

# **Distribution Manual**

**for**

## **Genetically and Non-genetically Modified Hawaiian Papayas**

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Food Labeling Division

Consumer Affairs Agency

# 1. Labeling System for Genetically Modified Foods

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The labeling system for genetically modified foods was instituted in April 2001 as a quality labeling standard under the Food Sanitation Act and the Act for Standardization and Proper Labeling of Agricultural and Forestry Products (hereinafter referred to as the “JAS Law”) (Table 1). Identity preserved handling needs to be performed to label foods as “not genetically modified,” or “genetically modified,” etc.<sup>1</sup>.

- Under this labeling system, genetically modified agricultural products may be imported, distributed, or produced only after their safety is confirmed by variety in accordance with the Food Safety Basic Act and the Food Sanitation Act, and they are evaluated for their impact on Japan’s wild fauna and flora pursuant to the Cartagena Act.
- The following labeling requirements apply to genetically modified agricultural products and processed foods containing these products as basic ingredients under the Food Sanitation Act and the JAS Law (including standards provided by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Quality Labeling Standard for Processed Foods and Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Quality Labeling Standard for Fresh Foods) (hereinafter referred to as “Japanese Food Labeling Standards”).
- The labeling system for genetically modified foods is based on the two laws cited above. Under the current Food Sanitation Act, identical labeling requirements are set forth, except for high oleic acid soybean, etc.
- The labeling requirements do not apply to non-genetically modified agricultural products and their processed products, which undergo identity preserved handling. Such products may be labeled on a voluntary basis with “Non-GM segregated from GM,” “not genetically modified,” etc.

- Genetically modified agricultural products and their processed products treated under identity preserved handling must be labeled as “GM segregated from non-GM,” “genetically modified,” etc.
- Genetically modified agricultural products and their processed products not treated under identity preserved handling or non-genetically modified agricultural products and their processed products must be labeled as “GM not segregated from non-GM,” etc.

Note: Processed foods (edible oil, etc.) containing agricultural products (high oleic acid soybean, etc.) as ingredients that differ greatly in composition or nutritional value from conventional products are subject to mandatory labeling requirements regardless of the presence or absence of remaining DNA or proteins.

<sup>1</sup> Identity preserved handling is a control method by which genetically modified- and non-genetically modified- agricultural products are segregated at the production, distribution, and processing stages and an evidentiary document is issued(i).

(Table 1) Labeling System

(1) Foods equivalent to conventional products in composition or nutritional value (based on the Food Sanitation Act and the JAS law)

(i) Processed foods in which DNA or the resulting protein still exists even after processing

**Mandatory labeling**

Applicable to genetically modified foods treated under identity preserved handling at the production and distribution stages

“GM segregated from non-GM”

- “Genetically modified,” etc.

Applicable to genetically modified foods and non-genetically modified foods not treated under identity preserved handling

“GM not segregated,” etc.

**Voluntary labeling**

Applicable to non-genetically modified foods treated under identity preserved handling at the production and distribution stages

“Non-GM segregated from GM”

- “Not genetically modified,” etc.

(ii) Processed foods in which DNA or the resulting protein does not exist after processing (soybean oil, soy sauce, corn oil, isomerized liquid sugar, etc.) (based on the Food Sanitation Act and the JAS law)

**Voluntary labeling**

Labeling not required

(2) Foods that differ greatly in composition or nutritional value from conventional products (based on the Food Sanitation Act and the JAS law)  
(high oleic acid soybean, high lysin corn, and processed foods containing high lysin corn as an ingredient)

**Mandatory labeling**

- “Soybean (genetically modified high oleic acid),” etc.

**(Table 2) Agricultural products and processed foods subject to the Labeling System**

Food Classification		
Cultivars containing genetically modified agricultural products equivalent to conventional products in composition and nutritional value	Agricultural product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Soybean (including green soybean and soybean sprout)</li> <li>b. Corn</li> <li>c. Potato</li> <li>d. Oil-seed rape</li> <li>e. Cotton seed</li> <li>f. Alfalfa</li> <li>g. Sugar beet</li> <li><b>h. Papaya</b></li> </ul>
	Processed food (containing genetically modified DNA or resulting protein)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Bean curd, deep-fried bean curd, and similar products</li> <li>(2) Frozen bean curd, bean curd waste, dried bean curd</li> <li>(3) Natto</li> <li>(4) Soybean milk and similar products</li> <li>(5) Soybean paste</li> <li>(6) Boiled soybean</li> <li>(7) Canned soybean and bottled soybean</li> <li>(8) Toasted soybean flour</li> <li>(9) Roasted soybean</li> <li>(10) Products using any material listed in (1) to (9) above as a main ingredient</li> <li>(11) Products using soybean (for cooking) as a main ingredient</li> <li>(12) Products using soybean powder as a main ingredient</li> <li>(13) Products using soybean protein as a main ingredient</li> <li>(14) Products using green soybean as a main ingredient</li> <li>(15) Products using soybean sprout as a main ingredient</li> <li>(16) Corn snack and cake</li> <li>(17) Corn starch</li> <li>(18) Popcorn</li> <li>(19) Frozen corn</li> <li>(20) Canned corn and bottled corn</li> <li>(21) Products using corn flower as a main ingredient</li> <li>(22) Products using corn grits as a main ingredient (excluding corn flake )</li> <li>(23) Products using corn (for cooking) as a main ingredient</li> <li>(24) Products using any material listed in (16) to (20) as a main ingredient</li> <li>(25) Potato snack and cake</li> <li>(26) Dried potato</li> <li>(27) Frozen potato</li> <li>(28) Potato starch powder</li> <li>(29) Products using any material listed in (25) to (28) as a main ingredient</li> <li>(30) Products using potato (for cooking) as a main ingredient</li> <li>(31) Products using alfalfa as a main ingredient</li> <li>(32) Products using sugar beet (for cooking) as a main ingredient</li> <li><b>(33) Product using papaya as a main ingredient</b></li> </ul>
	Processed foods (containing no genetically modified DNA or resulting protein)	<p>Example: soybean oil, corn oil, oil-seed rape oil, cotton seed oil, soy sauce, isomerized liquid sugar, dextrin, glutinous malt-sugar, corn flake, sugar (containing sugar beet as a main ingredient), foods containing an abovementioned material as a main ingredient</p>

<p>Genetically modified agricultural products that differ greatly from conventional products in composition or nutritional value and processed foods containing these products as an ingredient</p>	<p>A. High oleic acid soybean, high lysin corn  B. Product containing A above as a main ingredient (excluding products that have lost their previous characters)  C. Product containing B above as a main ingredient</p>
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Note: A main ingredient is one contained in a processed food that is among the three ingredients having the largest share of the food and accounts for 5% or more in weight of the ingredients combined.

## 2 Papaya Distribution Manual

### 1 Fundamental Concept

The Papaya Distribution Manual aims to segregate “genetically modified papayas” and “non-genetically modified papayas,” and prevent the mingling of the two types of papaya until they are sold to consumers at the final distribution stage or until they are packaged in a container for use by consumers at the final processing stage, and is also intended to communicate such to third parties. The fundamental concept of this manual is based on an existing distribution manual for potatoes.

In light of the fact that genetically modified papayas are imported from the State of Hawaii, a survey was performed to verify how papayas are distributed in the State of Hawaii and in Japan. Reflecting the survey results concerning Hawaiian papayas, the Papaya Distribution Manual has been compiled together with a concept for fruit and vegetable distribution.

#### ■ Achieving social reliability

Transaction slips and storage records shall evidence the fact that genetically modified papayas and non-GM papayas are treated under identity preserved handling while they are produced, distributed, retailed, and finally delivered to consumers and restaurants.

#### ■ Retroactive system

The fact that papayas purchased by consumers at the final stage of sale or products containing papayas as an ingredient have been treated under identity preserved handling shall be evidenced retroactively where necessary.

#### ■ Taking current business transactions into account

For papayas, various effective business practices and distribution channels are in place. These practices and distribution channels shall be made available.

## 2 Guidelines on Identity Preserved Handling

After being imported into Japan, Hawaiian fresh papayas are generally distributed to wholesalers in cases used for importation and then are unpacked by intermediate wholesalers or processors, etc. Such papayas are sold by the piece at retail stores. Thus, intermediate wholesalers, processors, and retailers need to exercise caution to prevent the mingling of genetically and non-genetically modified papayas. In the State of Hawaii, many farmers execute a contract with cargo collector-shippers with respect to such matters as cultivation and collection.

Processed papayas are imported into Japan as final or intermediate products. Because processed papaya products differ widely in the way they are procured, processed, and used as an ingredient, it is necessary to maintain a system for ensuring the segregation of genetically and non-genetically modified products. Once processed products are packed, they are least likely to mingle with other products until they are unpacked.

Genetically modified papayas, including the Rainbow brand, are under the control of the Hawaii Papaya Industry Association, which cultivates papaya seeds and controls the use of seeds. Farmers are obligated to purchase such seeds for cultivation from the association.

Non-genetically modified papayas exported to Japan from Hawaii are seeded, grown, harvested, collected, and packed under identity preserved handling in accordance with the Identity Preservation Protocol for Non-genetically Modified Papayas<sup>2</sup>, as set forth by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "IPP"). The IPP requirements apply even after the ban on exporting genetically modified papayas is lifted. In accordance with an IPP-compliant identity preserved handling procedure, papaya seeds and fruit are subjected to GUS testing<sup>3</sup> to confirm whether the papayas are non-genetically modified. IPP is managed by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA), which also issues relevant certificates.

With a lifting of the ban on exporting genetically modified papayas, the State of Hawaii imposed on business operators in Hawaii the obligation to verify that genetically modified and non-genetically modified papayas have been packed under identity preserved handling or in accordance with a more stringent procedure, on the basis of copies of certificates, etc., from the preceding stages. For exportation to Japan, a seal is to be attached directly to each piece of papaya to certify that the products comply with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards.

With the seal, business operators are not required to issue certificates, etc., to the effect that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately, unless the seal peels off at the importation or subsequent stages. They may use the seal at the retail stage.



This guideline has been compiled in the context of the circumstances explained above. The document provides instructions required to prevent the mingling of genetically and non-genetically modified papayas at the production, distribution, and other stages for fresh papayas and processed papaya products and explains in detail appropriate identity preserved handling procedures, parties responsible for management and verification, and recording requirements.

<sup>2</sup> A testing method approved by Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Quality Assurance Division, Commodities Branch to determine whether a papaya is genetically modified or not using test reagents (i)

<sup>3</sup> A test method approved by Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Quality Assurance Division, Commodities Branch to determine by using a test drug whether a papaya is genetically or non-genetically modified.

### 3 Issuance and Retention of Certificates

To ensure the reliability of social verification, it is required to prevent genetically modified papayas from mingling with non-genetically modified papayas and vice versa while they are at the distribution, final processing, and retailing stages before being sold to consumers. A procedure should be established to issue certificates to the effect that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately, and the content of such certificates needs to be evidenced by established documents.

To identify certain papayas as genetically modified or non-genetically modified papayas by social verification, it is required to certify that an appropriate identity preserved handling procedure has been performed for genetically and non-genetically modified papayas at all stages of cultivation and harvesting, distribution, production, final processing, retailing, and delivery to consumers.

#### A. Farming Stage

- Papayas are cultivated and harvested by farmers (“managing body”), who issue to cargo collector/shippers or processors (under a contract, if any, with farms) a certificate containing such management items as variety name, location of farm, harvest date, shipment date, shipment quantity, and other relevant information.
- The requirements provided above do not apply to non-genetically modified papayas, which are controlled by IPP.
- For genetically modified papayas, if cargo collector/shippers or processors have a contract with farms regarding management items, they may certify on behalf of farmers that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately.

#### B Cargo Collection and Shipment Stage

- Cargo collector/shippers in the capacity of a verifying body shall verify on the basis of relevant records that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately by farmers in the capacity of a managing body

responsible for cultivation and harvesting. In the capacity of a managing body for their own work, cargo collector/shippers shall then issue a certificate to importers or processors to evidence the appropriate performance of identity preserved handling and to detail such management items as quantities collected and shipped and methods of collection, shipment, sorting, and storage. Such certificates shall be accompanied by a copy of the certificate issued by farmers.

- Non-genetically modified papayas are subject to IPP. The above-mentioned requirements are satisfied when IPP certificates are issued by HDOA. IPP certificates need to be communicated to importers or processors.
- For genetically modified papayas, if records evidence the fact that all relevant farmers cultivate only genetically modified papayas, then items b, c, d, and e of B of the Identity Preservation Guideline for Genetically Modified and Non-Genetically Modified Papayas (hereinafter referred to as “Identity Preservation Guideline”) do not apply.
- Cargo collector/shippers are obligated to make a good faith effort to state the area of production and whether the papayas are genetically or non-genetically modified on shipment slips and packing materials, to prevent mingling at carriers and airport warehouses.

[Identity preserved handling by seal labeling]

- In the packing process, each piece of fruit shall directly bear a seal complying with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards (identifying such fruit as either genetically modified or non-genetically modified fruit or citing area of production, name of agricultural product, and variety) (hereinafter referred to as “seal labeling”) after a check is made on the basis of copies of certificates, etc., from all stages to confirm that such fruit has been treated under identity preserved handling or in accordance with a more stringent procedure, and that such fruit is either genetically modified or non-genetically modified. This procedure satisfies all relevant requirements; therefore, identity preserved handling or issuance of certificates is not required at the importation and subsequent stages

unless the seal is removed.

- In seal labeling, business operators are obligated to make a good faith effort to implement appropriate measures to prevent the seal from peeling off (by improving wrapping, enhancing adhesive properties, etc.).

### C. Processing Stage

- Processors shall, in the capacity of a verifying body, verify on the basis of records, etc., that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately in the production and distribution stages and shall, in the capacity of a managing body, issue to the relevant verifying body certificates that specify product name, production date, shipping quantity, and other management items, and confirm that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately in its own process. Such certificates shall be accompanied as evidence by copies of certificates, etc., issued from the preceding stages (for processors in Japan, from the importation to their own stage).
- As with products for general consumers, when papayas are packaged and hermetically sealed in a container by processors and the container is labeled with a statement to the effect that the papayas meet the Japanese Food Labeling Standards, then all relevant requirements have been met and no identity preserved handling, including issuance of certificates, is required at subsequent stages.
- At the processing stage, if confirmed by records, etc., that only either genetically modified or non-genetically modified papayas are used, then record items b, c, d, and e under the Identity Preservation Guideline do not apply.
- When performing transactions, processors are obligated to make a good faith effort to record on delivery or sales slips the variety, product name, quantity, date, supplier or buyer name, IPP control number, etc.

[Identity preserved handling by seal labeling]

- When processing cargo papayas seal-labeled by collector/shippers, processors need to retain the seal attached to papayas.

### D/E/F Importation Stage

- Importers are exclusively liable for identity preserved handling performed overseas. They shall verify on the basis of relevant certificates, etc. (including certificates and contracts) that identity preserved handling is performed appropriately.
- Importers shall issue to carriers certificates specifying variety name, shipment date, quantity imported, and other management items to verify that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately.
- If processed papaya products are packaged in a container at overseas factories in the same way as they are procured by factories in Japan, then, record item a of D, E, and F under the Identity Preservation Guideline does not apply. Other general labeling requirements for processed products still apply.
- When performing transactions, importers are obligated to make a good faith effort to record on delivery or sales slips the variety, product name, quantity, date, supplier or buyer name, IPP control number, etc.

#### [Identity preserved handling by seal labeling]

- Importers are exclusively liable for identity preserved handling performed overseas. They are required to verify on the basis of relevant certificates, etc., that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately overseas even if seal labeling is performed by cargo collector/shippers.
- If, in the packing process, cargo collector/shippers attach to products a seal complying with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards, then importers are not required to perform identity preserved handling or

issue certificates, etc., unless the seal peels off.

## F Delivery Stage

- At delivery from airport warehouses in Japan to wholesalers, carriers shall, in the capacity of a verifying body, verify on the basis of records, etc., that identity preserved handling has been performed to prevent the mingling of genetically modified papayas with non-genetically modified papayas.
- For fresh papayas, carriers do not issue certificates, etc., because such papayas are not unpacked by carriers. Instead, carriers shall retain certificates, etc., issued by importers and provide copies to wholesalers, etc.
- If processed papaya products are packaged in a container at overseas factories in the same way as they are procured by factories in Japan, then, record item a of F under the Identity Preservation Guideline does not apply. Carriers shall retain certificates, etc., issued by importers and provide copies to wholesalers, etc. The general labeling requirements for processed products still apply.
- When performing transactions, carriers are obligated to make a good faith effort to record on delivery or sales slips the variety, product name, quantity, date, supplier or buyer name, IPP control number, etc.

### [Identity preserved handling by seal labeling]

- If, in the packing process, cargo collector/shippers attach to products a seal complying with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards, then carriers are not required to perform identity preserved handling or issue certificates, etc., unless the seal peels off.

## G Wholesale Stage

- Wholesalers shall, in the capacity of a managing body, perform identity preserved handling to prevent the mingling of genetically and non-genetically modified papayas during distribution to intermediate wholesalers.
- For fresh papayas, wholesalers do not issue certificates, etc., because such papayas are not unpacked by carriers. Instead, they shall retain certificates, etc., issued by importers and provide copies to intermediate wholesalers, etc.
- If processed papaya products are packaged in a container at overseas factories in the same way as they are procured by factories in Japan, then, record item a of G under the Identity Preservation Guideline does not apply. Wholesalers shall retain copies of certificates, etc., issued by importers and provide copies to intermediate wholesalers, etc. (including certificates or their copies issued, if any, by carriers). The general labeling requirements for processed products still apply.
- When performing transactions, wholesalers are obligated to make a good faith effort to record on delivery or sales slips the variety, product name, quantity, date, supplier or buyer name, IPP control number, etc.

### [Identity preserved handling by seal labeling]

- If, in the packing process, cargo collector/shippers attach to products a seal complying with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards, then wholesalers are not required to perform identity preserved handling or issue certificates, etc., unless the seal peels off.

## H Intermediate Wholesale Stage

- Intermediate wholesalers shall, in the capacity of a managing body, perform identity preserved handling to prevent the mingling of genetically and non-genetically modified papayas during distribution to retailers or processors.

- Intermediate wholesalers shall, in the capacity of a verifying body, verify on the basis of records, etc., that wholesalers have performed identity preserved handling appropriately in the capacity of a managing body for distribution. In addition, they shall issue to retailers or processors, certificates stating variety name, sales date, sales quantity, etc., to certify that they have performed identity preserved handling in their own process appropriately in the capacity of a managing body. They shall retain copies of certificates issued by importers (including copies of certificates, if any, issued by carriers or wholesalers) and attach copies to their own certificates.
- If fresh papayas are not unpacked by intermediate wholesalers, they do not issue certificates, etc., stating that they have performed identity preserved handling in their own process in the capacity of a managing body. Instead, they shall retain certificates, etc., issued by importers and provide copies to retailers or processors.
- If processed papaya products are packaged in a container at overseas factories in the same way as they are procured by factories in Japan, then, record items a and b of H under the Identity Preservation Guideline do not apply. Intermediate wholesalers shall retain copies of certificates, etc., issued by importers and provide copies to retailers or processors (including certificates or their copies issued, if any, by carriers or wholesalers). The general labeling requirements for processed products still apply.
- When performing transactions, intermediate wholesalers are obligated to make a good faith effort to record on delivery or sales slips the variety, product name, quantity, date, supplier or buyer name, IPP control number, etc.

[Identity preserved handling by seal labeling]

- If, in the packing process, cargo collector/shippers attach to products a seal complying with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards, then wholesalers are not required to perform identity preserved handling or



issue certificates, etc., unless the seal peels off.

- If seal labeling is performed by cargo collector/shippers, and the seal is found by intermediate wholesalers to have peeled off in the unpacking process, then they may reattach the seal only if they have confirmed on the basis of relevant documents that they are handling only either genetically modified or non-genetically modified papayas. If intermediate wholesalers handle both genetically modified and non-genetically modified papayas, they may reattach the seal only if they have correctly identified genetically modified or non-genetically modified papayas by confirming on the basis of copies of certificates from the preceding stages that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately.
- If cargo collector/shippers perform seal labeling, and intermediate wholesalers sell papayas by the piece, then intermediate wholesalers are obligated to make a good faith effort to prevent the seal from peeling off.

## J Retail Stage

- For fresh papayas, retailers shall, in the capacity of a verifying body, verify on the basis of records, etc., that intermediate wholesalers have performed identity preserved handling appropriately in the capacity of a managing body, and shall label papayas with a statement to the effect that the intermediate wholesalers have performed identity preserved handling in their own process in the capacity of a managing body in compliance with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards. Retailers shall retain as evidence certificates, etc., issued by intermediate wholesalers, etc.
- For processed papaya products, retailers are not required to perform identity preserved handling because processed Hawaiian papaya products are hermetically wrapped in a container.
- When dealing with businesses and distributing to their own outlets, retailers are obligated to make a good faith effort to record on delivery or sales slips the variety, product name, quantity, date, supplier or buyer name, IPP control number, etc.

[Identity preserved handling by seal labeling]

- If, in the packing process, cargo collector/shippers attach to products a seal complying with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards, then wholesalers are not required to perform identity preserved handling or issue certificates, etc., unless the seal peels off.
- If seal labeling is performed by cargo collector/shippers, and the seal is found by retailers to have peeled off in the unpacking process, then retailers may reattach the seal only if they have confirmed on the basis of relevant documents that they are handling only either genetically modified or non-genetically modified papayas. If intermediate wholesalers handle both genetically modified and non-genetically modified papayas, they may reattach the seal only if they have correctly identified genetically modified or non-genetically modified papayas by confirming on the basis of copies of certificates from the preceding stages that identity preserved handling has been performed appropriately.
- If retailers sell seal-labeled papayas, they are obligated to make a good faith effort to prevent the seal from peeling off.

For identity preserved handling overseas, importers are reasonably expected in the light of current distribution practices to issue certificates on condition that they should take all responsibility.

As with products for general consumers, when papayas are packaged and hermetically sealed in a container by processors and the container is labeled with a statement to the effect that the papayas meet the Japanese Food Labeling Standards, including the Food Sanitation Act and the JAS Law, then all relevant requirements have been met and no identity preserved handling is required at subsequent stages.

Relevant certificates (including seals and copies of such certificates) and records and documents, etc., from each stage shall be retained for two (2) years.

## 4 Specific Instructions on Application

### ■ Status of this Manual

- This Manual is intended as a guideline. In actual operation, each business operator needs to establish a specific operational procedure to meet the requirements and expectations under this Manual for the actual work environment, because there are wide differences among business operators in style of business, style of distribution, and machinery and facilities.

### ■ Status of Seals for the Importation of Fresh Papayas

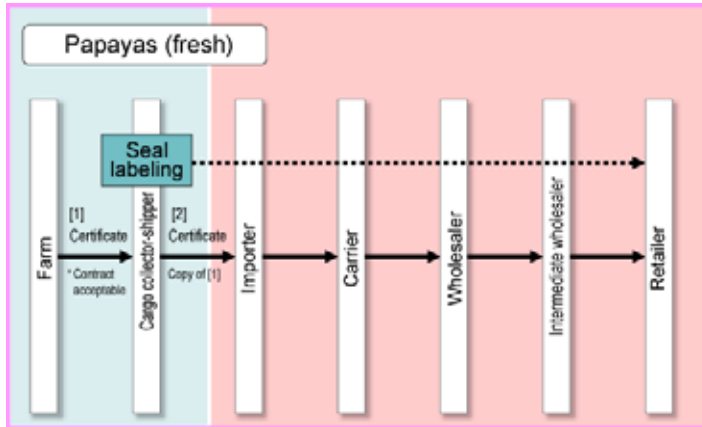
- Unlike soybean, corn, or potato, papaya is not only used as an ingredient in final products, but is also provided unprocessed as fresh fruit to consumers. To enable consumers to identify each papaya at the storefront as either a non-genetically or genetically modified papaya, cargo collector/suppliers in Hawaii are legally permitted in the packing process to attach to each papaya a seal stating that the papaya complies with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards.

### ■ Handling of Seals in the Importation of Fresh Papayas

- If a seal is attached to papayas by cargo collector/suppliers in the packing process with a statement to the effect that the papayas comply with the Japanese Food Labeling Standards, identity preserved handling is not required at the importation and subsequent stages, unless the seal peels off.
- If seal labeling is performed by cargo collector/shippers, and the seal is found by any business operator to have peeled off in the unpacking process, the business operator may reattach the seal only if it has proved on the basis of relevant documents that the business operator handles only either genetically modified or non-genetically modified papayas. If the business operator handles both genetically and non-genetically modified papayas, it may reattach the seal only if the business operator has correctly identified genetically and non-genetically modified papayas by confirming that identity preserved handling has been performed properly, on the basis of copies of certificates from the preceding stages.
- When selling seal-labeled papayas, business operators are obligated to make a good faith effort to prevent the seal from peeling off from wraps or other packaging materials.

Figure. Commercial distribution routes for Hawaiian papayas and processed papaya products and flow of identity preserved handling certificates

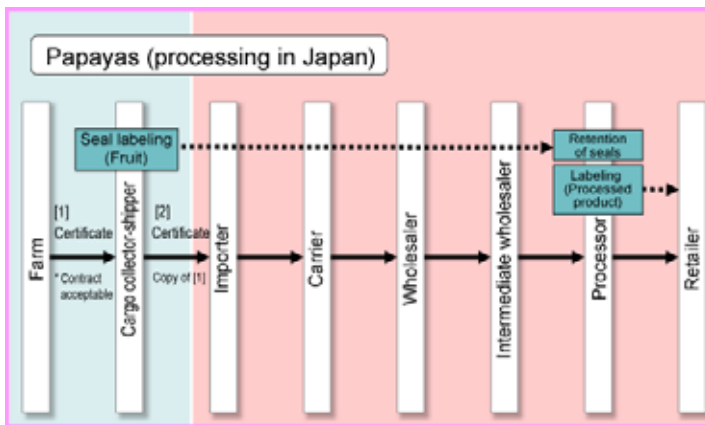
(1) Distribution of fresh papayas to retailers



[Non-genetically modified papayas]

- IPP is applied, and [1] and its copies are not required.
- [2] is an IPP certificate issued by HDOA.

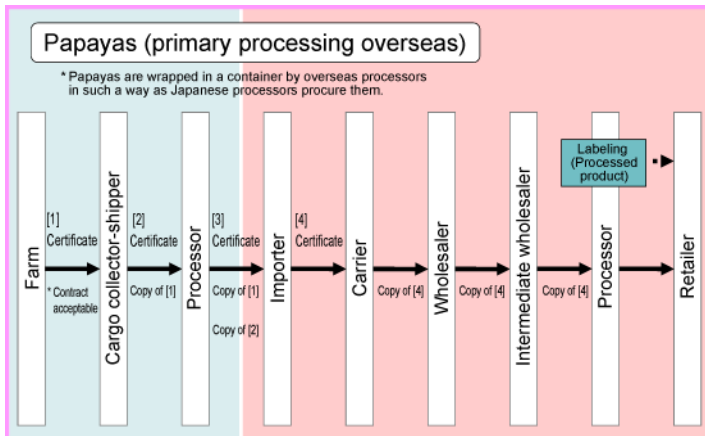
(2) Importation of fresh papayas and processing in Japan



[Non-genetically modified papayas]

- IPP is applied, and [1] and its copies are not required.
- [2] is an IPP certificate issued by HDOA.

(3) Primary processing overseas and secondary processing in Japan



[Non-genetically modified papayas subject to IPP]

- [1] and its copies are not required.
- [2] is an IPP certificate issued by HDOA.

## 5 Identity Preserved Handling Guideline for Genetically and Non-genetically Modified Papayas

### ( 1 ) Identity preserved handling of genetically modified papayas

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
A Farming stage at farmers	<p>(1) Procurement of seeds.</p> <p>(2) Storage and sowing of seeds.</p> <p>(3) Harvest</p> <p>(4) Farm equipment &amp; tools</p> <p>(5) Vehicles, etc. for shipment</p> <p>(6) Storage and delivery facilities</p>	<p>(1) Identify genetically modified papaya seeds purchased.</p> <p>(2) To store non-genetically modified papayas together with unidentified papayas (hereinafter referred to as "other papayas"), take measures to prevent mingling.</p> <p>(3) In harvesting, take measures to prevent mingling of genetically modified papayas with other papayas.</p> <p>(4) The use of exclusive harvest tools, etc. is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use tools for both such papayas and other papayas, clean the tools after use.</p> <p>(5) The use of exclusive trucks, etc. is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use tracks for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the trucks, etc. after use.</p> <p>(6) The use of exclusive storage facilities, etc. is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To store such papayas together with other papayas, clean the facilities after use.</p>	Farms or cargo collector-shippers and processors who are responsible for managing farms	<p>a. Seed purchase records</p> <p>b. Seed storage &amp; sowing record (variety, storage area, planting area)</p> <p>c. Shipment quantity</p> <p>d. Shipment date</p> <p>e. Storage (variety, warehouse number, quantity, date )</p> <p>f. Entry/dispatch (variety, warehouses numbers, quantity, date )</p> <p>g. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for genetically modified papayas</p>	Cargo collector-shippers or processors check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
B Cargo collection and shipment stage at cargo collector-shippers	(1) VHT (vapor-heat treatment) (2) Sorting line (3) Vehicles, etc. for shipment (4) Storage and delivery facilities	(1) Do not perform VHT When genetically modified papayas and other papayas are in the same chamber at the same time. To test both at the same, use different containers of different colors or take other measures to prevent mingling. (2) The use of exclusive sorting equipment is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use sorting equipment for both such papayas and other papayas, clean the equipment after use. (3) The use of exclusive trucks, etc. is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use tracks for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the trucks, etc. after use. (4) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use. The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling.	Cargo collector-shippers	a. Cargo collection (papaya variety, quantity, date) b. VHT records (variety of processed papayas, quantity, date) c. Sorting (variety of sorted papayas, quantity, date) d. Entry, storage, dispatch (variety, warehouse number or warehouse name, quantity, date ) e. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for genetically modified papayas	Processors or importers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
C Processing stage at processors	<p>(1) Vehicles, etc. for cargo collection &amp; transportation</p> <p>(2) Segregated storage of ingredients (fruit or products)</p> <p>(3) Production line</p> <p>(4) Goods-in-process (if any)</p> <p>(5) Packaging process</p> <p>(6) Product storage and delivery facilities</p>	<p>(1) The use of exclusive trucks, etc. is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use tracks for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the trucks, etc. after use.</p> <p>(2) The use of exclusive storage facilities, etc. is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To store such papayas together with other papayas, clean the facilities after use.</p> <p>(3) Clean lines not used exclusively for genetically modified, in advance.</p> <p>(4) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use.</p> <p>The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling.</p> <p>(5) The use of exclusive packaging equipment is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use packaging equipment for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the equipment after use.</p> <p>(6) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use</p>	Processors	<p>a. Purchase (variety of papaya, farmer, quantity, date)</p> <p>b. Entry, storage, &amp; dispatch of ingredients (variety, warehouse number or name, quantity, date)</p> <p>c. Production (variety and quantity of ingredients used, product name, production date, production quantity)</p> <p>d. Storage of products (product name, warehouse number or name, quantity, date)</p> <p>e. Verification of cleaning</p>	Importers, etc. check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
		<p>storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use.</p> <p>The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling.</p>		performed if not used exclusively for genetically modified papayas	
<p>D Distribution stages at cargo collector-shippers or from processors to airport warehouses</p>	<p>(1) Shipment of fruit or products (2) Vehicles, etc. for transportation (3) Storage facilities</p>	<p>(1), (2), &amp; (3) Segregated transportation and storage of genetically modified papayas other papayas</p>	Warehouse operators	<p>a. Entry, storage, dispatch (variety or product name, warehouse number, quantity, date)</p>	<p>Importers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.</p>



Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
E Distribution stage from airport warehouses to Japan	(1) Shipment of fruit or products (2) Loading on aircraft	(1)&(2) Segregated transportation of genetically modified papayas other papayas	Airlines	a. Dispatch (variety or product name, warehouse number, quantity, date, pallet number, flight name)	Importers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.
F Distribution stage from airport warehouses in Japan	(1) Unloading from aircraft (2) Storage equipment (3) Vehicles, etc. for transportation	(1), (2), & (3) Segregated transportation and storage of genetically modified papayas other papayas	Warehouse operators	a. Entry, storage, and dispatch (variety or product name, warehouse number, quantity, date)	Importers or carriers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.
G Distribution stage at wholesalers	(1) Vehicles, etc. for transportation (2) Storage	(1) & (2) Segregated transportation and storage of genetically modified papayas other papayas (3) In the purchasing and delivery processes, check	Wholesalers	a. Arrival, (storage), and shipment (variety or	Intermediate wholesalers check records, etc. to

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
	<p>equipment</p> <p>(3) Identification of fruit or products</p>	<p>information on slips and cases to identify genetically modified papayas.</p>		<p>products name, (warehouse number or name), quantity, date)</p>	<p>verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.</p>
<p>H Distribution stage at intermediate wholesalers</p>	<p>(1) Vehicles, etc. for transportation</p> <p>(2) Storage equipment</p> <p>(3) Identification of fruit or products</p>	<p>(1) &amp; (2) Segregated transportation and storage of genetically modified papayas other papayas</p> <p>(3) Check information on slips and cases in the purchasing process, and check the seal labeling in the unpacking process, in order to identify genetically modified papayas.</p>	<p>Intermediate wholesalers</p>	<p>a. Arrival, (storage), and sales (variety, product name, warehouse number name, quantity, date)</p> <p>b. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for genetically modified papayas</p>	<p>Retailers or processors check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.</p>

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
I Processing stage at processors in Japan	(1) Vehicles, etc. for cargo collection and transportation (2) Segregated storage of ingredients (fruit or products) (3) Production line (4) Goods-in process (if any) (5) Packaging process (6) Product storage and delivery facilities	(1) The use of exclusive trucks, etc. is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use tracks for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the trucks, etc. after use. (2) The use of exclusive storage facilities, etc. is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To store such papayas together with other papayas, clean the facilities after use. (3) Clean lines not used exclusively for genetically modified, in advance. (4) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use. The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling. (5) The use of exclusive packaging equipment is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use packaging equipment for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the equipment after use. (6) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use	Processors in Japan	a. Purchase (papaya variety, farmer, quantity, date) b. Entry, storage, and dispatch of ingredients (variety, warehouse number or name, quantity, date) c. Production (use an ingredient varieties, use quantity, products name, production date, production quantity) d. Storage of products (products name, warehouse number or name, quantity, date) e. Verification of cleaning performed if not	Retailers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
		<p>storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use.</p> <p>The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling.</p>		used exclusively for genetically modified papayas	
J Retail stage at retailers	<p>(1) Arrival of fruit or products</p> <p>(2) Transportation to outlets</p> <p>(3) Storage at outlets</p> <p>(4) Display at outlets</p> <p>(5) Labeling at outlets</p>	<p>(1) In the purchasing process, check information on slips and cases and the seal labeling to identify genetically modified papayas.</p> <p>(2) Segregated transportation of genetically modified papayas and other papayas</p> <p>(3) The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling.</p> <p>(4) Segregated storefront layout of genetically modified papayas and other papayas</p>	Retailers	<p>a. Arrival (storage) (variety, product name, (warehouse number or name) quantity, date)</p> <p>b. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for genetically modified</p>	Retailers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
		(5) If legally required, verify that the papayas are labeled as genetically modified.		papayas	

( 2 ) Identity preserved handling of non-genetically modified papayas

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
A Farming stage at farmers	<p>(1) Procurement of seeds.</p> <p>(2) Storage and sowing of seeds.</p> <p>(3) Harvest</p> <p>(4) Farm equipment &amp; tools</p> <p>(5) Vehicles, etc. for shipment</p> <p>(6) Storage and delivery facilities</p>	<p>(1) Identify non-genetically modified papaya seeds purchased.</p> <p>(2) To store non-genetically modified papayas together with unidentified papayas (hereinafter referred to as “other papayas”), take measures to prevent mingling.</p> <p>(3) In harvesting, take measures to prevent mingling of non-genetically modified papayas with other papayas.</p> <p>(4) The use of exclusive harvest tools, etc. is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use tools for both such papayas and other papayas, clean the tools after use.</p> <p>(5) The use of exclusive trucks, etc. is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use tracks for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the trucks, etc. after use.</p> <p>(6) The use of exclusive storage facilities, etc. is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To store such papayas together with other papayas, clean the facilities after use.</p>	Farms or cargo collector-shippers and processors who are responsible for managing farms	<p>a. Seed purchase records</p> <p>b. Seed storage &amp; sowing record (variety, storage area, planting area)</p> <p>c. Shipment quantity</p> <p>d. Shipment date</p> <p>e. Storage (variety, warehouse number , quantity, date )</p> <p>f. Entry/dispatch (variety, warehouses numbers, quantity, date )</p> <p>g. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for non-genetically modified papayas</p>	Cargo collector-shippers or processors check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
B Cargo collection and shipment stage at cargo collector-shippers	(1) VHT (vapor-heat treatment) (2) Sorting line (3) Vehicles, etc. for shipment (4) Storage and delivery facilities	(1) Do not perform VHT when non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas are in the same chamber at the same time. To test both at the same, use different containers of different colors or take other measures to prevent mingling. (2) The use of exclusive sorting equipment is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use sorting equipment for both such papayas and other papayas, clean the equipment after use. (3) The use of exclusive trucks, etc. is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use tracks for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the trucks, etc. after use. (4) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use. The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling.	Cargo collector-shippers	a. Cargo collection (papaya variety, quantity, date) b. VHT records (variety of processed papayas, quantity, date) c. Sorting (variety of sorted papayas, quantity, date) d. Entry, storage, dispatch (variety, warehouse number or warehouse name, quantity, date ) e. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for non-genetically modified papayas	Processors or importers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
C Processing stage at processors	<p>(1) Vehicles, etc. for cargo collection &amp; transportation</p> <p>(2) Segregated storage of ingredients (fruit or products)</p> <p>(3) Production line</p> <p>(4) Goods-in-process (if any)</p> <p>(5) Packaging process</p> <p>(6) Product storage and delivery facilities</p>	<p>(1) The use of exclusive trucks, etc. is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use trucks for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the trucks, etc. after use.</p> <p>(2) The use of exclusive storage facilities, etc. is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To store such papayas together with other papayas, clean the facilities after use.</p> <p>(3) Clean lines not used exclusively for non-genetically modified, in advance.</p> <p>(4) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use.</p> <p>The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling.</p> <p>(5) The use of exclusive packaging equipment is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use packaging equipment for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the equipment after use.</p>	Processors	<p>a. Purchase (variety of papaya, farmer, quantity, date)</p> <p>b. Entry, storage, &amp; dispatch of ingredients (variety, warehouse number or name, quantity, date)</p> <p>c. Production (variety and quantity of ingredients used, product name, production date, production quantity)</p> <p>d. Storage of products (product name, warehouse number or name, quantity, date)</p> <p>e. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for non-genetically modified papayas</p>	Importers, etc. check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.



Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
		<p>(6) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use.</p> <p>The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling.</p>			
<p>D Distribution stages at cargo collector-shippers or from processors to airport warehouses</p>	<p>(1) Shipment of fruit or products (2) Vehicles, etc. for transportation (3) Storage facilities</p>	<p>(1), (2), &amp; (3) Segregated transportation and storage of non-genetically modified papayas other papayas</p>	<p>Warehouses operators</p>	<p>a. Entry, storage, dispatch (variety or product name, warehouse number, quantity, date)</p>	<p>Importers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in</p>

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
					accordance with the procedure shown on the left.
E Distribution stage from airport warehouses to Japan	(1) Shipment of fruit or products (2) Loading on aircraft	(1) & (2) Segregated transportation of non-genetically modified papayas other papayas	Airlines	a. Dispatch (variety or product name, warehouse number, quantity, date, pallet number, flight name)	Importers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.
F Distribution stage from airport warehouses in Japan	(1) Unloading from aircraft (2) Storage equipment (3) Vehicles, etc. for transportation	(1), (2), & (3) Segregated transportation and storage of non-genetically modified papayas other papayas	Warehouse operators	a. Entry, storage, and dispatch (variety or product name, warehouse number, quantity, date)	Importers or carriers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
					accordance with the procedure shown on the left.
G Distribution stage at wholesalers	(1) Vehicles, etc. for transportation (2) Storage equipment (3) Identification of fruit or products	(1) & (2) Segregated transportation and storage of non-genetically modified papayas other papayas (3) In the purchasing and delivery processes, check information on slips and cases to identify non-genetically modified papayas.	Wholesalers	a. Arrival, (storage), and shipment (variety or products name, (warehouse number or name), quantity, date)	Intermediate wholesalers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.
H Distribution stage at intermediate wholesalers	(1) Vehicles, etc. for transportation (2) Storage equipment (3) Identification of fruit or products	(1), (2), & (3) Segregated transportation and storage of non-genetically modified papayas other papayas (3) Check information on slips and cases in the purchasing process, and check the seal labeling in the unpacking process, in order to identify non-genetically modified papayas.	Intermediate wholesalers	a. Arrival, (storage), and sales (variety, product name, warehouse number name, quantity, date) b. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for non-genetically	Retailers or processors check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
				modified papayas	accordance with the procedure shown on the left.
I Processing stage at processors in Japan	(1) Vehicles, etc. for cargo collection and transportation (2) Segregated storage of ingredients (fruit or products) (3) Production line (4) Goods-in process (if any) (5) Packaging process (6) Product storage and delivery facilities	(1) The use of exclusive trucks, etc. is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use trucks for both genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the trucks, etc. after use. (2) The use of exclusive storage facilities, etc. is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To store such papayas together with other papayas, clean the facilities after use. (3) Clean lines not used exclusively for non-genetically modified, in advance. (4) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use. The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling. (5) The use of exclusive packaging equipment is preferable for non-genetically modified	Processors in Japan	a. Purchase (papaya variety, farmer, quantity, date) b. Entry, storage, and dispatch of ingredients (variety, warehouse number or name, quantity, date) c. Production (use an ingredient varieties, use quantity, products name, production date, production quantity) d. Storage of products (products name, warehouse number or name, quantity, date) e. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for non-genetically modified papayas	Retailers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.

Stages of production and distribution	Check point	Identity preserved handling procedure	Managing body	Records	Verifying body
		<p>papayas. To use packaging equipment for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the equipment after use.</p> <p>(6) The use of exclusive storage containers is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, clean the storage containers, etc. after use.</p> <p>The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling.</p>			
<p>J Retail stage at retailers</p>	<p>(1) Arrival of fruit or products (2) Transportation to outlets (3) Storage at outlets (4) Display at outlets</p>	<p>(1) In the purchasing process, check information on slips and cases and the seal labeling to identify non-genetically modified papayas. (2) Segregated transportation of non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas (3) The use of exclusive storage area is preferable for non-genetically modified papayas. To use storage containers for both non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas, conduct zoning to prevent mingling. (4) Segregated storefront layout of non-genetically modified papayas and other papayas</p>	<p>Retailers</p>	<p>a. Arrival (storage) (variety, product name, (warehouse number or name) quantity, date) b. Verification of cleaning performed if not used exclusively for non-genetically modified papayas</p>	<p>Retailers check records, etc. to verify that the managing body has performed identity preserved handling appropriately in accordance with the procedure shown on the left.</p>

## 6 Certificates

### ■ By farmers

To: <u>YYY</u>	Date: _____
	Issuer: <u>XXX</u>

**Certificate**

1. Name of variety:
2. Location of farm:
3. Date of harvest:
4. Date of shipment:
5. Shipment quantity:
6. (If the facilities or equipment is not used exclusively for either genetically modified or non-genetically modified papayas) cleaning has been performed.

This is to certify that the abovementioned agricultural product has been produced, stored, and transported in such a way as not to mingle with non-genetically modified products (or genetically modified products).

#### Remark

- In YYY, enter the name of cargo-collector, processor, etc.
- In XXX, enter the name and address of farmer.
- If the farm has not grown genetically or non-genetically modified papayas, state to that effect in the certificate.

### ■ By cargo collector-shippers

To: <u>YYY</u>	Date: _____
	Issuer: <u>XXX</u>

**Certificate**

1. Name of farm:
2. Name of variety:
3. Date of shipment:
4. Shipment quantity

This is to certify that the abovementioned agricultural product has been sorted, fumigated, and packed in such a way as not to mingle with non-genetically modified products (or genetically modified products)

#### Remark

- In YYY, enter the name of importer, processor, etc.
- In XXX, enter the name and address of the company.
- If the business operator deals in only either genetically or non-genetically modified papayas, state to that effect in

### ■ By processors

To: <u>YYY</u>	Date: _____
	Issuer: <u>XXX</u>

**Certificate**

1. Product name:
2. Date of production:
3. Shipment quantity:

This is to certify that the abovementioned agricultural product has been sorted, produced, and packaged in such a way as not to mingle with non-genetically modified products (or genetically modified products).

#### Remark

- In YYY, enter the name of importer, etc.
- In XXX, enter the name and address of the company.
- If the business operator deals in only either genetically or non-genetically modified papayas, state to that effect in the certificate.

■ By importers

To: <u>YYY</u>	Date: _____
	Issuer: <u>XXX</u>
<b>Certificate</b>	
1. Name of farm or Hawaiian cargo collector-shipper: 2. Name of variety: 3. Date of shipment: 4. Quantity imported:	
This is to certify that the abovementioned agricultural product has been produced, stored, and transported in such a way as not to mingle with non-genetically modified products (or genetically modified products).	

Remark

- In YYY, enter the name of importer, processor, etc.
- In XXX, enter the name and address of the company.
- If the business operator deals in only either genetically or non-genetically modified papayas, state to that effect in

■ By intermediate wholesalers

To: <u>YYY</u>	Date: _____
	Issuer: <u>XXX</u>
<b>Certificate</b>	
1. Name of variety: 2. Date of sale: 3. Sales quantity:	
This is to certify that the abovementioned agricultural product has been sorted and stored in such a way as not to mingle with non-genetically modified products (or genetically modified products).	

Remark

- In YYY, enter the name of retailer, processor, etc.
- In XXX, enter the name and address of the company.
- If the business operator deals in only either genetically or non-genetically modified papayas, state to that effect in

issuance    Consumer Affairs Agency    Food Labeling Division