

Japanese Agricultural Standard for Organic Livestock Products
(Notification No. 1608 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
of October 27, 2005)
(Provisional Translation)

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(Purpose)

Article 1 The purpose of this standard is to define the criteria of production methods for organic livestock products.

(Principles of Production of Organic Livestock Products)

Article 2 Organic livestock products are, in principle, manufactured from organic livestock raised in deference to their physiological and behavioral needs, on the basis of provision of providing feeds produced by reducing pressure on the environment as much as possible and the avoidance of use of veterinary drugs, to sustain and enhance the natural cyclical function of agriculture.

(Definition)

Article 3 In this standard, terms listed on the left side of the table below are defined on the right side.

Terms	Definitions
Organic Livestock products	Livestock products produced by the criteria in the next Article.
Domestic animals	Bovine, equine, ovine, caprine, and porcine animals.
Poultry	Chickens, quails, ducks, and wild ducks (including crossbreeds with ducks as wild duck; hereafter the same).
Organic feeds	Limited to those with grading labels on products produced in accordance with the Japanese Agricultural Standard for organic agricultural products (Notification No.1605 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of October 27, 2005; hereafter referred to as the Standard for organic agricultural products), the Japanese Agricultural Standard for organic processed foods (Notification No.1606 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of October 27, 2005; hereafter referred to as the Standards for organic processed foods) (except for products made from livestock products other than milk) and the Japanese Agricultural Standard for organic agricultural feeds (Notification No.1607 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of October 27, 2005; hereinafter

	referred to as the Standard for organic agricultural feeds), and milk with grading labels produced in accordance with this standard.
Feeds produced in-house for organic livestock	Feeds managed or controlled by the certified Production Process Manager, and produced in accordance with Article 4 of the Standard for organic agricultural products (in case of producing perennial grass, “no less than 3 years before the first harvesting of perennial plants” which is prescribed in Article 4, section 1. of the criteria of “Fields” in the Standard for organic agricultural products shall be replaced to “no less than 2 years before first harvesting of perennial grass”) or Article 4 of the Standard for organic agricultural feeds.
Feeds for organic livestock	Organic feeds and Feeds produced in-house for organic livestock.
Meadow	Areas, used mainly for grasslands or pasturing in the business of cultivation or husbandry.
Open-air runs	Fields, pastureland and open-air exercise area (mainly used for the exercise of livestock, where they can grub the ground. For ducks and wild ducks, open-air exercise area, shall include rice paddies, stream, pond or lake).
Recombinant DNA technology	Technology to create recombinant DNA by connecting DNA through breakage and recombination using enzyme, transferring it into living cells and proliferating it.
Prohibited substances	Fertilizer and soil improvement substances (except for those listed in Attached Table 1 with no synthetic substances added) agricultural chemicals (except for those listed in Attached Table 2 and produced without recombinant DNA technology) and other materials that are used to plants or soil (except for natural substances, or substances derived from natural substances without the use of chemical treatment).
Organically raising	Raising methods to satisfy the criteria of “Housings for mammals and poultry,” “Open-air free runs,” “Feed,” “Health control,” and “General management.”
Renewal	The introduction of livestock equivalent to no more than 1/3 of the livestock that died or were shipped during the last 3 business years.
Final fattening phase	3 months or 1/5 of the livestock life span, whichever the shorter period before slaughter.
Average feed intake	Total feed of the feeds provided and grazed by livestock per livestock a day in dry weight (In case of not comprehending an actual number, the number in the Attached Table 3).
Feed additives	Those specified by Article 2. 3 of the Law Concerning Safety and Quality of Feeds (Law No. 35 of 1953).
Veterinary drugs	Those specified by Article 83. 1 of the Pharmaceutical Law (No. 145, 1960).
Biological drugs and veterinary drugs	Those specified by Article 1. 1 of the Ministerial Ordinance for Handling Biological Drugs and Veterinary Drugs by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (No.4 of 1961).
Prescribed drugs	Those specified by Article 44. 1 of the Pharmaceutical Law, those specified by Article 44. 2 of the Pharmaceutical Law, and those specified by Article 10. 5 of the Ministerial Ordinance on the Veterinarian Law by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (No. 93 of 1949).

(Criteria of Production Methods)

Article 4 The criteria of production methods are as follows:

Items	Criteria
Housing for livestock or poultry	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Housings for livestock shall satisfy the following criteria from 1) to 8).<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Domestic animals have a free access to feeds and fresh water.2) The housings are strongly constructed to keep appropriate temperature, humidity, ventilation, air infiltration and bright sunlight.3) The housings are equipped with utensils or equipments necessary to clean and disinfect, and themselves are properly cleaned and disinfected.4) Agents other than those in Attached Table 4 are not used for cleaning and disinfection.5) The floor is flat and not slippery.6) The wall and the floor don't have projecting parts resulting in injury.7) The housings provide a clean and dry laying/rest area strewn with bedding or of soil.8) The housings have capacity appropriate to species, varieties and ages, and the housings for feeding domestic animals indicated in the left column of Attached Table 5 provide an area larger than that for an animal indicated in the right column of the same Table.2. Housings for poultry shall satisfy the following criteria from 1) to 6).<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Poultry have a free access to feeds and fresh water.2) The housings are strongly constructed to keep appropriate temperature, humidity, ventilation, air infiltration and bright sunlight.3) The housings are equipped with utensils or equipments necessary to clean and disinfect, and are properly cleaned and disinfected.4) Agents other than those in Attached Table 4 are not used for cleaning and disinfection.5) Resting areas such as perches and exits in adequate sizes are provided depending on species and the size of the group.6) The housings have capacity appropriate to species, varieties and ages, and the housings for feeding poultry indicated in the left column of Attached Table 5 provide an area larger than that for an bird indicated in the right column of the same Table.

Open-air free runs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open-air free runs shall satisfy the following criteria from 1) to 7). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fields are clearly divided as to protect them from drifting and flowing prohibited substances from surrounding areas. 2) Seeds and seedlings produced by recombinant DNA technology shall not be sown or planted. 3) Open-air free runs provide sufficient trees, woods or protections against excessive rain, wind, sunlight and temperature in the case that livestock do not have a free access to livestock housings. 4) Open-air free runs provide sufficient protections against predators appropriately to pasturing conditions, species and ages 5) Manure practice and controls on noxious animals and plants at open-air free runs for domestic animals (except for porcine; the same in 2) are managed without using prohibited substances during periods from a) to d). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) No less than 3 years before the first pasturing in case of fields for growing perennial plants (other than pasture grasses). b) No less than 2 years before the first pasturing in case of fields for growing pasture grasses. c) No less than 2 years before the first sowing in case of fields for growing plants other than a) and b). d) No less than 3 years before the first pasturing in case of meadows. 6) In case of open-air free runs for porcine and poultry, prohibited substances shall not be used for no less than 1 year before the first pasturing. 7) Open-air free runs for domestic animals or poultry indicated in the left column of Attached Table 6 provide an area larger than that for an animal or a bird indicated in the right column of the same table. 2. Regardless of 1. (5) above, prohibited substances shall not be used in case that total feed of organic feeds and feeds specified by 2) to 4) in 1. of “Feeding” in this Table (hereinafter referred to as “commercial feeds for organic livestock”) is less than 50% of the average feed intake in dry weight. Livestock pastured at fields, etc. can be used to produce organic livestock products only when no less than 2 years have passed after the termination of prohibited substances usage.
Coverage of Livestock or poultry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic animals shall be born from mothers raised organically for no less than 6 months before their delivery, and shall be raised organically from birth. 2. The poultry shall be raised organically after hatching. 3. In addition to 1 and 2, when an operator newly starts raising livestock for producing organic livestock products in the farm, livestock raised at the same farm may be used as well. However, only livestock raised organically for longer than the periods indicated in Attached Table 7 may be used to produce organic livestock products. 4. In case that the livestock in 1, 2, and 3 above are difficult to obtain, the livestock listed below may be used. However, only livestock raised organically for longer than periods indicated in Attached Table 7 may be used to produce organic livestock products. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Livestock indicated in Attached Table 8 in the case of renewal. 2) Livestock indicated in Attached Table 9 in the following case.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Newly starting raising livestock b. Starting raising new varieties c. Increasing the number of livestock by no less than 30% that are raised to produce organic livestock products in the farm. d. Purchasing poultry <p>3) In case that no less than 25% of livestock raised for organic livestock products are lost as a result of disaster or disease, a fewer number of domestic animal or poultry than the lost.</p> <p>4) Those born from domestic animals indicated in 1) to 3).</p>
Feeding	<p>1. Feeds other than those indicated in 1) to 4) below shall not be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Feeds for organic livestock. However, in case that more than 3 years have elapsed after the day when operators newly started raising livestock for producing organic livestock products, feeds labeled “under the conversion period” may be used to livestock provided that such feeds do not exceed 30% of the total organic feeds in dry weight, where the labeling complies with Article 5-2 of JAS for organic plants, Article 5-column2 of the JAS for organic processed foods, Article 5-2 of the JAS for organic feeds. 2) Natural substances or substances derived from natural substances without chemical treatment and that are feeds intended to provide minerals. However, in case that these feeds are difficult to obtain in a usual manner, feed additives intended to provide minerals may be provided. 3) Fish meals and algae without chemical treatment (Other than those irradiated or produced by recombinant DNA technology. The fish meals and algae that may be provided to livestock should be less than 5% of the feeds indicated in 1), in dry weight.) 4) Enzyme or microorganisms (except for those produced by recombinant DNA technology.) <p>2. For suckling domestic animals, maternal milk. However, in case of a shortage of provided maternal milk, natural milk other than maternal milk may be provided.</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provision 1 above, feeds produced in compliance with 1) to 2) below, may be used in case that the total feed of commercial feeds for organic livestock is no more than 50% of the average feed intake in dry weight. In this case, the domestic animals provided these feeds may be used to produce organic livestock products only when no less than 2 years have passed after satisfying the following criteria 1) and 2) in fields, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Being clearly divided so as to protect it from drifting and flowing prohibited substances from surrounding areas. 2) Satisfying criteria of “Seeds and seedlings to be used in fields,” “Manuring practice in field,” “Controls of noxious animal and plant in fields or cultivation sites,” “General management” and “Management of raising seedlings” indicated by the table in Article 4 of the JAS for organic agricultural products. <p>4. Notwithstanding the provision 1 to 3 above, feeds other than feeds for organic livestock (limited to feeds produced without recombinant DNA technology, and free from antibiotics and synthetic antibacterials) may be provided up to the ratio specified by following 1) or 2) only for a certain period when necessary amount of feeds for organic livestock cannot be provided in case that feeds for organic livestock are difficult to obtain.</p> <p>1) For bovine, ovine, and caprine animals, 15%, in dry weight, of the average</p>

	<p>intake excluding feeds specified by 2) to 4) in 1.</p> <p>2) For equine and porcine animals and poultry, 20%, in dry weight, of the average intake excluding feeds specified by 2) to 4) in 1.</p> <p>5. Notwithstanding the provision 1 to 3 above, feeds other than those specified by 1 to 3 (limited to feeds produced without recombinant DNA technology, and free from antibiotics and synthetic antibacterials) may be provided up to 50%, in dry weight, of the average intake excluding feeds specified by 2) to 4) in 1 only for a certain period in case that feeds for organic livestock are especially difficult to obtain due to natural disasters or suspended imports or transportation pathways.</p> <p>6. For bovine, equine, ovine, and caprine animals, feeds other than fresh or dried fodder or silage are less than 50% of the average feed intake, in dry weight (less than 75% in case of bovine animals in the final fattening phase and less than 80% in case of equine animals in arising phase). The following periods are excluded:</p> <p>1) Suckling period;</p> <p>2) The first 3 months after starting milking in the case of milk-type ovine and caprine animals; or</p> <p>3) The final fattening phase (except for bovine animals).</p>
Health control	<p>1. Disease shall be prevented by strengthening resistance to disease, infection prevention, through appropriate husbandry practices depending on livestock.</p> <p>2. In case that livestock are affected with injury or disease, livestock may be isolated as necessary and treated expeditiously. In this case, livestock shall be treated without unnecessary suffer.</p> <p>3. Except the case that specific disease or health problems occur, or may occur, and no alternative permitted treatment or management practice exists, or, in the case required by laws and ordinances (including the order and the punishment based on the criteria of the law; the same hereafter), veterinary drugs shall not be used. In case that veterinary drugs are used, veterinary drugs other than prescribed drugs or antibiotics shall be used.</p> <p>4. Vitamins, minerals, biological drugs and veterinary drugs other than parasiticides may only be used on livestock for the therapy purpose.</p> <p>5. Notwithstanding the provision 3 above, prescribed drugs or antibiotics are used only when therapy with veterinary drugs other than prescribed drugs or antibiotics is not effective. In the following case the use of prescribed drugs or antibiotics is not permitted in the following period indicated in 1) and 2):</p> <p>1) In case of drugs indicated in Attached Table 1 and 2 of the Ministry Ordinance of Regulation on Use of Veterinary Drugs (Ministry Ordinance No. 42, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, 1980), twice the withholding period specified in the Tables for each drug and animal; or</p> <p>2) In the case of drugs other than 1), 48 hours prior to slaughter for foods, milking, and egg collection or twice the period of drug withdrawal (the period from the last administration of drugs to slaughter for foods, milking, or egg collection) defined for approval of drugs, change of approvals, reexamination of drugs, and drug efficacy review by Article 14-1, 9, 4, and 6 of the Pharmaceutical Law, whichever the longer.</p> <p>6. Growth, production, stimulants or substances except for feeds shall not be provided.</p>
General management	<p>1. Livestock can freely access to open-air free runs. (Open-air free runs for bovine, equine, ovine, or caprine animals are limited to those with fields, etc.)</p>

	<p>This is not applicable to the case that livestock are pastured in open-air free runs no less than twice a week or poultry are raised in housing for poultry with sectionalized space for moving and rest.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Notwithstanding the provision 1, livestock may be raised without access to open-air free runs during the periods of the following 1) to 9): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The period when it is difficult for livestock to access open-air free runs due to snow coverage, bad weather or natural disasters; 2) 2 months from birth or 7 days after weaning in case of bovine animals, whichever the longer; 3) The period from 8 month pregnancy to delivery in case of female bovine animals; 4) The period from birth to weaning in case of porcine animals; 5) The period from 3 months in pregnancy to weaning of the delivered in case of female porcine animals; 6) The final fattening phase; 7) The period when exercise is considered to jeopardize the recovery of livestock from disease or disorder; 8) The period when open-air free runs are considered to be damaged by grazing or moving by livestock; or 9) The period when the access of livestock to open-air free runs is prohibited by laws and ordinance, or when access is urged, in written form, to be restricted by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Governor of the Prefecture with jurisdiction over the house of livestock, or Director of Livestock Health Institute. 3. Livestock shall not be intentionally injured with the exception of the following operations from 1) to 3) performed at the most appropriate time in a manner which minimize suffering to livestock: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Operations for the safety or health of livestock, such as dehorning, trimming of beaks, tailcoking, and so on; 2) Operations for identification of livestock, such as attaching tags on ears, etc; or 3) Physical castration. 4. In case of laying hens, when natural day length is prolonged by artificial light, the length is no more than 16 hours a day. 5. The following techniques for reproduction are prohibited: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Embryo transfer techniques; 2) Hormonal reproductive techniques; or 3) Reproductive techniques by recombinant DNA technology. 6. Excretes from livestock are managed or disposed in such a way as not to degrade soil and pollute water. 7. In capturing or transporting livestock, the use of electric stimulation or tranquilizers is not permitted. 8. In the case of milking, milking equipment and utensils are properly cleaned and disinfected, without using agents other than those for cleaning or disinfecting teats and those indicated in Attached Table 4.
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Management concerning slaughter, dressing, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging and other processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organic livestock products shall be managed so as not to be mixed with livestock products which are not produced in compliance with the criteria of “Housing for livestock,” “Open-air free runs,” “Coverage of livestock and poultry,” “Feeding,” “General management” and “Health control” (“Criteria of housing for livestock”; hereafter the same). 2. The slaughter of livestock is undertaken in a manner which minimizes stress and suffering by producing loss of consciousness as much as possible. 3. Noxious animals and plants shall be controlled, and the integrity is maintained or improved, by physical or biological methods (only organisms other than those produced by recombinant DNA technology may be used; the same hereafter). In case that physical or biological methods are inadequate, only following substances may be used: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) For controlling noxious animals and plants: Pesticides indicated in Attached Table 2 and agents indicated in Attached Table 10 (agents shall be prevented from mixing to the products); (2) To maintain or improve the quality: Substances for preparation indicated in Attached Table 11; 4. Ionizing radiation shall not be executed; or 5. Livestock products produced in accordance with the criteria of housing for livestock and 1. to 3. on the above shall be so as not to be contaminated by veterinary drugs, cleaning agents, disinfectants and other agents.
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(Labeling of Names of Organic Livestock Products)

Article 5 Names of the organic livestock products shall be labeled according to any of the following examples:

- 1) “有機畜産物” (which means organic livestock product in Japanese);
- 2) “有機畜産物〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機畜産物)” (which means organic livestock product 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic livestock product) in Japanese);
- 3) “有機畜産〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機畜産)” (which means organic livestock 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic livestock) in Japanese);
- 4) “有機〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機)” (which means organic 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic) in Japanese); or
- 5) “オーガニック〇〇” or “〇〇 (オーガニック)” (which means organic 〇〇 or 〇〇 (organic) in Japanese.)

Note: The general name of the livestock product shall be filled out in “〇〇”.

Attached Table 1 Fertilizers and soil improvement substances

Fertilizers and soil improvement substances	Criteria
Materials derived from plants and plant residues	Those without the use of chemical treatment after cutting or trimming.
Materials derived from fermented, dried or baked excrements	Those derived from livestock and poultry excrements.

By-products of food & textile industries of agricultural, livestock or fishery origin	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment (except for organic solvent extraction of oil).
Processed animal products from slaughterhouses or fish industries	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Materials derived from fermented leftover food	Those prevented from mixing other material than leftover food.
Bark compost	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Methane fermented digestive liquid (except for composted sludge)	Those obtained from organic sources such as animal excrements by methane fermentation under anaerobic conditions. However, those derived from human excrements should not be used for edible parts of food crops.
Guano	
Dried algae and their powder	
Vegetation ash	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Calcium carbonate	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment (including calcium magnesia carbonate).
Potassium chloride	Those formed by pulverizing or washing and refining the natural ore or those produced from sea water or lake water without the use of chemical treatment..
Potassium sulfate	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Potassium magnesium sulfate	Those formed by washing and refining the natural ore.
Natural rock phosphate	Cadmium should not exceed 90 mg/kg P ₂ O ₅ .
Magnesium sulfate	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Magnesium hydroxide	Those formed by pulverizing the natural ore.
Calcined magnesia	
Gypsum (calcium sulfate)	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Sulphur	
Calcium oxide (including unslaked lime)	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Calcium hydroxide (Slaked lime)	Those derived from Calcium oxide written above.
Trace elements (manganese, boron, iron, copper, zinc, molybdenum and chlorine)	Limited to the case that the crop is unable to grow normally because of shortage of trace elements.
Stone meal	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment and not contaminating soil with harmful heavy metal or other substances included in sources.
Charcoal	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Peat	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. As for soil improvement substances, peat shall be only used for soil

	for raising seedling.
Bentonite	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Perlite	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Zeolite	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Vermiculite	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Calcined diatomaceous earth	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Basic slag	By-products by Thomas steel making process.
Slag silicate fertilizer	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Fused magnesium phosphate	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. Cadmium should not exceed 90 mg/kg P ₂ O ₅ .
Sodium chloride	Mined, or produced from seawater or lake water without the use of chemical treatment
Aluminum calcium phosphate	Cadmium should not exceed 90 mg/kg P ₂ O ₅ .
Calcium chloride	
Vinegar	
Lactic acid	Those obtained by fermented plants and limited to be used for adjusting pH in soil for raising seedling.
By-products of sugar industries	
Granulating agent and anticaking agent for fertilizer	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment. In case of a difficulty to manufacture granulating agent and anticaking agent from these substances, lignin sulfonic acid may be used.
Other fertilizers and soil improvement substances	<p>Those including living organisms;</p> <p>a. applying to soil for providing plants with nutrition or improving the soil property;</p> <p>b. applying to plants for providing with nutrition;</p> <p>c. derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment (those produced by burning, calcining, melting, dry distilling, and saponifying the natural resources and those produced of natural resources without using any chemical methods and recombinant DNA technology); and</p> <p>d. shall not be effective as the disease and pest control.</p> <p>Those satisfying a. through d. may be used only in the cases where soil fertility cannot be maintained and enhanced by the use of fertilizers and soil improvement substances in this Table.</p>

Attached Table 2 Substances for Plant Pest and Disease Control

Substances for Plant Pest and Disease Control	Criteria
Pyrethrum emulsion	Those extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i> , and without piperonyl butoxide as synergist.
Canola oil emulsion	
Petroleum oil aerosol	
Petroleum oil emulsion	
Starch wettable powder	
Fatty glyceride emulsion	
Metaldehyde (granular formulation)	Limited to the use in insect traps.
Sulfur smoking agent	
Sulfur powdered agent	
Sulfur/copper wettable powder	
Wettable sulfur powder	
Lime sulfur powder	
Lentinus edodes mycelium extract liquid	
Sodium hydrogencarbonate wettable powder and sodium bicarbonate	
Sodium hydrogencarbonate/ copper wettable powder	
Copper wettable powder	
Copper powdered agent	
Copper sulfate	Limited to the use for preparing Bordeaux mixture.
Calcium oxide	Limited to the use for preparing Bordeaux mixture.
Biopesticide formulation	
Biopesticide formulation/ copper wettable powder	
Sex pheromone agent	Limited to the agent containing sex pheromone activity for pest as active ingredient.
Chlorella extract liquid	
Mixed crude medical plant extract liquid	
Wax wettable powder	
Spreader	Limited to agent containing casein and paraffin as active ingredient
Carbon dioxide fumigant	Limited to the use in storage facilities.
Diatomaceous earth powder	Limited to the use in storage facilities.
Vinegar	
Ferric phosphate (granular formulation)	
Potassium hydrogen carbonate (water soluble powder)	
Calcium carbonate wettable powder	Limited to the use for preventing harmful effects of copper wettable powder
Milbemectin emulsion	
Milbemectin wettable powder	
Spinosad wettable powder	

Spinosad (granular formulation)	
Hydrogenated starch hydrolysate	

Attached Table 3 Average feed intake

Type of livestock	Class	Daily average feed intake in weight (kg)
Meat-type bovine animals	Less than 10 months of age (except for female bovine in breeding)	6.0 kg
	No less than 10 months of age (except for female bovine in breeding)	9.3 kg
	Female bovine in breeding	7.6 kg
Milk-type female bovine animals	Less than 10 months of age	5.6 kg
	No less than 10 months of age, and until milking	9.0 kg
	Under milking	21.3 kg
	Non-milking delivered cows	12.0 kg
Equine animals	Less than 12 months of age (except for female equine in breeding)	12.4 kg
	Less than 24 months of age (except for female equine in breeding)	14.4 kg
	No less than 24 months of age (except for female equine in breeding)	17.3 kg
	Female equine in breeding	19.2 kg
Ovine animals	Female ovine in breeding	1.7 kg
	Other than above	1.9 kg
Caprine animals	Female caprine in breeding	2.5 kg
	Other than above	1.1 kg
Porcine animals	Less than 3 months of age	1.1 kg
	Less than 5 months of age	2.5 kg
	No less than 5 months of age	3.3 kg
	In pregnancy	2.2kg
	Under milking	5.6kg
Meat-type poultry	Less than 4 weeks of age	49 g
	No less than 4 weeks of age	152 g
Laying hens	Less than 9 weeks of age	32 g
	No less than 9 weeks of age, and until egg collection	67 g
	Under egg collection	114 g
Quails		18 g

Ducks and wild ducks	Less than 6 weeks of age	108 g
	No less than 6 weeks of age	180 g

(Note) Daily average feed intake shall be calculated in dried weight

Attached Table 4 Agents for cleaning or disinfecting of housing for livestock

Soap

Milk of lime

Slacked lime (calcium hydroxide)

Quick lime (calcium oxide)

Alcohols

Phenols

Agents containing orthodichlorobenzene and cresol

Iodine agents

Formaldehyde

Glutaraldehyde

Chlorhexidine

Invert soap

Ampholytic soap

Chloric agents

Hydrogen peroxide solution

Sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide

Cleaning agents and disinfectants for milking equipment, rooms and buildings

Sodium carbonate

Other products of plant origin

Attached Table 5 Minimum area of Housing for livestock

Type of livestock	Minimum area per livestock
Meat-type bovine animals (weighing more than 340 kg only)	5.0 m ²
Milk-type bovine animals (adult stock* only)	4.0 m ² (1.8 m ² for tethering**)
Breeding-type female bovine animals (adult stock* only)	3.6 m ² (1.8 m ² for tethering**)
Equine animals (adult stock* only)	13 m ²
Ovine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m ²
Caprine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m ²
Meat-type porcine animals (weighing more than 40 kg only)	1.1 m ²
Breeding-type female porcine animals (adult stock* only)	3.0 m ²

Meat-type poultry (older than 28 days after hatching only)	0.1 m ²
Laying hens (older than 28 days after hatching only)	0.15 m ²

Notes: * “Adult stock” refers to livestock used for breeding or having been used for breeding.
 ** “Tethering” refers to a method of livestock husbandry where each animal is tethered by tethering equipment in a barn.

Attached Table 6 Least area of open-air runs

Type of livestock	Least area of open-air runs per livestock
Meat-type bovine animals (weighing more than 340 kg only)	5.0 m ²
Milk-type bovine animals (adult stock* only)	4.0 m ²
Breeding-type bovine animals (adult stock* only)	3.6 m ²
Equine animals (adult stock* only)	13 m ²
Ovine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m ²
Caprine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m ²
Meat-type porcine animals (weighing more than 40 kg only)	1.1 m ²
Breeding-type female porcine animals (adult stock* only)	3.0 m ²
Meat-type poultry (older than 28 days after hatching only)	0.1 m ²
Laying hens (older than 28 days after hatching only)	0.15 m ²
Wild ducks(older than 28 days after hatching only)	33.3 m ² (rice puddies)

Note: * “Adult stock” refers to livestock used for breeding or having been used for breeding.

Attached Table 7 Conversion periods

Type of livestock	Periods
Meat-type bovine animals	The longer of 12 moths or 3/4 of their life span (6 months for bovine animals raised for less than 6 months from birth, and the period from producing organic milk or delivering organic calves for more than three times in a row to slaughter in cases of raising milk-type bovine animals or breeding-type female bovine animals).
Milk-type female bovine animals	6 months (4 months for female bovine animals that have been forwardly reared at organic farms).

Breeding-type female bovine animals	6 months (4 months for female bovine animals that have been forwardly reared at organic farms).
Equine animals	The longer of 12 months or 3/4 of their life span.
Ovine animals	6 months.
Milk-type female caprine animals	6 months.
Meat-type caprine animals or breeding-type female caprine animals	6 months.
Porcine animals	6 months.
Meat-type poultry	From the third day after hatching to slaughter.(the period from the time after producing organic eggs for more than 45 weeks to slaughter for poultry raised for egg collection)
Laying hens	6 weeks.

Attached Table 8 Requirements of Renewal number

Type of mammal	Criteria
Milk-type female bovine animals	Less than 10% of the average delivered-female number (1/5 of the total delivered-livestock of last 5 fiscal years) in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Breeding-type female bovine animals	Less than 10% of the average delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Breeding-type female equine animals	Less than 5% of the average delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Milk-type female caprine animals	Less than 10% of the average delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.
Breeding-type female porcine animals	Less than 20% of the average delivered-female number in the fiscal year, and non-delivered only.

Attached Table 9 Requirements of Introduction from outside

Type of livestock	Criteria
Meat-type bovine animals	Less than 12 months of age, satisfying one of the following 1 to 8. 1. Japanese Black that weigh no more than 310 kg. 2. Japanese Brown that weigh no more than 340 kg. 3. Japanese Polled that weigh no more than 300 kg. 4. Japanese Shorthorn that weigh no more than 300 kg. 5. Angus or Hereford that weigh no more than 280 kg. 6. Holstein other than females, that weigh no more than 310 kg. 7. Crossbreed cattle delivered by Holstein, that weigh no more than 310 kg.

	8. Cattle other than 1 to 7, and that weigh no more than 340 kg.
Milk-type female bovine animals	Nulliparous only.
Breeding-type female bovine animals	Nulliparous only.
Equine animals	Less than 12 months of age.
Ovine and caprine animals	Less than 5 months of age.
Porcine animals	Less than 4 months of age.
Meat-type poultry	Less than 3 days of age.
Laying hens	Less than 18 weeks of age.

Attached Table 10 Chemical agents

Chemical agents	Criteria
Extract from pyrethrum	Those without piperonyl butoxide as synergist. Except for the purpose of pests control for plants.
Sodium silicate	Except for the purpose of pests control for plants
Potash soap (Soft soap)	Except for the purpose of pests control for plants
Ethanol	Except for the purpose of pests control for plants
Boric acid	Limited to be used in containers, and except for the purpose of pests control for plants
Pheromone agent	Limited to those containing sex pheromone activity of insects as an active ingredient, and except for the purpose of pests control for plants
Capsaicin	Limited to be used as a repellent, and except for the purpose of pests control for plants

Attached Table 11 Substances for Preparation

Substances for preparation	Criteria
Ozone	Limited to the use for disinfecting meat and poultry at slaughter, or washing eggs.
Sodium hypochlorite	Limited to the use for disinfecting meat and poultry at slaughter, or washing eggs.
Sodium hypochlorite solution	Limited to the use for disinfecting meat and poultry at slaughter, or washing eggs.

Agents containing fumarates	Limited to the use for disinfecting meat and poultry at slaughter, or washing eggs.
Monosodium Fumarate	Limited to the use for disinfecting meat and poultry at slaughter, or washing eggs.

The Supplementary Clauses

1. This notification becomes effective 30 days after publication.
2. In case of a difficulty to Attached Table 7, “6 months” can be substituted for “90 days” in “Milk-type female bovine animals” and “Milk-type female caprine animals.”

The Supplementary Clauses (Notification No.1466 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of October 27, 2006)

This notification becomes effective 30 days after publication.

The Supplementary Clause (Notification No.836 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of March 28, 2012)

With regard to organic livestock products graded in accordance with the previous criteria of the Japanese Agricultural Standard when this notification becomes effective, the organic livestock products then in force shall remain applicable.

(Schedule of the last revision)

Notification No.836 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of March 28, 2012 becomes effective as from April 27, 2012.