

Guide to the JAS System
For Agricultural and Forest Products
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Japan External Trade Organization

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1. What is the JAS System?

The JAS System is built on two cornerstones based on **the Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling of Agricultural and Forest Products (Law No. 175 of 1950)** (the so-called “JAS Law”) in an attempt to promote 1) Improvement of quality, 2) Rationalization of production, 3) Fair and simplified trade, 4) Reasonable use or consumption of agricultural and forest products. One of them is the **JAS Standards System** wherein Japanese Agricultural Standards (hereinafter referred to as the “JAS Standards”) were elaborated and the products accepted through inspections under JAS Standards are permitted to display the JAS symbol once the products have passed the inspection conducted under the provisions of the relevant JAS standards established by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as “the Minister”).

The second is the **Standardized Quality Labeling System** which obligates all producers/manufacturers and distributors to label their products in accordance with the quality labeling standards established by the Minister to enable consumers to select products more easily and confidently.

(Note) JAS is the acronym for Japanese Agricultural Standard. It is presently used to represent the entire system based on the JAS Law, while the standards for individual agricultural and forest products stipulating the criteria for their quality, etc. are referred to as “JAS Standards”.

JAS Law	
Enforcement ordinance	
Enforcement regulation	
J A S Standards System	Standardized Quality Labeling System
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectional quality labeling system • Individual quality labeling system

2. Revision of the JAS System

This system was initiated upon the enactment of the Law concerning the Standardization of Agricultural and Forest Products in 1950 and the standardized quality labeling system was added thereto in 1970 to form the current integrated system. It has contributed significantly to the improvement of food product quality and serves to help consumers in their selection of foods. Furthermore, in accordance with globalization and diversification of foods, and the enhancement of the interest of consumers for quality, safety and health in recent years, the following revisions of JAS Law were promulgated.

(1) Improvement and reinforcement of the labeling of food products (Revision in 1999)

In recent years, the consumption of foods has diversified in form and imported food products, daily dishes, delicatessen and new foods products are widely available on the market, while new food products are widely available on the market, while consumers have been paying more attention to taste and freshness, health and the safety of foods. For proper selection by consumers, the revision has been made for all beverages and foods for general consumers that are covered by Standardized Quality Labeling System, requiring all perishable foods to label their origin.

(2) Establishment of the inspection/certification and the labeling system for organic foods (Revision in 1999)

There have been increasing in principle initiatives recently to produce organic and other agricultural products without the use of agricultural chemicals or chemical fertilizers. Labeling of organic agricultural products in accordance with the “Guidelines for the Labeling of Organic Agricultural products and Specially Grown Agricultural products” published by The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries had been regulated before this revision. However, since the guidelines have not been mandatory, there found remarkable confusion in labeling; for example, the use of the word “organic” in the labeling of produce simply because organic fertilizers were used. Both consumers and producers are increasingly requiring proper labeling for some processed foods of organic origin that are labeled as “organic” in which organic materials have been employed, though remains unclear whether or not they have been handled properly in the subsequent stages of processing and distribution. A new system was, therefore, established that allows “Organic JAS Mark” labeling for distribution to consumers only of products that have received inspections and certification for production or processing methods.

(3) Revision of the JAS Standards System (Revision in 1999)

The transfer for a shift from a society in which government administration assumes broad responsibility to one based on the principle of self-responsibility is expected. In the arena of international trade, "The Agreement on the Technical Barriers of Trade (TBT)" (1995) came into force in the WTO framework to facilitate international trade between nations, which makes it important for Japan to establish a labeling and standards system that is fair and balanced with respect to international trade.

The JAS Standards System was revised as indicated below based on the background described above:

(a) The enactment of laws stipulating the periodic reviews and harmonization of JAS Standards with international standards

It was newly provided that the established JAS standards should be reviewed every five years, focusing on the active abolition of unnecessary standards and the consideration of international standards in elaborating individual standards.

(b) Introduction of a Grading system by enterprises approved by the registered certification Organizations

A system was introduced that would permit producers and manufacturers ("Certified Manufacturers" and/or "Certified Production Process Managers" who have applied to a registered certification organization and have been judged and certified to be in compliance with the technical standards of the certification) to grade their own products themselves and append the JAS symbol by themselves as long as the production or process and the inspection and other quality control systems are considered capable of ensuring the stability of product quality and conformity with the relevant standards.

(c) Promotion of private participation in the fields of Registered Grading Organizations and Registered Certification Organization

Conditions were provided that would enable not only public-service corporations but also private-sector companies to enter the grading business as Registered Grading Organizations and the requirements were clarified to encourage private participation.

(4) Speeding-up of public disclosure and reinforcement of penalty (Revision in 2002)

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries publicly discloses the name of companies that violate the Standardized Quality Labeling System when they violate the instruction of the Minister, etc. The Minister may publicly disclose offender's names immediately, however, from the viewpoint of providing information to consumers. (Public disclosure will be made as a rule when an instruction is issued.).

The Minister applies harsher penalties for violation of instructions to be observed as follows.

1) No penal servitude Penal servitude for a year or less

2) Fine

Individual 500,000 yen or less 1,000,000 yen or less

Corporation 500,000 yen or less 100,000,000 yen or less

(5) Enactment of new Japanese Agricultural Standard (revision in 2005)

The JAS Standards containing the standard of the distribution method can be enacted for the purpose of assisting consumers' selection for agricultural products that have a special requirement in the distribution method by promoting an advanced distribution management system of private sectors.

(6) Revision of Registered Certification Organization System (revision in 2005)

In order to shift to the system to certify manufacturers that are able to affix JAS marks, which was authorized to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or its agency (Registered Certification Organizations based on the Japanese Agricultural Standard before the revision), to the third party organizations of private sectors, the following measures are enacted.

1. The registry standards described in the international standardization organizations such as ISO/IEC guide 65 etc. are provided for to be able to register without any administrative discretion at the time of registry of registered certified organizations.

2. The working rules and certification fees are revised from an authorization system to a reporting system by shifting the administrative involvement in fixing the registered certification organizations to a post supervising system. At the same time, the compliance order, and business improvement order to the registry standard by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries after the Registry are established.

3. The same review is also made for Registered Foreign Certification Organizations, which requires that the relevant foreign country should have the same system as the JAS system was abolished.

(7) Abolition of the grading by Registered Grading Organizations etc. (Revision in 2005).

The grading by registered grading organizations, prefectural and city governments, and the executive agency Center for Quality Control and Consumers Service was abolished. The system is unified so as to manufactures etc. that are certified by registered certification organizations are able to affix the JAS mark.

(8) Expansion of the range of those who can affix the Japanese Agricultural Standard Mark (Revision in 2005)

In addition to manufactures etc., distributors or importers who control manufacturing processes and are able to inspect if the product complies with JAS standard are also able to affix JAS mark by acquiring the certification of the registered certification organization.

Moreover, business entities who export agricultural products to Japan are also able to affix JAS

Before Revision	After Revision
Certified (1) Manufacturer (2) Production process manager (3) Sub-divider (4) Importer (of specified agricultural and forest products)	Certified (1) Manufacturer (2) Production process manager (3) Sub-divider (4) Importer (of specified agricultural and forest products) (5) Dealer (6) (Domestic) Importer (7) (Foreign) Exporter

3. Overview of the JAS Standards System

(1) Establishment of JAS Standards

The Minister designates a category (or item) of agricultural and forest products and establishes JAS

Standards for the designated category (or item). Interested parties may apply to the Minister to establish of JAS standards. The establishment of JAS standards is subject to the decision of the “Research Committee for Agricultural and Forest Products Standards (JAS Research Committee),” which consists of representatives of consumers, producers and manufacturers and distributors as well as experts and academics.

The revision has been made to have JAS Standards comply with the need of society and to remove unnecessary Standards after the revision. The revised law stipulates that established JAS standards are to be reviewed every five years to determine whether or not their content continues to be appropriate and are confirmed, amended or abolished.

In reviewing the established standards, due consideration is to be given to trends in international standards (Codex Standards*, etc.) as well as the current situation and future prospect of production, transactions, applications and consumption.

* Codex Standards: International standards established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission which was set up jointly by the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and the WHO (World Health Organization)

(a) Products Covered by JAS Standards

Agricultural and forest product in the JAS Law refers to the following products excluding alcoholic beverages, pharmaceuticals, etc.

- 1) Foods, beverage and oils and fats
- 2) Agricultural, forest, livestock and marine products as well as products manufactured or processed with such produce as raw materials (except for those cited in (1) above) and designated by Government Ordinance.

Any item falling under these two categories is included in the system, whether it is produced domestically or imported.

As of September, 2006, 218 standards for 71 items were established as JAS Standards. (Appendix-1)

(b) Content of the Standards

In general, the Japanese Agricultural Standard is composed of 1) the range of application, 2) definition, 3, standard, and 4) the range of measurement. There are following three types of

i) standards for grade, element, and performance and other qualities, ii) standards for production method, and iii) standards for distribution method.

i) Standards for grade, element, and performance and other qualities

- JAS Standards for foods and drinks, and oil and fat
- JAS Standards for wooden construction materials, and
- Others

ii) Standards for production method

The standards containing those of production methods among JAS Standards (standards focusing attention on a special production and manufacturing method, and a specific raw material) are called, "Specific JAS Standard".

- Organic JAS Standards
- JAS Standards with public disclosure of manufacturing information
- Others

iii) Standards for distribution method

The JAS Standards containing the standard of the distribution method can be enacted for the purpose of assisting consumers' selection for agricultural products that have a special requirement in the distribution method by promoting an advanced distribution management system of private sectors.

(2) Grading in Accordance with JAS Standards

If the product is judged to be acceptable as a result of grading (inspection to check whether the produce or product meets the relevant JAS standard), the produce or product may carry a grading label (JAS symbol).

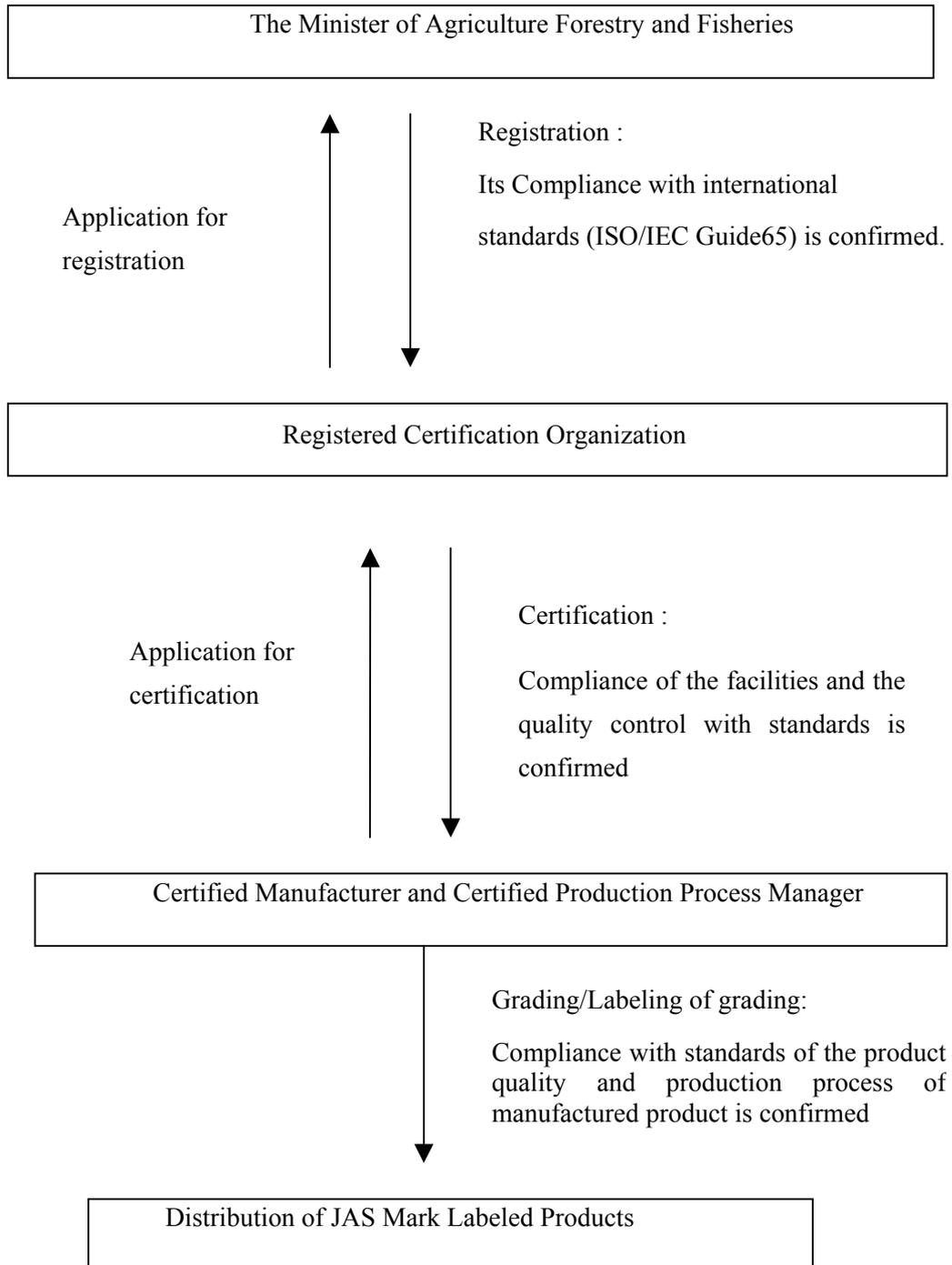
It is the responsibility of the producer or manufacturer to determine whether or not the products should be subject to grading. Since there are no restrictions to the distribution of products that do not have the JAS symbol, the penetration of the JAS symbol system basically depends upon consumer preferences and the selection of products on the market the quality of which is guaranteed by the JAS symbol.

(a) Method of grading

Grading is conducted by the manufacturers or production process managers* themselves who have been certified by registered certification organizations or the Minister ("certification organization"). They inspect and judge the produce and products and the production and manufacturing process by themselves.

* Production process Manager: Persons who control and manage the production processes of agricultural and forest products.

Grading Mechanism



(b) Inspection method for the grading

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries provides for the method of inspection for the grading of JAS Standard of every kind of the agricultural products.

To confirm the product to comply with JAS Standard, the inspection shall be implemented in accordance with either one of the following methods.

i) The sample is extracted (sampling), inspected, and judged.

(In the case of the standard for grade, element, and performance and other qualities.)

ii) The record of production is inspected and judged.

(In the case of the standard for the production method)

(a) Certification by Registered Certification Organizations

Any organization that implements the certification work as a third party organization is necessary to apply in advance for the registration of agricultural products for respective category as a Registered Certification Organization to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and to obtain these registrations. (At the registration, the requirements to comply with the international standards (ISO/IEC guide 65) etc. are requested.)

Registered Certification Organizations, based on the technical standards of the certification of each kind of the agricultural products provided by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, implement the certification for the application from manufactures or production process management directors, etc.

For instance, the technical standard of the certification for manufactures describes the requirements for the facility and the maintenance etc. of quality control rules that are necessary to produce agricultural products to be certified.

Those who have satisfied these requirements will be the following certified entities that implement the grading works based on the JAS Standards after receiving the certification of the Registered Certification Organization.

i) Grading by certified manufactures, certified production process management directors and certified distribution process directors.

Manufactures, production process management directors and certified distribution process directors that intend to implement the grading works by themselves, apply for the certification to the

registered certification organization for respective kind, factory, farm, office, and the distribution process of agricultural products to be certified.

Registered certification organizations, upon receipt of such applications, inspect and certify whether the management system of the applicant comply with the "technical standard of the certification for respective kind of agricultural products" that are provided by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Certified manufactures, production process management directors, and distribution process management directors inspect and judge the grading if the products that they manufacture, produce, or distribute by themselves comply with JAS Standard. They can affix JAS Marks and sell when their products comply with the standard.

ii) Grading by certified distributors, certified importers, and certified exporters

When not selling by themselves, any business entities that are able to control the production process and to inspect if the product complies with JAS Standard may be certified by the certification organization, implement the grading by them, affix JAS Mark, and sell the product as a domestic distributor, importer, or overseas exporter.

For obtaining the certification, these distributors must comply with the same technical standard of certification as the manufacturers in above paragraph 1) are certified individually.

) Labeling of Grading by Certified Sub-dividers

In some cases, organic agricultural products and field chicken meat packed in bulk and carrying the JAS symbol are subdivided into small packages for retail use in the distribution process (by wholesalers or supermarkets). If the JAS symbol on the packaging or containers for bulk products could be relabeled on such subdivided products, it would make it easier for consumers to know that they are products that have been graded JAS standards. A system has been developed that enables sub-dividers to re-append the JAS symbol to deal with such cases.

To re-append the JAS symbol sub-divider must file an application for certification with registered certification organizations for each category of agricultural and forest products and its place of operations and receive the certification that shows that the applicant is in conformity with the "technical criteria for certification" set forth by the Minister for each category of agricultural and forest product.

iv) Labeling of grading by certified importers concerning specified agricultural products

Concerning foreign countries approved by the ministerial ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to have the same level of the grading system as JAS (hereinafter called the "Same Level of Country"), importers certified by registered certification organizations under the

technical standard of the certification may import specified agricultural products from the Same Level of Country and distribute these products to the domestic market by affixing JAS Marks.

In this case, the certified importers import goods attached with a certificate or its copy issued by the government or an equal agency specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and sell the product after confirming such a certificate and product by affixing JAS Mark.

(Note) Designated Agricultural and Forest Products

Designated Agricultural and Forestry Products was introduced by the revision of the law in 1999 for a proper labeling of product names. They must not be displayed by the name or a confusing name specified in JAS Standards when the grading label by JAS Standards is not affixed. As of December, 2006 designated agricultural and forestry products are organic agricultural products and processed organic agricultural products.

(3) Inspection and Certification System for Organic Agricultural products and Organic Processed Foods

The "Special labeling guide line for vegetables and fruits related to Organic Agricultural Products" was enacted in 1992 in an attempt to display Organic Agricultural Products properly. The "Labeling guide line related to Organic Agricultural Products and Specially Cultivated Agricultural Products" in 1996" and the "Labeling guideline related to Specially Cultivated Agricultural Products" in 2001 followed.

Confusion in labeling with many improper labeling, however, has continued since the guideline had no enforcing power.

On the other hand, the study for the labeling standards for organic foods in CODEX Alimentarius Commission progressed internationally, and

"Codex organic food guide line" was adopted as an international standard in July 1999, which indicated the guideline for the production standard, the mechanism of the certification by a third party organization and the proper application of labeling of organic foods.

Coping with such an international situation, in year of 2000, the "Specific JAS Standards of organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed foods" was enacted to meet the labeling requirements.

Organically-grown agricultural products will not be able to indicate that they are "organic xxxx" unless Organic JAS marks are affixed to them.

As of December, 2006, JAS Standards are provided for the following organic products including those without labeling requirements.

- 1) Organic agricultural products
- 2) Organic livestock products
- 3) Organic processed foods
- 4) Organic feeds

(Note) Specially grown agricultural products

When an agricultural product is grown by a limited degree of pesticides or chemical fertilizers, the product may be labeled as specially grown agricultural products to comply with the above-mentioned guideline. Moreover, in this guideline, labeling procedures for the scope of application and the name were revised and made public in May 2003.

Indication of Grading by Importers

Imported products are also not permitted to display names such as “organic xxxx” unless the grading finishes.

There are two methods for appending the JAS symbol and labeling with “organic xxxx:”

- 1) Certified foreign manufacturers or certified foreign production process managers may conduct the grading in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the specific organic JAS standards and append the JAS symbol to their products for importation by Japanese importers.
- 2) Importers certified by certification organizations whose facilities for handling imported products and management system are in conformity with criteria stipulated by the Minister (“certified importer”) may append the JAS symbol to organic foods when accompanied by a certificate or duplicate copy issued by governmental organizations in foreign countries (limited to the countries which have been set forth by the Ministry’s Ordinances as having a grading system for agricultural and forest products equivalent to the JAS system) or corresponding institutions designated by the Minister.

(4) JAS Standards with Public Disclosure of Manufacturing Information

Recent cases of false labelings and others have caused distrust for food labelings among general consumers. To recover their trust for foods, the introduction of the JAS Standards that requires an accurate production information by the certification of a third party organization have been studied. The JAS Standards that discloses the production information has applied at first to beef that maintains a good control system of individual cattle and people are especially highly concerned about. And then,

the standards for pork and farm products are enacted. (The standards of cultured fish and a part of processed goods are reviewed at present.)

For any products affixed with JAS Mark of the public disclosure of manufacturing information, certified production process management directors accurately record, keep, and announce the manufacturing information of each identification number, which is available to general consumers through information at shops, Internet, or FAX, etc.

Concrete mechanism of JAS Standards of beef with public disclosure of manufacturing information

"The Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle" specifies to display the manufacturing information for the species and the slaughter date etc of domestic beef.

The JAS Standards under the preceding law require the public disclosure of the information for feeding and administering on the animal drug in addition to the manufacturing information for domestic beef.

Moreover, the same public disclosure as the domestic beef is required for imported beef.

1) Recording, maintenance and public disclosure of the manufacturing information by a Certified production process manager

Producers certified as a "Certified production process manager" by a third party certification organization and registered to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall sell beef affixed with JAS Mark. They must record, maintain and disclosure the manufacturing information publicly for individual cattle to comply with the JAS Standards.

2) Sub-dividing and packaging of beef publicly disclosed its manufacturing information by a certified sub-divider

Distributors certified as a "Certified sub-divider" by a registered certification organization shall divide beef of publicly disclosed manufacturing information and package beef obtained from plural numbers of cattle into one package (20 cattle or less) in the sub-dividing procedures. Sub-divided or packaged beef shall be publicly disclosed it's manufacturing information for each package and sold affixing JAS marks. Consumers may obtain the manufacturing information for any beef affixed with JAS Marks through the label of manufacturing information at stores or Fax or the Internet. They obtain publicly disclosed information by an individual identification number or a package number.

(5) Forestry Products

Forestry products including plywood, lumbering products and floorings, etc are widely used in places familiar to people.

JAS provides for the performance of an appeared quality or strength, moisture percentage and adhesives ability etc by the size allowance, cracks or defects of forestry products,

In addition, it stipulates the standard of diffusion amount and labeling of formaldehyde that causes problem in the sick house syndrome. (Refer to the following table.)

JAS enforced high-ranking standards for the diffusion amount of formaldehyde additionally to plywood and laminated wood by the revision of the JAS Standards in February 2003,

The labeling was obligated to JAS products of normal plywood, fancy plywood, special processing fancy plywood, flooring, laminated wood and laminated veneer lumber among plywood used for the interior of houses.

Label Marks	Standard value of diffusion amount	
	Average value	Maximum value
F****	0.3mg/L or less	0.4mg/L or less
F***	0.5mg/L or less	0.7mg/L or less
F**	1.5mg/L or less	2.1mg/L or less
F*S	3.0mg/L or less	4.2mg/L or less
F*	5.0mg/L or less	7.0mg/L or less

(Note)

1. Subject items are plywood, floorings, laminated wood, laminated wood for structure, Laminated veneer lumber, laminated veneer lumber for structure, panel for structure
2. F*S means Laminated wood and Laminated wood for structure, F* means other items.
3. F**** setting is not made for frame plywood for concrete.

(6) Q&A regarding registered certification organizations

<Registered Certification Organizations mean>

Q1: What kind of works does a registered certification organization conduct?

A. The registered certification organization certifies production process managers, manufacturers, sub-dividers (including those in foreign countries respectively), importers (of specified agricultural products), dealers, (domestic) importers, and (foreign) exporters in accordance with their technical standards of certifications, confirming (surveying) that they have implemented grading and labeling of grading properly. In addition, this organization is supposed to report on these grading results to the Minister.

Q2: What entity will be eligible for the registered certification organization?

Any entity can be a registered certification organization including private business corporations satisfying the registration standard under the JAS Law.

Q3: Can a foreign local government or a foreign private certification organization that has been carrying out certification work at present be registered a foreign certification organization?

A. In order to be registered as registered foreign certification organizations, it is necessary for them to apply for a registered foreign certification organization to the minister of ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Q4: Is a registered foreign certification organization able to certify any production process managers in foreign countries other than the country where such an organization has his office?

A. It is possible. Visiting from the office of the said registered foreign certification organization to foreign countries other than his country (except Japan) can do this. In that case, the said organization must expect such a foreign country as "the territory covered by the certification" when applying for registration.

Q5: How often does the registered certification organization survey the certified production process manager?

A. It is necessary to survey once or more a year to confirm that the certified corporations conform to the technical standards of the certification and implement the grading and the labeling of grading

appropriately. It is also possible to make an urgent survey when a special survey is necessary.

Q6: Is a test required to become a person engaging in a registered certification organization?

A. Registration standards provided by the Minister describe the qualification to be able to engage in the certification works. Those who satisfy the standards can be engaged in the certification. There is no examination system to be a person who engages in the certification work.

<Certification Fee>

Q7: How should the certification fee be decided?

A. The registered certification organization determines the amount of certification fee based on the calculation of personnel expenses, office expenses, article expenses, traveling expenses, daily allowance, and hotel charges etc, which is required to notify to the Minister.

Q8: When the registered certification organization is managed by member's fee, is it possible to fix a different fee between members and non-members?

A. It is not appropriate to set out a discriminatory treatment between members and non-members.

(7) Q&A regarding Organic JAS Standards

<Production process managers>

Q9: What kinds of works do production process managers conduct?

A. Certified production process managers may affix a grading label (JAS Mark) by controlling, understanding and preparing the records for agricultural forestry products to be graded in relation to the production process of respective farmlands or offices.

Q10: Is validity term about the certified farmland set forth?

A. It will be valid once certified unless it is cancelled. However, survey by the registered certification organization is required after the certification.

Q11: Is a production process manager able to work as a grading staff in charge concurrently?

A. It is preferable that the production process manager and the grading staff in charge are different person to carry out respective works properly. When the registered certification organization admits that the same person is able to manage both works due to a small numbers of farmlands and a small area, however, the production process manager is possible to work as a grading person in charge concurrently.

Q12: Please advice us points to be reminded when foreign firms, which have never experienced the export to Japan of organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed foods, start such a business.

A: When selling organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed foods in Japan, an organic JAS Mark must be affixed.

There are two cases for foreign agricultural product and agricultural processed foods to be able to sell in Japan.

1) One is the agricultural product or agricultural processed foods produced in the agricultural or agricultural food-processing factory in a foreign country certified by a registered foreign certification organization under the JAS Law that is registered to the Japanese Government (The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries). In this case the farm or factory certified may affix an organic JAS mark and Japanese import firms are able to import and sell such agricultural product and agricultural processed foods affixed with such JAS mark.

2) Another case is that a certified Japanese import firm affixes the JAS mark.

The certified Japanese import firm may affix the JAS mark to the organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed foods certified in foreign countries (refer to the under-mentioned note) having the same level of the grading system as that of Japan under the JAS system, which is approved by the Japanese Government, when a certificate is issued by the Government organization or corresponding organization in foreign country.

Therefore, foreign firms producing organic agricultural products or organic processed foods locate in other countries than admitted by Japanese Government being the same level of grading system as JAS, they are required to obtain organic JAS certification from the registered certification organization or the registered foreign certification organization. There are 5 foreign certification organizations registered to The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as of December 2006.

(Note)

Countries approved to have the same level of the grading system as JAS as of April 2007.

Ireland, the U.S.A, Argentina, Italy, U.K., Australia, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand, Finland, France, Belgium, Portugal, Luxemburg,

Q13: Please advise us points to be reminded when Japanese firms, which have never experienced the import and sale to Japan of organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed foods, start such a business.

A. Japanese firms must affix organic JAS mark to imported organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products produced in foreign countries when they sell these products as organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed products. Therefore, organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed foods must, as described in the above Question 12, be either (1) those affixed organic JAS mark certified by a registered certification organization or a registered foreign certification organization under the JAS Law, or 2) those produced in countries having the same level of the JAS grading system approved by the Japanese Government.

In the case of 1), Japanese import firms are not specifically required to obtain organic JAS certification to these products, which can be imported and sold as it is if an organic JAS mark is affixed to the product. However, Japanese firms must obtain the organic JAS certification as sub-dividers when they deliver and sell an imported product to be divided.

In the case of 2), the import firm must obtain an organic JAS certification as an importer.

Q14: Please inform the contact point where production process managers-to-be who wish to produce organic products are able to ask the method and procedure.

A: Those who wish to be certified as production process managers have to provide a registered certifying body with the records to prove that the fields have been complying with the criteria of the “manuring practice in fields,” “seeds or seedlings to be sown or planted in field,” “control of noxious animal and plant in fields,” “general management” and “management of raising seedlings” in article 4 of the JAS for organic agricultural products for no less than one year. Therefore, they have to keep those records in order to start organic production. For the procedures of certification, the content of certification criteria and the forms of the records, please contact with registered certifying bodies. For their locations, please refer to the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Center.

Q15: Aren't certified production process managers of organic processed foods able to produce and sell organic processed foods unless they use raw materials affixing organic JAS marks?

A. The organic processed foods produced or processed by certified production process managers must be in accordance with "Japanese Agricultural Standards of the organic processed foods ". Therefore, the certified production process managers with organic JAS marks must grade the raw materials of organic agricultural products.

Q16: Aren't certified foreign production process managers of organic processed foods either able to produce and sell organic processed foods unless they use raw materials affixing organic JAS marks?

A: With regard to organic agricultural products and organic agricultural processed foods in the countries specified in the ministerial ordinance as those having same system as JAS, which are certified under the counties' system and in accordance with the agreement between Japan and such countries, certified importers are permitted under the Article 15-2 (2) of the JAS Law to affix the Organic JAS Mark on the products and the foods when they are imported to Japan, as they are equivalent to those certified under JAS system in terms of production standards and treatment for distribution in such countries.

Therefore, certified production process managers of organic processed foods in the counties determined as "those with grading systems at same level as JAS" by the ministerial ordinance based on the Article 15-2 (2) may manufacture or process organic processed foods from ingredients graded as organic agricultural products or organic agricultural processed foods under the grading systems of such countries and/or other countries having same level of grading system with which Japan has an agreement on it.

Sub-dividers

Q17: Who should be certified as Sub-dividers?

A: 1.Sub-dividing generally means "further dividing products into smaller units" in other words, changing their shapes smaller by cutting or sorting. It also includes changing the products distributed in smaller to bigger units by pulling them together in boxes or bags.

2. The JAS provides that certified sub-dividers are those who reattach the Organic JAS mark to products at levels such as wholesale, brokerage or retail.

3. Please note that certified sub-divider shall not mix a number of kinds of foods and

sub-divided them. Mixing is regarded as a processing because a new characteristic is added to the products. Certified sub-dividers are able to sub-divide organic vegetable sets, because consumers will separately consume mixed foods and characteristics of vegetables are maintained.

4. Certified sub-dividers are able to mix and sub-divide the same kind of processed foods, because no new property is added to the products.

Importer

Q18: Should be importers certified when they do not label as organic in Japanese to the imports labeled as organic in a foreign language?

A: Certified importers should attach the Organic JAS mark to the imports labeled as organic in English, because those labels are confusing with “organic XX” or “XX (organic)” provided by articles 5 of the JAS for organic agricultural products and organic processed foods. The same rule applies to any confusing label in other languages by which consumers are misled. Imports without the Organic JAS mark should not be labeled as “organic” in Japanese and sold in the Japanese market.

<Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) >

Q19: To what kinds of agricultural products are organic agricultural products in JAS applied?

A. The agricultural products referred herein include rice, wheat and barley, cereals, beans, vegetables, fruits, and other agricultural foods, besides the flower of trees (cherry blossoms), leaves (leaves of cherry, persimmon and Houba, and seeds, excluding those processed. The Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications classify them into the agricultural products of the Japan standard commodity classification.

Q20: What will a farmland growing organic produce be when affected by the spray of agricultural chemicals of other farmlands?

A. Dispersions of agricultural chemicals differently influence depending on geographic condition of the farmland and meteorological conditions of that area. The agricultural products in that farmland, however, will be not an organic agricultural products when it is confirmed to be affected by the dispersion of chemicals other than listed in the separate table 2(Web-site of The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; <http://www.maff.go.jp/soshiki/syokuhin/heyaj/index.htm>) of agricultural products in JAS.

Q21: Why is the processing method limited to the physical method or method using the function of organism in the JAS Standards of organic agricultural processed foods ?

A. Because it is suitable to apply the processing method utilizing physical or organic function in order to maintain the property of organic agricultural products that is raw material during the process of manufacturing or the processing. The codex guide line takes a similar idea.

Q22: What concretely does it mean that “raw material produced using the genetic modification technology”, which is defined as not usable as raw material in the JAS Standards of organic agricultural processed foods?

A. It means products and feeds obtainable from the genetic modification technology and processed products made from raw material using the said products.

Q23: How should “an irradiated food” that is defined not usable as raw material in the JAS Standards of organic agricultural processed foods be confirmed concretely?

A. Irradiation is permitted for potato in Japan only for the purpose of preventing it from sprouting. In addition, irradiated foods can be confirmed by the label, which is obligated to display the irradiation based on the labeling guidelines of Food Sanitation Law.

<Labeling>

Q24: Does the organic agricultural products display the name only?

A. It is required to display the country of origin together with the name according to the provision of article 3(1) of the ministerial notification no. 514 on the perishable food quality labeling standards (March 31, 2000). This is based on the labeling method provided in article 5 of JAS on the organic agricultural products,

Q25: Is the label of the organic processed foods good only in the name and the raw material name?

A. Labeling of organic processed foods has to be done in accordance with examples shown in article-5 of JAS standard regardless description in item 1 of article 4 (1) of Quality Labeling Standards (Notification No. 513 dated March 31, 2000 of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries). Concerning processed foods having individual quality labeling standards it is necessary to comply with labeling indication of said standards.

According to item 2 of article 3 (1) of Quality Labeling Standards concerning indication of raw materials, for examples, organic foods has to be indicated as “ Organic XXX “ etc., for organic agricultural products in conversion has to be indicated as “ Organic in conversion XXX “, and general names of foods have to be indicated in “ XXX “

Further more Japanese operators are required to indicate net volume, best before date, method of storage, name and address of manufacturer etc. in addition to name and raw materials. In the case that labeling has to be done in accordance with Quality Labeling Standards by importers who imported organic foods graded by registered foreign certification organization, it is possible for importers to indicate name and raw materials in accordance with JAS Standard of organic processed foods on behalf of registered foreign certification organization.

4. Overview of Quality Labeling Systems

To support the consumer's commodity selection, there is a Standardized Quality Labeling System that obligates manufactures or distributors to display quality labeling irrespective of the affixation of the JAS Marks. The revision of the JAS Standards in 1999 has provided for a horizontal Standardized Quality Labeling System for all beverages and foods to the general consumers to cope with their requirements for commodity selection by a proper relay of information. Besides this, an additional necessary standard may be stipulated to meet the characteristic of each item of beverages and foods.

Persons who are obligated to display are manufacturers or distributors according to the types of distribution of agricultural and forestry products. In any cases, it is necessary to transmit information in every stage of distribution so that accurate information is given to general consumers.

Labeling requirements based on the quality labeling standards

All the processed foods (those in container or package) and perishable foods for general consumers must be labeled. (Excluding, however, the case of manufacturing or processing of foods and beverages that are sold directly to general consumers, or the case of providing customers with foods and beverages by installing facilities to serve)

Kind	Example of items	Common labeling matters	Example of individual items labeling matters		Labeling Place
			Individual items	Labeling matters	
Processed foods	Vegetable and fruits processing goods	Name	Pickled agricultural products	Country of origin of Raw material	Easily visible place on container or package
	Cereal processing goods	Raw material name			
	Noodle and bread	Amount of content	Salted mackerel	Country of origin of raw material	
	Preparations of bean curd	Best before date (quality assurance time limit)	Salted & dried horse mackerel and mackerel		
	Meat products	Preservation method	Eel split and broiled		
	Dairy products	Manufacturer's name and address	Dried and salted Wakame	Country of origin of dried bonito	
	Processed seafood	(Import Products)			
	Beverage, snack product, and edible oil	Country of origin for imported goods	Bonito shavings of dried bonito	Country of origin of raw materials	
	Seasoning	Importers name instead of manufacturer's name	Frozen Vegetable Foods		
Prepared food with sugar etc.					
Perishable foods	(Agricultural products)	Name and country of origin	Milled rice and brown rice	Place of production (country of origin for imported products),	Easily visible part on container or package
	Vegetable, fruits, and rice			Kind, production year, milled date, amount of content and distributor name, Address and telephone number	Easily visible part from consumers
	Beans etc.		Amount and content and distributor's name for specific products described in Weight and Measure Act (meats and beans, etc. put in the container or in package)		
	(Animal products)				
	Meat and avian eggs for food				
(Marine products)	Marine products				
Fishes, shellfish, and aquatic animals					
Marine algae					

Kind	Example of items	Labeling matters	Labeling method
Genetically modified foods	<p>Labeling is obligated to the following times the label of the following.</p> <p>1) Agricultural products and processed foods made from such agricultural products as raw materials produced by genetic modification remarkably different composition and nutritive values from conventional products</p> <p>* High oleic acid soybean</p> <p>* Processed foods mainly made from high oleic acid soybean as raw material</p>	<p>Mandatory labeling of "Soybean (Genetically modified high oleic acid)"</p>	Refer labeling standards for processed foods and perishable foods
	<p>2) Agricultural products and processed foods mainly made from these agricultural products as raw materials that remain modified DNA or protein generated by the genetic modification on crops of genetically modified agricultural products with equal composition and nutritive value of the conventional products (soybean, corn, potato, rapeseed and cotton seed).</p> <p>• 7 agricultural products</p> <p>(Soybean, corn, potato, rapeseed, cotton seed, alfalfa and sugar beet)</p> <p>• 32 processed food group</p> <p>(Bean curd, fried bean curds, soybean paste, fermented soybeans cornstarch, corn snack, frozen/dry potato, potato snacks etc.)</p>	<p>* When genetically modified agricultural products made by identity preserved handling is used as a raw material</p> <p>Mandatory labeling of such as "soybean (Genetically modified high oleic acid)"</p> <p>* When agricultural products in which genetically modified agricultural products and non-genetically modified agricultural products is not separated is used as raw material</p> <p>Mandatory labeling of such as "Soybean (Genetically modified, not separated)"</p> <p>* When a non-genetically modified agricultural products made by identity preserved handling are used as a raw material</p> <p>Simply label such as "Soybean" However, the voluntary labeling such as "Soybean (Non-genetically modified)" is possible.</p>	

(Note 1)"Main raw materials" mean top three items in weight among all raw materials, which account for 5% or more in weight among raw materials.

(Note 2)"Identity preserved handling" means a handling method to control a genetically modified agricultural products and a non-genetically modified agricultural products in respective stage of production and distribution with the care of a bona-fide custodian, which is clarified by the document proving to that effect. The details are shown in IP handling manual, which describes the standard of unexpected mixing (5% or less when the IP handling along the manual is carried out for soybean made in North America that is transported in bulk).

(1) Processed Food Quality Labeling Standards

Processed foods in containers or packages are obligated to display the name, raw material name, content, the best before date, preservation method, the name of manufacturer etc. and the name of and address of corporations. The standards have been applied for the products manufactured, processed or imported on or after April 1, 2001.

This label is required to collectively display on an easily visible place on containers or packages.

Mandatory Labeling Matters for Processed Foods

Labeling requirements	Method of labeling
Name	A general name that represents the content is described.
Raw material name	Raw materials other than food additives are sequentially described from those with a larger proportion of weight in the raw material. Food additives are sequentially described from those with a larger portion of weight in the raw material in accordance with the provision of Enforcement Regulations of the Food Sanitation Law.
Name of country of origin of raw material	As for the subject processed foods (20 food groups (see Table 6) and processed foods of eel, dried bonito cutting down, farm products pickles, and vegetable frozen foods), the country of origin of the main raw material (domestic products as such and the country name for imported products) is described.

Contents	Content weight, content volume, or content amount is described.
Best-before date	The date of consumption or the best-before date is described. When preserving processed foods pursuant to the prescribed method, the date of consumption means the limit showing a "consumption period" that has no fear of the lack of safety along with the deterioration in quality due to rot etc., and the best-before date means the period that is possible to maintain an expected quality.
Preservation method	It is required to describe that "Avoids direct sunlight and preserve at a normal temperature" or "Preserve at 10 or less" depending on the characteristic of foods and drinks
Name of country of origin	For imported goods, the name of country of origin is described.
Manufacturer	The name or appellation and the address of manufacturer etc. are described. When a distributor labels, "manufacturer" is changed to "distributor" and when a processor/packager labels, "manufacturer" is changed to a "processor" respectively. Moreover, in the case of imported goods, "manufacturer" is changed to an "importer".

Batch labeling example of processed foods

Name	Strawberry jam
Raw material name	Strawberry, sugar, gelatinizer (pectin), antioxidant (V. C) and acidulant
Amount of content	400g
Best before date	25. 4. 2005
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature.
Manufacturer	XXXX Food Co., Ltd XXXX city, XXXX Prefecture

While advancing the diversification of raw material procurement sources in recent years, the country of origin of the raw material for processed foods that are manufactured and processed domestically have also been required.

Considering an increasing importance as information about the quality of foods, the labeling for the source of raw material of processed foods have been obligated up until now for eight items such as the farm products pickles, or eels split and broiled in soy sauce.

However, both consumers and business entities pointed out that subject items which are required to display raw material and the country of origin are not clear.

Therefore, Processed Foods Quality Labeling Standards were revised in September, 2004. The revision involves "the prohibition of unclear labeling for the country of origin of processed foods or raw material for overall processed foods" as well as "a horizontal obligation to display the country of origin for twenty processed food groups that are similar to perishable foods with less degree of processing".

The following items are required to label the country of origin (country of origin of raw material) of the main raw material (the proportion of weight that accounts for the raw material is 50% or more) when processed in Japan.

1. Dried mushrooms, dried vegetables, and dried fruits
2. Salting mushrooms, salting vegetables, and salting fruits
3. Boiled or steamed mushrooms, vegetables, beans, and bean jam
4. Precut vegetables that are mixed with different kinds, precut fruits and other vegetables that are mixed with different kinds, and fruits and mushrooms that are mixed with different kind
5. Green tea
6. Rice cake
7. Roasted sheath peanut, roasted peanut, and roasted beans
8. Paste made from the arum root
9. Seasoned meat
10. Boiled or steamed meat and egg of edible birds
11. Meat that roasted surface
12. Meat coated in batter as a fly material

13. Minced meat and other meat mixed with different kind
14. Dried fish and shellfish, salt-dried fish and shellfish, boiled-dried fish and shellfish and seaweed, dried laver, toasted laver, and other dried marine algae
15. Salted fish and shellfish and salted marine algae
16. Seasoned fish and shellfish and marine algae
17. Boiled or steamed fish and shellfish, and marine algae
18. Fish and shellfish that roasted surface
19. Fish and shellfish coated in batter as a fly material
20. Mixed perishable foods with other kinds in addition to those listed in the above 4 and 13

Q1: Is the quality labeling standards for processed foods applied only to commodities with JAS mark? Moreover, is the standards applied to mixed feed and sake?

A.1. The quality labeling standards provides the standard to be observed by manufacturers and distributors concerning foods and beverages for any general consumers whether such products affix JAS marks or not.

2. The quality labeling standards for processed foods cover the processed foods in containers or packages and do not cover any processed foods sold only for business use. However, if the products to be sold for business use may have a possibility for sale to general consumers, they are required to affix the label provided by the standards.

3. Sake are excluded from agricultural products based on article 2 of JAS Law and a mixed feed is not food and beverage. Therefore, they are not covered by the standards.

Q2: Exception in article 3 provides that no labeling is required "when foods and beverages are manufactured or processed which is directly sold to general consumers or served by providing facilities". Do the following cases correspond to this exception?

- 1) A simple sale of the purchased products that are processed at other places
- 2) Serving the purchased products that are processed at other places
- 3) Sales by delivery
- 4) Arranging and processing of assorted slices of raw fish and daily dishes in the backyard of the shop

A.1. "Manufacture or process of foods and beverages to be sold directly to general consumers" means that these products are directly sold within the same facilities and premises. Namely, this indicates the arrangement and sale of foods and beverages at the spot by the "food dishes retailers" such as daily dishes shops or by cooked bread retailers, and "direct sale of processed foods in the shops" such as daily dishes corners of supermarkets.

"Serving of eating and drinking by providing facilities for foods and beverages" means the provision of foods and beverages by food-serving industry such as restaurants, dining rooms and coffee shops.

2. Therefore, answers for the examples of questions are as follows.

1) When selling a simply purchased processed food is sold either of the person who process or sell is required to label.

2) When serving foods and beverages by providing facilities, labeling is not required whether the products are processed or not.

Therefore, no labeling is necessary for 2).

3) No labeling is required because foods and beverages are processed and sold in a direct delivery sale to consumers.

4) No labeling is required when the foods are sold in the stores that processed the said products within the backyard.

Q3: When foreign manufacturers describe the batch labeling requirements such as the raw material or the name of foreign manufacturers, are these respective requirements assumed to be labeled?

A. Foreign manufacturers are basically obligated to display the batch labeling requirements but importers are required to display these requirements in Japanese collectively for imported products in accordance with the quality labeling standards.

Q4: When raw material and others have been displayed in a local language in imported products, are they required to display in Japanese?

A. The quality labeling standards aim to help the selection of general consumers when they purchase foods and beverages (item 1 of article 19 (13) of the JAS law).

Item 1 and 2 of article 4,(1) provide that the name and raw material name must be described in a general name showing the content.

The names of raw material must be displayed in Japanese so as to be easily understood by general

consumers, because these names are provided to be displayed in order of larger ratio in weight in respective raw materials by separating raw materials other than food additives from food additives.

Q5. When daily dishes are sold in a small container, it is not possible to affix a label describing all the necessary requirements on all over the upper surface of the container due to the properties of various kinds of raw materials involved and the size of the container. Therefore, is it possible to display by either of the followings?

1) To describe in the bottom.

2) To affix a label from the top to side and bottom.

3) To affix a label on top and bottom side in two pieces.

A.1. The batch labeling requirements based on the processed food quality labeling standards requires displaying these matters in the easily visible place of containers or packages (article 4(2)). Basically display should be made on an easily visible place with a piece of label, however, it is also considered acceptable to display in two pieces when impossible due to the size and shape of the container. Therefore, respective questioned examples are acceptable from these understandings.

2. However, do not affix the label on the bottom when labeling on the bottom may hamper the content to be seen by turning back the container because of damaging the shape of container and dishing up of the dish.

Q6: Is it also possible to describe the label of the raw material name as a "Separate description" outside the batch label frame?

A. It is not possible to display only raw material name outside the frame, but batch labeling requirements may be displayed in two separate labels due to an inevitable dimension limit where the label to be affixed.

Q7: Which is an "available dimension to display" of label dimension or the surface dimension of container or package stipulate in item 3 of article 4 (2) of the processed food quality labeling standards?

A. The available dimension to display, which differs depending on the shapes of containers or packages, means the surface dimension of the containers or packages excluding the part where the description of labeling requirements are not readable. For instance, overlapped parts or "Twisted" parts of candies are not involved in the capable dimension to display. Therefore, it will be the dimension deducting a not displayable dimension from the surface dimension of containers or packages.

Q8: Is it possible to display raw material names as follows?

- 1) "Fish " and "Fish meat" collectively for several kinds of fishes
- 2) Blue fin tuna
- 3) "Sugar" collectively for brown sugar and trehalose, etc.
- 4) Organic soybean
- 5) NON-GMO soybean.

A.: The question examples are as follows:

- 1) It is possible.

However, it is preferable to display the name of raw material of such dishes as "assorted sashimi", "foods served in hot-pot set" and "hand-rolled sushi set" for the selection of general consumers.

2) Concerning KURUMAGURO (Thunnus thynnus) it is possible to describe "HONMAGURO", but it is not possible to describe "HONMAGURO" for different varieties such as "MEBACHI", "KIHADA", "BINNAGA".

3) Not possible. "Brown sugar" can be labeled as "sugar", but trehalose should be displayed in accordance with the provision of Enforcement Rules of Food Sanitation Law as it is designated as a food additive.

4) Possible. Displaying a word "organic" is limited only when used soybeans are graded in accordance with JAS Standards for organic agricultural products. Displaying that organic agricultural products is used in the outside frame of a batch column corresponds to a specific raw material (article 5).

5) The name of raw material must be displayed with the most general name in Japanese understandable to general consumers. Therefore, labeling by alphabet is not permitted, which should be displayed such as "Soybean (not genetically modified)".

Moreover, as for genetic modification, it is recommended to refer to the "standards stipulated by the Minister based on the provisions of article 7(1) of the processed foods quality labeling standards and article 7(1) of perishable foods quality labeling standards (No.517 of the Ministerial notification of March 31, 200)", as well as "the quality labeling standards Q&A on the labeling of genetic modification".

Q9: Please advise the definition of "Manufacture" and "Processing". Moreover, please advise the difference between manufacturers and processing packers (processors).

A: In general,

1. "Manufacture" means to create a new product essentially different from the raw material to be used.
2. "Processing" means to add a new property to the product using a certain material while maintaining its inherent character.

Q10: Is it necessary to label on the processes foods sold in the following forms based on the Processed Foods Quality Labeling Standards?

- 1. Sold with no package***
- 2. Sold in package/container***
- 3. Person-to-person selling***

A: 1. Labeling is not required when sold without package as the product is not subject to the quality labeling under the provision of Article 1 of the Processed Foods Quality Labeling Standards.

2. Labeling is required when sold in package as the product is subject to the quality labeling under the provision of Article 1 of the Processed Foods Quality Labeling Standards.

However, when manufacturers sell products at the place where they produce, labeling is not required under the provisions of Article 3 item 1 of the Processed Foods Quality Labeling Standards. In this case, the labeling under Food Sanitation Law is necessary.

3. Any persons who implement person-to-person selling manufacture or process the product at the same place are not required to label the product under the provision of Article 3 of the Processed Foods Quality Labeling Standards.

Moreover, when the product is packed in the container, the labeling under Food Sanitation Law is necessary.

Q11: Is it deemed that respective requirements are labeled when the labeling requirements such as raw material and/or the name of foreign manufacturer are displayed by such foreign manufacturers for imported products?

A: Labeling requirements shall be displayed in Japanese in accordance with the Quality Labeling Standards.

Foreign manufacturers are not deemed to be persons who are responsible for labeling when selling the product in Japan even if such labeling are displayed in Japanese.

Q12: Are imported products, in which raw materials etc. have already been labeled in foreign languages, necessary to display these requirements in Japanese?

A: The Quality Labeling Standards aim to contribute to the selection of general consumers when they buy foods and drinks. (JAS Law Article 13, item 1).

The product name and the raw material name are described Article 4, item 1(1) and (2), which requires that the product uses a general name representing the content.

The provision also describes that the raw material other than food additives and food additives are separately written sequentially in accordance with the proportion of weight that accounts for respective raw materials. Therefore, they should be described in Japanese so that general consumers understand easily.

Q13: How should we label the name of country of origin?

1. When roasted sesame of A-country and boiled and dried baby sardines of B-country are mixed in C-country.

2. When roasted sesame of A-country and roasted sesame of B- country are mixed in C- country.

A: 1. When two or more kinds of products are mixed in the case of above 1, C country becomes a country of origin because the country that implements the mixture will be the country of origin.

(When Japan is C country, the country of origin is not required to label.)

2. Please display A country and B country sequentially according to the proportions of weight that accounts for the raw material when the same kind of the raw materials are mixed as in the case of above 2.

Q14: May we label a domestic product made in "Japan and " prefecture" etc. when we use raw material imported from foreign countries and season it in Japan. Moreover, how should we label when we intend to stress that the raw material is made in a foreign country?

A: 1. When processing such as seasoning is implemented in Japan by using imported raw materials, the place of production is Japan. To display that the product is made at " prefecture in Japan", etc. based on the fact of the processing, however, may cause the misunderstanding that the county of origin of the raw material is "Japan" and " prefecture", etc.

Therefore, by the revision of the Processed Foods Quality Labeling Standards in September, 2004, the prohibitive requirements were added in Article 6 describing "the label to show the place of production

that may cause misunderstanding the meaning of the place of production.”

To label the place of production or the place processing as " origin" was prohibited. (Completely obligated on and after October 2, 2006)

2. When intending to stress that the raw material is made in a foreign country, which corresponds to a specialized raw material, you are additionally required to display the used proportion pursuant to the provision of Article 5 of the Processed Foods Quality Labeling Standards.

However, under the provision of Article 4, item1 (8), to display the name of the country of origin of the raw material sequentially according to the proportion of weight of the raw material used, is not admitted that the raw material only from a specific country of origin is intensively labeled. Therefore, it is not required to display the proportion in parallel.

(2) Perishable Foods Quality Labeling Standards

Labeling on perishable foods is required to show their name and the country of origin.

Q1: What is the outline of labeling on perishable foods?

A. It will roughly be as follows:

	Name	Origin	Specific products put in container or package (*)	Others
Agricultural products		<p>* To describe prefectural names for domestic products (a generally known name of place such as city, town, village and others can be described as the place of origin.)</p> <p>* The name of country of origin for imported products (a generally known name of place can be described as a country of origin.)</p>		
Animal products	To describe a general name showing the content	<p>* To describe that the product is a domestically made (generally known place such as the name of prefecture, city, town, village or others where main water zone or cultured ground belongs can be described as the place of origin.)</p> <p>* To describe the name of the country of origin for imported products</p>	To describe content amount and the name, or trade name and address of distributor	
Marine products		<p>* To describe the name of water zone or place for domestic products (prefectural name where main cultured place belongs). When water zone is difficult to describe, the name of unloading port or the name of the prefecture where the unloading port belongs can be described. (The name of unloading port of prefecture where unloading port belongs can be described together with the name of water zone.)</p> <p>* To describe the name of the country of origin for imported products (The name of water zone can be described in parallel.)</p>		<p>*To describe "defrost" when frost products are defrosted a</p> <p>*To described "cultured " when the product is culture</p>

*A specific product provided by article 5 of Law concerning measurement on the sale of a specific product (government ordinance No. 249 of May 1993)

Q2: Why different labeling methods of the place of origin are applied for agricultural products, animal products and marine products respectively concerning the display of the place of origin of domestic products in perishable foods quality labeling standards?

A. Agricultural products are harvested in a certain land, and animal products have sometime different origins where such an animal is born, cultured and slaughtered, and marine products are caught in a specific water zone. As there are different production situations, it is difficult to stipulate the method

of describing the country of origin uniformly and appropriate origins should be displayed according to respective situations.

Q3: What is a concrete case that "perishable foods are produced and sold to general consumers directly (article 3(1))? Is the case when a fish is cut and sliced into pieces within the retailer's shops included?

A. 1. "Production of perishable foods" means farming in agricultural products, culturing in animal products, and fishing in marine products but simply cutting and freezing processes are not involved. Therefore, cutting vegetables and cutting or slicing fishes in-store are not involved in mandatory labeling of origin.

2. Moreover, "direct sale to general consumers" means concretely the case of manufacturers themselves selling perishable foods at the place where they manufactured the foods (unloading ports in case of marine products) to general consumers.

Q4: Is origin required to display in an order sheet or a catalog of perishable foods? And, is origin required to display on containers or packages of the products to be delivered even when the origin is displayed in order sheets and others?

A. Not required to display on the order sheet or catalogs. Perishable foods are required to display and the origin must be displayed on products (including containers or packages) or the delivery statements even when it is stated in the order sheet or catalog.

Q5: How should be displayed the required labeling matters for perishable foods in other laws and regulations (Food Sanitation Law and Fair Competition Rule, etc.)? Aren't there any contradictions among respective requirements?

A. The JAS law provides the labeling requirements for helping the selection of general consumers and the Food Sanitation Law for securing safety of foods, either of which should not have a priority. The labeling requirements by other law and regulations must be implemented in accordance with those laws and regulations. Names and origins and the like are required to display in the quality labeling standards on perishable foods, which do not contradict to those required by other laws and regulations.

Q6: Should the display be made on the containers or package of the perishable foods with the type of eight points or more even displayable dimension is below 150 square centimeter or when there are many words to be described?

A. 1. Eight points or more of the size of character must be used even when a displayable dimension on the container or package is 150cm² or smaller.

2. Moreover, as for perishable foods, it is possible to display at the place near the products other than the display on the container or package. Therefore, use these ways properly when the numbers of characters increase.

Q7: When the name of a bean sprout grower or the name and address of a hennery of egg is described on the container or package, should the origin be displayed?

A. The origin must be displayed in this case.

Q8: Is it approved that the meat made in the United State of America is labeled as the meat made in USA or US in displaying the name of country of origin of the meat?

A: 1. The Perishable Foods Quality Labeling Standards intend to give information to consumers to help their selection of the product. Therefore, the labeling requirements shall be written in Japanese using a word easy to understand.

2. It is not approved in principle to label on the product of the USA origin as USA or US like in this case.

3. However, considering that such terms have actually been used so far in meats business, and that USA or US normally means the United State of America, it is unavoidably approved for the time being when these words had already been labeled by a label printer before the Perishable Foods Quality Labeling Standards were enacted. Please label in Japanese when a labeling printer will be renewed.

[Recommendable examples for labeling as the country of origin]

The United States, America, the United States of America, the United States, Australia, Australia, China, and People's Republic of China

Q9: How to label when raw materials from one or more countries of origins are mixed?

A: Under the provision of Article 4 item 1(2) of the Perishable Foods Quality Labeling Standards, when the same kind of perishable foods from two or more countries of origins are mixed, they are described sequentially from the one with a heavier proportion of weight in such products.

(3)Brown Rice and Milled Rice Quality Labeling Standards

Brown rice and milled rice, collectively labels "Name", "Raw material brown rice", "Content volume", "Date of milling", and Name or names, address, and telephone number of the seller etc." on an easily readable part of the container or package in accordance with a specified form under the Brown Rice and Milled Rice Quality Labeling Standards.

Q1: Advise a concrete example of the label of the packed milled rice.

A. 1. Required matters to be displayed are (1)name, (2) name of raw material brown rice, (3) content, (4) the date of rice milled (5)name or trade name, address and telephone number of distributor (article 3 (1)). Based on the provided Form, they are displayed concretely as follows (article 4(1)):

2. "Glutinous milled rice" for glutinous milled rice and "Nonglutinous milled rice" or "Milled rice" for nonglutinous milled rice is described as names. In addition, nonglutinous milled rice that contains 80% or more in weight ratio of milled rice including embryo bud is described as "Embryo bud milled rice". "Commodity name" can be described in place of "Name" in the Form.

3. The followings are described in the column of raw material brown rice.

(1) The raw material brown rice that has the same origin, variety and crop year (Hereafter, called "origin etc. ") and certified raw material brown rice for Origin describe the said Origin and the used ratio. Origin and the used ratio are described as follows.

i) Origin: Prefectural names, city, town, and village names or generally know place for domestic products and the country of origin, or country of origin together with the name of generally know place for imported products.

ii) Used ratio: 「 100% 」

(Example of labeling)

Name	Milled rice			
Raw material brown rice	Origin	Variety	Crop year	Used ratio
	XXXX Prefecture	XXX Hikari	XXX Crop year	100%
Amount of content	XX kg			
Date of rice milled	XX. XX. 200X			
Distributor	XXX Rice Co., Ltd. XXXX, town, XXXX city , XXXX Prefecture Telephone number XXX (XXX) XXXX			

(2) When the raw material brown rice which does not correspond to is used, it is required to describe that "Plural raw material rice" showing the origin of the raw material rice is not identical or to describe that all or a part of origins are not certified, with parallel description for the origin and the used ratio. These descriptions are made in order of larger ratios used of domestic products and imported products for respective origins

(Example of labeling)

	Origin	Variety	Crop year	Used ratio
Raw material brown rice	The plural raw material rice			
	Domestic production			80%
	Chinese production			20%

(3) When some raw material brown rice are certified for the origin, variety and crop year in the case of (2), these certified items may be described together with the used ratio of origins in parentheses next to " the name of country of origin and used ratio" of the display in (2).

Labeling items should be described by arranging all certified rice for respective country of origins when a part of origins are displayed.

(Example of labeling)

Raw material brown rice	Origin	Variety	Crop year	Used ratio
Raw material brown rice	Plural raw material rice			
	USA production			60%
	XXX State		XXX Crop year	30%
	XXX State		XXX Crop year	20%
	Domestic production			40%
	XXX Prefecture	XXX Hikari		20%
	XXX Prefecture	XXX Komachi		20%

(4) When some raw material brown rice that are not certified for all of the origins (not-inspected rice) are included, "not-inspected rice" and its used ratio may be described together in parentheses next to the label of "country of origin name and used ratio" of (2).

(Example of label)

Raw material	Origin	Variety	Crop year	Used ratio
brown rice	Plural raw material rice			
	Domestic production			100%
	(Not-inspection rice			50%)

4. The amount of content is clearly described by the unit of gram or kilogram for the content weight.

5. The date of milled rice describes the date when the raw material brown rice is refined. When rice of different milled date or different imported date is mixed, the oldest day of milling or importing should be described.

6. Distributors, who are required to describe the name or trade name, address and telephone number, may display their trademarks or designed log marks together. Moreover, a milling factory in place of a distributor may be described for milled rice, which means to display the name of factory owner together with factory name, address and telephone number.

Q2: Who (distributor or milling factory) is responsible for labeling?

A. 1. As a rule, the distributor will be responsible for labeling. (Article 3(1))

2. The milling factory may label the milled rice in place of the distributor. Even in this case it is required to confirm whether the distributor makes necessary display.

Q3: Is the milled rice sold by mail order covered by the requirements, too?

A.1. Rice sold by mail order is also required to label as far as it is sold to general consumers.

2. Those who sell milled rice to general consumers are assumed to be retailers, who are required to label on containers or packages containing milled rice based on the quality labeling standards.

Q4: Is JAS mark required when the label based on the quality labeling standards of the JAS law is displayed?

A.1. The JAS mark is not necessary to display when labeling based on the quality standards is applied.

This is because JAS mark is to be affixed to the approved products as the result of the inspection (grading inspection) based on JAS standards by the registered grading organization for the manufactured products made by the manufacturers.

2. There are no JAS standards for brown rice and milled rice, which are not possible to affix JAS Mark by implement the grading based on the standards.

3. Note that labeling JAS mark without JAS grading will violate JAS Law and be subject to punishment.

Q5: What will concretely a certification by a public organization of exporting country be?

A. 1. It means the case when a certificate issued by the government, state government or a designated organization or an approved association of exporting country or an international inspection company that is the member of international inspection organization federation is affixed.

2. There are following organizations that issue the certificate.

(1) USA

Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) or the state governments or the designated state organizations issue American origin certificate (ORIGIN), and Private Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co. Ltd. (OMIC) issues variety certificate (VARIETY) and crop year certificate (CROP YEAR).

(2) Australia

RICE MARKETING BOARD, which is an approved state authorization group, issues the ORIGIN certificate and VARIETY certificate and OMIC issues the CROP YEAR certificate.

(3) Thailand

Thai Chamber of Commerce issues the ORIGIN certificate and Thai Trading Committee issues the CROP YEAR certificate but no VARIETY certificate is issued.

(4) China

China International Trade Promotion Committee, a government organization, issues ORIGIN certificate, and China Export/Import Quarantine (CIQ) issues CROP certificate, but no VARIETY certificate is issued.

(5) International inspection company which joins international inspection organization federation

Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co. Ltd. in Japan joins the Federation.

Q6: When labeling, for instance "California origin" which is well known to the public, is it necessary to display the name of country?

A. 1. When displaying the origin of imported products based on the item 2 (i) of article 4 (1),

(1) Country of origin

(2) Country of origin and the name of the place known to the public,

either of (1) or (2) must be described. Therefore, displaying only "California origin" is not acceptable even if it is the place known to the public.

2. However, as for plural raw material rice, only the name of place that is known to the public such as "California origin" may be displayed by omitting the name of country. This is because the country of origin overlaps with the description in parentheses to be displayed for the plural raw material rice for respective country of origin such as "XXX origin XXX %" together with the Origin, Variety or Crop Year and used ratio.

Q7: How should the date of rice milled or the date of import when rice with different milling date and different import date are mixed be displayed?

A.1. The milled rice, which is mixed with two kinds or more of raw material brown rice with different milled date and import date, should describe the oldest date of either milled or imported date. This is based on the provision of item 4(i) of article 4(1) of the quality labeling standards for brown rice and milled rice,

2. When the imported date is the oldest date, such imported date should be described in place of the column of milled date of a batch labeling form.

(4) Marine Products Labeling Standards

Labeling on marine products among perishable foods was obligated to display the defrost and culture in addition to the requirements based on the perishable quality labeling standards, which has been applied for the products sold since July 1,2000.

Q1: What kind of standard is applied for judging the country of origin of marine products?

A: 1. Under the agreement of World Customs Organization (WCO), Customs Law basic directives provide that "Country of origin (ORIGIN) means the name of place where the product originates, deprives from, or shows its feature."

In the case of marine products, the origin is assumed that the country where such fishing activity is implemented or the country to which such vessels belongs", for "an article obtained by fishery in one country", and "Marine products captured by the ship of a certain country in the high seas." Moreover, "selected, sorted, and wrapped articles ", "simple mixture and cutting", and "drying, freezing, soaked in saluted water and other relevant acts for the purpose of transportation or preservation" etc. are not involved in the processing.

2. When labeling the country of origin for imported marine products pursuant to such international rules, the country where the fishery activity is done and the country to which the ship captures the products belongs are the origin.

3. If the product imported through a third country, or a simple cutting or freezing is done in the third country, these acts do not change the country of origin, which will be the country in above paragraph 2.

(5) Labeling concerning genetic modification

The following labeling will be applied concerning the genetic modification for soybean (including green soybean and soy bean sprout), corn, potato, hatchet, cotton seed, alfalfa, and beet, and processed foods mainly made from these raw materials.

- 1. Processed foods with same composition and nutritive value etc. as the conventional ones
 - a) Processed foods from which a modified DNA or the protein generated by the modification of DNA is detected after the process (bean curd and cone snack confectionary, etc.)

In the case of processed foods made from the raw material of agricultural products of genetic modification made by identity preserved handling	→	Mandatory labeling "Soybean (genetic modification)" etc
In the case of agricultural products of the genetic modification and those of the non-genetic modification are made from the raw material of non-separated agricultural products	→	Mandatory labeling "Soybean (genetic modification non-separated)" etc.
In the case of processed foods made from the raw material of agricultural products of non-genetic	→	Voluntary labeling "Soybean (non-genetic

modification made by identity preserved handling		modification)", etc.
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b) Processed foods from which a modified DNA or protein generated by the modification of DNA is not detected after the process (soybean oil and soy sauce, etc.)

→ Voluntary labeling

"Soybean (genetic modification not-separated)", "Soybean (non-genetic modification, separated)"

2. Processed foods remarkably different from the previous ones in composition and nutritive value etc. (High oleic acid soybean)

→ Mandatory labeling

"Soybean (high oleic acid genetic modification)" etc.

* Identity preserved handling means that genetically modified agricultural products or non-genetically modified agricultural products are managed and controlled in respective stages of production, distribution, and processing from the farm land to the food manufacturers to avoid any mixture, which is certified by the documents.

Q1: What kind of system is the labeling system on genetically modified foods?

A. The labeling rule of genetically modified agricultural products and the processed food was provided based on the revised JAS law, which started in April 2001. The products subjected to labeling obligation include 7 kinds of agricultural products of soybean, corn, potato, rapeseed and cotton seed, alfalfa and sugar beet as well as 32 foods group of processed foods made from these raw materials detectable the modified DNA or resulting protein after the processing process. Moreover, genetically modified high oleic acid soybean and processed foods produced by using genetically modified high oleic acid soybean have to be labeled.

The main points of labeling rules are as follows.

(1) Labeling of "genetically modified " or "genetically modified, not separated" is obligated to processed foods that are made from raw materials of genetically modified agricultural products remaining the modified DNA or resulting protein after the processing process.

(2) Processed foods or non-genetically modified agricultural products and its processed foods in which modified DNA and the resulting protein can not be detected by the latest widely known technology because of removal or decomposition during the processing stage have no obligation to label of genetic modification. However, it is possible to display voluntarily that the product is made from "the identified handling of non-genetic modification" and "is not a genetically modified one".

(3) Labeling of soy beans genetically modified with high-oleic acid:

Genetically modified agricultural products (high oleic acid genetically modified soy beans) remarkably different in composition and nutrition value from conventional one are obligated to label by the JAS Law that they are “high oleic acid genetically modified “ or “mixing of the high orein acid genetically modified beans” irrespective of the possibility of detecting genetically modified DNA or protein.

(4) Moreover, Agricultural products that have no genetic modification at present (for instance, rice or wheat etc) can not label as “non genetic modification.”

Q2: What kinds of foods are subjected to the labeling obligation?

A. 32 foods group among 7 kinds of products (agricultural products) and processed foods made from these products as raw material that are existing as genetically modified products and its safety as foods has already been examined in Japan in which the modified DNA or protein is detectable by the latest widely known technology are subjected to the obligation to label based on the standards and enforcing rules (Refer to the separate table)

(Table) Subjected items of labeling obligation (As of December, 2006)

Products (7 kinds)

So-bean, corn, potato, rape-seed, cottonseed, alfalfa and sugar beet

(Soybean includes EDAMAME, and MOYASHI)

Processed Foods	Agricultural products as raw material
(1) TOFU (Bean curds) and Fried TOFU	Soybean
(2) KOYADOFU (Frozen soybean curd,) OKARA(Soybean curd refuse) and YUBSA (Dried soybean curd)	Soybean
(3) NATTO (Fermented soybean)	Soybean
(4) TONYU (Soybean Milk)	Soybean
(5) MISO (Soybean Pasted)	Soybean
(6) DAIZU NIMAME (Cooked soybean)	Soybean
(7) Canned Soybean and Bottled soybean	Soybean
(8) KINAKO (Soybean powder)	Soybean
(9) Daizu IRIMAME (Roasted soybean)	Soybean
(10) Processed foods made from raw material listed the above (1) to (9)	Soybean
(11) Processed foods made of mainly soybeans for cooking)	Soybean
(12) Processed foods made of mainly soybean powder	Soybean
(13) Processed foods mainly made from soybean protein	Soybean
(14) Processed foods mainly made from EDAMAME (Green soybean)	Soybean
(15) Processed foods mainly made from soybean MOYASI (Soybean sprout)	Soybean
(16) Snack made from corn	Corn
(17) Corn Starch	Corn
(18) Pop corn	Corn
(19) Frozen corn	Corn
(20) Canned corn and bottled corn	Corn
(21) Processed foods mainly made from corn flour as raw material	Corn
(22) Processed foods mainly made from corn glitz (except cornflake)	Corn
(23) Processed foods mainly made from corn	Corn
(24) Processed foods mainly made from raw material listed (16) to (20)	Potato
(25) Potato snack cake	Potato
(26) Dried potato	Potato
(27) Frozen potato	Potato
(28) Potato starch	Potato
(29) Processed foods made from raw material listed from (25) to (28)	Potato
(30) Processed foods made from potato (for cooking) as main raw material	Potato
(31) Processed foods made from alfalfa as main raw material	alfalfa
(32) Processed foods made from sugar beet (for cooking) as main raw material	Sugar beet

Q3: What kind of processed foods are concretely considered not necessary to display though processed foods other than listed in the above table unnecessary to display?

A. The subject items to be labeled have been determined by analysis of DNA for a number of foods (217 items) by the Ministry and the study of that result by the subcommittee of food labeling issue round table conference consisting of scientists.

In that case, the items that are not detective any modified DNA and the resulting protein after the processing process are not necessary to label.

The followings are regarded as examples

Processed food unnecessary to label	Subject agricultural products
Soy sauce, Soybean oil	Soybean
Corn flake, Millet jelly, Food using millet jelly (Jams etc.), Fructose liquid, Food using fructose liquid (Syrup etc.), Dextrin, Food using dextrin (Soups etc.), Corn oil	Corn

Identity preserved handling

Q4: What does the "identity preserved handling" mean concretely?

A. 1. The identity preserved handling described in quality labeling standards on genetic modification means a handling method to control a genetically modified agricultural product and a non-genetically modified agricultural product in respective stage of production and distribution with the care of a bona-fide custodian. The product must be clearly proved by the document to that effect.

2. There are various concrete methods of the identity preserved handling according to the production places, crops and kinds of processed foods. As a standard example, (Foundation) Japan Food Industry Center provided the "distribution manual" of the identity preserved handling for soybean, Dent-seed corn and potato from North America that are imported and transported in an overwhelmingly large quantity.

3. The manual explains checkpoints, handling methods, necessary records in respective stages of production, distribution and processing, which describes the example forms, the procedures of the issuance and the preservation period of certificates showing the points confirmed based on the above

requirements.

Handling and confirmation based on this manual for soybeans, Dent-seed corn and potato to be transported in bulk from North America shows an appropriate implementation and confirmation of the identity preserved handling based on the quality labeling standards.

4. It is possible to apply another identity preserved handling different from this manual, however, the method that has similar or more than that level of reliability and traceability should be used in that case.

Q5: What is a concrete value of "a certain unintended mixing of the genetically modified agricultural product" described in article 3 (3) of the Standards and article 21 (15) Enforcement Regulation ?

A.1. It is 5% or less as for soybean and corn.

When the identity preserved handling is properly done in accordance with the "distribution manual", transaction aiming to the mix rate 5% or less will be possible. .

2. Meantime, the mix rate 5% or less shows a certain rate of unintended mix of genetically modified agricultural product on the premises that the identity preserved handling has been properly done. For instance, the provision of article 3 (3) and article 21 (15) will not be applied when the mix rate of the genetic modification is 5% or less as a result although the identity preserved handling is not confirmed, or when the genetically modified agricultural product is intentionally mixed.

Q6: Advise the labeling method of voluntarily display that a product is "non-genetically modified".

A.1. Labeling of "non-genetically modified" can be made voluntarily, which must follow the quality labeling standards when displaying.

2. When displaying in the batch labeling column, it is described that "the product is a non-genetically modified" agricultural product made by the identity preserved handling in the parentheses next to the name of raw material.

When displaying in the margin, "non-genetically modified XXX" should be described to show the fact of using non-genetically modified agricultural product made by the identity preserved handling, as in the case of displaying in the batch labeling.

3. The agricultural products other than those listed in the separate table -2 of the standard and left column of separate table 7 of Enforcement Regulation and processed foods made from these raw materials is prohibited to display that they are not genetically modified products.

Q7: Show a concrete example of displaying the label on genetic modification.

Example labeling for processed foods made from soybeans as the main of ingredient

Soybean (Agricultural product in which those of genetically-modified and non-genetically-modified are not separated)

Name	XXX
Raw material name	Soybean (Genetically Modified Materials Not separated). XXX
Amount of content	300g
Best before date	Day/ Month/Year
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature
Manufacturer	XXX food Co., Ltd,1-2-3, XXX city, XXX Prefecture

Soybean (Non- genetically modified agricultural product)

Name	XXX
Raw material name	Wheat, Soybean, XXX
Amount of content	1Kg
Best before date	Day/ Month/Year
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature
Manufacturer	XXX food Co., Ltd 1-2-3, XXX city, XXX Prefecture

or

Name	XXX
Raw material name	Wheat, Soybean(Non-Genetically Modified Product Separated)
Amount of content	1Kg
Best before date	Day/ Month/Year
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature
Manufacturer	XXX food Co., Ltd 1-2-3, XXX city, XXX Prefecture

Example labeling for processed foods made from corn (corn starch, farina) as the main of ingredient

Corn (Agricultural product in which those of genetically-modified and non-genetically-modified are not separated)

Name	XXX
Raw material name	Wheat, Starch (Genetically Modified Materials Not Separated),XXX
Amount of content	1Kg
Best before date	Day/ Month/Year
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature
Manufacturer	XXX food Co., Ltd 1-2-3, XXX city, XXX Prefecture

Corn (Non- genetically-modified agricultural product)

Name	XXX
Raw material name	Wheat, Corn starch, Vegetable oil, XXX
Amount of content	1Kg
Best before date	Day/ Month/Year
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature
Manufacture	XXX food Co., Ltd. 1-2-3, XXX city, XXX Prefecture

or

Name	XXX
Raw material name	Wheat, Corn starch (Non-Genetically Modified Product Separated) , Vegetable oil, XXX
Amount of content	1Kg
Best before date	Day/ Month/Year
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature
Manufacturer	XXX food Co., Ltd. 1-2-3, XXX city, XXX Prefecture

Example labeling for processed foods made from corn grits as the main of ingredient

Corn (Agricultural product in which those of genetically-modified and non-genetically-modified are not separated)

Name	XXX
Raw material name	Corn grits (Genetically Modified Materials Not Separated) , XXX
Amount of content	80g
Best before date	Day/ Month/Year
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature
Manufacturer	XXX food Co., Ltd. 1-2-3, XXX city, XXX Prefecture

Corn (Non- genetically-modified agricultural product)

Name	XXX
Raw material name	Corn grits, XXX
Amount of content	80g
Best before date	Day/ Month/Year
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature
Manufacturer	XXX food Co., Ltd. 1-2-3, XXX city, XXX Prefecture

or

Name	XXX
Raw material name	Corn grits(Non Genetically Modified Product Separated) XXX
Amount of content	80g
Best before date	Day/ Month/Year
Preservation method	Avoid direct sunshine and preserve at room temperature
Manufacturer	XXX food Co., Ltd. 1-2-3, XXX city, XXX Prefecture

Q8: Where should question or consultation be made on labeling on genetic modification?

A. Your questions and consultations on labeling system of the genetically modified foods shall be accepted at the following authorities.

(1) Concrete labeling method

*General inquiry about labeling on foods

Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center
(Wednesday only)

<http://www.famic.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Japan Food Hygiene Association (JFHA) (Monday only)

<http://www.n-shouei.jp/> (Japanese only)

*The nearest Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center (12 Centers are in Japan)

<http://www.famic.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

(2) General labeling system

Standards and Evaluation Division, Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

The nearest Public Health Center

Food Labeling and Standards Surveillance Office, Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/eindex.html>

Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Regional Agricultural Administration Office (7 offices are in Japan, i.e. Sendai, Saitama, Kanazawa, Nagoya, Kyoto, Okayama and Kumamoto), The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/eindex.html>

Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Division, Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Okinawa General Bureau, Cabinet Office

<http://www.ogb.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

District Agricultural Office (46 Prefectures, except for Okinawa)

<http://www.maff.go.jp/eindex.html>

(3) Distribution manual on the identity preserved handling

JAFIC-Japan Food Industry Center

<http://www.shokusan.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

(4) General inquiry about foods

“Room for Consumer”, The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/soshiki/syokuhin/heyu/HEYA.html> (Japanese only)

(5) Inquiry about labeling on food

Free dial 0120-481-239

5. Monitoring System and Measure for Violation

(1) Monitoring system

a) The JAS Standards

The certification organization regularly investigates whether or not a registered certified manufacturer continuously satisfies the technical standards and properly performs the practice and display for the grading.

Moreover, Independent Administrative Agency, the Center for Quality Control and Consumer Service audits the performances of a registered grading organization and a registered certification organization to make sure if they perform the practices required by JAS properly. In addition, this agency is engaged in the purchase of products with JAS Mark labeling, while conducting analyses.

In addition, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may, if necessary, inspect the whether the practices of the registered grading organization and the registered certification organization (including foreign organizations) are properly performed.

b) Quality Labeling Standards

The Center for Quality Control and Consumer Service and the Local Agricultural Administration Offices of the Regional Offices of The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, an Independent Administrative Agency, look around as a routine to investigate to make sure if nationwide supermarkets and retail stores properly perform the quality labelings for the names and origins etc at the sales counters of perishable foods.

Moreover, the above Agency and the Offices implement from time to time a special survey for specific items highly concerned to consumers to confirm if the labels of origins are properly displayed

tracing to the original manufacturers from where retailers purchased.

When an improper quality labeling is found as a result of these investigations etc, an inspection and a necessary administrative measure shall be implemented.

Prefectural governors etc perform a part of the authorization of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

(2) Measures and Instruction to Offenders and Public Disclosure

Measures against violations of the JAS Law

Persons who sell agricultural and forestry goods or commodities without grading by displaying JAS marks or confusing marks shall be subject to a penal servitude for a year or less or fined one (1) million yen or less.

When the grading or display of JAS mark by a registered grading organization or a certified organization is not adequate, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may order an improvement measure, or remove or delete such a JAS mark.

Moreover, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may cancel the registration or the certification when any registered certification organization does not satisfy the standard of the registration or certification.

Concerning organic agricultural products and processed organic agricultural products that are specified agricultural products, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries orders to remove or erase the labeling, or prohibit the sale of the product to those who sell the product labeled "Organic " etc. without JAS mark.

Measures against violations of quality labeling standards

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries may issue an instruction to or publicly discloses a manufacturer or a distributor who violates the standards of quality labeling.

When such a firm fails to follow the instruction, the Minister may issue an order to observe it and impose a penal servitude for one year or less, or the fine of one million yen or less in the case of an individual or the fine of 100 million yen for business firm if the order is not still observed.

6. CODEX Alimentarius Commission (FAO/WHO Joint Food Standards Commission)

(1) Outline

CODEX Alimentarius Commission, which is an international organization established by FAO (UN Food and Agricultural Organization) and WHO (World Health Organization) to secure the protection of consumer's health and a fair trade of food in 1962, prepares the international food standards (Codex Standards) with its secretariat office in FAO headquarters in Rome.

There are 173 members at present (as of December 2006) and Japan has been participating since 1966.

(2) Organization

Departmental sessions (30 departmental sessions in total including those not working) have been set up under the CODEX Alimentarius Commission. A sponsoring country selected from member countries operates the conference usually to be held in the sponsoring country.

(a) CODEX Alimentarius Commission (General Meeting)

This commission functions as the General Meeting. Although it had previously been held once in every two years, it is now held once a year. The standards and the like are formally adopted only at the General Meeting.

(b) Executive committee

This is the only session of this organization, at which only specified members are entitled to attend.

The chairman, deputy chairman and representatives of respective areas attend the commission to be held every year, which carries out the function of the Codex Commission in the year when it is not held. It was agreed at the 26th General Meeting to function as a management organization. Starting from 2004, it is held twice a year.

(c) General issue session

This is a session to study on a cross sectional standard of food additives, contaminated substances and food labeling etc. in addition to Codex Standards.

There are 10 sessions including general principle, food additives/contaminated substances, food labeling, pesticide residues and inspection /certification system on import/export of food products, and so forth.

(d) Individual food session

This is a session to study the standards of individual items.

There are 11 sessions including oil and fat, milk/dairy products and fishery/marine products, and so forth.

(e) Area adjustment session

The session provides the proposal for the discussions on area issues concerning food standards and management and for the preparation for a global specification of foods closely related to respective area. There are six territorial adjustment sessions including Asia, Africa, Europe, North America/Southwest Pacific Ocean, Latin America/Caribbean and Near East, and so forth.

(f) Special session

The special session, which is the session to study a specific agenda setting out a specific period, is composed of three sessions that handle biotechnology applied foods, antimicrobial agent medicine resistant foods, and deep frozen and processed foods.

(g) Others

The following expert meetings study the evaluation of the safety of food additives, pollutant substances, animal drugs, pesticides, and harmful microorganisms.

These sessions do not directly belong to the organization of CODEX Alimentarius Commission.

1) Food additive/contaminated substance and animal drugs

FAO/WHO Expert committee (JECFA)

2) Agricultural chemicals

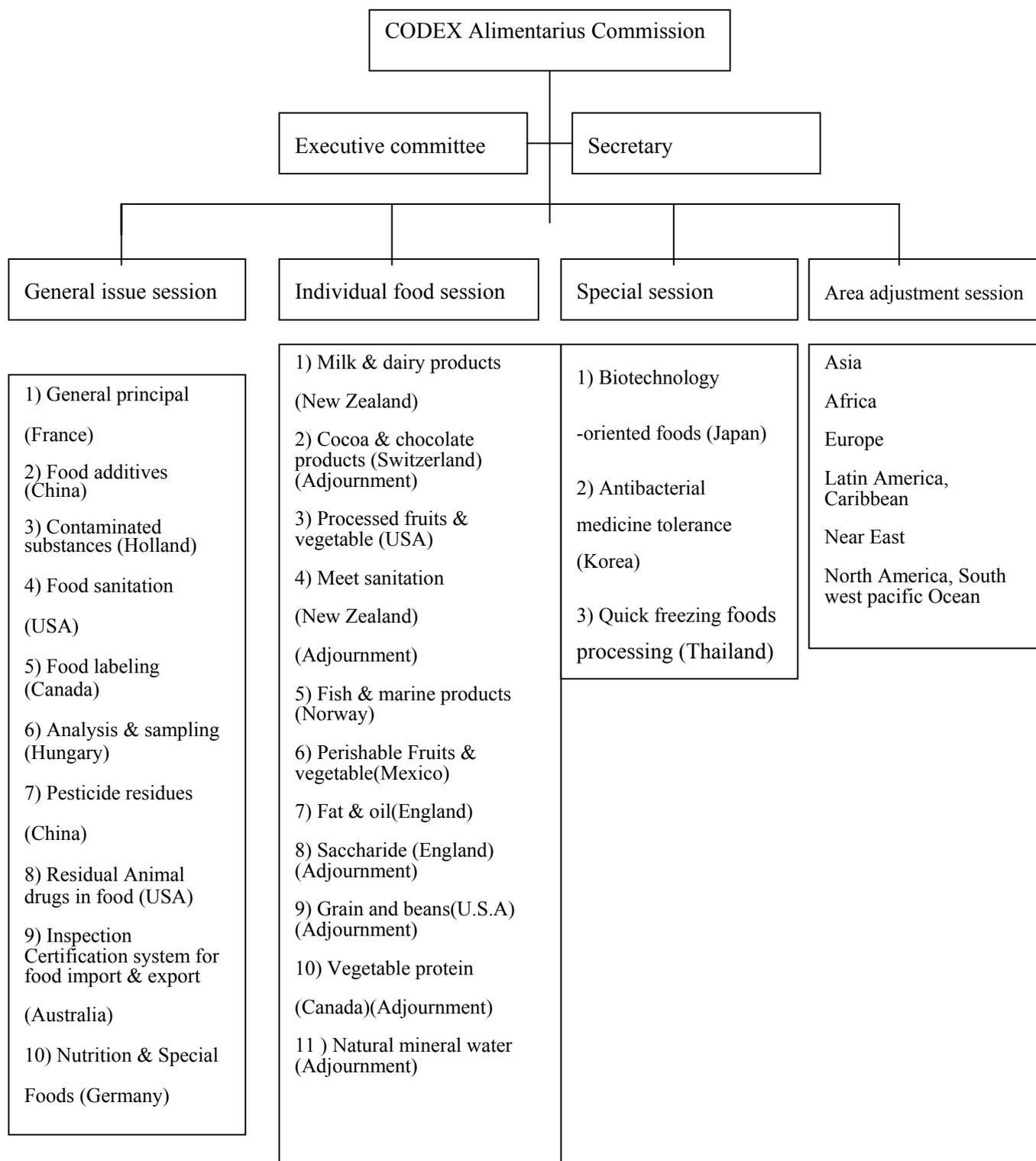
FAO/WHO Expert Meeting for combination pesticide residues (JMPR)

3) Harmful microorganism

FAO/WHO Expert Meeting for micro-organic risk evaluation (JEMRA)

CODEX Alimentarius Commission

(FAO/WHO Joint Food Standards Commission (As of September 2006))



(Note)

1. Countries in brackets are presiding countries.

2. Executive committee is constructed of chairman, three vice chairman and representatives of seven areas (Asia, Africa, Europe, Near East, South-West Pacific, North America and Latin America/Caribbean)

(3) Preparation procedure of Codex Standards

Step 1; The formulation of standards is decided by the general meeting, taking the executive committee's evaluation result on work into account.

Step 2; Secretariats prepare the draft of proposal.

Step 3; Request each country to comment on the proposed draft.

Step 4; A session in charge of the standards examines the draft for the standard.

Step 5; Comments from each country is requested for the draft of specification. Based on such comments and the executive committee's evaluation result, the general meeting discusses the adoption of the draft for the standard.

Step 6; Request each country to comment on the draft of the standard.

Step 7; A session in charge of the standards examines the draft of the standard.

Step 8; Comments from each country is requested for the draft of specification. Based on such comments and the executive committee's evaluation result, the general meeting adopts it as a Codex Standard, after discussing the draft for the standard.

on which CODEX Alimentarius Commission examines the draft of the standards and adopts it as the Codex Standards.

(4) Codex Standards and WT0 Agreement

(a) Original character of Codex Standards

CODEX Alimentarius Commission prepares international food standards through the gathering of each country for securing the protection of consumer's health and a fair trade of food products and

encourages each member country to adopt the standards. The Codex Standards themselves have no mandatory power to the member countries.

(b) Agreement of WTO (TBT Agreement and SPS Agreement)

Domestic Standards is to be based on international standards in accordance with "Agreement concerning technical barrier of trade (TBT Agreement)" and "Agreement concerning the application of the hygiene plant quarantine measures (SPS Agreement)", under WTO agreement. (Except reasonable reasons including geographic conditions and so forth)

Therefore, each country is to rely on Codex Standards when preparing the domestic standards on foods unless there are any special reasons.

Appendix-1

JAS Standards Items Classified by Products (As of December 2006)

The JAS Standards are provided for 71 items in total, consisting of the “Standards on Quality, Ingredient, Performance and Others” for 59 items thereof and the “Standards for Production Process” for 12 items. Foods/beverages and oils/fats occupy 39 items out of the 71 items while forestry products accounting for 18 items thereof.

1. Standards on Foods and Beverages, and Oils and Fats

i) Foods/beverages and oils/fats

- 1 Instant Noodles and the Like
- 2 Non-dried Instant Noodles
- 3 Dried Noodles
- 4 Macaronis
- 5 Vegetable Protein
- 6 Soy Sauce
- 7 Worcester Sauce
- 8 Flavoring Seasoning
- 9 Dressings
- 10 Brewed Vinegar
- 11 Processed Tomato Foods
- 12 Carrot Juice and Carrot Mixed Juice
- 13 Dehydrated Soup
- 14 Margarine
- 15 Shortening
- 16 Refined Lard
- 17 Edible, Refined and Processed Oils and Fats
- 18 Edible Vegetable Oils and Fats
- 19 Dextrose
- 20 High Fructose Corn Syrup and Sugar-mixed High Fructose Corn Syrup
- 21 Jams
- 22 Fruit Drinks
- 23 Carbonated Drinks
- 24 Soybean Milk
- 25 Canned Agricultural Products and Bottled Agricultural Products

- 26 Canned Livestock Products and Bottled Livestock Products
- 27 Canned Marine Products and Bottled Marine Products
- 28 Prepared Frozen Foods
- 29 Pickled Agricultural Products
- 30 Hams
- 31 Pressed Ham
- 32 Sausage
- 33 Mixed Sausage
- 34 Bacons
- 35 Hamburger Patty
- 36 Chilled Hamburger Steak
- 37 Chilled Meat Ball
- 38 Kezuribushi (shaved dried Fish)
- 39 Dried Fishes
- Sub Total 39 Products

ii) Forestry products

1. Timber
 2. Softwood Sawn Lumber for Fixtures
 3. Softwood Sawn Lumber for Sheathing
 4. Hardwood Sawn Lumber
 5. Softwood Structural Sawn Lumber
 6. Glued Laminated Timber
 7. Structural Glued Laminated Timber
 8. Structural Lumber for Wood Frame Construction
 9. Finger Jointed Structural Lumber for Wood Frame Construction
 10. Laminated Veneer Lumber
 11. Structural Laminated Veneer Lumber
 12. Structural Panel
 13. Rough Square (balk lumber)
 14. Board with Wane
 15. Electric Utility Pole
 16. Railway Sleeper
 17. Plywood
 18. Flooring
-

Sub Total 18 Products

iii) Others

1. Tatami Omote (matting)
2. Raw Silk

Sub Total 2 Products

iv) Total number of items

Total 59 products

II. The standard for the production method

i) Organic

1. Organic agricultural products
2. Organic processed foods
3. Organic feeds

4. Organic livestock products

Subtotal: Four items

ii) Public disclosure of manufacturing information

1. Beef with public disclosure of manufacturing information

2. Pork with public disclosure of manufacturing information

3. Agricultural products with public disclosure of manufacturing information

Subtotal: Three items

iii). Others

1. Group of ripe hams

2. Group of ripe sausages

3. Group of ripe bacons

4. Home bred chicken meat

5. Dried noodle manually extended

Subtotal: Five items

iv) Total numbers of items

Total: Twelve items

Enacted items of quality labeling standards

Quality labeling standards generally applied
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perishable foods quality labeling standards• Processed foods quality labeling standards• Quality labeling standards for genetically modified foods
Quality labeling standards for respective perishable foods
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brown rice and milled rice• Marine products• Mushroom• Respective processed foods (51 standards as of December, 2006)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Canned agricultural products and bottled agricultural products- Canned livestock products and bottled livestock products- Canned prepared meal and bottled prepared meal- Fruit beverage- Carbonated beverage- Soy milks- Carrot juice and carrot mix juice- Bacons- Hams- Press ham- Mixed press ham- Sausage- Mixed sausage- Chilled hamburger steak- Chilled meatball- Fish Hamm and fish meat sausage- Kamaboko (Boiled fish paste) in Special wrapping- Flavored boiled fish paste- Dried noodle- Instant noodle- Raw type instant noodle- Macaronis- Chilled bean curd

- Breads
- Quasar-pickles of agricultural products
- Processed tomato products
- Jams
- Dried mushroom
- Processed sea urchins
- Quasi-Sea Urchin Aemono (Food dressed with sauces)
- Dried seaweed
- Salted seaweed
- Kezuribushi (Shaved dried fish)
- Boiled-dried fishes
- Processed eels
- Dressing and dressing type seasoning
- Quasi-edible vinegar
- Quasi-flavor seasoning
- Quasi-dry soup
- Worcester sauces
- Soy sauce
- Miso
- Broth for noodles etc.
- Edible vegetable oil resin
- Refined lard
- Margarines
- Shortening
- Retort pouch foods
- Vegetable frozen foods
- Chilled Gyoza and the like
- Prepared frozen foods

JAS Registered Certification Organizations (as of December 2006)

1. Foods and beverages (excluding field chicken meat, organic agricultural products and processed foods from organic agricultural products)

Name of Registered Certification Organization	Agricultural Product to be certified	Area	Address of Office	Telephone
Japan Convenience Foods Industry Association	Instant noodles and the Like, and Non-dried instant noodles	Japan and foreign countries	Kimura Building 5-5-5, Asakusabashi, Taito-ku, Tokyo	03-3865-0811
Association of Meat Science and Technology Institute	Bacon, Ham, Pressed ham, Sausage, Hamburger patty, Chilled hamburger steak, Chilled meat ball, Aged sausage and Aged bacon	Japan	1-5-6, Ebisu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	03-3444-1211
Japan Food Research Laboratories	Dressings, Flavoring Seasoning, Dry soup,	Japan	52-1, Motoyoyogi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	03-3468-7131
Japan Inspection Association of Food and Food Industry Environment	Jam, Fruit Beverage, Canned foods, Bottled foods, Retort-packed food	Japan	Kindai Building, 3-7-4, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-3535-4351
Japan Institute of Oil and Fats Inspection Foundation	Margarine, Shortening, Refined lard and Edible refined processed oils and fats	Japan	Nihon Margarine Kaikan, 3-27-8, Nihonbashi-hama-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-3669-6723
Japan Carbonated Beverage Inspection	Carbonated Beverage,	Japan	2-17-13, Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03-

Association	Fruits juice and Soy milk			3455-6851
Japan Pickles Inspection Association	Pickles	Japan and foreign countries	Watanabe-Bldg., 1-1-2, Miyoshi, Koto-ku, Tokyo,	03-3634-0461
Japan Fruits Juice Association	Fruit drinks	Japan and Taiwan	1-10-1, Shibadaimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03-3435-0732
Japan Institute of Oil and Fats Inspection Foundation	Margarine, Shortening, Refined lard and Edible refined processed oils and fats	Japan, USA, Argentina, U.K., Italy, Australia, Canada, Korea, Greece, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Taiwan, China, Germany, Turkey, The Philippines	Nihon Margarine Bldg. 3-27-8, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-3382-5311
The Japan Inspection Institute of Seasonings and Vegetable Juices	Processed foods made from tomato, Worcester sauce and the like, Brewed vinegar, Carrot juice and Carrot mixed juice	Japan and Foreign Countries	Nihonbashi SK Bldg., 15-18, Nihonbashi Kotenmachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0001	03-3639-9668
Kanmen/Tenobe Management and Consulting Inc.	Dried noodles, Hand-made Somen (fine noodles) and the Like	Japan	Seifun Kaikan, 15-6, Nihonbashi Kabuto-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0026	03-3666-7900

Japan Frozen Foods Inspection Corporation	Prepared Frozen Foods, Chilled Gyoza, Packaged Special Fumi-Kamaboko	Japan, Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan and China	2-4-6, Shibadaimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03-3438-1411
Japan Grain Inspection Association	Dextrose, High Fructose Corn Syrup, Sugar-mixed High Fructose Corn Syrup, Macaronis and Vegetable Protein	Japan and foreign countries	Seifun Kaikan, 15-6, Nihonbashi-kabuto-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0026	03-3644-6410
Japan Kezuribushi Inspection and Certification Association	Kezuribushi, Boiled & Dried Fishes, Boiled & Dried fishes' Powder	Japan	Sun-Filled Bldg., 5-29-47, Toyo, Koto-ku Tokyo 135-0016	03-5690-1601

2. Forestry Products

(1) Registered Certification Organizations

Name of Registered Certification Organization	Certified Agricultural Product	Area	Address of Office	Telephone
Japan Plywood Inspection Corporation	Glued Laminated Timber, Laminated Veneer Lumber, Structural Panel, Finger Jointed Structural Lumber for Wood Frame Construction, Plywood and Flooring	Japan and foreign countries	Nishi-Shinbashi Bldg. 6F, 3-13-3, Nishi-shinbashi Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0003	03-5776-2680
Japan Lumber Inspection and Research Association	Sawing, Board with Wane, Electric Utility Pole	Japan (exc. Hokkaido) and foreign countries	Nagatacho Bldg., 2-4-3, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0000	03-3580-3215
Hokkaido Institute of Agricultural Products	Sawing, Board with Wane, Electric Utility Pole, Plywood (except for aircraft) and Flooring (agricultural and forest products for certification are limited to lumber, rough square and board with wane)	Hokkaido	Hokkaido Ringyo Kaikan, 5-1, Kita-4-jo-nishi, Chuo-ku, Sapporo 064-0824	011-251-7830

(2) Registered Foreign Certification Organizations

Name of Registered Certification Organization	Certified Agricultural Product	Area of Certification	Address of Office
Canadian Mill Service Association	General Lumber, Rough Square, Board with Wane, Plywood (except for aircraft) and Flooring (agricultural and forests for certification are limited to Lumber etc., Glued Laminated Timber and Finger Jointed Structural Lumber for Wood Frame Construction)	Foreign countries	#200, 601-6 th Street, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada
Engineer Wood Products Association (EWPA)	General Lumber, Rough Square, Board with Wane, Plywood (except for aircraft) and Flooring (agricultural and forest products for certification are limited to Plywood, Structural Laminated Veneer Lumber and Laminated Veneer Lumber)	Foreign countries	3, Dunrop street, New stade, Queens Land, Australia
TECO	Glued Laminated Timber, Plywood, Laminated Veneer Lumber, Structural	Foreign countries	5650 Terra Court, Sun Prairie, WI 58590,

	Panel, Plywood			U.S.A
APA-The Engineered Wood Association	Structural Glued Laminated Timber, Structural Laminated Veneer Lumber, Structural Panel, Plywood	North America, South America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand		7011, south 19 th Street, Tacoma, WA, U.S.A. 98466
Professional Service Industries Inc.	Glued Laminated Timber, Structural Panel, Plywood, Flooring	Foreign countries		2710, West Avenue Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A. 97402
N.T.I	Lumber etc. (only Softwood Structural Sawn Lumber and Structural Lumber for Wood Frame Construction excluding those with preserving treatment) and Laminated Veneer Lumber	Foreign countries		3B, N-0371, Oslo, Norway
PT, MUTUAGUAN LESTARI	Plywood, Flooring, Glued Laminated Timber (except Structural Lumber), Laminated Veneer Lumber and Finger Jointed Structural Lumber for Wood Frame Construction	Foreign countries		Jl. Raya Bogor Km33,5 No.19 Desa Curug, Kacamatan Cimanggis Kotamadya Depok 16953, West Jawa, The Republic Indonesia

3. Organic Agricultural Products and Processed Organic Agricultural Products

Organic Feeds and Organic Livestock Products

(1) Registered Certification Organization

Organization	Address of Office Telephone	Certified Agricultural and Forestry Products	Business Area
ICS JAPAN, Inc	398, Chigasaki Chuo, Tsuzuki-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa 224-0032 TEL:045-949-4620	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds Organic Livestock Products	Japan and Foreign countries
Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co., Ltd. (O M I C)	15-6,Nihonbashi Kabuto-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0026 TEL:03-3669-5184	Organic Agricultural Products, Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds	Japan and Foreign countries
International Natural Farming Research Center	9-1, Tawarahon-cho, Atami , Sizuoka 413-0011 TEL:0557-85-2001	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan
Zenkoku Ainou kai	692-3, Beppu, Iga, Mie 518-0221 TEL:0595-52-0108	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan
Japan Organic & Natural Foods (J O N A)	3-5-3, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0031 TEL:03-3538-1851	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds	Japan and Foreign countries

Japan Organic Agricultural Production Organization	703 Higashi Bldg., 6-15-11, Sotokanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0021 TEL:03-5812-8055	Organic Livestock Products	Japan
AFAS Certification Center Co., Ltd.	Fujishiro Bldg. 5F, 4-30-4, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004 TEL:03-5400-2272	Organic Agricultural Products Processed Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds Organic Livestock Products	Japan and Foreign countries
Ehime Organic agriculture Research Association	5-4-2, Goshinyashiki-cho, Imabari, Ehime 794-0826 TEL:0898-22-2434	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Ehime, Tokushima, Kagawa and Kochi
Ecocert-QAI Japan Ltd.	3-2-1, Sakado, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki, Kanagawa 213-0012 TEL:03-5413-7330	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan and Foreign countries
Japan Grain Inspection Association	15-6, Nihonbashi, Kabuto-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0026 TEL:03-3668-0911	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan, U.S.A. and the People's Republic of China
Hyogoken Organic Agriculture Association	7-28-33, Kobe City, Nakayamate-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 650-0004 TEL:078-843-1242	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan
Association of Certified Organic Hokkaido	6-1-1, Kitahichijo-Nishi, Kita-ku, Hokkaido 060-0807	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan

(A C O H)	TEL:011-737-3011	Organic Feeds	
Japanese Non-Governmental Rice Research Institute Certification Center	72, Shodo, Kaminokawa-machi, Kawachi-gun, Tochigi 329-0526 TEL:0285-53-1133	Organic Livestock Products	Japan
Organic Agriculture Certification Association	1-23-19, Esaka-cho, Suita, Osaka 564-0063 TEL:06-6330-0823	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan
Wakayama Organic Certified Association (W O C A)	Kurisu Bldg., 1-6-4, Nishitakamatsu, Wakayama, Wakayama 641-0051 TEL:073-421-6545	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan
ASAC	3-3-17, Maekyunen, Morioka, Iwate 020-0127 TEL:019-605-3345	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds	Japan and foreign countries
Kagoshima Organic Agriculture Association (KOA)	2-1-4, Nishida, Kagoshima, Kagoshima 890-0064 TEL:099-258-3374	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Ooita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa
Association of Yatsugatake Organic Agricultural Producer	3332-1335, Kamisao, Kobuchisawa-cho, Kitakoma-gun, Yamanashi 408-0041 TEL:0551-36-4530	Organic Agricultural Products	Yamanashi and Nagano
Organic Farming Promotion Association	102, SY-Bldg., 2-14-12, Minami-Otsuka, Toshima-Ku, Tokyo 170-0005 TEL:03-5940-2313	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds	Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Toyama, Yamanashi, Nagano,

			Organic Livestock Products	Gifu, Shizuoka and Aichi
Aka Tonbo	670-1, Tsukiokaonsen,, Shibata City, Niigata 957-0084 TEL:0254-32-1320		Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Yamagata, Fukushima, Gunma, Niigata, Toyama and Nagano
Gifu Prefecture	2-1-1, Yabuta minami, Gifu, Gifu 500-8570 TEL:058-272-1111(Extension 2844)		Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Gifu
OCIA JAPAN LTD	4-21-7, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004 TEL:03-5733-2267		Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan and Foreign countries
Kumamoto Organic Agriculture Association	2-1-3, Koto, Kumamoto, Kumamoto 862-0909 TEL:096-367-5400		Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Saga, Nagano, Kumamoto, Ooita, Miyazaki and Kagoshima
Nagasaki Food Hygiene Association	3640-3, Takadago Kakenomoto, Nagayo-cho, Nishisonogi-gun, Nagasaki 851-2127 TEL 095-883-6830		Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Nagasaki
The Hokunoukai Foudation	Sanhaku Bldg. 5F, 2chome, Kita Nijo Nishi, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0002 TEL:011-242-2285		Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Hokkaido
Ishikawa Prefecture	1-1. Kuratsuki, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-0000 TEL:076-225-1622		Organic Agricultural Products	Ishikawa
Okayama Agriculture Development Institute	798-3, Ookarita, Akasaka-cho, Akaiwa-gun, Okayama 701-2221 TEL:08695-7-2000		Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds Organic Livestock Products	Okayama

Japan Inspection Association of Food and Food Industry Environment	3-7-4, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0031 TEL:03-3535-4351	Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds	Japan and United States
Japan Carbonated Beverage Inspection Association	2-17-13, Sibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-0023 TEL:03-3455-6851	Organic Processed Foods	Japan
Japan Fruits Juice Association	1-10-11, Shiba Daimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 103-0027 TEL:03-3435-0732	Organic Processed Foods	Japan and Foreign countries
Okutano Inspection and Certification Committee of Organic System	724-2, Oji Oni'ishi, Oni'ishi-machi, Tano-gun, Gunma 370-1401 TEL:0274-52-3770	Organic Agricultural Products	Gunma, Saitama, Niigata and Nagano
Saitama Horticulture and Ornamental Association	3-12-9, Urawa-ku, Takasago, Saitama, Saitama 336-0011 TEL:048-829-3391	Organic Agricultural Products	Saitama
A Non-Profit Corporation Yamagata Prefecture Organization for the Promotion of Agriculture	1-9-30, Midori-machi, Yamagata, Yamagata 990-0041 TEL:023-642-2905	Organic Agricultural Products	Yamagata
SGS Japan Ltd.	Landmark Tower 38F, 2-2-1, Minato-Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama 220-0012 TEL:045-330-5040	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds Organic Livestock Products	Japan and Foreign countries
Nagano Norin kenkyu	1077-3, Kitaishido-cho, Oaza-Minami Nagano,	Organic Agricultural Products	Nagano

Zaidan	Nagano, Nagano 380-0826 TEL:026-236-2020	Organic Processed Foods	
Environment Preservation Rice Network	JA Bldg. Annex 5F, 1-16-3, Uesugi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Miyagi 980-0804 TEL:022-261-7348	Organic Agricultural Products	Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, and Fukushima
Miyagi Prefecture Aya Town	515 Oaza Minamimata, Aya-cho, Higashi Morokata-gun, Miyazaki 880-1303 TEL:078-391-2356	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Aya-cho, Higashi Morokata-gun, Miyazaki
Organic Certificate Organization	2-23-14 Minamigaoka, Ohnojo City, Fukuoka 816-0946 TEL:092-589-2245	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds Organic Livestock Products	Japan
Hiroshima Environment and Health Association	9-1 Hirosekitamachi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima, Horoshima 730-8631 TEL:082-293-1514	Organic Processed Foods	Hiroshima
Saijo Industry and Information Center for Support	150-1, Kanbaikou, Saijo, Ehime 793-0041 TEL:0897-53-0010	Organic Agricultural Products	Ehime
Japan Food Research Laboratories	52-1, Moto-Yoyogi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0062 TEL:03-3469-7132	Organic Processed Foods	Japan
Japan Eco Farming Association	1-21-12, Tsukishima, Tokyo 104-0057 TEL.03-3532-6289	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan,, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Thailand

Oita Institute of Organic Agriculture	845, Oaza-Miyazaki, Oita, Oita 870-1133 TEL:097-567-2613	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa
Tokushima Association of Organic Agricultural Products	1-41, Kachidokibashi, Tokushima, Tokushima 770-0939 TEOL:088-655-8368	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Tokushima
Hokkaido Organic Suishin Kyokai	3-4-27, Ainosato shijo, Kita-ku, Hokkaido 002-8074 TEL: 011-778-7502	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Japan and foreign countries
Center for Eco-Design Certification	2-7, Kanda-Tsukasacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0048 TEL:03-5283-2626	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds Organic Livestock Products	Japan and Foreign Countries
Tottori Prefecture	1-220, Higashi-machi, Tottori 680-0011 TEL:0857-26-7257	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Tottori
Nara Prefecture Plant Protection Association	30 Noborioji-cho, Nara, Nara 630-8219 TEL: 0742-27-7442	Organic Agricultural Products	Nara
Tsuruoka City	25 Aza-Sasahana, Fujishima, Tsuruoka, Yamagata 999-7696 TEL: 0235-64-2111 (Ext:151)	Organic Agricultural Products	The area of the former Fujishima Town in Tsuruoka City, Yamagata Prefecture
Nihon Total Science Inc.	399-46, Minamioka, Minoshima-cho, Fukuyama, Hiroshima 721-0957	Organic Agricultural Products	Japan

		TEL: 0849-81-0181	Organic Processed Foods	
Akita Prefecture Agricultural Corporation		6-7-9, Nakadori, Akita, Akita, 010-0001 TEL: 018-884-5512	Organic Agricultural Products	Akita
Fukushima Prefecture		116, Aza-Shimonakamichi, Hiwada-machi, Koriyama, Fukushima 963-0534 TEL: 024-958-1708	Organic Agricultural Products	Fukushima
Kochi Yuki Kyokai	Ninsho	665, Kuroishi, Shimanto-cho, Takaoka-gun, Kochi 786-0042 c/o Kochi Agricultural College TEL: 0880-24-1250	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi

(2) Registered Foreign Certification Organization

Organization	Address of Office	Certified Agricultural and Forestry Products	Business Area
Australian Certified Organic	766 Gympie Rd., Chermside, Queensland, Australia TEL: +61(0)7 3350 5706	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds Organic Livestock Products	Overseas
BCS Oeko-Garantie	Cimbernstrasse 21, Nurnberg, Germany	Organic Agricultural Products	Overseas

GmbH	TEL: +49(0)911 4243 935	Organic Processed Foods	
Control Union Certifications	Dr. KlinKertweg 28b 8025 BS Zwolle P.O. Box 161 8000 AD Zwolle The Netherlands	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods	Overseas
CERES, Certification of Environmental Standards, GmbH	Vorderhaslach, Nr.1, D-91230 Happurg Federal State of Bavaria, Germany TEL: +49 9158-9282290	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds	Overseas
Institute for Marketocology, IMO	Weststrasse 51, CH-8570 Weinfelden Switzerland	Organic Agricultural Products Organic Processed Foods Organic Feeds	Overseas

4. Field Chicken Meat

Organization	Address of Office	Certified Products	Business Area
Tokushimaken Chikusan Kyokai	1-61-11, Kitasako, Tokushima, Tokushima 770-0011 TEL:088-634-2680	Field Chicken Meat	Tokushima
Gifu Prefecture	2-1-1, Yabuta-minami, Gifu, Gifu 500-8384 TEL:058-272-1111	Field Chicken Meat	Gifu
Wakayama Organic Certified Association	1-6-4, Nishi-Takamatsu, Wakayama, Wakayama 641-0051 TEL: 073-421-6545	Field Chicken Meat	Japan
Okayamaken Chikusan Kyokai	9-18, Togyacho, Okayama, Okayama 700-0826 TEL:086-222-8575	Field Chicken Meat	Okayama
Organic Certification Organization	2-23-14, Minamigaoka, Onojo, Fukuoka 816-0964 TEL:092-589-2245	Field Chicken Meat	Japan and foreign countries
Tottori Prefecture	1-220, Higashimachi, Tottori, Tottori 680-0011 TEL:0857-26-7257	Field Chicken Meat	Tottori
Akita Prefecture	4-1-1, Sanno, Akita, Akita TEL: 018-860-1806	Field Chicken Meat	Akita
Kyoto Livestock Industry	1, Nishi-Sanno-cho, Higashi-Kujo, Minami-ku,	Field Chicken Meat	Mie, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka,

Association	Kyoto, Kyoto 601-8003 TEL: 075-681-4281	Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama
	2-7, Kanda-Tsukasa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0048 TEL: 03-5283-262	Japan and foreign countries

5. Beef with Production Information Disclosed, Pork with Production Information Disclosed and Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed

Organization	Address of Office	Certified Products	Business Area
Leafearth Co.	JA Bldg. B1, 1-8-3, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004 TEL: 03-3241-7810	Beef with Production Information Disclosed Pork with Production Information Disclosed Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed	Japan, Australia and New Zealand (The Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed is only for domestic use)
Organic Certification Organization Co., Ltd.	2-23-14, Minamigaoka, Onojo, Fukuoka 816-0964	Beef with Production Information Disclosed Pork with Production Information Disclosed	Japan and foreign countries

	TEL: 092-589-2245	Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed	
AFAS Certification Center Co., Ltd.	Fujishiro Bldg. 5F, 4-30-4, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0004 TEL: 03-3569-7370	Beef with Production Information Disclosed Pork with Production Information Disclosed Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed	Japan and foreign countries
SGS Japan Inc.	Yokohama Landmark Tower 38F, 2-2-1, Minato-Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 220-8138 TEL: 045-330-5030	Beef with Production Information Disclosed Pork with Production Information Disclosed Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed	Japan and foreign countries
ICS Japan Inc.	4-5-17, Chigasaki-Higashi, Tsuzuki-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 224-0033 TEL: 045-949-4620	Beef with Production Information Disclosed Pork with Production Information Disclosed Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed	Japan and foreign countries
Center of Japan Organic	703 Nitto Bldg., 6-15-11, Soto-Kanda,	Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed	Japan

Farmers Group	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0021 TEL:03-5812-8055	Information Disclosed	
Association of Meat Science and Technology Institute	1-5-6, Ebisu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0013 TEL: 03-3444-1923	Beef with Production Information Disclosed Pork with Production Information Disclosed	Japan, Iceland, Ireland, U.S.A., Italy, Ukraine, Australia, Austria, Holland, Canada, Sweden Spain, Korea, Taiwan, Chile, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand, Vanuatu, Hungary, Finland, France, Belgium, Mexico
Agri/Aqua ID Co., Ltd.	Takegashi Bldg. , 3-5-3, Kyobashi, Cho-ku, Tokyo 104-0031 TEL: 03-3538-5900	Beef with Production Information Disclosed Pork with Production Information Disclosed Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed	Japan and foreign countries
Kyoto Livestock Industry Association	1, Nishi-Sanno-cho, Higashi-Kujo, Minami-ku, Kyoto, Kyoto 601-8003 TEL: 075-681-4281	Beef with Production Information Disclosed Pork with Production Information Disclosed	Mie, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama
Osaka Association of Livestock Industry	3-35, Banba-cho, Chuo-ku, Osaka, Osaka 540-0007	Beef with Production Information Disclosed	Osaka

	c/o Osakafu Norin Kaikan TEL: 06-6941-1351	Pork with Production Information Disclosed	
Yamanashi Association of Livestock Industry	3-9-1, Satoyoshi, Kofu, Yamanashi 400-0822 TEL: 055-222-4004	Beef with Production Information Disclosed	Yamanashi
Organic Certification Center (The Hokkaido Foundation)	Mihiro Bldg., Nishi 2-chome, Kita 2-jo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0002 TEL: 011-242-2285	Agricultural Products with Production Information Disclosed	Hokkaido

6. Silk

Organization	Address of Office	Certified Products	Business Area
The Dainippon Silk Foundation	1-9-4, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0006 TEL: 03-3368-4865	Silk	Japan

Appendix-3

Countries that have the system equal to JAS system (as of April 2007)

1. Countries that have the grading system admitted to be in equal level with that of JAS on Organic Agricultural Products and Organic Processed Foods (item 2 of article 15(2) of JAS law)

Designated agriculture and forestry products	Name of a country
Organic agricultural product and organic processed products	Ireland, U.S.A., Argentina, Italy, U.K., Australia, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand, Finland, France, Belgium, Portugal, Luxembourg

Importers certified by registered certification organizations in Japan are able to affix organic JAS mark to the imported agricultural and forest products after April 1, 2001, with the certificate issued by the government organizations or other corresponding organizations (note)of these countries.

(Note) Other corresponding organizations designated by the Minister: None

Appendix-4

Relational Organization of JAS System

Name	Address	Telephone Number
The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau	1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8950	03-3502-8111 03-3501-3727
Tohoku Regional Agricultural Administration Office (Sendai) Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Department	Sendai godo chosha, 3-3-1 Hon-cho, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi 980-0014	022-263-1111
Kanto Regional Agricultural Administration Office (Saitama) Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Department	Saitama shin-toshin godo chosha 2 nd Bldg, 2-1, Shintoshin, Chuo-ku, Saitama 330-9722	048-600-0600
Hokuriku Regional Agricultural Administration Office (Kanazawa) Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Department	Kanazawa hirosaka godo chosha, 2-2-60,Hirosaka, Kanazawa-shi, Isikawa 920-8566	076-263-2161
Tokai Regional Agricultural Administration Office (Nagoya) Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Department	1-2-2, Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi 460-8516	052-201-7271
Kinki Regional Agricultural Administration Office (Kyoto) Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Department	Choshifuro-cho, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto 602-8054	075-451-9161
Chugoku and Shikoku Regional Agricultural Administration Office (Okayama)	Okayama 2 nd godo chosha 1-4-1, Shimoishii, Okayama 700-8532	086-224-4511
Kyusyu Regional Agricultural Administration Office (Kumamoto) Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Department	Kumamoto godo chosya, 1-2, Ninomaru, Kumamoto 860-8527	096-353-3561

Okinawa General Bureau Labeling and Standards Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Okinawa Sogo Jimukyoku Nishi-Chosha, 2-16-6, Nishi, Naha-shi, Okinawa 900-0036	098-866-0156
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center, Head Office	Saitama Shintoshin Godo Chosha 2-1, Shintoshin, Chuo-ku, Saitama-shi 330-9731	048-600-2350
Pesticides Inspection Department	2-772 Suzuki-cho Kodaira-shi Tokyo 187-0011	042-383-2151
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Office in Yokohama	Yokohama 2 nd godo chosya, 5-57, Kitanaka-dori, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 231-0003	045-201-7431
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center in Sapporo	Sapporo 2 nd godo chosya, 10-4-1 Ohdohri-nishi Chuo-ku Sapporo-shi Hokkaido	011-241-3066
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Office in Otaru	Otaru kowan godo chosya 5-3, Minato-mathi, Otaru-shi, Hokkaido 047-0007	0134-33-5969
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center in Sendai	Sendai 3 rd godo chosya, 1-3-15 Gorin, Miyagino-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi 983-0842	022-293-3931
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center in Nagoya	Nagoya norin sogo chosya No2 1-2-2, Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi 460-0001	052-232-2027
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center in Kobe	1-4, Onohama-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo 651-0082	078-331-2741
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Office in Osaka	Osaka godo chosya No2 annex 4-1-67, Ohtemae, Chuo-ku, Osaka 540-0008	06-6942-3491
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Office in Okayama	Okayama 2 nd godo chosya, 1-4-1, Shimo-isii, Okayama 700-0907	086-222-6929

Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center in Fukuoka	3-11-15, Chihaya, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka 813-0044	092-662-1101
Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Office in Moji	Moji kowan godo chosya 1-3-10, Nishi-kaigan, Moji-ku, Kitakyusyu-shi, Fukuoka 801-0841	093-321-2661
Japanese Agricultural Standard Association	Aroma Bldg, 3-5-2 Kayaba-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0025	03-3249-7120

Appendix-5

JAS Mark

JAS mark

For foods and forestry products that comply with quality, ingredients, and other requirements of JAS standards (normal JAS standards)



Name of Certification Body

Specific JAS mark

For foods that comply with JAS standard (specific JAS standards) concerning special production method and specific raw materials (production method)



Name of Certification Body

Organic JAS Mark

For agricultural products etc. that comply with organic JAS standards. Foods affixed this mark can be labeled “Organic XXXX” etc.



認定機関名

JAS mark with public disclosure of manufacturing information

For beef products with public disclosure of feeds and administration of animal drugs in accordance with public disclosure of production information of JAS standards



Name of Certification Body

Appendix -6

Relational Web-site

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:

<http://www.maff.go.jp/eindex.html>

The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare:

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

**Incorporated Administrative Agency Food and Agricultural
Materials Inspection Center: <http://www.famic.go.jp>**

Japanese Agricultural Standards Association:

<http://www.jasnet.or.jp>

CODEX: <http://www.codexalimentarius.net>

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