The Extension of Japan Good Agricultural Practices (JGAP)

Presented by: Teruhito Sakuma, Asia GAP Research Institute Manager, JGAP training workshops, January 2017

Jinseng farm in Korea

Tea leaf farm in Japan
1. History of the spread of GAP in Japan and an introduction to JGAP
2. State of GAP dissemination in Japan
3. Why does GAP not spread?
4. Factors necessary to the spread of GAP; the spread of JGAP
5. Benefits of GAP implementation
6. Case studies of GAP implementation
In 2002, retailers and food service providers started their own GAP standard to manage their supplier and farmers for their store brand product.

Local government also established local GAP standard. Those GAPs had different Control Point and Criteria, and most of them had no certification system.

More than 100 different GAP standards in Japan

In 2006, JGAP office was founded by retailers and supplier-farmers to harmonize GAP scheme in Japan. Most of main retailer in Japan joined JGAP, and JGAP became the common standard GAP scheme in Japanese farming scene.
In 2009, national government released GAP guideline for GAP scheme owners. JGAP was the 1st GAP scheme to meet this government guideline.

In 2010, JGAP started B to C labeling guideline.

In 2011, JGAP started new standard that prevents contamination of radioactivity material.

In 2013, JGAP started benchmarking system for other GAP.

In 2013, JGAP English version was released, and also started JGAP self-inspection and declaration scheme.

In 2014, JGAP Chinese version started.

In 2015, JGAP office re-organized to Japan GAP Foundation.
Basic Plan for Food, Agriculture, and Rural Areas (As per cabinet decision on March 31, 2015)

(1) Ensuring food safety and consumer confidence leading and/or following international trends
   ① Improvement of food safety initiatives based on scientific progress, etc.
      a) Initiatives at the production stage
         ... Although GAP initiatives are being implemented by farmers and in producing areas, there is variation in the standards of initiatives achieved. For this reason, the government will promote the dissemination of GAP beyond the levels established in MAFF guidelines.

(4) Strategic development of global markets
   ① Joint efforts by the public and private sectors to promote exports of agricultural, forestry, fishery products, and food
      b) Improvement of the export environment by means such as eliminating export-inhibiting factors
         ... Specifically, acquisition of certifications such as HACCP, halal, GLOBAL G.A.P., and other types of certification also in demand by export-destination countries, businesses, etc., will be promoted. Also promoted will be the establishment of standards and certification mechanisms for GAP, which are also used in international businesses dealings.

Key points of the FY 2016 initiatives

- **Execution of the “action plan” formulated in April 2016 after discussion by the GAP Strategic Council**
  (Percentage of GAP-implementing producer regions based on the guidelines: 20% (current) → 70% (FY 2018 target))
  - Mechanisms are established for confirming GAP in accordance with the guidelines, and such GAP are published (if the GAP are not in accordance with the guidelines, encouragement will be made to add further initiatives, etc.).
  - Clarification of target individuals/groups and commodities to be promoted with priority, and encouragement of GAP initiatives in producing areas (workers/supporters, JA Production Groups [with implementation at the organization in mind]).
  - Encouragement to create instructor/advisor lists and improve GAP education at agricultural colleges, the National Chamber of Agriculture, and other training and educational institutions.
  * Using subsidies received from the national government, training is conducted by prefectural councils and JA, support is provided for the creation of dissemination materials, etc.

- **Promotion of GLOBAL G.A.P. certification acquisition**
  - Creation of interpretation guidelines
  - Understanding of certification acquisition issues and use in distribution through surveys of certification holders, distributors, and retailers.
  * The Global G.A.P. Conference executes these using subsidies from the national government

- **Promotion of Japanese-originating GAP that are also used in international business dealings**
  - JGAP Advance has been formulated as an upgraded version of the JGAP standards for use in international business dealings (planned for public release in May)
  - The standards are translated into English and reference and training materials created to promote dissemination.
  - Standards begin to be used in autumn 2016 with aim for international standardization in FY 2017 (scheduled certification of at least 10 farms).
  * The Japan GAP Conference executes these using subsidies from the national government
  * The current JGAP are used as “JGAP Basic”.

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What standards are used in international business dealings?

GFSI (Global Food Safety Initiative) recognized standards

What is GFSI?
GFSI is the food safety group of the Consumer Goods Forum, the world’s largest organization for the consumer goods distribution industry, consisting of approximately 650 member companies from 70 countries. The GFSI performs standard ratings for food safety. GFSI-approved standards are called “GFSI-recognized schemes” and they are used as actual international standards. Members include Walmart, Metro, Tesco, AEON, Coca-Cola, McDonald’s, etc.

Objectives
To efficiently reduce food safety risks in the food chain
Reduce stakeholder costs by eliminating redundant double inspections

GFSI-recognized schemes (excerpt)
Foods → FSSC22000, SQF, BRC, IFS
Agriculture → GLOBALG.A.P, Canada Gap, PrimusGFS, etc.

JGAP is currently seeking official recognition
Various GAP used in Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Operating body</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| JGAP                         | Japan GAP foundation                                 | • Developed with the participation of farmers, food products businesses, large retailers, etc.  
• Has mechanisms for training educators/advisors  
• Certification given by third parties         |
| GLOBAL G.A.P.                | FoodPLUS Gmbh (Germany-based NPO)                   | • GAP as business terms and conditions formulated under the leadership of major European distributors and retailers  
• Certification given by third parties         |
| Prefectural GAP              | Respective prefectures                               | • GAP established independently by each prefecture  
• Certification is given by third parties in some prefectures                           |
| JA Group GAP                 | JA, Federation of Economic Organizations             | • GAP independently established and pursued by each JA                                                                                 |
| Proper agricultural standards / agricultural produce quality assurance system | Japanese Consumer Co-operative (Producer-Direct Project Committee) | • GAP standards focused primarily on co-ops’ “producer-direct” products  
• Double inspection by the producers themselves and the co-ops |
JGAP is the most famous GAP certification scheme in Japan.

More than 130 control point for food safety and sustainability and work safety in farm.

JGAP has a certification system. There are 5 certification bodies those are accredited by JGAP.

JGAP is the trust mark of excellent Japanese farm.
What is JGAP?

- JGAP is the strict and excellent standard of farm management for food safety and sustainable agriculture.
- JGAP is the up-to-date quality management technology for food safety on farm level in Japan, and keeps communication with GLOBALGAP in EU.
- JGAP is focusing on safety from chemical residue, food poisoning caused by bacteria, contamination of foreign material and radioactive material.
- JGAP focus on not only food safety but also eco-friendly and work safety on farm.
- Most of major retailer in Japan supports JGAP, and use it for supplier management to keep food safety thorough farm to store.
Primary standards documents for JGAP schemes

JGAP General rules

The top-ranking document for the JGAP system:
- JGAP core principles, range of applications,
- inspection / certification systems, instructors / advisors, internal auditors, inspector eligibility requirements, JGAP mark displaying,
- mechanisms for certifying equality between JGAP and other GAP, etc.

JGAP For farm use

- Control points and compliance criteria

JGAP For organization office use

- Control points and compliance criteria

JGAP 3 types: fruits and vegetables, grains, and tea.
Technical requirements in the production process

Organizational governance requirements for the head office that manages an organization (QMS)
As the successor to the current JGAP, the JDAP Basic includes the content required of Japan’s de facto standard GAP, namely new elements pertaining to workers’ human rights such as are stressed even by the Olympics:

◆ **JGAP Basic**

Includes compliance with the GFSI Guidance Document, which is required for exports to Europe, the USA, etc.:

◆ **JGAP Advance**

Conforms with the MAFF’s “Guidelines for a common GAP foundation”

Leading-edge content such as control points on human rights and labor management, introduction of perspectives focused on productivity enhancement, etc.

Improves agricultural and environmental sustainability
JGAP standard is open for everyone at JGAP website.

**Fruits and Vegetable**

Grain and rice

Tea

**General Regulation**

for audit and certification

**Individual certification**

Group certification

Japanese, English and Chinese
Structure of farm management required by JGAP

Step 1: Governance in farm / clarification of responsibility, the division of the roles / the directions and orders

Step 2: Risk analysis and Assess production environment Site / water / soil / facility / machinery and so on

Step 3: Rule making and clarify the process and procedure

Step 4: keep everyone informed about rule and procedure, and educate employee to follow them

Step 5: Record recording, checking, and assessment of farming processes and employee following rules
Individual certification and Group certification

**Individual certification**

Inspect one farm to evaluate compliance to JGAP standard

**Group certification**

Audit farmer group to evaluate compliance to JGAP standard, under quality management system of farmer group.

The producing region cannot be a good one if quality control varies from farm to farm.
Audit timing and certification validity

Certificate issued on 15 Aug 2014 (for example)

2 Year Validity

Certificate renewed on 15 Aug 2016

First inspection

Once Surveillance during 1 certification validity. CB can decide the timing of surveillance to farm.

Second Inspection

When is the best timing to audit the farm? It depends on the farm

Well Manage, Less Audit!

- CB can skip “surveillance" under below condition.
- Farm fully comply with the level of certificate without need of remedy at the day of the inspection. And CB can confirm that the farm will be managed very well without surveillance.
- Product-liability insurance is provided to JGAP certified farms at no charge.
GLOBALGAP is the common standard of GAP in especially EU area.

EU retailer produce working group developed its standard Originally.
Most of major retailer use its standard to procure fresh produce.
But they does not use it for rice & grain, animal product and tea.
Status of GAP initiatives

1. Number of implementing producing regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>GAP implementation by type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 2007</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>439</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 2007</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>596</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2008</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>1138</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2009</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>1572</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2010</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>1984</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>223</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2012</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>620</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2013</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>980</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2014</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>1010</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2015</td>
<td>Number of producing regions implementing GAP: <strong>1010</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. GAP implementation by type

- **No implementation (38%)**
- **Prefectural GAP (23%)**
- **JA Group GAP (21%)**
- **Private group GAP**
- **End user-established GAP**
- **Other GAP** (Unique to the producing region, etc.)

- Approx. 60% of the surveyed population (4,391 producing regions)*1 are implementing GAP
- 23% (1,010 producing regions) of the surveyed population are implementing **GAP consistent with the Guidelines***2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (as of the end of March 2015)
The cause of pesticide residue over safety standard in Japan

Asia GAP Research Institute researched from 2006 to 2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of occurrence</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Food item responsible for poisoning</th>
<th>Pathogen</th>
<th>Number infected (deaths)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Japan (Osaka Prefecture)</td>
<td>White radish sprouts (presumed)</td>
<td>E. coli O157</td>
<td>7,992 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>&gt;500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Japan (Saitama Prefecture)</td>
<td>Lightly pickled turnips</td>
<td>E. coli O157</td>
<td>7 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Mung bean sprouts</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Vegetable salad</td>
<td>E. coli O157</td>
<td>17 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Japan (Fukuoka Prefecture)</td>
<td>Lightly pickled cucumbers</td>
<td>E. coli O157</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Japan (Kagawa Prefecture)</td>
<td>Lightly pickled vegetables</td>
<td>E. coli O157</td>
<td>43 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>USA / Canada</td>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>E. coli O157</td>
<td>205 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>E. coli O157</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>USA / Europe</td>
<td>Basil</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Baby spinach</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Australia / Europe</td>
<td>Baby carrots</td>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>USA / Canada</td>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>E. coli O157</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Peppers (Jalapeno, serrano)</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>1,442 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Alfalfa sprouts</td>
<td>Salmonella</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>(Outt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Japa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of foreign material contaminated to F&V, rice and tea
More grave than food incidents: “Fatal accidents during farming work”

Number of yearly deaths over this 10-year period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>1995-2014 Range (people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>350—400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>340—370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) from the following data sources: MAFF (Survey of fatal accidents during agricultural work; Agriculture and forestry industry census; Agriculture industry structural survey), Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Death and disaster report), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (labor force survey)

(Sankei Shimbun, September 2016)
Fatal accident by cause (2014)

- Accident during work not involving machinery or facilities: 94 cases (26.9%)
- Accident during work involving agricultural facilities: 24 cases (6.9%)
- Accident during work involving agricultural machinery: 232 cases (66.3%)

Motorized control machine: 12 cases (3.4%)
Motorized string trimmer: 8 cases (2.3%)
Heads from rice straw burning: 27 cases (7.7%)
Burns from rice straw burning: 27 cases (7.7%)
Heat: 19 cases (5.4%)
Falling in fields or roads: 17 cases (4.9%)
Fall from a tree or other high place: 13 cases (3.7%)
Riding tractors: 95 cases (27.1%)
Pushable tractors: 30 cases (8.6%)
Agricultural haulage vehicle: 32 cases (9.1%)
Head-feeding combine: 10 cases (2.9%)
Other: 18 cases (5.1%)
Other: 45 cases (12.9%)
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Head-feeding combine: 10 cases (2.9%)
Other: 18 cases (5.1%)
Other: 45 cases (12.9%)
(MAFF data)
Fatal accidents during agricultural work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>Proportion 65 years old or older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80 years old and older</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>84.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 65 and 80 years old</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 65 years old</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(MAFF data)
Why does GAP not spread?

1. Production environment and agricultural produce distribution
   - Many family-run and small-scale farms
   - Many sell to an agricultural cooperative

2. Ageing agricultural producers
   - Negative or passive toward new initiatives
   - Many have rich experience and have already implemented their own countermeasures

3. Consumer trust
   - Government agricultural extension and improvement of advising/guidance infrastructure
     - Speed and accuracy of information

4. Japan’s production environment
   - Abundant supply of sanitary water
   - Can be easily and cheaply tested
### 2015 MAFF census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Farms</th>
<th>Family farms</th>
<th>Organized farm management bodies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subset that are corporations</td>
<td>Subset that are corporations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2,009</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,679</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1,344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: A “farm” is defined as an entity engaged in agricultural management, or which is a contractor undertaking agricultural work, and which has at least 30 acres of farming land or which sells agricultural produce equivalent in value to at least ¥500,000.
Fig. 7: The percentage of farms for which each shipping destination is the top shipping destination for agricultural produce in terms of sales revenue (Japan nationwide)
Number of farms by scale of operations in terms of value of agricultural produce sold (2015)

2015 MAFF census data
Fig. 14: Composition of core farm workers by age (Japan nationwide)

(Thousands of people)

2005

15~39 y/o

$\begin{array}{c}
181 \\
110 \\
86
\end{array}$

(8.1)

(4.9)

(4.9)

$\begin{array}{c}
\sim 49 \\
\sim 50~59 \\
\sim 60~64 \\
65 y/o \text{ or older}
\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{c}
382 \\
271 \\
242
\end{array}$

(17.1)

(13.2)

(13.8)

$\begin{array}{c}
280 \\
1,253 \\
1,132
\end{array}$

(12.5)

(61.1)

(64.6)

Number of core farm workers: 2,241,000

[Avg. age: 64.2 y/o]

2010

15~39 y/o

$\begin{array}{c}
310 \\
96 \\
86
\end{array}$

(15.1)

(4.7)

(4.9)

$\begin{array}{c}
\sim 49 \\
\sim 50~59 \\
\sim 60~64 \\
65 y/o \text{ or older}
\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{c}
271 \\
1,253 \\
1,132
\end{array}$

(13.2)

(61.1)

(64.6)

Number of core farm workers: 2,051,000

[Avg. age: 66.1 y/o]

2015

15~39 y/o

$\begin{array}{c}
202 \\
92
\end{array}$

(11.5)

(5.2)

$\begin{array}{c}
\sim 49 \\
\sim 50~59 \\
\sim 60~64 \\
65 y/o \text{ or older}
\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{c}
242 \\
1,132
\end{array}$

(13.8)

(64.6)

Number of core farm workers: 1,754,000

[Avg. age: 67.0 y/o]

Note: The numbers in parentheses are percentages of all core farm workers. Numbers in brackets are average ages.

2015 MAFF census
Questions for participants

- What is the situation in your country?

- How are GAP initiatives?
  - What initiatives are underway to disseminate and expand GAP?

- Can you trust farmers?
  - If you can’t trust farmers, why not?

- What do you think is necessary to conventionalize GAP and make it standard practice?
Buyers involvement and commitment
- Developing GAP standard with buyer-side
- Buyer-side commitment to use GAP certification for their procurement

Good number of good GAP trainer

Good standard
- Farmer should feel better management of farm after GAP implementation. Food safety, worker safety and so on
In Japan, Buyer’s attitude

How many buyers consider GAP certification for their buying decision?

(Japanese Ministry of Agriculture research to 542 retail, food-maker and food service provider on 2012)

- 61.7% of buyer consider GAP certification for their buying decision.
- Those of 96.9% buyer answer food safety and supplier reliability management as reason to consider GAP certification for their buying.
Structure of JGAP scheme and training and certification

- 2 train-the-trainer company
  - JGAP trainer 3914

Train the farmers

- Accredited by Japan GAP Foundation

- Japan GAP Foundation
  - 307 member and 33 Technical Committee from farmer, Retailer, food industry, chemical company etc.

Standard

- Japan / Korea / Taiwan
  - JGAP certified farms 3,954

Accredited by Japan GAP Foundation and JAB

- JGAP Certification Body 4
  - JGAP inspector 123

Audit / Certification

At March 2015
**JGAP advisors/instructors: Basic training**

2 days

This training course begins with fundamental GDAP knowledge and extends through case study-based practical drills. This is a practical training course that will be useful for advising and instructing on-site. It is also ideal for beginners new to GAP. Through this course, students can acquire “JGAP advisor” certification.

**JGAP advisors/instructors: On-site training**

1 day

Can be used to renew one’s certification*1

In this training course, students will learn how to be a JGAP advisor/instructor on a farm. Students will visit a JGAP-certified farm for this training course. Through real examples, students will learn how to implement and work toward JGAP (e.g. farm management procedures) and learn about how to use JGAP.

**JGAP internal auditor training**

(GAP leadership training for production area leaders)

2-day course

Can be used to renew one’s certification*1

In this training course, students will learn how to pursue JGAP initiatives at producers’ organizations (e.g. JA, etc.). Through practical drills, students will learn JGAP organizational certification knowledge and leading-edge techniques for producers’ group management. This training course is required for certification as a JGAP organization internal auditor.
Basic training for JGAP advisors/instructors

Day 1
- GAP outline
  - GAP fundamentals and the necessity thereof; the context for GAP in Japan and internationally
  - Explanation of JGAP 2016 (Part 1)
    (Explanation, case studies, group work)
    A. Basics of management (control points 1 – 10)

Day 2
- Explanation of JGAP 2016 (Part 2)
  B. Control of management resources (control points 11 -22)
  C. Shared control in cultivation processes (control points 23-25)
  Explanation of dedicated items
- Explanation of general JGAP rules
  About review and certification
  Review timings, types, effective dates, application methods, etc.
  Display of GAP marks for consumers
On-site training for JGAP advisors/instructors

Visiting a JGAP-certified farm

AM
- General outline of JGAP (review)
- Farm introduction
- Initial reasons for JGAP implementation, difficult points, good points

PM
- Specific methods of pursuing JGAP initiatives on farms
  (Tour touching on farm rules, recordkeeping, reports, workshops, agrochemical storage closet, fertilizer storage location, machine shed, garbage disposal site, etc.)
GAP leadership training for production area leaders

Day 1
- General outline of GAP and JGAP standards
- How to implement JGAP at an organization
  (Conduct with some group work)
  1: Confirm the organization’s composition and current common rules
  2: Basic organization information and division of roles between the organization’s head office (secretariat) and producers
  3: Creation and execution of organization rules (manual)
    Consideration of issues; basics of manual creation
    Other rules required for organization governance
    • Punitive measures, traceability, handling complaints and recalls, document and record management, dissemination of understanding of the manual, contracts

Day 2
4: Internal auditors
- Internal audit preparation and planning
- Internal audit execution and auditing techniques
- Internal audit report, corrective action for noncompliance and confirmation thereof
  • Audit conclusions and reporting to supervisors
Farmer
Agricultural cooperative-related
Prefectural extension advisor / staff
Agricultural produce distribution, retail, food manufacturers, etc.
Agrochemical, fertilizer, farming materials, materials manufacturers, etc.
Others

JGAP advisors / instructors, by occupation
JGAP2016 direction to develop

- Proper and economical farm management
- GAP to improve farm management and farm productivity
- Adapt to Japan, East Asia and South-East Asia field
- GAP to adapt highly automated factorized farm and ingredient of herbal remedy
- GAP to be recognized by GFSI

Technical Committee

Special Committee for productivity for pesticide for disease germs for worker safety etc.

Subcommittee
- for Fruit
- for Vegetable
- for Mushroom
- for Rice
- for Grain
- for Tea
- for certificate system etc.
JGAP certification is the gateway for all requirement from buyer-side!

**JGAP certified farm**

- **Farm and farmers group**
  - JGAP certified farm
  - JGAP Tokyo Taiwan Hong Kong office
  - GFSI recognized in future

- **Support document**
  - JGAP Japanese version
  - English version
  - Chinese version
  - GFSI recognized in future

- **GLOBALGAP certified farm**
  - Buyer who require GLOBALGAP cert.

- **Majority of buyer in Japan and other country**
  - Support document
  - Buyer who has unusual requirement

- **Public requirement**
  - For example USA/FDA, Food Safety Modernization Act
  - Support document
  - Buyer in USA
Benefits of GAP implementation

For farmers and producing organizations

- Proper farm management will improve 1) food safety, 2) environmental conservation, and 3) work safety.
- More efficient farm work, as well as improved business management and product quality. Also aids the passing down of techniques.
- Inspection and certification by dedicated inspection institutions gives farms an objective way of presenting themselves to buyers as being “trustworthy”.
- Useful for building internal structures through both farm enlargement and the building of strong brands for producing regions.

For buyers of agricultural produce

- Enables the procurement of produce with a certain level of safety. Can be used for the assessment, selection, and management of suppliers.
- Eliminates the need to independently confirm the safety of agricultural produce and other matters, achieving more efficient procurement operations.
- Quality (taste and appearance) and planting standards can be freely determined, thereby preserving the ability to make products distinctive and unique.
Does farmer feel JGAP benefits?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>25%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>75%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of market</td>
<td></td>
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<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit price</td>
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<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of yield per unit area</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of quality (grade and standard)</td>
<td></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Decrease in complaints</td>
<td></td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of pesticides applied</td>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of fertilizers applied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduction of production cost</td>
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<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduction of dead stock of materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortening of working hours of persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Systematic Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of delay of operations and time waiting for directions</td>
<td></td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in stockout and stock</td>
<td></td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ease of making plans for production and selling</td>
<td></td>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Employees’ awarenness</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of sense of responsibility of employees</td>
<td></td>
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<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of autonomy of employees</td>
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<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications among employees</td>
<td></td>
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<td>56%</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

What kind of benefit do you have from JGAP implementation, not only food safety, sustainability and worker safety, but also other benefit?

“Better Management!!”

2012 Survey conducted by National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
164 JGAP certified farms (individual certification / Response rate: 54.2%)
JGAP Implementation Case study: Kiwi fruit

One brand, from several countries, from several areas, from several farmers cooperative, from more than 1,000 farmers.

How do you manage the product quality and food safety on this situation?
Global beverage company has own supplier code of practice. This include food safety, sustainability, worker safety and human rights and ethics. Global head quarter gave local branch the strict order to follow their code for all ingredient within 2 years. How do you achieve and overcome this order?
JGAP application case

- Compare own standard to JGAP, and develop document about differences to apply additionally.
- There are JGAP trainer in Japan, Taiwan, Korea and Thai. There are JGAP standard document in Japanese, English and Chinese. It is easy for farm to implement JGAP. And then, farm implement only differences additionally.
- Combination of JGAP third party certification and second party certification for own standard using document about differences.
JGAP labeling for B to C

JGAP mark that farm and farmers group Use. Certified farm and farmers group use on the product such as vegetable, fruit, brown rice, polished rice and raw green tea.

JGAP mark that food maker use. Food maker use on the grocery such as polished rice, frozen vegetable, fruit juice and tea beverage, those should be made by raw material from certified farm and farmers group.

Factory must have ISO22000 or FSSC22000 certification.
JGAP Benchmark Equivalency Standards

Example: T-GAP, this is local GAP used in Shizuoka Japan

+J means difference between JGAP and T-GAP.
T-GAP farm try +J part additionally, and apply to JGAP certification body. And then the farm can get JGAP certificate.
Food procurement standards for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics

Sustainability-conscious procurement standards for agricultural produce (draft) (overview)

< Agricultural produce >

<Requirements>

1) That appropriate measures have been taken in light of Japanese laws and regulations to ensure food safety in the production of agricultural produce.

2) That appropriate measures have been taken in light of Japanese laws and regulations to ensure agricultural production that is harmonious with the surrounding environment and ecosystem.

3) That appropriate measures have been taken in light of Japanese laws and regulations to ensure work safety for laborers in the production of agricultural produce.

(Items that satisfy requirements 1 to 3 at left)

a) JGAP Advance, GLOBAL G.A.P., certification schemes recognized by the Organizing Committee

b) Third-party confirmation by a prefectural- or metropolitan-level public body and GAP in accordance with the “Guidelines for a common GAP foundation”.

<Recommended items>

- Organic agricultural produce
- Agricultural produce produced with the independent participation of disabled persons.
- Agricultural produce produced in a region engaged in traditional agriculture as recognized by an international institution or government, such as in the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems or Japanese Agricultural Heritage Sites.

(If a product was produced overseas and it is difficult to confirm satisfaction of any of the requirements 1 to 3 above)
Prioritize items produced with traceability and based on initiatives that contribute to sustainability as recognized by the organizational committee

<Select Japanese-made items with priority>
(Consider contributions to the promotion of Japanese domestic agriculture and the related multifaceted functions of agricultural villages)

(Fresh foods)  Processing  (Processed foods)

Suppliers (catering businesses, etc.)

(Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games)
Response to the proposed procurement standards (Agricultural produce)

[Current status]
- Engaging in sustainability-conscious agriculture based on laws and regulations
  - Inadequate GAP certification of an international level
  - Many initiatives that are not compliant with MAFF’s GAP guidelines
  - Insufficient implementation of mechanisms by which third parties check initiatives

[At the 2020 Tokyo Olympics]
- Some dissemination of international-level GAP
- Dissemination and firm establishment of third-party certification systems
- Supply of Japan-made agricultural produce to the Tokyo Olympics

[Legacy]
- Improved export strength of agricultural produce
- Larger exporters and "inbound" consumption
- Dissemination of Japanese GAP both domestically and internationally

GLOBAL G.A.P.
- 340 businesses certified (Mar. 2016)
- Prefectural GAP consistent with the Guidelines
  - Approx. ¼ of major Japanese production areas are engaged in such initiatives
- GAP not compliant with the Guidelines, uncertified initiatives, etc.

JGAP Advance
- 3,954 businesses certified (Mar. 2016)
- Support for certification acquisition
- Support for international standardization
- Commenced operation in September 2016
- Improvement of quality of GAP initiatives and conformance with the Guidelines
  - Implementation of a third-party confirmation system
- GAP consistent with Guidelines and containing third-party confirmation systems
- Guidelines + third-party confirmation

GLOBAL G.A.P.
- Support for certification acquisition
- International-level standards

JGAP Advance
- JGAP Basic
- Domestic standards that satisfy sustainability expectations
- Guidelines + third-party confirmation
This process is for producers aiming at JGAP certification.

Producer can get JGAP Certification directly, and also via JGAP self-inspection and declaration process.

More than 5,000 JGAP trainers help producer to self-inspect and declaration of implementation.
JGAP office

JGAP office Expand to East Asia!

JGAP office Supported by AGRI
Hong Kong

JGAP office
Tokyo

JGAP office
Supported by AGRI
Taichung

JGAP expand to East Asia!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate name</th>
<th>Asia GAP Research Institute (AGRI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Status</td>
<td>incorporated nonprofit organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Established</td>
<td>Nov. 2006, changed corporate name in 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Nihon Nogyo Kenkyujo Bldg. 4F 3-29 Kioi-cho Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tel: +81 – 3 – 6380 - 9050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://asiagap.jp">http://asiagap.jp</a> / E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@asiagap.jp">info@asiagap.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>1. Help farmer to implement GAP, and train the GAP trainer in Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Think tank and Research of GAP in Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>330 member of Farmer, food retailer and all stakeholders of agriculture and food industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>Japan GAP foundation / GLOBALGAP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you

Think consumer
Think sustainability
Think staff in farm