

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL STANDARD OF
ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(Notification No.59 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
of January 20, 2000)

(UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION)

※Revised to correct mistakes in translation on February 21, 2001

(Purposes)

Article 1 The purposes of this standard are to establish the criteria, etc. of production methods for the organic agricultural products.

(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, the organic agricultural products are defined as the agricultural products produced by methods satisfying the criteria of Article 4.

(Criteria of Production Methods)

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

Items	Criteria
Conditions of fields, etc.	1. To clearly divide the field so as to protect it from the drifting fertilizer, soil improvement materials, or agricultural chemicals (except for substances noted in attached tables 1 and 2; called the “prohibited substances” hereafter.). In the paddy field, the necessary measures shall be taken to prevent the prohibited substances from contaminating the agricultural water. 2. To be based on either of the following. (1) The following criteria of manuring, sowing and planting, controlling noxious animal and plant must be based on the cultivation at least 3 years before the first harvesting of perennial plants (except for the pasture grass), and at least 2 years before the sowing or planting of the other plants than perennial plants (in the case of newly developed field or the field which has not been used for cultivation, prohibited substances must not be used at least 2 years, and these criteria must be based on the cultivation at least 1 year. (2) In fields in conversion (called so a field starting the conversion to the field prescribed in (1) and not yet satisfying the requirements prescribed by (1)), the agricultural products shall be cultivated based on such criteria such as the criteria of the manuring practice in the field, the criteria of the seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in the fields, and the criteria of pest control of noxious animal and plant in the fields for 1 or more years before the harvesting. 3. The collection field shall be defined as a prescribed section protected from the drift of the prohibited substances from the circumference and utilizing no prohibited substances for 3 years or more before collecting the agricultural products.
Manuring practice in fields, etc.	The productivity of the farmland shall be preserved and promoted only by applying the compost derived from the remainders of the agricultural products produced in the said fields, etc. (meaning the field and the collection field; being the

	same hereafter) and methods effectively utilizing biological functions of the organism inhabiting and growing in the fields or in the circumference (in cases where the productivity of the farmland 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 circumference, utilize only the fertilizers and the soil improvement materials noted in the attached table 1.)
Seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in fields	1. To utilize seeds and seedlings (meaning the full bodies or parts of seeds, seedlings, nursery stocks, scions, stocks, and other plant bodies used for propagation; being the same hereafter.) complied with the criteria of conditions of the fields, etc., the criteria of the manuring practice in the fields, etc., the criteria of the control of noxious animal and plant in the fields, etc., and the criteria of the management concerning the transportation, the selection, the processing, the cleaning, the storage, the packaging, and other processes. This is not applicable to cases of being hard to obtain them in the ordinary means. 2. To be produced without 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.)
Control of noxious animal and plant in fields, etc.	To 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 the fields, etc., only by an appropriate combination of these methods, use the agricultural chemicals noted in the attached table 2).
Management concerning transportation, selection,	1. In the transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes, control in such a manner as not being mixed with other agricultural products than the organic agricultural products.

processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes	2. In the transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes, only the agricultural chemicals noted in the attached table 2 and the processing substances noted in the attached table 3 (except for materials produced by using recombinant DNA technology) shall be used for materials used for the control of noxious animal and plant or quality preservation and improvement. 3. Ionizing radiation shall not be executed for the disease and pest control, the preservation of the foods, removal of pathogens or sanitation. 4. The produced organic agricultural products shall be controlled so as not to be polluted from the agricultural chemicals, detergent, disinfectant, and other chemicals.
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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
Methods of labeling	1. Labeling shall be made according to any of the following examples. (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. 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), and as for the products produced in the fields in conversion, to describe “in conversion” in the front/rear of the name to be described as prescribed by the former provisions
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Attached Table 1

Fertilizers and soil improvement substances	Criteria
Composts derived from agricultural products and their remainders	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Composts derived from livestock and poultry excreta	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Composts derived from food production industries, etc.	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Composts derived from organic household refuse	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Bark compost	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Fish meal powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Rape seed oilcake and its powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Rice-bran oilcake and its powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Soybean cake and its powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Steamed bone meal	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Nitrogen-rich guano	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Dried algae and their powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Vegetation ash	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
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)	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and adding no chemosynthetic substance.
Sulfur	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Microelements	Those without chemosynthetic substance added, except for the microelements in the case of securing no normal growth of the crop by shortage of the microelements such as manganese and boron.
Charcoal	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Peat	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Bentonite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Perlite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Zeolite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Vermiculite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and

Calcined earth	diatomaceous	added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Basic slag		Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Slag silicate fertilizer		Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Fused phosphate	magnesium	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Sodium chloride		To be mined salt.
Aluminum phosphate	calcium	Those including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide.
Bleaching powder		
Other fertilizers and soil improvement materials		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; and the natural substance or those derived from natural substances (those produced by burning, calcining, melting, dry distilling, and saponifying the natural substances and those produced of the natural substances without using any chemical method) and addition of no chemosynthetic substance.

Attached Table 2

Agricultural chemicals	Criteria
Pyrethrum emulsion Rotenone emulsion Rotenone powder Rotenone dust Rape-seed oil emulsion Petroleum oil aerosol Petroleum oil emulsion Sulfur smoking agent Sulfur powdered agent Sulfur/copper wettable powder Wettable sulfur powder Lentinus edodes mycelium	To be extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium.

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 Other processing substances	Materials essential for the processes such as transporting, selecting, processing, cleaning, storing, and packaging the agricultural products, and being the natural product or those derived from the natural products added with no chemosynthetic substance.
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