

# Traceability System

## I. Traceability System for Rice/Rice Products

### 1. What is the traceability system for rice/rice products?

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This system aims to:

1. ensure that the actors involved in the production, distribution and sale stages of rice and rice products keep and preserve records of transactions so as to allow early identification of the distribution route in the case of the occurrence of problems; and
2. provide businesses and consumers with information on places of origin of rice.

### 2. Items Covered by Traceability System

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- ❖ Rice: Paddy grain, brown rice, milled rice, crushed rice
- ❖ Rice products categorized as staple food: Rice flour, ground rice, rice meal, rice flour preparations (including mochi preparations), dough for rice confectioneries, malted rice, etc.
- ❖ Cooked rice: Bento, rice ball, hamburger with rice buns, rice cooked with red beans, steamed sticky rice, rice dishes, cooked rice in package, sprouted brown rice, dried rice (including frozen food, boil-in-the-bag food and canned food)
- ❖ Rice products: Mochi (rice cake), dango (rice dumpling), rice confectioneries, sake, single-distilled shochu, mirin (sweet cooking wine)

# The Rice Traceability Act

Act for Keeping Transaction Records and Transmitting Place of Origin Information Relating to Rice and Rice Products Trade

## The Rice Traceability Act:

For prompt identification of the distribution route when a problem occurs

### 1. Keeping Transaction Records

All business entities that deal with rice and rice products shall keep transaction records.

### 2. Transmitting place of origin information of rice and rice products

Dealers who sell/serve rice and rice products to other dealers or consumers shall provide them with place of origin information concerning the rice.

