

<b>Country</b>	<b>China</b>
<b>Document Assessed</b>	<b>National Standard for Organic Product</b>

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment <sup>1</sup>	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
<b>1. Employ long-term, ecological, systems-based organic management.</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1</b>					
<b>1.1 General Farming Management Systems:</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1</b>					
1.1.1 ensure the long-term management and resilience of an organic farm holding by respecting, maintaining, improving and completing ecological cycles and the quality of ecosystems and the landscape;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organic agriculture is a way of agriculture production that adopts a series of sustainable agricultural technologies to achieve a well-sustained and stable agricultural production system, ..... with respect to natural rules and ecological theories and with coordinated balance between plant and animal production.</li> <li>- Priority shall be given to protect ecological environment and biodiversity.</li> </ul>	3.1  4.2.6	Y	The draft new version of the China organic standard has added a page of Preface in which ecology and ecosystem are frequently mentioned as one of the major objectives of organic production.		P: ecological cycles and landscape are not addressed
1.1.2 Attain ecological balance through the design of locally adapted farming systems;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crop species and varieties adapted to local soil and climate conditions and with resistance to pests and diseases shall be selected. When crop varieties are selected, full consideration shall be given to protect the crop's genetic diversity.</li> </ul>	4.2.1	P	There should be no problem for China to add more requirements on this aspect		N: not addressing locally adapted farming system
1.1.3 Do not rely upon switching between organic and conventional management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organic aquaculture farm shall be under uninterrupted organic management and shall not shift between organic and conventional management.</li> </ul>	9.1.3	P	There should be no problem for China to add more require-		Y: --

1 Letter "y" = equivalent, "n" = not equivalent, "p" = partial equivalent, and "a" = additional objective

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				ments on this aspect		
<b>1.2 Crop Production Management Systems:</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1</b>					
1.2.1 Are based on conserving or improving soil structure, organic matter, soil fertility and biodiversity;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crop rotation and intercropping system shall be adopted to maintain the biodiversity and improve the soil fertility of the production areas.</li> <li>- Practices of recycle, regeneration and supplementing of soil organic matters and nutrients shall be adopted to compensate soil organic matters and nutrients that have been taken away by harvesting.</li> <li>- Adequate quantity of organic fertilizers shall be applied to maintain and improve soil fertility, nutritional balance and soil biological activity.</li> <li>- Proactive and practical measures shall be taken to prevent water and soil erosion, land desertification, and excessive or unreasonable use of water resources. When utilization of soil and water resources is concerned, adequate attention shall be paid to sustainable utilization of resources.</li> <li>- Clear and practical measures shall be taken to prevent soil salinization.</li> <li>- Mulched by crop straw to cover soil or intercropping practices shall be encouraged to prevent soil exposure.</li> </ul> <p>Priority shall be given to protect ecological environment and biodiversity</p>	<p>4.2.2</p> <p>4.2.3</p> <p>4.2.3</p> <p>4.2.6</p> <p>4.2.6</p> <p>4.2.6</p>	Y			Y: --

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1.2.2 Include a diverse crop rotation as an integral part of the management system of the holding. For perennial crops this includes cover crops (green manures) and/or other plant-based ground cover. For annual crops this includes minimum crop rotation practices, cover crops (green manures) or other diverse plant production with comparable achievements;	<p>- Crop rotation and intercropping system shall be adopted to maintain the biodiversity and improve the soil fertility of the production areas.</p> <p>- The permitted substances to be used for fertilization and soil conditioning purpose:</p> <p>The materials are essential for achieving or maintaining soil fertility or to fulfill specific nutrient requirements, for specific soil-conditioning and rotation purposes.</p>	4.2.2  Annex D D.1.1	P			Y: --
1.2.3 Promote and sustains the health of crops while maintaining productivity and the integrity of the agro-ecosystem. This is accomplished through interrelated positive processes and mechanisms for the management of pests, diseases, and weeds. These include but are not limited to site and crop adapted fertility management and soil cultivation, choice of appropriate varieties, enhancement of functional biodiversity; and in case additional measures are required, restricted use of crop protectants and growth regulators.	<p>- Disease, pest and weed control shall be based on the basic principles of holistic approaches for crop-disease ecosystem where control measures are integrated and taken to create environmental conditions that are against the propagation of diseases and pests and growth of weeds, but favorable to the multiplication of natural enemies with the aim of maintaining the balance and biodiversity of agro-ecosystem, and mitigation of the losses from various disease, pest and weed strikes. Priority shall be given to farming measures through selection of appropriate species and varieties, non-chemical seed treatment, cultivating of strong seedlings, strengthening cultivation management, weeding, deep ploughing in autumn, fields cleaning, rotating, and intercropping among others. In addition, such measures as use of lights, color traps, mechanical traps and mechanical or artificial weeding shall also be adopted to control diseases, pests and weeds.</p>	4.2.4	P	<p>Maintaining of productivity is not mentioned in the standard.</p> <p>Additional requirements on this aspect should not be a problem for Chinese authority to accept.</p>		Y: --

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1.2.4 Excluded systems: Hydroponic production.	--	--	Y	Not mentioned in Chinese standard.  In the draft revised standard there will be a special part for organic sprouts with only water is allowed to use		N: --
<b>1.3 Animal Production Management Systems:</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1</b>					
1.3.1 Are based on the harmonious relationship between land, plants and animals;	--	--	N	Not mentioned but no problem to add		N: --
1.3.2 Assure the health of animals and meet their physiological needs;	- Conditions for livestock and poultry husbandry (stock, pens etc.) shall meet the livestock's biological and ethological needs and satisfy the following conditions including:  Adequate movement space and time; Open-air runs for livestock and poultry may be partly covered;  Good ventilation and abundant sunshine, while excessive sunshine shall be avoided;  Appropriate temperature, humidity, and avoiding attacks by winds, rain and snow;  Ample bedding strewn with litter materials;  Abundant drinking water and feed; and,	8.6.1	Y			Y: --

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	<p>Construction materials and facilities that are obviously harmful to people as well as livestock and poultry are prohibited.</p> <p>- Drinking water quality for livestock and poultry shall comply with the requirements set out in Annex C. 1.</p>	8.6.2				
1.3.3 Treat animals respectfully and support their natural and social behavior and welfare;	<p>- Livestock and poultry shall have access to outdoors in appropriate seasons, with the exception of the following special cases:</p> <p>When the special structures of the livestock houses temporarily restrict the livestock and poultry from access to the outdoors, but shall be improved within limited period of time; and,</p> <p>Enclosing is more efficient than grazing for the sustainable utilization of land resources.</p> <p>- Animal husbandry measures restricting livestock and poultry access to land are prohibited. Complete enclosing, keeping inside houses and keeping livestock tethered are also prohibited.</p> <p>- Social livestock and poultry shall not be kept in single house with the exception for sick livestock and poultry, adult males and livestock at its later stage of pregnancy.</p> <p>- Necessary protection measures shall be taken to protect livestock and poultry from attacks by wild predators.</p> <p>- Feeding livestock and poultry by force is prohibited.</p>	8.6.4	Y			Y: --
		8.6.5				
		8.6.6				
		8.6.7				
		8.6.8				
		8.7.1				

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	<p>- Disease prevention for organically reared livestock and poultry shall be in compliance with the following principles: Selection of breeds with high adaptability and strong disease resistance considering local conditions; On the basis of need of the livestock, such measures as rotational grazing, use of high quality feed and appropriate exercises shall be adopted to strengthen the non-specific immunological defense of the animal; and, Ensuring an appropriate density of livestock, thus avoiding any animal health problems resulting from overstocking.</p>					
<p>1.3.4 Preserve the agroecosystem and surrounding environment.</p>	<p>- The number of livestock and poultry living in the area shall not exceed the maximum capacity of animal husbandry with full consideration of capacity of feed production, health of livestock and poultry as well as the impacts on the environment. If the environment suffers from impacts caused by overgrazing, products concerned shall not be certified as organic.</p> <p>- Storage facilities shall have adequate space to store wastes of livestock and poultry, and these wastes shall be disposed of in a timely manner and utilized properly. The design and handling of facilities to store and dispose of wastes shall avoid polluting both groundwater and surface water. The discharge of pollutants from animal production base shall satisfy the requirements set out in GB18596.</p>	<p>8.11.1</p> <p>8.11.2</p>	<p>P</p>	<p>Agroecosystem and surrounding environment are not specifically addressed</p>		<p>Y: only address the organic livestock, but not crop production</p>



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	<p>excess of sustainable output of the ecosystem.</p> <p>- Management plan for sustainable production in organic collection areas shall be developed and submitted.</p>	6.5		problem to accept adding animals and fungus		
1.6.2 Collect products only from within the boundaries of the clearly defined wild collection area.	<p>- Collection areas shall have clear boundary, and shall stay in a state of stable and sustainable production.</p> <p>- Collection areas shall be free from any prohibited materials for at least three years before collection.</p> <p>- Effective buffer zones shall be maintained in collection areas.</p>	6.1 6.2 6.3	Y			Y: --
<b>1.7 Processing Management Systems:</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 2</b>					
1.7.1 Maintain organic integrity of processed products, contribute to health and well-being of humans and animals (in the case of animal feed), produce high-quality products and protect the environment.	<p>- All the organic processing and following processes referred to in this part shall be effectively controlled to maintain the integrity of organic processing.</p> <p>- Organic product processing shall not damage the main nutritional elements;</p> <p>- Waste disinfection and discharging equipment or storage facilities shall stay far away from production area(s) and shall not be located in the upwind of production area(s). Storage facilities shall be sealed or covered up for the convenience of cleaning up and disinfection.</p> <p>- Discharge of the wastes shall meet the requirements of related standards.</p>	4.1.1 4.4.2 4.9.1 4.9.2	P	<p>Human health and animal feed mentioned not addressed</p> <p>Those contents should be acceptable to Chinese standard.</p>		P: health and well-being for human and animal, high-quality products, and environmental protection are not addressed
<b>1.8 Transition/Conversion Requirements for Organic Production Management</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1</b>					

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<b>Systems:</b>						
1.8.1 Clearly identify when organic practices begin and how long they are applied before the operation and products can be considered organic, taking into consideration the balance of the ecosystem and the skills of the operator. This may include specific conditions for simultaneous transition/conversion of land and animals and is no less than twelve months for the system.	<p>- Conversion period shall begin with submitting an application for certification. Conversion period shall last at least 24 months in case of annual crops, and at least 36 months for perennial crops.</p> <p>Conversion period shall last at least 12 months for the fields of newly reclaimed; fallow for a long term; under traditional operation for a long time, or having been proved without any input of prohibited materials for several years.</p> <p>During the conversional period, production shall be done in compliance with the requirements of this Standard.</p> <p>- Conversion period of the feedstuff production base is the same as that for organic farm. Conversion period may be reduced to 12 months for pasturages and grasslands for exercising area for non-herbivore animals. If the land concerned has never received treatments with prohibited materials, conversion period may be reduced to 6 months.</p> <p>- Livestock and poultry products may be sold as organic products only after conversion period ends. Conversion periods for livestock and poultry are as follows:</p> <p>- Beekeeping and beekeeping products may be certified as organic only after a conversion period of at least 12 months.</p>	4.1.4	Y			Y: --
		8.1.1				
		8.1.2				
		10.1				
1.8.2 For crops, establish a suitable period of organic management prior to the organic status of a crop, during which contaminants	Only "12 month" is required	--	N	There should be no problem for		Y: --

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are reduced, and healthy soils and sustainable ecosystems are being established, and which is no less than twelve months.				China to accept those expressions		
1.8.3 Raise animals organically from birth or hatching, or when this is not possible from early ages subject to a minimum transition/conversion requirement. Guidelines for minimum transition/conversion requirements: dairy – 90 days. eggs and poultry meat – 42 days; other meat – 12 months; aquatic animals – two thirds lifespan or 12 months, whichever is shorter; bee colonies – time needed for wax replacement with minimum twelve months.	<p>- Organically reared livestock and poultry shall be introduced. When organically reared livestock and poultry are not available, conventionally reared livestock and poultry may be allowed to be introduced, provided that: Equines, bovines and camels for meat production have been weaned, and in any case they must be less than 6 months old; Piglets and lambs have been weaned, and in any case they must be less than 6 months old; Bovines for milk production shall be less than 4 weeks old and are fed with colostrums and mainly on whole milk; Chickens for meat production shall be less than 3 days old (For other poultry, up to 2 weeks old may be allowed); and, Pullets for egg production shall be less than 18 weeks old.</p> <p>- Livestock and poultry products may be sold as organic products only after conversion period ends. Conversion periods for livestock and poultry are as follows: 12 months for equines, bovines and camels for meat production; 6 months for sheep and pigs for meat production; 6 months for livestock for milk production; 10 weeks for poultry for meat production; 6 weeks for poultry for egg production; and Longer than three quarters of their breeding periods in the case of other animals.</p>	8.3.1	A			Y:--
		8.1.2	Y			

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<b>2. Assure long-term, biologically-based soil fertility</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1</b>					
<b>2.1 Soil Fertility Management:</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1</b>					
2.1.1 Nourishes plants primarily through the soil ecosystem, and achieves nutrient balance.	<p>- Practices of recycle, regeneration and supplementing of soil organic matters and nutrients shall be adopted to compensate soil organic matters and nutrients that have been taken away by harvesting.</p> <p>Adequate quantity of organic fertilizers shall be applied to maintain and improve soil fertility, nutritional balance and soil biological activity.</p> <p>Organic fertilizers shall mainly come from the farm itself or organic farms (or pastures). Under special circumstances (e.g. intensive farming) or in conversion period, or when proved to be in need of special nutrients, fertilizers from off farms may be allowed to be purchased under the permission of organic certification body. These fertilizers shall be certified or be permitted by organic certification body.</p>	4.2.3	Y			P: only address nutrient balance, but not nourishing plants through soil ecosystems
2.1.2 Enhances the soil-ecosystem and achieves nutrient balance primarily by incorporating manures and other biodegradable inputs, and/ or by nitrogen fixation from plants.	- Legumes, no tillage and fallow shall be adopted to restore the soil fertility. Crop rotation and intercropping system shall be adopted to maintain the biodiversity and improve the soil fertility of the production areas.	4.2.2	P	manures and other biodegradable inputs are not specifically mentioned		Y: -
2.1.3 Employs measures to recycle organic materials within the production system.	- Practices of recycle, regeneration and supplementing of soil organic matters and nutrients shall be adopted to com-	4.2.3	Y			P: not necessary from within the production system

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	pensate soil organic matters and nutrients that have been taken away by harvesting.					
2.1.4 Uses naturally occurring mineral fertilizers only as a supplement to biologically-based fertility methods.	- Natural mineral fertilizers and biological fertilizers shall not be used as substitutes for nutrients cycle in organic production system. Mineral fertilizers shall only be used as long-term fertilizers with their natural components unchanged. Increase of the solubility of mineral fertilizers by chemical treatment is prohibited.	4.2.3	Y			Y: --
2.1 5 Excludes or restricts certain practices that may be inconsistent with organic management objectives including: - use of sodium nitrate - land preparation by burning - use of human excrement on crops for human consumption	- Crop straws shall be fully utilized, and burning shall be prohibited.  - Application of human excrements is restricted. When absolutely necessary, they shall be fully composted or harmlessly treated according to related requirements. They shall not be in contact with edible parts of crops. Application of human excrements on leafy crops, tuber crops and root crops is prohibited.	4.2.6  4.2.3	P	In China standard materials not listed in the permitted material list are not allowed to use, so that sodium nitrate is actually prohibited.		P: human excrement are allowed on human food crops with several restrictions
<b>3. Avoid/minimize synthetic inputs at all stages of the organic product chain and exposure of people and the environment to persistent, potentially harmful chemicals.</b>						
<b>3.1 Crop Production:</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1</b>					
3.1.1 Uses only crop production inputs, including fertility substances and active substances for pest/disease/growth management, that are on the Indicative lists of substances for organic production and processing in international organic standards, or they comply with the criteria for these lists,	- Permitted or restricted materials in the process of soil fertilization are listed in Annex A. If materials used are not listed in Annex A, they shall be evaluated by certification body in accordance with the guidelines in Annex D.	4.2.3  4.2.4	Y			Y: -

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or they are otherwise explicitly approved in these standards.	- Disease, pest and weed control shall be based on the basic principles of holistic approaches for crop-disease ecosystem where control measures are integrated and taken to create environmental conditions that are against the propagation of diseases and pests and growth of weeds, but favorable to the multiplication of natural enemies with the aim of maintaining the balance and biodiversity of agroecosystem, and mitigation of the losses from various disease, pest and weed strikes. Priority shall be given to .....If the above mentioned methods are proved to be not effective, materials listed in Annex B are allowed to be used. If materials used are not listed in Annex B, they shall be evaluated by certification body in accordance with the guidelines of Annex D.					
3.1.2 Co-formulants (e.g. inerts and synergists) in formulated farm input products are not carcinogens, mutagens, teratogens or neurotoxins.	- Inputs which can accumulate in organisms or systems of organisms, and inputs which have, or are suspected of having, mutagenic or carcinogenic properties shall not be used. If there are any risks, sufficient measures shall be taken to reduce any risk to an acceptable level and to prevent long lasting negative environmental effects.	D 2.3.3	Y	Addressed in Annex D though not specifically referred to co-formulants		Y: --
3.1.3 Excludes any use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and superphosphates.	- Use of synthetic chemical fertilizers and urban sewage sludge is prohibited.	4.2.3	Y	Synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and superphosphates are included in synthetic chemical		Y: --

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				fertilizers.		
<b>3.2 Animal Production</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1</b>					
3.2.1 Excludes synthetic feed rations: amino acids, nitrogen compounds (e.g. urea), growth promoters, stimulants appetizers, preservatives and coloring agents.	- Following products are prohibited: a) Synthetic chemical growth promoters (including antibiotics, hormones and trace elements for the purpose of growth promotion); b) Synthetic chemical appetizers; c) Preservatives (except when used as processing aids); d) Synthetic chemical pigments; e) Non-protein nitrogen (e.g. urea); f) Chemically extracted amino acid; and, g) GMOs or products derived therefrom.	8.5.4	Y			Y: --
3.2.2 Vitamins, trace elements and supplements provided to animals are from natural sources unless they are not available in sufficient quantity and/ or quality.	- Natural minerals and trace elements may be used, such as magnesia, greensand, among others. - Added vitamins shall be derived from grain sprouting, cod liver oil, vintage yeast or other natural materials.	8.5.2 8.5.3	P	Only natural sourced materials are allowed. No exceptions in Chinese standard		Y: Only natural sourced materials are allowed
3.2.3 Excludes from the system all prophylactic use of synthetic allopathic veterinary drugs.	- Use of antibiotics and chemically synthesized medicines for preventive treatment is prohibited for livestock and poultry.	8.7.5	Y			Y: --
3.2.4 Use of antibiotic and other allopathic veterinary drugs for animals is strictly limited to the treatment of illness and injuries under the supervision of qualified personnel, and subject to defined withdrawal periods that are not less than double that required by legislation.	- When preventive measures taken can not control the disease and suffering of the animal, conventional veterinary medicinal products may be allowed to use under the instruction of a veterinarian whereas these livestock and products derived therefrom may be sold as organic only after withdrawal period has been doubled (in case the doubled withdrawal	8.7.6	Y	48 hours is an additional requirement		Y: --

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	period is less than 48 hours, the required period shall still be extended to 48 hours).					
3.2.5 In aquaculture, all use of allopathic veterinary medication for invertebrates is excluded from the system.	NOT APPLICABLE					
<b>3.3 Processing</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 2</b>					
3.3.1 Processing methods other than biological, mechanical or physical techniques are restricted.	--	--	N	Not addressed		N: Not addressed
3.3.2 Any additives, processing aids or other substances that are used and modify organic products are on the indicative lists of international organic standards, or comply with the criteria for these lists, or are otherwise explicitly allowed in these standards.	- Food additives and processing aids listed in Annex A may be allowed to be used and application conditions shall meet the requirements set forth in GB2760. Natural food additives listed in GB2760 may also be used. When other materials are used, they shall be evaluated before usage following the procedures specified in Annex B.	4.3.5	Y	Comply with		Y: --
3.3.3 Solvents used for extraction are restricted and are on the indicative lists of international organic standards, or comply with the criteria for these lists.	- Extraction, concentration, sedimentation and filtration may also be used; and yet, the extraction solvents shall be limited to water, ethanol, animal and plant oil, vinegar, carbon dioxide, nitrogen or carboxylic acid that comply with national food hygiene standard, while other chemical reagents shall not be added in the process of extraction and concentration.	4.4.2	Y	Comply with but indicated in the context not in list..		Y: --
3.3.4 Disinfecting and sanitizing substances that may come in contact with organic products are restricted to water and substances on the indicative lists of	- Organic processing shall be equipped with specially designated equipment. If the equipment has to be shared with con-	4.4.1	P	No special list of disinfecting and sanitizing		P: No special list of disinfecting and sanitizing substances

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international standards or comply with the criteria for these lists.	ventional processing, complete cleaning up shall be operated afterwards, without any residues of cleaning detergents;			substances		
<b>3.4. Contamination</b>	<b>Chinese standard part 1 and 2</b>					
3.4.1 Precautionary measures are taken to avoid contamination.	- this is mentioned in most parts of the processing standard including cropping, processing, packaging, storage and transportation		Y			Y: --
3.4.2 Where there is reasonable suspicion of contamination, an investigation is made, the source of the contamination sought and measures are taken to address the problem.	--	--	N	Not addressed		N: Not addressed
<b>4. Minimize pollution and degradation of the production/processing unit and surrounding environment from production/processing activities.</b>						
<b>4.1 General</b>						
4.1.1 Risks of environmental pollution are identified and minimized.	<p>- Organic production shall be carried out under appropriate environment conditions. Organic production bases shall be located far away from urban centers, industrial and mining areas, main and auxiliary transportation lines, industrial pollution source, as well as living waste sites, etc. Environmental quality of the organic production base shall meet the ..requirements :</p> <p>- No dust, hazardous gases, radioactive materials and other diffusive pollution sources shall exist around processing factory; nor shall there exist garbage piles, manure, open air toilet and infec-</p>	<p>Part 1 4. 1. 2</p> <p>Part 2 4.2.1</p>	Y			Y: --

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	<p>tious disease hospital; nor locations possibly with large quantify of insect propagations.</p> <p>- Shelter belt shall be built between the buildings in the production area and highway or road on the outskirts.</p>	<p>Part 2 4.2.2</p>				
4.1.2 Organic systems employ measures to reduce, reuse, and/ or recycle residual materials.	<p>- Crop straws shall be fully utilized, and burning shall be prohibited.</p> <p>- Packaging materials shall be in compliance with national hygiene requirements and other regulations concerned. Packaging materials that are reused, retrievable, or biologically degradable shall be promoted. Packaging shall be simple and practical.</p> <p>- Wastes shall be disposed of in a timely manner and utilized properly.</p> <p>- Packaging shall be simple and practical. Excessive packaging shall be avoided while recycling of packaging materials shall be considered</p>	<p>Part 1 4.2.6</p> <p>Part 1 7.3</p> <p>Part 1 8.11.2</p> <p>Part 2 4.6.2</p>	P	Requirements are distributed in different parts of the standard and not completely described		Y: similar to 2.1.3
<b>4.2 Farm Production and Beekeeping</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
4.2.1 Biodiversity is maintained or enhanced on the farm holding, in crop and non-crop habitats.	<p>- Habitats for natural enemies shall be established surrounding organic production areas to provide natural enemy with sites to move about, lay eggs and shelter in, so that biodiversity and natural capability of biological control can be improved.</p> <p>- Priority shall be given to protect ecological environment and biodiversity.</p>	<p>4.1.3</p> <p>4.2.6</p>	Y			Y: --

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4.2.2 Measures are employed to prevent land degradation, such as erosion and salinization.	<p>- Proactive and practical measures shall be taken to prevent water and soil erosion, land desertification, and excessive or unreasonable use of water resources. When utilization of soil and water resources is concerned, adequate attention shall be paid to sustainable utilization of resources.</p> <p>Clear and practical measures shall be taken to prevent soil salinization.</p> <p>Mulched by crop straw to cover soil or intercropping practices shall be encouraged to prevent soil exposure.</p> <p>Priority shall be given to protect ecological environment and biodiversity.</p>	4.2.6	Y			Y: -
4.2.3 Pollution of the environment by fertility inputs and practices is prevented.	<p>- If any suspicion of fertilizer pollution exists, tests shall be conducted to analyze heavy metals or other pollutants before its application. Use of mineral fertilizers shall be strictly controlled to prevent the accumulation of heavy metals.</p>	4.2.3	Y			N: --
4.2.4 Management systems ensure that water resources are used sustainably	<p>- Proactive and practical measures shall be taken to prevent water and soil erosion, land desertification, and excessive or unreasonable use of water resources. When utilization of soil and water resources is concerned, adequate attention shall be paid to sustainable utilization of resources.</p>	4.2.6	Y			Y: --
4.2.5 Measures are employed to prevent pollution, and otherwise preserve water quality.	<p>- Irrigation water quality shall meet the requirements of GB 5084.</p> <p>- Effective separation measures shall be taken for irrigation and drainage systems</p>	4.1.2 4.2.5	Y			N: --

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	between organic fields and conventional fields to ensure that water from conventional fields shall not penetrate or overflow into organic fields.					
4.2.6 Any actions that negatively impact high conservation value areas are excluded from organic systems.	--	--	N	Not addressed		N: --
4.2.7 Use of synthetic coverings and mulches is restricted.	- When protective construction coverings, plastic films and insect-resisting net are used, only products derived from polyethylene, polypropylene or polycarbonate may be allowed, and they shall be removed from soil after utilization. They shall not be burned. Polychloride products are prohibited.	4.2.5	Y			Y: --
4.2.8 Stocking density management in animal production ensures sustainable land and water use.	- Ensuring an appropriate density of livestock, thus avoiding any animal health problems resulting from overstocking. - The number of livestock and poultry living in the area shall not exceed the maximum capacity of animal husbandry with full consideration of capacity of feed production, health of livestock and poultry as well as the impacts on the environment. If the environment suffers from impacts caused by overgrazing, products concerned shall not be certified as organic.	8.7.1  8.11.1	P	Water use is not addressed  The new version of the standard will adopt specific requirements on animal breeding density in EU regulation		P: sustainable water use is not addressed
4.2.9 Animal production systems use breeds suited to the region and the production method.	- Selection of breeds with high adaptability and strong disease resistance considering local conditions;  On the basis of need of the livestock, such measures as rotational grazing, use	8.7.1	Y			Y: --

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	of high quality feed and appropriate exercises shall be adopted to strengthen the non-specific immunological defense of the animal;					
4.2.10 Bee races are adapted to the local environment and conditions.	Selection of appropriate strong breeds suitable to the local conditions;.....	10.4.1	Y			Y: --
<b>4.3 Aquaculture</b>						
4.3.1 Aquatic plants are managed in a manner that avoids any degradation of the production area or the surrounding ecosystem.	NOT APPLICABLE					
4.3.2 Measures are taken to prevent introduced or the cultivated stocks from escaping into the ecosystem.	NOT APPLICABLE					
4.3.3 non--organic aquatic animal protein and oil may only be used if they derive from wild marine products harvested from verifiable sustainable sources or from by-products from fishery for human consumption	NOT APPLICABLE					
4.3.4 The release of nutrients and waste into the aquatic ecosystem is minimized.	NOT APPLICABLE					
4.3.5 Production units are designed and managed to maintain water quality.	NOT APPLICABLE					
<b>4.4 Wild Collection</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
4.4.1 Excludes from the system collection of any protected or endangered species.	- Collection shall not affect the stability of natural habitats or threaten the maintenance of plant species in the collection areas. Collection quantity shall not be in excess of sustainable output of the ecosystem.	6.4	P	- No prohibition on collecting of protected or endangered species		N: --

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
<b>5. Exclude certain unproven, unnatural and harmful technologies from the system.</b>						
<b>5.1 Genetically Modified Organisms</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
Organic production and processing management systems:						
5.1.1 Preserve the genetic integrity of varieties and traditional ecotypes;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Priority shall be given to protect ecological environment and biodiversity.</li> <li>- Reproduction measures may be allowed, which will not produce serious influences on the genetic diversity of livestock and poultry, for instance, artificial insemination.</li> <li>- Other 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.</li> </ul>	4.2.6  8.9.2  8.9.3	Y			N: --
5.1.2 Exclude deliberate use or negligent introduction of genetically modified organisms (GMO) or their derivatives, except vaccines, in all stages of organic production and processing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In organic production system or for organic products, input or use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and products derived therefrom shall be prohibited, including plants, animals, seeds, ingredient individual, propagation materials, fertilizers, soil amendment products and plant protection products. For farms where parallel production exists, input and use of GMOs shall also be prohibited in the conventional production part.</li> <li>- The use of natural microbes is allowed in the process of composting organic fertilizers, but GMOs and products derived therefrom are prohibited.</li> </ul>	4.1.6          4.2.3	Y          N	GMO vaccines are not allowed to use presently, while the		P: negligent introduction is not addressed

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
	- When a farm is in danger of some disease, which can not be possibly controlled by other means, urgent preventive vaccination may be allowed (including the vaccination to promote the production of antibody in maternal animals). <b>However, the vaccines shall not be genetically modified.</b>	8.7.5		coming new version of Chinese standard will also treat it as an exception.		
<b>5.2 Ionizing radiation</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 2</b>					
Organic management systems:						
5.2.1 Exclude use of ionizing radiation.	- Ionizing radiation is prohibited in the process of food processing and storage	Part 2 4.4.4	P	Not addressed in part 1 for organic production. In the draft new version of Chinese standard it is indicated in the preface that: Organic agriculture rejects the use of unpredicted technology such as genetic engineering and ionization which may possibly harmful or risky to health and ecology.		Y: --
<b>5.3 Breeding Techniques:</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
5.3.1 Use only breeding techniques consistent with organic production methods are used. This includes artificial insemination. 5.2.4-5 Hormonal induction of ovulation and birth, and embryo transfer techniques and cloning are excluded from the system.	- Reproduction should be based on natural methods. Reproduction measures may be allowed, which will not produce serious influences on the genetic diversity of livestock and poultry, for instance, artificial insemination. Other 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. Except for the purpose of treatment, use of hormones is prohibited to stimulate livestock and poultry to ovulate or give birth.	8.9	Y			Y: --
5.3.2 In aquaculture, exclude from the system any use of artificially polyploid organisms or artificially produced monosex stock and synthetic hormones to artificially stimulate reproduction.	NOT APPLICABLE					
<b>6. Avoid pollution from surrounding environment</b>						
<b>6.1 Wild collection</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
6.1.1 Wild collection areas are not compromised by treatment or environmental pollution.	- Collection areas shall be free from any prohibited materials for at least three years before collection. Effective buffer zones shall be maintained in collection areas.	6.2 6.3	Y			Y: --
<b>6.2 Beekeeping</b>						
6.2.1 In beekeeping systems, hive placement minimizes the risk of contamination.	- The apiaries shall be established in organic production areas or natural (wild) areas where no prohibited materials are applied within the last three years. Hives	10.2	Y			Y: --

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
	shall stay far away from conventional crops in blossom and potential pollution sources, for example, urban areas, roads, waste sites, chemical factories, and pesticide factories. Moreover, the distance between hives and production areas of GMOs shall be at least 3 kilometers apart.					
<b>6.3 Aquaculture</b>						
6.3.1 In aquaculture, the production units have an appropriate distance from contamination sources and conventional aquaculture.	NOT APPLICABLE					
<b>7. Treat animals responsibly</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
<b>7.1 Living conditions</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
7.1.1 Living conditions (including housing) provided to the animals: - afford them comfort and safety - allow them to exhibit natural behavior - give them freedom of movement - allow access, whenever weather allows, to open air, exercise areas and/ or, pasture, which include shade.	- Conditions for livestock and poultry husbandry (stock, pens etc.) shall meet the livestock's biological and ethological needs and satisfy the following conditions including: * Adequate movement space and time; Open-air runs for livestock and poultry may be partly covered; * Good ventilation and abundant sunshine, while excessive sunshine shall be avoided; * Appropriate temperature, humidity, and avoiding attacks by winds, rain and snow; * Ample bedding strewn with litter materials; * Abundant drinking water and feed; and, * Construction materials and facilities that are obviously harmful to people as well as livestock and poultry are prohibited.	8.6.1	Y			Y: --

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
7.1.2 Confinement of calves for veal production and of any animals in cages is excluded from the system.	- Animal husbandry measures restricting livestock and poultry access to land are prohibited. Complete enclosing, keeping inside houses and keeping livestock tethered are also prohibited.	8.6.5	P	Confinement of calves has not been addressed		P: Confinement of calves is not addressed
<b>7.2 Physical Alterations</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
7.2.1 Physical alterations are generally excluded from the system. - In beekeeping this includes clipping the wings of queen bees. - Standards may allow specific exemptions when good management practices are insufficient to ensure the health and welfare of the animal and/ or operator or when it is specifically required for meat quality. Physical alternations performed under exceptions employ measures to minimize suffering.	<p>- The replacement of the queen bees involving the killing of the old queen is permitted whereas mutilation such as clipping the wings of queen bees is prohibited.</p> <p>- Organic production shall place emphasis on animals' individual characteristics. Breeds which do not need non-therapeutic operations shall be selected to the maximum possible level. On the premise of minimizing pains of livestock and poultry, following non-therapeutic operations may be allowed, with injection of anesthetics if necessary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical castration;</li> <li>Dehorning;</li> <li>Passivating piglets' the milk teeth within 24 hours after birth to prevent them from hurting the breasts of maternal pigs;</li> <li>Tail-docking for lambs;</li> <li>Cutting feather; and,</li> <li>Looping.</li> </ol> <p>The following non-therapeutic operations are prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tail-docking (except for lambs);</li> <li>Trimming of beaks and toes;</li> <li>Ironing wings;</li> <li>Cutting piglets' teeth; and,</li> </ol>	10.5.4  8.8	P  Y	Allows the killing of old queen		Y: --

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
	e) Other non-therapeutic operations which are not allowed definitely.					
<b>7.3 Breeds and Breeding</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
7.3.1 Animal production systems use breeds that reproduce successfully under natural conditions and without routine human involvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reproduction should be based on natural methods.</li> <li>- Reproduction measures may be allowed, which will not produce serious influences on the genetic diversity of livestock and poultry, for instance, artificial insemination.</li> </ul>	8.9.1 8.9.2	P	Does not emphasize on “reproduce under natural conditions and without routine human involvement”		P: though recommend natural reproduction but artificial insemination is allowed with little restriction
<b>7.4 Transport and Slaughter, and Honey Harvest</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
7.4.1 Animal stress and suffering is avoided during the movement, handling and slaughter of animals - use of any injurious devices e.g. electric prods, and tranquilizers and stimulants is excluded from the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Practices of transporting and slaughtering shall be peaceful as far as possible. Electronic probes and similar devices are prohibited to coerce animals. Use of allopathic tranquillizers or exhilarants are prohibited prior to or during transport.</li> </ul>	8.10.4	Y			Y: --
7.4.2 Aquatic vertebrates are stunned before slaughter.	NOT APPLICABLE					
7.4.3 Deliberate killing of bees during honey harvesting is excluded from the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methods of hive management and honey extraction shall aim at protection and maintenance of swarms. Killing swarms to increase yield is prohibited.</li> </ul>	10.7.1	Y			Y: --
<b>8.1 Nutrition</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
<p>8.1.1 Organic livestock systems provide animals with a diet that consists of high quality and nutritious organic feed.</p> <p>- Any use of non-organic feed is specified, is strictly limited to non-accessibility of organic feed and time limited.</p>	<p>- Addressed in different parts of the items of the standard 8.4 but not so clearly stated.</p> <p>- When organic feedstuff is in short supply, conventional feedstuff is allowed to be purchased. However, the maximum percentage of conventional feedstuff out of the total consumption per year shall not exceed the following percentages:</p> <p>10% (by dry matter) for herbivores; and 15% (by dry matter) for non-herbivore species.</p> <p>The ratio of conventional feedstuff shall not exceed 25% of the total daily ration.</p> <p>When unpredictable catastrophes or accidents happen, a higher percentage of conventional feeds may be allowed for a limited period of time.</p> <p>Permission shall be obtained from the certification body before the use of conventional feed and the operation shall be recorded in details.</p>	<p>8.4</p> <p>8.4.3</p>	<p>P</p> <p>Y</p>			<p>P: non-organic feeds are allow 10-15% without time limit, as long as organic feed is in short supply.</p>
<p>8.1.2 Nutrition practices are consistent with the animals' natural needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Included are feed rations that meet the nutritional and dietary requirements of the species e.g. access to roughage for ruminants.</li> <li>- Excluded are feeding slaughter products of the same species to all animals, any slaughter waste to ruminants, and all types of excrements.</li> <li>- There is a weaning period for young</li> </ul>	<p>- Ruminants shall be guaranteed with roughage to satisfy their daily nutritional demand. The percentage of roughage, fresh fodder or silage shall not be less than 60% 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 must be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.</p> <p>- The following methods and products are prohibited:</p>	<p>8.4.4</p> <p>8.4.8</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>Y</p>			<p>Y: --</p>

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
animals, which is based on the natural behavior of the species.	Feeding ruminants with animals and products derived therefrom, or feeding livestock and poultry with the animals of the same breed or products derived therefrom; Animal excrements no matter if being processed or not; and, Feedstuff extracted by chemical solvent or mixed with synthetic chemical materials.  - Early weaning or feeding young animals with milk substitute is prohibited..... The lactation period shall be at least: 6 weeks for pigs and sheep/goats; and, 3 months for equines and bovines.	8.4.5	Y			
<b>Beekeeping:</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
8.1.3 In beekeeping, supplementary feed is organic and is restricted to colony welfare.	- In seasons when no production happens, bees shall be provided with adequate organic foods which are produced in the same organic production unit.  - In case bees suffer from hunger, artificial feeding with organic syrups or sugar molasses is allowed. <b>If organic syrups or sugar molasses are not available, artificial feeding with conventional syrups or molasses is allowed only after the certification body has authorized it.</b>  - 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.	10.3.2  10.3.3  10.3.4	Y  N  Y	Exception is given to conventional syrups or molasses		P: Exception is allowed for conventional syrups or molasses, if organic feed is not sufficient and approved by the CB
8.1.4 Harvesting methods ensure that there are sufficient food reserves left behind for the	- At the end of the production season, adequate honey and pollen shall be kept in	10.3.1	Y			Y: --



Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
	<p>trolled by other means, urgent preventive vaccination may be allowed (including the vaccination to promote the production of antibody in maternal animals).</p> <p>- When preventive measures taken can not control the disease and suffering of the animal, conventional veterinary medicinal products may be allowed to use under the instruction of a veterinarian whereas these livestock and products derived therefrom may be sold as organic only after withdrawal period has been doubled (in case the doubled withdrawal period is less than 48 hours, the required period shall still be extended to 48 hours).</p>	8.7.6				
8.2.2 Medical treatment considered necessary for the welfare of an animal is never withheld in order to maintain the organic status of the animal. Animals are not allowed to suffer for lack of treatment.	--	--	N	Not addressed even in the draft of the new version of the Chinese standard (but in IFOAM accredited OFDC standard)		N: --
<b>Beekeeping:</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
8.2.3 The health and welfare of bee colonies is primarily achieved through good management and hygienic practices.	- The health and living conditions of bees shall be guaranteed by using sanitary hives and management so as to prevent the diseases and pests from occurrence.	10.4.1	Y			Y: --
8.2.4 When preventative health measures fail, veterinary medicinal products may be used provided that preference is first given to phytotherapeutic and homeopathic treatments, and	- Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products shall be used in preference to allopathic products that are chemically	10.4.2	Y	formic acid is an additional material allowed		Y: --

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then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– lactic, formic, oxalic, acetic acid</li> <li>– sulfur</li> <li>– natural essential oils.</li> </ul>	synthesized when diseases and pests strike. - When phytotherapeutic and homeopathic products are unlikely to be effective to eradicate a disease or infestation, following materials may be used to control the diseases: (2) Lactic acid, oxalic acid and acetic acid; (3) Formic acid; (4) Sulfur; (5) Natural essence ; ...	10.4.3		in Chinese standard		
8.2.5 Methods permitted for hive and honey comb disinfection are restricted to steam, direct flame, caustic soda and Bacillus thuringiensis.	- following materials may be used to control the diseases: (1) Sodium hydroxide;. ... (6) Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt); and, (7) Steam or flames to disinfect hives.	10.4.3	Y	(sodium hydroxide is the same as caustic soda)		Y: --
<b>Aquaculture</b>						
8.2.6 Health is promoted and disease controlled through preventive, system-based methods. Objectives and requirements for livestock that are relevant to aquatic organisms are included in the management system.	NOT APPLICABLE					
8.2.7 Stocking densities do not compromise the animals' welfare.	NOT APPLICABLE					
8.2.8 Production units are designed and managed to maintain the health and natural behavior of the stock.	NOT APPLICABLE					
<b>9.1 Production</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
<b>Seeds and Seedlings</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
9.1.1 Organic practices are implemented along the entire production chain from propagation to final product including the						N: --

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production of seed and propagation materials wherever possible.						
9.1.2 Seed and plant propagation material is of organic quality unless such seed and material is unavailable.	- Organic seeds or organic seedlings shall be used. If organic seeds or seedlings are not commercially available, conventional seeds or seedlings without being treated with prohibited materials shall be selected, but plan of obtaining organic seeds and seedlings shall be developed and implemented.	4.2.1	Y			Y: --
9.1.3 All substances used for treatment of all seed material are on the Indicative List of Substances for Organic Production and Processing in international organic standards or comply with the Criteria for these lists, unless treatment with other substances is legally required or unless seed not treated with these other substances is regionally unavailable. Exemptions are limited in time.	- Seeds and seedlings treated with prohibited materials or methods shall be prohibited.	4.2.1	P	Materials not listed in annex lists are all prohibited unless been evaluated by certification body (in the new version it will be by national authority) No exemptions		Y: --
9.1.4 Seedlings are of organic quality.	- Organic seeds or organic seedlings shall be used. If organic seeds or seedlings are not commercially available, conventional seeds or seedlings without being treated with prohibited materials shall be selected, but plan of obtaining organic seeds and seedlings shall be developed and implemented.	4.2.1	P	Exemptions are allowed for seedlings		Y: --
<b>Parallel and Split Production</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
9.1.5 The integrity of the organic farm unit is not compromised by the management of the	- If organic production area is possibly	4.1.3	P	In Chinese		P: only address the cleaning

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
non-organic operation.	<p>affected by the pollution from neighboring conventional production areas, buffer zones or physical barriers shall be established between organic and conventional production areas so as to prevent the prohibited materials drifting from conventional production areas and ensure organic production areas free from pollution.</p> <p>- Effective separation measures shall be taken for irrigation and drainage systems between organic fields and conventional fields to ensure that water from conventional fields shall not penetrate or overflow into organic fields.</p> <p>Before being used in organic production, facilities used in conventional production systems shall be completely cleaned up to remove any contaminant residues.</p> <p>Pesticide residue in organic products shall not exceed 5% of the national hygiene standard for the specific residue detected. Concentration of heavy metals shall not exceed the national hygiene standard for the relevant products for the specific residue detected.</p>	4.2.5		standard 5% pesticide residue in organic products is exempted. While in the draft new version of Chinese standard this exemption has been removed..		of farming equipments used in conventional field
9.1.6 The non-organic and organic parts and products of holdings with split or parallel production are completely and clearly separated, e.g. physical barriers, management practices, storage of inputs and products.	- If parallel production exists on a farm, species of animals and plants in parallel production shall be distinguished; moreover, the farm shall have developed and implemented the plan for parallel production, harvest, storage, and transportation, and shall have separated and complete recording system to definitely distinguish organic and conventional (or	4.1.5	Y			Y: --

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
	conversion to organic) products.					
<b>Animal Production</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 1</b>					
9.1.7 The organic integrity of animals is maintained during movement, handling and slaughter.	- Livestock and poultry shall be clearly marked so as to be identified at all stages of their loading and unloading, transportation, prior to and during slaughtering ; shall be managed by specific persons at all stages of their loading and unloading, transport and prior to slaughtering ; shall be provided with appropriate conditions..... ; Practices of transporting and slaughtering shall be peaceful as far as possible... ; Slaughter shall often be carried out at the nearest slaughterhouse ; shall be separated from conventionally reared ones during slaughtering ; Derived products shall be separated during storage and be clearly marked....	8.10	Y	Addressed in detail in this part		Y: --
9.1.8 In aquaculture, all components of agricultural origin are organic.	NOT APPLICABLE					
<b>9.2 Processing and Handling</b>	<b>Chinese Standard Part 2</b>					
9.2.1 Organic products are processed separately in time and/or place from non-organic products.	- Organic processing shall be equipped with specially designated equipment. If the equipment has to be shared with conventional processing, complete cleaning up shall be operated afterwards, without any residues of cleaning detergents; or, a small quantity of organic raw materials shall be processed to clean up the remaining substances from conventional processing either after the organic con-	4.4.1	Y	In the draft new version of the Chinese standard it is required as a general that organic processing and post processing handling shall		N: --

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	version and conventional processing or before the beginning of organic processing; in other words, purge process. Products from purge process shall not be sold as organic products. Records of purge processing shall be kept.			be separated from non-organic processing and handling. Purge is not specially addressed.		
9.2.2 Measures are taken to prevent commingling of organic products with non-organic products in processing, packaging, storage and transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For processing, see 9.2.1</li> <li>- Organic products shall be stored separately. If they have to be stored together with conventional products, special area(s) shall be designated. Measures including packaging and labeling shall be adopted to prevent commingling with non-certified products.</li> <li>- In the process of transportation, commingling with conventional products or contamination shall be avoided.</li> </ul>	4.4.1 4.7 4.8.2	Y			Y: --
9.2.3 Organic processed products are made from organic ingredients except for when they are not available. Use of non-organic ingredients is time-limited. - Use of the same ingredient in organic and non-organic quality is excluded from the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ingredients used in product processing shall be certified organic materials, certified natural products, or materials that are allowed by certification body. Weight or volume of those organic ingredients shall account for no less than 95% of the total ingredients in final products.</li> <li>- When organic ingredient is not available, conventional but non-synthetic ingredients may be allowed; and yet, they shall not exceed 5% of the total ingredients. Once organic ingredients are available, conventional ingredients shall be immediately replaced by organic ones. Processing factories that use non-organic ingredients shall submit a plan of replac-</li> </ul>	4.3.1 4.3.2				Y: --

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	<p>ing its ingredients as 100% organic.</p> <p>- For the same ingredient, it is not allowed to use organic and conventional or conversion to organic ingredient at the same time.</p>	4.3.3				
9.2.4 Use of any substance primarily to correct losses of properties during processing except where required by law or strongly recommended by authorities is excluded from the system	- Minerals (including trace elements), vitamins, amino acids, and pure materials extracted from animals or plants are prohibited to be used, except those that have to be used in accordance with laws or are demonstrated in severe dietary or nutritional deficiency.	4.3.6	P	Not all addressed. And authority recommendation is not mentioned.		Y: --
9.2.5 Filtration techniques used in organic processing do not chemically react with or modify the product at the molecular level.	- Organic product processing shall not damage the main nutritional elements; such techniques as mechanical, refrigerating, heating, micro-waving and smoking may be used, as well as microorganism fermentation. Extraction, concentration, sedimentation and filtration may also be used; and yet, the extraction solvents shall be limited to water, ethanol, animal and plant oil, vinegar, carbon dioxide, nitrogen or carboxylic acid that comply with national food hygiene standard, while other chemical reagents shall not be added in the process of extraction and concentration.	4.4.2	P	Not only for filtration but for many other methods. Only nutritional elements but no chemical react, modifying and molecular are mentioned.		N: --
9.2.6 Management systems for cleaning and disinfecting surfaces, machinery and processing facilities are in place and they prevent contamination of organic product	- Documented sanitary management system shall be established, which shall provide the following sanitary guarantee measures:: a) Outside facilities including garbage storage, old equipment deposit, parking, etc; b) Inside facilities such as processing, packaging and storage areas;	4.2.3	Y			P: address sanitary but not how to prevent contamination with organic products

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
	c) Processing and packing equipments including pollution prevention from micro-enzyme, mildew and bacteria; and, d) Staff sanitation facilities including dining-room, timeout place and toilet.					
9.2.7 During processing and handling organic products are protected from pests and diseases without compromising the organic integrity of the product.	--	--	N	This sentence is not specifically indicated in the standard, though the items in 4.5 are all meaningfully related.		N: --
9.2.8 Pests are managed according to a hierarchy of practices starting with prevention, and then physical, mechanical, biological methods and substances on Lists international organic standards or that comply with the Criteria for these lists.	<p>- Following operations shall be adopted as priority measures to prevent and control pests: a) to eliminate pest propagation conditions; b) to prevent the contact of pests with processing and handling equipment; and, c) to prevent pest propagation through control of such environmental factors as temperature, humidity, light, atmosphere, etc.</p> <p>Pest catching facilities, including mechanical, hormonal, odorous, and sticky, physical barriers, diatomite, sound, light and electric equipment may be used to prevent and control pests (and diseases).</p> <p>Rodenticides with vitamin D as the active ingredients are allowed to be used.</p> <p>Substances listed in Annex B of Part 1 of GB/T 19630.1-2005 are allowed to be used</p> <p>Spraying and fumigation using Chinese herbs shall be advocated when emergen-</p>	4.5	P	<p>In the draft new version of Chinese standard Vitamin D and conventional fumigation have been eliminated (prohibited) and the substances allowed to use for disinfection are limited to ethanol, calcium hypochlorite, sodium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide and perhydrol.</p> <p>The word “pest”</p>		Y: --

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	cy of severe pest strikes occur in the processing and storage areas. Sulfur treatment is restricted. If conventional fumigation treatment to processing equipment and storage areas has to be used, organic products shall be removed from the fumigation area before fumigation treatment and moved back at least 5 days after fumigation. Persistent or carcinogenic fumigants and disinfectants are prohibited.			here in the English version of Chinese standard actually means “pest and disease”		
9.2.9 Packaging and storage/transportation containers do not contaminate the organic product they contain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Packaging materials containing synthetic fungicide, preservative and fumigant are prohibited.</li> <li>- Organic products shall not be packaged in bags or containers that have been in contact with any prohibited substance.</li> <li>- Storehouse shall be clean, with no pests and hazardous residues, and not being treated with prohibited substances within the last 5 days before storage of organic products.</li> <li>- Vehicles shall be cleaned up before loading organic products.</li> <li>- In the process of transportation, commingling with conventional products or contamination shall be avoided</li> </ul>	4.6.4  4.6.5  4.7.2  4.8.1  4.8.2	P	Allowing the use of prohibited substances to treat storehouse no less than 5 days before the storage of organic products. (while in the draft new version of Chinese standard this exception is eliminated)		Y: --
10. Provide organic identity in the supply chain.						
10.1 Labeling	<b>Chinese Standard Part 3</b>					
10.1.1 Labeling clearly identifies organic products and provides relevant information for consumers to make informed, conscious	- Organic product certification mark shall not be used on the product which	4.3	P	The rules on labeling of		Y: --

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
choices and to avoid misleading them	<p>has not been certified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Characters, graphics or symbols on the label of the product shall be clear and outstanding. Graphics and symbols shall be visual and uniform. Color of the character, graph and symbol shall be in contrast with the background color or bottom color.</li> <li>- Products produced complying with this Standard and having been organically certified may be labeled as “organic”. Organic product certification mark of China and logo or name of the certification body shall be affixed on the product or package.</li> <li>- Organic product certification mark of China and organic product conversion certification mark of China shall only be used on organic products or conversion to organic products which are produced and processed complying with this Standard.</li> </ul>	<p>4.4</p> <p>5.1</p> <p>7.1</p>		organic products are described in detail in the Administrative Rules on Organic Certification of the PRC.		
10.1.2 Products labeled as “organic” or “in-conversion”, or an equivalent term (e.g. biologic or ecological), comply with the applicable organic standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Labeling of organic products shall comply with requirements laid down in relevant governmental laws, regulations and standards.</li> <li>- Label and organic product certification mark on imported organic products shall also meet the requirements established in this part.</li> <li>- Products exported which are produced according to foreign organic standards or the requirements as specified in the contracts with foreign importers may be la-</li> </ul>	<p>4.1</p> <p>4.6</p> <p>4.7</p>	P	According to this standard all the imported organic products must also be in compliance with and be certified to Chinese organic standard. Otherwise, the imported products are not allowed to be		Y: --



Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
				is actually a requirement for all products in Chinese market, so that, there is no specific requirement for organic products in the organic standard.		
10.1.5 Processed products labeled as “organic” contain at least 95% organic ingredients (by weight).	- Processed products containing no less than 95% certified organic ingredients and having been organically certified may be labeled as “organic”. Organic product certification mark of China and logo or name of the certification body shall be affixed on the product or package.	5.2	Y			Y: --
10.1.6 Labels for in-conversion products or similar terms are clearly distinguishable from labels for organic products.	- Processed products containing no less than 95% conversion to organic ingredients and having been certified as conversion to organic may be labeled as “conversion to organic”. Organic product conversion certification mark of China and logo or name of the certification body shall be affixed on the product or package. Logo of certification body shall not mislead consumers with products of conversion to organic as organic.  - Processed products containing 70% or more than 70% and less than 95% of the certified organic ingredients may be labeled as “Produced with Organic Ingredients”. Percentage of organic ingredients shall be indicated.	5.3  5.4	Y			Y: --

Detailed objectives and general requirements to address them	Relevant parts of organic standards	Article number	assessment	comment by assessor	comment by stakeholders	Final Assessment
	<p>- Processed products containing 70% or more than 70% and less than 95% of the products which are conversion to organic may be labeled as “produced with conversion to organic ingredients”. Percentage of ingredients of conversion to organic shall be indicated.</p> <p>- Processed products containing less than 70% of organic ingredients can only label the organic ingredients as “organic” in list of ingredients and percentage of the ingredient shall be indicated.</p> <p>- For processed products that contain less than 70% of conversion to organic ingredients, only the conversion to organic ingredients may be indicated as “conversion to organic” in list of ingredients and percentage of the ingredient shall be indicated.</p>	<p>5.5</p> <p>5.6</p> <p>5.7</p>				