substances shall not exceed 0.1%.
- 对于含有有效纳米颗粒的投入物以及含有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SDS有声明义务。任何无法避免的此类物质污染物和杂质含量均不应超过 0.1%。
- Recombinant DNA (self-cloning), DNA sequencing, gene editing, gene engineering, cell fusion are considered genetic modification techniques, therefore, inputs produced by such methods are prohibited.
- 重组DNA（自我克隆）、DNA测序、基因编辑、基因工程、细胞融合被视为遗传修饰技术，因此禁用使用这些方法生产的投入物。
- Inputs are also prohibited if there is validation that their designated use in textiles leads to any exceeding residue limits of the parameters listed in GOTS Section 5.2.7.
- 投入物若被证实其指定用途会导致超过第 5.2.7节规定的纺织品中残留限量，则也被禁用。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- [Regulation EC 552/2009](#)
- [欧盟法规EC 552/2009](#)
- [European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\), candidate list](#)
- [欧洲化学品管理署（ECHA）候选清单](#)

GUIDANCE

指南

- While the Standard prohibits and/or restricts the use of a number of chemical inputs, it is also recognised by the Standards Committee of GOTS that certain unintended by-products/ contaminants may be found in chemical inputs arising from the synthesis route/manufacturing complexities of such inputs. GOTS, therefore, recommends the following maximum contamination limits for chemicals. It is expressly understood that this list and limits contained therein are dynamic and will be reviewed periodically at each revision of GOTS or if found necessary due to changes in regulations/research/commercial requirements.
- 虽然本标准禁止和/或限制使用一些化学品投入物，但GOTS标准委员会也承认一些化学品投入物在其合成/制造中可能会产生某些非预期副产品/污染物。因此，GOTS建议采用以下化学品最大污染限量值。该清单及其中包含的限量值是动态的，每次修订GOTS标准时或者当相关法规/研究/商业要求发生变化而产生必要时需要进行评审。
- The limits mentioned in the table below are meant only for unintended by-products or contaminants and should not be considered as a dilution of GOTS requirements for Chemical Inputs, as detailed in GOTS Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.

- 下表列出的限量值仅针对非预期副产品或污染物，不应该视为降低了GOTS第4.2.2节和4.2.3节中详述的对化学品投入物的要求。
 - For many of these parameters, standard test methods may not be available. In such cases, modified test methods should be used for the detection and quantification of contaminants. As per GOTS requirements, tests should be carried out by suitably qualified laboratories with adequate testing experience in the field of textile chemical inputs for these parameters.
 - 对于其中的许多参数，可能没有相应的测试方法，因此可采用修改测试方法来进行污染物的检测和定量。根据GOTS要求，测试应该由具备相应资格并且在测试化学品投入物方面有足够经验的实验室进行。
-
- See also further interpretation guidelines for certain chemical groups
 - 关于某些化学物质组，请参见更多释义指南。

SR. 序号	SUBSTANCE GROUP 物质组	CONTAMINATION DETECTION LEVEL 污染物检测水平
1	Aromatic and/or halogenated solvents 芳香族和/或卤化溶剂 1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3) 1,1-二氯乙烷 (75-34-3) 1,2 dichloroethane (107-06-2) 1,2-二氯乙烷 (107-06-2) Methylene chloride (75-09-2) 二氯甲烷 (75-09-2) Trichloroethylene (79-01-6) 三氯乙烯 (79-01-6) Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4) 四氯乙烯 (127-18-4) Tetrachlorotoluene (5216-25-1) 四氯甲苯 (5216-25-1) Trichlorotoluene / Benzotrichloride (98-07-7) 三氯甲苯/苯川三氯 (98-07-7) Benzylchloride / Chloromethyl benzene (100-44-7) 氯化苄/氯甲基苯 (100-44-7) Benzene (71-43-2) 苯 (71-43-2) Aromatic solvents such as xylene, o-Cresol, p-Cresol, m-Cresol 芳烃溶剂，如二甲苯、邻甲酚、对甲酚、间甲酚 Dimethylformamide (DMF) (68-12-2) 二甲基甲酰胺 (DMF) (68-12-2) Dimethylacetamide (DMAC) (127-19-5) 二甲基乙酰胺 (DMAC) (127-19-5) Toluene (Toluol)(108-88-3) 甲苯 (108-88-3) N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (872-50-4) N-甲基-2-吡咯烷酮 (872-50-4)	1 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 40 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 5 mg/kg 5 mg/kg Dyes – 100 mg/kg 染料 – 100 mg/kg 50 mg/kg 500 mg/kg 50 mg/kg 50 mg/kg 10 mg/kg 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

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)	Individually 250 mg/kg 分别250 mg/kg
Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5) 十溴二苯醚 (DecaBDE) (1163-19-5)	
Tris(2,3, dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS) (126-72-7) 三(2,3-二溴丙基)磷酸酯 (TRIS) (126-72-7)	
Pentabromodiphenyl ether (PentaBDE) (32534-81-9) 五溴二苯醚 (PentaBDE) (32534-81-9)	
Octabromodiphenyl ether (OctaBDE) (32536-52-0) 八溴二苯醚 (OctaBDE) (32536-52-0)	
Bis(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate (BIS) (5412-25-9) 二(2,3-二溴丙基)磷酸酯 (BIS) (5412-25-9)	
Tris(1 aziridinyl)phosphine oxide (TEPA) (545-55-1) 三(1-吡丙啶基)氧化膦 (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) 双(2-乙基己基)-3, 4, 5, 6-四溴苯甲酸盐 (TBPH) (26040-51-7)	
Isopropylated triphenyl phosphate (IPTPP) (68937-41-7) 异丙基磷酸三苯酯 (IPTPP) (68937-41-7)	
Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TCPP) (13674-84-5) 磷酸三(1-氯-2-丙基)酯 (TCPP) (13674-84-5)	
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP) (13674-87-8) 三(1,3-二氯异丙基)磷酸酯 (TDCPP) (13674-87-8)	
Triphenyl phosphate (TPP) (115-86-6) 磷酸三苯酯 (TPP) (115-86-6)	
Bis(chloromethyl) propane-1,3-diyltetrakis (2-chloroethyl) bisphosphate (V6) (38051-10-4) 双(氯甲基)丙烷-1, 3-二基四(2-氯乙基)二磷酸酯 (V6) (38051-10-4)	
Antimony (7440-36-0) 锑 (7440-36-0)	
Antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	

	三氧化铋 (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) / Polybromobiphenyle (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)	
	Triethylenephosphoramidate (TEPA) (545-55-1) 三乙磷酰胺 (TEPA) (545-55-1)	
	Biboron trioxide (1303-86-2) 三氧化二硼 (1303-86-2)	
	Disodium octaborate (12008-41-2) 八硼酸二钠 (12008-41-2)	
	Disodium tetraborate, anhydrous (1303-96-4, 1303-43-4) 无水四硼酸二钠 (1303-96-4, 1303-43-4)	
	Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate (12267-73-1) 七水合四硼酸钠 (12267-73-1)	
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctylacrylate (6:2 FTA) (17527-29-6) 1H,1H,2H,2H-全氟辛基丙烯酸酯 (6:2 FTA) (17527-29-6)	
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecylacrylate (8:2 FTA) (27905-45-9) 1H,1H,2H,2H-全氟癸基丙烯酸酯 (8:2 FTA) (27905-45-9)	
	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorododecylacrylate (10:2 FTA) (17741-60-5) 1H,1H,2H,2H-全氟十二烷基丙烯酸酯 (10:2 FTA) (17741-60-5)	
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 一氯化苯、二氯苯、三氯苯、四氯苯、五氯苯和六氯苯 mono-,di-,tri-,tetra-,penta- and hexa- chlorobenzene and 以及一氯甲苯、二氯甲苯和五氯甲苯的 mono-,di-, and penta, chlorotoluene 其它异构体	Sum: 200 mg/kg 总和: 200 mg/kg
4	Chlorophenols (including their salts and esters) 氯酚 (包括其盐和酯)	
	Tetrachlorophenols (TeCP) 四氯苯酚 (TeCP)	Sum: 20 mg/kg 总和: 20 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	Complexing agents and surfactants 络合剂和表面活性剂	
	Nonylphenol (NP), mixed isomers (104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3) 壬基酚 (NP)、异构体混合物 (104-40-5, 11066-49-2, 25154-52-3, 84852-15-3) Octylphenol (OP), mixed isomers (140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8) 辛基酚 (OP)、异构体混合物 (140-66-9, 1806-26-4, 27193-28-8)	250 mg/kg
	Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPEO) (9002-93-1, 9036-19-5, 68987-9-06) 辛基酚聚氧乙烯醚 (OPEO) (9002-93-1, 9036-19-5, 68987-9-06) &Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO) (9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 127087-87-0) 和壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚 (NPEO) (99016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 37205-87-1, 68412-54-4, 127087-87-0)	500 mg/kg
	EDTA, DTPA, NTA 乙二胺四乙酸、二乙烯三胺五乙酸、氮川三乙酸	500 mg/kg
	LAS, α -MES 十二烷基苯磺酸、 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
7	Formaldehyde and other short-chain aldehydes (such as Glyoxal) 甲醛及其他短链醛类 (例如乙二醛)	150 mg/kg
8	Heavy Metals 重金属	Refer to the definition of "Heavy Metal Free" in Section 7 of GOTS 参照GOTS第7节“不含重金属”的定义
9	Inputs (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) releasing arylamines with carcinogenic properties (MAK III, category 1,2,3) and Aniline, free, (category 4)	

	会释放致癌芳香胺的投入物（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 禁用胺类	150 mg/kg
	Aniline (free) (无) 苯胺	150 mg/Kg
	Navy Blue Colourant 海军蓝着色剂	250 mg/kg
	Carcinogenic or Allergenic (Disperse) Dyes 致癌性或致敏性/过敏性（分散）染料	250 mg/kg
10	Inputs with halogen containing compounds (exceptions for GOTS sections 4.2.6.6 and 4.2.6.7) 含卤素化合物的投入物（GOTS第4.2.6.6节和第4.2.6.7节指定的除外）	1% AOX
11	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 butyltin (Multiple) 丁基锡的一、二、三元衍生物（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Mono, di and tri derivatives of phenyltin (Multiple) 苯基锡的一、二、三元衍生物（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Mono, di and tri derivatives of octyltin (Multiple) 辛基锡的一、二、三元衍生物（多种）	5 mg/kg
	Monomethyltin compounds (MMT) (Multiple) 单甲基锡化合物（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）	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
12	Phthalates 邻苯二甲酸盐	Sum: 250 mg/kg 总和: 250 mg/kg
	Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) (117-81-7) 邻苯二甲酸二乙基酯（DEHP）（117-81-7）	

	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP) (117-82-8) 邻苯二甲酸双(2-甲氧基乙基)酯 (DMEP) (117-82-8)	
	Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) (117-84-0) 邻苯二甲酸二辛酯 (DNOP) (117-84-0)	
	Diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP) (26761-40-0) 邻苯二甲酸二异癸酯 (DIDP) (26761-40-0)	
	Diisononyl phthalate (DINP) (28553-12-0) 邻苯二甲酸二异壬酯 (DINP) (28553-12-0)	
	Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP) (84-75-3) 邻苯二甲酸二己酯 (DnHP) (84-75-3)	
	Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (84-74-2) 邻苯二甲酸二丁酯 (DBP) (84-74-2)	
	Benzylbutyl phthalate (BBP) (85-68-7) 邻苯二甲酸苄丁酯 (BBP) (85-68-7)	
	Di-n-nonylphthalate (DNP) (84-76-4) 邻苯二甲酸二壬酯 (DNP) (84-76-4)	
	Diethyl phthalate (DEP) (84-66-2) 邻苯二甲酸二乙酯 (DEP) (84-66-2)	
	Di-n-propyl phthalate (DPrP) (131-16-8) 邻苯二甲酸二正丙酯 (DPrP) (131-16-8)	
	Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP) (84-69-5) 邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯 (DIBP) (84-69-5)	
	Di cyclohexylphthalate (DCHP) (84-61-7) 邻苯二甲酸二环己酯 (DCHP) (84-61-7)	
	Di-iso-octyl phthalate (DIOP)(27554-26-3) 邻苯二甲酸二异辛酯 (DIOP) (27554-6-3)	
	Di-C _{7,11} branched and linear alkylphthalates (DHNUP) (68515-42-4) 邻苯二甲酸二-C7-11支链和直链烷基酯 (DHNUP) (68515-42-4)	
	Di-C _{6,8} branched alkylphthalates (DIHP) (71888-89-6) 邻苯二甲酸二-C6-8支链烷基酯 (DIHP) (71888-89-6)	
	Di-iso-pentyl phthalate (DIPP) (605-50-5) 邻苯二甲酸二异戊酯 (DIPP) (605-50-5)	
	Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DnPP) (131-18-0) 邻苯二甲酸二正戊酯 (DnPP) (131-18-0)	
13	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)	20 mg/kg
	Anthracene (120-12-7) 蒽 (120-12-7)	Sum: 200 mg/kg 总和: 200 mg/kg
	Pyrene (129-00-0) 芘 (129-00-0)	
	Ben-zo[g,h,i]perylene (191-24-2) 苯并[g, h, i]芘 (191-24-2)	
	Benzo(e)pyrene (192-97-2) 苯并(e)芘 (192-97-2)	
	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene (193-39-5)	

	茚并[1, 2, 3-cd]芘 (193-39-5) Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3) 苯并(j) 荧蒽 (205-82-3) Benzo[b]fluoranthene (205-99-2) 苯并[b]荧蒽 (205-99-2) Fluoranthene (206-44-0) 荧蒽 (206-44-0) Benzo[k]fluoranthene (207-08-9) 苯并[k]荧蒽 (207-08-9) Acenaphthylene (208-96-8) 芴烯 (208-96-8) Chrysene (218-01-9) 蒽 (218-01-9) Dibenz[a,h]anthracene (53-70-3) 二苯基[a, h]蒽 (53-70-3) Benzo[a]anthracene (56-55-3) 苯并[a]蒽 (56-55-3) <u>Acenaphthene (83-32-9)</u> <u>萘嵌戊烷 (83-32-9)</u> Phenanthrene 85-01-8) 菲 (85-01-8) Fluorene (86-73-7) 芴 (86-73-7) Naphthalene (91-20-3) 萘 (91-20-3)	
14	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) 全氟和多氟烷基物质 (PFAS)	
	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and related substances 全氟辛烷磺酸盐 (PFOS) 及相关物质	Sum: 2 mg/kg 总和: 2 mg/kg
	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and related substances 全氟辛酸 (PFOA) 及相关物质	2 mg/kg
15	Chlorinated Paraffins 氯化石蜡	
	Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP) (C10-C13) 短链氯化石蜡 (SCCP) (C10-C13)	50 mg/kg
	Medium-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs) (C14-17) 中链氯化石蜡 (MCCPs) (C14-17)	500 mg/kg
16	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

GOTS Section 4.2.2.3

GOTS第4.2.2.3节

GOTS Section 4.2.2.3 – Endocrine Disruptors

GOTS第4.2.2.3节 - 内分泌干扰物

“Endocrine Disruptors”

“内分泌干扰物”

SPECIFICATION

具体说明

- As a specific requirement, any substance is prohibited:
- 作为一项特殊要求，任何物质都是禁止的：
 - a. If listed in the candidate list in annex 1 of the EU report towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption in:
 - a. 列入关于建立物质优先级列表以进一步评估内分泌干扰作用的EU报告附录1中候选清单上的物质：
 - Category 1: substances for which evidence of endocrine disrupting activity in at least one species using intact animals is available or
 - 第1类：有完好动物试验证明对至少一个物种的内分泌有干扰活性的物质或
 - Category 2: substances for which at least some in vitro evidence of biological activity related to endocrine disruption is available or
 - 第2类：至少有一些与内分泌紊乱有关的生物活性体外证明的物质或
 - b. If other scientific evidence is available that identifies the substance as an endocrine disruptor as per the definition provided in GOTS Section 7.
 - b. 有其它科学证明物质被识别为GOTS第7节定义的内分泌干扰物的物质。
- The EU Commission is currently working on a new concept for the assessment of substances because of their endocrine-disrupting properties, and the EU Joint Research Centre on a corresponding database of substances. As soon as these documents are published, this specification will be reviewed and may be updated accordingly.
- 欧盟委员会目前正在致力于一项新的评估物质的内分泌干扰性质的构想，对应的物质数据库则由欧盟联合研究中心负责建立。一旦这些文件被发布，则将评审该“具体说明”并可能相应更新。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- Annex 1 of the EU report towards the establishment of a priority list of substances for further evaluation of their role in endocrine disruption:
- 关于建立物质优先级列表以进一步评估内分泌干扰作用的EU报告附录1：
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/docum/pdf/bkh_annex_01.pdf

GOTS Section 4.2.2.3 – Inputs releasing arylamines with carcinogenic properties

GOTS第4.2.2.3节 - 释放致癌芳香胺的投入物

“Inputs (e.g. azo dyes and pigments) which release arylamines with carcinogenic properties (MAKIII, category 1,2,3) and Aniline, free (category 4)”

会释放致癌芳香胺的投入物（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）

GUIDANCE 指南

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

- **偶氮染料化合物MAK III 中的第1类（含CAS号）：**

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

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

- **偶氮染料化合物MAK III 中的第2类（含CAS号）：**

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

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

- **偶氮染料化合物MAK III 中的第3类（含CAS号）：**

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

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

• **偶氮染料化合物MAK III 中的第4类 (含CAS号):**

Aniline (62-53-3)
苯胺 (62-53-3)

• **Prohibited azo pigments that may release carcinogenic amine compounds**

• **可能会释放致癌胺类化合物**

• **(*or generate the same in a chemical follow-up reaction) include:**

• **(*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. Pigment Red 22	C.I. Pigment Red 23*	C.I. Pigment Red 38
C.I. 颜料红 8	C.I. 颜料红 22	C.I. 颜料红 23*	C.I. 颜料红 38

REFERENCE

参考文献

- C.I. Numbers as mentioned in [The Colour Index™](#) published online by the Society of Dyers and Colourists and American Association of Textile Chemists and Colourists.
- 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™](#)。

FURTHER GUIDANCE FOR CARCINOGENIC DYES

更多关于致癌染料的指导

Basic Green 4 (Melachite Green) 碱性绿 4 (孔雀石绿)	Basic Green 4 (Melachite Green Oxalate) 碱性绿 4 (孔雀石绿草酸盐)	Basic Green 4 (Melachite Green Chloride) 碱性绿 4 (孔雀石绿氯化物)	C.I. Basic Violet 14 C.I. 碱性紫 14
Disperse Orange 11 分散橙 11	Disperse Red 151 分散红 151	Disperse Yellow 7 分散黄 7	Disperse Yellow 56 分散黄 56
Direct Black 38 直接黑 38	Direct Blue 6 直接蓝 6	Basic Violet 3 碱性紫 3	Disperse Blue 1 分散蓝 1
C.I. Acid Red 26 C.I. 酸性红 26	C.I. Direct Red 28 C.I. 直接红 28	C.I. Basic Red 9 C.I. 碱性红 9	C.I. Acid Violet 49 C.I. 酸性紫 49

GOTS Section 4.2.2.3 – Inputs with halogen containing compounds

GOTS第4.2.2.3节 - 含卤素化合物的投入物

“Inputs with halogen containing compounds ... Prohibited are inputs that contain > 1% permanent AOX”

“含卤素化合物的投入物.....禁用永久性AOX含量超过1%的投入物”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Inputs with a total content of organic halogens >1% can only be approved if it is plausible that the permanent AOX content is < 1%.
- 有机卤化物总含量超过1%的投入物，只有当永久性AOX含量 (小于1%时才允许使用)。
- Chlorine, bromine, iodine shall be taken into consideration for the assessment for the definition of “permanent AOX” refer to Section 7 in GOTS
- 评估时，应考虑氯、溴、碘。关于“永久性AOX”的定义，参考GOTS第7节

GOTS Section 4.2.2.3 - PFAS

GOTS第4.2.2.3节 - PFAS

“Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)”

“全氟和多氟烷基物质 (PFAS)”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- PFAS is a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.
- PFAS是一类至少含一个完全氟化的碳原子的氟化有机化学品。

GOTS Section 4.2.2.3 - MCCPs

GOTS第4.2.2.3节 - MCCPs

“Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs C₁₄-C₁₇)”

“中链氯化石蜡 (MCCPs C₁₄-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 C₁₄ to C₁₇.
- 中链氯化石蜡 (MCCPs): 线性氯代烃含量不低于80%，且链长在14至18个碳原子之间的成分未知或可变的物质，复杂反应产物或生物材料 (UVCB)

GOTS Section 4.2.2.3 – In-can preservatives in chemical inputs

GOTS第4.2.2.3节 - 化学品投入物中的罐内防腐剂

“In-can preservatives in chemical inputs”

“化学品投入物中的罐内防腐剂”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Use of in-can preservatives is allowed in preparations when the preparation itself satisfies requirements of toxicity.
- 当配制品本身满足毒性要求时，允许在配制品中使用罐内防腐剂。
- In-can preservatives can be declared by the chemical input formulator/trader to their Certification Body during the chemical input approval process.
- 化学品投入物配制商/贸易商应在批准过程中向其认证机构申报罐内防腐剂。
- If an in-can preservative fails to meet any other requirement of GOTS prior to the input approval, the Certification Body shall notify GOTS for a common decision.
- 如果罐内防腐剂未能满足GOTS的任何其它要求，则在投入品批准之前，认证机构应通知GOTS以做出共同决定。
- 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
 - b. 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
 - c. 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.
 - d. 仍然在欧盟BPR附录二第1部分审核方案修订目录中的物质。建议不断核查审核方案核准/未核准目录，因为目录会发生变动。

GOTS Section 4.2.2.3 - Quinoline

GOTS第4.2.2.3节 - 喹啉

“Quinoline – Prohibited”

“喹啉 - 禁用”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Contamination Detection Limit : < 1000 mg/Kg
- 污染检测限量值: < 1000 mg/Kg

GOTS SECTION 4.2.3

GOTS 第 4.2.3 节

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

“通过与健康危害相关的特定危险说明（风险术语分类）分类的投入物”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Preparations* are prohibited if any of the contained *substances*, which are classified with any hazard statement listed in this Section are intentionally added/present as a functional component at any level.
- 如果通过本节任何危险说明分类的任何物质被有意添加/作为任何组别的功能性成分，则禁止使用配制品。
- Further, a *preparation* is prohibited if any of the contained *substances*, which are classified with any hazard statement listed in this Section, is present above the concentration limit, above which the *substance* needs to be declared in the SDS (prepared according to one of the equivalent norms/directives as listed in the interpretation of GOTS Section 4.2.1). *Preparations* that knowingly release such substances at normal application or usage conditions are prohibited.
- 此外，如果通过本节任何危险说明分类的任何物质的浓度超过了安全数据表声明的物质浓度限值（根据GOTS第4.2.1节释义所列的等效规范/指令之一制备），则禁止使用配制品。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 case of doubt about the classifications and applicable concentration limits, the GHS provisions are decisive.
- 若对分类和相关浓度限值有疑问，则以GHS的规定作为判定标准。
- 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* are also prohibited if there is validation that their designated use leads to any exceeding residue limits in textiles of the parameters listed in GOTS Section 5.2.7.
- 若配制品被证实其指定用途会导致超过GOTS第5.2.7节规定的纺织品中残留限量，则也被禁用。
- It is possible for a chemical formulator to incorporate a self-classification before the classification is harmonised and legally binding. In such cases, GOTS Scope 4 certifiers shall assess the appointed self-classification for plausibility and include the self-classification as a footnote on the GOTS Letter-of-Approval (LoA).
- 化学品配制商可能在分类被统一，产生法律约束力之前加入自我分类。这种情况下，GOTS范围4的认证机构应评估指定的自我分类是否合理，并将自我分类作为脚注加到GOTS的批文中。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- [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)
- 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：
 - o [Directive 2006/8/EC](#)
 - o [欧盟第2006/8/EC号条例](#)
 - o [Classification & Labelling Inventory for substances registered or notified in the EU](#)
 - o [欧盟已注册或通告物质的分类及标识目录](#)
 - o [Table of harmonised entries in Annex VI to CLP](#), Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP).
 - o [附录六协调条目表](#)，适应技术进步（ATP）。

GOTS Section 4.2.3 - Footnotes 7 & 9

GOTS第4.2.3节 - 脚注7&9

“Performing new animal tests to determine LD₅₀ values in the course of GOTS assessment procedures for inputs is prohibited.”

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

“Performing new fish and daphnia tests to determine unknown LC₅₀ / EC₅₀ values in the course of the GOTS assessment procedure for inputs is prohibited.”

GOTS投入物评估程序禁止采用新的鱼类和水蚤试验确定未知的LC₅₀/EC₅₀值。

INTERPRETATION

释义

- In case new animal/fish tests for input would have been carried out in a legally binding registration procedure (such as REACH), it shall be demonstrated that these tests were mandatory, and no alternative method would have been accepted. In other ways and in all other cases of new animal/fish tests performed, the corresponding input shall not be approved for GOTS.
- 一旦对一种投入物进行新的动物或鱼类试验，则应出示有法律约束力的注册程序（诸如：REACH）来证明这些试验是强制的，无其它能够被接受的替代方法。对于 GOTS 而言，任何情况下采用其它方法执行的新的动物或鱼类试验，对应的投入物不应获批。

GOTS SECTION 4.2.4

GOTS 第 4.2.4 节

GOTS Section 4.2.4.1 and 4.2.4.2

GOTS第4.2.4.1节和第4.2.4.2节

“Chemical Formulators and Chemical subcontractors (if any) shall implement appropriate and effective Product Stewardship practices.”

“化学品配制商和化学品分包商（如有）应实施适当有效的产品管理实践。”

“An adequate system for product testing and quality assurance shall be in place and verified during an on-site audit.”

“应建立适当的产品测试和质量保证系统，并在现场审核期间验证。”

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 GOTS Section 5.2.7.
i. 在配制商设定的受控条件下使用配制物，配制纺织品底物，确认是否符合GOTS第5.2.7节的规定。
- For those chemical formulators or subcontractors which are currently engaged in the bluesign® implementation process, where verifiable results (audit reports) are available, should be screened and considered to the widest extent possible for this section.
- 对于目前参与bluesign®实施过程的化学品配制商或分包商，如果有结果（审核报告）可供核查，则应根据本节规定，在最大范围内予以筛选和考虑。
- bluesign® criteria conformant chemical formulators or subcontractors should be regarded as adequate to demonstrate compliance with this section. A bluesign® assessment or implementation progress report shall be provided to the GOTS Certifier to verify full compliance with this section.
- 应该视为符合bluesign®标准的化学品配制商足以满足本节要求。应向GOTS认证机构提供蓝标认证®评估或实施进度报告，以确认完全满足本条要求。

Specific Implementation Deadline for Chemical Subcontractors

化学品分包商的具体实施期限

- This section shall be implemented by 01 March 2025, and the first inspection shall be completed by 01 July 2025 by a GOTS Approved Certifier (Scope 4).
- 应在2025年3月1日前实施本节规定，GOTS被授权认证机构（范围4）应在2025年7月1日之前完成首次检验。

GOTS SECTION 4.2.5

GOTS 第 4.2.5 节

GOTS Section 4.2.5.1 and 4.2.5.2

GOTS第4.2.5.1节和第4.2.5.2节

“Chemical Formulators and Chemical Subcontractors (if any) shall undergo an on-site audit for environmental management system and safety at their production premises.”

“化学品配制商和化学品分包商（如有）应对其环境管理体系和生产场所的安全开展现场审核。”

“On-site inspection shall be performed as part of the chemical Input assessment for granting and/or renewing a Letter of Approval, which may be valid for up to 3 years or until a new Standard version comes into effect, whichever is earlier.”

“现场检查应作为化学品投入物评估的一部分，从而授予和/或续签批文，批文可保持效力3年或直至新版标准生效为止，两者以较早发生的为准。”

GUIDANCE

准则

- Where verifiable results (audit reports) from the following internationally recognised compliance schemes are available for the inspected Chemical Formulator and Chemical Subcontractor, these audit results should be screened and considered to the widest extent possible for this Section only.
- 被检化学品配制商和化学品分包商可从以下国际公认的合规方案中获得可供核查的结论（审核报告），则应该仅根据本条规定，在最大范围内审查和考虑这些审核结论。
 - a. Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®
 - a. Oeko-Tex® 的Eco Passport认证
 - b. Certificate of ZDHC Level 3 Product Conformance
 - b. ZDHC产品3级合格证
 - c. bluesign® (chemical formulators or subcontractors currently engaged in the bluesign® implementation process)
 - c. bluesign®（目前参与bluesign®实施过程的化学品配制商或分包商）
- bluesign® criteria conformant chemical formulators or subcontractors should be regarded as adequate to demonstrate compliance with this section. A bluesign® assessment or implementation progress report shall be provided to the GOTS Certifier to verify full compliance with this section.
- 应该视为符合bluesign®标准的化学品配制商足以满足本节要求。应向GOTS认证机构提供bluesign®评估或实施进度报告，以确认完全满足本条要求。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- a. [Eco Passport by Oeko-Tex®](#)
- b. [Oeko-Tex® 的Eco Passport认证](#)
- c. bluesign®
- d. BluWin

Specific Implementation Deadline for Chemical Subcontractors

化学品分包商的具体实施期限

- This section shall be implemented by 01 March 2025, and the first inspection shall be completed by 01 July 2025 by a GOTS Approved Certifier (Scope 4).
- 应在2025年3月1日前实施本节规定，GOTS被授权认证机构（范围4）应在2025年7月1日之前完成首次检查。

GOTS Section 4.2.5.3

GOTS第4.2.5.3节

“GOTS criteria in the following sections shall be included in the audit of *chemical formulators* and *chemical subcontractors* (if any) and shall be applicable to the entire *site* during the validity of the certification.”

“以下章节中的GOTS准则应包括在对化学配方商和化学分包商(如有)的审核中，并应在认证有效期内适用于整个场所。”

GUIDANCE

指南

(Referring to the requirements set in GOTS Section 4.3.2)

(参考GOTS第4.3.2节规定的要求)

- 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 lower.
- 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（以较低者为准）。

GOTS SECTION 4.2.6

GOTS 第 4.2.6 节

GOTS Section 4.2.6.2 (b) and (c)

GOTS第4.2.6.2节（b）款和（c）款

“Any paraffin product used shall be fully refined with a limited value for residual oil of 0.5%.”

“使用的任何石蜡制品均应为全精炼的，残油含量不得超过0.5%。”

“Synthetic fibres which are to be dissolved at a later processing stage, are not allowed to be used.”

“禁止使用在后期加工阶段溶解的合成纤维。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Paraffin is directly applied onto fibres/yarns during production therefore, it shall be considered as chemical input.
- 生产期间直接在纤维/纱线表面涂上石蜡，因此，应将石蜡视为化学品投入物。
- Prohibited are synthetic fibres (like polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)) which are used for spinning or an intermediate processing stage and dissolved using water or chemicals at a following processing step.
- 禁止使用合成纤维（如聚乙烯醇（PVA）），这种纤维用于纺纱或中间加工阶段，在后续加工步骤中用水或化学品溶解。

GOTS Section 4.2.6.3 - Sizing and Weaving /Knitting

GOTS第4.2.6.3节 - 上浆和织造

GUIDANCE

指南

- Use of PVA (polyvinyl alcohol) as a backing material for embroidery is prohibited
- 禁止将PVA（聚乙烯醇）作为刺绣背衬材料

GOTS Section 4.2.6.5 – Boiling, Kiering, Washing

GOTS第4.2.6.5节 - 煮、练、洗

“Washing detergents shall not contain phosphates.”

洗涤剂不得含磷酸盐。

GUIDANCE

指南

- 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。应该通过直接确证试验分析磷酸盐。可以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。

GOTS Section 4.2.6.6 and 4.2.6.7

GOTS第4.2.6.6节和第4.2.6.7节

“Prohibited – Dyes (disperse) classified as allergenic”

“禁用 - 过敏性（分散）染料”

“Sensitising (H317) chemicals such as disperse dyes shall not be used, handled or manufactured unless proper and sufficient Occupational Health and Safety practices are adhered to ...”

“除非被认证实体和配制商遵循适当、充分的职业健康安全实践，如第4.4.7节所述，否则不得使用、处理或生产分散染料等致敏性（H317）化学品.....”

GUIDANCE

指南

- Following disperse dyes are prohibited for allergenic reasons:

- 出于过敏原因考虑，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.分散蓝 102	C.I. Disperse Orange 59 C.I.分散橙 59	C.I. Disperse Yellow 49 C.I.分散黄 49
C.I. Disperse Blue 106 C.I.分散蓝 106	C.I. Disperse Red 1 C.I.分散红 1	C.I. Disperse Violet 1 C.I.分散紫 1
C.I. Disperse Blue 124 C.I.分散蓝 124	C.I. Disperse Red 11 C.I.分散红 11	
C.I. Disperse Brown 1 C.I.分散棕	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), however, they are not allergenic. 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 sensitising disperse dyes (H317):

- 市场上的一些分散染料被视为皮肤致敏剂（H317），但是，它们并不致敏。只要严格遵循相应安全数据表所列的安全处理等职业健康与安全流程则不禁止使用这些染料。以下为一些致敏分散染料（H317）的示例：

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
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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.
- 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™](#)。

“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](#)
- [世界自然保护联盟（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）](#)

GOTS Section 4.2.6.9 (a)

GOTS第4.2.6.9节（a）款

“Machine oils which may come in contact with GOTS Goods during processing/manufacturing stages, along the GOTS supply chain shall be heavy metal-free.”

“在GOTS供应链加工/制造阶段可能接触 GOTS 产品的机油不得含重金属。”

GUIDANCE

指南

- As a common practice, machine oils are utilized for the maintenance of textile machinery and not applied to textiles directly. Therefore, they are not to be perceived as a chemical input for textile processing, however, during textile processing, if used, machine oils may come in contact with textiles. Considering the risk involved, wherever relevant, those machine oils shall be heavy-metal free.
- 机油常用于保养纺织机械，而非直接用于纺织品。因此，不将它们视为纺织品加工的化学品投入物，但是，如果在纺织品加工过程中使用，机油则可能和纺织品接触。鉴于牵涉的风险，这些机油（如相关）应不含重金属。

GOTS Section 4.3

GOTS 第 4.3 节

GOTS SECTION 4.3.1

GOTS 第 4.3.1 节

GOTS Section 4.3.1.1

GOTS第4.3.1.1节

“In addition to GOTS criteria, Certified Entities shall assure compliance with the applicable national and local legal environmental requirements applicable to their processing/ manufacturing stages (including those referring to emissions to air, wastewater discharge, as well as disposal of waste and sludge).”

“除GOTS准则之外，被认证实体应必须确保其加工或制造阶段（包括气体排放、废水排放和废弃物及污泥的处置）符合相应国家和当地环境法规的相关要求（。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- If local legal requirements are stricter than GOTS criteria, local laws shall be followed and vice-versa.
- 如果当地法律要求比GOTS更严格，则应遵循当地法律，反之亦然。
- Certified Entities shall conduct a regular, preferably annual, environmental risk assessment audit aiming to identify potential environmental impacts and risks that are applicable to their processing stages, then accordingly classify and prioritize the identified risks.
- 被认证实体应开展定期（尤其是年度）环境风险评价审核，以识别各个加工阶段的潜在环境影响和风险，从而将识别的风险分类并确定其优先顺序。
- As the following step, Certified Entities shall set measures to mitigate those identified risks and impacts
- 作为以下步骤，被认证实体应制定措施，减轻识别的风险和影响
- Certified Entities shall have a chemical management plan at the site which would also include safe chemical storage, labelling, use of protective equipment for anyone that handles chemicals.
- 被认证实体的现场应有化学品管理计划，计划还可涵盖安全化学品储存、标识以及处理化学品的任何人对防护装备的使用。
- Certified Entities should identify and use substitutes for chemicals on the MRSL based on scientific data and internationally accepted methodology for assessing hazards. They may also use existing credible substitution lists for any chemicals they need to use for production.
- 被认证实体应该根据基于科学数据的MRSL以及国际接受的危害评估方法识别和使用化学品替代品。获证实体也可以在所需的生产中使用现有的可靠替代品。

FURTHER REFERENCE

其它参考文献

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

GOTS Section 4.3.1.2

GOTS第4.3.1.2节

“Certified Entities shall have a written environmental and chemical management policy that is appropriate to the nature of their business.”

“被认证实体应拥有与其业务性质相适应的书面的环境和化学品管理政策。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Each GOTS Certified Entity including trade offices shall have a written environmental policy that is appropriate to the nature of their business. Such a written policy for trade offices, for instance, may include carbon reduction activities, sustainable purchasing approaches, office lightning etc.
- GOTS的所有被认证实体，包括贸易办事处，均应拥有合乎其经营性质的书面环境政策。例如，贸易办公室的书面环境政策可能涵盖减碳减排活动、可持续采购途径和办公室照明等。

REFERENCE

参考文献

- [European Green Office Handbook](#)
- [《欧洲绿色办公手册》](#)

GOTS Section 4.3.1.3

GOTS第4.3.1.3节

GOTS Section 4.3.1.3 (a)

GOTS第4.3.1.3节（a）款

“Responsible person(s) for environment and chemical management related duties ...”

“环境和化学品管理相关职责的责任人.....”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Person(s) responsible for environmental policy and chemical management duties shall be competent, appropriately trained and shall have adequate resources made available to them so as to discharge 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。

GOTS Section 4.3.1.3 (b) and (c)

GOTS第4.3.1.3节 (b) 款和 (c) 款

“Data on energy and water resources and their consumption per kg of textile output”

“能源和水源数据，以及每公斤纺织品产出的能耗”

“Target goals and procedures to reduce energy and water consumption per kg of textile”

“平均每公斤纺织品产出所耗能源和水源的目标值以及节能降耗程序”

FURTHER GUIDANCE

进一步的指南

- [GOTS Monitor Water/ Energy \(GOTS WE Tool\)](#) is a tool specifically developed to support GOTS certified facilities. It covers both requirements, as it determines actual performance and specific consumption values. Furthermore, the tool provides realistic, factory-specific benchmark values that can be used both as improvement targets and milestones to monitor their progress. It is free to use for GOTS certified facilities during the license validity period. Certified entities can download a copy from the GOTS website. The current Version 2.0 was released in November 2018.
- [GOTS水/能源监测工具 \(GOTS WE工具\)](#) 是专门为支持GOTS被认证场所而开发的工具。该工具可确定实际性能与具体消耗值，可满足上述要求。此外，该工具提供实际、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GOTS被认证场所。被认证实体能够从GOTS网站下载副本。2018年11月已发布最新版本 (2.0)。
- 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生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，包括制定和实施水效率计划以及/或通过水的再利用和回收降低工艺对淡水的依赖性。

REFERENCE

参考文献

- [The OECD Water Governance Programme, Resource Library](#)
- 《经合组织 (OECD) 水治理方案》，资源库

GOTS Section 4.3.1.7

GOTS第4.3.1.7节

“Certified Entities shall define a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Management that encompasses the identification of sources of GHG emissions, as well as monitoring, quantifying, and setting measures to reduce GHG emissions.”

“被认证实体应明确温室气体 (GHG) 排放管理，包括识别温室气体排放源，监督、量化和制定温室气体减排措施。”

GUIDANCE 指南

- 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](#)。

FURTHER GUIDANCE 进一步的指南

- GOTS supports all initiatives that are aimed at arresting and reversing Climate Change, an integral part of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is incumbent on GOTS Certified Entities to take steps towards meeting these goals, and as a preliminary first step, it is required that Certified Entities identify sources of GHG emissions within their own operations. These may include activities owned or controlled by the enterprise that releases emissions straight to the atmosphere (i.e. direct emissions), or the enterprise's consumption of purchased electricity, heat, steam and cooling (i.e. indirect energy emissions).
- GOTS支持旨在制止和逆转气候变化的所有倡议，这是联合国可持续发展目标的一个重要组成部分。GOTS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温室气体的源头，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）。
- Certified Entities are required to reduce identified GHG emissions to the extent possible over time. They may take a risk-based approach to address their GHG emissions by focusing their resources where GHG emissions are greatest (for example, fossil fuel-based activities). While GOTS currently does not set time or emission limits within its supply chain, it encourages all Certified Entities to evaluate their operations and work towards such goals. A future perspective of Certified Entities should be to extend this evaluation beyond their own operation and also consider GHG emissions released at further levels, such as product related emissions and supply chain emissions.
- 要求被认证实体随着时间推移尽可能减少识别的温室气体排放。它们可能将资源集中在温室气体排放量最大之处，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GOTS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至其自身经营中，同时也应该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。
- Greenhouse Gas Emission Management may be a component/subsection of the written Environmental Management Policy of the Certified Entities. Greenhouse Gas Emission Management shall contain the approach of the Certified Entity to set activities towards identification, monitoring, and reduction of GHG emissions.
- 可将温室气体排放管理作为被认证实体书面环境规定的一部分/一个分节。温室气体排放管理应涵盖被认证实体制定温室气体排放识别、监测和减排活动方式。

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. 关于温室气体减排的其它信息：《经合组织（OECD）服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》，表13，173页。
- b. **Additional information on GHGs:** <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions>
- b. 关于温室气体的其它信息：<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions>
- c. Suggested reading: <https://ourworldindata.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions>
- c. 建议阅读资料：<https://ourworldindata.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions>

GOTS SECTION 4.3.2

GOTS 第 4.3.2 节

GOTS Sections 4.3.2.1 and 4.3.2.2

GOTS第4.3.2.1节和第4.3.2.2节

“The applicable national and local legal requirements for wastewater treatment, including limit values with regard to pH, temperature, TOC, BOD, COD, colour removal, residues of (chemical) pollutants and discharge routes, shall be fulfilled.”



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

“Certified Entity shall follow GOTS criteria or the local legal requirements, whichever is more stringent.”

“被认证实体应遵循GOTS或当地法律要求，两者以较严格的为准。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- If the local/national legal requirements are stricter than GOTS criteria, local laws shall be followed and vice-versa.
- 如果当地/国家法律要求比GOTS更严格，则应遵循当地法律，反之亦然。
- Within the GOTS certification procedures, 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. In specific, verification shall assure that:
- 在GOTS认证流程范围内，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。尤其是，核实时应确保：
 - a. The quality of discharged wastewater continuously complies with all requirements 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要求和限量值。
 - b. If the wastewater is treated (partly) in an external plant, the wet processor has a valid delivery contract with the operator of the external treatment plant while
 - b. 若废水在外部废水处理厂（部分）处理，则湿加工单位要有与外部废水处理厂操作方签订的有效的废水处理输送合同，且
 - the contract indicates the parameters and the related limits which shall be respected before discharging the wastewater to the receiving treatment plant.
 - 合同中要明确规定废水排放到接收处理厂之前必须符合的参数和相关限量值。
 - the operator of the external plant is legally authorised for this operation and continuously complies with the national and local legal requirements and limits.
 - 外部污水处理厂的操作方有该污水操作的合法授权，且持续符合国家和当地法规的要求和限量值。
- The quantity of wastewater to be treated does not exceed the capacity of the on-site treatment plant and/or the maximum quantity indicated in the delivery contract.
- 要处理的废水的数量不超过现场处理厂的能力，及（或）输送合同中指定的最大数量。
- The indicated quantity to be treated matches the actual processing water quantity used and discharged.
- 指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。

GOTS Section 4.3.2.3

GOTS第4.3.2.3节

“Wastewater from all wet processing units shall be treated in an appropriate internal or external Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) before being discharged into the environment. ETP shall be effective, operational and maintained all the time.”

“所有湿加工单元的废水在向外界环境排放之前，应经过一个有效运转的内部或外部废水处理厂（ETP）的处理。废水处理厂应总是可有效运转。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- The question of whether an ETP is functional or not mainly depends on the inputs used in wet processing. For a unit only performing dyeing with natural dyes and auxiliaries, a simple biological treatment system may be appropriate, whereas, for an industrial unit working with chemical dyes and auxiliaries, at least a two-stage treatment plant is requested. Units using auxiliaries that are approved because of their adequate eliminability (e.g. acc. to OECD 302B)

shall in addition, have a functioning treatment of the sludge. Maintenance of ETP is especially crucial to eliminate risks such as leakage to the soil and aquifers etc.

- 污水处理厂（ETP）是否有效，主要取决于湿加工过程使用的投入物。对于只使用天然的染料和助剂进行染色的单元，一个简单的生物处理系统就可满足；而对于一个使用化学染料和助剂工作的作业单元，则要求至少有一个二级污水处理厂。使用通过审批助剂的单元，因有充分的去除能力（如：根据OECD 302B），则还应配备一个有效的污泥处理系统。ETP的维护对于排除渗漏到土壤层和含水层等风险尤为重要。

GOTS Section 4.3.2.4

GOTS第4.3.2.4节

“Wastewater analyses shall be performed and documented periodically at normal operating capacity.”

“应在正常生产能力下定期进行并记录废水分析”

GUIDANCE

指南

- Treated wastewater shall include the following test parameters and limits:
- 处理过的污水的测试参数和限量值包括：
 - a. AOX with a limit of 5 mg/l
 - a. AOX，限量值为5 mg/l
 - b. *Heavy Metal* residues as per the following table
 - b. 重金属残留物如下表所示

HEAVY METAL 重金属	CAS NO. CAS 编号	LIMIT (MG/L) 限量值 (MG/L)
Lead 铅	7439-92-1	100 mg/l
Mercury 汞	7439-97-6	10 mg/l
Cadmium 镉	7440-43-9	100 mg/l
Chromium VI 六价铬	18540-29-9	50 mg/l
Total Chromium 总铬	7440-47-3	200 mg/l
Arsenic 砷	7440-38-2	50 mg/l
Copper 铜	7440-50-8	1000 mg/l
Nickel 镍	7440-02-0	200 mg/l
Antimony 锑	7440-36-0	100 mg/l
Cobalt 钴	7440-48-4	50 mg/l
Zinc 锌	7440-66-6	5000 mg/l
Manganese 锰	7439-96-5	5000 mg/l

FURTHER GUIDANCE

进一步的指南

- While GOTS requires that all applicable national and local legal environmental requirements be followed for discharged wastewater, GOTS encourages licensees to act beyond the mandatory requirements stated in GOTS Version 7.0 and voluntarily implement global best practices for their processing units. ZDHC (Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals) Wastewater Guidelines can be consulted when it comes to wastewater discharge.
- 虽然GOTS要求废水排放须遵循所有适用的国家和地方性环境，但GOTS标准鼓励持牌处理单位超越GOTS7.0版规定的强制性要求，自愿践行全球最佳做法。有关污水排放的全球最佳做法，可能参考ZDHC（有害化学物质零排放）废水处理指南。

REFERENCE

参考文献

- [ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines](#)
- [ZDHC污水指南](#)

GOTS Section 4.3.2.6

GOTS第4.3.2.6节

“Wastewater discharges to the environment shall not exceed 20 g COD/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.
- 本节标准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：

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

Where;

其中：

C (mg/l) is the 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 (m³) is the volume of water discharged in the calculation period

V (m³) 计算周期内排放的废水的体积

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

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](#)

GOTS Section 4.4

GOTS 第 4.4 节

GOTS SECTION 4.4.1

GOTS 第 4.4.1 节

GOTS Section 4.4.1.3

GOTS第4.4.1.3节

“The Certified Entity shall respect human rights. The Certified Entity shall avoid causing, contributing, soliciting, encouraging or supporting human rights abuse through their activities. Further, the Certified Entity shall address any adverse human rights impacts or risks thereof for which they are responsible or with which they are involved.”

“被认证实体应尊重人权。被认证实体应避免通过其活动导致、促成、要求、鼓励或支持人权滥用。此外，被认证实体应解决其负责的或与其相关的任何不利人权影响或风险。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- In all cases, irrespective of the country, specific context and/or nature of Certified Entities' operations, Certified Entities undertake to respect human rights and must respect human rights. Particularly as set out and applied within the GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria; but Certified Entities must also be aware of and keep in mind the international instruments listed below in order to avoid abusing human rights.
 - 在所有情况下，无论国家、具体背景和/或认证实体运营的性质如何，被认证实体均承诺尊重人权。尤其是，如GOTS人权与社会责任准则所述，被认证实体还必须了解和记住下列国际文书，以避免侵犯人权。
 - This includes the overarching, internationally recognised human rights expressed in the International Bill of Human Rights.
 - 这包括在《国际人权法案》中表达的总体的、国际公认的人权
 - The International Bill of Human Rights consists of:
 - 《国际人权宪章》内容包括：
 - a. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
 - a. 《世界人权宣言》，
 - b. the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and
 - b. 《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，和
 - c. the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols.
 - c. 《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》及其两份《任择议定书》。
-
- The Certified Entity shall uphold the United Nations' Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
 - 被认证实体应坚持《联合国企业与人权指导原则》。

References:

参考文献:

- a. [UN General Assembly, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1948](#)
- a. [联合国大会，《世界人权宣言》，1948年12月10日](#)
- b. [UN General Assembly, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 16 December 1966](#)

- b. [联合国大会，《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》，1966年12月16日](#)
- c. [UN General Assembly, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966](#)
- c. [联合国大会，《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》，1966年12月16日](#)
- d. [UN 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.
- d. [《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.
- 被认证实体应遵循经合组织（OECD）相关指南，包括《经合组织（OECD）跨国企业准则》和《经合组织（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 \(2011\), OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, OECD Publishing](#), see particularly pp. 13 et seq.
- a. [经合组织（OECD）（2011），《经合组织（OECD）跨国企业准则》，经合组织出版社](#)，尤其参考下文第13页。
- b. [OECD\(2018\), OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, OECD Publishing, Paris](#)
- b. [经合组织（OECD）（2018），《经合组织（OECD）服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》，经合组织出版社，巴黎。](#)

- The Certified Entity shall respect and comply with the fundamental labour rights formulated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and recognised as international minimum standards, as set out in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. To ensure proper implementation of GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria, the corresponding relevant ILO Conventions and Recommendations shall be observed.
- 被认证实体应尊重和遵守国际劳工组织（ILO）规定的被公认为国际最低标准的基本劳工权利，如国际劳工组织《基本劳动原则与权利宣言》规定。为确保合理实施GOTS人权与社会责任标准，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 \(No. 29\)](#)
- [C29-强迫劳动公约，1930年（29号）](#)
- [C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 \(No. 105\)](#)
- [C105-废除强迫劳动公约，1957年（105号）](#)

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的权利:

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

C87-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)

C98-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）:

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

C155-职业安全卫生公约，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）;

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

R097-工人健康保护建议书，1953年（97号）

Remuneration and Assessment of Living Wage Gap:

薪酬和基本生活工资差距评估:

C095 - Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)

C095-保护工资公约，1949年（95号）

C131 - Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)

C131-确定最低工资公约，1970年（131号）

R085 - Protection of Wages Recommendation, 1949 (No. 85)

R085-保护工资建议书，1949年（85号）

Working time:

工作时间:

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

No precarious employment is provided:

不提供没有保障的工作:

- [C158 - Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 \(No. 158\)](#)
- [C158-终止聘用关系公约, 1982年 \(158号\)](#)
- [C175 - Part-Time Work Convention, 1994 \(No. 175\)](#)
- [C175-非全日制工作公约, 1994年 \(175号\)](#)
- [C177 - Home Work Convention, 1996 \(No. 177\)](#)
- [C177-居家工作公约, 1996年 \(177号\)](#)
- [HYPERLINK](#)
- ["https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312326%5e"](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312326%5e)
- [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-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。

GOTS Section 4.4.1.4

GOTS第4.4.1.4节

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

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

INTERPRETATION

释义

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

REFERENCES

参考文献

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[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

Migrant workers and their families:

移徙工人及其家庭成员:

[International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990](#)

《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》，1990年

GOTS SECTION 4.4.2

GOTS 第 4.4.2 节

“Forced Labour”

“强迫劳动”

GUIDANCE

指南

- Certified Entities 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。

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：**应该从广义上来理解，包括刑事制裁以及各种胁迫，诸如威胁、身体暴力、心理胁迫、扣留身份证件、不支付工资、或丧失权利或特权。
- **Voluntary offer:** refers to the freely given and informed consent of workers to enter into an employment relationship and to their freedom to leave their employment at any time (e.g. with notice of reasonable length).
- **自愿提供：**指工人被给予自由，在知情的情况下同意达成劳动关系，且有自由随时离职（例如：在合理期限内提供离职通知）。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- [C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 \(No. 29\)](#)
- [C29-强迫劳动公约，1930年（29号）](#)
- [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](#)
- Certified Entities 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。
 - 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.
 - 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的，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。
 - 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.
 - 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。
 - 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.

- 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

- [Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2000 \(“Palermo Protocol”\) art 3;](#)
- [《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;](#)
- [UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, 1956, art.1](#)
- [《联合国废止奴隶制公约》，1956年，第1条](#)

GOTS SECTION 4.4.3

GOTS 第 4.4.3 节

“Child Labour”

“童工”

GUIDANCE

指南

- The Certified Entity shall not tolerate child labour in its operations. This commitment applies to the whole supply chain.
- 被认证实体在其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。

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

- [C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 \(No. 138\), Art. 2;](#)
- [C138-最低年龄公约，1973年（138号），第2条；](#)
- [Ratifications of C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 \(No. 138\);](#)
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- [ILO, Checkpoints for Companies – Eliminating and Preventing Child Labour \(2016\)](#)
- [国际劳工组织，《公司检查点 - 预防和消除童工》（2016年）](#)

GOTS Section 4.4.3.3

GOTS第4.4.3.3节

“The Certified Entity shall not employ a Young Worker at night or in conditions that are hazardous to their physical and mental health and development ...”

“被认证实体不得雇佣未成年工人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.
- “未成年工人”指年龄高于最低年龄但不满18岁者。
- For the purposes of Subsection 3.3.3, 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3.3.3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. 让儿童暴露在身体、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；

- d. 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；
 - e. 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；
 - f. 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 organizations 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:
 - 针对最低年龄和青少年工人的年龄验证：被认证实体应验证雇员的年龄，尤其是雇佣前，并且应该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，尤其应该考虑以上各点。

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- 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），10\(3\), 13\(2\)](#)
- 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，《联合国废止奴隶制公约》第1577章第3节，第28条（1）款等，第32条](#)

GOTS SECTION 4.4.4

GOTS 第 4.4.4 节

“Discrimination, Harassment and Violence”

“歧视、骚扰和暴力”

GUIDANCE

指南

- The Certified Entity shall implement a management system to prevent and address all forms of violence and harassment in the workplace.
- 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 section 3.4.3.
- 被认证实体应该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。该等政策应该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3.4.3节所述投诉和调查程序。
- 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。

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- a. [C100 - 1951年《同酬公约》（100号）](#)
- b. [C111 - Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958 \(No. 111\)](#)
- b. [C111 - 1958年《（就业和职业）歧视公约》（111号）](#)
- c. [C190 - Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 \(No. 190\)](#)
- c. [C190 - 2019年《暴力和骚扰问题公约》（190号）](#)
- d. [R206 - Violence and Harassment Recommendation, 2019 \(No. 206\)](#)
- d. [R206-《暴力和骚扰问题建议书》，2019年（206号）](#)

GOTS SECTION 4.4.5

GOTS 第 4.4.5 节

“Gender Equality”

“性别平等”

GUIDANCE

指南

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应该明确其对员工、管理、关键供应商、客户和其它商业伙伴的期望。其应该预防负面影响，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）。
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- 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的有害的工作，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；《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《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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- 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 \(No. 156\)](#)
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- 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](#)
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- f. [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](#)
- 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](#)

GOTS SECTION 4.4.6

GOTS 第 4.4.6 节

“Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining”

“结社自由和集体谈判”

GUIDANCE

指南

- 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。

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- b. [C098 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 \(No. 98\)](#)
- b. [C98-《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 Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises \(2011\), pp. 35-40](#)
- f. [《经合组织（OECD）跨国企业准则》（2011年），35-40页](#)
- g. [OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector \(2018\), pp. 146-151](#)
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GOTS SECTION 4.4.7

GOTS 第 4.4.7 节

GOTS Section 4.4.7.1

GOTS第4.4.7.1节

“The Certified Entity shall ensure safe and hygienic working conditions ...”

“被认证实体应确保安全卫生的工作环境.....”

GUIDANCE

指南

- 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 shall to the extent possible follow the [ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear Industries](#).
- 可能的情况下，被认证实体应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。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- a. [C155 – Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 \(No. 155\), Articles 16-20](#)
- a. [C155 – 《职业安全和卫生公约》，1981年（155号），第16-20条](#)
- b. [R164 - Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981 \(No. 164\), Section 4](#)
- b. [R164 - 《职业安全与健康建议书》，1981年（164号），第4节](#)
- c. [C170 - Chemicals Convention, 1990 \(No. 170\), Articles 10-16](#)
- c. [C170 - 《化学品公约》，1990年（170号），第10-16条](#)
- d. [R097 - Protection of Workers' Health Recommendation, 1953 \(No. 97\)](#)
- d. [R097 - 《工人健康保护建议书》，1953年（97号）](#)
- e. [ILO Guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems \(ILO-OHS-2001\)](#)
- e. [国际劳工组织《职业安全健康管理体系导则》（ILO-OHS-2001）](#)

GOTS Section 4.4.7.10

GOTS第4.4.7.10节

“The Certified Entity may additionally use pictograms for the safety signs”

“另外，被认证实体可使用安全标识的图形符号”

REFERENCES

参考文献

- ISO 780, ISO 7010
- ISO 780、ISO 7010

GOTS SECTION 4.4.8

GOTS 第 4.4.8 节

GOTS Section 4.4.8.2

GOTS第4.4.8.2节

“Wages and benefits paid for regular working hours 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.”

“正常工作时间支付的工资和福利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，工资均应该注意满足基本需要，同时提供一些可自由支配收入。”

GUIDANCE

指南

- 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](#)

GOTS Section 4.4.8.9

GOTS的4.4.8.9节

“The Certified Entity shall calculate ‘Living Wages’ for their respective operations. Furthermore, the Certified Entity shall compare Living Wages data with their remuneration data and calculate the ‘Wage Gap’ for its workers.”

“获证实体应针对自己的运营情况计算“基本生活工资”。另外，获证实体应将基本生活工资与报酬数据对比，计算出工人的“工资差距”。

GUIDANCE

指南

- Collect detailed data on current compensation. Analyse data to identify distinct wage groups and their earnings. Use the IDH 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IDH薪酬矩阵。
- Identify the local living wage estimate. If available, use the Anker estimate. Otherwise, use the Asia Floor Wage, or other NGO or union estimate. If none of these is available, generate an estimate using the resources provided.
- 识别当地基本生活工资估计法。使用Anker估计值（如有）。如无，则使用亚洲最低工资标准，或其它NGO或工会估计值。如果无任何以上可用的标准，则使用提供的资源得出估计值。
- For each wage group, calculate the wage gap (the difference between actual and living wage).
- 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）。
- Systematically share wage gap calculation with workers, ask them how the living wage estimate compares to their experiences, and record 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 be required to include 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 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。

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](#)

FURTHER GUIDANCE

进一步的指南

- The Certified Entity shall collect and analyse data about workers’ remuneration and report what the lowest-paid worker is earning and the average earning for each group (e.g., level) of workers.
- 被认证实体应收集和分析关于工人薪酬的数据，并报告工人的最低工资收入以及各类（如各级）工人的平均收入。
- Living Wages as estimated by Global Living Wage Coalition shall be used as a definition benchmark. Where such benchmarks are unavailable, or in addition to these benchmarks, Template 5: Fair Remuneration Quick Scan as available from amfori BSCI should be used.
- 全球基本生活工资联合会估算的基本生活工资应作为基准。如果没有这些基准，或者除这些基准之外，应该使用全球对外贸易协会提供的“模板（5）：快速了解公平薪酬”。
- This template should be read/used with the Section of the amfori BSCI System Manual on Fair Remuneration (especially the auditing interpretation guidelines part III and guidelines for producers part IV) and Annex 9 on How to promote Fair Remuneration.
- 该模板应该参照全球对外贸易协会(amfori) BSCI系统手册中关于公平报酬的章节（尤其是第三章审核解释指南和第四章生产者指南）以及关于如何促进公平报酬的附录9阅读/使用。
- Certified Entities based in the European Union may also refer to the study [“Cost of Living, Living Wages, and Minimum Wages in EU-27 countries”](#) conducted by the Central European Labour Studies Institute (CELSI) and WageIndicator Foundation.
- 位于欧盟的被认证实体也可参考中欧劳动研究所（CELSI）和工资指数基金开展的名为[《欧盟27个国家生活费用、基本生活工资和最低工资标准》](#)的研究。
- The Certified Entities are encouraged to work toward closing the Wage Gap, which may be required, over time, in the future.
- 鼓励被认证实体未来努力缩小工资差距，减少加班。

REFERENCE

参考文献

- [Template 5: Fair Remuneration Quick Scan](#)
- [模板5：快速了解公平薪酬](#)

GOTS Section 4.4.8.10

GOTS第4.4.8.10节

“The Certified Entity shall develop a plan to cover the Wage Gap and pay the Living Wage to its workers.”

“被认证实体应制定填补工资差距和支付工人的基本生活工资的计划。”

GUIDANCE

指南

- 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) authorized to implement the plan).
- 制定计划（由被授权实施计划者签名）。
- Plan should include an annual obligation to reduce the gap until its complete elimination.
- 计划应该涵盖减少差距直至完全减除的年度义务。
- Plan should take into account that living wages are subject to change due to inflation, taxation and statutory deductions.
- 计划应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。
- Ensure that the plan is based on dialogue with a recognized 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，从而让您探讨他们将如何改善工资。

GOTS SECTION 4.4.9

GOTS 第 4.4.9 节

“Working Time”

“工作时间”

GUIDANCE

准则

- The ILO international framework set up the minimum standards related to working hours 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 sub-sections 3.9.2 and 3.9.3 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3.9.2节和第3.9.3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，获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 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.
 - “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。
 - 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.
 - 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。
 - Overtime means hours worked in excess of normal hours of work.
 - 加班时间指超出正常工作时间工作的时间。
 - 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.
 - 自愿是指加班不是强迫的，雇主不应该恣意为，须遵守国家法律规定。如果国家立法或集体谈判协议许可，则应该考虑劳动合同范围中列上加班要求，并且应符合国家立法或因为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-《（行业）工时公约》，1919年（1号）](#)
- b. [C014 - Weekly Rest \(Industry\) Convention, 1921 \(No. 14\)](#)
- b. [C14-《（行业）每周休息公约》，1921年（14号）](#)
- c. [C030 - Hours of Work \(Commerce and Offices\) Convention, 1930 \(No. 30\)](#)
- c. [C30-《（商业和办事处）工时公约》，1930年（30号）](#)
- d. [C106 - Weekly Rest \(Commerce and Offices\) Convention, 1957 \(No. 106\)](#)
- d. [C106-《（商业和办事处）每周休息公约》，1957年（106号）](#)
- e. [C175 - Part-Time Work Convention, 1994 \(No. 175\)](#)
- e. [C175-《非全日制工作公约》，1994年（175号）](#)

GOTS SECTION 4.4.10

GOTS 第 4.4.10 节

“No Precarious Employment is Provided”

“不提供不稳定就业”

GUIDANCE

指南

- 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; OECD, Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises \(2011\), pp. 37-38 paras.49-50](#)
- [R198 - 劳动关系建议书》，2006年（198号），1，9–13款；经合组织，《经合组织跨国企业准则》（2011年），37-38款。49-50](#)

GOTS SECTION 4.4.11

GOTS 第 4.4.11 节

“Migrant Workers”

“移徙工人”

GUIDANCE & INTERPRETATION

指南与释义

- According to ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) and Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), migrant worker is defined as: “a person who migrates or who has migrated from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant worker.”
- 根据国际劳工组织1949年《移徙工人就业公约》（修订版）（97号）以及1975年《移徙工人（补充规定）公约》（143号）的规定，移徙工人定义为：“从一个国家移徙至另一个国家，旨在从事就业（自主就业除外），同时包括经常被认可为移徙工人的任何人士。”

REFERENCES

参考文献

- [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-C143 -《移徙工人（补充规定）公约》，1975年（143号）](#)
- [UN, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 18 December 1990](#)
- [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](#)

GOTS SECTION 4.4.12

GOTS 第 4.4.12 节

“Homeworkers”

“居家工人”

GUIDANCE

准则

- The term homework means work carried out by a person, to be referred to as a homeworker
- 居家工作指由居家工人在
 - 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 Certifiers.
 - 对于居家工人，被认证实体应编制有关居家工作性质、范围和特征的数据，并向被授权认证机构提供。
- Appropriate access to private homeworking premises shall be arranged by employers for the purposes of inspection and audit.
- 雇主应适当安排出入私人居家工作场所开展检查和审核。

INTERPRETATION

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。”

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），1, 4](#)
- b. [OECD, Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector \(2018\), pp. 184-188](#)
- b. [《经合组织服装和鞋类行业负责任供应链尽职调查指南》（2018年），184-188页](#)

GOTS SECTION 4.4.13

GOTS 第 4.4.13 节

GOTS Section 4.4.13.5

GOTS第4.4.13.5节

“The Certified Entity shall establish a functional and effective complaint mechanism in relation to GOTS Human Rights and Social Criteria.”

“被认证实体应建立与GOTS人权与社会责任准则相关的有效性投诉机制。”

GUIDANCE

指南

- The complaints mechanism shall be based on the Guiding Principle 39 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39号为依据，且应合法、便捷、可预测、平等、透明、兼容权利，且应该作为持续学习的来源。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- [UN. 2011. Guiding principles on business and human rights: implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" framework](#)
- [联合国 2011.《联合国企业与人权指导原则》：实施联合国“保护、尊重和补救”框架](#)

FURTHER GUIDANCE

进一步的指南

- The use of social criteria tools such as SAI's Social Fingerprint programme to help companies measure and improve social performance in their company and their supply chain is encouraged by GOTS.
- GOTS鼓励使用SAI的Social Fingerprint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®](#)

GOTS Section 4.5

GOTS 第 4.5 节

GOTS SECTION 4.5.3

GOTS 第 4.5.3 节

“Assure adherence to relevant OECD guidelines”

“确保遵循经合组织的相关指南”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- OECD "[Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance](#)" shall be the reference document.
- 经合组织 [《内控、道德与合规的良好实践指引》](#) 应作为参考文件。

GOTS SECTION 5

GOTS 第 5 节

GOTS Section 5.1

GOTS 第 5.1 节

GOTS SECTION 5.1.1

GOTS 第 5.1.1 节

“Certified entities shall have a document, such as a ‘Quality Manual,’ for Quality Management System (QMS) in place”

“被认证实体应有适当的质量管理体系文件，诸如《质量手册》”

GUIDANCE

准则

- Quality Management System (QMS) refers to product quality control related activities and not the organic status of the product.
- 质量管理体系（QMS）是指与产品质量控制相关的活动，而非产品的有机状态。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- ISO 9001, Six Sigma or Total Quality Management (TQM)
- ISO 9001，六西格玛或全面质量管理（TQM）

GOTS Section 5.2

GOTS 第 5.2 节

“Testing of Technical Quality parameters and residues of GOTS Goods, additional fibres and accessories”

“技术质量参数以及GOTS产品、其它纤维和辅料残留物的检测”

GUIDANCE

指南

- Factors that should be considered – if applicable – in an appropriate risk assessment analysis:
- 合理的风险评估分析应该考虑以下因素（若相关）：
 - a. Kind of organic fibres used: pesticides and potential GM varieties are commonly used if the same type of fibre would have been sourced conventional.
 - a. 所使用的有机纤维的种类：若市场上供应的同种类的常规纤维，则其通常使用的杀虫剂和潜在的 GM 品种。
 - b. Kind of additional conventional fibres, accessories and inputs used: pesticides and potential GM varieties commonly used for the corresponding crop; prohibited additives commonly used for regenerated and synthetic fibres as well as accessories
 - b. 所使用的其它常规纤维的种类、辅料和投入物：相应作物常用的杀虫剂和潜在的 GM品种；再生和合成纤维及其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：仿制合成纤维）
 - d. Type and amount of approved chemical inputs used for GOTS Goods: any fastness problems known, problematic restricted inputs contained (e.g. AOX, copper), as well as prohibited substances commonly used in the same conventional process
 - d. 用于GOTS产品的已批准化学投入物的类型和数量：已知的任何牢度问题、包含有问题的限制性投入物（例如，AOX、铜）以及在相同常规工艺中常用的禁用物质
 - e. Separation measures in processing: sources of potential contamination from the parallel conventional processing stages performed in the unit
 - e. 加工中的隔离措施：同一单元平行生产中来自常规加工阶段的潜在污染源
 - f. Transport and storage conditions of GOTS goods: prohibited substances commonly used in transport and storage of comparable conventional products

f. GOTS产品的运输和储存条件：类似常规产品运输和储存中常用的违禁物质

- Qualitative GMO screening of cotton within the GOTS supply chain shall be performed by appropriately qualified (such as ISO 17025) testing laboratories using ISO IWA 32 protocol. This protocol establishes that GMO screening is only possible on unprocessed (raw/greige) cotton. Consequently, testing on chemically processed cotton is not to be carried out.
- GOTS供应链上的棉花转基因定性筛查应由恰当授予资质（例如经ISO 17025）的实验室认证使用ISO IWA 32协定进行。该协定规定只能对未经处理（原/坯）棉进行转基因筛查。因此，不能对经化学处理过的棉花进行测试。
- Notwithstanding the above, GOTS recognises that testing techniques evolve and improve over time. Any techniques other than the ISO IWA 32 protocol and/or testing on processed cotton can be employed only after technically supported external verification and subsequent confirmation of such techniques by GOTS.
- 尽管如此，GOTS认识到测试技术将随着时间推移而发展和改进。除ISO IWA 32协定和/或对加工过的棉测试之外的任何技术，只有在得到技术支持的外部验证和GOTS随后对此类技术的确认之后，才能够予以使用。
- Testing if an enzyme in a textile auxiliary is derived from GM bacteria to date is still hardly possible for independent labs. Certifiers need to rely on other verification and inspection tools such as the GM declaration of the supplier of the enzyme (such declarations are, e.g. also, the requirement for enzymes used in the organic food supply chain under EC 834/2007) or traceability checks of ingredients / raw materials used to determine if the declared enzyme indeed is used for the applied auxiliary.
- 纺织助剂中的酶，若是来源于GM生物菌，独立实验室目前几乎仍不可能检测。认证机构需借助其它验证和检查工具，诸如酶供应商的GM声明（此类声明也是EC 834/2007有机食品供应链中所用酶的要求）或对使用的成分或原料进行追踪检查以判定被声明的酶是否确实用于该助剂。
- Suggested Testing Parameters & Matrices
- 建议的检测参数和矩阵
 - a. Certified Entities and Approved Certifiers shall plan their own regime of textile quality testing based on their risk assessment with the overall responsibility of ensuring approved inputs, certified GOTS Goods, and accessories will meet the necessary requirements of the latest GOTS version.
 - a. 被认证实体和被授权认证机构均应根据其开展的风险评估规划其纺织品质量检测，全面负责确保批准使用的投入物、GOTS认证产品及辅料符合最新GOTS标准的必要要求。
 - b. Risk Assessment of chemical inputs can be tricky depending on the chemistry used for different process stages, however, experience and competence in processing should be factors to be considered in deciding on a testing protocol.
 - b. 由于不同加工阶段使用的化学品不同，可能难以评估化学品投入物的风险，但在决定检测协定时应该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 预处理化学品	DYES & PIGMENTS 染料和颜料	FINISHING CHEMICALS 后整化学品
Chlorophenols 氯酚	Banned Amines 禁用胺类	Formaldehyde 甲醛
Heavy Metals 重金属	Pentachlorophenol 五氯酚	Glyoxal 乙二醛
Organotins 有机锡	Heavy Metals 重金属	Heavy Metals 重金属
APEOs 烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚	Phthalates (especially printing systems)	Chlorinated Phenols 氯化苯酚
Fungicides 杀真菌剂	邻苯二甲酸盐 尤其是印花系统	APEOs 烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚
GM Starch	APEOs	Fungicides

GM淀粉	烷基酚聚氧乙烯醚 Fungicides 杀真菌剂 AOX	杀真菌剂
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- d. It should be abundantly clear that testing of GOTS Goods (for residues) and GOTS approved inputs are squarely within the responsibility and ambit of Certified Entities and Approved Certifiers, based on their specific assessment of risk in each case. However, purely for guidance, test parameter matrices are suggested below
- d. 应该十分明确的是GOTS产品（残留物）检测和GOTS投入物审批完全属于被认证实体和被授权认证机构的责任和范围，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 GOTS Chemical Inputs:
- e. 关于GOTS化学品投入物的建议检测参数矩阵

PARAMETER 参数	DYES 染料	PIGMENTS 颜料	PRINTING INKS 印花油墨	PRINTING AUXILIARIES 印花助剂	DYEING AUXILIARIES 染色助剂	PRE-TREATMENT & FINISHING AUXILIARIES 预处理及后整理处理助剂
AOX	+	+	+			
AP/APEO	+	+	+	+	+	+
Heavy Metals 重金属	+	+	+	+	+	+
Formaldehyde 甲醛			+	+	+	
Banned Amines 禁用胺类	+	+	+			
Chlorophenols 氯酚	+	+				
Phthalates 邻苯二甲酸盐				+		
PVC			+			

- f. Suggested test parameter matrix for GOTS Goods, residues & quality
- f. 关于GOTS 产品、残留物及质量的建议检测参数矩阵

PARAMETER 参数	GREY FABRIC 坯布	PRINTED FABRIC 印花布	DYED FABRIC 染色布	PROCESSED / UNDYED FABRIC 处理过/未染色布	METALLIC ACCESSORIES 金属辅料	OTHER ACCESSORIES 其他辅料	SEWING THREAD 缝纫线
Allergenic Disperse Dyes (PES) 过敏性分散染料 (PES)							✘
AOX	✘	✘	✘	✘			✘
AP/APEO	✘	✘	✘			✘	✘
Lead / Cadmium 铅/镉	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Extractable HM 可萃取重金额	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	
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		✘	✘	✘		✘	✘

GOTS SECTION 5.2.6

GOTS 第 5.2.6 节

“Any final consumer product, labelled according to GOTS shall comply with the following technical quality parameters.”

“根据GOTS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 GOTS. The criteria (fastness resp. dimensional change levels) are the same as for the respective main test method:
- 下表提供了GOTS标准规定之外的其他可接受的测试方法。要求（牢度和尺寸变化方面）与各自对应的主测试方法相同：

PARAMETER 参数	MAIN TEST METHOD 主要试验方法	ALTERNATE ACCEPTABLE TEST METHODS 其它可接受的测试方法
Rubbing fastness 摩擦牢度	ISO 105 X12	AATCC 8, DIN 54021, JIS L0849 AATCC 8、DIN 54021、JIS L0849
Perspiration fastness, alkaline and acidic 耐酸性和耐碱性汗渍牢度	ISO 105 E04	AATCC 15, DIN 54020, JIS L0848 AATCC 15、DIN 54020、JIS L0848
Light fastness 日晒牢度	ISO 105 B02	AATCC 16 option 3, DIN 54004, JIS L0843 AATCC 16方案3、DIN 54004、JIS L0843
Dimensional change 尺寸变化	ISO 6330	AATCC 135 (fabrics) and 150 (garments), DIN 53920, JIS L1018 AATCC 135（面料）和150（服装）、 DIN 53920、JIS L1018
Saliva Fastness 耐唾液色牢度	BVL B 82.92.3	DIN 53160-1
Washing fastness when washed at 40 °C 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

FURTHER GUIDANCE

进一步的指南

- Wherever possible, GOTS Goods should support decreasing environmental impacts at the use phase. Therefore,
- 可能的情况下，使用阶段的GOTS产品应该能够有助于减轻环境影响。因此，
 - GOTS Goods care labels, wherever applicable, shall carry environmentally friendly washing instructions, such as wash at room temperature, use of liquid detergent, no use of bleach, line or flat dry, low or no iron, no dry cleaning, etc.
 - 在适用的情况下，GOTS产品的洗唛应包含环保水洗说明，诸如在常温下水洗，使用液体洗涤剂，禁止使用漂白剂，晾干或平铺晒干，低温熨烫或禁止熨烫，禁止干洗等。
 - It is recommended that sellers of GOTS Goods inform end-users about end-of-life options.
 - 建议GOTS产品的卖方告知最终用户产品寿命结束后的处置选项。

GOTS SECTIONS 5.2.7 AND 5.2.8

GOTS 第 5.2.7 节和第 5.2.8 节

“Limit Values for residues in GOTS Goods”

“GOTS产品残留物的限量值”

“Limit Values for residues in Additional Fibres and Accessories”

“其它纤维和辅料残留物的限量值”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- When conducting residue tests on finished GOTS Goods according to GOTS Section 5.2.7, sampling should not contain accessory parts (e.g. button placket textiles, lining). Necessary instructions should be provided to testing laboratories.
- 根据GOTS第5.2.7节对GOTS成品开展残留物检测时，取样不应该涵盖辅料部分（例如：纽扣口袋纺织品、里布）。应该向实验室提供必要说明。
- In order to demonstrate compliance of (semi/finished) products with the test parameters in GOTS Section 5.2.8 only;
- 以证明成品/半成品仅符合GOTS第5.2.8节注明的检测参数；
 - a. Standard 100 by Oeko-Tex®, Class 1 certificates or an equivalent, are considered adequate proof for additional fibres or accessories used in textiles for babies and textile personal care products.
 - a. Oeko-Tex®的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. Standard 100 by Oeko-Tex®, Class 2 certificates or an equivalent, are considered adequate proof for additional fibres or accessories used for all other GOTS Goods.
 - b. Oeko-Tex®的Standard 100、二级证书或等效证书将作为所有其它GOTS产品所用其它纤维或辅料的充分证明。

REFERENCE

参考文献

- [STANDARD 100 by OEKO-TEX®](#)
- [OEKO-TEX®的STANDARD 100](#)

GOTS Section 5.2.7.2 and 5.2.8.1

GOTS第5.2.7.2节和第5.2.8.1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 啉虫脒	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 生物吡啶菊酯	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 草甘膦	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 I 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		✱
Fenprothrin 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		✱
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) 六氯苯 (HCB)	118-74-1		✱
Hexachlorocyclohexane - α-Lindane α -六六六	319-84-6		✱
Hexachlorocyclohexane - β-Lindane β -六六六	319-85-7		✱
Hexachlorocyclohexane - δ-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	✱	

GOTS SECTION 6

GOTS 第 6 节

GOTS Section 6.1

GOTS 第 6.1 节

“Specific requirements for Textile Personal Care Products”

“关于纺织类个人护理用品的特定要求”

GUIDANCE

准则

- Synthetic fibre components are not permitted for group II products.
- 二类产品不允许含有合成纤维。
- Synthetic security veils are not allowed for tampons.
- 卫生棉条不允许使用合成安全薄膜。

GOTS SECTION 6.1.4

GOTS 第 6.1.4 节

GOTS Section 6.1.2.3 (a)

GOTS第6.1.2.3节（a）款

“Except for wound contact layers, barrier films shall be composed of biodegradable polymers. All raw materials used shall be non-GMO”

“除伤口接触层外，隔离膜应由生物可降解聚合物组成。所有使用的材料必须是非转基因（GMO）。”

GUIDANCE

指南

- In case of reusable/washable personal care products (e.g. nappies, cloth pads), polyurethane (PU) layer, that is not in direct contact with the skin can be used for the purpose of leak proofing. In this case, GOTS Section 3.2.3 shall be followed.
- 对于可重复使用/可洗的个人护理用品（例如：尿布、卫生巾），可使用不与皮肤直接接触的聚氨酯（PU）层防漏。这种情况下，应遵循GOTS第3.2.3节。

GOTS SECTION 6.1.5

GOTS 第 6.1.5 节

GOTS Section 6.1.5.4

GOTS第6.1.5.4节

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

“使用的任何香料、洗剂和润滑剂，除应满足 GOTS的投入物准则外，还应满足 COSMOS 标准（《有机天然化妆品标准》）的投入物准则。”

REFERENCE

参考文献

- [COSMOS-Standard](#) (Cosmetics Organic and Natural Standard)
- [COSMOS标准](#) (《有机天然化妆品标准》)

GOTS Section 6.2

GOTS 第 6.2 节

GOTS SECTION 6.2

GOTS 第 6.2 节

“Important note: Any entity selling FCTs shall be aware of and meet the specific legal (hygienic and GMP) requirements applicable for its products and in the country/region where they are sold.”

“重要提示：任何销售接触食品类纺织品的实体应了解并满足适用于其产品及其销售国家/地区的具体法律（卫生和 GMP）要求。”

INTERPRETATION

释义

- Applicable Legislation: All food contact textiles shall fall within the scope of the two European legislations:
- 适用法规：所有接触食品类纺织品应适用两项欧盟法律规定：
 - a. Regulation (EC) 1935/2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food, also known as the Framework or FCM Regulation
 - b. 关于用于接触食品的材料及物品的第1935/2004号条例（EC），也称为框架或FCM法规
 - c. Regulation (EC) 2023/2006 on good manufacturing practices for materials and articles intended to come into contact with food, also known as the GMP Regulation.
 - d. 关于用于接触食品的材料和物品良好制造规范的第2023/2006号条例（EC），也称为GMP规范。
- Alternative - Code of US Federal Regulation: 21 CFR § 177.2800: Textiles and Textile Fibres. Indirect food additives subpart C. Substances for use only as components of articles intended for repeated use.
- 或者 - 美国联邦法规：21 CFR § 177.2800：纺织品和纺织纤维。C的节间接食品添加剂。仅用作重复使用的物品部件的材料。
- Additional requirements for individual countries based on local regulations will also be applicable for Food Contact Textiles (FCTs) should they be intended to be sold or used in such countries.
- 如果拟在其他国家出售/使用接触食品类纺织品（FCTs），则基于当地法规的个别国家的额外要求也将适用于这些国家。

REFERENCES

参考文献

- a. [Regulation \(EC\) 1935/2004](#)
- a. [欧盟法规（EC）1935/2004](#)
- b. [Regulation \(EC\) 2023/2006](#)
- b. [欧盟法规（EC）2023/2006](#)
- c. [21 CFR § 177.2800](#)

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