

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

(Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of this standard is to define the criteria of production methods for the 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 the 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 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; the same hereafter).
Organic feeds	Limited to those with the grading labels on the products produced in accordance with the Japanese Agricultural Standard of Organic Agricultural Products (Notification No.59 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of October 27, 2005; hereinafter referred to as the Standard for Organic agricultural products,) the Japanese Agricultural Standard of Organic Processed Foods (Notification No.60 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of October 27, 2005; hereinafter referred to as the Standards of Organic processed foods) (except for the products made from livestock products other than milk) and the Japanese Agricultural Standard for Organic Agricultural Feeds (Notification No.1608 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of October 27, 2005; hereinafter referred to as the Standards of Organic Agricultural Feeds), and milk with the 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 of Organic Agricultural Products (in case of producing perennial grass, “no less than 3 years before the first harvesting of perennial plants” which is stipulated in Article 4 column 1- 1. (1) the criteria of “field or harvesting points” in the Standard of Organic Agricultural Products should be replaced to “no less than 2 years before first harvesting of perennial grass”) or Article 4 of the Standard of Organic Agricultural Feed.
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, should 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 Tables 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 originated 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.
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) except for vitamins and inorganic salts
Biological drugs and veterinary drugs	Those specified by Article 1.1 of 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 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Housings for livestock shall satisfy the following criteria from 1) to 8).<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Domestic animals have a free access to feeds and fresh water.</li><li>2) The housings are constructed to keep appropriate temperature, ventilation, and bright sunlight.</li><li>3) The housings are equipped with utensils or equipments necessary to clean and disinfect, and themselves are properly cleaned and disinfected.</li><li>4) Agents other than those in Attached Table 4 are not used for cleaning and disinfection.</li><li>5) The floor is flat and not slippery.</li><li>6) Grid construction occupies no more than 50% of the total floor area of the housing or pen (the fenced accommodation area in the housing).</li><li>7) The housings provide a clean and dry laying/rest area strewn with bedding or of soil.</li><li>8) The housing for feeding domestic animals indicated in the left column of Attached Table 5 provides an area larger than that for an animal indicated in the right column of the same Table.</li></ol></li><li>2. Housings for poultry shall satisfy the following criteria from 1) to 6).<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Poultry have a free access to feeds and fresh water.</li><li>2) The housings are constructed to keep appropriate temperature, ventilation, and bright sunlight.</li><li>3) The housings are equipped with utensils or equipments necessary to clean and disinfect, and are properly cleaned and disinfected.</li><li>4) Agents other than those in Attached Table 4 are not used for cleaning and disinfection.</li><li>5) Resting areas such as perches and exits in adequate sizes are provided depending on the species and the size of the group.</li><li>6) The housing that accommodate poultry older than 28 days provide an area larger than 0.1 m<sup>2</sup> per bird.</li></ol></li></ol>

Open-air free runs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open-air free runs shall satisfy the following criteria from 1) to 8).               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The fields are clearly divided as to protect them from the drifting and flowing prohibited substances from the neighboring areas.</li> <li>2) Seeds and seedlings produced by recombinant DNA technology shall not be sown or planted.</li> <li>3) Open-air free runs provide sufficient protections against excessive rain, wind, sunlight, and temperature in the case that livestock do not have a free access to livestock housings.</li> <li>4) 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 the prohibited substances during the periods from a) to d).                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) No less than 3 years before the first pasturing in case of fields for growing perennial plants (other than pasture grasses).</li> <li>b) No less than 2 years before the first pasturing in case of fields for growing pasture grasses.</li> <li>c) No less than 2 years before the first sowing in case of fields for growing plants other than a) and b).</li> <li>d) No less than 3 years before the first pasturing in the case of meadows.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5) 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.</li> <li>6) Open-air free runs for domestic animals indicated in the left column of Attached Table 6 provide an area larger than that for an animal indicated in the right column of the same table.</li> <li>7) Open-air free runs for poultry older than 28 days provide an area larger than 0.1 m<sup>2</sup> per bird.</li> <li>8) Rice paddies for wild ducks older than 28 days provide an area larger than 33.3 m<sup>2</sup> per bird.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Regardless of 1. (4) above, prohibited substances shall not be used in the case that fields, etc are in the same open-air free runs as livestock housings and total feed of commercial organic feeds and feeds specified by 2) and 3) in 1. of Feeds in this Table (hereinafter referred to as “feeds for organic livestock”) is less than 50% of the average feed intake(the daily average feed intake specified in the right column of Attached Table 3; hereinafter the same) in dry weight. Livestock pastured at the fields, etc. can be used to produce organic livestock products only when no less than 2 years have passed after the termination of the prohibited substances usage.</li> </ol>
Coverage of Livestock or poultry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. The poultry shall be raised organically after hatching.</li> <li>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 can be used as well. However, only livestock raised organically for longer than the periods indicated in Attached Table 7 can be used to produce organic livestock products.</li> <li>4. In case that the livestock in 1, 2, and 3 above are difficult to obtain, the</li> </ol>

	<p>livestock listed below can be used. However, only livestock raised organically for longer than the periods indicated in Attached Table 7 can be used to produce organic livestock products.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Livestock indicated in Attached Table 8 in the case of renewal.</li> <li>2) Livestock indicated in Attached Table 9 in the following case. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Newly starting husbandry</li> <li>b. Starting raising new species of domestic animal or poultry</li> <li>c. Increasing the number of livestock by no less than 30% that are raised to produce organic livestock products in the farm.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>4) Those born from the domestic animals indicated in 1) to 3).</li> </ol>
Feeding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Feeds other than those indicated in 1) to 3) below shall not be provided. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Organic feeds and feeds produced in-house for organic livestock. However, feeds labeled “under the conversion period” can be used to livestock provided that such feeds do not exceed 30% of the total commercial organic feeds in dry weight, where the labeling complies with Article 5-2 of JAS for Organic Agricultural products, Article 5-column2 of the JAS for Organic Processed Foods, Article 5-2 of the JAS for Organic feeds.</li> <li>2) Natural substances or the substances derived from natural substances without chemical treatment and that are feed additives intended to provide inorganic salts. However, in the case these feed additives are difficult to obtain in a usual manner, similar ones to those (limited to natural substances or the substances derived from natural substances without chemical treatment) can be provided.</li> <li>3) Silkworm-pupa powders. (Other than those irradiated or produced by recombinant DNA techniques. The silkworm-pupa that can be provided to livestock should be less than 5% of the feeds indicated in 1), in dry weight.)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. For suckling domestic animals, maternal milk, or milk provided by females of the same species raised organically for no less than 6 months. However, in case of a difficulty, milk from other species raised organically for no less than 6 months can be provided.</li> <li>3. Notwithstanding the provision 1 above, feeds produced in fields, etc in the same farm area as raising domestic animals, and produced in compliance with 1) to 2) below, can be used in the case that the total feed of feeds produced in-house for organic livestock and feeds specified by 1) and 2) of 1 above is no more than 50% of the average feed intake in dry weight. The domestic animals provided these feeds can be used to produce organic livestock products only when no less than 2 years have passed after satisfying the following criteria a) to c) in the fields, etc. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Being clearly divided so as to protect it from the drifting and flowing the prohibited substances from the neighboring area.</li> <li>2) Satisfying criteria of “Seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in fields,” “Manuring practice in field,” “Controls of noxious animal and plant in the fields,” “General management” and “Management of raising seedlings” indicated by the table in Article 4 of the JAS for Organic Agricultural Products.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>4. Notwithstanding of the provision 1 above, feeds other than those specified by 1 and 2 (limited to feeds produced without recombinant DNA techniques, and free from antibiotics and synthetic antibacterials) may be provided up to 50%, in dry weight, of the average intake excluding the feeds specified by 2) and 3) in 1 for a certain period in the case that organic feeds are especially difficult to obtain due to natural disasters or suspended imports.</p> <p>5. 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 90% in the case of meat-type bovine and equine animals). The following periods are excluded:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Suckling period;</li> <li>2) The first 3 months after starting milking in the case of milk-type ovine and caprine animals;</li> <li>3) The final fattening phase.</li> </ol>
Health control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disease should be prevented by strengthening resistance to disease, infection prevention, through appropriate husbandry practices depending on livestock.</li> <li>2. 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 hereinafter), veterinary drugs shall not be used.</li> <li>3. Biological drugs and veterinary drugs other than parasiticides may only be used on livestock for the therapy purpose.</li> <li>4. 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). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In case of the 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Growth stimulants or substances except for feeds shall not be provided.</li> </ol>

General management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.) This is not applicable to the case that livestock are pastured in open-air free runs no less than twice a week.</li> <li>2. Notwithstanding the provision 1, livestock can be raised without access to open-air free runs during the periods of the following 1) to 9).             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The period when it is difficult for livestock to access open-air free runs due to snow coverage or natural disasters.</li> <li>2) 2 months from birth or 7 days after weaning in case of bovine animals, whichever the longer.</li> <li>3) The period from 8 month pregnancy to delivery in case of female bovine animals.</li> <li>4) The period from birth to weaning in the case of porcine animals.</li> <li>5) The period from 3 months in pregnancy to weaning of the delivered in case of female porcine animals.</li> <li>6) The final fattening phase.</li> <li>7) The period when exercise is considered to jeopardize the recovery of livestock from disease or disorder.</li> <li>8) The period when open-air free runs are considered to be damaged by grazing by livestock.</li> <li>9) The period when the access of livestock to a 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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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"> <li>1) Operations for the safety or health of livestock, such as dehorning, trimming of beaks, tailcoking, and so on.</li> <li>2) Operations for identification of livestock, such as attaching tags on ears, etc.</li> <li>3) Physical castration.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. The following techniques for reproduction are prohibited.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Embryo transfer techniques.</li> <li>2) Hormonal reproductive techniques.</li> <li>3) Reproductive techniques by recombinant DNA techniques.</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. Excretes from livestock are managed or disposed in such a way as not to pollute water.</li> <li>7. In transporting livestock, the use of electric stimulation or tranquilizers is not permitted.</li> <li>8. The slaughter of livestock is undertaken in a manner which minimizes stress and suffering.</li> <li>9. 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.</li> </ol>
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	10. Contact of organically raised livestock with livestock not raised organically is not permitted.
Management of slaughter, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes	<p>1. Organic livestock products should 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.).</p> <p>2. Noxious animals and plants should be controlled, and the integrity is maintained or improved, by physical or biological methods (only organisms other than those produced by recombinant DNA technology can be used; the same hereinafter.) In case that the physical or biological methods are inadequate, only following substances can be used.</p> <p>(1) For controlling noxious animals and plants: Pesticides indicated in Attached Table 2 and the agents indicated in Attached Table 2 in JAS for Organic Processed Foods (agents should be prevented from mixing to the products.)</p> <p>(2) To maintain or improve the quality: Processing aids indicated in Attached Table 2 (chemically synthesized substances should not be added during manufacturing process and should not be produced by recombinant DNA technology.)</p> <p>3. Irradiation should not be carried out.</p> <p>4. Livestock products produced in accordance with the criteria of housing for livestock and 1 to 3 on the above should be so as not to be contaminated by veterinary drugs, cleaning agents, disinfectants, and other agents.</p>

(Labeling of the Names of Organic Livestock Products)

Article 5. The 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 ○ or ○○ (organic livestock product) in Japanese.)
- 3) “有機畜産〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機畜産)” (which means organic livestock ○○ or ○○ (organic livestock) in Japanese.)
- 7) “有機〇〇” or “〇〇 (有機)” (which means organic ○○ or ○○ (organic) in Japanese.)
- 8) “オーガニック〇〇” or “〇〇 (オーガニック)” (which means organic ○○ or ○○ (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	Criteria
Materials derived from plants and plant residues	
Materials derived from fermented, dried or baked excrements	Those derived from livestock and poultry excrements
By products of food & textile industries	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.
Guano	
Dried algae and their powder	
Vegetation ash	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Calcium carbonate fertilizer	Those formed by pulverizing the natural ore (including calcium magnesia carbonate).
Fossil seashell fertilizer	Those without chemically synthesized magnesia added.
Potassium chloride	Those formed by pulverizing or washing and refining the natural ore or those recovered from the natural brackish water.
Potassium sulfate	Those formed by washing and refining the natural ore.
Potassium magnesium sulfate	Those formed by washing and refining the natural ore.
Natural rock phosphate	Including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide.
Magnesium sulfate fertilizer	Those formed by crystallizing nigari or refining the natural magnesia sulfate ore.
Magnesium hydroxide fertilizer	Those formed by pulverizing the natural ore.
Gypsum (calcium sulfate)	Those derived from natural sources, or natural sources without the use of chemical treatment.
Sulfur	
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 the trace elements.
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, and, 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	
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.
Sodium chloride	Mined, or produced from seawater without the use of chemical treatment
Aluminum calcium phosphate	Those including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide.
Calcium chloride	
Other Fertilizers and soil improvement substances	Those (including the living things) applying to the soil for providing the plants with nutrition or improving the soil property, and those (including living things) for applying to plants to provide with nutrition and 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 the natural resources without any chemical method, except for those produced by recombinant DNA technology); and objectively clear not containing effect of the disease and pest control. Those may be used only if the farmland productivity cannot be enhanced and improved by the use of the fertilizers and soil improvement substances in the Table.

Attached Table 2

Agricultural chemicals	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	
Soybean lecithin/petroleum oil	
Starch wettable powder	
Fatty glyceride	
Metaldehyde (granular formulation)	Limited to the use in insect trap
Sulfur smoking agent	
Sulfur powdered agent	
Sulfur/copper wettable powder	
Wettable sulfur powder	
Sulfur/soybean lecithin wettable 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.
Biological control and biopesticide formulation	
Sex pheromone agent	Limited to the agent containing sex pheromone activity for pest as active ingredient.
Chlorella extract liquid	
Mixed crude herb 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	

Attached Table 3

Type of livestock	Class	Daily average feed intake in weight (kg)
Meat-type bovine animals	Less than 10 months after birth (except for female bovine in breeding)	4.1 kg
	No less than 10 months after birth (except for female bovine in breeding)	8.1 kg
	Female bovine in breeding	7.0 kg
Milk-type female bovine animals	Less than 10 months after birth	5.6 kg
	No less than 10 months after birth, and until milking	9.0 kg
	Under milking	21.0 kg
	Non-milking delivered cows	9.2 kg
Equine animals	Less than 12 months after birth (except for female equine in breeding)	12.4 kg
	Less than 24 months after birth (except for female equine in breeding)	14.4 kg
	No less than 24 months after birth (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 after birth	1.1 kg
	Less than 5 months after birth	2.2 kg
	No less than 5 months after birth	3.1 kg
Meat-type poultry	Less than 4 weeks after hatching	42 g
	No less than 4 weeks after hatching	139 g
Laying hens	Less than 9 weeks after hatching	27 g
	No less than 9 weeks after hatching, and until egg collection	54 g
	Under egg collection	90 g
Quails		18 g
Ducks and wild ducks	Less than 6 weeks after hatching	108 g
	No less than 6 weeks after hatching	180 g

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

Attached Table 4

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

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

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.

Type of mammal	Least area for one animal
Meat-type bovine animals (weighing more than 340 kg only)	5.0 m <sup>2</sup>
Milk-type bovine animals (adult stock* only)	4.0 m <sup>2</sup>
Breeding-type bovine animals (adult stock* only)	3.6 m <sup>2</sup>
Equine animals (adult stock* only)	13 m <sup>2</sup>
Ovine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m <sup>2</sup>
Caprine animals (adult stock* only)	2.2 m <sup>2</sup>
Meat-type porcine animals (weighing more than 40 kg only)	1.1 m <sup>2</sup>
Breeding-type female porcine animals (adult stock* only)	3.0 m <sup>2</sup>

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

Attached Table 7.

Type of livestock	Periods
Meat-type bovine animals	The longer of 12 months or 3/4 of their life span (6 months for bovine animals raised for less than 6 months from birth).
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.
Laying hens	6 weeks.

Attached Table 8.

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.

Type of livestock	Criteria
Meat-type bovine animals	Less than 12 months after birth, 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 after birth.
Ovine and caprine animals	Less than 5 months after birth.
Porcine animals	Less than 4 months after birth.
Meat-type poultry	Less than 3 days after hatching.
Laying hens	Less than 18 weeks after hatching.

Attached Table 10.

Substances for processing	Criteria
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. Limited to the use for disinfecting meat and poultry at slaughter, or washing eggs.
Agents containing fumarates	

#### 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."
3. In case of a difficulty to obtain livestock specified in 1.to 3. of the criteria "Coverage of livestock or poultry," for renewal, the following standards can be applied in the meantime.



Type of livestock	Criteria
Meat-type bovine animals	Less than 12 months after birth, 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 female, that weigh no more than 310 kg. 7. Crossbreed cattle delivered by Holstein, that weigh no more than 310 kg. 8. Cattle for fattening other than 1 to 7, that weigh no more than 340 kg.
Meat-type equine animals	Less than 12 months after birth.
Meat-type ovine and caprine animals	Less than 5 months after birth.
Meat-type porcine animals	Less than 4 months after birth.
Meat-type poultry	Less than 3 days after hatching.
Laying hens	Less than 18 weeks after hatching.

4. In case of a difficulty to obtain organic feed and feeds produced in-house specified in the criteria “Feed” in Article 4, feed other than those indicated in 1-1) (except for those produced by recombinant DNA technology, and those include antibiotic or synthetic antimicrobial) of “Feed” in Article 4 may be provided up to 15% of the average feed intake excluding the feeds indicated in 2) and 3) in 1 of Feed in Article 4 to bovine, ovine, and caprine animals, and up to 20% of the average feed intake excluding the feeds indicated in 2) and 3) in 1 of Feed in Article 4 to equine and porcine animals and poultry, in dry weight in the meantime.