

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
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
Fields or harvesting points	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

	<p>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 “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>
<p>Seeds or seedlings to be sown or planted in field</p>	<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</p>

	produced by recombinant DNA technology.
Manuring practice in fields	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 in processing; hereafter the same.) listed in the Attached Table 1.) may be used.
Control of noxious animal and plant in fields	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 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.
General management	Plants and soil shall not be put to any prohibited substances.
Management of raising seedlings	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

	<p>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.
<p>Management concerning transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other post-harvest processes</p>	<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 Foods (Notification No.1606, 2005) (Mixture with agricultural products shall be prevented.) (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). 2. Ionizing radiation shall not be executed. 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.

(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 “〇〇”

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
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.
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 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	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	
Other Fertilizers and soil improvement substances	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. 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.

Attached Table 2

Agricultural chemicals	Criteria
Pyrethrum emulsion	Those extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium, 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	
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 medical plant 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
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 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).