Japanese Agricultural Standard

JAS
1605

Organic Products of Plant Origin

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for the organic products of plant origin

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this Japanese Agricultural Standard. For undated references, the latest edition of the referred document applies.
JAS 1606 Organic Processed Foods
JAS 1607 Organic Feed
JAS 1608 Organic Livestock Products

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Japanese Agricultural Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
Organic products of plant origin
Those plant products (limited only to the foods and beverages) produced in accordance with Clause 5.

3.2
Fields during the conversion period
In-conversion fields which are not yet in conformity with the requirements specified in 5.1.2 a) since the conversion was initiated to comply with 5.1.2 a).

3.3
Organic In-conversion products of plant origin
Those organic products of plant origin produced in a field that is in the conversion period.

3.4
Prohibited substances
Fertilizers and soil improvement substances (excluding those listed in Table A.1), agricultural chemicals (excluding those listed in Table B.1) and other substances applied to soil, plants or mushrooms (excluding natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any

chemical treatment).

3.5

Chemical treatment

It falls into any of the following:

a) To change a compound into a substance with a different composition by a chemical process (excluding combustion, calcining, melting, dry distillation and saponification; the same applies hereinafter).

b) To add a substance obtained by a chemical process (including the cases where the final product does not contain such substance)

3.6

Recombinant DNA technology

A series of techniques of creating recombinant DNA molecules (which are two different pieces of DNA joined together) by cutting and pasting DNA together by enzymes etc. and inserting it into living cells to replicate DNA.

3.7

Cultivation site

A cultivation site where mushrooms are cultured, where logs inoculated with mushrooms spawn are kept, or where mushrooms bear fruit, or a cultivation facility of sprouts (excluding the field; the same applies hereinafter).

3.8

Collecting/harvesting area

Areas where wild plant products are harvested/collected.

3.9

Seedlings etc.

Part of or all of the Seedlings, budwood, rootstock, etc. (excluding seeds), that are used for propagating plants.

3.10

Brans

The outer coating or shell on grain, such as pericarp, seed coat, germ, etc. that are removed while processing white flour.

(Note 1) Brans include rice bran, wheat bran, barley bran, oat bran, corn bran, hominy feed (such as corn germ, cornhusk etc.) etc.

3.11

Mushroom bed cultivation

Those mushrooms cultivated by a method to plant spawn in a culture medium made of sawdust which is mixed with wheat bran, bran, water, etc. and is consolidated into the form of a block, a cylinder, or the like

3.12

Cultural control

To control pest and disease through systematical implementation of the selection of crops and varieties, adjustment of planting season, and other operations normally carried out as part of the cultivation management of crops, with the aim of suppressing the generation of harmful animals and plants

3.13

Physical control

To control pest and disease by using light, heat, sound, etc. by using mulch derived from waste paper (limited to those to which no chemically synthesized substances are added in the manufacturing process) or plastic mulch (limited to those, that are to be removed after use), or by manual or mechanical means

3.14

Biological control

To control pests and diseases through the introduction of microorganisms that suppress the growth of disease-causing microorganisms, animals that prey on harmful animals and plants, plants that repel harmful animals and plants, or plants that have the effect of suppressing the generation of harmful animals and plants, or by establishing an environment suitable for the growth of those beneficial plants and animals.

4 Principles for the Production of Organic Products of Plant Origin

Organic products of plant origin are to be produced in accordance with the following:

a) In order to maintain and improve the natural cyclical function of agriculture, organic products of plant origin should be produced in the field where such cultivation management method is adopted, that maximizes the productivity of agricultural land derived from the nature of the soil (including the productivity derived from agricultural and forestry products in the case of production of mushrooms, and the productivity derived from seeds in the case of production of sprouts) and reduces the environmental load resulting from agricultural production as much as possible, on the basis that the use of any chemically synthesized fertilizers and agricultural chemicals should be avoided.

b) Organic products of plant origin should be harvested/collected at a collection area in such a way that does not hinder the maintenance of the ecosystem of the collection area.

5 Production Methods

5.1 Field

5.1.1 Must be those fields, where the necessary measures have been taken to prevent the drift or runoff of prohibited substances from surrounding areas into the field.

5.1.2 Must fall under any of the following:

a) Plant products have been produced in accordance with the criteria specified in 5.4, 5.7 and 5.11 during at least three years before the first harvest in the case of plant products harvested from perennial plants, and at least two years before the seeding or planting in the case of other plant products (or during at least one year before the first harvest in the case of plant products harvested from perennial plants, or during at least one year before the seeding or planting in the case of other plant products, if the production of those plant products newly started in a reclaimed field or a field which had not been used for cultivation where prohibited substances had not been used for at least two years)

b) In the case of a field during the conversion period, plant products should be produced in accordance with 5.4, 5.7, and 5.11 at least one year before the first harvest after conversion.

5.2 Cultivation site

5.2.1 Must be those cultivation sites, where the necessary measures have been taken to prevent the drift or runoff of prohibited substances from surrounding areas into the site.

5.2.2 For cultivation site for the mushrooms grown in the soil, prohibited substances have not been used for at least two years before the start of cultivation.

5.3 Collection area

5.3.1 Such specific areas, into which prohibited substances do not drift or run off from surrounding areas.

5.3.2 Such collection area must be the specific areas where any prohibited substances were not used for at least three years before harvesting or collecting any plant products.

5.4 Seeds or seedlings, etc. to be used in the field

5.4.1 Must be those Seeds (including those, that are sealed in a strip-shaped agriculture materials, made of the recycled fiber derived from cotton linter with no chemically synthesized materials added in its manufacturing process) or seedlings, etc., that are in conformity with the requirements specified in 5.1, 5.3, and 5.10~5.13.

5.4.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of 5.4.1, those produced without using prohibited substances may be used, in the cases where it is difficult to obtain such seeds or seedlings specified in 5.4.1, or there's a necessity to maintain/renew the varieties.

5.4.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of 5.4.1 and 5.4.2, in the cases where it is difficult to obtain such seeds or seedlings, etc. referred to in 5.4.1 and 5.4.2, or in the cases where it's necessary to maintain and update the plant varieties, it is permissible to use seeds (for seed-propagating varieties) and the youngest seedlings, etc. (for nutrient-propagating varieties), for which chemically synthesized fertilizers or agricultural chemicals (excluding those listed in Table A.1 or A.2), that show a lasting effect on the field after their seeding, have not been used. (excluding the cases where these seeds or seedlings are used for the purpose of producing sprouts for human consumption during the time of seedling or planting).

5.4.4 Notwithstanding the provisions of 5.4.1~5.4.3, in the cases where it is difficult to obtain such seeds or seedlings, etc. referred to in 5.4.1 ~5.4.3, and any of the following applies, it is permissible to use seedlings, etc., for which chemically synthesized fertilizers or agricultural chemicals, that show a lasting effect in the field after their planting (excluding those listed in Table A.1 or A.2), have not been used:

a) In the cases where there is no seedling, etc. available for planting due to disaster, disease, insect damage etc.

b) In the cases where seeds are not available, while only seedlings, etc. are available.

5.4.5 Seeds or seedlings, etc. set forth in 5.4.1~5.4.4 must not be produced by using recombinant DNA technology.

5.5 Spawns

5.5.1 Spawns must be those in conformity with the provisions specified in 5.2, 5.3, 5.8, 5.10, 5.11 and 5.13 or those in conformity with any of the following a)~d) :.

a) Those spawns cultured by using the materials or substances specified in 5.8.1.

b) In the cases where it is difficult to obtain those spawns specified in a), those spawns cultured by using substances that were produced without prohibited substances during the cultivation period.

c) In the cases where it is difficult to obtain the spawns specified in a) and b), spawns cultured by using natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any

chemical treatment.

d) In the cases where it is difficult to obtain the spawns specified in a)~c), spawns cultured by using the following cultivation substances.

1) Yeast extract

2) Malt extract

3) Sugar

4) Glucose

5) Calcium carbonate

6) Calcium sulfate

5.5.2 Spawns specified in 5.5.1 should not be produced by using recombinant DNA technology.

5.6 Seeds used in cultivation facilities of sprout

5.6.1 Seeds must be in conformity with5.4.1.

5.6.2 Seeds specified in 5.6.1 should not be those produced by using recombinant DNA technology.

5.6.3 Any substances other than hypochlorous acid water and Sodium hypochlorite, both of which are specified in Table D.1, should not be used for the seeds specified in 5.6.1.

5.7 Fertilizer management in the field

5.7.1 Farmland productivity derived from the natural properties of the soil must be maintained and increased only by applying compost derived from residues of plant products produced in the relevant field or by a method that makes use of the functions of organisms living or growing in the field or its surroundings.

5.7.2 Notwithstanding 5.7.1, if it is not possible to maintain and improve the of farmland productivity derived from the natural properties of the soil only by a method that makes use of the functions of organisms living or growing in the field or its surroundings, the following substances or materials may be used or introduced.

a) the fertilizers and soil improvement substances listed in Table A.1

b) living organisms from outside the relevant field or its surroundings (limited to those to which recombinant DNA technology is not used

5.8 Cultivation management at the Mushrooms cultivation site

5.8.1 Any materials or substances other than those specified in the following a)~c) are not allowed

for use in the production.

a) Substances derived from trees and bamboos, which must be cut in a specified area where prohibited substances have not drifted or run off from surrounding areas or flown into the site for the past three or more years, and which have not undergone any chemical treatment after being cut; and

Note[1]：log, sawdust, chips, spawn blocks, etc.

b) Any substances other than those derived from trees and bamboos, which are derived from any of the following:

1) Plant products (limited to those produced in accordance with Clause-5).

2) Processed foods (limited to those produced in accordance with Clause-5 of JAS 1606).

3) Feed (limited to those produced in accordance with Clause-5 of JAS 1607).

4) Those excrements from livestock or poultry (limited to only those raised in accordance with Clause-5 of JAS1608).

c) Mushroom Beds (limited to those that have been used for the production of "mushroom bed cultivated mushrooms" produced in accordance with 5.9 and, that have not undergone any chemical treatment after the harvest of such mushroom bed cultivated mushrooms.)

5.8.2 Notwithstanding 5.8.1, if it is difficult to obtain substances that conform to the criteria specified in 5.8.1 a) ~ c) in the production of mushrooms cultivated in soil by using compost, such fertilizers and soil improvement substances listed in Table A.1 may be used.

5.8.3 Notwithstanding 5.8.1, if it is difficult to cultivate such mushrooms using only those materials or substances specified in 5.8.1 a) ~ c) in the production of any compost-based mushrooms other than those compost-based mushrooms cultivated in soil, such fertilizers and soil improvement substances listed in Table A.1 may be used in addition to those specified in 5.8.1 a) ~ c).

5.8.4 Notwithstanding 5.8.1, if it is difficult to obtain the materials or substances specified in 5.9.1 b) in the production of mushrooms cultivated using bed, those brans and "fusuma", that conform to the "Substances derived from plant, livestock, and marine products which were used in food or textile industries" listed in Table A.1 , and such Calcium carbonate and Slaked lime listed in Table A.1, may only be used.

5.9 Cultivation management at the cultivation sites of sprouts

5.9.1 Must be produced in accordance with the following (a) and (b):

a) To be produced by using water only.

b) Artificial lighting should not be used.

5.9.2 Those sprouts produced in accordance with 5.9.1 must be managed in such a way that they should not be polluted by any agricultural chemicals, detergents, disinfectants or other substances.

5.9.3 The control must be executed so as to avoid the possible mixing up with those sprouts that are not in conformity with 5.9.1 and 5.9.2.

5.10 Pests and diseases control in the field or at the cultivation site.

5.10.1 Pests and diseases control must be executed by using the method of cultural control, physical control, biological control, or by a combination of these methods.

5.10.2 Notwithstanding 5.10.1, in cases where harmful animals and plants cannot be controlled effectively in the field only by cultural control, physical control, biological control, or by the appropriate combination of these control methods due to the imminent risk of significant damage to plant products, only those agricultural chemicals listed in Table B.1 may be used.

5.11 General management

Prohibited substances should not be applied to soil, plants, or mushrooms.

5.12 Seedling management

5.12.1 In the case of raising seedlings (excluding the cases where seedlings are raised in the field. The same applies hereinafter.), necessary measures must be taken to prevent the drift or runoff of prohibited substances from surrounding areas into the relevant place, and any soils other than those specified in the following should not be used.

a) Soil in the field or collection area that conforms to the criteria specified in 5.1 or 5.3.

b) Soil that is collected in a specified area where prohibited substances have not been used and have not drifted or run off from surrounding areas for the past two years or more, and such prohibited substances have not used after collection.

c) Fertilizers and soil improvement substances listed in Table A.1.

5.12.2 In the case of raising seedlings, it must be managed in accordance with the criteria specified in 5.7, 5.10 and 5.11.

5.13 Management for harvesting, transportation, selection, preparation, washing, storage, packaging, and other post-harvest processes

5.13.1 It must be managed in a way that prevents the comingling of plant products that do not conform

to the criteria specified in 5.1 ~ 5.12.

5.13.2 Pests and disease control or quality maintenance and improvement must be carried out by physical methods or methods using biological functions (excluding methods using living organisms produced by using recombinant DNA technology; the same applies hereinafter).

5.13.3 Notwithstanding 5.13.2, in the cases where such control using either physical methods or biological methods is not satisfactory, only the following substances may be used. However, in the case the substances specified in a) are used, comingling of such substances with the plant products must be avoided.

a) To be used for the purpose of pests and diseases control: agricultural chemicals listed in Table B.1, chemical agents listed in Table C, and food and additives (including those processed using food and additives as raw materials, and excluding those used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases); and

b) For maintenance and improvement of the quality of plant products: substances for preparation or other purposes listed in Table D.1

5.13.4 Irradiation must not be used.

5.13.5 Plant products produced in accordance with the criteria specified in 5.1 ~5.12 and 5.13.1 ~5.13.4 must be managed to avoid being contaminated with agricultural chemicals, detergents, disinfectants or other substances.

6 Labeling

6.1 The name of the organic product of plant origin must be placed on the label in accordance with any of the following examples. In the case of labeling in accordance with c) ~ g), general name of the product of plant origin must be described in "xx".

a) "有機農産物" in Japanese (which means "organic products of plant origin");

b) "有機栽培農産物" in Japanese (which means "organically grown products of plant origin");

c) "有機農産物○○" or "○○(有機農産物)" in Japanese (which means "organic products of plant origin xx" or "xx (organic products of plant origin)");

d) "有機栽培農産物○○" or "○○(有機栽培農産物)" in Japanese (which means "organically grown products of plant origin xx" or "xx (organically grown products of plant origin)");

e) "有機栽培○○" or "○○(有機栽培)" in Japanese (which means "organically grown xx" or "xx (organically grown)");

f) "有機○○" or "○○(有機)" in Japanese (which means "organic xx" or "xx (organic)"); or

g) "オーガニック○○" or "○○(オーガニック)" in Japanese (which means "organic xx" or "xx (organic)").

(Note 1) In the case of labeling in accordance with a) or b), the name of the relevant product of plant origin must be displayed separately in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 or 24 of the Food Labeling Standards (Cabinet Office Order No. 10 of 2015).

6.2 In-conversion organic products of plant origin must be labeled as "during the conversion period" adjacent to the area where the common name or product name is displayed.

6.3 Notwithstanding 6.1, organic products of plant origin collected at the collection area must be labeled in accordance with the examples specified in 6.1 a), c), f) and g).

Annex A
(Normative)
Fertilizers and soil improvement substances

Those fertilizers and soil improvement substances specified in the Clause 5 are listed in Table A.1

Table A.1 Fertilizers and soil improvement substances

Fertilizers and soil improvement substances [a)]	Criteria
Substances derived from plants and their residues	No chemical treatment has been provided to the plants after being mowed or cut down.
Substances derived from fermented, dried or calcined manure	Those derived from manure of livestock and poultry
Oil cakes	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment (excluding extraction of oils with organic solvents).
Substances derived from plant, livestock, marine products which were used in food or textile industries	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment (excluding extraction of oils with organic solvents).
Processed animal products from slaughterhouses or fish industries	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Substances derived from fermented food waste	Substances other than food waste are not mixed in.
Bark compost	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have

	not undergone any chemical treatment.
Methane fermentation digestive juices (excluding sludge fertilizers)	Those generated when organic substances, such as livestock manure, are subjected to methane fermentation under anaerobic conditions. However, those made from human excrement are not to be used for edible parts of food crops.
Guano	—
Dried algae and powdered algae	—
Plant and wood ash	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Calcium carbonate	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment (including dolomite lime ($CaCO_3 \cdot MgCO_3$)).
Potassium chloride	Those produced by grinding or washing and refining natural ores or those produced from seawater or lake water without using any chemical method.
Potassium sulfate	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Magnesium potassium sulfate	Those obtained by washing and refining natural ores.
Natural phosphate ore	Cadmium does not exceed 90 mg/ kg phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5).
Magnesium sulfate	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Magnesium hydroxide	Those obtained by grinding natural ores.
Light burned magnesia	—
Gypsum (calcium sulfate)	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Sulfur	—
Quicklime (including	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.

dolomitic quicklime)	
Slaked lime	Those derived from the quicklime set forth above.
Trace elements (manganese, boron, iron, copper, zinc, molybdenum, and chlorine)	Those used when the normal growth of crops cannot be ensured due to a lack of trace elements.
Stone meal	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment, if they do not contaminate soil or the like with their harmful heavy metals or other harmful substances contained in them.
Charcoal	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Peat	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment. However, if it is used as a soil improvement substance, it is only to be used for vegetables (excluding mushrooms and edible wild plants) and fruit trees, and used as seedling soil.
Bentonite	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Pearlite	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Zeolite	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Vermiculite	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Calcined diatomite	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Basic slag	Those generated as a by-product of the Thomas steelmaking process.
Slag silicate fertilizer	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment.
Fused magnesium phosphate fertilize	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment with the cadmium content not exceeding 90 mg/kg phosphorus pentoxide (P2O5).
Sodium chloride	Those produced or mined from seawater or lake water without using any

	chemical method.
Aluminum calcium phosphate	Cadmium does not exceed 90 mg/kg P2O5.
Calcium chloride	–
Vinegar	–
Lactic acid	Limited to those fermented using plants as raw materials and used only for pH adjustment of seedling soil or the like.
By-products of the sugar industry	–
Granulating agents and anticaking agent for fertilizers	Natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment. However, if granulating substance and anticaking agent for fertilizers are impossible to be produced by only using the relevant substances, lignin sulfonates may be used.
Other fertilizers and soil improvement substances	Those (including living organisms) applied to land for the purpose of providing nutrients to plants or improving the soil, or applied to plants for the purpose of providing nutrients to them. Those substances are to be natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment (limited to those, that are not manufactured by using recombinant DNA technology), and are not clearly effective against pests and disease. However, they may be used only if the productivity of the agricultural land derived from the nature of the soil cannot be maintained or improved by using other substances listed in this Table.
Note[a)]	Limited to only those, to which any chemically synthesized substances are not added in the manufacturing process, and those for which any recombinant DNA techniques are not used in the production process of its raw materials.

Annex B
(Normative)
Agricultural chemicals

Those agricultural chemicals specified in the Clause 5 are listed in Table B.1

Table B.1 - Agricultural chemicals

Agricultural chemicals[a)]	Criteria
Pyrethrum emulsion	Limited to those extracted from pyrethrum and containing no piperonyl butoxide as a synergist.
Pyrethrin emulsion	Limited to those extracted from pyrethrum and containing no piperonyl butoxide as a synergist.
Rapeseed oil emulsion	—
Mixed oil emulsion	—
Machine oil aerosol	—
Machine oil emulsion	—
Starch wettable powder	—
Fatty acid glyceride emulsion	—
Metaldehyde granules	Limited to the use in insect traps.
Metaldehyde (solid blocks)	Limited to the use in insect traps.
Sulfur smoking agent	—
Sulfur powder	—
Wettable sulfur	—
Lime sulfur	—

Shiitake mushroom liquid extract water-soluble powders	—
Shiitake Mushroom liquid extract	—
Sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution	—
Copper wettable powder	—
Copper powder	—
Copper sulfate	Limited to the use for the preparation of Bordeaux mixture.
Quicklime	Limited to the use for the preparation of Bordeaux mixture.
Biological pesticides such as natural enemies	—
Sex pheromone agent	Limited to the agent containing a substance having the pheromone action of insects harmful to crops as the active ingredient.
Mixed crude drug extract liquid	—
Spreading agent	Limited to the agent containing casein or paraffin as the active ingredient.
Carbon dioxide fumigant	Limited to the use in storage facilities.
Ferric phosphate granules	—
Potassium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution	—
Calcium carbonate	Limited to the use for the prevention of harmful effects of copper wettable powder.

wettable powder	
Milbemectin emulsion	—
Milbemectin wettable powder	—
Spinosad wettable powder	—
Spinosad granules	—
Hydrogenated starch hydrolysate	—
Kasugamycin liquid agent	—
Kasugamycin powder material	—
Kasugamycin water-soluble powders	—
Kasugamycin granule	—
Ethylene	Limited to use for the purpose of inducing flowering in pineapple.
Hypochlorous acid water	—
Sodium bicarbonate	—
Vinegar	—
Other agricultural chemicals [b)]	Limited to only those, that contain two or more active substances contained in the any other agricultural chemical listed in Table B.1
Note [a)] Limited to only those, that are not produced by using recombinant DNA technology, and that must be registered under the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Act. Note [b)] Such as Sulfur and copper wettable powder, Sodium hydrogen carbonate and copper wettable powder, fatty acid glyceride/Spinosad wettable powder	

Annex C
(Normative)
Chemical agents

Those chemicals agents specified in the Clause 5 are listed in Table C.1

Table C.1 - Chemical agents

Chemical agents[a)]	Criteria
Pyrethrum extract	Limited to those containing no piperonyl butoxide as a synergist. Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Sodium silicate	Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Potassium soap (soft soap)	Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Ethanol	Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Boric acid	Limited to be used after being put in a container. Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Pheromone agent	Limited to chemical agents containing a substance having insect pheromone as the active ingredient. Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Capsaicin	Limited to those used as a repellent. Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Geranium extract	Limited to those used as a repellent. Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Citronella extract	Limited to those used as a repellent. Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Note [a)] Chemical agents must be used in accordance with the instructions described on the packaging.	

Annex D
(Normative)
Substances for preparation etc.

Those substances for preparation etc. specified in the Clause 5 are listed in Table D.1

Table D.1 - Substances for preparation etc.

Substances for preparation etc.[a)]	Criteria
Carbon dioxide	–
Nitrogen	–
Ethanol	–
Activated carbon	–
Diatomaceous earth	–
Citric acid	–
Substances derived from microorganisms for preparation or other purposes	–
Enzyme	–
Ovalbumin	–
Vegetable oil	–
Preparation of a component of bark	–
Ethylene	Limited to those used for ripening bananas, kiwifruits and avocados after harvest.
Aluminum	Limited to those used for the purpose of preventing blackening of the cut

potassium sulfate	end of the bunch of bananas.
Ozone	—
Corncob	—
Hypochlorous acid water	—
Sodium hypochlorite sodium chloride	Limited to those obtained by electrolyzing the salt solution (limited to those using salt containing no less than 99% sodium chloride.)
Salt	—
Vinegar	—
Sodium hydrogen carbonate	—
Beeswax	Limited to those which have not been provided with any chemical treatment in the manufacturing process.
Calcium carbonate	—
Calcium hydroxide	—
Note [a)] Limited to only those, that are not manufactured by using recombinant DNA technologies.	

Supplementary Provisions

(Effective Date)

(1) The provisions come into effect as of July 31, 2024.

(Transitional Measures)

(2) In the cases where it is difficult to grow from seeds in the production of fruits and vegetables of Solanaceae and Cucurbitaceae, or obtain seedlings, etc. that conform to the criteria specified in 5.4 of the Japanese Agricultural Standard for Organic Agricultural Products amended by this public notice (Hereinafter referred to as "New Organic Plant Products Standard") in the production of konjac yam, it is permissible to use seedlings, etc. , for which any chemically synthesized fertilizers and agricultural chemicals (excluding those listed in Tables A.1 and B.1) that show a lasting effect on the field after planting (excluding those produced using recombinant DNA technology) have not been used, notwithstanding 5.4,until otherwise provided for by law.

(3) Regarding "Substances derived from plants and their residues", "Substances derived from fermented, dried or calcined manure", "Oil cakes"," Substances derived from plant, livestock, marine products which were used in food or textile industries, and " Substances derived from fermented food waste", which are specified in A.1, in the cases where it is difficult to obtain such substances that do not use recombinant DNA technology at the production stage of their raw materials, it is permissible to use the substances other than those specified in Table A.1 may be used, notwithstanding Table A.1, until otherwise provided for by law.

(4) Notwithstanding 5.12, in case of necessity, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylamide, and substances derived from natural sources, which have undergone chemical treatment, may be used for viscosity adjustment of the soil for raising onion seedlings, until otherwise provided for by law.