INDITEX

Physical Testing Requirements

2026

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Definition of Physical Testing Requirements

Physical Testing Requirements (hereinafter, **PTR**) is defined as a product standard which:

- Has been developed by Inditex, in accordance with applicable legislation and recognized good practices in the textile and leather industry.
- Establishes the requirements and evaluation methods applicable to certain quality parameters, specifically:
    - pH
    - Fibre composition tolerance
    - Colour fastness to water
    - Colour fastness to perspiration
    - Colour fastness to saliva
    - Colour fastness to rubbing
    - Odour

PTR is of general and mandatory application for all garments, footwear, home textiles, fabrics and leather supplied to Inditex and certain accessories, such as: handbags, belts, kerchiefs, scarves and similar products. Consequently, the application of the standard is the exclusive responsibility of the supplier throughout the “lifecycle” of the products which Inditex manufactures/sells.

To do this, the supplier must report and guarantee the quality level of the garments of each of the models/quality/colours manufactured/sold by Inditex and Inditex may carry out the physical-chemical tests it deems necessary to ensure its compliance. The omission of any of the parameters required shall imply the “non conformity” with PTR.

The responsibility of the manufacturers and/or suppliers for guaranteeing compliance of the products supplied to Inditex with PTR does not exempt them from complying with any other Law or Act that applies to these articles, even if it is not specifically included in this Standard. For more information about the commitment to comply with this standard see chapter 2.

If there are any questions regarding the requirements of one product in particular, please do not hesitate to contact the PTR compliance team at: **ptr@inditex.com.**

Change log for PTR version 2026

Parameter	Modification	Method
pH	• Revised age ranges • Added exception for leather articles for Saudi Arabia and GCC • Added exception for synthetic leather for Saudi Arabia • Revised exception for synthetic leather accessories for Morocco	
Colour fastness to water	• Revised age ranges	• Updated ISO standard for leather
Colour fastness to perspiration	• Revised age ranges	• Updated ISO standard for leather
Colour fastness to dry rubbing	• Revised age ranges • Requirements for leather in footwear from South Korea are included	• Added standard for leather in footwear in South Korea
Colour fastness to wet rubbing	• Revised age ranges • Requirements for leather in footwear from South Korea are included	• Added standard for leather in footwear in South Korea
Colour fastness to saliva	• Revised age ranges	
Determination of odour	• Revised age ranges	

1. Restricted parameters list

pH

Scope

- Textile
- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

• Users < 14 years old: **4.0 - 7.5**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market in clothes and hosiery products: **4.8 - 7.5**

• With direct and prolonged contact with the skin and ≥14 years old: **4.0 - 7.5**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market in clothes and hosiery products: **4.8 - 7.5**

• Without direct and prolonged contact with the skin and ≥14 years old: **4.0 - 9.0**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market in clothes and hosiery products: **4.8 - 7.5**

Morocco market: **4.0 - 7.5**

Leather:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

3.5 - 7.5

EXCEPTIONS:

Morocco for leather parts of clothing articles for ≤ 3 years and clothing with direct skin contact: **4.0 - 7.5**

Saudi Arabia and GCC[1] for leather articles: **4.0 - 7.5**

South Korea market in clothing and footwear: **4.0 - 7.5**

Ukraine market in leather products: **4.0 - 7.5**

Synthetic Leather:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

4.0 - 7.5

EXCEPTIONS:

Morocco market in accessories: **4.0 - 8.0**

Morocco market in footwear: **4.0 - 9.0**

Saudi Arabia market, without direct skin contact and > 3 years old: **4.0 – 9.0**

[1] Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

Test methods

Textile and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 3071:2020

GB/T 7573:2009

Leather:

ISO 4045:2018

Composition Tolerance

Scope

- Textile

Limits

Textile:

All kinds of fabrics and/or textile articles:

Single (100% pure product): **No tolerance**

EXCEPTIONS:

All markets except Canada, Mexico and United States of America: Tolerance **5%** of “suspected wool” in articles 100% cashmere which have been obtained by carded spinning process.

European Union, Turkey, MERCOSUR, Ecuador and Saudi Arabia markets: Tolerance **2%** of “extraneous fibres” and **5%** of “extraneous fibres” in fabrics which have undergone a carding process in articles with justified technical difficulties.

South Korea market: Tolerance **3%** in wool products, **5%** in wool products, which have undergone a carding process and **1%** for “other fibres”.

Mixtures (≥2 fibres): **±3% in weight**

Test methods

For binary mixtures:

Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011, Norm EN ISO 1833-1:2020.

For the analysis of specific mixtures, consult the Norms: from EN ISO 1833-3: 2020 to EN ISO 1833-29: 2020

For ternary mixtures:

Regulation (EU) 1007/2011, Norm EN ISO 1833-2:2020.

For the analysis of specific mixtures, consult the Norms: from EN ISO 1833-3: 2020 to EN ISO 1833-29: 2020

China:

GB/T 2910.1:2009 (binary mixtures) and GB/T 2910.2:2009 (ternary mixtures)

For the analysis of specific mixtures, consult the Norms: from GB/T 2910.3:2009 to GB/T 2910.26-2017

South Korea:

KS K 0210:2015

Colour fastness to water

Scope

- Textile
- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for colour change and colour staining

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

- Users ≤ 3 years old: **3 - 4**

- Users > 3 years old: **3**

Leather and synthetic leather:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly: 3

Belts and gloves made of dark colored leather and/or suede leather: 2

EXCEPTIONS:
Ukraine and GCC[1] markets: **3**

Test methods

Textile:

ISO 105-E01:2013
GB/T 5713:2013
ITX_GB/T 5713:2013

Leather and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 11642:2025

[1] Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

Colour fastness to perspiration (1/2)

Scope

- Textile

Limits for colour change and colour staining

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

- Users ≤ 3 years old: **3 - 4**

EXCEPTIONS:

Eurasian Customs Union[2] market:

In textile products aimed at users < 1 year old: **4**

In textile products with close and prolonged contact with the skin (underwear, bedding, swimwear, hosiery, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs and other similar products): **4**

In lining material of textile products: **4**

- Users >3 years old: **3**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine, Egypt and GCC[1] markets: **3 - 4**

Eurasian Customs Union[2] market:

In textile products with close and prolonged contact with the skin (underwear, bedding, swimwear, hosiery, headwear, scarves, handkerchiefs and other similar products): **4**

In lining material of textile products: **4**

[1] Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

[2] Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Textile:

ISO 105 E04:2013

GB/T 3922:2013

ITX_GB/T 3922:2013

Colour fastness to perspiration (2/2)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for colour change and colour staining

Leather and synthetic leather:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

GCC[1] market: **3 - 4**

Ukraine market in footwear, gloves, headwear and hosiery products: **3 - 4**

Belts and gloves made of dark colored leather and/or suede leather: 2

EXCEPTIONS:

GCC[1] market: **3 - 4**

Ukraine market in footwear, gloves, headwear and hosiery products: **3 - 4**

Eurasian Customs Union[2] , Egypt and Uzbekistan markets: **3**

[1] Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

[2] Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Leather and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 11641:2025

Colour fastness to dry rubbing (1/3)

Scope

- Textile

Limits for dry colour staining

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

- Users ≤ 3 years old: **4**
- Users > 3 years old: **3**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine and GCC[1] markets: **4**

Eurasian Customs Union[2] market in lining material of textile products: **4**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **4**

Egypt market in textile lining of leather and synthetic leather products: **4**

China market in handbags and knapsacks and in the face material of belts (except denim whose limit is 3): **3 - 4**

[1] Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

[2] Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Textile:

ISO 105 X12:2016

GB/T 3920:2008

ISO 105-X16:2016 (Colour Fastness to Rubbing in Small Areas).

Footwear

ISO 17700:2019 (method A)

Colour fastness to dry rubbing (2/3)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for dry colour staining

Leather:

Clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **4**

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union[2] and GCC[1] markets: **4**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches and small leather goods: **4**

Leather products made of dark coloured suede leather:

Clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly: 2

EXCEPTIONS:

China market in clothing, wallets, handbags and knapsacks and in the face of belts**: 3**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **4**

Egypt market: **3**

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union[2] and GCC[1] markets: **4**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches and small leather goods: **4**

Synthetic leather:

Clothing, accessories and home textiles, mainly: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **4**

China market in wallets, handbags and knapsacks and in the face material of belts: **3 - 4**

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union[2] and GCC[1] markets: **4**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches: **4**

Uzbekistan market in synthetic fur for linings of gloves and mittens: **4**

[1] Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

[2] Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Leather and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 11640:2018

ITX-RUB-LT-2023

Colour fastness to dry rubbing (3/3)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for dry colour staining

Leather and synthetic leather:

Footwear: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

China market in synthetic leather uppers of casual shoes: **4**

South Korea market in lining and insocks of leather footwear: **4**

Taiwan market in lining and insocks of leather footwear: **4**

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union[2] and GCC[1] markets: **4**

Uzbekistan market in leather for users < 18 years old and synthetic leather and fur**: 4**

Footwear with lining and insocks made of suede leather: 2 - 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union[2], South Korea, Taiwan and GCC[1] markets: **4**

Egypt and China markets: **3**

Uzbekistan market for users < 18 years old**: 4**

Footwear in dark colored leather uppers and in all suede leather uppers independently of the colour: 2

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine, Eurasian Customs Union[2] and GCC[1] markets: **4**

Egypt and China markets: **3**

Uzbekistan market for users <18 years old**: 4**

Test methods

Footwear:

For all markets except South Korea:

ISO 17700:2019 (method A)

ITX-RUB-LT-2023

For South Korea market:

KS M ISO 20433:2024

[1] Member States of The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is comprised by United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

[2] Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Colour fastness to wet rubbing (1/3)

Scope

- Textile

Limits for wet colour staining

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

- Users ≤ 3 years old: **3**
- Users ≤ 3 years old (Dark colours): **2 - 3**

EXCEPTIONS:

Egypt market in textile parts of leather and synthetic leather products (except in textile parts of uppers, lining and insocks in footwear whose limit is 2): **3**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **3**

Saudi Arabia market*

- Users between 3 - 14 years old: **2 - 3**

EXCEPTIONS:

Egypt market in textile parts of leather and synthetic leather products (except in textile parts of uppers, lining and insocks in footwear whose limit is 2): **3**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **3**

Saudi Arabia market*

- Users > 14 years old: **2**

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market: **2 - 3**

China market in lining and insocks of rubber shoes processed by hot vulcanization techniques, in the face material of belts (except denim) and in handbags and knapsacks (except denim): **2 - 3**

Egypt market in textile parts of leather and synthetic leather products (except in textile parts of uppers, lining and insocks in footwear whose limit is 2): **3**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **3**

*Saudi Arabia market in textile parts of uppers, lining and insocks of footwear (except in textile parts of uppers in sports footwear of medium and high performance whose limit is 3-4): **3**

Test methods

Textile:

ISO 105 X12:2016

GB/T 3920:2008

ISO 105-X16:2016 (Colour Fastness to Rubbing in Small Areas).

Footwear

ISO 17700:2019 (method A)

Colour fastness to wet rubbing (2/3)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for wet colour staining

Leather:

Clothing, accessories and home articles, mainly: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Eurasian Customs Union[2] market in gloves, waist belts and other small leatherware articles aimed at users < 18 years old: **4**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches and small leather goods: **4**

In dark coloured leather products, and in all suede leathers independently of the colour:

Clothing, accessories and home articles, mainly: 2

EXCEPTIONS:

China market in clothing: **3**

China market in glossy leather in wallets, handbags and knapsacks and in the face of belts: **2 - 3**

China market in the back/lining material of belts: **3**

Eurasian Customs Union[2] and the Egypt market in clothing: **3**

Eurasian Customs Union[2] market in gloves, waist belts and other small leatherware articles aimed at users < 18 years old: **4**

Ukraine market: **2 - 3**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches and small leather goods: **4**

Synthetic leather:

Clothing, accessories and home articles, mainly: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Eurasian Customs Union[2] market in synthetic leather products: **4**

Uzbekistan market in schoolbags, bags, briefcases, backpacks, gloves, mittens, belts, waist belts for watches: **4**

Uzbekistan market in synthetic fur for linings of gloves and mittens: **4**

[2] Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Leather and Synthetic Leather:

ISO 11640:2018

ITX-RUB-LT-2023

Colour fastness to wet rubbing (3/3)

Scope

- Leather
- Synthetic Leather

Limits for wet colour staining

Leather and synthetic leather:

Footwear: 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Eurasian Customs Union[2] market in synthetic leather products: **4**

Saudi Arabia market in leather and synthetic leather parts of uppers in sports footwear of medium and high performance: **3 - 4**

Uzbekistan market in leather for users < 18 years old and synthetic leather and fur**: 4**

South Korea market in lining and insocks of leather footwear for rubbing test with perspiration solution: **2**

Footwear with lining and insocks made of suede leather: 2 - 3

EXCEPTIONS:

Eurasian Customs Union[2], China, Saudi Arabia, South Korea and Taiwan markets: **3**

Uzbekistan market for users < 18 years old: **4**

South Korea market in lining and insocks of leather footwear for rubbing test with perspiration solution: **2**

Footwear in uppers independently of the kind of leather and colour: 2

EXCEPTIONS:

Ukraine market: **2 - 3**

Eurasian Customs Union[2] and China markets: **3**

Saudi Arabia market in leather and synthetic leather parts of uppers in sports footwear of medium and high performance: **3 - 4**

Uzbekistan market for users <18 years old**: 4**

[2] Eurasian Customs Union is comprised by Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Test methods

Footwear:

For all markets except South Korea:

ISO 17700:2019 (method A)

ITX-RUB-LT-2023

For South Korea market:

KS M ISO 20433:2024 (*)

(*): For South Korea, the test for colour fastness to wet rubbing shall be performed both with water and artificial perspiration solution

Colour fastness to saliva

Scope

- Textile

Limits for colour change and colour staining

Textile:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

Users ≤ 3 years old: **4**

Test methods

Textile:

GB/T 18886:2019

ITX_GB/T 18886:2019

Determination of odour

Scope

- Textile
- Leather
- Plastics
- Metallic parts
- Paints
- Surface coatings

Limits

All materials:

Clothing, footwear, accessories and home textiles, mainly:

No detection of abnormal odours

Abnormal odours must not be detected at values above 1 (odourless) in products aimed at users ≤ 3 years old, and 2 (weak odour) in products aimed at users > 3 years old.

Test methods

All materials:

SNV 195651:2015

2. Commitment

Commitment to comply with Inditex Group's Physical Testing Requirements product quality standard

I hereby confirm that:

1) We have received the **Physical Testing Requirements** (hereinafter, **PTR**) product quality standard, we have read it and thoroughly understand its implications.

2) We acknowledge that compliance with PTR is a contractual obligation and undertake, accordingly, to meet the PTR requirements in all orders involving production, marketing or distribution placed by any of the Inditex brands effective as of October 31st 2026.

3) We undertake to disclose and formally demand PTR implications to the whole production line.

4) The Inditex Group:

- Reserves the right to check: i) compliance with PTR regarding any goods supplied, by any method, at any time, and/or at any stage of the production, marketing or distribution processes, and ii) the appropriate disclosure of PTR.
- Reserves the right to impose specific reprocessing to the supplier for those productions which non compliance with PTR in order to improve the production and reach full compliance.
- Reserves the right to cancel orders for all products where a non compliance with PTR regarding any test and/or inspection has been established.
- Reserves the right to return any orders already delivered where a non compliance with PTR regarding any test and/or inspection has been established.
- Reserves the right to adopt any measure deemed to be necessary in relation with the goods subject to the cancelled order, subject to the fact that the cancellation of the relevant order shall entail the non-existence of the obligation to pay any sum whatsoever for the goods failing to comply with PTR[1].
- Holds the Supplier as solely responsible for any and all damages caused by goods failing to comply with PTR.

5) We acknowledge that approval of a "sample" and any subsequent "repetition" of goods by the INDITEX Group do not release us from our liability, for the entire production, marketing and distribution processes.

THE SUPPLIER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALWAYS REFERRING TO THE LATEST UPDATED VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT, AVAILABLE AT **www.inditex.com**

[1] Compliance with PTR implies compliance with the safety margins established by Inditex due to the inherent measurement uncertainties of each testing method used to determine the level of the regulated parameters.

INDITEX

Product Sustainability

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