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## Japan

### Organic Products

### Changes To Japanese Organic Standards

### 2005

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U.S. Embassy**Prepared by:**

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**Report Highlights:**

Japan has notified changes to its organic standards for agricultural products to the WTO. The notification says that the purpose of the changes is to clarify some vague parts of the existing standards and to update the list of permitted substances. Several chemicals have been added to this list and several have been taken off. The comment period ends July 13, 2005.

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Includes PSD Changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Unscheduled Report  
Tokyo [JA1]  
[JA]

Japan has notified the following changes to its standards for organic products and the comment period is open until July 13, 2005. All interested parties are encouraged to send their comments, well before the deadline, for consideration to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. The office responsible for the comments is:

Food Safety and Technical Services  
International Trade Policy Division  
USDA Foreign Agricultural Service  
Fax: 202-690-0677  
Email: [fstd@fas.usda](mailto:fstd@fas.usda).

You are welcome to contact the FSTSD office for guidance and they will be glad to assist in making your comments as effective as possible. U.S. government agencies must send comments/concerns directly to FSTSD for proper inter-agency clearance. The private sector is invited to provide FSTSD a copy of comments/concerns as early as possible so these may be considered for inclusion in official U.S. government comments. Please note however, that private sector comment letters will not be forwarded by FSTSD to foreign governments. Private entities may send comments directly to the foreign office listed on the notification.

You can also request the full Japanese text via e-mail at [Rachel.nelson@usda.gov](mailto:Rachel.nelson@usda.gov).

Text of Official Notification:

1.	<b>Member to Agreement notifying:</b> <u>JAPAN</u> <b>If applicable, name of local government involved (Articles 3.2 and 7.2):</b>
2.	<b>Agency responsible:</b> Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries <b>Name and address (including telephone and fax numbers, e-mail and web-site addresses, if available) of agency or authority designated to handle comments regarding the notification shall be indicated if different from above:</b>
3.	<b>Notified under Article 2.9.2 [ X ], 2.10.1 [ ], 5.6.2 [ ], 5.7.1 [ ], other:</b>
4.	<b>Products covered (HS or CCCN where applicable, otherwise national tariff heading. ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable):</b> Organic agricultural products and organic agricultural product processed foods
5.	<b>Title, number of pages and language(s) of the notified document:</b> Draft revision of JAS for organic agricultural products and its processed foods (5 pages, in English)
6.	<b>Description of content:</b> Japanese Agricultural Standard (JAS) for organic agricultural products and JAS for organic agricultural product processed foods will be amended as follows;  1) To make the provisions for production criteria clear in order to avoid confusion over the interpretation; and  2) To revise the list of substances that are permitted to be used in the process of

organic products.	
<b>7. Objective and rationale, including the nature of urgent problems where applicable:</b>	Protection of the consumers' interest
<b>8. Relevant documents:</b>	The Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labelling of Agricultural and Forestry Products (1950 Law No.175). When adopted, the amendment will appear in the Official Government Gazette, 'KAMPO'.
<b>9. Proposed date of adoption: Proposed date of entry into force:</b>	} July 2005 To be announced in the official gazette.
<b>10. Final date for comments:</b>	13 July 2005
<b>11. Texts available from:</b>	<b>National enquiry point</b>

Summary of overall changes, included in notification:

## Draft revision of Japanese Agricultural Standard (JAS) for organic agricultural products and JAS for organic agricultural product processed foods

- These standards will be amended to make the provisions for production criteria clear in order to avoid confusion over the interpretation. However, we will only revise some phrases, and they are not substantial modification on production method.
  - Review of the list of permitted substances  
We made deletions, additions, and alternation to substances below.
- JAS for Organic Agriculture Products  
 . Agricultural chemicals (Attached Table 2)

Deletion	Rotenone emulsion
	Rotenone powder
	Rotenone dust
	Attractant
	Repellent
Addition	Soybean lecithin/petroleum oil
	Sulfur/soybean lecithin wettable powder
	Lime sulfur powder
	Fatty glyceride
	Starch wettable powder
	Metaldehyde (limited to the use in insect trap)

- . Substances for the post-harvest process of agricultural products (Attached Table 3)
- JAS for Organic Agriculture Products
  - . Food additives (Attached Table 1)

Deletion	Other processing substances
Addition	Carrageenan
	Agar
Alternation	Sodium carbonate
	? Sodium carbonate and sodium acid carbonate
	Ammonium carbonate
	? Ammonium carbonate and ammonium acid carbonate

- . Chemical agents (Attached Table 2)

	Plant and animal oil (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
	Gelatin (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
	Casein (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
	Fermented products from aspergillus (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
	Chitin (except for the purpose of pest control, and limited to agent derived from natural source)
	Beewax (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
	Silicate mineral (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
	Bentonite (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
	Sodium silicate (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
	Potassium soap (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
Deletion	Other processing substances (these are essential for post-harvest process, natural product without chemically synthesized compounds)
Addition	Ethylene (limited to the use for banana’s additional ripening)

	Ethyl alcohol (except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce)
	Boric acid (limited to the use of insect trap)

Unofficial Translation of Details Starting on Next Page:

**Draft revision of Japanese Agricultural Standard  
of Organic Agricultural Products  
(UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION)**

**(Purposes)**

Article 1 The purposes of this standard are to establish the criteria of production methods for the organic agricultural products (limited to food use).

**(Principles of Production of Organic Agricultural Products)**

Article 2 The principles of the production of the organic agricultural products are as follows.

- (1) To sustain and enhance the natural recycling in agriculture, the productivity of the farmland derived from the soil properties shall be generated by avoiding the usage of the chemical synthetic fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, and the organic agricultural products shall be produced in fields adopting such cultivation management method as reducing the load derived from the agricultural production on the environment as much as possible.
- (2) In collection fields (meaning the field for collecting the agricultural products growing spontaneously; being the same hereafter), to collect the agricultural products by such methods as affecting no damage for preserving the ecosystem of the collection fields.

**(Definition)**

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

Technical term	Definition
Organic agricultural products	Those which produced by methods satisfying the criteria of the next Article
Fields	Field and collection field
Prohibited substances	Fertilizer, soil conditioner (except for substances listed in attached tables 1), agricultural chemicals (except for the substances listed in attached table 2), and other materials that are given to plants or soil (except for natural substances, or substances originated from natural substances without the use of chemical treatment)
Seedlings	Full bodies or parts of seedlings, nursery stocks, scions, stocks, and other plant bodies (except for seeds) used for propagation

**(Criteria of Production Methods)**

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

Items	Criteria
Conditions of fields	1. The necessary measures should be introduced in field, so as to prevent contamination with prohibited substances from surrounding area. In paddy field, the necessary measures, such as preventing prohibited substances from flowing into agricultural water, shall be taken to prevent

	<p>contamination.</p> <p>2. To be based on either of the following.</p> <p>(1) The following criteria of “Manuring practice in fields”, “Seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in field”, and “Control of noxious animal and plant in fields”, shall have been applied on the fields for at least 3 years before the first harvesting of perennial plants, and at least 2 years before the sowing or planting of other plants than perennial plants (in the case of newly developed field or the field which has not been used for cultivation, and in which prohibited substances have not been used for at least 2 years, these criteria shall be applied on the field for at least 1 year before the sowing or planting).</p> <p>(2) In field in conversion (called so a field starting the conversion to the field specified in (1) and not yet satisfying the requirements specified in (1)), the following criteria of “Manuring practice in fields”, “Seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in field”, and “Control of noxious animal and plant in fields”, shall have been applied on the field for at least 1 year before the harvesting.</p> <p>3. In collection field defined as a prescribed section protected from drifting and flowing prohibited substances from the circumference, prohibited substances shall not be used for at least 3 years before collecting the agricultural products.</p>
<p>Manuring practice in fields</p>	<p>Soil fertility shall be maintained and enhanced only by applying the compost derived from the residue of the agricultural products produced in the said fields and methods effectively utilizing biological functions of the organism inhabiting and growing in the fields or in the circumference (in cases where the soil fertility cannot be preserved or promoted only by the methods utilizing the biological functions of the organism inhabiting and growing in the said fields or in the circumference, only fertilizers and soil conditioners listed in the attached table 1 (those without chemosynthetic substance added (except for extraction solvent) in processing; being the same hereafter.) may be used.)</p>
<p>Seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in field</p>	<p>1. Seeds and seedlings shall be complied with the criteria of “Conditions of the fields”, “Manuring practice in the fields”, “Control of noxious animal and plant in the fields”, “General management” and “Management concerning the transportation, the selection, the processing, the cleaning, the storage, the packaging, and other post-harvest processes”. In the case of being hard to obtain them in the ordinary means, seeds and seedlings without prohibited substances may be used. Furthermore, in only the case of being hard to obtain these seeds and seedlings without prohibited</p>

	<p>substances, seeds for seed propagation plants and youngest seedlings which can be obtained for vegetative propagation (except for seedlings, those purpose is to produce edible sprout, or to produce edible sprout depending on the cropping season) may be used.</p> <p>2. Those produced with using recombinant DNA technology (meaning technology preparing the recombinant DNA by connecting DNA through the breakage and reunion using enzyme, transferring it into live cells, and proliferating it; being the same hereafter.) shall not be used.</p>
Control of noxious animal and plant in fields	<p>The control of noxious animal and plant shall be executed only by the cultivation method (to control noxious animal and plant by intentionally executing works generally performed as parts of the selection of crop lists and variety, the adjustment of the cropping time, and other cultivation management of the agricultural products so as to suppress the emergence of noxious animal and plant), physical method (to control noxious animal and plant by methods using light, heat, sound, etc., or manual or mechanical methods), biological method (to control noxious animal and plant by introducing microorganisms suppressing the proliferation of microorganisms being the cause of diseases, predators of noxious animal and plant, plants repelling noxious animal and plant, or plants having effects of suppressing the emergence of noxious animal and plant, or by improving the environment suited for growing them), or an appropriate combination of these methods (in cases of being critical or seriously risky for the agricultural products and being impossible of effectively controlling noxious animal and plant in fields, only by an appropriate combination of these methods, agricultural chemicals listed in the attached table 2 (except for those produced by using recombinant DNA technology; being the same hereafter)) may be used.</p>
General management	<p>1. Plants and soil should not be subjected to any prohibited substances.</p> <p>2. In the case of raising seedlings (except for the case of raising them in fields), the soil which meets to (1) and (2) below shall be used. In addition, they should be managed in accordance to the criteria of the first provision of “Conditions of the fields”, “Manuring practice in the fields”, “Control of noxious animal and plant in the fields” and article 1 above.</p> <p>(1) Soil from fields which meet the criteria of “Condition of fields”</p> <p>(2) Soil from prescribed section protected from drifting and flowing prohibited substances from the circumference and utilizing no prohibited substances for at least 3 years before collecting and after collecting</p>
Management concerning	<p>1. Products shall be controlled in such a manner as not being mixed with other agricultural products than those produced</p>

<p>transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other post-harvest processes</p>	<p>following the criteria of “Conditions of fields”, “Manuring practice in fields”, “Seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in field”, “Control of noxious animal and plant in fields”, “General management” (called “the criteria of conditions of the fields, etc.” hereafter).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Only physical method or method utilizing biological function (except for the method utilizing recombinant DNA technology) shall be used for the control of noxious animal and plant or quality preservation and improvement. (In the case of being hard to control them in the ordinary means, agricultural chemicals listed in the attached table 2 for control of noxious animal and plant, and processing substances listed in the attached table 3 for quality preservation and improvement (except for materials produced by using recombinant DNA technology) may be used).</li> <li>3. Ionizing radiation shall not be executed for disease and pest control, preservation of the foods, removal of pathogens or sanitation.</li> <li>4. The agricultural products produced following the criteria of conditions of fields, etc., and the provision 1 to 3 above, shall be controlled so as not to be exposed to agricultural chemicals, detergent, disinfectant, and other chemicals.</li> </ol>
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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.

Division	Criteria
<p>Methods of labeling</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Labeling shall be made according to any of the following examples.                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) “有機農産物” (which means organic agricultural product in Japanese.)</li> <li>(2) “有機栽培農産物” (which means organically grown agricultural product in Japanese.)</li> <li>(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).)</li> <li>(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.)</li> <li>(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.)</li> <li>(6) “有機〇〇” or “〇〇(有機)” (which means organic 〇〇 or 〇〇(organic) in Japanese.)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>(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 “〇〇”</p> <p>2. As for the agricultural products harvested in the collection field despite of the prescription in the former provisions, to describe it by either way of the former examples (1), (3), (6), or (7). Products produced in the fields under the conversion period shall be described as “in conversion” in the front/rear of the name to be described as prescribed by the former provisions.</p>
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## Schedule

1. For the provisions “Seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in fields” of Article 4, precedent provision can be effective until 5 years from promulgate.
2. This notification will come into effect after 30 days from promulgate.

Attached Table 1

Fertilizers and soil improvement substances	Criteria
Composted or fermented plants, and their residue	
Composted or fermented excreta	Those derived from livestock and poultry excreta
Organic by-product derived from food production and textile industries.	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Processed animal products from slaughterhouses and fish industries	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Composed or fermented leftover food	
Bark compost	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Nitrogen-rich 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.

Natural rock phosphate	Including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide.
Magnesium sulfate fertilizer	Those formed by crystallizing bittern 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 (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 of securing no normal growth of the crop by 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, used only 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 silicate 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	being 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	

Fertilizers and soil conditioner which can be used in only the case where the soil fertility can not be maintained and enhanced with substances above	Those (including the living things) applying to the soil for providing the plants with nutrition or changing the soil property so as to contribute to the cultivation of the plants, and those (including living things) for applying to the plant to provide it with the nutrition; the natural resources or those derived from natural resources (those produced by burning, calcining, melting, dry distilling, and saponifying the natural resources and those produced of the natural resources without using any chemical method) (except for those produced by using recombinant DNA technology); and objectively clear not containing effect of the disease and pest control
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Attached Table 2

Agricultural chemicals	Criteria
Pyrethrum emulsion	Those which are extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i> , and which does not contain piperonyl butoxide as synergist.
Rape-seed oil emulsion	
Petroleum oil aerosol	
Soybean lecithin/petroleum oil	
Petroleum oil emulsion	
Sulfur smoking agent	
Sulfur powdered agent	
Sulfur/soybean lecithin wettable powder	
Sulfur/copper wettable powder	
Wettable sulfur 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	
Copper sulfate	Limited to the use for preparing Bordeaux mixture.
Calcium oxide	Limited to the use for preparing Bordeaux mixture.
Biotic pesticide such as natural enemy and biotic pesticide pharmaceutical	
Sex pheromone agent	Limited to the agent containing sex pheromone activity for pest as active ingredient.
Chlorella extract liquid	

Mixed crude drug extract liquid	
Fatty glyceride	
Starch wettable powder	
Spreader	Limited to agent containing casein and paraffin as active ingredient
Wax wettable powder	
Carbon dioxide fumigant	Limited to the use in storage facilities.
Diatomaceous earth powder	Limited to the use in storage facilities.
Vinegar	
Metalddehyde	Limited to the use in insect trap

Attached Table 3

Substances for processing	Criteria
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	
Hazelnut shell	
Ethylene	Limited to the use for banana's additional ripening

Draft revision of Japanese Agricultural Standard  
of Organic agricultural product processed foods  
(UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION)

(Purposes)

Article 1 The purposes of this standard are to establish the criteria of production methods for the organic agricultural product processed foods.

(Principles of Production of Organic Agricultural Product Processed Foods)

Article 2 The principles of the production of the organic agricultural product processed foods are as follows.

To preserve the characteristics of the organic agricultural products (called those prescribed by Japanese Agricultural Standard of Organic Agricultural Products (Article 3, the Notification No.59 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, of January 20, 2000); being the same hereafter.) which is the raw materials in the manufacturing and processing processes, the processing methods applying the physical and biological functions shall be used basically and the use of the food additives and drugs synthesized chemically shall be avoided.

(Definition)

Article 3 In this standard, the organic agricultural product processed foods are defined as the agricultural product processed foods produced by methods satisfying the criteria of next Article .

(Criteria of Production Methods)

Article 4 The criteria of the production methods are as follows

Items	Criteria
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<p>Raw materials (including processing aid)</p>	<p>Any materials except for those described as follows shall not be used.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organic agricultural products (limited to those attached with the label of grading on their packages, containers, or invoices. However, this is not applicable to the organic agricultural products produced by the persons manufacturing and processing the processed foods and graded by Article 14 or Article 15 of the Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling of Agricultural and Forestry Products (hereafter called “Law”))</li> <li>2. Organic agricultural product processed foods (limited to those attached with the label of grading on their packages, containers, or invoices. However, this is not applicable to the organic agricultural product processed foods produced by persons manufacturing and processing the said processed foods and graded by Article 14 or Article 15 of the Law)</li> <li>3. Agricultural products except for 1 and 2 (except for the agricultural products concerning the same category to the organic agricultural products used for the raw materials, ionizing radiated foods, and those produced by the recombinant DNA technology (technology preparing the recombinant DNA by connecting DNA through the cleavage and recombination using enzyme, implanting it into a living cell, and proliferating it; being the same hereafter.)); livestock and marine products (except for the ionizing radiated foods and those produced by using the recombinant DNA technology), and their processed products (except for the agricultural product processed foods of the same category to the organic agricultural products used for the raw materials and the ionizing radiated foods).</li> <li>4. Salt and water.</li> <li>5. Food additive listed in the attached table 1 (except for those produced using the recombinant DNA technology; being the same hereafter.).</li> </ol>
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<p>Utilization ratio of raw materials</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the raw materials (excluding the salt, the water and the processing aid) , the ratio of the agricultural, livestock and marine products and their processed products except for organic agricultural products and organic agricultural product processed foods occupied to the weight shall be 5% or less.</li> <li>2. The use of the food additive shall be within the necessary minimum for manufacturing or processing the said processed foods.</li> </ol>
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<p>Management concerning manufacturing, processing, packaging, storage, and other processes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Only physical method or method utilizing biological function (except for the method utilizing recombinant DNA technology.) shall be used for the manufacturing or processing except for cases using the food additives listed in the attached table 1.</li> <li>2. Ionizing radiation shall not be executed for disease and pest control, preservation of the foods, removal of pathogens or sanitation.</li> <li>3. Only physical method or method utilizing biological function (except for the method utilizing recombinant DNA technology.) shall be used for the disease and pest control. In the case of being hard to control them in the ordinary means, chemical agents listed in the attached table 2 (except for materials produced by using recombinant DNA technology) may be used. When using those listed in the attached table 2, they shall be controlled not to mixed with raw materials and the products.</li> <li>4. Organic agricultural products used for the raw materials or organic agricultural product processed foods shall be controlled not to be mixed with other agricultural products or processed foods.</li> <li>5. The foods produced or processed following criteria of “Raw materials”, “Utilization ratio of raw materials”, and the provision 1 to 4 above shall be controlled so as not to exposed to the agricultural chemicals, detergent, disinfectant, and other chemicals.</li> </ol>
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(Labelling of the Names of the Organic Agricultural Product Processed Foods and the Raw Materials)

Article 5 The names of the organic agricultural product processed foods and the raw materials shall be labelled by the methods prescribed as follows.

Division	Criteria
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<p>Labeling of names</p>	<p>1. To attach one of the labels in the following.                  (1) “.....(..)” or “.....”(which means organic agricultural product processed foods in Japanese.)                  (2) “...” or “..(..)” (which means organic .. or .. (organic) in Japanese.)                  (3) “.....” or “..(.....)” (which means organic .. or .. (organic) in Japanese.)                  (Notes) The general name of the agricultural product processed foods shall be described in “..”</p> <p>2. As for those using the organic agricultural products harvested in the field under the conversion period or those manufacturing or processing the agricultural products harvested in the field under the conversion period for the raw materials, the term “under the conversion period” in the front/rear of the name to be described as prescribed in 1 shall be declared.</p>
<p>Labelling of names of the raw materials</p>	<p>1. As for the organic agricultural products (except for the organic agricultural products harvested in the fields under the conversion period) or the organic agricultural product processed foods (except for those using the organic agricultural products harvested in the fields under the conversion period for the raw materials) out of the used raw materials, characters such as “organic” shall be described in the general names of the agricultural products or the agricultural product processed foods.</p> <p>2. As for those manufactured or processed using the organic agricultural products harvested in the fields under the conversion period or the organic agricultural product processed foods using the organic agricultural products harvested under the conversion period for the raw materials, describe “under conversion period” in the front/rear of the raw material names to be described as prescribed in 1.</p>

Schedule

This notification will come into effect after 30 days from promulgate.

Attached Table 1

Food additives	Criteria
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Citric acid	Limited to be used as pH adjustment agent or used for vegetable processed products or fruit processed products
DL- malic acid	
Lactic acid	Limited to be used for vegetable processed products
L- ascorbic acid	
Tannin	Limited to be used for filter aid
Sulfuric acid	Limited to be used for adjusting pH of the extracted water in producing sugar as pH adjustment agent
Sodium carbonate and sodium acid carbonate	Limited to be used for the confectionery, sugar, processed products of beans, noodles, and bread
Potassium carbonate	Limited to be used for drying the fruit processed products, or used for grains processed products, processed products of beans, noodles, bread, or the confectionery
Calcium carbonate	
Ammonium carbonate and ammonium acid carbonate	
Magnesium carbonate	
Potassium chloride	Limited to be used for vegetable processed products, fruits processed products, seasonings, or soup
Calcium chloride	Limited to be used for coagulating agent or used for edible fat and oil, vegetable processed products, fruit processed products, or processed products of beans
Magnesium chloride	Limited to be used for coagulating agent or processed products of beans
Crude sea water magnesium chloride	Limited to be used for coagulating agent or processed products of beans.
Sodium hydroxide	Limited to be used for processing sugar as pH adjustment agent or used for grains processed products
Potassium hydroxide	Limited to be used for processing sugar as pH adjustment agent
Calcium hydroxide	
DL- tartaric acid	
L- tartaric acid	
DL-sodium tartrate	Limited to be used for the confectionary

L-sodium tartrate	Limited to be used for the confectionery
DL- potassium hydrogen tartrate	Limited to be used for the grains processed products or the confectionery
L- potassium hydrogen tartrate	Limited to be used for the grains processed products or the confectionery
Phosphoric acid-calcium hydrogen	Limited to be used for powders as expanding agent
Calcium sulfate	Limited to be used as coagulating agent or used for the confectionery, the processed products of beans, or bread yeast
Alginic acid	
Sodium alginate	
Carob bean gum	
Guar gum	
Triacanthos gum	
Arabian gum	Limited to be used for edible fat and oil or the confectionery
Xanthan gum	
Karaya gum	
Carrageenan	
Casein	
Gelatin	
Agar	
Pectin	
Ethanol	
Mix tocopherol	
Enzymegenation lecithin	Limited to those obtained without any bleaching or organic solvent treatment
Enzymatic hydrolysis lecithin	Limited to those obtained without any bleaching or organic solvent treatment
Plant lecithin	Limited to those obtained without any bleaching or organic solvent treatment
Egg yolk lecithin	Limited to those obtained without any bleaching or organic solvent treatment
Talc	
Bentonite	
Kaolin	
Diatomaceous earth	

Perlite	
Silicon dioxide	Limited to be used as gel or colloidal solution
Active carbon	
Beeswax	Limited to be used as separating agent
Carnaiba wax	Limited to be used as separating agent
Perfume	Not to be chemically synthesized
Nitrogen	
Oxygen	
Carbon dioxide	
Enzyme	

Attached Table 2

Chemical agents	Criteria
Pyrethrum emulsion	Those do not contain piperonyl butoxide as synergist
Plant and animal oil	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Gelatin	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Casein	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Fermented products from aspergillus	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Extract from mushroom (shiitake fungus)	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Extract from chlorella	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Chitin	Except for the purpose of pest control, and limited to agent derived from natural source
Beewax	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Silicate mineral	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Diatomaceous earth	
Bentonite	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Sodium silicate	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Sodium bicarbonate	

Carbon dioxide	
Potassium soap	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Ethyl alcohol	Except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce
Boric acid	Limited to the use of insect trap
Sex pheromone agent	Limited to the agent containing sex pheromone activity for pest as active ingredient, and except for the purpose of pests control for agricultural produce.

(Notes) In using chemical agents, obey the usage described on a label attached on the container of the agricultural chemicals.