



Step by step – how to get GRTS-certified

GRTS builds on the GOTS certification approach for a broader range of certified fibres, combining environmental and social requirements with physical traceability through the certified textile supply chain.



Inform yourself about GRTS

Familiarise yourself with the GRTS Standard, implementation documents and supporting guidance materials. These resources provide an overview of the requirements for certification, including fibre eligibility, environmental and social criteria, traceability systems and labelling requirements.



1



Reach out for guidance

If you require initial support or orientation, you may contact a Global Standards representative in your region. For more detailed technical assistance or implementation support, companies may also work with approved consultants familiar with GRTS requirements and certification processes.



2



Choose an approved GRTS-Certification Body

Certification to GRTS is carried out by approved, independent third-party Certification Bodies responsible for on-site audits and certification activities.

3



Submit your application

Submit an application to the Certification Body of your choice. The application process may require information regarding facility locations, scope of operations, products and fibre types, processing activities, traceability systems and environmental & social management systems.

4



Prepare for the on-site audit

The Certification Body will provide information on the certification process and schedule an on-site audit. Companies must prepare the required documentation and records for review, including those relating to traceability and Transaction Certificates, environmental and chemical management, due diligence, GRTS social and human rights requirements, and product flow and volume reconciliation. If non-conformities are identified during the audit, corrective actions and timelines will be defined.

5



Receive your GRTS Scope Certificate

Once certification requirements have been successfully fulfilled, the company will receive a GRTS Scope Certificate. Upon obtaining a valid GRTS Scope Certificate, certified entities may commence production, processing, trading and labelling of GRTS Goods in accordance with the applicable GRTS requirements. Certified companies will also be included in the public certification database.

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Find more information and resources about Global Standards's certifications and processes here!



Who needs to be certified?

Every operator involved in the processing and trading of GRTS-certified products must be certified. This includes all stages of the textile value chain, from first processing stages through spinning, weaving and knitting, wet processing and manufacturing, as well as trading activities, including importers and exporters. All certified entities are subject to annual on-site inspections by an approved Certification Body.

Can GOTS-certified companies extend their certification scope to include GRTS?

GOTS-certified companies can apply to extend their certification scope to include GRTS through their existing Certification Body. In many cases, certification activities can be aligned within existing audit cycles, helping reduce duplication of audits and administrative effort.

This enables companies to extend certification across a broader range of fibre categories while using a consistent certification approach across their product portfolio.

Which fibres can be used in GRTS-certified products?

GRTS allows fibres certified to approved third-party fibre production standards that meet defined environmental, social and traceability criteria.

Eligible fibre categories for GRTS include:

- ❑ natural plant and animal fibres
- ❑ regenerated cellulosic fibres
- ❑ recycled natural and synthetic fibres
- ❑ biopolymers
- ❑ certified organic & organic in-conversion fibres below GOTS thresholds

What is the difference between GOTS and GRTS?

GOTS provides certification for the processing of textiles made with certified organic fibres. GRTS builds on this certification approach for textiles made with a broader range of fibres certified to recognised fibre production standards.

Both standards use the same certification programme, auditing approach and value chain requirements. The primary difference is fibre eligibility.

Key features include:

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| ❑ Processing requirements | ❑ Due diligence |
| ❑ Chemical management | ❑ Physical supply chain traceability |
| ❑ Environmental management | ❑ Independent third-party certification |
| ❑ Social criteria | ❑ Certification & labelling requirements |