



U.S.-Japan Organic Equivalence Arrangement Expansion: Alcoholic Beverages

National Organic Program September 30, 2025





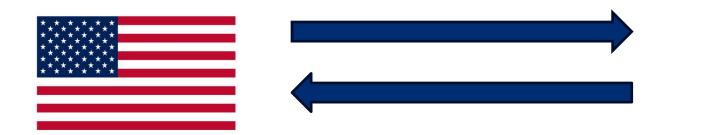
Background

- U.S.-Japan Organic Equivalence Arrangement (2014, 2020) Scope: crops, livestock, processed products.
 - USDA certified alcoholic beverages allowed for export to Japan outside of equivalence.
- September 2022: Japanese Agricultural Standard (JAS) organic regulations revised to cover alcoholic beverages.
- October 1, 2025: Alcohol sold as "organic" in Japan must be certified to JAS or a standard that Japan has deemed equivalent.
- Both countries determined equivalence, with specific terms.





Terms of the Equivalence for Organic Alcohol

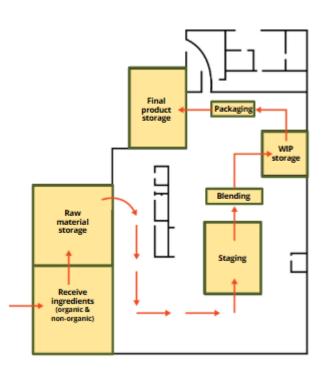






Scope of Equivalence

- The scope of the U.S.-Japan Organic Equivalence Arrangement for alcoholic beverages is limited to products that are:
 - Produced in the United States or Japan; and/or
 - Have their final processing <u>and</u> packaging occur in the United States or Japan.







U.S. Alcohol Products Exported to Japan

- USDA certified "organic" alcoholic beverages may be sold as "organic" in Japan. Must carry the JAS seal and may also display the USDA organic seal.
- For wine, there are two pathways:
 - ➤ Pathway 1: Wine exported to Japan as "organic" under the equivalence arrangement.
 - ➤ Pathway 2: Wine exported to Japan as "made with organic grapes" outside of the equivalence arrangement.





USDA Certified Wine Exported to Japan Under the OEA (Pathway 1)

USDA certified wines in the "organic" AND "made with organic grapes" (produced with added sulfites) categories may be sold in Japan as "organic" AND carry the JAS seal. The USDA organic seal must only be used in accordance with the USDA organic regulations.















USDA Certified Wine Exported to Japan Outside of the OEA (Pathway 2)

USDA certified wines labeled as "made with organic grapes" may be sold in Japan outside of the updated equivalence arrangement under the following conditions:

- May not be represented as "organic."
- May not use the USDA or JAS organic seals.
- Must only be produced with certified organic grapes.
- May use sulfites and other non-agricultural ingredients as listed under 7 CFR § 205.605.
- Must meet all other USDA organic requirements for "made with organic grapes" wine.
- May use the USDA-accredited certifier's logo on the product's label in compliance with 7 CFR 205.311, provided that the logo does not represent the wine as "organic"*



Certified

Organic





USDA Certified Wine Exported to Japan Outside of the OEA (Pathway 2)

USDA certified wines labeled as "made with organic grapes"

May use the USDA-accredited certifier's logo on the product's label in compliance with 7 CFR 205.311, provided that the logo does not represent the wine as "organic"*

* MAFF has granted a grace period until March 31, 2027, allowing U.S. "made with organic grapes" wine exported to Japan outside of organic equivalence arrangement to continue to display certifier logos that include the regulated the term "organic."





Japanese Alcohol Products Exported to the U.S.

- May be sold as "organic" if free from added sulfites .
 - May use the USDA and JAS organic seals
- Wines can contain added sulfites if compliant with NOP requirements but may only be labeled as "made with organic grapes"
 - May <u>not</u> use the USDA or JAS organic seals
 - May use certifier logos so long as they do not represent the product as "organic."









Japanese Certified Wine Exported to the U.S.

- Meet USDA NOP labeling requirements
- All non-agricultural ingredients used must be in accordance with the National List, 7 CFR 205.605







U.S. organic products shipped to Japan under the equivalence arrangement must be:

- Accompanied by a USDA Export Certificate, Form TM-11, issued by a USDA-accredited certifier
- Labeled according to JAS organic labeling requirements
- Imported into Japan by a JAS-certified importer
- Labeled with the JAS organic seal applied to the product either:
 - In the U.S. by a USDA NOP-certified organic operation that has a JAS-labeling contract with a JAS-certified importer; or
 - In Japan by a JAS-certified importer.











U.S. organic products shipped to Japan outside the equivalence arrangement (e.g., wine labeled as "made with organic grapes") means:

- No TM-11
- No need for a JAS-certified importer
- No use of the JAS or USDA organic seals







Japan organic products shipped to the U.S.:

- An NOP Import Certificate for organic exports must be issued by a MAFF-accredited certifier.
- Japan's organic regulations do not require that exporters be certified, so the NOP Import Certificate is issued by the certifier of the final handler.
- The NOP Import Certificate must be issued before the shipment departs Japan.





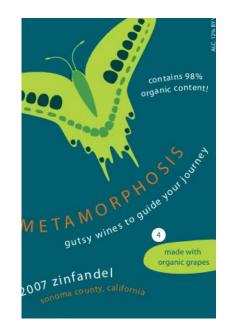






Japan organic products shipped to the U.S.:

- Must be labeled according to USDA NOP labeling requirements.
- May display the USDA organic seal or the JAS organic seal, or both;
 - Except, that Japanese wine may not be represented or labeled as "organic" or display the USDA organic seal or the JAS organic seal if only eligible to be sold, labeled, and represented as "made with organic grapes" in the U. S.









Thank You!



Any Questions?