



北京五洲恒通认证有限公司
有机产品认证标准
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前言 Foreword

为加快我国有机产业的发展，满足国内外市场的需求，北京五洲恒通认证有限公司（简称 CHTC）根据我国 GB/T19630 “有机产品”国家标准、国际有机农业运动联合会（简称 IFOAM）的有机生产和加工标准，并参照欧盟有机农业生产规定（EC 834/2007，EC 889/2008）以及其他国家（美国、澳大利亚、日本等）有机农业协会和组织的标准和规定，结合我国农业生产和食品行业的有关法规，制定了本标准。

Existing Standards from China, North America, the EU and Australia, as well as the guidelines of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) and the Codex Alimentarius have been relied upon to ensure that the CHTC organic standard remains in conformance with national and international requirements for trade in organic produce.

本标准是对有机生产、加工和贸易的基本要求。申请CHTC有机认证的委托人须与 CHTC 签订协议，保证执行本标准，并接受CHTC检查员的认证检查。CHTC根据检查报告的审核结果，给符合本标准的农场、加工厂和贸易单位颁发有机认证证书，并授权其在有机产品上使用CHTC有机认证标志。

This standard lay down the basic requirements for organic production, processing and trade. The operator applying for CHTC organic certification shall sign an agreement with CHTC to ensure the implementation of this standard and to accept the certification inspection by the CHTC inspectors. According to the audit report, CHTC will issue organic certificates to farms, processing plants and traders that in compliance with this standard, and authorize the use of CHTC organic certification mark on organic products.

1 术语和定义 Terms and definition

1.1 有机农业 organic agriculture

遵照特定的农业生产原则，在生产中不采用基因工程获得的生物及其产物，不使用化学合成的农药、化肥、生长调节剂、饲料添加剂等物质，遵循自然规律和生态学原理，协调种植业和养殖业的平衡，采用一系列可持续的农业技术以维持持续稳定的农业生产体系的一种农业生产方式。

"organic agriculture" means a way of agricultural production complying with specific principles of agricultural production, without using any genetic engineering of organisms and their products, nor the materials including chemical synthesis of pesticides, fertilizers, growth regulators, feed additives etc., following the natural rules and ecology principle, coordinating the balance of planting and breeding, involving the adoption of a series of sustainable agricultural techniques, in order to maintain the steady agricultural production system

1.2 有机生产 Organic production

符合有机标准规定的所有生产方法的使用，包括从有机产品初级生产到储藏、加工、运输、销售和最后到达消费者手中的所有环节，以及相关的标识、进出口和分销活动。

"organic production" means the use of the production method compliant with the rules established in this standard, at all stages of production, preparation and distribution that any stage from and including the primary production of an organic product up to and including its storage, processing, transport, sale or supply to the final consumer, and where relevant labelling, import, export and subcontracting activities.

1.3 作物生产 Plant production

农作物产品的生产，包括出于商业目的进行的野生植物的采集和食用菌栽培。

"plant production" means production of agricultural crop products including harvesting of wild plant products for commercial purposes.

1.4 有机产品 Organic product

按照本标准生产、加工、销售，并经过第三方认证机构认证的供人类消费、动物食用的产品。

"organic product" means a kind of product for human consumption, animal consumption that its operation of producing, processing and marketing are up to this standard and certified by a third-party certification body.

在CHTC有机标准的框架内，“有机”成分、动物、食品、饲料、无性繁殖材料和种子是：
In the framework of CHTC Organic Standard, the “organic” ingredients, animals, food, feed, vegetative propagating materials and seeds are those:

通过CHTC有机标准认证或者欧盟生产认证。

– certified against CHTC organic standard or certified and produced in the European Union in accordance with EC 834/2007 or

由EC 834/2007第33(3)条认可并列于EC 1235/2008附录IV的控制机构或控制当局认证的

– certified by a control body or control authority recognized in accordance with article 33(3) of EC 834/2007 and listed in Annex IV of EC 1235/2008 or

在EC 834/2007第33(2)条所承认的、列于EC附件III的第三国范围内生产和认证

– produced and certified within the scope of a third country recognized in accordance with article 33(2) of EC 834/2007 and listed in Annex III of EC 1235/2008.

1.5 常规 conventional

指未获有机认证或有机转换认证的生产体系及其产品。

"conventional" means uncertified or organic conversion certified production system and its products.

1.6 植物繁殖材料 Vegetative propagating material

在植物生产或繁殖中使用的除一年生植物的种苗以外的植物或植物组织，包括但不限于根茎、芽、叶、扦插苗、根、块茎。

"vegetative propagating material" means plants or plant tissues used in plant production or

reproduction, other than seedlings of annual plants, including but not limited to rhizome, buds, leaves, cuttings, roots, and tubers.

1.7 生物多样性 Biodiversity

地球上生命形式和生态系统类型的多样性，包括基因的多样性、物种的多样性和生态系统的多样性。

"biodiversity" means diversity of life forms and ecosystem types on earth, including genetic diversity, species diversity, and ecosystem diversity

1.8 辐照 Ionizing radiation

放射性核素高能量的放射，能改变食品的分子结构，以控制食品中的微生物、病菌、寄生虫和害虫，达到保存食品或抑制诸如发芽或成熟等生理过程。

"ionizing radiation" means radionuclide high-energy radiation, which can change the molecular structure of food, to control the food microorganisms, bacteria, parasites and pests, in order to preserve food or inhibit physiological processes such as germination or mature.

1.9 生产单元 Production unit

用于生产方面的所有资产，如生产设施、地块、牧场、露天场所、牲畜圈舍、鱼塘、粮仓、原料以及其他的为特定生产而投入的设施。有机生产单元的边界应清晰，所有权和经营权应明确。

"production unit" means all assets to be used for a production sector such as production facilities, plots, pastures, open spaces, livestock housing, fishponds, barns, raw materials and other facilities for specific production. The boundaries of organic production units shall be clear, and its ownership and operational rights shall be clear.

1.10 转换期 Conversion period

从按照有机生产开始管理至生产单元和产品获得有机认证之间的时段。

"conversion period" means a given period of time of transition from non organic to organic farming

until the production unit and its products get organic certified, during which the provisions concerning the organic production have been applied.

1.11 缓冲带 Buffer zone

在有机和常规地块之间有目的设置的、可明确界定的用来限制或阻挡邻近田块的禁用物质漂移的过渡区域。

"buffer zone" means a transitional zone between organic and conventional plots that can be clearly defined to limit or block the prohibited substances drift from the adjoining plots.

1.12 平行生产 Parallel production

在同一生产单元中，同时生产相同或难以区分的有机、有机转换或常规产品的情况。

"parallel production" means the simultaneous production of the same or indistinguishable organic, organic or conventional products product in the same production unit.

1.13 投入品 Input

在有机生产过程中采用的所有物质或材料。

"input" means all substances or materials used in organic production.

1.14 基因工程技术（转基因技术） Genetic engineering (genetic modification)

指通过自然发生的交配与自然重组以外的方式对遗传材料进行改变的技术，包括但不限于重组脱氧核糖核酸、细胞融合、微注射与宏注射、封装、基因删除和基因加倍。

"genetic engineering (genetic modification)" refers to the methods of technology changing genetic materials, including but not limited to, recombinant DNA, cell fusion, micro and macro injection, encapsulation, gene deletion and double, other than the methods that through natural mating and nature genetic recombination.

1.15 基因工程生物（转基因生物） Genetically engineered organism (genetically modified organism)

通过基因工程技术/转基因技术改变了其基因的植物、动物、微生物。不包括接合生殖、转导与杂交等技术得到的生物体。

"genetically engineered organism (genetically modified organism)" means the plants, animals, and microbes of its genes that changed with genetic engineering technology and/or genetic modification, not including the organisms that are conjured, transduce, and hybridized.

1.16 养殖期 Animal life cycle

从动物出生到作为产品销售的时间段。

"animal life cycle" means the time period of the animal since its birth till sale as product.

1.17 顺势治疗 Homeopathic treatment

一种疾病治疗体系，通过将某种物质系列稀释后使用来治疗疾病，而这种物质若未经稀释在健康动物上大量使用时能引起类似于所欲治疗疾病的症状。

"homeopathic treatment" means a kind of disease treatment system, certain substance with a serial dilution used to treat disease, but when used in large amounts without dilution on healthy animals, this kind of material can cause symptoms similar to the disease that to treat.

1.18 配料 Ingredients

在制造或加工产品时使用的、并存在（包括改性的形式存在）于产品中的任何物质，包括添加剂。

"ingredients" means any substance used in the manufacture or processing of a product, and exists in the product, including additives, existence forms including the form of modification.

1.19 食品添加剂 Food additive

为改善食品品质和色、香、味以及为防腐、保鲜和加工工艺的需要而加入食品中的人工合成或者天然物质。

"food additive" means any synthetic compound or natural substance put into food to improve its quality, colour, fragrance or taste, or for the sake of preservation or processing.

1.20 加工助剂 Processing aid

本身不作为产品配料用，仅在加工、配料或处理过程中为实现某一工艺目的而使用的物质或物料（不包括设备和器皿）。

"processing aid" means the substance or material (excluding equipment and utensils) used for the purpose of a particular process in the processing, ingredients, or handling, and itself is not used as a product ingredient.

1.21 饲料添加剂 Feed additive

在饲料加工、制作、使用过程中添加的少量或者微量物质，包括营养性饲料添加剂和一般饲料添加剂。

"feed additive" means a small amount or trace of substance added during the process of feed processing, production and use, including nutritional feed additives and general feed additives.

1.22 冲顶加工 Purge

有机产品加工之前，先用少量有机原料进行加工，将残存在设备里的前期加工物质清理出去，即冲顶加工。冲顶加工的产品不能作为有机产品销售。

"purge" means that a small amount of organic raw material is used to process prior to the processing of organic products, and the pre-processing material remaining in the equipment is cleaned out. The products that are processed can not be sold as organic products.

1.23 水培生产 Hydroponic production

指的是一种植物根部只在矿物养分溶液中，或在惰性介质（如在珍珠岩、砾石或矿棉中添加一种营养溶液）中生长植物的方法。

"hydroponic production" means the method of growing plants with their roots in a mineral nutrient solution only or in an inert medium, such as perlite, gravel or mineral wool to which a nutrient solution is added.

1.24 未加工产品 unprocessed products

未加工产品指未经加工的食品，包括分割、分开、切断、切片、去骨、剁碎、去皮、磨碎、切割、清洗、修剪、去壳、碾磨、冷藏、冷冻、深冻或解冻的产品。

'unprocessed products' means foodstuffs that have not undergone processing, and includes products that have been divided, parted, severed, sliced, boned, minced, skinned, ground, cut, cleaned, trimmed, husked, milled, chilled, frozen, deep-frozen or thawed.

1.25 加工产品 processed products

加工产品是指由未加工产品加工而成的食品。这些产品可能含有生产所需的配料或赋予其特定特性的配料。

'processed products' means foodstuffs resulting from the processing of unprocessed products. These products may contain ingredients that are necessary for their manufacture or to give them specific characteristics.

2 基本要求 General principles

2.1 适用范围 Scope

基本要求适用于所有类别的有机生产、加工和经销环节。

The general principles shall apply to any operator involved in activities, at any stage of organic production, preparation and distribution.

2.2 转换期 Conversion period

由常规生产向有机生产发展需要经过转换，经过转换期后播种或收获的植物产品或经过转期的动物产品才可作为有机产品销售。生产者在转换期间应完全符合有机生产要求。如果一个生产单元同时生产有机产品和转换期产品，应具有独立和完整的记录体系，明确区分有机和转换期产品。

The production of conventional production to organic production needs to be converted, and the plant products that are sown or harvested after the conversion period can be sold as organic products. The producer shall meet the requirements of organic production during the conversion period. If organic products and conversion products are produced in a production unit at the same time, independent and complete recording systems shall be established, which can clearly distinguish between organic and conversion products.

2.3 基因工程生物/转基因生物 Genetically engineered organisms/genetically modified organisms

2.3.1 不应在有机生产体系中引入或在有机产品上使用基因工程生物/转基因生物及其衍生物，包括植物、动物、微生物、种子、花粉、繁殖材料及肥料、土壤改良物质、疫苗、植物保护产品等农业投入品，食品和添加剂。

2.3.1 Genetically engineered organisms/genetically modified organisms and its derivatives shall not be brought in organic production system nor used on organic

products, including plant, animal, microorganism, seeds for cultivation, pollen, propagating material and fertilizer, plant protection, soil conditioners, vaccine and plant protection products and other agricultural inputs, food, processing aids.

2.3.2 在同时进行有机和常规生产的生产单元，其常规生产部分也不得引入或使用基因工程生物/转基因生物。

2.3.2 A producer may run organic and conventional production units in the same production unit when appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the genetically engineered organisms/genetically modified organisms not be brought in the conventional production area concerned.

2.4 辐照 Ionizing radiation

不应在有机生产中使用辐照技术。

Ionizing radiation technology shall not be used in organic production.

2.5 水培生产 Hydroponic production

不应进行水培生产。

Hydroponics production is prohibited.

2.6 产品贮藏 Product storage

在有机植物、海草、牲畜和水产动物生产单元中，不应存放本标准禁用的投入品，本标准允许使用的投入物除外。

In the production units of organic plants, sea grass, livestock and aquatic animals, prohibited items in this standard shall not be stored, except the allowed inputs in this standard.

3 作物生产 Plant production

3.1 转换期 Conversion period

3.1.1 一年生植物的转换期至少为播种前的24个月，草场和多年生饲料作物的转换期至少为有机饲料收获前的24个月，饲料作物以外的其他多年生植物的转换期至少为收获前的36个月。

3.1.1 For plants and plant products to be considered organic, a conversion period is required: in the case of annual plant, at least two years before sowing, or, in the case of grassland or perennial forage, at least two years before its use as feed from organic farming, or, in the case of perennial crops other than forage, at least three years before the first harvest of organic products. The conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his certification body and subjected to CHTC his holding to the control system.

3.1.2 新开垦的、撂荒 36个月以上的或有充分证据证明36个月以上未使用本标准禁用物质的地块，其前期的操作可以追溯为转换期的一部分。

3.1.2 The period referred to in point 3.1.1 can be taken into consideration retroactively only which is newly reclaimed fields, fallow fields and/or fields proven no prohibited substances application only where satisfactory proof has been furnished to CHTC allowing it to satisfy itself that the conditions were met for a period of at least 36 months.

3.1.3 对于处于转换期或者已经完成转换的地块，如果操作者在有机生产中使用了有机标准禁用的物质，可要求延长地块的转换期或对地块进行重新转换。当地块使用的禁用物质是当地政府机构为处理某种病害或虫害而强制使用时，可以缩短 3.1.1规定的转换期，但应关注施用产品中禁用物质的降解情况，确保在转换期结束之前，土壤中和/或多年生作物体内的残留达到非显著水平，在此期间所收获产品不应作为有机产品销售。

3.1.3 In the case of parcels which have already been converted to or were in the process of conversion to organic farming, and which are contaminated with a product not authorized for organic production, the conversion period shall be extended or converted the land again. Parcels treated with a product not authorized for organic production as part of a compulsory disease or pest control measure imposed by the competent authority of the country. The conversion period

referred to in Article 3.1.1 may be shortened, but the process of degradation of the product concerned shall guarantee, at the end of the conversion period, an insignificant level of residues in the soil and, in the case of a perennial crop, in the plant. The harvest following the treatment may not be sold with reference to organic production methods.

3.1.4 野生采集、食用菌栽培（土培和覆土栽培除外）生产可以免除转换期。

3.1.4 Wild collection, mushroom production (except cultivation with and covering soil) can be exempt from the conversion period.

3.1.5 土培和覆土栽培的食用菌转换期同3.1.1一年生植物。

3.1.5 The conversion period for mushroom cultivating with soil or mulching with soil shall comply with the requirements of Article 3.1.1 as annual crops.

3.2 平行生产 Parallel production

3.2.1 在同一生产单元内，一年生植物不应存在平行生产。

The entire agricultural holding shall be managed in compliance with the requirements applicable to organic production.

3.2.2 对于多年生植物，在同一生产单元内可以存在平行生产，但应制定有机转换计划，计划中应承诺在可能的最短时间内开始对同一单元中相关常规生产区域实施转换，该时间最多不能超过 5 年，生产者制定的转换计划和控制措施需要经过 CHTC 的批准，并且在开始执行转换计划后每年都经CHTC核实。且满足如下要求：

3.2.2 In the case of the production of perennial crops, producer may run organic and non-organic production units in the same area, but the production in question forms part of a conversion plan in respect of which the producer gives a firm undertaking and which provides for the beginning of the conversion of the last part of the area concerned to organic production in the shortest possible period which may not in any event exceed a maximum of five years. The conversion plan and the control measures shall be approved by CHTC; this approval shall be confirmed each year after the start of the conversion plan. And the following conditions shall be met:

a) 生产者应采取适当的措施以保证有机和常规产品能够得到永久的隔离，并保持适当的记录以证明采取了隔离措施。

a) Appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the permanent separation of the products

obtained from each unit concerned, and keep adequate records to show the separation.

b)在收获每种产品时，应至少提前48小时通知CHTC。

b) CHTC is notified of the harvest of each of the products concerned at least 48 hours in advance.

c)收获完成后，生产者应将各个地块的准确产量及产品的隔离措施上报给CHTC。

c) Upon completion of the harvest, the producer informs CHTC of the exact quantities harvested on the units concerned and of the measures applied to separate the products.

d)只要满足(a)(b)(c)中规定的条件，就可以生产种子、无性繁殖材料和种苗。

d) In the case of production of seed, vegetative propagating material and transplants and provided the conditions set out in point (a)(b)(c) are met.

3.3 缓冲带 Buffer zone

应对有机生产区域受到邻近常规生产区域污染的风险进行分析。在存在风险的情况下，则应在有机和常规生产区域之间设置有效的缓冲带或物理屏障，以防止有机生产地块受到污染。缓冲带上种植的植物不能被认证为有机产品。

The operator shall employ measures including barriers and buffer zones to avoid potential contamination and to limit contaminants in organic products. Where neighbouring or regional activities may pose risk of contamination or related risks to certified farm units, appropriate buffer zones shall be established and/or maintained. Crops planted in the buffer zone can not be certified as organic products.

3.4 种子种苗及植物繁殖材料 Seeds, seedlings and propagating materials

3.4.1应选择适应当地土壤和气候条件、抗病虫害的植物种类及品种。在品种的选择上应充分考虑保护植物的遗传多样性。

3.4.1 Plant species and varieties adapted to local soil and climatic conditions and disease-resistant pests shall be selected. The genetic diversity of plants should be fully considered in the selection of varieties.

3.4.2应选择有机种子或植物繁殖材料。当从市场上无法获得有机种子或植物繁殖材料时，允

许选用未经禁用物质处理过的常规种子或植物繁殖材料，并制订和实施获得有机种子和植物繁殖材料的计划。

3.4.2 Organic seeds or propagating materials shall be selected priority. When no organic seed or propagation material is available on the market, conventional seed or propagation material that has not been treated with a prohibited substance is allowed to be selected through the CHTC authorization before sowing and a plan for obtaining organic seed and propagation material is developed and implemented.

3.4.3应采取有机生产方式培育一年生植物的种苗。

3.4.3 The seedlings of annual crops shall be cultivated organically.

3.5 土壤管理和施肥 Soil management and fertilization

3.5.1不应使用化学肥料。禁止使用天然矿质氮肥产品。

3.5.1 Synthetic chemical fertilizers shall not be used. Naturally occurring mineral nitrogen fertiliser products are prohibited.

3.5.2应防止和最大限度减少对环境的污染，应通过适当的耕作与栽培措施维持和提高土壤肥力，包括回收、再生和补充土壤有机质和养分来补充因植物收获而从土壤带走的有机质和土壤养分；采用种植豆科植物、免耕或土地休养等措施进行土壤肥力的恢复。

3.5.2 The pollution of the environment shall be prevented and minimized. Soil fertility shall be maintained and enhanced through appropriate cultivation practices, including the recovery, regeneration and replenishment of soil organic matter and nutrients to supplement the organic and soil nutrients removed from the soil due to crop harvest; The use of legumes, no-tillage or land recreation and other measures to restore soil fertility.

3.5.3当上述措施无法满足植物生长需求时，宜施用有机肥以维持和提高土壤的肥力、营养平衡和土壤生物活性。应优先使用本单元或其他有机生产单元的有机肥。

3.5.3 Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by measures provided above, organic fertilizer shall be applied to maintain and improve soil fertility, nutrient balance and soil biological activity. The organic fertilizer of this unit or other organic production unit shall be given priority.

3.5.4适当使用微生物制剂来改善土壤的总体增加土地或作物中养分的有效性。

3.5.4 Appropriate preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of

the soil or the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops.

3.5.5应避免过度施用有机肥，造成环境污染。生产单元每年施用动物粪便的含氮量不应超过170kg/ha。

3.5.5 Operator shall avoid excessive application of organic fertilizer, causing environmental pollution. The total amount of livestock manure applied on the holding may not exceed 170kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used.

3.5.6宜使用生物肥料；为使堆肥充分腐熟，允许在堆制过程中添加来自于自然界的微生物。

3.5.6 Biofertilizers may be used. For compost activation appropriate plant-based preparations or preparations of micro-organisms may be used.

3.5.7不应使用集约化养殖的动物粪便。

3.5.7 Animal manure from factory farming shall not be used.

3.5.8不应使用人粪尿。

3.5.8 Human excrement shall not be used.

3.5.9当上述措施无法满足植物生长需求时，有机植物生产中允许使用的土壤培肥和改良物质见附录 A.1。

3.5.9 Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by measures provided above, only fertilisers and soil conditioners referred to in Annex A.1 to this standard may be used in organic production and only to the extent necessary

3.5.10如果还有其他物质在 3.5.2, 3.5.3, 3.5.4, 3.5.6, 3.5.9没有完全涉及，当它们符合附录D的要求的基础上，可以在有机农业中使用。

3.5.10 The use of products and substances not covered under 3.5.2, 3.5.3, 3.5.4, 3.5.6, 3.5.9 and subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Annex D in this standard, shall be allowed in organic farming.

3.5.11限制清单中所含的产品和物质只能在当地的普通农业中得到授权的相应途径中使用。

3.5.11 Products and substances contained in the restricted list may only be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorised in general agriculture in the local country.

3.6 病虫害和杂草管理 Pest, disease and weed management

3.6.1预防病虫害和草害主要依靠自然界的生物平衡和物理方式。通过保护或者引入天敌，对

物种和品种的选择，作物轮作，栽培技术和热处理，以及利用灯光、色彩诱杀害虫，机械捕捉害虫，机械或人工除草等措施，防治病虫草害。

3.6.1 The prevention of damage caused by pests, diseases and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection of the biological balance of nature and physical methods. Control pests and diseases by means of protection or introduction of natural enemies, the choice of species and varieties, crop rotation, cultivation techniques and thermal processes; and the use of light and color to induce and kill pests, mechanical capture of pests, mechanical or by-hand weeding.

3.6.2 当3.5.1描述的方法不能有效控制病虫草害时，允许使用附录A.2中所列出的植物保护产品

3.6.2 Where plants cannot be adequately protected from pests and diseases by measures provided for in 3.5.1, only products referred to in Annex A.2 to this standard may be used in organic production.

3.6.3 如果还有其他物质在 3.6.1, 3.6.2没有完全涉及，当它们符合附录D的要求的基础上，可以在有机农业中使用。

3.6.3 The use of products and substances not covered under 3.6.1, 3.6.2 and subject to the objectives and principles laid down in Annex D in this standard, shall be allowed in organic farming.

3.6.4 限制清单中所含的产品和物质只能在当地的普通农业中得到授权的相应途径中使用。

3.6.4 Products and substances contained in the restricted list may only be used in so far as the corresponding use is authorized in general agriculture in the local country.

3.7 轮作 Rotation

3.7.1 一年生作物宜进行轮作，包括但不限于种草、豆科植物、绿肥、覆盖物及其他田闲作物。

3.7.1 Multiannual crop rotation shall be carried out, including but not limited to grass, leguminous plants, green manure, cover plants and catch crops.

3.7.2 宜通过间套作等方式增加生物多样性、提高土壤肥力、增强植物的抗病能力。

3.7.2 It is advisable to increase biological diversity, improve soil fertility and enhance the resistance of plants through interplanting.

3.8 污染控制 Pollution control

3.8.1 应采取措施防止常规农田的水渗透或漫入有机地块。

3.8.1 Measures should be taken to prevent water of conventional farmland to infiltration organic plots.

3.8.2 应避免因施用外部来源的肥料造成禁用物质对有机生产的污染。

3.8.2 Contamination by prohibited substances shall be avoided when applying fertilizer from external sources.

3.8.3 常规农业系统中的设备在用于有机生产前，应采取清洁措施，避免常规产品混杂和禁用物质污染。

3.8.3 Equipment in non-organic farming systems should take cleaning measures before they are used in organic production to avoid confounding conventional products and disabling material pollution.

3.8.4 在使用保护性的建筑覆盖物、塑料薄膜、防虫网时，不应施用聚氯乙烯类产品，宜选择聚乙烯、聚丙烯或聚碳酸酯类产品，并且使用后应从土壤中清除，不应焚烧。

3.8.4 Polyethylene, polypropylene, or polycarbonate products shall be chosen in the use of protective building coverings, plastic thin touches, and insect-proof nets which this shall be removed from the soil after using rather than burned.

3.8.5 灌溉用水应遵循灌溉水标准，不应因禁用物质造成污染，使用者应确保符合标准的灌溉水被使用。

3.8.5 Irrigation water shall comply at a minimum with standard irrigation water quality criteria, shall not pose contamination risks arising from prohibited substances. Onus is on the operator to ensure ongoing safety and quality of all irrigation water used.

3.8.6 有机加工用水需符合饮用水标准。

3.8.6 Water used in contact with certified products shall comply with standard drinking water quality criteria.

3.9 水土保持和生物多样性保护 Soil and water conservation & biodiversity conservation

3.9.1应采取措施，防止水土流失、土壤沙化和盐碱化。应充分考虑土壤和水资源的可持续利用。

3.9.1 Measures shall be taken to prevent soil erosion, soil desertification and salinization. Adequate consideration shall be given to the sustainable use of soil and water resources.

3.9.2应采取措施，保护天敌及其栖息地。

3.9.2 Measures shall be taken to protect the natural enemies and their habitats.

3.9.3应充分利用作物秸秆，不应焚烧处理，除非因控制病虫害的需要。

3.9.3 Crop stalks shall be fully utilized rather than burned unless the need for pest control is controlled.

3.10 未加工产品的收获后处理 / unprocessed products post-harvest treatment

如果在企业对上述特定作物进行除加工外的处理活动，第 8.1.2、8.1.5、8.1.6 和 8.1.7 点中规定的一般要求应比照适用于这些处理活动。

If preparation operations other than processing are carried out on plants, the general requirements laid down in points 8.1.2, 8.1.5, 8.1.6 and 8.1.7 shall apply mutatis mutandis to such operations.

4 特定作物 Specific crops

4.1 食用菌栽培 Mushroom production

4.1.1 培养基质来源 Origin of culture matrix

应使用未受污染的天然来源的或有机生产来源的材料作为基质。并可添加以下辅料：

The matrix shall use materials from uncontaminated natural sources or sources of organic production. And the following accessories can be added:

a)来自有机生产的农家肥和畜禽粪便；当无法得到有机生产的农家肥和动物粪便时，可使用附录 A.1土壤培肥和改良物质中规定的物质，但不应超过基质总干重的25%；

a) Farm manure and livestock manure from organic production. When the product referred to in the above paragraph is not available, substances as listed in Annex A.1 may be used, but shall not exceed 25% of the weight of total components of the substrate.

b)除 a)所涉及的产品外的其他按有机方式生产的产品；

b) Other products produced in an organic manner in addition to the products covered by a);

c)未经化学处理的泥炭；

c) Peat not chemically treated;

d)砍伐后未经化学产品处理的木材。

d) Wood, not treated with chemical products after felling;

e)附录 A.1中列出的矿物产品，以及水和土。

e) Mineral products referred to in Annex A.1, water and soil.

4.1.2 灭菌 Sterilization

允许使用蒸汽对基质灭菌。

Steam is allowed for final sterilization of the matrix.

4.1.3 培养场地 Site

与常规农田邻近的食用菌栽培区应设置缓冲带或物理屏障，以避免禁用物质的影响。

In fields of mushroom production that are adjacent to conventional fields, buffer zones or physical barriers shall be set up to prevent contamination from prohibited materials.

4.1.4 水 Water

应用清洁的井水、河水及池塘水处理基质，在城市也可以使用自来水，不应使用被污染的水。
Operator should use clean water from well, river or pond to treat matrix, tap water can also be used when operation is in the city and contaminated water should not be used.

4.1.5 土培或覆土栽培食用菌的转换期同一年生植物的转换期，应符合3.1的要求。

4.1.5 The conversion period for mushroom cultivating with soil or mulching with soil shall comply with the requirements of 3.1 as annual plants.

4.2 野生采集 Wild collection

4.2.1 野生植物采集区应是在采集之前的36个月内没有受到有受到任何禁用物质污染的地区。应向认证机构提供当地监督部门签署的声明。

4.2.1 The wild collection areas have not, for a period of at least 36 months before the collection, received treatment with products other than those authorized for use in organic production. A signed statement from local supervision department shall be provided to the certification body.

4.2.2 收获或采集量不能对环境产生不利影响或对动植物物种（包括采集对象的真菌类、植物和动物）造成威胁，收获或采集的野生植物的量不得超过生态系统可持续生长的产量。

4.2.2 Harvest or collect quantity not harmful to environment or to animal and plant species (including the collection of fungi, plants and animals) as a threat, the amount of harvest or collect wild plants shall not exceed the ecosystem sustainable growth of production.

4.2.3 不应使用具有破坏性的采集方法。

4.2.3 Destructive methods shall not be used.

4.2.4 如果适用，在采集之前应获得当地政府或主管部门签发的官方采集许可，采集数量不得超过官方给予许可的数量。

4.2.4 If applicable, an official permission shall be obtained from the local authorities prior to the collection operations, and the permitted quantities shall be respected.

4.2.5 采集的产品不应是受保护品种和/或法律不应采集的品种。

4.2.5 A part of the collected products shall not be protected species and/or national law shall not forbid their collection.

4.2.6 采集者应接受关于可持续采集方面的培训和监督。

4.2.6 The collectors shall be trained and supervised regarding the sustainable collection within the defined area.

4.2.7 应保证采集活动仅在特定区域进行。

4.2.7 Collection activities should be ensured only in defined areas.

4.3 未加工产品的收获后处理 / unprocessed products post-harvest treatment

如果在企业对上述特定作物进行除加工外的处理活动，第 8.1.2、8.1.5、8.1.6 和 8.1.7 点中规定的一般要求应比照适用于这些处理活动。

If preparation operations other than processing are carried out on the above crops, the general requirements laid down in points 8.1.2, 8.1.5, 8.1.6 and 8.1.7 shall apply mutatis mutandis to such operations.

5 畜禽生产 Livestock and Poultry Production

5.1 转换期 Conversion Period

5.1.1 饲料生产单元的转换期应符合5.1的要求。非草食动物使用的牧场和草地的转换期可缩短至12个月。如果相关土地至少有12个月没有接受过违禁物质的处理，则转换期可缩短为6个月。

5.1.1 The conversion period of the feedstuff production unit should comply with the requirements of 5.1. The conversion period may be reduced to 12 months for pasturages and grasslands used by non-herbivore animals. If the land concerned has not received treatments with prohibited materials for at least 12 months, conversion period may be reduced to 6 months.

5.1.2 畜禽的转化期如下：

5.1.2 Conversion periods for livestock and poultry are as follows:

a) 肉用马，牛和骆驼为12个月；

a) 12 months in the case of equines, bovines and camels for meat production;

b) 肉用绵羊，山羊和猪为6个月；

b) 6 months in the case of sheep, goats and pigs for meat production;

c) 奶用牲畜为6个月；

c) 6 months in the case of livestock for milk production;

d) 肉用家禽为10周；

d) 10 weeks in the case of poultry for meat production;

e) 蛋用家禽为6周；

e) 6 weeks in the case of poultry for egg production; and,

f) 对于其他动物，至少超过其生命周期的四分之三。

f) Longer than three quarters of their life cycle in the case of other animals.

5.2 平行生产 Parallel Production

如果农场同时饲养有机和非有机的相同品种或难以区分的牲畜或家禽品种，则仅在满足

以下条件时有机经营范围内的畜禽可作为有机产品出售：

If the livestock or poultry farm simultaneously raises the same species or species that are hard to distinguish both organically and non-organically, livestock and poultry within the organic operation may be sold as organic product, provided that:

a) 有机饲养的牲畜和家禽的围栏，自由放养和运动场所以及牧场与非有机饲养的牲畜和家禽的围栏，牧草和牧场完全分开，或者有机饲养的牲畜和家禽与非有机饲养的牲畜和家禽很容易进行区分；

a) Pens, free-range and exercise areas, and pasture for organically reared livestock and poultry are completely separated from those for non-organically reared livestock and poultry, or the organically reared livestock and poultry are easily distinguished from non-organically raised ones;

b) 存放饲料的仓库或区域应分隔开并有明显的标记或标签；

b) Warehouses or areas for storing feed shall be separated with obvious marks or labels;

c) 应防止有机饲养的牲畜和家禽与非有机饲料和禁用物质的存放区域接触。

c) Organically reared livestock and poultry shall be prevented contact with storage areas of non-organic feed and prohibited materials.

5.3 畜禽来源 Origin of Livestock and Poultry

5.3.1 引入牲畜和家禽时，应优先选择有机畜禽。如果没有有机饲养的牲畜和家禽，可采用常规饲养的牲畜和家禽，但前提是：

5.3.1 Preference shall be given to organic animals when introducing livestock and poultry. When organically reared livestock and poultry are not available, conventionally reared livestock and poultry may be introduced, provided that:

a) 肉用的马，牛和骆驼已经断奶，并且不超过6月龄；

a) Equines, bovines and camels for meat production have been weaned, and are not more than 6 months old;

b) 仔猪和羔羊已经断奶，且不超过6周龄；

b) Piglets and lambs have been weaned, and are not more than 6 weeks old;

c) 奶牛不超过4周龄，主要以全脂奶为食，并已喂初乳；

c) Dairy cattle are not more than 4 weeks old and are fed mainly on whole milk and have been fed

colostrum;

d)肉用鸡应不超过2日龄（对于其他家禽，可以不超过2周龄）；

d) Chickens for meat production shall be less than 2 days old (for other poultry, may be up to 2 weeks old);

e) 蛋用鸡应不超过18周龄。

e) Pullets for egg production shall be less than 18 weeks old.

5.3.2可以引入常规饲养的种畜。对于马，牛和骆驼，最多可引入相同物种的成年动物的10%。

对于绵羊，山羊和猪，最多可引入相同物种的成年动物的20%。在以下特殊情况下，如果获得认证机构的授权，该比例可以增加至40%：

5.3.2 Conventionally reared breeding stock may be introduced. For equines, bovines and camels, a maximum of 10% of the adult animals of the same species may be introduced. For sheep, goats and pigs, a maximum of 20% of the adult animals of the same species may be introduced. The percentage may be increased up to 40%, subject to authorization by the certification body, in the following special cases:

a) 当发生严重的不可预见的自然灾害或人为事故时；

a) when serious unforeseen natural disasters or man-made accidents occur;

b) 当大规模扩大牧场规模时；

b) when significant expansion of the livestock farm is made;

c) 当开发出新的家畜品种时。

c) when new livestock breed is developed.

所有引进的常规饲养的牲畜和家禽都应经历转换期。

All introduced conventionally reared livestock and poultry shall go through the conversion period.

5.3.3可以从非有机种畜场引进用于育种的雄性，前提是随后对动物进行饲养和有机喂养。

5.3.3 Males for breeding may be introduced from non-organic stock farms provided that the animals are subsequently reared and fed organically.

5.4 饲料 Feed

5.4.1牲畜和家禽应使用有机饲料饲养。至少50%的饲料应来自农场本身的饲料生产单元，或与同一地区的其他有机农场合作生产。饲料的生产和使用应分别符合《植物生产》第5节和本

部分表B.1的规定。

5.4.1 Livestock and poultry shall be raised on organic feed. At least 50% of the feed shall come from the feed production unit of the farm itself, or be produced in cooperation with other organic farms in the same region. Production and use of feed shall comply respectively with the requirements set out in Section 5 Plant Production and Table B.1 of this part.

5.4.2在畜禽养殖场实施有机管理后的头12个月内，可以将依据本标准在同一农场生产的饲料作为有机饲料喂入该农场的禽畜，但不得作为有机饲料出售。

应建立明显而有效的物理屏障或缓冲区，以防止相邻的常规生产单元污染有机饲料生产单元或牧场。

5.4.2 In the first 12 months since the implementation of organic management in the livestock or poultry farm, feed produced on the same farm in accordance with this Standard may be fed to the livestock and poultry on the farm as organic feed, but shall not be sold as organic feed.

Distinct and effective physical barriers or buffer zones shall be established to prevent contamination from adjacent conventional production units to organic feed production units or to pasture

5.4.3当有机饲料短缺时，允许使用常规饲料。但是，常规饲料在每年总消费量中的最大百分比不得超过以下百分比：

5.4.3 When organic feedstuff is in short supply, conventional feedstuff is allowed. However, the maximum percentage of conventional feedstuff out of the total consumption per year shall not exceed the following percentages:

a)草食动物为10%（以干物质计）；

a) 10% (by dry matter) for herbivores;

b)非草食动物为15%（以干物质计）。

b) 15% (by dry matter) for non-herbivores.

常规饲料的量不得超过每日总饲喂量的25%（以干物质计）。

The quantity of conventional feedstuff shall not exceed 25% of the total daily ration (by dry matter).

当发生不可预测的灾难或事故时，可以在有限的时间内允许使用更高百分比的常规饲料。

When unpredictable catastrophes or accidents happen, a higher percentage of conventional feed may be allowed for a limited period of time.

在使用常规饲料之前，必须获得认证机构的许可。

Permission shall be obtained from the certification body before the use of conventional feed.

5.4.4应保证草食动物的粗饲料能够满足其日常营养需求。按日配给的粗饲料、青饲料、干饲料或青贮饲料的百分比（按干物质计）不得少于60%（如果是奶用牲畜，则在头三个月内可降低至50%）。对于杂食性动物和家禽，应在日粮中添加粗饲料，青饲料、干饲料或青贮饲料。

5.4.4 Herbivores shall be guaranteed roughage to meet their daily nutritional demand. The percentage of roughage, fresh or dried fodder or silage shall not be less than 60% (by dry matter) in daily rations (which can be reduced to 50% within the first three months, in the case of livestock for milk production). Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage shall be added to the daily ration for omnivorous animals and poultry.

5.4.5牲畜幼仔应与母畜同住，并以足够的初乳喂养。在哺乳期，可以用相同种类的有机奶喂养牲畜幼仔。如果没有有机奶，则可以允许使用相同种类的非有机奶。

5.4.5 Young mammals shall stay with their mothers and shall be fed on adequate colostrum. In the lactation period, young mammals may be fed on organic milk of the same species. When organic milk is not available, non-organic milk from the same species may be allowed.

禁止早期断奶或用代乳喂养牲畜幼仔。在紧急情况下，可以允许使用代乳作为饲料补充，但代乳中不得含有抗生素，合成化学添加剂（附录B表B.1所列除外）或屠宰动物衍生的物质。哺乳期至少应为：

Early weaning or feeding young animals with milk substitute is prohibited. Under emergency conditions, milk substitutes may be allowed to supplement feed materials, but the substitutes shall not contain antibiotics, synthetic chemical additives (except listed in Table B.1 of Appendix B), or substances derived from slaughtered animals. The lactation period shall be at least:

a)马和牛三个月；

a) 3 months for equines and bovines;

b) 山羊和绵羊45天；

b) 45 days for goats and sheep;

c) 猪40天。

c) 40 days for pigs.

5.4.6转基因生物（基因工程生物）及其产品不得用于饲料，饲料原料和饲料添加剂的生产。

5.4.6 Genetically modified organisms (genetically engineered organism) and their products shall not be used in the production of feedstuffs, feed ingredients and feed additives.

5.4.7禁止使用以下方法和产品：

5.4.7 The following methods and products are prohibited:

a) 用动物或动物衍生产品喂养反刍动物，或用相同物种的动物衍生产品喂养牲畜和家禽；

a) Feeding ruminants with animals or animal derived products, or feeding livestock and poultry with animals from the same species or products derived from them;

b) 任何形态的未加工或加工的动物排泄物；

b) Unprocessed or processed animal excrement, in any form;

c) 用化学溶剂或与合成化学品混合提取的饲料，用水，乙醇，动植物油，醋，二氧化碳，氮和羧酸提取的饲料除外。

c) Feedstuff extracted by chemical solvent or mixed with synthetic chemicals, except those extracted by water, ethanol, animal and plant oil, vinegar, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and carboxylic acid.

5.4.8饲料添加剂应列入农业部发布的允许销售的饲料添加剂清单，并应符合本部分其他相关条款的要求。

5.4.8 Feed additives shall be in the list of feed additives published by the Ministry of Agriculture, and permitted for sale, and are subject to the requirements set out in other relevant articles of this Part.

5.4.9可以使用天然矿物，例如氧化镁和绿砂等。 如果不能满足动物的营养需求，可以使用附录B表B.1中列出的矿物质和微量元素。

5.4.9 Natural minerals may be used, such as magnesium oxide, and greensand, among others. If this cannot satisfy the nutritional demand of the animals, minerals and trace elements listed in Table B.1 of Appendix B may be used.

5.4.10添加的维生素应来自谷物，鱼肝油，酿酒酵母或其他天然物质。如果不能满足动物的营养需求，可以使用合成维生素。

5.4.10 Added vitamins shall be derived from germination of grain, cod liver oil, vintage yeast or other natural materials. If this cannot satisfy the nutrition demand of animals, synthetic vitamins may be used.

5.4.11禁止使用以下产品（表B.1中所列除外）：

5.4.11 The following products are prohibited (except listed in Table B.1):

a) 合成化学生长促进剂（包括用于促进生长的抗生素，抗寄生虫药和激素）；

a) Synthetic chemical growth promoters (including antibiotics, antiparasitics and hormones used for promoting growth);

b) 合成化学调味剂和香味剂；

b) Synthetic chemical seasonings and flavorings;

c) 防腐剂（用作加工助剂时除外）；

c) Preservatives (except when used as processing aids);

d) 合成着色剂；

d) Synthetic coloring agents;

e) 非蛋白氮（例如尿素）；

e) Non-protein nitrogen (e.g. urea);

f) 化学提取的氨基酸；

f) Chemically extracted amino acid;

g) 抗氧化剂；

g) Antioxidants;

h) 粘合剂。

h) Binders.

5.5 饲养环境 Husbandry Conditions

5.5.1畜禽饲养的条件（牲畜，围栏等）应满足牲畜的生理和行为需求，并满足以下条件：

5.5.1 Conditions for livestock and poultry husbandry (stock, pens etc.) shall meet the livestock's physiological and behavioral needs and satisfy the following conditions:

a) 符合本部分附录D要求的足够的活动空间，并有足够的睡眠时间；牲畜和家禽的露天活动场所可以进行部分覆盖；只要天气和卫生条件允许，水禽应能接触水环境，例如溪流，池塘，湖泊或游泳池；

a) Adequate space for movement in compliance with Appendix D of this part, and adequate sleeping time; Open-air runs for livestock and poultry may be partly covered; Water fowl shall have access

to water such as a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit;

b) 应提供良好的通风和充足的阳光，同时避免过度日晒；

b) Good ventilation and sufficient sunshine should be provided, while avoiding excessive sun exposure;

c) 应保持适当的温度和湿度，同时避免畜禽暴露于风，雨和雪中；

c) Appropriate temperature and humidity shall be maintained while avoiding exposure to winds, rain and snow;

d) 如果垫料可能被动物咀嚼，则材料应符合本部分5.4的要求；

d) If bedding materials might be chewed by animals, they shall be in compliance with requirements in 5.4 of this part;

e) 应有足够的饮用水和饲料，饮用水水质应符合GB 5749的规定；

e) Adequate drinking water and feed shall be available, and drinking water quality shall comply with requirements set out in GB 5749;

f) 不得使用可能严重危害人类或畜禽健康的建筑材料和设施；

f) Construction materials and facilities that might significantly harm the health of human or livestock and poultry shall not be used;

g) 应采取必要措施保护畜禽免受野生捕食者的袭击。

g) Necessary measures shall be taken to protect livestock and poultry from attacks by wild predators.

5.5.2如果是蛋禽，可以在自然光外补充光照，每天最多提供16小时光照。经营者可以根据健康状况和生长期（例如，对新生家禽进行保暖）适当延长时间。

5.5.2 In the case of laying poultry, natural light may be supplemented to provide a maximum of 16 hours of light per day. The operator can appropriately extend the time according to the health condition and growing period (e.g. warming for new born poultry).

5.5.3牲畜和家禽应在适当的季节接触户外，但以下情况除外：

5.5.3 Livestock and poultry shall have access to the outdoors during appropriate seasons, with the following exceptions:

a) 当畜禽舍的特殊结构暂时限制畜禽进入室外时，需要在限制时间内加以改善；

a) When special structures of the livestock housing temporarily restrict the livestock and poultry

from access to the outdoors, provided that this shall be improved within a limited period of time;

b) 围封比放牧更有利于土地资源的可持续利用时。

b) Enclosing is more favorable to the sustainable utilization of land resources than grazing.

5.5.4肉用成牛的最后育肥阶段可以在室内进行，但室内期不得超过其生命周期的五分之一且不超过3个月。

5.5.4 The final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoor period does not exceed one fifth of their life cycle and does not exceed 3 months.

5.5.5禁止实施限制牲畜和家禽进入土地的畜牧措施。禁止将牲畜完全封闭于圈舍内并拴住牲畜。

5.5.5 Animal husbandry measures that restrict livestock and poultry access to land are prohibited. Completely enclosing livestock, keeping them inside houses and keeping livestock tethered are also prohibited.

5.5.6除有病的牲畜和家禽，成年雄性和怀孕后期的牲畜外，不应单独饲养牲畜。

5.5.6 Herd animal shall not be kept individually with the exception of sick livestock and poultry, adult males and livestock during late pregnancy.

5.5.7 禁止强饲。

5.5.7 Force-feeding is prohibited.

5.6 疾病预防与兽药处理 Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatment

5.6.1有机饲养畜禽的疾病预防应符合以下原则：

5.6.1 Disease prevention for organically reared livestock and poultry shall be in compliance with the following principles:

a) 结合当地条件选择适应性强，抗病力强的品种；

a) Selection of breeds with high adaptability and strong disease resistance considering local conditions;

b)根据牲畜的需要，应采取诸如使用优质饲料，适当营养和适当锻炼等措施，以加强动物的免疫能力；

b) On the basis of the need of the livestock, measures such as use of high quality feed, proper nutrition and appropriate exercise shall be adopted to strengthen the immunological defense of the animal;

c) 改善设施和环境的卫生管理，并确保适当的放养密度。

c) Improving the sanitary management of facilities and environment, and ensuring an appropriate stocking density

5.6.2表B.2中所列的消毒剂可用于畜禽饲养。进行消毒时，应将畜禽移出该区域。畜禽粪便应定期清理和处置。

5.6.2 Disinfectants listed in Table B.2 may be used in animal husbandry. When disinfection is conducted, livestock and poultry shall be moved out of the areas. Livestock and poultry excrement shall be periodically cleaned and disposed of.

5.6.3可以允许使用自然疗法来治疗畜禽疾病，例如草药，微量元素，中兽医，针灸和顺势疗法。

5.6.3 Natural therapies may be allowed to treat livestock and poultry sicknesses, such as herbal medicines, trace elements, Chinese veterinary medicine, acupuncture, and homeopathy.

5.6.4可以使用预防接种。但是，疫苗不得使用转基因产品（政府批准的强制性预防接种除外）。当农场处于某些疾病的危险中，而疾病无法通过其他方法控制，可以允许进行紧急预防接种（包括接种疫苗以刺激母体抗体的产生）。

5.6.4 Preventive vaccination may be used. However, vaccines shall not be genetically modified (except for compulsory preventive vaccinations authorized by the government). When a farm is in danger of some diseases, which cannot be controlled by other means, urgent preventive vaccination may be allowed (including vaccinations to stimulate the production of maternal antibodies).

5.6.5禁止对牲畜和家禽使用抗生素和化学合成药物进行预防性治疗。

5.6.5 Use of antibiotics and chemically synthesized medicines for preventive treatment is prohibited for livestock and poultry.

5.6.6如果采取的预防措施不能控制动物的疾病和痛苦，可以在兽医的指导下使用兽药。只有在经过该兽药的休药期2倍时间以后，这些牲畜及其副产品才能作为有机产品出售（在2倍时间休药期仍少于48小时的情况下，所需期限应延长到48小时）。

5.6.6 When preventive measures taken cannot control the disease and suffering of the animal,

allopathic veterinary medicinal products may be allowed for use under the instruction of a veterinarian. These livestock and products derived therefrom may be sold as organic only after the withdrawal period has been doubled (in the case that the doubled withdrawal period is less than 48 hours, the required period shall still be extended to 48 hours).

5.6.7禁止为促进生长使用包括用于促进生长的抗生素，化学抗寄生虫药和其他人工辅剂，以及用于控制生殖的激素或类似物质（例如诱导发情，同期发情，超数排卵等）。在兽医监督下，激素可以用于对个体动物的治疗。

5.6.7 Use of substances to promote growth or production, including antibiotics, chemical antiparasitics and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes, and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction (e.g. induction, synchronisation of oestrus, superovulation, etc.) are prohibited. Nevertheless, hormones may be administered to an individual animal, as a form of therapeutic veterinary treatment.

5.6.8除接种疫苗和控制寄生虫外，如果动物的养殖期少于12个月，只允许动物接受抗生素或人工合成的兽用兽药治疗一个疗程；如果动物的养殖期超过12个月，则每12个月最多允许使用抗生素或人工合成的兽用兽药进行三个疗程的治疗；否则，相关牲畜应重新进行转换期。

5.6.8 With the exception of vaccinations and parasite control, if animal life cycle is less than 12 months; animals may be allowed to receive only one course of treatment with antibiotics or synthetic allopathic veterinary medicinal products; If animal life cycle is longer than 12 months, a maximum of three courses of treatments is allowed every 12 months with antibiotics or synthetic allopathic veterinary medicinal products; otherwise, the livestock concerned shall undergo the conversion period.

5.6.9对于接受过抗生素或人工合成兽药治疗大型动物，必须清楚地标记经过治疗的个体；如果是家禽和小型动物，可以按群体进行标记。

5.6.9 Treated livestock and poultry must be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; or by batch, in the case of poultry and small animals.

5.7 非治疗性手术 Non-Therapeutic Operations

5.7.1有机生产应强调动物的特性。如果可能，应选择不需要非治疗性操作的品种。为了最大程度地减少牲畜和家禽的痛苦，可以进行以下非治疗性手术，必要时可注射麻醉剂：

5.7.1 Organic production shall place emphasis on animals' individual characteristics. Breeds which do not need non-therapeutic operations shall be selected if possible. To minimize suffering of livestock and poultry, following non-therapeutic operations may be allowed, with injection of anesthetics if necessary:

- a) 物理阉割;
- a) Physical castration;
- b) 断角;
- b) Dehorning;
- c) 仔猪出生后24小时内对犬齿进行钝化;
- c) Passivation of milk teeth of piglets within 24 hours after their birth;
- d) 羔羊断尾;
- d) Tail-docking of lambs;
- e) 剪羽;
- e) Clipping wing feather;
- f) 扣环。
- f) Ringing.

5.7.2禁止以下非治疗性手术:

5.7.2 The following non-therapeutic operations are prohibited:

- a) 断尾（羔羊除外）;
- a) Tail-docking (except for lambs);
- b) 断喙或断趾;
- b) Trimming of beaks and toes;
- c) 烙翅;
- c) Ironing wings;
- d) 仔猪断牙;
- d) Cutting piglets' teeth;
- e) 其它没有明确列出允许使用的非治疗性手术。
- e) Other non-therapeutic operations not clearly listed as allowed.

5.8 繁殖 Reproduction

5.8.1 繁殖应采用自然方式。

5.8.1 Reproduction should be based on natural methods.

5.8.2 可采用人工授精等不会对畜禽遗传多样性产生严重影响的繁殖方法。

5.8.2 Reproduction measures that do not produce serious influences on the genetic diversity of livestock and poultry, such as artificial insemination, may be allowed.

5.8.3 禁止使用可能严重影响牲畜和家禽遗传多样性的人工或辅助繁殖形式，例如胚胎移植和克隆。

5.8.3 Forms of artificial or assisted reproduction, which may seriously affect the genetic diversity of livestock and poultry, such as embryo transfer and cloning, are prohibited.

5.8.4 除非为了治疗目的，禁止使用生殖激素刺激动物排卵或生育。

5.8.4 Except for the purpose of treatment, hormones are prohibited for use in stimulating animals to ovulate or give birth.

5.8.5 如果母畜在怀孕的最后三个月中接受了禁用物质的处理，则后代应经历转换期。

5.8.5 If the maternal livestock receive treatments with prohibited materials during the final trimester of pregnancy, offspring shall undergo the conversion period.

5.9 运输和屠宰 Transportation and Slaughtering

5.9.1 牲畜和家禽及其衍生产品应有清楚的标记，以便在装卸，运输，储存和屠宰时进行识别。

5.9.1 Livestock and poultry as well as their derived products shall be clearly marked for identification during loading and unloading, transportation, storage and slaughtering.

5.9.2 牲畜和家禽应在装卸，运输和屠宰之前的所有步骤中由指定人员进行管理。

5.9.2 Livestock and poultry shall be managed by designated people at all steps of their loading and unloading, transportation and prior to slaughtering.

5.9.3 在运输或屠宰过程中应为牲畜和家禽提供适当的条件，例如：

5.9.3 Livestock and poultry shall be provided with appropriate conditions during transportation or slaughtering, for example:

a) 应防止畜禽通过视觉、听觉或嗅觉与屠宰或死亡动物中的动物接触；

- a) Livestock and poultry shall be prevented from being in contact by sight, sound or smell with animals in slaughter or dead animals;
- b) 应避免混合不同类别的畜禽；有机畜禽应与常规畜禽分开，并有清晰的标记；
- b) Mixture of livestock and poultry from different groups shall be avoided; organic livestock and poultry shall be separated from conventional ones, and clearly marked;
- c) 牲畜和家禽应有休息时间以缓解应激；
- c) Livestock and poultry shall be provided with resting time to mitigate stress;
- d) 确保运输工具和装卸设施的质量和适用性。运输车辆应适合运输的畜禽，并且没有尖利部位，以免对畜禽造成伤害；
- d) Ensure the quality and suitability of transportation means and handling facilities. Transportation vehicles shall be appropriate for the transported livestock and poultry, and free of protrusions, which could cause injury;
- e) 在运输过程中应避免畜禽饥渴。如有需要，应提供水和饲料；
- e) Hunger and thirst during the process of transportation shall be avoided. If needed, water and feed shall be provided to livestock and poultry;
- f) 应尽可能考虑和满足畜禽的个体需求；
- f) Individual demands from livestock and poultry shall be considered and satisfied as far as possible;
- g) 应保持适当的温度和相对湿度；
- g) Appropriate temperature and relative humidity shall be maintained;
- h) 在装卸畜禽时应减少对其的应激。
- h) Stress to livestock and poultry shall be minimized during their loading and unloading.

5.9.4 运输和屠宰的做法应尽量平和，并符合动物福利要求。禁止使用电棍和类似设备驱动动物。在运输之前或期间，禁止使用化学合成的镇静剂。

5.9.4 Practices of transporting and slaughtering shall be peaceful and in line with animal welfare requirements. Electronic prod and similar devices are prohibited to drive animals. Use of synthetic allopathic tranquillizers are prohibited prior to or during transportation.

5.9.5 屠宰应在政府认可的或具有良好卫生条件的合格屠宰场进行。

5.9.5 Slaughtering shall be carried out at government approved or qualified slaughter houses with good sanitation.

5.9.6屠宰应在最近的屠宰场进行。除非畜牧场距离屠宰场较远，否则用畜禽运输时间不得超过8小时。

5.9.6 Slaughter shall be carried out at the nearest possible slaughterhouse. Transportation time for livestock and poultry by vehicles shall not exceed 8 hours unless the husbandry farm is far away from the slaughterhouse.

5.9.7禁止在牲畜和家禽失去知觉之前对其进行捆绑、悬吊或屠宰，小型禽类和小型动物除外。屠宰前剥夺牲畜意识的工具应保持良好的工作状态。但是，如果出于宗教或文化原因，禁止在宰杀前造成牲畜和家禽失去知觉，直接宰杀牲畜和家禽，则应在平和的环境中并在尽可能短的时间内进行屠宰。

5.9.7 Shackling, hoisting, or slaughtering livestock and poultry before they lose consciousness shall be prohibited, except for small poultry and little animals. Tools for depriving livestock of consciousness prior to slaughtering shall be kept in good working condition. Nevertheless, in case that causing livestock and poultry to lose consciousness prior to slaughtering is forbidden for religious or cultural reasons, livestock and poultry can be slaughtered directly and the practices of slaughter shall be carried out in a peaceful environment and within the shortest time possible.

5.9.8屠宰期间，有机饲养的畜禽应与常规饲养的畜禽分开。副产品在存放期间应分开存放，并有清晰的标记。牲畜上的标记油墨应遵守政府有关食品卫生的法规。

5.9.8 Organically reared livestock and poultry shall be separated from conventionally reared ones during slaughter. Derived products shall be separated during storage and be clearly marked. The inks for marks on livestock shall be subject to government regulations on food hygiene.

5.10 动物生产设施中的有害生物管理 Pest Management in Animal Production Facilities

应当按照以下优先次序实施有害生物管理活动：

Pest management operations shall be adopted according to the following priorities:

a)预防措施；

a) Preventive measures;

b) 机械，物理和生物控制措施；

b) Mechanical, physical and biological measures;

c) 安全使用政府批准的灭杀剂和附录A表A.2中所列的物质。

c) Use of rodenticide approved by the government and substances listed in Table A.2 of Appendix A in a safe way.

5.11 环境影响 Environmental Impacts

5.11.1应当充分考虑饲料生产能力，畜禽健康以及对环境的影响。饲养的畜禽数量不得超过该范围内的最大承载能力。应采取措施防止过度放牧对环境的影响。

5.11.1 Capacity of feed production, health of livestock and poultry as well as the impacts on the environment shall be taken into full consideration. The number of livestock and poultry reared shall not exceed the maximum capacity of animal husbandry in the range. Measures shall be taken to prevent environmental impacts caused by overgrazing.

5.11.2动物粪便储存设施应有足够的容量，粪便应及时处置并得到合理利用。这些设施的设计和处理应避免污染地下水和地表水。动物生产单位的污染物排放应符合GB18596的规定。

5.11.2 Animal excrement storage facilities shall have enough capacity, and the excrement shall be disposed of in a timely manner and utilized properly. The design and handling of these facilities shall avoid polluting groundwater and surface water. The discharge of pollutants from animal production units shall satisfy the requirements set out in GB 18596.

6 水产养殖 Aquaculture

6.1 转换期 Conversion Period

6.1.1对于非开放式水产养殖区，从常规到有机的转化期至少应为12个月。

6.1.1 The conversion period from conventional to organic shall be at least 12 months for non-open aquaculture areas.

6.1.2在同一非开放式水产养殖区域内的生产单元不能独立认证。只有在水产养殖区域完全符合有机认证标准的情况下，才可以将产品认证为有机。

6.1.2 Production units in the same non-open aquaculture area shall not be certified separately. The product may be certified as organic only if the aquaculture area completely complies with the standard for organic certification.

6.1.3如果一个生产单元不能同时对其所有水产养殖区进行有机转换，则应建立严格的平行生产管理体系。该系统应符合以下要求：

6.1.3 If a production unit cannot implement organic conversion in all aquaculture areas at the same time, a strict management system of parallel production shall be developed. The system shall be subject to the following requirements:

a) 有机和常规生产单元之间必须采取物理隔离措施；对于开放式水产养殖区的固着水生生物，有机水产养殖区应与常规水产养殖区，常规农业和工业污染源保持一定距离；

a) Physical isolation measures must be taken between organic and conventional production units; for sessile aquatic organisms in open aquaculture area, organic aquaculture areas shall keep certain distance from conventional aquaculture area, conventional agriculture and industrial pollution sources;

b)有机水产养殖系统的各要素，包括水质，饲料，药品，原料和标准要求的其他要素，应可供认证机构检查；

b) The organic aquaculture system including water quality, feed, medicines, input materials and other elements required by the standard, shall be available for inspection by certification bodies;

c)常规生产系统和有机生产系统的文件和记录应分开保存；

c) Documents and records of conventional production systems and organic production systems shall be kept separately;

d) 转换水产养殖区应持续地进行有机管理，并且不得在有机管理和常规管理之间切换。

d) The conversion aquaculture area shall be under uninterrupted organic management and shall not shift between organic and conventional management.

6.1.4在以下情况下，可以将从开放水域收获的野生固着水生生物直接认证为有机水产品：

6.1.4 Wild sessile aquatic organisms harvested from open-water areas can be directly certified as organic aquatic products in the following cases:

a) 水体没有受到本标准所列禁用物质的影响；

a) The water has not been affected by prohibited materials listed in the Standard;

b) 水生生态系统保持稳定和可持续的状态。

b) The aquatic ecosystem remains in a stable and sustainable state.

6.1.5可以引入水生生物；但是，只有在相应的转换期结束后，才能将其产品认证为有机产品。

当引入非本地生物时，应避免由该生物对当地生态系统造成的永久性损害。禁止引入转基因生物。

6.1.5 Conventionally aquatic organisms may be introduced; however, their products may be certified as organic only after the corresponding conversion period ends. When non-local organisms are introduced, permanent damage to the local ecosystem caused by the organisms shall be avoided. Introduction of GMOs is prohibited.

6.1.6所有引入的水生生物应至少在1/3动物生命周期后进行有机管理。

6.1.6 All aquatic organisms introduced shall be managed organically at least after 1/3 animal life cycle.

6.2 水产养殖场所的选择 Selection of Aquaculture Sites

6.2.1在选择水产养殖场所时，应考虑保持水生环境以及周围水生和陆地生态系统的健康，并促进水中生物多样性。有机水产养殖场不应受到污染源和常规水产养殖的污染。

6.2.1 During the selection of aquaculture sites, consideration shall be given to maintaining the health of the aquatic environment and the surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem and to promoting the conservation of biodiversity in the water. Organic aquaculture sites shall not be

negatively affected by contamination sources and conventional aquaculture.

6.2.2应明确界定生产区和收获区的边界，以利于检查水质，饲料和药品等。

6.2.2 Borders of the production area and harvesting area shall be clearly defined, in order to facilitate the inspection of water quality, feed and medicines etc.

6.3 水质 Water Quality

有机养殖区和开放水区的水质应符合GB11607的要求。

The water quality of organic aquaculture areas and open-water areas shall meet the requirements of GB11607.

6.4 水产养殖 Aquaculture

6.4.1水产养殖的基本要求

6.4.1 Basic requirements for aquaculture

6.4.1.1应采用适合生物体生理需要和当地地理条件的水产养殖方法。生产措施应确保生物体的健康并满足其基本需求。禁止永久增氧的养殖方式。

6.4.1.1 Aquaculture practices which are suitable for the physiological needs of the organisms and local geographical conditions shall be adopted. Production measures shall ensure the health of the organisms and meet their basic demands. Permanent aeration is prohibited.

6.4.1.2应采取有效措施，防止来自其他水产养殖系统的水生生物进入有机区并捕获有机水生生物。

6.4.1.2 Effective measures shall be taken to prevent aquatic organisms from other aquaculture systems entering the organic area and capturing organic aquatic organisms.

6.4.1.3禁止对养殖生物进行人为的伤害行为。

6.4.1.3 Any artificial acts that could be harmful to cultivated organisms are prohibited.

6.4.1.4照明时间可以人为延长，最多16小时。

6.4.1.4 Lighting time may be artificially prolonged, for a maximum of 16 hours.

6.4.1.5禁止在建筑材料和水产养殖生产设施中使用油漆和化合物，以免对环境和生物造成伤害。

6.4.1.5 Use of paints and chemical compounds in construction materials and production facilities for aquaculture is prohibited to avoid harm to the environment and organisms.

6.4.2 饵料 Feeding materials

6.4.2.1 有机水产养殖中使用的饵料原料应是有机的，天然的或由认证机构授权的。当有机饵料或野生饵料的数量或质量不足时，可以使用不超过总饵料量（以干重计）的5%的常规饵料。在某些不可预测的情况下，经认证机构授权，常规饵料的最高百分比可提高至20%（以干重计）。

6.4.2.1 Feeding materials used in organic aquaculture shall be organically produced, natural or authorized by the certification body. When the quantities or qualities of organically produced or wild feed is not adequate, conventional feed of no more than 5% of the total feed quantity (by dry weight) may be used. Under some unpredictable circumstances, the maximum percentage of conventional feed may be up to 20% (by dry weight) after authorization by the certification body.

6.4.2.2 饵料中至少50%的动物蛋白应来自食品工业的副产品，其他废物和/或其他不用于人类消费的材料。在发生不可预测的情况时，此比例可以降低到30%。

6.4.2.2 At least 50% of the animal protein in a diet shall come from by-products of the food industry, or other wastes and/or other materials that would not be used for human consumption. Under unpredictable circumstances, this percentage may be reduced to 30%.

6.4.2.3 允许使用天然矿物添加剂，维生素和微量元素，如果这些营养不能满足水生生物的要求，则可以使用表B.1中所列的矿物添加剂，微量元素和人造维生素。

6.4.2.3 The use of natural mineral additives, vitamins and trace elements is allowed, if these nutrients cannot meet the requirements of the aquatic organism, mineral additives, trace elements and artificial vitamins listed in table B.1 can be used.

6.4.2.4 禁止使用人类排泄物和未经处理的动物排泄物。

6.4.2.4 The use of human excrement, and untreated animal excrement, are prohibited

6.4.2.5 不得以任何方式在饵料中添加以下材料或将其放入水产养殖区：

6.4.2.5 The following materials shall not be added in feed or be put into aquaculture area in any manner:

a) 合成生长促进剂；

a) Synthetic growth promoters and stimulants;

- b) 合成引诱剂;
- b) Synthetic attractant;
- c) 合成抗氧化剂和防腐剂;
- c) Synthetic antioxidants and preservatives;
- d) 合成着色剂;
- d) synthetic coloring agents;
- e) 非蛋白氮（如尿素）;
- e) Non-protein nitrogen (e.g. urea);
- f) 与被养殖动物同科的动物制品;
- f) Materials from the same animal family as the one being fed;
- g) 经化学溶剂提取的饵料;
- g) Feedstuff subject to solvent extraction;
- h) 化学提取的氨基酸;
- h) Pure chemically extracted amino acid;
- i) 转基因生物及其衍生产品。
- i) GMOs and products derived therefrom.

在特殊的天气条件下，合成饵料防腐剂可以在获得认证机构批准后使用。此外，使用时间和数量应根据认证机构规定的条件进行设置。

Under special weather conditions, synthetic feed preservatives can be used after being approved by the certification body. Moreover, the use time and amount shall be set in accordance with the conditions specified by the certification body.

6.4.3 疾病预防和兽医治疗

6.4.3 Disease prevention and veterinary treatment

6.4.3.1 应主要通过预防措施（例如优化管理，饵料和饮食）来保证养殖生物的健康。所有管理措施均应旨在增强生物体对疾病的抵抗力。

6.4.3.1 Health of the cultivated organisms shall be guaranteed mainly through preventive measures (for example optimizing management, feed and diet). All management measures shall aim to strengthen the resistance of the organisms against disease.

6.4.3.2 生物的放养密度不应影响其健康或引起行为异常，并应根据要求进行定期监测和调整。

6.4.3.2 Stocking density of organisms should not affect their health or cause abnormal activities, and shall be regularly monitored and adjusted according to requirements.

6.4.3.3 允许使用石灰，漂白粉，二氧化氯，茶籽饼，高锰酸钾和微生物制剂对池塘的养殖水和淤泥进行消毒，以防止水生生物疾病。

6.4.3.3 The use of lime, bleaching powder, chlorine dioxide, tea seed cake, potassium permanganate and microbial agents may be allowed to disinfect culture waters and silts in ponds to prevent disease among aquatic organisms.

6.4.3.4 应优先考虑自然疗法以治疗水生动物疾病。

6.4.3.4 Priority shall be given to natural therapy to treat aquatic animal diseases.

6.4.3.5 只有在预防措施和天然药物治疗无效的情况下，才应使用常规药物。在用常规方法治疗期间，应隔离病态的水生生物。

6.4.3.5 Conventional medicinal products shall only be used if preventative measures and natural medicinal therapy are not effective. During treatment with conventional methods, sick aquatic organisms shall be isolated.

接受常规药物治疗的水生生物只有在经过使用药物休药期的2倍时间后才可以有机形式出售。

Aquatic organisms receiving conventional medicinal treatment may be sold as organic only after two times the withdrawal period of the used medicines has passed.

6.4.3.6 日常预防治疗中禁止使用抗生素，化学合成药物和激素。

6.4.3.6 The use of antibiotics, chemically synthesized medicine and hormones is prohibited in daily preventive treatments.

6.4.3.7 如果存在某些疾病无法通过管理技术控制的风险，则允许使用疫苗。如果适用法律规定必须接种疫苗，也可以使用。禁止使用转基因疫苗。

6.4.3.7 Vaccines are permitted if there is a risk of certain diseases that cannot be controlled by management techniques. Vaccines are also permitted if mandatory under applicable legislation. Genetically engineered vaccines are prohibited.

6.4.4 繁殖 Breeding

6.4.4.1 应尊重水生生物的生理和行为特征，并将任何干扰减少到最低限度。促进自然繁殖。限制使用非自然繁殖，例如人工授精和人工孵化。此外，禁止无性繁殖，基因工程和多倍体

诱导进行繁殖。

6.4.4.1 Aquatic organisms' physiological and behavioral characteristics shall be respected, and any interference shall be reduced to a minimal level. Natural breeding is promoted. Non-natural reproduction practices, such as artificial insemination and artificial incubation, are restricted. Moreover, asexual reproduction, genetic engineering and induction of polyploidy are prohibited.

6.4.4.2 应尽可能选择适合当地条件且具有较强抗病性的品种。如果需要引入水生生物,则应在可行的情况下从有机水产养殖区引入那些水生生物。

6.4.4.2 Breeds suitable for local conditions and with strong disease resistance shall be chosen as much as possible. If aquatic organisms need to be introduced, those aquatic organisms shall, where available, be introduced from organic aquaculture areas.

6.5 捕捞 Fishery

6.5.1 捕捞不得超过养殖场所生态系统的承载能力,应维持自然水域的生产和其他物种的生存。

6.5.1 Fisheries shall not exceed the reproduction capacity of the ecosystem and sustain the production of natural waters and the survival of other species.

6.5.2 应尽可能采用温和的捕捞措施,以最大程度地减少对水生生物的压力和负面影响。

6.5.2 Mild fishery measures shall be used as much as possible, in order to minimize stress and negative effects on aquatic organisms.

6.5.3 捕捞工具的规格应符合国家有关规定。

6.5.3 Specification of fishery tools shall be in compliance with relative national regulations.

6.6 水生动物的运输 Transportation of Living Aquatic Animals

6.6.1 在运输过程中,应由专门指定的人员负责运输动物的健康。

6.6.1 During transportation, specifically designated personnel shall take responsibilities for the transported animals to maintain their well-being.

6.6.2 用于运输的水的水质、温度、氧气含量、pH值以及水生生物的装载密度应符合相关动物的要求。

6.6.2 Water quality, temperature, oxygen content, pH value of the water used for transportation,

and loading density of aquatic organisms shall meet the requirements of the animals concerned.

6.6.3 运输频率应尽可能降低

6.6.3 Transportation frequency shall be minimized.

6.6.4 运输车辆和材料不得对生物存在潜在的毒性影响。

6.6.4 Transportation vehicles and materials shall not have potentially toxic effects on the organisms.

6.6.5 化学合成的镇静剂或刺激剂不得在运输前或运输过程中或任何时间使用。

6.6.5 Chemically synthesized tranquillizers or stimulants shall not be used prior to or during transportation or at any time.

6.6.6 运输时间应尽可能短。在运输过程中，不对运输的生物造成可避免的影响或身体伤害。

6.6.6 Generally, transportation time shall be as short as possible. During transportation, transported organisms shall not suffer from avoidable effects or physical pain.

6.7 水生动物的屠宰 Slaughter of Aquatic Animals

6.7.1 屠宰的管理和技术应尊重水生动物的生理和行为，并遵守动物福利原则。

6.7.1 The management and techniques of slaughter should respect the physiology and behavior of aquatic animals and comply with principles of animal welfare.

6.7.2 水生动物运输到目的地后，应在屠宰前有一定的休息时间。

6.7.2 After being transported to the destination, aquatic animals shall have a certain period of rest before being slaughtered.

6.7.3 在屠宰过程中，应尽量减少水生动物的压力和痛苦。在出血之前，生物体应处于无意识状态。应定期检查和监测相关设备，使其处于良好的工作状态，以确保水生动物在宰杀过程中迅速失去知觉。

6.7.3 During the slaughtering process, stress and pain of aquatic animals shall be minimized. The organisms should be in a state of unconsciousness before bleeding out. Equipment shall be regularly inspected and monitored and be in good working condition and properly functioning, to ensure that aquatic animals lose consciousness quickly during slaughter.

6.7.4 应避免活的水生动物与已被屠宰或正在被屠宰的动物直接或间接接触。

6.7.4 Direct or indirect contact of live aquatic animals with dead ones or those in slaughter should be avoided.

6.8 环境影响 Environmental Impacts

6.8.1 从封闭式养殖水域排水应经当地环境保护机构批准。

6.8.1 Drainage from non-open water areas shall be authorized by the local environmental protection agency.

6.8.2 应鼓励将封闭式养殖水域的沉积物用于农业目的。

6.8.2 Comprehensive utilization of sediments from non-open water areas for agricultural purpose shall be encouraged.

6.8.3 在开放式养殖水域应避免或减少水体的污染。

6.8.3 Contamination of the water body shall be avoided or reduced in open waters areas where aquaculture is conducted.

7 蜜蜂养殖和蜂产品 Beekeeping and Bee

Products

7.1 转换期 Conversion Period

7.1.1 蜜蜂养殖的转换期最少应为12个月。

7.1.1 For beekeeping the conversion period shall be at least 12 months.

7.1.2 在转换期间，如果无法从市场上或以其他任何方式获得由有机蜂蜡制成的巢础，则可以在批准后使用由常规蜂蜡制成的巢础，但在12个月内应用有机蜂蜡替代常规蜂蜡。如果在此期间不能全部更换蜂蜡，认证机构可以延长转换期限。

7.1.2 During the conversion period, where foundations made by organic wax are not available from the market or any other way, foundations made by conventional wax may be used after approval, provided that the conventional wax is replaced by organically produced wax within 12 months. In cases where not all the wax can be replaced during the period, the certification body may extend the conversion period.

7.2 蜂源 Origin of Bees

7.2.1 为了更新蜂群，有机生产单元可以引进按本标准管理的不超过10%的蜂王和蜂群。引入的蜂后和蜂群的巢础或巢脾应来自有机生产单元。在这种情况下，引入的蜜蜂不必经过转换期。

7.2.1 For replacement of colonies, the organic production unit may introduce up to 10% of queen bees and colonies managed in line with this standard. The foundation or combs for the introduced queen bees and colonies shall come from organic production units. In this case, the introduced bees do not have to go through conversion period.

7.2.2 如果由于健康问题或灾难导致大量蜜蜂死亡，并且没有有机蜂群，只要满足本部分7.1的要求，替代蜜蜂可以来自非有机来源。

7.2.2 In case of death of great amounts of bees caused by health problems or disaster, and organic bee colonies are not available, replacement bees may be from non-organic sources provided that the requirements set out in 7.1 of this part are met.

7.3 养蜂场选址 Siting of the Apiaries

7.3.1 养蜂场应建立在有机农业生产区域或至少在最近36个月内未施用禁用物质的区域。

7.3.1 The apiary shall be established in organic production areas or areas where no prohibited materials have been applied within at least the last 36 months.

7.3.2 在生产季节，养蜂场周边应有足够的天然花蜜，甘露和花粉植物，包括有机农作物，天然植被或环境友好的种植植物，以及距养蜂场3公里半径范围内的清洁水源。

7.3.2 During the production season, there shall be enough natural nectar, honeydew and pollen plants including organic crops, natural vegetation, or environmental friendly grown plants, and clean water sources within the radius range of 3 kilometers from the apiary.

7.3.3 距离养蜂场3公里半径范围内，不得有任何可能影响蜂群健康的潜在污染源，包括使用禁用物质的开花作物，开花的转基因作物，高尔夫球场，垃圾填埋场，大型居民区，繁忙的道路等。

7.3.3 There shall be no potential contamination sources that may affect the health of the colonies including blooming crops that have used prohibited materials, GMO crops in blossom, golf courses, landfill sites, large residential areas, busy roads, etc. within the radius range of 3 kilometers from the apiary.

7.3.4 在野外养蜂时，应考虑对当地昆虫群落的影响。

7.3.4 When bees are reared in wild areas, the impacts on local insect communities shall be taken into account.

7.3.5 应明确划定蜂箱放置位置和采蜜范围。

7.3.5 The location for hives and scope of foraging shall be clearly defined.

7.4 饲喂 Feeding

7.4.1 在收获季节结束时，应将足够的蜂蜜和花粉放在蜂箱中，以使蜜蜂在冬季生存。

7.4.1 At the end of the harvest season, adequate honey and pollen shall be kept in hives for bees to survive the winter.

7.4.2 在没有生产的季节，应给蜜蜂提供足够的有机蜂蜜和花粉。

7.4.2 In seasons when no production happens, bees shall be provided with adequate organic honey and pollen.

7.4.3 如果蜜蜂由于气候或其他特殊情况而面临饥饿时，在最后一次蜂蜜收获到下一个花蜜或流蜜期开始之前的15天之间进行人工喂养。如果可以购得有机蜂蜜或糖，则应使用有机蜂蜜或糖。如果无法获得有机蜂蜜或糖，则在获得认证机构批准后，可以在规定的期限内允许使用常规蜂蜜或糖浆进行人工喂养。

7.4.3 If bees suffer from hunger because of climate or other special circumstances, artificial feeding may be carried out only between the last honey harvest and 15 days before the start of the next nectar or honeydew flow period. Organic honey or sugar shall be used if commercially available. If organic honey or sugars are unavailable, artificial feeding with conventional honey or syrup may be allowed for a specified time limit, after approval by the certification body.

7.5 疾病与虫害防治 Disease and Pest Control

7.5.1 蜜蜂的卫生和生活条件应通过蜂房的卫生和管理来保证，以防止寄生螨和其他害虫。具体措施包括：

7.5.1 The health and living conditions of bees shall be guaranteed by means of hive sanitation and management, to prevent parasitic mites and other pests. Specific measures include:

a) 选择适合当地条件的合适强壮品种，并淘汰弱势蜂群；

a) Selection of appropriate strong breeds suitable to local conditions, and elimination of weak colonies;

b) 选育具备抗疾病和寄生虫特性的蜂王，并采取预防措施控制病虫害；

b) Efforts to breed and select queen bees for resistance to diseases and parasites, and to take preventive measures for pest and disease control;

c) 定期消毒材料和设备;

c) Disinfection of materials and equipment at regular intervals;

d) 定期更换巢脾;

d) Regular renewal of comb;

e) 蜂箱中具备足够的花粉和蜂蜜储备;

e) Sufficient reserves of pollen and honey in hives;

f) 标记每个蜂箱以进行识别, 并定期监控蜂群。

f) Marking of each hive for identification, and regular monitoring of the colonies.

7.5.2 当病虫害侵袭时, 应优先使用植物疗法或顺势疗法产品。禁止在流蜜期的30天内或蜂巢中含有蜂蜜时使用植物治疗产品。

7.5.2 Phytotherapeutic or homeopathic products shall be used in preference when pests or diseases strike. Phytotherapeutic products are prohibited from use within 30 days of nectar flow period, or whenever honey supers are on the hive.

7.5.3 当植物疗法和顺势疗法产品无法有效控制疾病时, 可以使用表B.3中列出的物质, 并且可以将表B.2中的物质用于消毒蜂箱或工具。

7.5.3 When phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products are unlikely to be effective to eradicate a disease or infestation, substances listed in Table B.3 may be used, and substances in Table B.2 may be used for disinfection of the hives or tools.

7.5.4 感染疾病的蜂箱应放在远离健康蜂箱的治疗区或隔离区。

7.5.4 Hives infected with diseases shall be placed in treatment areas or isolated areas far away from the healthy ones.

7.5.5 被病蜂严重污染的蜂箱和其他相关材料应予以销毁。

7.5.5 Hives and other related materials that have been seriously contaminated by sick bees shall be destroyed.

7.5.6 禁止使用未列在表B.3中的抗生素或其他物质, 除非整个蜂群的健康即将受到威胁。用这些药物治疗过的蜂箱应立即从有机产品中移出并进行12个月的重新转换。当年的蜂产品不得认证为有机产品。

7.5.6 Use of antibiotics or other substance not listed in Table B.3 are prohibited, with the exception that the imminent health of the whole colony is threatened. Hives treated with these medicals shall

be removed from the organic production immediately and undergo re-conversion of 12 months. The bee products of that year shall not be certified as organic.

7.5.7 只有在雄蜂被寄生螨感染时才允许杀死雄蜂群。

7.5.7 The practice of destroying the male brood is permitted only when it is infested with parasitic mites.

7.6 蜂王和蜂群管理 Queen Bees and Colony Management

7.6.1鼓励通过杂交使蜜蜂品种多样化。

7.6.1 Diversifying varieties of bees through crossbreeding is encouraged.

7.6.2允许选择性繁殖，但禁止对蜂王人工授精。

7.6.2 Selective breeding is allowed, but the artificial insemination for queen bees is prohibited.

7.6.3允许通过杀死老蜂王来替换蜂王，但是禁止对蜂王实施剪翅。

7.6.3 The replacement of the queen bees by killing of the old queen is permitted, but clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.

7.6.4 禁止在秋季破坏蜂群。

7.6.4 Destroying colonies in autumn is prohibited.

7.7 蜂蜡和蜂箱 Beeswax and Beehive

7.7.1用于有机蜂箱的蜂蜡应来自有机养蜂场。

7.7.1 Beeswax used for organic hives shall come from organic apiary units.

7.7.2加工后的蜂蜡应满足有机养蜂场对蜂巢的要求。

7.7.2 Processed beeswax shall meet the demands for beehive base of the organic apiary units.

7.7.3在满足以下条件的前提下，新建立或处于转换期的蜂群可使用非有机蜂蜡：

7.7.3 Newly-formed or in conversion colonies may use non-organic beeswax, provided the followings conditions are met:

a) 无法购得有机蜂蜡；

a) Organic beeswax is not commercially available;

b)可以证明常规蜂蜡没有受到禁用物质污染，并且是从封盖蜡中提取的。

b) It is proven that the conventional beeswax is not polluted by prohibited materials, and sourced from cap wax

7.7.4禁止使用无明显来源的蜂蜡。

7.7.4The use of the beeswax without clear origin is prohibited.

7.7.5蜂箱应由天然材料（例如未经化学处理的木材）或浸入有机蜂蜡的塑料巢础制成。经过木材防腐剂和不符合本标准要求物质处理过的木材，不得用于蜂房的建造或维护。

7.7.5 Hives shall be made of natural materials (e.g. woods not treated with chemicals), or plastic foundations dipped in organic beeswax. Lumber treated with wood preservatives and substances not in accordance with this standard shall not be used in hive construction or maintenance.

7.7.6蜂箱的外表面不得涂铅基油漆。

7.7.6 Exterior surfaces of the hive shall not be painted with lead-based paints.

7.8 蜂产品的收获和处理 Bee Products Harvesting and Handling

7.8.1蜂房管理和蜂蜜提取的方法应旨在保护和维持蜂群。禁止以增加产量为目的杀灭蜂群或破坏蜂蛹。

7.8.1 Methods of hive management and honey extraction shall aim at the protection and maintenance of colonies. Killing swarms or destroying the pupae for the purpose of increasing yield is prohibited.

7.8.2禁止在蜂蜜提取过程中使用化学合成的驱逐剂。

7.8.2 The use of chemical synthetic expellant is prohibited in the process of honey extraction.

7.8.3不得收获未成熟的蜂蜜。

7.8.3 Immature honey shall not be harvested.

7.8.4在去除杂质的过程中，加热温度不得超过47摄氏度，并且应将加热时间减至最少。

7.8.4 During the process of removing impurities, the heating temperature shall not exceed 47 degrees Celsius, and heating time shall be minimized.

7.8.5禁止从正在孵化的巢脾中提取蜂蜜，除非养殖的是中蜂。

7.8.5 Extraction of honey from a brood comb with a live brood is prohibited, except the Apis cerana.

7.8.6如果可能，应使用机械开盖，并应避免使用加热措施。

7.8.6 Mechanical uncapping shall be used if possible, and the use of heating measures shall be

avoided.

7.8.7 蜂蜜中的杂质应通过重力沉积。如果使用细滤网，其孔径应等于或大于0.2毫米。

7.8.7 Impurities in honey shall be deposited through gravity. If fine screen filters are used, the aperture thereof shall be equal or more than 0.2 millimeters.

7.8.8 与蜂蜜提取设施接触的所有材料的表面均应由不锈钢制成，或者表面应涂有蜂蜡。

7.8.8 The surfaces of all materials in contact with honey extraction facilities shall be made of stainless steels, or the surfaces shall be covered with beeswax.

7.8.9 所有与蜂蜜接触的材料表面均应涂有允许用于食品和饮料包装的涂层，然后涂上蜂蜡。蜂蜜不得与带有电镀或氧化表面的金属容器接触。

7.8.9 The surfaces of all materials in contact with honey shall be painted with coating permitted for food and beverage packaging and then covered with beeswax. The honey shall not come in contact with metal container with an electroplated or oxidized surface.

7.8.10 应防止蜜蜂进入取蜜设施。

7.8.10 Bees shall be prevented from entering honey extraction facilities.

7.8.11 为了卫生，取蜜设施应每天用热水洗涤。

7.8.11 For sanitation, extraction facilities shall be washed with hot water every day.

7.8.12 禁止使用化学合成材料如氰化物作为熏蒸剂。

7.8.12 Chemically synthetic materials such as cyanide as fumigation agents are prohibited.

7.9 储存 Storage

7.9.1 蜂蜜成品应密封保存在稳定的温度下，以防止蜂蜜质量下降。

7.9.1 Finished honey products shall be sealed and stored at a stable temperature to prevent honey from quality deterioration.

7.9.2 必须保护蜂蜜的提取和储存地点，使其免受害虫和啮齿动物的侵害。

7.9.2 The honey extraction and storage site must be protected from invasion of pests and rodent

7.9.3 禁止在储存蜂蜜和其他蜂产品的过程中使用化学合成产品（例如萘）来控制害虫，例如蜂蜡蛾。

7.9.3 The use of chemically synthetic products (e.g. naphthalene) for the control of pests such as beeswax moths, in the process of storing honeys and other beekeeping products is prohibited.

8 加工 Processing

8.1 通则 General principals

8.1.1用于加工食品或饲料的添加剂、加工助剂及其他物质和成分，以及所采用的任何加工方法，如熏制，应尊重良好生产规范的原则。

8.1.1 Additives, processing aids and other substances and ingredients used for processing food or feed and any processing practice applied, such as smoking, shall respect the principles of good manufacturing practice.

8.1.2加工者应依据关键加工步骤建立、更新有效的系统控制程序，并保证加工操作均符合有机生产规则，以保持产品的有机完整性。

8.1.2 Operators producing processed feed or food shall establish and update appropriate procedures based on a systematic identification of critical processing steps, and guarantee at all times that preserved or processed products comply with the organic production rules to keep organic integrity.

8.1.3配料符合本标准要求，尽可能减少使用常规配料，有法律法规要求的情况除外。

8.1.3 All ingredients should be consistent with the requirements of this standard. Reduce the use of conventional ingredients as far as possible, except where required by law and regulations.

8.1.4加工过程尽可能地保持产品的营养成分和原有属性。在有机食品的加工和储存过程中失去的特性得以恢复的物质和技术，这些物质和技术可以纠正这些产品加工过程中疏忽造成的结果，或者可能对有机食品的真实性质产生误导。

8.1.4 The processing procedures shall maintain as much nutrition and original nature of the products as possible. Substances and techniques that reconstitute properties that are lost in the processing and storage of organic food, that correct the results of negligence in the processing of these products or that otherwise may be misleading as to the true nature of these products shall not be used.

8.1.5若企业同时进行常规产品的加工，应保证：

8.1.5 When non-organic products are also prepared in the preparation unit, the operator shall:

a)采取持续操作的方式直到全部处理完成，在有机产品加工及其后续过程在空间或时间上与

常规产品分开；

- a) carry out the operations continuously until the complete run has been dealt with, and keep the organic products separate by place or time from non-organic products during the processing and subsequent process;
- b) 有机产品进行系统编号标识，避免与常规产品混合或替换；
- b) take the necessary measures to ensure identification of lots and to avoid mixtures or exchanges with non-organic products;
- c) 加工设备在适当的清洁之后方可进行有机产品运作；
- c) carry out operations on organic products only after suitable cleaning of the production equipment;
- d) 通知 CHTC 关于（a）中的操作，并保持更新关于所有操作和加工数量的记录。
- d) inform CHTC of the operations referred to in points (a) and keep available an updated register of all operations and quantities processed.

8.1.6 有机产品加工应考虑不对环境产生负面影响或将负面影响减少到最低。

8.1.6 All processing shall minimize environmental contamination or stress to the region in which it is situated.

8.1.7 企业应采取必要措施避免有机产品受到污染；并建立完整的清洁程序，监督成效并记录；同时确保非有机产品不会以标识为有机生产方式投放到市场。

8.1.7 Operators shall take precautionary measures to avoid the risk of contamination by unauthorized substances or products; establish intact cleaning procedure, monitor its effectiveness and keep records about cleaning measures, and guarantee that nonorganic products would not be placed on the market with organic production indications.

8.1.8 确保所有员工了解有机加工要求。

8.1.8 Make sure that all staff understands the requirements of organic processing.

8.2 加工过程管理 Processing management

8.2.1 有机加工应尽量配备专用设备，如果不得不与常规加工共用设备，则在常24规加工结束后应进行彻底清洗，并不得有清洗剂残留。如果无法对设备实施彻底清洗，则应采取冲顶加工的方法进行有机产品的预加工，冲顶加工所产出的产品不得作为有机产品销售。

8.2.1 Dedicated equipment should be used for organic processing. If processing equipment has to

be shared with non-organic product, it should be thoroughly cleaned after the conventional processing, and no detergent residual. If the equipment cannot be thoroughly cleaned, the top-processing method should be used for the

pre-processing of organic products, and the product may not be sold as organic products.

8.2.2加工过程中，可以采用机械、冷冻、加热、微波、烟熏等处理方法及微生物发酵工艺；可以采用提取、浓缩、沉淀和过滤工艺，但提取溶剂仅限于符合国家食品卫生标准的水、乙醇、动植物油、醋、二氧化碳或氮，在提取和浓缩工艺中不得采用其它化学试剂。

8.2.2 Mechanical, freezing, heating, microwave, fumigation and other microbial fermentation process could be used during processing. Extraction, concentration, precipitation and filtration process could be used while the extraction solvent is limited to water, ethanol, animal and vegetable oils, vinegar, carbon dioxide or nitrogen, which are consistent with the national food sanitary standards.

8.3配料，添加剂和加工助剂的使用 Use of ingredients, additives and processing aids

8.3.1当有机配料无法满足需求时，可使用非有机农业配料，但应不大于配料总量的5%。一旦有条件获得有机配料时，应立即用有机配料替换。仅可使用附录C.4中列出的常规农业成分。

8.3.1 When organic ingredients are not available, conventional agricultural ingredients may be allowed, but they shall not exceed 5% of the total ingredients. Once organic ingredients are available, they shall replace conventional agricultural ingredients immediately. For EU certification, any non certified organic ingredients of agricultural origin shall be those only included in Annex C.4.

8.3.2同一种配料不应同时含有有机和常规成分；转换作物生产的食品只能含有单一农业来源成分。

8.3.2 One ingredient should not contain both organic and conventional forms; food produced from in-conversion crops shall contain only one crop ingredient of agricultural origin.

8.3.3仅下列物质可用于有机食品加工（酒除外）：

8.3.3 Only the following substances can be used in the processing of organic food, with the exception of products of the wine sector:

a) 可使用附录C.1和C.2所列的食品添加剂和加工助剂。在添加剂编号栏标有星号的，应计算为农业来源的成分（未标记星号的，应计算为非农业来源的成分），酵母和酵母产品计算为

农业来源物质；

a) For food processing, any food additives used in organic products shall be those only included in Annex C.1 and Annex C.2, and where such additives are marked with an asterisk in the column of the additive code number, shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin (where not marked with an asterisk, such are calculated as non agricultural origin). Where yeasts and yeast products are used, these shall be considered as ingredients of agricultural origin.

b) 食品加工中通常使用的饮用水和盐（基本组成部分为氯化钠或氯化钾）；

b) drinking water and salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components) generally used in food processing；

c) 矿物质（包括微量元素）、维生素、氨基酸和微量元素，仅在法律要求必须添加时才被批准使用。

c) minerals (trace elements included), vitamins, aminoacids, and micronutrients, only authorised as far their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.

8.3.4 允许使用天然来源的色素、香料和添加剂，但不应使用人工合成的色素、香料和添加剂。

8.3.4 Coloring agents, spice and additives of natural origin are allowed, while synthetic ones are prohibited

8.3.5 企业需列明产品配方中的所有配料和加工助剂、添加剂，供 CHTC 和检查员检查。所有配方和成分需要先向 CHTC 申请，批准后方可使用。

8.3.5 Operators should list all ingredients, processing aids and additives used in the product for CHTC and inspector to check. All formula and ingredients for production can only be used after approved by CHTC.

8.3.6 当在肉类和蛋壳使用彩色印章时，应采用食品级着色剂。

8.3.6 Colors for stamping meat and eggshells should be food grade.

8.4 虫鼠害防治 Pest control

8.4.1 应优先采取以下管理措施来预防有害生物的发生：

8.4.1 Following measures shall be taken in preference in order to prevent pest problems:

a) 消除有害生物的孳生条件；

a) eliminate pests breeding conditions,

b)防止有害生物接触加工和处理设备；

b) keep pests away from processing and handling equipment,

c)通过对温度、湿度、光照、空气等环境因素的控制，防止有害生物的繁殖。

c) prevent the propagation of pests through the control of environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, light and air.

8.4.2可使用机械类、信息素类、气味类、有粘着性的捕害工具、物理障碍、硅藻土、声光电器具，作为防治有害生物的设施或材料。

8.4.2 Mechanisms, pheromones, odors, tackling tools, physical barriers, diatomaceous earth, acousto-optic appliances could be used for pest control.

8.4.3可使用下述物质作为加工过程需要使用的消毒剂：乙醇、次氯酸钙、次氯酸钠、二氧化氯和过氧化氢，随后应进行冲洗。

8.4.3 The following substances may be used as disinfectants for processing: ethanol, calcium hypochlorite, sodium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide and hydrogen peroxide, followed by washing.

8.4.4在加工或储藏场所遭受有害生物严重侵袭的紧急情况下，提倡使用中草药进行喷雾和熏蒸处理；不应使用硫磺熏蒸。

8.4.4 Chinese herbal medicines for spraying and fumigation shall be used in emergency situations where the processing place have been severely affected by pests. Sulfur fumigation should not be used.

8.4.5在使用熏蒸剂对加工、贮藏场所等实施熏蒸前，应将有机原料、半成品、成品等移出这些场所。熏蒸实施后 48小时之内不得将移出的物质移回。包材、设备及其他接触表面不得对认证产品造成间接污染。

8.4.5 Fogging and misting shall not take place at a time during which certified products or packaging for certified products are present in the facility being treated. 48 hours minimum time shall elapse following such treatment with prohibited inputs prior to re-entry of certified products. Make sure that no packaging, equipment or other contact surfaces may cause indirect contamination to certified products at any time.

9 特定食品加工 Specific food processing

9.1 葡萄酒加工特殊要求 Specific rules for wine Processing

9.1.1 不应采用以下加工或处理方法:

9.1.1 The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is prohibited:

a) 不完全冷却浓缩;

a) partial concentration through cooling,

b) 物理方法消除二氧化硫;

b) elimination of sulphur dioxide by physical processes,

c) 为确保酒中酒石酸稳定进行电渗析处理;

c) electrodialysis treatment to ensure the tartaric stabilisation of the wine,

d) 部分程度上降低酒精度;

d) partial dealcoholisation of wine,

e) 用阳离子交换剂处理来确保酒中酒石酸稳定。

e) treatment with cation exchangers to ensure the tartaric stabilization of the wine.

9.1.2 如下酒类加工和处理在如下相应条件是允许的:

9.1.2 The use of the following oenological practices, processes and treatments is permitted under the following conditions:

a) 热处理, 温度不超过 70℃;

a) for heat treatments, the temperature shall not exceed 70℃;

b) 离心、过滤过程中使用或不使用惰性过滤助剂, 气孔的大小不得小于 0.2微米。

b) for centrifuging and filtration with or without an inert filtering agent, the size of the pores shall be not smaller than 0.2 micrometer.

9.1.3 葡萄酒产品应该由有机原材料制得;

9.1.3 Products of the wine sector shall be produced from organic raw material.

9.1.4 仅附录C.5中列出的产品和物质方可用于葡萄酒产品的生产。

9.1.4 Only products and substances listed in Annex C.5 can be used for the making of products of

the wine.

9.1.5 以有机葡萄酿造葡萄酒的企业在使用欧盟有机标识时，应保存证明记录，包括葡萄酒的相应数量（以升计）、种类及年份，保存期至少为葡萄酒上市后五年。

9.1.5 Operators using “Organic logo of the EU” shall keep recorded evidence, for a period of at least five years after they placed on the market that wine obtained from organic grapes, including of the corresponding quantities of wine in liters, per wine category and per year.

9.2 酵母加工 Yeast production

9.2.1 有机酵母生产的基本原则

9.2.1 General rules on the production of organic yeast

a) 有机发酵剂只能采用有机培养基培养，如果使用其他的产品和物质，需要符合第 8 章中的相关规定。

a) For the production of organic yeast, only organically produced substrates shall be used. Other products and substances may only be used in so far as they have been authorized for use in organic production in accordance with criteria for certain products and substances in processing in Chapter 8 of this standard.

b) 在有机的食品中，有机和常规的酵母不能同时使用。

b) Organic yeast shall not be present in organic food together with non-organic yeast.

9.2.2 有机酵母和酵母产品的生产中准许使用的特定产品和物质

9.2.2 Certain products and substances for use in production of processed organic yeast and yeast products

a) 酵母和酵母制剂计算为农业来源物质。

a) Yeast and yeast products shall be calculated as ingredients of agricultural origin.

b) 下列物质可用于酵母的生产、精加工和配方：

b) the following substances may be used in the production, confection and formulation of yeast:

1) 本标准附录 C.3 部分所列物质；

1) substances listed in Annex C.3 to this standard;

2) 作为食品添加剂使用的酶必须列于附录 C.1 部分；

2) enzymes to be used as food additives have to be listed in Annex C.1;

3) 饮用水和盐，其基本组成部分为氯化钠或氯化钾；

3) drinking water and salt with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components.

10 运输、储存和其他情况 Transportation and storage

10.1 运输 Transportation

10.1.1 运输过程中，应避免有机产品被常规产品替代或混合，且应保证有机产品可识别。

10.1.1 During transportation, the organic products should be avoided from being replaced or mixed by conventional products, and the organic products should be identifiable.

10.1.2 运输过常规产品的车辆和/或容器必须进行适当的清洁后才能进行有机产品的运输。

10.1.2 Vehicles and/or containers used for conventional products must be properly cleaned before shipping organic products.

10.1.3 运输过程中，有机产品应带有标签或随行文件，内容应包括：生产/加工者名称和地址，产品名称和有机状态的描述，认证机构名称或标志以及可追溯的产品批号，供应商和/或运输者的信息。

10.1.3 During shipping, the organic product shall be accompanied by a label or accompanying document, including the name and address of the manufacturer/processor, description of the product's name and organic status, the name and logo of the certification body, the traceable product lot number, and information of supplier and/or the transporter

10.1.4 在运输和装卸过程中，外包装上的有机认证标志及有关说明不得被玷污或损毁。

10.1.4 During shipping and handling, the organic certification mark on the outer packaging and related instructions must not be stained or damaged.

10.1.5 运输和装卸过程必须有完整的档案记录，并保留相应的运输单据。出口的有机产品，应采用可确保非经人为篡改、损坏封口或封条的情况下无法替换其中内容物的包装或容器，并向收获方提供出口商的名称代码、产品批号代码以及销售证。

10.1.5 Complete records and relevant documents of the transportation and handling shall be maintained. The operator shall ensure that where certified products may be transported to other operations, including wholesalers and retailers, appropriate packaging, containers or vehicles shall be managed and/or enclosed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved

without manipulation or damage of a seal or other equivalent means. The operator shall provide the exporter with the product code, lot number and transaction certificate.

10.1.6 以下情况不需要使用密封的包装、容器或运输车辆:

10.1.6 The closing of packaging, containers or vehicles shall not be required where:

a) 在两个有机体系管理的企业之间直接运输;

a) transportation is direct between an operator and another operator who are both subject to the organic control system,

b) 产品附带了10.1.3要求提供的必要信息的文件;

b) the products are accompanied by a document giving the necessary information required in 10.1.3,

c) 供应方和接收方都保留了运输记录。

c) both the expediting and the receiving operators shall keep documentary records of such transport operations available for CHTC.

10.1.7 证书原件随着货物提供给第一收货人。

10.1.7 The original of the certificate referred to in this paragraph shall accompany the goods to the premises of the first consignee.

10.2 储存 Storage

10.2.1 储存过程中, 应保证有机产品的可识别性, 避免混合或被常规物质污染。

10.2.1 During storage, the organic products should be identifiable and avoid mixing or contamination with conventional materials.

10.2.2 如果企业同时经营有机产品和常规产品, 并且在有机产品的储藏区中同时储存了其他农产品或饲料:

10.2.2 In case where operators handle both non-organic products and organic products and the latter are stored in storage facilities in which also other agricultural products or foodstuffs are stored:

a) 有机产品应与其他农产品和/或饲料相隔离

a) the organic products shall be kept separate from the other agricultural products and/or feedstuffs;

(b) 在存放有机产品前, 应对仓库采取适当的清洁措施, 仓库应干净、无虫害, 无有害物质残留。

b) the warehouse should be properly cleaned before storing organic products to ensure no pests or

harmful substances remaining.

10.2.3除常温储藏外，可采用以下储藏方法：

10.2.3 Besides storing at room temperature, following storing method could be accepted:

a)储藏室空气调控；

a) air conditioning,

b)温度控制；

b) temperature control,

c)干燥；

c) desiccation,

d)湿度调节。

d) humidity control.

10.2.4在有机生产单元中，不应储存禁用的投入品。

10.2.4 Prohibited substances shall not be stored in organic production unit.

11. 标签 Labelling

11.1 基本要求 General requirements

11.1.1 “有机”术语只能应用于按照有机生产要求的产品标签、广告和商业文件中，除非“有机”表述的意思与本标准完全无关。

11.1.1 The term "organic" shall only be used for the labelling, advertising and commercial documents of products which satisfy the organic production requirements, unless the word "organic" is not applied to agricultural products in food or feed or clearly have no connection with organic production.

12.1.2 未按照有机标准进行生产的产品也不能使用容易误导消费者的商标和标签、广告，避免对消费者误导。

11.1.2 Any terms, including terms used in trademarks, or practices used in labelling or advertising liable to mislead the consumer or user by suggesting that a product or its ingredients satisfy the organic production requirements shall not be used.

12.1.3 所有获得有机认证的产品都应在销售包装上包含如下信息（除非有其他的标准要求覆盖，如美国有机标准 NOP等）：

11.1.3 All organic certified products should include the following information on the sales package (unless otherwise overridden by other market requirements, e.g. USDA NOP, etc.).

a) 生产/加工者名称和地址，如产品所有人或销售商不同于生产/加工者，应同时标明所有人或销售商的名称和地址；

a) The name and address of the manufacturer / processor, if the owner or seller of the product is different from the manufacturer / processor, and the name and address of the owner or seller shall also be indicated,

b) 产品名称和有机状态的描述；

b) Product name and description of organic status,

c) CHTC标识；

c) CHTC logo,

d)可追溯的产品批号。

d) Traceable product lot number

11.2“有机”标识的使用 Use of the organic indication

a) 可以在符合本标准要求的产品的标签，演示和广告中使用社区有机生产标志。

a) The community organic production logo may be used in the labelling, presentation and advertising of products which satisfy the requirements sent out under this Standard.

b)对于转换期中的产品、转基因生物或由转基因生物生产、有机成分含量低于95%的产品以及不满足CHTC有机标准的产品，不得使用EU标志。

b) The EU logo shall not be used in the case of in-conversion products, GMOs or produced from GMOs, products with organic ingredients less than 95%, products which is not satisfy the CHTC Organic Standard.

c)有机配料含量等于或者高于 95%并获得有机产品认证的产品，方可在产品名称前标识“有机”；

c) Only products with organic ingredients no less than 95% were certified as organic may be labeled "organic";

d)有机配料含量低于 95%，可在配料表中将配料标识为“有机”，并应注明获得认证的有机配料的比例。

d) Products containing less than 95% of organic ingredients may use “organic” only in the list of ingredients, provided that the food complies with this standard. The list of ingredients shall include an indication of the total percentage of organic ingredients in proportion to the total quantity of ingredients of agricultural origin.

e)所有关于有机配料比例的标识应与配料表中其他标识采用相同的颜色、尺寸和字体。

e) The terms of organic and the indication of percentage referred to in the previous subparagraph shall appear in the same colour, identical size and style of lettering as the other indications in the list of ingredients.

11.3 有机配料百分比的计算 Calculating the percentage of organically produced ingredients

11.3.1 销售、标识或描述为“有机”（指定配料或食品成分）的有机农产品中，所有有机配料的百分比或其中所含的有机配料的百分比的计算方法如下：

11.3.1 The percentage of all organically produced ingredients in an agricultural product sold, labeled, or represented as “organic,” or “made with organic” must be calculated by:

a) 用有机配料的总净重（不包括水和盐）除以产品成品的总重量（不包括水和盐）；

a) Dividing the total net weight (excluding water and salt) of combined organic ingredients at formulation by the total weight (excluding water and salt) of the finished product;

b) 如果产品和配料是液体或者配料表或主显示区上标识为由浓缩物重组的，用所有的有机配料的液体体积（不包括水和盐）除以产品成品的液体体积（不包括水和盐）。

b) Dividing the fluid volume of all organic ingredients (excluding water and salt) by the fluid volume of the finished product (excluding water and salt) if the product and ingredients are liquid. If the liquid product is identified on the principal display panel or information panel as being reconstituted from concentrates;

c) 对于有机配料包含固体和液体形式的产品，用产品成品的总重量（不包括水和盐）除以所有的固体配料的重量和液体配料的重量（不包括水和盐）。

c) For products containing organically produced ingredients in both solid and liquid form, dividing the combined weight of the solid ingredients and the weight of the liquid ingredients (excluding water and salt) by the total weight (excluding water and salt) of the finished product.

11.3.2 在农产品中所有有机配料的百分比都必须向下取整。

11.3.2 The percentage of all organically produced ingredients in an agricultural product must be rounded down to the nearest whole number.

11.4 包装印刷要求 Package printing requirements

11.4.1 由多种原料加工成的产品，必须在产品的外包装上印刷配料表，按照由高到低的顺序逐一列出各种原料的名称，并注明哪些是通过有机认证的。所有添加剂应列出其全称。

12.4.1 For products processed from multiple raw materials, the ingredient list should

be printed on the packaging materials, according to descending order of the materials listed, and organic ones shall be indicated. All additives should be listed as their full name.

11.4.2 标识内容应清晰可见且不易擦掉。

11.4.2 The indication should be clearly visible and not easily erased.

11.4.3（欧盟有机标识方法）当产品出口欧盟并标识为有机时：

11.4.3 Indication of EU organic

a) 标签上应注明欧盟赋予CHTC的认证机构代码；

a) The certification body code numbers as assigned by EC 1235/2008 must be included on labels;

b) 按本标准生产的有机产品包装上应显示欧盟有机标志，标志使用方法见附录 E；

b) The EU organic logo should be indicated on the organic products produced in accordance with this standard. The use of EU organic logo shall follow the instruction showed in Annex E;

c) 如使用欧盟有机标志，应同时标识产品的农业源原料的生产地。产地标识应紧邻认证机构代码之下，并采用以下方式之一：

1) 当农业源原料产自欧盟时，采用“EU Agriculture”；

2) 当农业源原料产自第三国时，采用“non-EU Agriculture”；

3) 当农业源原料部分产于欧盟、部分产自第三国时，采用“EU/non-EU Agriculture”；

当制作产品的所有农业源原料都产自同一国家时，上述“EU”或“non-EU”标识可以国家名替代。

上述“EU”或“non-EU”标识不应采用比产品销售说明更显著的颜色、尺寸和字体。

对于上述“EU”或“non-EU”标识，以重量计不超过农业源原料总量 2%的小量配料可以忽略此要求。

c) Where the EU logo is used, an indication of the place where the agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed, shall be placed immediately below the code number referred to in 12.4.3 a), shall take one of the following forms, as appropriate:

- 'EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in the EU, - 'non-EU Agriculture', where the agricultural raw material has been farmed in third countries,

- 'EU/non-EU Agriculture', where part of the agricultural raw materials has been farmed in the EU and a part of it has been farmed in a third country.

The above mentioned indication 'EU' or 'non-EU' may be replaced or supplemented by a country in

the case where all agricultural raw materials of which the product is composed have been farmed in that country.

The 'EU' or 'non-EU' indication shall not appear in a colour, size and style of lettering more prominent than the sales description of the product.

If the ingredient with the weight of less than 2% of the total weight, they need not be indicated with “EU” or “non-EU”.

12.管理体系 Management System

12.1 文件与记录 Documentation and record

12.1.1文件的控制 Document control

有机生产、加工、经营管理体系所要求的文件应是最新有效的，应确保在使用时可获得适用文件的有效版本。

Documents required by the management system for organic production, processing and handling shall be updated in a timely manner. Valid version of the documents shall be available when need.

12.1.2生产单元或加工、经营等场所的位置图

12.1.2 Map showing the location for the sites of production units, processing and handling facilities
应按比例绘制生产单元或加工、经营等场所的位置图，并标明但不限于以下内容：

Map showing the location for the sites of production units, processing and handling facilities shall be drawn to scale. The map shall indicate but not be limited by the following information:

a)种植区，野生采集区、水产养殖区、养蜂区、蜂房分布、牧场、家禽自由放养区或牧场、排泄物处置区域、加工、经营区的分布；

a) Location of farming plots, wild plants collection, aquatic fishing areas, aquaculture areas, beekeeping areas and beehives distribution, livestock farms and pasture, free-range exercise areas or grazing areas, excreta disposal sites, processing and handling areas;

b)河流、水井和其他水源；

b) Rivers, wells and other sources of water;

c) 相邻土地及边界土地的利用情况；

c) Usage of adjacent land and boundary land;

d) 加工、包装车间、仓库及相关设备的分布；

d) Location of processing, packaging workshop, warehouses and other relevant equipment;

e)生产单元内能够表明该单元特征的主要标示物。

e) Main markers which are able to indicate the characteristics of production unit.

12.1.3记录 Document

有机产品生产、加工应建立并保持文件记录。文件记录应清晰准确，为有机生产、加工、经营活动提供有效证据。操作者应该核查其供应商书面证明的有效性。文件记录至少保存 5 年。文件记录应包括但不限于以下内容：

Operators should establish and keep documentation for organic products production and processing. Document records should be clear and accurate, to provide valid evidence for organic production, processing and business activities. The operator shall verify the documentary evidence of his suppliers. Keep records for at least 5 years, including but not limited to the following:

- a) 生产单元的历史记录及使用禁用物质的时间及使用量；
- a) History of production units and the time and amount of use of banned substances;
- b) 种子、种苗、种畜禽等繁殖材料的种类、来源、数量等信息；
- b) Type, source, quantity and other information of seeds, seedlings, livestock and propagating materials;
- c) 肥料生产过程记录；
- c) Fertilizer production records;
- d) 土壤培肥施用肥料的类型、数量、使用时间和地块；
- d) Type, quantity, duration and plots of the application of soil fertilization, and document evidences of need to use fertility products;
- e) 病、虫、草害控制物质的名称、成分、使用原因、使用量和使用时间等；
- e) The name, composition, reason of use, usage and time of the substance for diseases, pests, grass control, and document evidences of need to use pest/disease/grass control products;
- f) 动物养殖场所有进入、离开该单元动物的详细信息（品种、来源、识别方法、数量、进出日期、目的地等）；
- f) All details of animals entering and leaving the farm unit (type, origin, identification method, quantity, date of entry, destination, etc.);
- g) 动物养殖场所有药物的使用情况，包括：产品名称、有效成分、使用原因、用药剂量；被治疗动物的识别方法、治疗数目、治疗起始日期、销售动物或其产品的最早日期；
- g) Use of the drug in animal farms, including: product name, active ingredient, reason of use, dosage; identification method of the treated animal, number of treatments, treatment date, earliest date of sale of animal or product;

- h) 动物养殖场所有饲料和饲料添加剂的使用详情，包括种类、成分、使用时间及数量等；
- h) Details of the use of feed and feed additives in animal farms, including type, composition, duration of use and quantity;
- i) 所有生产投入品的台帐记录（来源、购买数量、使用去向与数量、库存数量等）及购买单据；
- i) Accounting records of all production inputs (source, number of purchases, applications and quantity, inventory, etc.) and purchase documents;
- j) 植物收获记录，包括品种、数量、收获日期、收获方式、生产批号等；
- j) Plant Harvest Records, including variety, quantity, harvest date, harvesting method, production Lot No., etc;
- k) 动物（蜂）产品的屠宰、捕捞、提取记录；
- k) Animal (bee) product slaughtering, fishing, extraction records;
- l) 加工记录，包括原料购买、入库、加工过程、包装、标识、储藏、出库、运输记录等；
- l) Processing records, including the purchase of raw materials, warehousing, processing, packaging, labeling, storage, delivery, transport records, etc;
- m) 加工厂有害生物防治记录和加工、贮存、运输设施清洁记录；
- m) Pest control records and processing, storage, transportation facilities clean records;
- n) 销售记录包括可追溯批次号，销售数量，收货人、有机标台账等。
- n) Sales records, including the traceable product lot number, information of quantities and consignees, and organic logo management records.
- o) 培训记录。
- o) Training record.

当企业不储存、不加工有机产品时，亦应记录购买和销售有机产品的性质和数量，包括供应商、销售商、出口商、购买商或收货人。

In case of operators who do not store or physically handle such organic products, the nature and the quantities of organic products bought and sold, and the suppliers, and where different, the sellers or the exporters and the buyers, and where different, the consignees.

12.2 内部质量控制 Internal quality control

12.2.1 为了禁止2.3.1提及的物质的使用，从第三方购买食品、饲料、微生物、动物、植物繁殖材料、加工助剂等产品的企业，必须要求供证明产品不是转基因生物、来自转基因生物或由转基因生物生产，并提供书面证明、检测报告或者非转基因证明等，并符合附录F的范围。

12.2.1 For the purpose of the prohibition referred to in 2.3.1, operator using food, feed, micro-organisms, animals, vegetative propagating material, processing aids, and other products purchased from third party, shall require the supplier to confirm that the products is supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs. It can be confirmed in the form of written statement, or test report, or non-GMOs certification etc. The vendor declaration that products supplied have not been produced from or by GMOs may follow the model set out in Annex F to this Standard.

12.2.2 接收有机产品时，企业对包装或容器的密封性进行必要的检查，同时反复查证包装标签及随附文件的其他信息，保留验证结果的记录。

12.2.2 On receipt of an organic product, the operator shall check the closing of the packaging or container and the presence of the indications, shall crosscheck the information on the label with the information on the accompanying documents. The result of these verifications shall be explicitly mentioned in the documentary accounts.

12.2.3 企业应建立针对怀疑产品的标准处理程序。在对生产或接收的产品或投入物产生怀疑时，必须根据该程序告知 CHTC，并对怀疑产品进行隔离，在怀疑消除之前避免对其加贴有机标签、作为有机产品销售。

12.2.3 In the case of suspicion or doubt concerning the conformity of a produced or received product or input, there must be a standard procedure to inform CHTC, to separate this product, and to avoid labelling and selling it as organic before elimination of the doubt.

12.2.4 当发生违规操作时，企业应该以书面形式通知其产品购买商，确保违规产品加贴的有机标签已移除。

12.2.4 In the event of infringement or irregularities, the operator shall undertake the measures of the organic production rules to inform in writing the buyers of the product in order to ensure that the indications referring to the organic production method are removed from this production.

12.2.5 企业应当向认证机构提供检查所必需的所有信息。

12.2.5 The operator shall provide the control body with any information reasonably necessary for the purposes of the control.

12.2.6 污染物控制 Contamination control

12.2.6.1 经认证的产品上不应含有合成化学品的残留物。应注意，如果向其他国家出口认证产品，必须遵守这些国家规定的残留限制。企业有义务确保遵守这些国家法规。

12.2.6.1 Residues of synthetic chemicals should not be present on certified products.

Note should be taken that in the case of export of certified product to other countries, residue limits set by those countries must be complied with. Onus is on the operator to ensure that specific country regulations are complied with.

12.2.6.2 重金属在土壤和有机产品中的残留量应不超过相关规定的最低限值。

12.2.6.2 Heavy metal residues in the soil and tissue of certified products shall not exceed the Maximum Limit of relevant regulation.

12.3 资源管理 Resource management

12.3.1 有机产品生产、加工、经营者应具备与有机生产、加工、经营规模和技术相适应的资源。

12.3.1 Organic producers, processors and handlers shall have competent facilities and technical resources for organic production and processing.

12.3.2 应配备有机产品生产、加工、经营的管理者并具备以下条件：

12.3.2 Management staff for organic production, processing and handling operations shall be designated and meet the following requirements:

a) 本单位的主要负责人之一；

a) to be one of the main responsible persons in the organizations;

b) 了解国家相关的法律、法规及相关要求；

b) to know relevant laws, regulations and other requirements of the governmental authorities;

c) 了解本标准的要求；

c) to understand the requirements of this standard;

d) 具备农业生产和（或）加工、经营的技术知识或经验；

d) to have relevant technology or experiences of agriculture production, processing and handling;

e) 熟悉本单位的有机生产、加工、经营管理体系及生产和(或)加工、经营过程。

e) to be familiar with organic production, processing and handling management system and production, processing and handling operations of the organizations.

12.3.3应配备内部检查员并具备以下条件:

12.3.3 Internal inspectors shall be assigned and meet the following requirements:

a)了解国家相关的法律、法规及相关要求;

a) to know relevant laws, regulations and other requirements of the governmental authorities;

b)相对独立于被检查对象;

b) to be independent from inspected party;

c)熟悉并掌握本标准的要求;

c) to be familiar with the requirements of this standard;

d)具备农业生产、加工、经营的技术知识或经验;

d) to have relevant technology or experiences of agriculture production, processing and handling;

e)熟悉本单位的有机生产、加工和经营管理体系及生产和(或)加工、经营过程。

e) to be familiar with organic production, processing and handling management system and production and/or processing operations of the organizations.

12.4 内部检查 Internal inspection

12.4.1应建立内部检查制度,以保证有机生产、加工、经营管理体系及生产过程符合本标准的要求。

12.4.1 An internal inspection system shall be set up to ensure that the organic production, processing and handling management system and production operations comply with the requirements established in this standard.

12.4.2内部检查应由内部检查员来承担。

12.4.2 Internal inspections shall be undertaken by internal inspectors.

12.4.3内部检查员的职责是:

12.4.3 Responsibilities of the internal inspectors are:

a) 对本企业的管理体系进行检查,并对违反本标准的内容提出修改意见;

a) to undertake internal inspections for quality management system and put forward corrective actions for non-compliances;

b)按照本标准的要求,对本企业生产、加工过程实施内部检查,并形成记录;

b) to undertake internal inspections for production, processing and handling of the organization according this standard and record.

c)配合认证机构的检查和认证。

c) to cooperate with the inspection and certification of the certification body.

12.5 可追溯体系与产品召回 Traceability system and product recall

有机产品生产、加工、经营者应建立完善的可追溯体系,保持可追溯的生产全过程的详细记录(如地块图、农事活动记录、加工记录、仓储记录、出入库记录、销售记录等)以及可跟踪的生产批号系统。

Organic producers, processors and handlers shall establish a comprehensive system of traceability, and keep detailed records of the entire process of production (Such as: field maps, record of farming activities, processing, storage and sales records, records of incoming and outgoing, and marketing, etc.), as well as traceable production batch system.

有机产品生产、加工、经营者应建立和保持有效的产品召回制度,包括产品召回的条件、召回产品的处理、采取的纠正措施、产品召回的演练等。并保留产品召回过程中的全部记录,包括召回、通知、补救、原因、处理等。

Organic producers, processors and handlers shall establish product recall system, including: conditions of recall, handling of recall products, corrective measures and mock recall etc. Producers should keep the products recall records, including: recall notifications, remedies, causes, treatment, etc.

12.6 投诉 Complaints

有机产品生产、加工、经营者应建立和保持有效的处理客户投诉的程序,并保留投诉处理全过程的记录,包括投诉的接受、登记、确认、调查、跟踪、反馈。

Organic producers, processors and handlers shall develop and maintain the procedures for handling customer complaints, and shall keep records of the entire process of handling complaints, including: acceptance, registration, confirmation, investigation, tracking, feedback.

12.7持续改进 Continuous improvement

组织应持续改进其有机生产、加工和经营管理体系的有效性，促进有机生产、加工和经营的健康发展，以消除不符合或潜在不符合有机生产、加工和经营的因素。

The organization shall continuously improve the effectiveness of the management system for organic production, processing and handling to eliminate non-conformities and potential non-conformities activities.

有机生产、加工和经营者应：

Organic producers, processors and handlers shall:

- a)确定不符合的原因；
- a) identify the causes of the non-conformities;
- b) 评估确保不符合不再发生的措施的需求；
- b) evaluate the requirements for the elimination of non-conformities;
- c) 确定和实施所需的措施；
- c) confirm and implement necessary measures;
- d) 记录所采取措施的结果；
- d) keep records for the result of corrective actions taken;
- e) 评审所采取的纠正或预防措施。
- e) review the adopted corrective actions or preventive measures

ANNEX A.1 肥料和土壤改良剂 Fertilizers and soil conditioners

Compound products or products containing only materials listed hereunder 混合产品或仅包含以下物质的产品	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use 描述、成分要求、使用条件
Farmyard manure 农家肥	Products comprising a mixture of animal excrements and vegetable matter (animal bedding)由动物粪便和植物材料(动物垫料)混合的产品 Factory farming origin forbidden 禁止使用工厂化养殖来源的原料
Dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure 干农家肥和脱水禽类粪便	Factory farming origin forbidden 禁止使用工厂化养殖来源的原料
Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure included 混合的动物粪便, 包括禽类粪便和堆制的农家肥	Factory farming origin forbidden 禁止使用工厂化养殖来源的原料
Liquid animal excrements 液态动物排泄物	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution 可控条件下发酵和/或适当稀释后使用 Factory farming origin forbidden 禁止使用工厂化养殖来源的原料
Composted or fermented mixture of household waste 堆制或发酵的庭院废弃物	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, accepted by the Member State Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury:0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable 庭院废弃物经过堆肥处理或作为沼气生产原料进行厌氧发酵后分离的产品。仅植物和动物类废弃物。仅当在密闭且受监控的收集系统中生产时。干物质最高元素含量(毫克/千克) 干物质: 镉: 0.7; 铜: 70; 镍: 25; 铅: 45; 锌: 200; 汞: 0,4; 铬(总量): 70; 铬(VI): 不可检出
Peat 泥炭	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)仅限用于园艺(园艺, 花卉栽培, 树木栽培, 苗圃)

Mushroom culture wastes 蘑菇栽培废料	The initial composition of the substrate shall be limited to products of this Annex 基质的初始原料组成仅限于本附录的产品
Biochar — pyrolysis product made from a wide variety of organic materials of plant origin and applied as a soil conditioner 生物炭-由多种植物来源的有机材料制成的热解产品，可用作土壤改良剂	Only from plant materials, untreated or treated with products included in Annex A.2. Maximum value of 4 mg polycyclic aromatic hydro-carbons (PAHs) per kg dry matter (DM). This value shall be reviewed every second year, taking into account the risk of accumulation due to multiple applications 仅来自未经处理或用附件 A.2 中包含的产品处理过的植物材料。 每千克干物质 (DM) 含 4 毫克多环芳烃 (PAH) 的最大值。该值应每两年检查一次，并考虑到由于多次申请而产生的累积风险
Dejecta of worms (vermicompost) and insects 蚯蚓和昆虫粪便	
Guano 海鸟粪	
Composted or fermented mixture of vegetable matter 堆制或经发酵的植物原料混合物	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production. 植物混合物制成的已进行堆肥或进行厌氧发酵生产沼气的产品
Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in this Annex 含有本附件所列的植物或动物来源的物质共同发酵后的含有动物副产物的沼液	Animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1)) must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011. Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop 第 3 类的动物副产品 (包括野生动物的副产品) 和第 2 类的沼渣 (欧洲议会和理事会第 (EC) 1069/2009 号条例所定义的第 2 类和第 3 类 (1)) 一定不能来自工厂化养殖。 加工流程必须符合欧盟法规 142/2011。 不适用于农作物的可食用部分
Products or by-products of animals origin (blood meal, hoof meal, horn meal, bone meal or degelatinised bone meal, fish meal, meat meal, feather, hair and “chiquette” meal, wool, fur(1), hair, dairy products, hydrolysed proteins(2)) 动物来源的产品或副产品 (血粉, 蹄粉, 牛角粉, 骨粉或脱胶骨粉, 鱼粉, 肉粉, 羽毛和毛	(1) Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): not detectable (2) Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop (1) 铬 (六价铬) 干物质的最大含量 (mg / kg) : 不得检出 (2) 不适用于农作物的可食用部分

发粉, 羊毛, 毛皮 (1), 毛发, 乳制品) 产品, 水解蛋白 (2))	
Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilisers 植物来源的肥料产品和副产品	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms 例如: 油籽饼粕, 可可果壳, 麦芽
Hydrolysed proteins of plant origin 植物来源的水解蛋白	
Seaweeds and seaweed products 海藻和海藻产品	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation 直接通过以下方法获取: (i) 物理过程, 包括脱水, 冷冻和研磨 (ii) 用水或酸性和/或碱性水溶液萃取 (iii) 发酵
Sawdust and wood chips 锯末和木屑	Wood not chemically treated after felling 木材砍伐后未经过化学处理
Composted bark 堆沤的树皮	Wood not chemically treated after felling 木材砍伐后未经过化学处理
Wood ash 木灰	From wood not chemically treated after felling 木材砍伐后未经过化学处理
Soft ground rock phosphate 磷酸盐矿石	Natural materials, not chemically treated Cadmium content of not more than 90 mg/kg of P2O5. 天然材料, 未经化学处理 镉含量不超过 90 mg / kg P2O5。
Aluminium-calcium phosphate 铝磷酸钙	Natural materials, not chemically treated Cadmium content less than or equal to 90 mg/kg of P2O5 Use limited to basic soils (pH > 7,5) 天然材料, 未经化学处理 镉含量不超过 90 mg / kg P2O5。 仅限于碱性土壤 (pH> 7,5) 使用
Basic slag 碱性矿渣	Product obtained in iron-smelting by treatment of the phosphorus melts, Not chemically treated, and no chemically synthesized materials added. 在铁冶炼中通过处理磷熔体获得的产品, 未经化学处理, 未添加化学合成物质。
Crude potassium salt or kainit 天然钾盐或钾盐镁矾	Product obtained from crude potassium salts 由粗钾盐获得的产品

Potassium sulphate, possibly containing magnesium salt 硫酸钾, 可能含有镁盐	Product obtained from crude potassium salt by a physical extraction process, containing possibly also magnesium salts 通过物理提取工艺从粗钾盐中获得的产品, 可能还含有镁盐
Stillage and stillage extract 釜馏物和釜馏物提取物	Ammonium stillage excluded 不包括含铵釜馏物
Calcium carbonate (chalk, marl, ground limestone, Breton ameliorant, (maerl), phosphate chalk) 碳酸钙 (白垩, 泥灰, 石灰石粉, 改良剂, (粉煤灰), 磷酸盐白垩)	Only of natural origin, not chemically treated, and no chemically synthesized materials added.
Mollusc waste 软体动物壳	Only from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 4 (1) (7) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 or organic aquaculture. 仅来自 (EU) 1380/2013 号条例第 4 (1) (7) 条定义的可持续渔业或有机水产养殖得到的产物。
Egg shells 蛋壳	Factory farming origin forbidden. 禁止使用规模化养殖来源的原料
Magnesium and calcium carbonate 镁和碳酸钙	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium, limestone 仅天然来源, 例如镁质白垩, 镁粉, 石灰石
Magnesium sulphate (kieserite) 硫酸镁盐 (硫酸镁石)	Only of natural origin, not chemically treated, and no chemically synthesized materials added. 仅天然来源, 未经化学处理, 未添加化学合成物质。
Calcium chloride solution 氯化钙溶液	Foliar treatment of apple trees, after identification of deficit of calcium 诊断确定苹果树缺钙后进行叶面喷施
Calcium sulphate (gypsum) 硫酸钙 (石膏)	Product of natural or industrial origin containing calcium sulphate at various degrees of hydration. Only of natural origin 天然或工业来源的产品, 在不同水合度下都含有硫酸钙。仅天然来源
Industrial lime from sugar production 制糖工业石灰	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet and sugar cane 甜菜和甘蔗制糖的副产品
Industrial lime from vacuum salt production 真空盐生产中的工业石灰	Byproduct of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains 从山区发现的盐水中真空制盐的副产品
Elemental sulphur 硫	Comparatively refined natural or industrial product. 较为精炼的天然或工业产品。
Trace elements 微量元素	Inorganic micronutrients listed in part E of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 法规 (EC) 第 2003/2003 号附件 I 的 E 部分所列的无机微量元素
Sodium chloride 氯化钠	Only mined salt, not chemically treated, and no chemically synthesized materials added. 仅添加未经化学处理的矿盐, 并且不添加化学合成的材料。

Stone meal and clays 石粉和黏土	Only of natural origin, not chemically treated, and no chemically synthesized materials added. 仅天然来源，未经化学处理，未添加化学合成物质。
Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids) 风化褐煤（富含腐植酸的 未经加工的有机沉积物）	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities, not chemically treated, and no chemically synthesized materials added. 仅作为采矿活动的副产品获得，未经化学处理且未添加化学合成物质。
Humic and fulvic acids 腐殖酸和富里酸	Only if obtained by inorganic salts/solutions excluding ammonium salts; or obtained from drinking water purification. 仅通过无机盐/溶液（不含铵盐）获得；或从饮用水净化中获得
Xylite 铁石棉	Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities (e.g. by-product of brown coal mining) 仅当作为采矿活动的副产品获得时（例如褐煤开采的副产品）
Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans) 甲壳素（从甲壳动物的壳中获得的多糖）	Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture. 仅从可持续渔业或有机水产养殖获得。
Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel) 淡水水体在缺氧环境（例如腐泥）下形成的富含有机物的沉淀物	Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system. Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable 仅限于淡水水体管理的副产品或从原淡水地区提取的有机沉积物 如果适用的情况下，提取的方式应尽量减少对水生系统的影响 沉积物仅能来自无农药，无持久性有机污染物和类似汽油的物质污染的源头 最高浓度（毫克/千克干物质）：镉：0,7; 铜：70; 镍：25; 铅：45; 锌：200; 汞：0.4; 铬（总量）：70; 铬（VI）：不得检出

ANNEX A.2 植保产品 Plant Protection Products

	Pesticides 杀虫剂	Description, compositional requirements, conditions for use 描述、成分要求、使用条件
Plant and animal origin 动植物来源	Allium sativum (Garlic extract)大蒜（大蒜提取物）	Only uses as repellent, insecticide and nematocide may be authorised. 仅可作为驱避剂、杀虫剂和杀线虫剂使用。
	Azadirachtin extracted from Azadirachta indica (Neem tree)从印楝树（尼姆树）提取的印楝素	Only uses as insecticide may be authorized. 仅可作为杀虫剂使用
	Beeswax 蜂蜡	Only as pruning agent/wound protectant.仅用作修剪剂/伤口保护剂。
	COS-OGA 壳聚糖-果胶复合物	
	Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine 除了白明胶以外的水解蛋白	Only uses as attractant may be authorised. Hydrolysed proteins of animal origin must be in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 (17) and Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011. 符合欧盟 1069/2009（17）和 No 142/2011 条例的动物来源水解蛋白，仅可作为引诱剂使用
	Laminarin 昆布多糖	Kelp shall be either grown organically or harvested in a sustainable way.海带应有机种植或以可持续方式收获。
	Maltodextrin 麦芽糊精	
	Pheromones 信息素	Only in traps and dispensers.仅用于陷阱或散布装置中
	Plant oils 植物油	clove oil, rape seed oil, spear mint oil All uses authorized, except herbicide. 丁香油、菜籽油、薄荷油不可以用作除草剂
	Pyrethrins 除虫菊素	Only uses as insecticide may be authorized. Only from plant origin 仅可作为杀虫剂使用，仅可是植物来源
	Quassia extracted from Quassia amara 苦木中提取的苦味液	Only as insecticide, repellent.仅能用作杀虫剂、驱避剂
	Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat 动植物来源的驱避剂或羊油	Only uses as repellent may be authorized. Sheep fat must be in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats. 羊油符合欧盟 No 1069/2009 并仅可作为驱避剂使用。 仅在作物不可食用的部分以及不会被绵羊和山羊摄入的作物部分。

	Salix spp. Cortex (a.k.a willow bark)柳树皮	Salix cortex shall be used in accordance with the specific conditions included in the conclusions of the review report on Salix spp. Cortex (SANCO/12173/2014) and in particular Appendices I and II thereof. 柳树皮需符合 SANCO/12173/2014, 特别是附录 I 和 II 才能使用
	Terpenes (eugenol, geraniol and thymol) 萜烯类 (丁子香酚, 香叶醇和百里香酚)	
2. Basic substances 基本物质	Basic substances based on food (including: Lecithins, sucrose, fructose, vinegar, whey, chitosan hydrochloride (obtained from sustainable fisheries or organic aquaculture), and Equisetum arvense etc.) 基于食物的基本物质 (包括: 卵磷脂, 蔗糖, 果糖, 醋, 乳清, 脱乙酰壳多糖盐酸盐 (从可持续渔业或有机水产养殖获得) 和木贼木等。	Only those basic substances as defined by Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 which are food as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and have plant or animal origin Substances not to be used as herbicides 仅包含法规 (EC) No 1107/2009 第 23 条所定义的基本物质, 以及法规 (EC) No 178/2002 第 2 条所定义的食品, 且这些动植物来源的物质不得用作除草剂
3. Micro-organisms or substances produced by or derived from micro-organisms 微生物或微生物产生或衍生的物质	Micro-organisms 微生物	Not from GMO origin. 不得使用转基因微生物
	Spinosad 多杀菌素	Only uses as insecticide may be authorized. 仅可作为杀虫剂使用
	Cerevisane 酵母细胞壁提取物	For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on cerevisane, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, shall be taken into account 为了实施统一原则, 法规 (EC) No1107/2009 中第 29 (6) 条, 特别是附录 I 和 II 应该被考虑
IV. Substances other than those mentioned in section 1, 2 and 3 第 1、2 和 3 节中提到的物质以外的物质	Aluminium silicate (Kaolin) 硅酸铝 (高岭土)	Only uses as repellent may be authorised. 仅作为驱虫剂使用
	Calcium hydroxide 氢氧化钙	Calcium hydroxide shall be used in accordance with the specific conditions included in the conclusions of the review report on Calcium Hydroxide (SANCO/10148/2015) and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed on 20 March 2015 氢氧化钙应遵循 SANCO/10148/2015 特别是附录 I 和 II 二中的要求 When used as fungicide, only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control Nectria galligena. 当用作杀真菌剂时, 仅能用于果树 (包括苗圃) 中控制苹果腐烂病。
	Carbon dioxide 二氧化碳	Only uses as a fumigant may be authorized. 仅可作为熏剂使用

	Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate 下列形式的铜化合物: 氢氧化铜, 氯氧化铜, 氧化铜, 波尔多混合物和三元硫酸铜	Only uses resulting in a total application of maximum 28 kg of copper per hectare over a period of 7 years shall be authorised. For the implementation of the uniform principles, as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the conclusions of the review report on copper compounds and in particular Appendices I and II thereto, shall be taken into account.铜每年仅可使用 28kg/公顷, 为实施统一原则, 应符合 (EC) No 1107/2009 号条例第 29(6)条 特别是其附录一和附录二, 应予以考虑。
	Ethylene 乙烯	Only indoor uses as plant growth regulator by professional users may be authorised. 仅可作为植物生长调节剂在室内使用 For the implementation of the uniform principles as referred to in Article 29(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the conclusions of the review report on ethylene (SANCO/2608/2008) and in particular appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 1 February 2013, shall be taken into account. 为了实施中提到的统一原则, 第 1107/2009 号条例第 29(6)条和 SANCO/2608/2008, 特别是附录一和附录二应被考虑。
	Fatty acids 脂肪酸	Only uses as insecticide, acaricide, and plant growth regulator may be authorised.仅可作为杀虫剂、杀螨剂和植物生长激素使用
	Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)磷酸铁 (三价铁离子)	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants.在栽培作物表面喷施的制剂
	Hydrogen peroxide 过氧化氢	Hydrogen peroxide shall be used in accordance with the specific conditions included in the conclusions of the review report on hydrogen peroxide (SANTE/11900/2016) and in particular Appendices I and II thereof 为实施统一原则, 过氧化氢应符合 SANTE/11900/2016, 特别是其附录一和附录二, 应予以考虑。
	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth)硅藻土	Only indoor uses as insecticide and acaricide by professional users may be authorised. 仅可作为室内杀菌剂和杀螨剂使用
	Lime sulphur (calcium polysulphide)石硫合剂	Only uses as fungicide may be authorized.仅可作为杀菌剂使用

	Paraffin oil 石蜡油	Only uses as insecticide and acaricide may be authorized. 仅可作为杀虫剂、杀螨剂使用
	Potassium and sodium hydrogen carbonate (a.k.a. potassium/sodium bicarbonate) 碳酸氢钾和碳酸氢钠	Potassium hydrogen carbonate only uses as fungicide and insecticide may be authorized. 碳酸氢钾仅可作为杀真菌剂、杀虫剂使用 Sodium hydrogen carbonate shall be used in accordance with the specific conditions included in the conclusions of the review report on sodium hydrogen carbonate (SANTE/10667/2015) and in particular appendices I and II thereof. 为实施统一原则，碳酸氢钠应符合 SANTE/10667/2015，特别是其附录一和附录二， 应予以考虑。
	Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambda-cyhalothrin 拟除虫菊酯 (仅溴氰菊或 λ-酯高效氯氟氰菊酯	Only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied 仅在带有特定引诱剂的陷阱中； 仅针对油菜小杆菌和头孢性角膜炎
	Quartz sand 石英砂	Only uses as repellent may be authorized. 仅可作为驱避剂使用
	Sodium chloride 氯化钠	Only uses as basic substance being a fungicide and insecticide are approved. 仅可作为杀真菌剂和杀虫剂的基础物质使用 Sodium chloride shall be used in accordance with the specific conditions included in the conclusions of the review report on sodium chloride (SANTE/10383/2017) and in particular Appendices I and II thereof. 为实施统一原则，氯化钠应符合 SANTE/10383/2017，特别是其附录一和附录二， 应予以考虑。
	Sulphur 硫磺	Only uses as fungicide and acaricide may be authorized. 仅可作为杀真菌剂和杀螨剂使用

Note: For EU organic certification, all the substances listed in this Annex have to comply at least with the conditions for use as specified in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011. More restrictive conditions for use for organic production are specified in the second column of each table.

注：对于欧盟有机标准，本附件中列出的所有物质至少必须符合以下条件按照委员会实施条例(EU)第 540/2011号附件规定的使用。表格的第二列列出了其在有机生产中的使用限制条件

ANNEX B.1 不同品种和种类动物生产所需的最小室内外面积和其它特别要求 Minimum surface areas indoors and outdoors and other characteristics of housing in the different species and types of production

1. Bovines, equidae, ovine, caprine and porcine 牛，马，绵羊，山羊和猪

	Indoors area 室内面积 (net area available to animals)（动物可利用的净使用面积）	Outdoors area 室外面积 (exercise area, excluding pasturage)（活动面积， 不包括放牧区域）	
	Live weight minimum 最小 活体重 (kg)	M²/head M²/头	M²/head M²/头
Breeding and fattening bovine and equidae 繁殖和育肥的牛和 马	up to 100 小于或等于 100	1.5	1.1
	up to 200 小于或等于 200	2.5	1.9
	up to 350 小于或等于 350	4.0	3
	over 350 大于 350	5 with a minimum of1 m²/100 kg 至少达到 1 m²/100 kg	3.7 with a minimum of 0.75 m²/100 kg 至少达到 1 m²/100 kg
Dairy cows 奶牛		6	4,5
Bulls for breeding 种 公牛		10	30
Sheep and goats 绵 羊和山羊		1.5 sheep/goat	2.5
		0.35 lamb/kid	0.5
Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days 分娩母猪与小于 40 日龄仔猪		7.5 sow 母猪	2.5
Fattening pigs 育肥猪	up to 50 小于或等于 50	0.8	0.6
	up to 85 小于或等于 85	1.1	0.8
	up to 110 小于或等于 110	1.3	1
	Over 110 大于 110	1.5	1.2
Piglets 仔猪	over 40 days and up to 30 kg 大于 40 日龄且小于或 等于 30kg	0.6	0.4

Brood pigs 种猪		2.5 female 母猪	1.9
		6 male 公猪 If pens are used for natural service: 10 m ² /boar 若使用围栏进行自然放养: 10m ² /公猪	8.0

2. Poultry 家禽

	Indoors area 室内面积 (net area available to animals) (动物可利用的净使用面积)			Outdoors area 室外面积 (m ² of area available in rotation/head) (m ² 每只轮流使用的面积)
	No animals/m ² 动物数量	cm perch/animal 栖木长度 (厘米) /动物	nest 窝巢	
Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 普通窝巢的情况下每窝 7 只 蛋 120cm ² /bird120cm ² 每只	4, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded 前提是排粪不超过 170 kg N / ha /年的限制
Fattening poultry (in fixed housing) 固定禽舍育肥禽	10 with a maximum of 21 kg live-weight/m ² 不超过 21 千克活重时每 m ² 10 只	20 (for guinea fowl only) 20 (仅适用于珍珠鸡)		4 broilers and guinea fowl 肉鸡和珍珠鸡 4.5 ducks 鸭 10 turkey 火鸡 15 geese 鹅 In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded 前提是排粪不超过 170 kg N / ha /年的限制
Fattening poultry in mobile housing 移动禽舍育肥禽	16 (1) in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30 kg live-weight/m ² 不超过 30 千克活重时每个移动禽舍 16 只			2.5, provided that the limit of 170 kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded 前提是排粪不超过 170 kg N / ha /年的限制

(1) Only in the case of mobile houses not exceeding 150 m² floor space. 仅当移动禽舍内部面积不超过 150m² 时

ANNEX B.2 每公顷最大动物数 Maximum number of animals per hectare

Class or species 纲或种	Maximum number of animals per ha equivalent to 170 kg N/ha/year 等效于每公顷每年 170kg 氮的最大动物数
Equines over six months old 6 月龄以上的马	2
Calves for fattening 育肥牛	5
Other bovine animals less than one year old 其它 1 岁以下的牛	5
Male bovine animals from one to less than two years old 1 岁至 2 岁的公牛	3.3
Female bovine animals from one to less than two years old 1 岁至 2 岁的母牛	3.3
Male bovine animals two years old or over 2 岁及以上的公牛	2
Breeding heifers 繁殖小母牛	2.5
Heifers for fattening 育肥小母牛	2.5
Dairy cows 奶牛	2
Cull dairy cows 精选奶牛	2
Other cows 其它奶牛	2.5
Female breeding rabbits 繁殖母兔	100
Ewes 母羊	13.3
Goats 山羊	13,3
Piglets 仔猪	74
Breeding sows 繁殖母猪	6.5
Pigs for fattening 育肥猪	14
Other pigs 其它猪	14
Table chickens 肉鸡	580
Laying hens 蛋鸡	230

ANNEX B.3 饲料原料 Feed materials

1. FEED MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN 矿物源饲料原料

A	Calcareous marine shells 钙质海洋贝壳
A	Maerl 藻团粒
A	Lithotamn 石枝藻
A	Calcium gluconate 葡萄糖酸钙
A	Calcium carbonate 碳酸钙
A	Defluorinated monocalcium phosphate 脱氟磷酸二氢钙
A	Defluorinated dicalcium phosphate 脱氟磷酸二钙
A	Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia) 氧化镁（无水氧化镁）
A	Magnesium sulphate 硫酸镁
A	Magnesium chloride 氯化镁
A	Magnesium carbonate 碳酸镁
A	Calcium magnesium phosphate 磷酸钙镁
A	Magnesium phosphate 磷酸镁
A	Monosodium phosphate 磷酸一钠
A	Calcium sodium phosphate 磷酸钙钠
A	Sodium chloride 氯化钠
A	Sodium bicarbonate 碳酸氢钠
A	Sodium carbonate 碳酸钠
A	Sodium sulphate 硫酸钠
A	Potassium chloride 氯化钾

2. OTHER FEED MATERIALS 其它饲料原料

Fermentation (by-)products from microorganisms the cells of which have been inactivated or killed:

来自微生物发酵的（副）产品，其细胞已被灭活或杀死

A	Saccharomyces cerevisiae 酿酒酵母
A	Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis 卡式酵母

ANNEX B.4 用作动物营养的饲料添加剂 Feed additives used in animal nutrition

Feed additives listed in this Annex must be authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1)本附件中所列的饲料添加剂必须根据欧洲议会和理事会的法规（EC）第 1831/2003 号获得批准（1）

1. TECHNOLOGICAL ADDITIVES 技术添加剂

(a) Preservatives 防腐剂

ID numbers or Functional groups 代码或功能组	Substance 物质	Description, conditions for use 描述、使用环境
E 200	Sorbic acid 山梨酸	
E 236	Formic acid 甲酸	
E 237	Sodium formate 甲酸钠	
E 260	Acetic acid 乙酸	
E 270	Lactic acid 乳酸	
E 280	Propionic acid 丙酸	
E 330	Citric acid 柠檬酸	

(b) Antioxidants 抗氧化剂

ID numbers or Functional groups 代码或功能组	Substance 物质	Description, conditions for use 描述、使用环境
1b306(i)	Tocopherol extracts from vegetable oils 植物油中的维生素 E 提取物	
1b306(ii)	Tocopherol-rich extracts from vegetable oils (delta rich) 植物油中的富含维生素 E 提取物	

(c) Emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners and gelling agents 乳化剂、稳定剂、增稠和凝胶剂

ID numbers or Functional groups 代码或功能组	Substance 物质	Description, conditions for use 描述、使用环境
E 322	Lecithins 卵磷脂	Only when derived from organic raw material. Use restricted to aquaculture animal feed. 仅当来源自有机原料时。 用途仅限于水产养殖动物饲料。

(d) Binders and anti-caking agents 黏合剂和抗结块剂

ID numbers or Functional groups 代码或功能组	Substance 物质	Description, conditions for use 描述、使用环境
E412	Guar gum 瓜尔胶	
E 535	Sodium ferrocyanide 亚铁氰化钠	Maximum dose rate of 20 mg/kg NaCl calculated as ferrocyanide anion. 以亚铁氰化物阴离子计，最大剂量率为 20 mg / kg NaCl。
E 551b	Colloidal silica 硅胶	
E 551c	Kieselgur (diatomaceous earth, purified) 硅藻土, 已纯化	
1m558i	Bentonite 膨润土	
E 559	Kaolinitic clays, free of asbestos 高岭土, 不含石棉	
E 560	Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite 硬脂酸盐和亚氯酸盐的天然混合物	
E 561	Vermiculite 蛭石	
E 562	Sepiolite 海泡石	
E 566	Natrolite-Phonolite 钠沸石-响岩	
1g568	Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin 沉积来源斜发沸石	
E 599	Perlite 珍珠岩	

(e) Silage additives 青贮添加剂

ID number or functional groups 代码或功能组	Substance 物质	Description, conditions for use 描述、使用环境
1k 1k236	Enzymes and micro-organisms 酶和微生物 Formic acid, 甲酸	Use restricted to production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation. The use of formic, propionic acid and their sodium salts in the production of silage shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation 仅限青贮饲料生产时天气条件不允许充分发酵的情况下使用 仅在天气条件不允许充分发酵的情况下，才允许在青贮饲料中使用甲酸，丙酸及其钠盐
1k237	Sodium formate 甲酸钠	
1k280	Propionic acid 丙酸	
1k281	Sodium propionate 丙酸钠	

2. SENSORY ADDITIVES 感官添加剂

ID numbers or Functional groups 代码或功能组	Substance 物质	Description, conditions for use 描述、使用环境
2b	Flavouring compounds 香料混合物	Only extracts from agricultural products.仅限于农产品提取物
	Castanea sativa Mill.: Chestnut extract 栗木：栗子提取物	

3. NUTRITIONAL ADDITIVES 营养添加剂

(a) Vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect 维生素，维生素原和效果相似的化学成分明确的物质

ID numbers or Functional groups 代码或功能组	Substance 物质	Description, conditions for use 描述、使用环境
3a	Vitamins and provitamins 维生素和维生素原	— Derived from agricultural products.来源于农产品 — If derived synthetically, only those identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for monogastric animals and aquaculture animals.单胃动物和水产养殖动物

		<p>物可以使用与来源于农产品的维生素相同的合成维生素。</p> <p>— If derived synthetically, only vitamins A, D and E identical to vitamins derived from agricultural products may be used for ruminants; the use is subject to prior authorisation of the Member States based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.反刍动物可以使用与来源于农产品的维生素相同的合成维生素 A、D 和 E，使用须经成员国事先批准，依据有机反刍动物通过日常饲喂是否能够获取满足需要量的维生素 A、D 和 E 进行评估。</p>
3a920	Betaine anhydrous 无水甜菜碱	<p>Only for monogastric animals Only from natural origin and when available from organic origin 仅用于单胃动物 仅能使用天然来源和有机来源产品</p>

(b) Compounds of trace elements 微量元素化合物

ID numbers or Functional groups 代码或功能组	Substance 物质	Description, conditions for use 描述、使用环境
E1 Iron 铁		
3b101	Iron(II) carbonate (siderite) 碳酸亚铁 (菱铁矿)	
3b103	Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate 硫酸亚铁一水合物	
3b104	Iron(II) sulphate heptahydrate 六水合硫酸亚铁	
3b201	Potassium iodide 碘化钾	
3b202	Calcium iodate, anhydrous 无水碘酸钙	
3b203	Coated granulated calcium iodate anhydrous 包衣的无水碘酸钙颗粒	
3b301	Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate 四水合乙酸钴	
3b302	Cobalt(II) carbonate 碳酸钴	

3b303	Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate 一水合碳酸钴 (II) (2:3)	
3b304	Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate 包衣的一水合碳酸钴 (II) (2:3) 颗粒	
3b305	Cobalt(II) sulphate heptahydrate 六水合硫酸钴	
3b402	Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy monohydrate 碳酸铜 (II) 二羟基一水合物	
3b404	Copper (II) oxide 氧化铜	
3b405	Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate 五水合硫酸铜	
3b409	Dicopper chloride trihydroxide (TBCC) 三氢氯化双铜 (TBCC)	
3b502	Manganese (II) oxide 氧化锰	
3b503	Manganous sulfate, monohydrate 一水硫酸锰	
3b603	Zinc oxide 氧化锌	
3b604	Zinc sulphate heptahydrate 七水合硫酸锌	
3b605	Zinc sulphate monohydrate 一水硫酸锌	
3b609	Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate (TBZC) 碱式氯化锌	
3b701	Sodium molybdate dihydrate 二水合钼酸钠	
3b801	Sodium selenite 亚硒酸钠	
3b810, 3b811, 3b812, 3b813 and 3b817	Selenised yeast inactivated 富硒灭活酵母	

4. ZOOTECHNICAL ADDITIVES 畜牧技术添加剂

ID numbers or Functional groups 代码或功能组	Substance 物质	Description, conditions for use 描述、使用环境
4a, 4b, 4c and 4d	Enzymes and microorganism in the category of “Zootechnical additives” 畜牧技术添加剂类的酶和微生物	

ANNEX B.5 清洁和消毒产品 Products for cleaning and disinfection

1. Products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations for livestock production 用于畜牧生产圈舍和设备清洁消毒的产品:

- Potassium and sodium soap 钾皂
- Water and steam 水和蒸汽
- Milk of lime 石灰乳
- Lime 石灰
- Quicklime 生石灰
- Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach) 次氯酸钠 (例: 作为液体漂白剂)
- Caustic soda 苛性钠
- Caustic potash 苛性钾
- Hydrogen peroxide 双氧水
- Natural essences of plants 植物天然香精
- Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid 柠檬酸, 过乙酸, 甲酸, 乳酸, 草酸和乙酸
- Alcohol 乙醇
- Nitric acid (dairy equipment) 硝酸 (用于乳制品设备)
- Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment) 烧碱磷酸 (用于乳制品设备)
- Formaldehyde 甲醛
- Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities 奶嘴和挤奶设施的清洁和消毒产品
- Sodium carbonate 碳酸钠

2. Products for cleaning and disinfection for aquaculture animals and seaweed production. 用于水产养殖动物和海藻生产的清洁和消毒产品。

2.1. Subject to compliance with relevant Union and national provisions as referred to in Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, and in particular with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, products used for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances 在遵守 (EC) 第 834/2007 号条例第 16 (1) 条所指的相关欧盟和国家规定的前提下, 尤其是遵守欧洲议会和理事会 (EU) 第 528/2012 号条例, 在未养殖水产动物时用于设备和设施的清洁和消毒的物质可以包含以下活性物质:

- ozone 臭氧
- sodium hypochlorite 次氯酸钠
- calcium hypochlorite 次氯酸钙
- calcium hydroxide 氢氧化钙
- calcium oxide 氧化钙
- caustic soda 氢氧化钠
- alcohol 乙醇
- copper sulphate: only until 31 December 2015 硫酸铜: 仅 2015 年 12 月 31 日以后
- potassium permanganate 高锰酸钾
- tea seed cake made of natural camelia seed (use restricted to shrimp production) 天然茶籽制成的茶籽饼 (用途仅限于虾类生产)
- mixtures of potassium peroxomonosulphate and sodium chloride producing hypochlorous acid. 过氧单硫酸钾和氯化钠的混合物产生次氯酸。

2.2. Subject to compliance with relevant Union and national provisions as referred to in Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, and in particular with Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, products used for cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities in the presence as well as in the absence of aquaculture animals may contain the following active substances 在遵守 (EC) 第 834/2007 号条例第 16 (1) 条所指的相关欧盟和国家规定的前提下, 尤其是遵守欧洲议会和理事会 (EU) 第 528/2012 号条

例以及第 2001/82/EC 号指南，在养殖或未养殖水产动物时下用于清洁和消毒设备设施的产品可以包含以下活性物质：

- limestone (calcium carbonate) for pH control 用于控制 pH 的石灰石（碳酸钙）
- dolomite for pH correction (use restricted to shrimp production) 用于调节 pH 的白云石（仅限于虾类生产）
- sodium chloride 氯化钠
- hydrogen peroxide 过氧化氢
- sodium percarbonate 过碳酸钠
- organic acids (acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid) 有机酸（乙酸，乳酸，柠檬酸）
- humic acid 腐植酸
- peroxyacetic acids 过氧乙酸
- peracetic and peroctanoic acids 过氧乙酸和过氧丙酸
- iodophores (only in the presence of eggs) 碘伏（仅用于鸡蛋）

ANNEX C.1 食品添加剂，包括载体 Food Additives, including carriers

Code 代码	Name 名称	Preparation of foodstuffs of 用于制备何种来源的食品		Specific conditions 具体条件
		Plant origin 植物源	Animal origin 动物源	
E153	Vegetable carbon 植物源碳		X	Ashy goat cheese 灰山羊干酪, Morbier cheese 莫尔碧叶奶酪
E160b*	Annatto, Bixin, Norbixin 胭脂树红、胭脂树橙、降红木素		X	Red Leicester cheese, Double Gloucester cheese, Cheddar, Mimolette cheese 红列斯特干酪、双格罗斯特干酪、苏格兰切达干酪、美莫勒干酪
E 170	Calcium carbonate 碳酸钙	X	X	Shall not be used for colouring or calcium enrichment of products Leavening agent and flour treatment agent 不得用于着色剂、钙添加剂、膨松剂和面粉处理剂
E 220	Sulphur dioxide 二氧化硫	X	X(only for mead 仅用于蜂蜜酒)	In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100 mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l)在果酒（由葡萄以外的其他水果制成的酒，包括苹果酒和梨酒）和加糖和不加糖的蜂蜜酒中：100 mg / l（所有来源的最大限量，以 mg / ISO ₂ 表示）
E 223	Sodium metabi sulphite 焦亚硫酸钠		X	Crustaceans 甲壳类
E 224	Potassium metabisulphite 焦亚硫酸钾	X	X(Only for mead 仅用于蜂蜜酒)	In fruit wines (wine made from fruits other than grapes, including cider and perry) and mead with and without added sugar: 100 mg/l (Maximum levels available from all sources, expressed as SO ₂ in mg/l)在果酒（由葡萄以外的其他水果制成的酒，包括苹果酒和梨酒）和加糖和不加糖的蜂蜜酒中：100 mg / l（所有来源的最大限量，以 mg / ISO ₂ 表示）
E 250	Sodium nitrite 亚硝酸钠		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E252. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 50 mg/kg 用于肉制品。 仅当获得主管当局的充足证明没有提供相同保证和/或维持产品特色的技术替代方案时才可使用。 不能与 E252 结合使用。 添加量以 NaNO ₂ 表示：80 mg / kg，最大残留量以 NaNO ₂ 表示：50 mg / kg

E 252	Potassium nitrate 亚硝酸钾		X	For meat products. May only be used, if it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority that no technological alternative, giving the same guarantees and/or allowing to maintain the specific features of the product, is available. Not in combination with E250. Indicative ingoing amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 80 mg/kg, maximum residual amount expressed as NaNO ₂ : 50 mg/kg 用于肉制品。 仅当获得主管当局的充足证明没有提供相同保证和/或维持产品特色的技术替代方案时才可使用。 不能与 E252 结合使用。 添加量以 NaNO ₂ 表示: 80 mg / kg, 最大残留量以 NaNO ₂ 表示: 50 mg / kg
E 270	Lactic acid 乳酸	X	X	
E 290	Carbon dioxide 二氧化碳	X	X	
E 296	Malic acid 苹果酸	X		
E 300	Ascorbic acid 抗坏血酸	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products 当用于动物源食品时: 肉制品
E 301	Sodium ascorbate 抗坏血酸钠		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Meat products in connection with nitrates and nitrites 当用于动物源食品时: 与硝酸盐和亚硝酸盐有关的肉制品
E 306	Tocopherol-rich extract 富含维生素 E 提取物	X	X	Anti-oxidant 抗氧化剂
E 322	Lecithins 卵磷脂	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Milk products. 当用于动物源食品时: 乳制品 Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material. 仅当取自有机生产时。 自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起适用。直到该日期之前, 仅当取自于有机原料。
E 325	Sodium lactate 乳酸钠		X	Milk-based and meat products 牛奶和肉类产品
E 330	Citric acid 柠檬酸	X	X	
E 331	Sodium citrates 柠檬酸钠	X	X	
E 333	Calcium citrates 柠檬酸钙	X		
E 334	Tartaric acid (L(+)-) 酒石酸	X	X (only for mead 仅用于蜂蜜酒)	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Mead. 当用于动物源食品时: 蜂蜜酒
E 335	Sodium tartrates 酒石酸钠	X		
E 336	Potassium tartrates 酒石酸钾	X		
E 341 (i)	Monocalcium phosphate 磷酸一钙	X		Raising agent for self-raising flour 自发面粉膨发剂
E 392*	Extracts of Rosemary 迷迭香提取物	X	X	Only when derived from organic production 仅当来自有机生产时
E 400	Alginic acid 海藻酸	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products 当用于动物源食品时: 乳制品

E 401	Sodium alginate 海藻酸钠	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products 当用于动物源食品时：乳制品
E 402	Potassium alginate 海藻酸钾	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products 当用于动物源食品时：乳制品
E 406	Agar 琼脂	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products and meat products 当用于动物源食品时：乳制品和肉制品
E 407	Carrageenan 角叉菜胶	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products 当用于动物源食品时：乳制品
E 410*	Locust bean gum 刺槐豆胶	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.仅当取自有机生产时。自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起适用。
E 412*	Guar gum 瓜尔胶	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.仅当取自有机生产时。自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起适用。
E 414*	Arabic gum 阿拉伯胶	X	X	Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.仅当取自有机生产时。自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起适用。
E 415	Xanthan gum 黄原胶	X	X	
E 417	Tara gum powder 塔拉胶粉	X	X	Thickener 增稠剂 Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.仅当取自有机生产时。自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起适用。
E 418	Gellan gum 结兰胶	X	X	High-acyl form only 仅高酰基形式 Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022.仅当取自有机生产时。自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起适用
E 422	Glycerol 甘油	X	X	Only from plant origin. 仅植物来源 For plant extracts and flavourings 用于植物提取物和调味料
E 440 (i)*	Pectin 果胶	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: milk-based products 当用于动物源食品时：乳制品
E 464	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 羟丙基甲基纤维素	X	X	Encapsulation material for capsules 胶囊材料
E 500	Sodium carbonate 碳酸钠	X	X	
E 501	Potassium carbonates 碳酸钾	X		
E 503	Ammonium carbonates 碳酸铵	X		
E 504	Magnesium carbonates 碳酸镁	X		
E 509	Calcium chloride 氯化钙		X	Milk coagulation 乳凝剂
E 516	Calcium sulphate 硫酸钙	X		Carrier 载体
E 524	Sodium hydroxide 氢氧化钠	X		Surface treatment of "Laugengebäck" and regulation of acidity in organic flavourings 碱水面包的表面处理与有机调味料的酸度调节
E 551	Silicon dioxide 二氧化硅	X	X	For herbs and spices in dried powdered form, 对于干粉形式的草药和香料, flavourings and propolis 调味料和蜂胶

E 553b	Talc 滑石	X	X	Coating agent for meat products 肉制品用涂层剂
E 901	Beeswax 蜂蜡	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary only. 仅用作糖果的上光剂。 Beeswax from organic production 有机生产的蜂蜡
E 903	Carnauba wax 巴西棕榈蜡	X		As a glazing agent for confectionary 作为糖果的上光剂 As a mitigating method for mandatory extreme cold treatment of fruit as a quarantine measure against harmful organisms (Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279(1)在对水果进行强制性极冷处理后, 作为防治有害生物的缓解方法(欧盟委员会执行指令 2017/1279 Only when derived from organic production. 仅当取自有机生产时 Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, only when derived from organic raw material. 自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起适用。直到该日期之前, 仅适用于有机原材料。
E 938	Argon 氩气	X	X	
E 939	Helium 氦气	X	X	
E 941	Nitrogen 氮气	X	X	
E 948	Oxygen 氧气	X	X	
E 968	Erythritol 赤藓糖醇	X	X	Only when derived from organic production without using ion exchange technology 仅当来自有机生产且并未使用离子交换技术时
(1) Commission Implementing Directive (EU) 2017/1279 of 14 July 2017 amending Annexes I to V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community (OJ L 184, 15.7.2017, p. 33). 2017 年 7 月 14 日委员会执行指令 (EU) 2017/1279, 对理事会指令 2000/29 / EC 的附件 I 至 V 进行了修订, 该指令涉及保护措施, 旨在防止有害于植物或植物产品的生物体进入共同体并在其内部传播 (OJ L 184, 15.7.2017, 第 33 页)。				

ANNEX C.2 加工助剂和其他产品，可用于加工来自有机生产的农业起源成分 PROCESSING AIDS AND OTHER PRODUCTS, WHICH MAY BE USED FOR PROCESSING OF INGREDIENTS OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN FROM ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Name 名称	Preparation of all foodstuffs of plant origin 用于制备植物源食品	Preparation of all foodstuffs of animal origin 用于制备动物源食品	Specific conditions 具体条件
Water 水	X	X	Drinking water 饮用水
Calcium chloride 氯化钙	X		Coagulation agent 凝结剂
Calcium carbonate 碳酸钙	X		
Calcium hydroxide 氢氧化钙	X		
Calcium sulphate 硫酸钙	X		Coagulation agent 凝结剂
Magnesium chloride (or nigari) 氯化镁（或镍）	X		Coagulation agent 凝结剂
Potassium carbonate 碳酸钾	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: drying of grapes 当用于植物源食品时：葡萄干制
Sodium carbonate 碳酸钠	X	X	
Lactic acid 乳酸		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: for the regulation of the pH of the brine bath in cheese production 当用于动物源食品时：用于调节奶酪生产中盐水浴的 pH
L(+)-lactic acid from fermentation 发酵得到的 L（+）乳酸	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for the preparation of plant protein extracts 当用于植物源食品时：用于制备植物蛋白提取物
Citric acid 柠檬酸	X	X	
Sodium hydroxide 氢氧化钠	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: for sugar(s) production; for oil production excluding olive oil production; for the preparation of plant protein

			extract 当用于植物源食品时：用于糖的生产； 用于除橄榄油以外的食用油生产； 用于制备植物蛋白提取物
Sulphuric acid 硫酸	X	X	Gelatine production 明胶生产 Sugar(s) production 糖生产
Hop extract 啤酒花提取物	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar.当用于植物源食品时：仅用于糖生产时抗菌作用。 When available from organic production 当来源于有机生产时
Pine rosin extract 松香提取物	X		With regard to foodstuffs of plant origin: only for antimicrobial purposes in production of sugar.当用于植物源食品时：仅用于糖生产时抗菌作用。 When available from organic production 当来源于有机生产时
Hydrochloric acid 盐酸		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production; for the regulation of the Ph of the brine bath in the processing of Gouda-, Edam and Maasdammer cheeses, Boerenkaas, Friese and Leidse Nagelkaas 当用于动物源食品时：明胶生产；用于调节高达奶酪、艾丹姆奶酪、马士丹奶酪、波尔恩卡斯奶酪、弗里赛丁香奶酪加工时盐水浴的 pH 值
Ammonium hydroxide 氢氧化铵		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: gelatine production 当用于动物源食品时：明胶生产
Hydrogen peroxide 过氧化氢		X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: gelatine production 当用于动物源食品时：明胶生产
Carbon dioxide 二氧化碳	X	X	
Nitrogen 氮气	X	X	
Ethanol 乙醇	X	X	Solvent 溶剂
Tannic acid 单宁酸	X		Filtration aid 助滤剂
Egg white albumen 蛋白清蛋白	X		
Casein 酪蛋白	X		
Gelatin 明胶	X		
Isinglass 鱼胶	X		
Vegetable oils 植物油	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent. Only when derived from organic production 润滑剂，脱模剂或消泡剂。 仅当来源于有机生产时
Silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution 二氧化硅凝胶或胶体溶液	X		
Activated carbon 活性炭	X		
Talc 滑石	X		In compliance with the specific purity criteria for food additive E 553b 符合食品添加剂 E 553b 的特定纯度标准
Bentonite 膨润土	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: as a sticking agent for mead 当用于动物源食品时：作为蜂蜜酒的黏合剂

Cellulose 纤维素	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production 当用于动物源食品时：明胶生产
Diatomaceous earth 硅藻土	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production 当用于动物源食品时：明胶生产
Perlite 珍珠岩	X	X	With regard to foodstuffs of animal origin: Gelatine production 当用于动物源食品时：明胶生产
Hazelnut shells 榛子壳	X		
Rice meal 米粉	X		
Beeswax 蜂蜡	X		Releasing agent.脱模剂 Beeswax from organic production 有机生产的蜂蜡
Carnauba wax 棕榈蜡	X		Releasing agent.脱模剂 Only when derived from organic production. Applicable as of 1 January 2022. Until that date, Only when derived from organic raw material 自 2022 年 1 月 1 日起适用。直到该日期之前，仅适用于有机原材料。
Acetic acid/vinegar 醋酸/醋		X	Only when derived from organic production.仅当来源于有机生产时。 For fish processing only. From natural fermentation, Not to be produced by or from GMO 仅用于鱼类加工。来自自然发酵，不得由转基因生物生产或由转基因生物生产
Thiamin hydrochloride 盐酸硫胺素	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead 仅用于加工果酒，包括苹果酒，梨酒和蜂蜜酒
Diammonium phosphate 磷酸二铵	X	X	Only for use in processing of fruit wines, including cider and perry and mead 仅用于加工果酒，包括苹果酒，梨酒和蜂蜜酒
Wood fibre 木纤维	X	X	The source of timber should be restricted to certified, sustainably harvested wood.木材来源应仅限于经过认证的，可持续采伐的木材。 Wood used must not contain toxic components (post-harvest treatment, naturally occurring toxins or toxins from micro-organisms)所用木材不得含有有毒成分（收获后处理，自然产生的毒素或微生物毒素）

ANNEX C.3 用于生产酵母和酵母产品的加工助剂

Processing aids for the production of yeast and yeast product

PROCESSING AIDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF YEAST AND YEAST PRODUCTS 用于生产酵母和酵母产品的加工助剂			
Name 名称	Primary yeast 初级酵母	Yeast confections/formulations 酵母甜食/配方	Specific conditions 具体条件
Calcium chloride 氯化钙	X		
Carbon dioxide 二氧化碳	X	X	
Citric acid 柠檬酸	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production 用于调节酵母生产中的 pH
Lactic acid 乳酸	X		For the regulation of the pH in yeast production 用于调节酵母生产中的 pH
Nitrogen 氮气	X	X	
Oxygen 氧气	X	X	
Potato starch 土豆淀粉	X	X	For filtering 用于过滤 Only when derived from organic production 仅当材料来源于有机生产时
Sodium carbonate 碳酸钠	X	X	For the regulation of the pH 用于调节 pH
Vegetable oils 植物油	X	X	Greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent 润滑剂、脱模剂或消泡剂 Only when derived from organic production 仅当材料来源于有机生产时

ANNEX C.4 非有机生产获得的农业源成分

Ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically

1 UNPROCESSED VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AS WELL AS PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM BY PROCESSES 未加工的蔬菜产品以及按过程从其衍生的产品

1.1 Edible fruits, nuts and seeds 食用水果，坚果和种子：

— acorns 橡子	Quercus spp.
— cola nuts 可乐果	Cola acuminata
— gooseberries 醋栗	Ribes uva-crispa
— maracujas (passion fruit) 百香果	Passiflora edulis
— raspberries (dried) 覆盆子（干）	Rubus idaeus
— red currants (dried) 红醋栗（干）	Ribes rubrum

1.2 Edible spices and herbs: 食用香料和香草

— pepper (Peruvian) 胡椒（秘鲁）	Schinus molle L.
— horseradish seeds 辣根种子	Armoracia rusticana
— lesser galanga lesser galanga 小高粱姜	Alpinia officinarum
— safflower flowers 红花	Carthamus tinctorius
— watercress herb 豆瓣菜	Nasturtium officinale

1.3 Miscellaneous 杂项：

Algae, including seaweed, permitted in non-organic foodstuffs preparation 允许在非有机食品制备中使用的藻类（包括海藻）

2 VEGETABLE PRODUCTS 蔬菜产品

2.1 Fats and oils whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, derived from plants other than 除以下产品的其它来源于植物的油脂，不论是否提炼，但未经化学处理的：

— cocoa 可可	Theobroma cacao
— coconut 椰子	Cocos nucifera
— olive 橄榄	Olea europaea
— sunflower 向日葵	Helianthus annuus
— palm 棕榈	Elaeis guineensis
— rape 油菜	Brassica napus, rapa
— safflower 红花	Carthamus tinctorius
— sesame 芝麻	Sesamum indicum
— soya 黄豆	Glycine max

2.2 The following sugars, starches and other products from cereals and tubers 以下来自谷物和块茎的糖，淀粉和其他产品：

- fructose 果糖
- rice paper 米粉皮
- unleavened bread paper 未发酵的面包皮

— starch from rice and waxy maize, not chemically modified 未经化学处理的大米和糯玉米淀粉

2.3 Miscellaneous 杂项:

— pea protein Pisum spp.豌豆蛋白

— rum only obtained from cane sugar juice 仅采用甘蔗汁酿造的朗姆酒

— kirsch prepared on the basis of fruits and flavourings as referred to in Article 27(1) c 以第 27 条第 1 款 c 项所述的水果和调味料为基础酿制的樱桃酒

3 ANIMAL PRODUCTS 动物产品

aquatic organisms, not originating from aquaculture, and permitted in no organic foodstuffs preparation 非水产养殖产生的水生生物，批准用于非有机食品的制备

— gelatin 明胶

— whey powder "herasuola"乳清粉

— casings 肠衣

ANNEX C.5 葡萄酒行业有机产品中允许使用或添加的产品和物质 Products and substances authorised for use or addition in organic products of the wine sector

Type of treatment 处理类型	Name of products or substances 产品或物质名称	Specific conditions and restrictions 具体条件和限制
Use for aeration or oxygenation 用于充气或充氧	— Air 空气	
	— Gaseous oxygen 气态氧气	
Centrifuging and filtration 离心和过滤	— Perlite 珍珠岩	Use only as an inert filtering agent 仅能用作过滤剂
	— Cellulose 纤维素	
	— Diatomeaceous earth 硅藻土	
Use in order to create an inert atmosphere and to handle the product shielded from the air 用于产生惰性环境并隔绝空气的产品	— Nitrogen 氮气 — Carbon dioxide 二氧化碳 — Argon 氩气	
Use of yeasts for wine production, whether dry or in wine suspension 葡萄酒生产中使用酵母，无论是干的或是悬浮于酒液中的	Yeasts (1), yeast cell walls 酵母，酵母细胞壁	
Use of preparations from yeast cell walls 酵母细胞壁制剂的使用		
Use in dry wines of fresh lees which are sound and undiluted and contain yeasts resulting from the recent vinification of dry wine 用于干酒中的新鲜酒糟，这些酒糟且未稀释，并且包含最近对干酒进行酿造而产生的酵母		

The use, to encourage yeast development, of one or more of the following substances, with the possible addition of microcrystalline cellulose as an excipient:为促进酵母菌的发育使用一种或多种下列物质,并可能添加微晶纤维素作为赋形剂,	— Di-ammonium phosphate 磷酸氢二铵	Only with fresh grapes, grape must, partially fermented grape must, partially fermented grape must obtained from raisined grapes, concentrated grape must and new wine still in fermentation and for the second alcoholic fermentation of all categories of sparkling wine. No more than 1 g/l (expressed in salts) (2) or 0.3 g/l for the second fermentation of sparkling wines. 仅用于新鲜的葡萄,葡萄汁,部分发酵的葡萄汁。部分发酵的葡萄汁必须从葡萄干,浓缩葡萄汁和仍在发酵中的葡萄酒以及用于各种起泡酒的第二次酒精发酵中获得。 对于起泡酒的第二次发酵,不得超过 1 g/l (以盐表示) (2) 或 0.3 g/l。
	— Thiamine hydrochloride 维生素	Only with fresh grapes, grape must, partially fermented grape must, partially fermented grape must obtained from raisined grapes, concentrated grape must and new wine still in fermentation and for the second alcoholic fermentation of all categories of sparkling wine. No more than 0.6 mg/l (expressed in thiamin) for each treatment 仅使用新鲜的葡萄,葡萄汁,部分发酵的葡萄汁,部分发酵的葡萄汁必须从葡萄干,浓缩葡萄汁和仍在发酵中的葡萄酒以及用于各种起泡酒的第二次酒精发酵中获得。 每次剂量不超过 0.6 毫克/升 (以硫胺素计)
	— Yeast autolysates 自溶解酵母	
Use of sulphur dioxide, potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite, also called potassium disulphite or potassium pyrosulphite 使用二氧化硫,亚硫酸氢钾或焦亚硫酸钾,也称为二亚硫酸钾或焦亚硫酸钾	— Sulphur dioxide 二氧化硫 — Potassium bisulphite or potassium metabisulphite 亚硫酸氢钾或偏亚硫酸氢钾	(a) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 100 milligrams per litre for red wines as referred to in point 1(a) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/ 2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (b) The maximum sulphur dioxide content shall not exceed 150 milligrams per litre for white and rosé wines as referred to in point 1(b) of Part A of Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 and with a residual sugar level lower than 2 grams per litre; (c) For all other wines, the maximum sulphur dioxide content applied in accordance with Annex I B to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 on 1 August 2010, shall be reduced by 30 milligrams per litre. (a) 第 606/2009 号法规 (EC) 附件 IB 的 A 部分第 1 点 (a) 所指的红葡萄酒,其二氧化硫的最高含量不得超过每升 100 毫克,且残留糖分低于 每升 2 克; (b) 法规 (EC) 第 606/2009 号附件 IB 的 A 部分第 1 点 (b) 所述,白葡萄酒和桃红葡萄酒的最高二氧化硫含量不得超过每升 150 毫克,且糖分残留 低于每升 2 克; (c) 对于所有其他葡萄酒,根据 (EC) 第 606/2009 号条例附件 I B 于 2010 年 8 月 1 日适用的最大二氧化硫含量应降低每升 30 毫克。
Treatment with charcoal for oenological use 用木炭进行酿酒学处理	— Charcoal for oenological use 用于酿酒用的木炭	Only for musts and new wines still in fermentation, rectified concentrated grape must and white wines. No more than 100g of dry product per hl 仅对

		于仍在发酵的葡萄汁和新酒，精制浓缩葡萄汁和白葡萄酒。每百升干品不超过 100 克
Clarification by means of one or more of the following substances for oenological use: 通过以下一种或多种用于酿酒学的物质进行澄清:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Edible gelatine 食用明胶 (2) — Plant proteins from wheat or peas 小麦或豌豆的植物蛋白 (2) — Isinglass 鱼胶 (2) — Egg white albumin 蛋清白蛋白 (2) — Tannins 单宁酸 (2) — Casein 酪蛋白 — Potassium caseinate 络酸钾 — Silicon dioxide 二氧化硅 — Bentonite 膨润土 — Pectolytic enzymes 果胶酶 	<p>The use of chitosan in the treatment of wines is limited to 100 g/hl.</p> <p>The use of chitin-glucan in the treatment of wines is limited to 100 g/hl</p> <p>For the treatment of musts of white wines and rosé wines the limit on the use of yeast protein extracts shall be 30 g/hl, and for the treatment of red wines it shall be 60 g/hl</p> <p>壳聚糖在葡萄酒处理中的使用限制为 100 克/百升。</p> <p>几丁质葡聚糖在葡萄酒处理中的使用限制为 100 克/百升</p> <p>对于处理白葡萄酒和桃红葡萄酒的葡萄汁，使用酵母蛋白提取物的限制应为 30 克/升，对处理红葡萄酒的限制为 60 克/升</p>
Use for acidification purpose 用于酸化目的	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Lactic acid 乳酸 — L(+) Tartaric acid 酒石酸 	
Use for deacidification purposes 用于脱酸目的	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — L(+)Tartaric acid 酒石酸 — Calcium carbonate 碳酸钙 — Neutral potassium tartrate 中性酒石酸钾 — Potassium bicarbonate 碳酸氢钾 	
Addition 添加	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Aleppo pine resin 地中海白松树脂 	
Use 使用	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Lactic bacteria 乳酸菌 	
Addition 添加	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — L-Ascorbic acid L-维生素 C 	<p>Maximum content in wine thus treated and placed on the market: 250 mg/l</p> <p>(3)经过此处理并投放市场的葡萄酒中的最高含量: 250 mg / l (3)</p>
Use for bubbling 用于发泡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Nitrogen 氮气 	
Addition for wine stabilization purposes 为稳定葡萄酒而添加	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Citric acid 柠檬酸 	<p>Maximum content in wine thus treated and placed on the market: 1g/l</p> <p>经过如此处理并投放市场的葡萄酒中的最高含量: 1g / l</p>
Addition 添加	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Carbon dioxide 二氧化碳 	<p>For partially fermented must for direct human consumption as such and the products including Wine, Aerated sparkling wine, Aerated semi-sparkling wine</p> <p>In the case of still wines the maximum carbon dioxide content in the wine so treated and placed on the market is 3 g/l, while the excess pressure caused by the carbon dioxide must be less than 1 bar at a temperature of 20 ° C</p> <p>对于部分发酵的必须直接供人类食用的酒，产品包括葡萄酒，加气气泡酒，加气半气泡酒</p> <p>对于平静葡萄酒，经如此处理并投放市场的葡萄酒中的最大二氧化碳含量为 3 g / l，而在 20° C 的温度下，由二氧化碳引起的超压必须小于 1 bar</p>

Addition 添加	— Tannins 单宁酸 (2)	For partially fermented must for direct human consumption as such and the products including Wine, Liqueur wine, Sparkling wine, Quality sparkling wine, Quality aromatic sparkling wine, Aerated sparkling wine, Semi-sparkling wine, Aerated semi-sparkling wine, Wine from raisined grapes, Wine of overripe grapes 对于部分发酵的必须直接供人类食用的酒，其产品包括葡萄酒，利口酒，起泡酒，优质起泡酒，优质芳香起泡酒，加气起泡酒，半起泡酒，加气半起泡酒，葡萄干酒，葡萄过熟的葡萄酒
Addition 添加	— Meta-tartaric acid 偏酒石酸	For partially fermented must for direct human consumption as such and the products including Wine, Liqueur wine, Sparkling wine, Quality sparkling wine, Quality aromatic sparkling wine, Aerated sparkling wine, Semi-sparkling wine, Aerated semi-sparkling wine, Wine from raisined grapes, Wine of overripe grapes No more than 100 mg/l 对于部分发酵的必须直接供人类食用的酒，其产品包括葡萄酒，利口酒，起泡酒，优质起泡酒，优质芳香起泡酒，加气起泡酒，半起泡酒，加气半起泡酒，葡萄干酒，葡萄过熟的葡萄酒 不超过 100 mg / l
Use 使用	— Acacia gum 阿拉伯胶 (?) (= gum arabic)	For partially fermented must for direct human consumption as such and the products including Wine, Liqueur wine, Sparkling wine, Quality sparkling wine, Quality aromatic sparkling wine, Aerated sparkling wine, Semi-sparkling wine, Aerated semi-sparkling wine, Wine from raisined grapes, Wine of overripe grapes 对于部分发酵的必须直接供人类食用的酒，其产品包括葡萄酒，利口酒，起泡酒，优质起泡酒，优质芳香起泡酒，加气起泡酒，半起泡酒，加气半起泡酒，葡萄干酒，葡萄过熟的葡萄酒
Use 使用	— Potassium bitartrate 酒石酸氢钾	For partially fermented must for direct human consumption as such and the products including Wine, Liqueur wine, Sparkling wine, Quality sparkling wine, Quality aromatic sparkling wine, Aerated sparkling wine, Semi-sparkling wine, Aerated semi-sparkling wine, Wine from raisined grapes, Wine of overripe grapes 对于部分发酵的必须直接供人类食用的酒，其产品包括葡萄酒，利口酒，起泡酒，优质起泡酒，优质芳香起泡酒，加气起泡酒，半起泡酒，加气半起泡酒，葡萄干酒，葡萄过熟的葡萄酒
Use 使用	— Cupric citrate 柠檬酸铜	For partially fermented must for direct human consumption as such and the products including Wine, Liqueur wine, Sparkling wine, Quality sparkling wine, Quality aromatic sparkling wine, Aerated sparkling wine, Semi-sparkling wine, Aerated semi-sparkling wine, Wine from raisined grapes, Wine of overripe grapes No more than 1 g/hl, provided that the copper content of the product so treated does not exceed 1 mg/l, with the exception of liqueur wines prepared

		<p>from fresh unfermented or slightly fermented grape must, for which the copper content may not exceed 2 mg/l</p> <p>对于部分发酵的必须直接供人类食用的酒，其产品包括葡萄酒，利口酒，起泡酒，优质起泡酒，优质芳香起泡酒，加气起泡酒，半起泡酒，加气半起泡酒，葡萄干酒，葡萄过熟的葡萄酒</p> <p>不超过 1 克/百升，但经如此处理的产品中的铜含量不超过 1 毫克/升，由新鲜未发酵或略微发酵的葡萄汁制得的利口酒除外，其铜含量不得超过 2 毫克/升</p>
Use 使用	Yeast mannoproteins 酵母甘露糖蛋白	<p>For partially fermented must for direct human consumption as such and the products defined in paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 16 of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 479/2008</p> <p>对于部分发酵的原汁原样供人类直接食用，以及第（EC）479/2008 号法规附件 IV 第 1、3、4、5、6、7、8、9、15 和 16 段中定义的产品</p>
Use 使用	— Oak chips 橡木片	<p>Requirements for pieces of oak wood</p> <p>PURPOSE, ORIGIN AND AREA OF APPLICATION</p> <p>Pieces of oak wood are used in winemaking and ageing, including in the fermentation of fresh grapes and grape must, to pass on certain characteristics of oak wood to wine.</p> <p>The pieces of oak wood must come exclusively from the Quercus genus. They may be left in their natural state, or heated to a low, medium or high temperature, but they may not have undergone combustion, including surface combustion, nor be carbonaceous or friable to the touch. They may not have undergone any chemical, enzymatic or physical processes other than heating. No product may be added for the purpose of increasing their natural flavour or the amount of their extractable phenolic compounds.</p> <p>LABELLING The label must mention the origin of the botanical species of oak and the intensity of any heating, the storage conditions and safety precautions.</p> <p>DIMENSIONS The dimensions of the particles of wood must be such that at least 95 % in weight are retained by a 2 mm mesh filter (9 mesh).</p> <p>PURITY The pieces of oak wood may not release any substances in concentrations which may be harmful to health.</p> <p>橡木块的要求</p> <p>目的，来源和应用领域</p> <p>橡木块用于酿酒和陈酿，包括新鲜葡萄和葡萄汁的发酵，以将橡木的某些特性传递给葡萄酒。</p> <p>橡木块必须完全来自栎属木。木块应当保持其自然状态，或者被加热至低温，中温或高温，但木块不得经过燃烧（包括表面燃烧），也没有碳质或易碎的触感。除加热外，木块不应经过任何化学，酶促或物理处理过程。不得出于增加其天然风味或可萃取酚类化合物的量而添加任何产品。</p> <p>标签</p> <p>标签上必须提及橡木植物种类的起源以及任何加热的强度，储存条件和安全预防措施。</p>

		<p>尺寸</p> <p>木块颗粒的尺寸必须确保 2 毫米筛网过滤器（9 筛网）可保留至少 95% 的重量。</p> <p>纯度</p> <p>橡木块不会释放任何可能危害健康的物质。</p>
Use 使用	— Potassium alginate 海藻酸钾	Only for the manufacture of all categories of sparkling and semi-sparkling wines obtained by fermentation in bottle and with the lees separated by disgorging 仅用于制造通过瓶装发酵获得的起泡酒和半起泡酒，并通过分类将酒糟分离
Use 使用	— Chitosan derived from Aspergillus niger 源自黑曲霉的壳聚糖	
Use 使用	— Inactivated yeast 灭活酵母	
Type of treatment in accordance with Annex III, point A(2)(b) to Regulation (EC) No 606/2009 根据第（EC）606/2009 号条例附件 III，A（2）（b）项的处理类型	— Calcium sulphate 硫酸钙	Only for “vino generoso” or “vino generoso delicor”
<p>(1) For the individual yeast strains: if available, derived from organic raw material. 对于单个酵母菌株：如果可能，应来源于有机原料。</p> <p>(2) Derived from organic raw material if available. 源自有机原料（如果有）。</p>		

ANNEX D 资料性附录 Informative Appendix

Evaluation Guideline for Other Inputs Used in Organic Production

其它有机生产投入品评估方法

D.1 Substances to be used for fertilization and soil conditioning purpose

D.1 肥料和土壤调节剂

D.1.1 The substance is essential for achieving or maintaining soil fertility, to fulfill specific nutrient requirements, or for specific soil-conditioning and rotation purposes, which cannot be satisfied or replaced by the practices and substances outlined in Appendix A.1 and A.2 and in this part.

D.1.1 这些物质对于实现和维持土壤肥力是必不可少，不能满足特殊的营养物质需求，或者特殊的土壤条件和循环，或者不能被附录 A1、A2 和本部分成分代替

D.1.2 The substance is of plant, animal, microbial or mineral origin, which may be prepared by the following means:

D.1.2 这些物质来源于植物、动物、微生物或者矿物，可以通过以下方法制备

a) Physical treatment (mechanical or thermal);

a)物理方法（机械或者热处理）

b) Enzymatic treatment; or

b)酶处理

c) Microbial treatment (composting or digestion).

c)微生物（堆肥或者将降解）

D.1.3 Reliable experimental data proves that use of the substance does not lead to unacceptable influences on or pollution of environment, including soil organisms.

D.1.3 经检测，该物质不会对环境导致或造成严重污染，包括土壤生物体。

D.1.4 The use of the substance shall not produce unacceptable influences on the quality and safety of final products.

D.1.4 这些物质不会对最终产品的质量和安全造成严重影响

D.2 Plant protection products

D.2 植保产品

D.2.1 The substance is necessary for controlling pests or specific diseases, which cannot be controlled by other biological, physical methods, plant breeding and/or effective management techniques.

D.2.1 病虫害不能被生物、物理、植物育种和/或有效的管理措施所控制，为了控制虫害和特殊病害，必须使用这些物质。

D.2.2 The substance is from plant, animal, microbial or mineral origins, which may be prepared by the following means:

D.2.2 这些物质来源于植物、动物、微生物或者矿物，可以通过以下方法制备

a) Physical treatment;

a)物理方法

b) Enzymatic treatment; or

b)酶处理

c) Microbial treatment.

c)微生物

D.2.3 Reliable experimental data proves that the use of the substance shall not lead to or cause unacceptable influences on or pollution of the environment.

D.2.3 经检测，该物质不会对环境导致或造成严重污染。

D.2.4 When a substance is not available in quantities in its natural form, the use of chemically synthesized identical substances may be considered, for example chemically synthesized pheromones (sexual lure). These substances shall not directly or indirectly contaminate the environment or products.

D.2.4 当一种物质在自然中没有大量存在，可以考虑使用化学合成的相同物质，例如化学合成的信息素（性诱剂）。这些物质不得直接或间接对环境或产品造成污染。

ANNEX E 欧盟有机标志 Organic logo of the EU

1、The Organic logo of the EU shall comply with the model below:

1、欧盟有机标志为下图



2、The reference colour in Pantone is Green Pantone No 376 and Green (50 % Cyan + 100 % Yellow), when a four-colour process is used.

2、当采用四色印刷是，欧盟标志颜色为 No376 绿色和绿色（50%青色+100%黄色）。

3. The Organic logo of the EU can also be used in black and white as shown, only where it is not practicable to apply it in colour:

3、当没有可行的颜色时，欧盟有机标志可以使用黑白色。



4. If the background colour of the packaging or label is dark, the symbols may be used in negative format, using the background colour of the packaging or label.

4、如果包装或者标签的底色是深色，欧盟有机标志也可以使用相反的颜色。

5. If a symbol is used in colour on a coloured background, which makes it difficult to see, a delimiting outer line around the symbol can be used to improve contrast with the background colours.

5、如果欧盟有机标志使用在彩色底色上，使其难以分辨，可以采用外框使其能被看到。

6. In certain specific situations where there are indications in a single colour on the packaging, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in the same colour.

6、在包装只涉及一种颜色的情况下，欧盟有机标志可以使用与其相同的颜色。

7. The Organic logo of the EU must have a height of at least 9 mm and a width of at least 13,5 mm; the proportion ratio height/width shall always be 1:1,5. Exceptionally the minimum size may be reduced to a height of 6 mm for very small packages.

7、欧盟的有机标志要求高度至少为 9mm，宽度至少为 13.5mm；比例比高度/宽度应始终为 1: 1.5。对于非常小的包装，最小尺寸可降低至 6mm 毫米。

8. The Organic logo of the EU may be associated with graphical or textual elements referring to organic farming, under the condition that they do not modify or change the nature of the Organic logo of the EU. When associated to national or private logos using a green colour different from the reference colour mentioned in point 2, the Organic logo of the EU may be used in that non-reference colour.

8、欧盟的有机标志可能与涉及有机农业的图形或文本元素相关联，前提是它们不修改或改变欧盟有机标志的性质。当使用与第 2 点中提到的参考颜色不同的绿色与国家或私人标志相关联时，欧盟的有机标志可使用于非参考颜色。

ANNEX F 在 12.2.1 中提到的供应商声明的模版

Model of a vendor declaration referred to in 12.2.1

Vendor declaration 供应商声明			
Name of the vender 供应商名词			
Address of the vender 供应商地址			
Product name 产品名称		Identification (e.g. lot or stock no.) 标识 (例如。批次或库存编号)	
Components: 成分 (Specify all components existing in the product/used the last in the production process) (指定产品中存在的所有成分/生产过程中使用的最后一个)			
<p>I declare that this product was manufactured neither ‘from’ nor ‘by’ GMOs. I do not have any information which could suggest that this statement is inaccurate. Thus, I declare that the above named product complies with relevant organic standard regarding the prohibition on the use of GMOs. I undertake to inform our customer immediately if this declaration is withdrawn or modified, or if any information comes to light which would undermine its accuracy. I authorize the CHTC, which supervises our customer to examine the accuracy of this declaration and if necessary to take samples for analytic proof. I also accept that this task may be carried out by an independent institution which has been appointed in writing by CHTC. The undersigned takes responsibility for the accuracy of this declaration.</p> <p>我声明这个产品既不是“由转基因生物制造的”也不是“来自转基因生物”。我不能证明这个声明是错误地。因此，我声明上述产品符合相关的有机标准，关于禁止使用‘转基因产物’的问题。我承诺，如果本声明被撤回或修改，或此声明的准确性遭到破坏，我将立即通知我们的客户。我授权 CHTC 帮助我们的客户检查本声明的准确性，在必要时采集样本进行分析验证。我也接受这项任务由 CHTC 书面任命的独立机构执行。以下签字人对本声明的准确性负责。</p>			
Country, place, date, signature of vendor: 国家，地点，日期，供应商签字		Company stamp of vendor: 供应商公章	