

ICS 03.120.20

CCS B 32



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 20014.28-2025

**Good agricultural practice - Part 28: Cotton control points and
compliance criteria**

良好农业规范 第28部分：棉花控制点与符合性规范

Issued on: March 28, 2025

Implemented on: March 28, 2025

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of China**

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part

1. Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting. This document is Part 28 of GB/T 20014 Good Agricultural Practice. GB/T 20014 has been published in the following parts.

- 2. Farm-based control points and compliance specifications;
- 3. Basic control points and compliance specifications for crops;
- 4. Control points and compliance specifications for field crops;
- 5. Control points and compliance specifications for fruits and vegetables;
- 6. Basic control points and compliance specifications for livestock and poultry;
- 7. Control points and compliance specifications for cattle and sheep;
- 8. Control points and compliance specifications for dairy cows;
- 9. Pig control points and compliance specifications;
- 10. Poultry control points and compliance specifications;
- 11. Control points and compliance specifications for road transport of livestock and poultry;
- 12. Tea control points and compliance specifications;
- 13. Basic control points and compliance specifications for aquaculture;

1 Scope

China's national good agricultural practice module for cotton. It is Part 28 of GB/T 20014 and specifies the good agricultural practices for cotton production, covering full-process control of cotton growing and of seed cotton processing, and it applies to determining compliance with good agricultural practice in cotton production. The GAP series works by control points and compliance criteria: rather than describing how to farm, each module lists

the points at which a practice must be controlled and states, for each, what compliance looks like and how it is evidenced. That structure exists because these documents are used for certification, and a certifiable requirement has to be verifiable by an auditor on a farm rather than judged in the abstract. Cotton needs its own module for reasons that separate it from food crops. It is not eaten, so the food safety logic that drives most GAP modules does not apply directly, but it is among the most pesticide-intensive crops grown and its residues and runoff are an environmental and occupational matter rather than a consumer one, which shifts the emphasis to worker protection, application records, equipment calibration and buffer zones. Its seed and its linters do enter the feed and food chains, which brings part of that logic back. And uniquely among field crops, its quality is largely destroyed or preserved after picking: contamination of seed cotton with plastic, jute, hair or oil during harvesting, storage and ginning is the defect the world market penalises most heavily and cannot be removed downstream. That is why the module covers seed cotton processing and not only cultivation. Issued and in force since 28 March 2025.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the essential clauses of this document through normative references in this document. For referenced documents without a date, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for referenced documents without a date, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to This document. GB 1103.1 Cotton Part

GB/T 20223 Cotton linters

GB/T 29885 Cottonseed quality grades

GB 30000 (all parts) Chemical classification and labeling specifications

GB/T 32139 Cotton processing terminology

GB/T 35872 Cotton sterile seed cotton Montreal Protocol

3 Natural colored fine cotton

GB 4407.1 Economic crop seeds Part