

Japanese Agricultural Standard of Organic Agricultural Products
(Notification No.1605 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
of October 27, 2005)

(Provisional Translation)

Established: January 20, 2000

Partial Revision: November 18, 2003

Full Revision: October 27, 2005

(Purpose)

Article 1 The purpose of this standard is to establish the criteria of production methods for organic agricultural products.

(Principles of Production of Organic Agricultural Products)

Article 2 Organic agricultural products shall be produced in either of the following methods:

- (1) To, produce organic agricultural products in fields with cultivation management methods so as to reduce the load from the agricultural production on the environment as much as possible, by avoiding the use of chemical synthetic fertilizers and agricultural chemicals in principle and exercising the farmland productivity derived from original soils in order to sustain and enhance the natural recycling function of agriculture;
- (2) To harvest organic agricultural products by methods so as not to damage the ecosystem preservation in harvesting points (the fields for harvesting

agricultural products growing naturally; hereafter the same).

(Definition)

Article 3 In this standard, terms listed on the left side of the table are defined on the right side.

| Term | Definition |
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| Organic agricultural products | Agricultural products produced by the criteria in the next Article |
| Prohibited substances | Fertilizer and soil improvement substances (except for those listed in Attached Tables 1), agricultural chemicals (except for those listed in Attached Table 2), and other materials that are used to plants or soil (except for natural substances, or substances originated from natural substances without the use of chemical treatment.) |
| Recombinant DNA technology | Technology to create recombinant DNA by connecting DNA through breakage and recombination using enzyme, transferring it into living cells, and proliferating it. |

(Criteria of Production Methods)

Article 4 The criteria of the production methods for agricultural products are as follows.

| Items | Criteria |
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| Fields or harvesting points | <p>1. The necessary measures shall be taken in fields, so as to prevent prohibited substances from drifting and flowing from the surrounding areas. Field shall satisfy any of the following requirements.</p> <p>(1) The criteria of “Manuring practice in fields”, “Seeds or seedlings to be sown or planted in field”, and “Control of noxious animal and plant in fields” have been applied for the fields for no less than 3 years before the first harvesting of perennial plants, and no less than 2 years before the sowing or planting of the other plants than perennial plants (in case of newly developed fields or the fields which have not been used for cultivation, and in which prohibited substances have not been used for no less than 2 years, these criteria shall be applied for the fields for no less than 1 year before the sowing or planting).</p> <p>(2) In the field in the conversion period (the field which has already converted as specified in (1) and not yet satisfied the requirements specified in (1); hereafter the same), the criteria of “Manuring practice in fields,” “Seeds or seedlings to be sown or planted in field,” and</p> |

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| | <p>“Control of noxious animal and plant in fields” have been applied for the field for no less than 1 year before the first harvesting after converted.</p> <p>2. The harvesting point shall be protected from drifting and flowing prohibited substances from the surrounding areas and prohibited substances shall not be used for no less than 3 years in the harvesting point before harvesting agricultural products.</p> |
| Seeds or seedlings to be sown or planted in field | <p>1. Seeds or seedlings (full bodies or parts of seedlings, nursery stocks, scions, stocks, and other plant bodies (except for seeds) used for propagation) shall be complied with the criteria of “Fields or harvesting points,” “Manuring practice in the fields,” “Control of noxious animal and plant in the fields,” “General management,” “Raising of seedling” and “Management concerning the transportation, the selection, the processing, the cleaning, the storage, the packaging, and other post-harvest processes.”</p> <p>2. In case of a difficulty to obtain seeds or seedlings prescribed in 1., seeds or seedlings without the prohibited substances may be used. Furthermore in case of a difficulty to obtain these seeds or seedlings without the prohibited substances, any seeds for seed propagation plants and the youngest available seedlings for vegetative propagation (except for seedlings, whose purpose is to harvest edible sprouts within the year of planting) may be used.</p> <p>3. Those seeds or seedlings prescribed in 1. and 2. shall not be produced by recombinant DNA technology.</p> |
| Manuring practice in fields | <p>Soil fertility shall be maintained and enhanced only by the compost derived from by products of agricultural products produced in the said fields. Or the methods effectively utilizing biological functions of the organism inhabiting and growing in the fields or in the surrounding areas (in cases where the soil fertility cannot be preserved and promoted only by the methods utilizing the biological functions of the organism inhabiting and growing in the said fields or in the surrounding areas, only the fertilizers and soil improvement substances (those without chemosynthetic substances added (except for extraction solvent) in processing; hereafter the same.) listed in the Attached Table 1.) may be used.</p> |
| Control of noxious animal and plant in fields | <p>Noxious animal and plant shall be controlled only by the cultivation methods (to control noxious animal and plant by intentionally conducting operations generally performed as parts of selecting crop lists and varieties, adjusting cropping time, and other cultivation management of the agricultural products so as to suppress the emergence of noxious animal and plant), the physical methods (to control noxious animal and plant by light, heat, sound, and others, or manual or mechanical methods), the biological methods (to control noxious</p> |

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| | <p>animal and plant by microorganisms suppressing the proliferation of microorganisms which cause diseases, predators of noxious animal and plant, plants repelling noxious animal and plant, or plants with effects of suppressing the emergence of noxious animal and plant, or by improving the environment suitable for growing them), or an appropriate combination of these methods. In cases of a serious damage to the agricultural products and an impossibility of effective control noxious animal and plant in the fields, and an appropriate combination of these methods is ineffective, the agricultural chemicals listed in the Attached Table 2 (except for those produced by recombinant DNA technology; hereafter the same) may be used.</p> |
| General management | Plants and soil shall not be put to any prohibited substances. |
| Management of raising seedlings | <p>In case of raising seedlings (except for raised in the fields), only soils listed in 1 to 3 below shall be used and the necessary measures shall be taken in the field, so as to protect from drifting and flowing prohibited substances from the surrounding areas. In addition, they shall be managed in accordance with the criteria of “Manuring practice in the fields,” “Control of noxious animal and plant in the fields” and “General management.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil which meets the criteria of “Fields or harvesting points.” 2. Soil protected from drifting and flowing prohibited substances from the surrounding areas and without the use of prohibited substances for no less than 3 years before and after harvesting. 3. Fertilizers and soil improvement substances listed in the Attached Table 1. |
| Management concerning transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other post-harvest processes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Products shall be controlled in such a manner as not being mixed with other agricultural products than those produced following the criteria of “Fields and harvesting points”, ”Seeds or seedlings to be sown or planted in field”, ”Manuring practice in the fields”, ”Control of noxious animal and plant in the fields”, ”General management” or “Management of raising seedlings” (“the criteria of conditions of the fields” hereafter.). 2. Only physical methods or methods utilizing biological function (except those by recombinant DNA technology) shall be used for the control of noxious animal and plant or quality preservation and improvement. In case of a difficulty to control them in the ordinary means, following materials may be used. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) For controlling noxious animals and plants: Agricultural chemicals listed in the Attached Table 2 and chemicals listed in the Attached Table 2 of the Japanese Agricultural Standard for Organic Processed |

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| | <p>Foods (Notification No.1606, 2005) (Mixture with agricultural products shall be prevented.)</p> <p>(2) For quality preservation and improvement: Processing substances listed in the Attached Table 3 (except those produced by adding chemically-synthesized substances or using recombinant DNA technology).</p> <p>2. Ionizing radiation shall not be executed.</p> <p>3. The agricultural products produced following the criteria of “Fields and harvesting points” and the provision 1 to 3 above, shall be controlled so as not to be exposed to the agricultural chemicals, detergent, disinfectant, and other chemicals.</p> |
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(Labeling of Names of the Organic Agricultural Products)

Article 5 The names of the organic agricultural products shall be labeled by the methods prescribed as follows.

- (1) “有機農産物” (which means organic agricultural product in Japanese.)
- (2) “有機栽培農産物” (which means organically grown agricultural product in Japanese.)
- (3) “有機農産物〇〇” or “〇〇(有機農産物)” (which means organic agricultural product 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic agricultural product).)
- (4) “有機栽培農産物〇〇” or “〇〇(有機栽培農産物)” (which means organically grown agricultural product 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organically grown agricultural product) in Japanese.)
- (5) “有機栽培〇〇” or “〇〇(有機栽培)” (which means organic farming 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic farming) in Japanese.)
- (6) “有機〇〇” or “〇〇(有機)” (which means organic 〇〇 or 〇〇(organic) in Japanese.)
- (7) “オーガニック〇〇” or “〇〇(オーガニック)” (which means organic 〇〇 or 〇〇(organic) in Japanese.)

(Notes) The general name of the agricultural product shall be described in “○○”

2. Notwithstanding the previous provision, as for the products produced in the fields under the conversion period, the description “under the conversion period” shall appear before or after the name as prescribed by the former provisions.
3. Notwithstanding 1., as for the agricultural products harvested in the harvesting points, the description of one of the former examples (1), (3), (6), or (7) shall appear.

Attached Table 1

| Fertilizers and soil improvement substances | Criteria |
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| Materials derived from plants and plant residues | |
| Materials derived from fermented, dried or baked excrements | Those derived from livestock and poultry excrements |
| By products of food & textile industries | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment (except for organic solvent extraction of oil). |
| Processed animal products from slaughterhouses or fish industries | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Materials derived from fermented leftover food | Those prevented from mixing other material than leftover food |
| Bark compost | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Guano | |
| Dried algae and their powder | |
| Vegetation ash | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Calcium carbonate fertilizer | Those formed by pulverizing the natural ore (including calcium magnesia carbonate). |
| Fossil seashell fertilizer | Those without chemically synthesized magnesia added. |
| Potassium chloride | Those formed by pulverizing or washing and refining the natural ore or those recovered from the natural brackish water. |
| Potassium sulfate | Those formed by washing and refining the natural ore. |
| Potassium magnesium sulfate | Those formed by washing and refining the natural ore. |

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| Natural rock phosphate | Including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide. |
| Magnesium sulfate fertilizer | Those formed by crystallizing nigari or refining the natural magnesia sulfate ore. |
| Magnesium hydroxide fertilizer | Those formed by pulverizing the natural ore. |
| Gypsum (calcium sulfate) | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Sulfur | |
| Calcium oxide (including unslaked lime) | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Calcium hydroxide (Slaked lime) | Those derived from Calcium oxide written above. |
| Trace elements (manganese, boron, iron, copper, zinc, molybdenum, and chlorine) | Limited to the case that the crop is unable to grow normally because of shortage of the trace elements. |
| Charcoal | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Peat | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment, and, as for soil improvement substances, peat shall be only used for soil for raising seedling. |
| Bentonite | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Perlite | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Zeolite | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Vermiculite | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Calcined diatomaceous earth | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Basic slag | |
| Slag silicicate fertilizer | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Fused magnesium phosphate | Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. |
| Sodium chloride | Mined, or produced from seawater without the use of chemical treatment |
| Aluminum calcium phosphate | Those including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide. |
| Calcium chloride | |

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| Other Fertilizers and soil improvement substances | <p>Those (including the living things) applying to the soil for providing the plants with nutrition or improving the soil property, and those (including living things) for applying to plants to provide with nutrition and derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. (those produced by burning, calcining, melting, dry distilling, and saponifying the natural resources and those produced of the natural resources without any chemical method, except for those produced by recombinant DNA technology); and objectively clear not containing effect of the disease and pest control.</p> <p>Those may be used only if the farmland productivity cannot be enhanced and improved by the use of the fertilizers and soil improvement substances in the Table.</p> |
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Attached Table 2

| Agricultural chemicals | Criteria |
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| Pyrethrum emulsion | Those extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i> , and without piperonyl butoxide as synergist. |
| Canola oil emulsion | |
| Petroleum oil aerosol | |
| Petroleum oil emulsion | |
| Soybean lecithin/petroleum oil | |
| Starch wettable powder | |
| Fatty glyceride | |
| Metaldehyde (granular formulation) | Limited to the use in insect trap |
| Sulfur smoking agent | |
| Sulfur powdered agent | |
| Sulfur/copper wettable powder | |
| Wettable sulfur powder | |
| Sulfur/soybean lecithin wettable powder | |
| Lime sulfur powder | |
| Lentinus edodes mycelium extract liquid | |
| Sodium hydrogencarbonate wettable powder, and sodium bicarbonate | |
| Sodium hydrogencarbonate/copper wettable powder | |
| Copper wettable powder | |
| Copper powdered agent | |

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| Copper sulfate | Limited to the use for preparing Bordeaux mixture. |
| Calcium oxide | Limited to the use for preparing Bordeaux mixture. |
| Biological control and biopesticide formulation | |
| Sex pheromone agent | Limited to the agent containing sex pheromone activity for pest as active ingredient. |
| Chlorella extract liquid | |
| Mixed crude herb extract liquid | |
| Wax wettable powder | |
| Spreader | Limited to agent containing casein and paraffin as active ingredient |
| Carbon dioxide fumigant | Limited to the use in storage facilities. |
| Diatomaceous earth powder | Limited to the use in storage facilities. |
| Vinegar | |

Attached Table 3

| Substances for processing | Criteria |
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| Calcium carbonate | |
| Calcium hydroxide | |
| Carbon dioxide | |
| Nitrogen | |
| Ethanol | |
| Casein | |
| Gelatin | |
| Active carbon | |
| Talc | |
| Bentonite | |
| Kaolin | |
| Diatomaceous earth | |
| Perlite | |
| DL- tartaric acid | |
| L- tartaric acid | |
| DL- potassium hydrogen tartrate | |
| L- potassium hydrogen tartrate | |
| DL-sodium tartrate | |
| L-sodium tartrate | |
| Citric acid | |
| Processing substances derived from microorganisms | |
| Enzyme | |
| Albumen albumin | |
| Isinglass | |
| Vegetable fat and oil | |
| Processing products of resin component | |

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| Hazelnut shell | |
| Ethylene | Limited to be used for banana as further ripening. |

Schedule

1. This notification becomes effective 30 days after the publication.
2. A one-year transition period is provided after the enactment of this amendment.
3. “No less than least 3 years” in the criteria “Management for raising seedlings” of Article 4, shall be thoroughly effective 3 years after the promulgation.
4. Notwithstanding the provisions of “Seeds or seedlings to be sown or planted in fields” of Article 4, in case of a difficulty to obtain seeds or seedlings which satisfy the provision, other seeds or seedlings may be used (except for those produced by using recombinant DNA technology).