

Organic Livestock Products

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for the organic livestock products.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this Japanese Agricultural Standard. For undated references, the latest edition of the referred document applies.

JAS 1605 Organic Products of Plant Origin

JAS 1606 Organic Processed Foods

JAS 1607 Organic Feed

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Japanese Agricultural Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

Organic Livestock Products

Livestock or poultry raised in accordance with Clause 5, or livestock or poultry products produced thereof in accordance with Clause 5.

3.2

Livestock

Livestock means bovine, equine, ovine, caprine and porcine livestock.

3.3

Poultry

Chicken, quail, ostrich, turkey, duck, and wild duck (in the case of wild duck, including crossbreeds with duck. The same applies hereinafter).

3.4

Organic feed, etc.

Those affixed with a grade label in accordance with JAS 1605, those affixed with a grade label in accordance with JAS 1607, those (excluding those made from livestock products other than milk)

affixed with a grade label in accordance with the JAS1606, or milk affixed with a grade label in accordance with this Standard.

3.5

Self-produced feed for organic livestock

Those produced by the person, who raises or produces the organic livestock products, in accordance with Clause 5 of JAS 1605z, those produced in accordance with Clause 5 of JAS 1607, or milk produced in accordance with Clause 5 of this Standard.

Note 1: In the case of the production of perennial pasture grass, the provision specified in 5.1.2 a) of JAS 1605, which states that "during at least three years before the first harvest in the case of plant products harvested from perennial plants", shall be deemed to be replaced with the provision stating that "during at least two years before the first harvest in the case of perennial pasture grass".

3.6

Organic livestock feed

Organic feed, etc. and self-produced feed for organic livestock.

3.7

Grazing meadows

Those areas used mainly for the purpose of cutting grass for cultivation or grazing for the cultivation or livestock farming business.

3.8

Fields etc.

Grazing land and pastureland.

3.9

Outdoor exercise yards

Land used mainly for the livestock or poultry for the purpose of exercise, where the livestock or poultry can excavate the surface soil. Besides ducks and wild ducks must have access to paddy fields, streams, ponds, or lakes as well.

3.10

Open-air runs

Fields, etc. or outdoor exercise yards.

3.11

Chemical treatment

It falls into any of the following:

- a) To change a compound into a substance with a different composition by a chemical process (excluding combustion, calcining, melting, dry distillation and saponification; the same applies hereinafter).
- b) To add a substance obtained by a chemical process (including the cases where the final product does not contain such substance)

3.12

Recombinant DNA technology

A series of techniques of creating recombinant DNA molecules (which are two different pieces of DNA joined together) by cutting and pasting DNA together by enzymes etc. and inserting it into living cells to replicate DNA.

3.13

Prohibited substance

Fertilizers and soil improvement substances (excluding those listed in Table A.1 of JAS 1605), agricultural chemicals (excluding those listed in Table B.1 of JAS) and other substances applied to soil, or plants (excluding natural substances or substances derived from natural sources which have not undergone any chemical treatment).

3.14

Organic raising and breeding (of livestock)

Raising and breeding methods that are in conformity with the criteria specified in Clause 5 (excluding 5.3 and 5.7).

3.15

Livestock replenishments

To replenish a certain number* of livestock per one business year for newly raising/breeding,
*(not more than the number obtained by dividing by three the number of livestock shipped or deceased during the most recent preceding for the immediate past three business years.)

3.16

Average Number of Heifers

Add up the number of livestock (that have given birth in the past) at the beginning of the past 5 business years and divide the sum by 5

3.17

Final fattening period

The period immediately before slaughter for three months or one-fifth of the life expectancy of

livestock and poultry, whichever is shorter.

3.18

Average amount of feed intake

The dry matter weight converted from the total amount of feed amount and the feed intake amount from grazing meadows (per head of livestock or poultry per day) (if the actual number cannot be ascertained, the figures specified in Table C.1 shall apply).

3.19

Feed additives

Feed additives specified in Article 2, paragraph (3) of the Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds (Act No. 35 of 1953).

3.20

Organic feed certified by the equivalency countries

Feed that has been graded in accordance with the grading system set forth in Article 12, paragraph (2) of the Act on Japanese Agricultural Standards (Act No. 175 of 1950, hereinafter referred to as “Act”), in a country set forth in Article 30 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the Act on Japanese Agricultural Standards (Order of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No.3 of 2022), attached with a certificate* or its copy (*meaning a certificate specified in Article 12, paragraph (1) of the same Act; the same applies hereinafter) issued by the government agency of the relevant country or other equivalent organization designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, in which the following matters are stated.

- a) Name and address of the person whom issued the certificate
- b) Date of issuance of the certificate
- c) Type and quantity of feed pertaining to the certification
- d) The name and address of the foreign organization that has conducted activities, which is equivalent to the certification activities of the production process manager pertaining to the relevant feed.
- e) A statement that the feed has been graded

3.21

Roughages

Forage, fodder crops (limited to those consisting of the entire above ground parts including stems and leaves), crop residues or wild plants that are fresh/dried or prepared for silage.

Note 1: Fodder crop include corn, rice, wheat, etc.

Note 2: Crop residues include stems, leaves, stalks, which are the remaining waste after harvesting the fruits of the agricultural products.

3.22

Veterinary medicinal products

Veterinary medicinal products for animals specified in Article 83-2 of the Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Act No. 145 of 1960).

3.23

Biological preparations for animal use

Biological preparations for animal use specified in Article 1, paragraph (4) of the Regulatory Rules for Veterinary Medicinal Products (Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 107 of 2004).

3.24

Prescription Medicines

"Poisonous drugs" specified in Article 44, paragraph (1) of the Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices, "deleterious drugs" specified in Article 44, paragraph (2) of the same Act, and medical products specified in Article 10-5 of Enforcement Regulation of the Veterinarians Act (Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 93 of 1949).

4 Principles for the Production of Organic Livestock Products

Organic livestock are raised in consideration of the physiological and behavioral requirements of animals, or organic livestock products are produced from such livestock or poultry, based on the principle of giving the feeds, that are produced without using the veterinary medicinal products in such a way as to have the least possible impact on the environment, with a view to maintaining and improving the natural cyclical function of agriculture.

5 Criteria for Raising and Production methods

5.1 Livestock or Poultry House

5.1.1 A livestock house must conform to the criteria set forth below:

- a)** Livestock are allowed free access to feed and fresh water.
- b)** It has a sturdy structure that maintains adequate temperature, humidity, ventilation, air flow and brightness from sunlight.
- c)** It must have the equipment or facilities necessary for cleaning and disinfection, and it must be properly cleaned and disinfected.
- d)** Any chemicals other than those listed in Table D.1 are not used for cleaning or disinfection.
- e)** The floor of the livestock house must be flat and non-slippery.

- f)** The walls and floor must be free from protruding objects that could cause injury.
- g)** It must have a clean and dry earth floor, with or without bedding materials, where livestock may lie down.
- h)** It must have a sufficient structural capacity in consideration of the species, breeds and age of livestock, and in the case of a livestock house for raising the livestock listed in Table E.1, it must have an area of at least those specified in Table E.1 depending on the type of livestock.

5.1.2 A poultry house must conform to the criteria set forth below:

- a)** The poultry are allowed free access to feed and fresh water.
- b)** It has a sturdy structure that maintains adequate temperature, humidity, ventilation, air flow and brightness from sunlight;
- c)** It must have the equipment or facilities necessary for cleaning and disinfection, and it must be properly cleaned and disinfected.
- d)** Any chemicals other than those listed in Table D.1 are not used for cleaning or disinfection.
- e)** It must have a resting area such as an appropriate perch, and a doorway of sufficient size, depending on the characteristics of the species and the flock size.
- f)** It must have a sufficient structural capacity in consideration of the species, breeds and age of poultry, and in the case of a poultry house for raising the poultry listed in Table E.1, it must have an area of at least those listed in Table E.1, it must have an area of at least those specified in Table E.1 depending on the type of poultry.

5.2 Open-air runs

5.2.1 An open-air run must conform to the criteria set forth below.

- a)** Necessary measures have been taken to prevent the drift or runoff of prohibited substances from surrounding areas.
- b)** Seeds and seedlings, that are produced by using recombinant DNA technology, have not been sown or planted;
- c)** It must have standing trees, woods, or facilities that provide shelter from excessive rain, wind, sunlight, and temperature, in case livestock or poultry are not allowed free access to the livestock or poultry house.
- d)** It must have a field etc., in the case of an open-air run for livestock (excluding porcine livestock; the same applies to f), 5.2.2 and 5.4.3),
- e)** Measures must be taken to prevent the invasion by the predators, etc. depending on the conditions of the grazing land, livestock species, age, etc.;
- f)** In the case of an open-air run for livestock, fertilizer management and pest and disease control are carried out without using prohibited substances for the following periods.
 - 1)** At least 3 years before the first grazing of livestock, in the case of a field where perennial crops (excluding pasture grasses) are cultivated.

- 2) At least two years before the first grazing of livestock, in the case of a field where pasture grasses are cultivated.
- 3) At least two years prior to seeding or planting, in the case of a field where crops other than those listed in 1) and 2) are cultivated.
- 4) More than three years before the first grazing of livestock, in the case of grazing meadow
- g) In the case of open-air runs for porcine livestock or poultry, the prohibited substances have not been used for more than a year prior to the first grazing of porcine livestock or poultry.
- h) In the case of open-air runs for livestock or poultry specified in Table F.1, it must have an area equal to or greater than the area specified in Table F.1 for each livestock or poultry, depending on the species of livestock or poultry.

5.2.2 Notwithstanding 5.2.1 f), when feeding livestock, if the total amount of organic feed, etc. and the feed specified in 5.4.1 b) ~ d) (hereinafter referred to as "purchased feed for organic livestock ") is less than 50% of the average amount of feed intake converted to dry matter weight, livestock may be raised in open-air runs where prohibited substances are not used.

In such case, livestock grazed in the field, etc. must be raised until two years or more have passed from the day when the prohibited substances were last used in the field, etc.

5.3 Livestock or poultry

5.3.1 Livestock must be the offspring of organically raised mothers (organically raised for six months or more before giving birth), must be organically raised from the time of birth by a certified production process manager of organic livestock (who raises the livestock), or must be affixed with a grade label in accordance with this standard.

5.3.2 Poultry must have been organically raised since birth or hatching by a certified production process manager of organic livestock (who raises the poultry), or must be affixed with a grade label in accordance with this standard.

5.3.3 Notwithstanding 5.3.1 and 5.3.2, in case raising and breeding of livestock or poultry for the purpose of producing organic livestock products has newly started at a farm, the livestock or poultry that have been raised at the farm before the start of the organic raising of the livestock or poultry may be used for the organic raising.

In such case, the livestock or poultry must be raised organically for a period of not less than the period specified in Table G.1.

5.3.4 Notwithstanding 5.3.1 and 5.3.3, if it is difficult to obtain livestock or poultry specified in 5.3.1 and 5.3.3, any of the following a) ~ d) may be used for the organic raising. In such case, the livestock or poultry must be raised organically for a period of not less than the period specified in Table G.1.

- a) Those livestock, that conform to the criteria specified in Table H.1, in the case of livestock replenishments.
- b) Those livestock or poultry that conform to the criteria specified in Table L.1, in the case of any of the following,
 - 1) In the case where the livestock raising has newly started.
 - 2) In the case where a new breed raising has started.
 - 3) In the cases where the livestock are to be newly introduced for the purpose of expanding the production scale of the organic livestock products. (In such case, maximum number of livestock allowed must be less than 50% of the current number of livestock being raised.)
 - 4) In the case of purchasing poultry.
- c) In the cases where 25% or more of the livestock or poultry (which are being raised for the purpose of organic livestock production), have died due to disaster or disease, such number of livestock or poultry, that should not be more than the number of dead livestock or poultry (due to disaster or disease).
- d) Offspring of the livestock specified in a) ~ c)

5.4 Feeding

5.4.1 Any feeds other than those (feeds) listed below must not be given.

- a) Organic livestock feed (In the case where three years or more have passed since the livestock or poultry raising started for organic livestock production, the percentage of the feed labeled as "during the conversion period"(in accordance with 6.13 of JAS 1605, 6.2 of JAS 1607 or 6.2 of JAS 1607), that the livestock or poultry may be fed, shall be 30% or less of the organic feed, etc. in terms of dry matter weight conversion.
- b) Such natural substances or feeds derived from natural substances (that have not undergone chemical treatment), which are intended for vitamin or mineral supplementation.
(In case it's difficult to obtain such feed, feed additives intended for mineral supplementation may be fed.)
- c) Fishmeal and algae that have not undergone chemical treatment.
(excluding those that have been irradiated or produced using recombinant DNA technology, and the percentage of fishmeal and algae that may be fed to livestock or poultry is limited to 5% or less by dry matter weight conversion of the feed listed in a)).
- d) Enzymes or microorganisms (excluding those that have been produced using recombinant DNA technology).

5.4.2 Notwithstanding 5.4.1, livestock during the rearing period must be fed their mother milk. However, if there is a shortage of the mother milk to be fed, natural milk other than mother milk may be fed.

5.4.3 Notwithstanding 5.4.1, in the case where the total amount of purchased organic livestock feed

is less than 50% of the average feed intake in terms of dry matter weight conversion, plant products produced in a field, etc. that conforms to the following criteria may be fed or used as ingredients for the feed to be fed. In such case, the livestock, that are fed the relevant feed, must be raised until two years or more have passed from the day on which the relevant field, etc. satisfied the following.

- a) Necessary measures must be taken to prevent the drift or runoff of prohibited substances from surrounding areas.
- b) Must be managed in accordance with JAS 1605 5.4, 5.7 and 5.10 ~ 5.12.

5.4.4 Notwithstanding 5.4.1, if it is difficult to obtain the organic feed, such feed certified by the equivalency countries may be used.

5.4.5 Notwithstanding 5.4.1 ~ 5.4.4, if it is difficult to obtain organic livestock feed, such feed (excluding those that have been produced using recombinant DNA technology and those containing antibiotics or synthetic antibacterial agents) other than those specified in 5.4.1 ~ 5.4.4 may be fed, provided that the ratio is within the percentages specified below, only for the period until the necessary amount of organic livestock feed can be fed.

- a) For bovine, ovine, or caprine livestock, 15% of the weight obtained by subtracting the feed weight specified in 5.4.1 b) ~ (d) from the average feed intake, in terms of dry matter weight.
- b) For equine or porcine livestock, or poultry, 20% of the weight obtained by subtracting the feed weight specified in 5.4.1 b) ~ (d) from the average feed intake, in terms of dry matter weight.

5.4.6 Notwithstanding 5.4.1 ~ 5.4.5, in the case where it appears to be extremely difficult to obtain organic livestock feed due to a disaster or disruption of import or transportation routes, such feed other than those specified in 5.4.1 ~ 5.4.4 (excluding feed produced using recombinant DNA technology and feed containing antibiotics and synthetic antibacterial agents), only for the period until it becomes available, may be fed within 50% of the weight obtained by subtracting feed specified in 5.4.1 b) ~ d) from the average feed intake in terms of dry matter weight.

5.4.7 For bovine, equine, ovine, and caprine livestock, feed other than fresh fodder, dried fodder, or silage is to be less than 50% (less than 75% in the case of bovine livestock in the final period of fattening, and less than 80% in the case of equine livestock in the growing phase) of the average amount of feed intake in terms of dry matter weight. However, this does not apply to the periods listed in (1) through (3) below.

- a) Suckling period
- b) For the first 3 months after suckling started, in the case of dairy cow or dairy goat,
- c) During the final fattening period (except for bovine livestock)

5.5 Health management

5.5.1 With a view to preventing diseases, appropriate raising and breeding management must be conducted depending on the species of livestock or poultry, so as to enhance resistance to diseases and prevent infection.

5.5.2 In the case where livestock or poultry are injured or infected with diseases, they must be isolated as necessary and treated promptly. In such cases, treatment and care must be provided in such a way that the livestock or poultry does not suffer any unnecessary pain.

5.5.3 Do not use veterinary medicinal products unless a specific disease or health problem has occurred or is likely to occur and no other appropriate treatment or control method is available, or unless required by laws and regulations (including orders and dispositions based on the provisions of laws; the same applies hereinafter). In the case where veterinary medicinal products are used, veterinary medicinal products other than medicines requiring medical examination or antibiotics are to be used.

5.5.4 Vitamins, minerals, veterinary biological drugs, or any veterinary medicinal products other than parasiticides, should be used only for the therapeutic treatment of livestock or poultry.

5.5.5 Notwithstanding 5.5.3, if treatment with any veterinary medicinal products other than the prescription medicines or antibiotics is unlikely to be effective, such prescription medicines or antibiotics may be used. However, in the case of any of the following, such prescription medicines or antibiotics may not be used for the period specified below respectively.

- a)** In the case of the use of any of the medicinal products listed in the column of medicinal products in Appended Table 1 and Appended Table 2 of the Ministerial Order Concerning the Regulations on the Use of Veterinary Medicinal Products and Pharmaceutical Medicine (Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 44 of 2013), such periods should be the double of that specified in the column of "Withholding periods" in these tables according to each category of animals listed in the column of "Animals subject to use" in these tables in accordance with the category of relevant medicinal products.
- b)** In the case of using medicinal products other than those listed in a), such withholding period for 48 hours prior to slaughtering, milking or egg collecting, or the double of the withholding periods (meaning the period from the last medication to the time of slaughtering, milking or egg collecting) specified in the approval, modification of approved matters, reexamination or reevaluation of pharmaceuticals, etc., in accordance with Article 14, paragraph (1), Article 14, paragraph (9), Article 14-4 and Article 14-6 of Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices, whichever is longer.

5.5.6 Any substances other than the feed, with an aim to promote growth or production, should not be fed.

5.6 General management

5.6.1 Livestock and poultry must have free access to open-air run. However, this shall not apply to the cases where livestock or poultry are grazed in an open-air breeding farm twice or more a week, or where poultry are raised in a poultry house with subdivided exercise and rest areas.

5.6.2 Notwithstanding 5.6.1, during the following periods specified below, livestock and poultry may be raised, with no access to open-air run.

- a)** The period during which it is difficult for livestock or poultry to get access to the open-air runs due to snowfall, bad weather, or natural disasters.
- b)** For bovine livestock, two months from birth or until seven days from weaning, whichever is longer.
- c)** For cows, during the time from the 8 months pregnancy to delivery.
- d)** For porcine livestock, during the time from birth to weaning.
- e)** For sows, during the time from the 3 months pregnancy to weaning of the piglets.
- f)** Final fattening period
- g)** During the period when it is recognized that exercise will have an adverse effect on recovery from diseases or disability.
- h)** During the period when it is recognized that the feeding or exercise of livestock or poultry will cause problems for the maintenance and management of the open-air runs.
- i)** During the period when the access of livestock or poultry to open air is prohibited by laws and regulations, and during the period when the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the prefectural governor (having jurisdiction over the location of the livestock or poultry house), or the director of the Livestock Health and Hygiene Center, requests in writing to restrict the access of livestock or poultry to the open air.

5.6.3 No one is allowed to intentionally cause physical harm to the livestock or poultry. However, this excludes the cases where the following measures are taken at the most appropriate time by the methods that cause the least pain to the livestock or poultry.

- a)** Dehorning, trimming of beaks, tail-docking and other measures for the safety or health of livestock or poultry.
- b)** Attachment of ear tags or other measures for identification of livestock
- c)** Physical castration

5.6.4 In the case of laying hens, when the day length is extended by artificial light, the extended day length should not exceed 16 hours per day.

5.6.5 Breeding by the following techniques is prohibited.

- a)** Embryo transfer techniques

- b) Use of hormonal reproductive treatment
- c) Breeding technology using recombinant DNA technology

5.6.6 Manure of livestock or poultry is to be managed and disposed of in such a manner that does not cause soil degradation or water pollution.

5.6.7 Manure of livestock or poultry is to be managed and disposed of in such a manner that does not cause soil degradation or water pollution.

5.6.8 In the case of dairy cows and dairy goats, facilities and equipment used for milking must be kept clean and any chemical agents other than those used for cleaning and disinfecting teats and those listed in Table D.1 should not be used.

5.7 Management for slaughtering, dismantling, selection, preparation, washing, storage, packaging and other processes

5.7.1 Management must be carried out in such a way as to prevent the comingling of such livestock products that do not conform to the criteria specified in 5.1 ~ 5.6.

5.7.2 Slaughtering must be carried out in such a manner as to render the livestock or poultry unconscious as much as possible and minimize the stress and suffering of the relevant livestock or poultry.

5.7.3 Pest and disease control or quality maintenance and improvement must be carried out by physical methods or methods using biological functions (excluding the methods using living organisms produced by using recombinant DNA technology; the same applies hereinafter).

5.7.4 Notwithstanding 5.7.3, in case where only the methods using physical methods or biological functions is unlikely to be effective, the following substances may be used. In such case, if the substances specified in a) are used, comingling of the substances with the livestock products must be prevented:

- a) Agricultural chemicals (for pest and disease control) listed in JAS 1605 Table B.1, Chemical agents listed in Table 11, and food and additives (including those processed using food and additives as raw materials, and excluding those used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases).
- b) Substances for preparation or other purposes listed in Table K.1, which are used for the maintenance and improvement of the quality of livestock products.

5.7.5 Irradiation must not be used.

5.7.6 Livestock products produced in accordance with the criteria specified in 5.1 ~ 5.6 and 5.7.1 ~ 5.7.5, must be managed in such a way as to avoid being contaminated with veterinary medicinal products, detergents, disinfectants or other substances.

6 Labeling

6.1 The name of the organic livestock product must be placed on the label in accordance with any of the following examples. In the case of labeling in accordance with b) ~ e), general name of the livestock product must be described in "xx".

- a)** “有機畜産物” in Japanese (which means "organic livestock products");
- b)** “有機畜産物〇〇” or “〇〇(有機畜産物)” in Japanese (which means "organic livestock products xx" or "xx (organic livestock products)");
- c)** “有機畜産物〇〇” or “〇〇(有機畜産物)” in Japanese (which means "organic livestock products xx" or "xx (organic livestock products)");
- d)** “有機〇〇” or “〇〇(有機)” in Japanese (which means "organic xx" or "xx (organic)"); or
- e)** “オーガニック〇〇” or “〇〇(オーガニック)” in Japanese (which means "organic xx" or "xx (organic)").

(Note 1) In the case of labeling in accordance with a), the name of the relevant livestock product must be displayed separately in accordance with the provisions of Articles 18 and 24 of the Food Labeling Standards (Cabinet Office Ordinance No.10 of 2015).

Annex A
(Normative)
Fertilizers and soil improvement substances

Those fertilizers and soil improvement substances specified in the Clause 5 are in accordance with Table A.1 of JAS 1605.

Annex B
(Normative)
Agricultural chemicals

Those agricultural chemicals specified in the Clause 5 are in accordance with Table B.1 of JAS 1605.

Annex C
(Normative)
Average amount of feed intake

“Those average amount of feed intake referred to in the Clause 5 is listed in Table C.1

Table C.1 - Average amount of feed intake

Category of livestock or poultry	Type of livestock or poultry	Average amount of feed intake per day ^{a)}
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing meat	Less than 10 months old (excluding female cattle used for breeding)	6.0 kg
	Not less than 10 months old (excluding female cattle used for breeding)	9.3 kg
	Female cattle used for breeding	7.6 kg
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk	Less than 10 months old	5.6 kg
	From 10 months old until the start of lactation	9.0 kg
	Lactating bovine livestock	21.3 kg
	Non-lactating heifers	12.0 kg
Equine livestock	Less than 12 months old (excluding female cattle used for breeding)	12.4 kg
		14.4 kg
	Less than 24 months old (excluding female cattle used for breeding)	17.3 kg
		19.2 kg
	Not less than 24 months old (excluding female cattle used for breeding)	
Ovine livestock	Female ovine used for breeding	1.7 kg
	Other than the above	1.9 kg
Caprine livestock	Female caprine used for breeding	2.5 kg
	Other than the above	1.1 kg
Porcine livestock	Less than 3 months old	1.1 kg
	Less than 5 months old	2.5 kg
	Not less than 5 months old	3.3 kg
	Pregnant porcine livestock	2.2 kg

	Lactating porcine livestock	5.6 kg
Chicken raised for the purpose of producing meat	Less than 4 weeks old Over 4 weeks old	49 g 152 g
Laying hen raised for the purpose of producing eggs	Less than 9 weeks old From 9 weeks old until the start of egg collection Since the start of egg collection	32 g 67 g 114 g
Quail		18 g
Ostrich raised for the purpose of producing meat	Less than 3 months old Not less than 3 months old	1.0 kg 2.5 kg
Female ostrich raised for the purpose of producing eggs	Since the start of egg collection	2.0 kg
Turkey	Less than 8 weeks old Not less than 8 weeks old	106 g 318 g
Duck and wild duck	Less than 6 weeks old Not less than 6 weeks old	108 g 180 g
Note ^{a)} These figures are converted to dry matter weight basis.		

Annex D
(Normative)
Chemicals for cleaning or disinfecting livestock or poultry house

“Chemicals for cleaning or disinfecting livestock or poultry house” referred to in the Clause 5 is listed in Table D.1

Table D.1 - Chemicals for cleaning or disinfecting livestock or poultry house

Chemicals for cleaning or disinfecting livestock or poultry house	Criteria
Soap	
Milk of lime	
Slaked lime	
Quicklime	
Alcohol	
Phenol	
Ortho agent	
Iodine agent	
Formaldehyde	
Glutaraldehyde	
Chlorhexidine	
Invert soap	
Ampholytic soap	
Chlorine agent	
Hydrogen peroxide	
Sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide	
Cleaning and disinfection products for milking facility	
Carbonic acid	

sodium	
Other products of plant origin	

Annex E
(Normative)

Minimum area of livestock or poultry house

“Minimum area of livestock or poultry house” referred to in the Clause 5 is listed in Table E.1

Table E.1 - Minimum area of livestock or poultry house

Category of livestock or poultry	Minimum area of livestock barn or poultry barn per head of livestock or poultry
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing meat (limited to those weighing more than 340 kg)	5.0 m ²
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk (limited to adult animals)	4.0 m ² (1.8 m ² in the case of tethered breeding)
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of being used for breeding (limited to adult animals)	3.6 m ² (1.8 m ² in the case of tethered breeding)
Equine livestock (limited to adult animals)	13 m ²
Ovine (limited to adult animals)	2.2 m ²
Caprine livestock (limited to adult animals)	2.2 m ²
Porcine	1.1 m ²

livestock raised for the purpose of producing meat (limited to those weighing more than 40 kg)	
Sow raised for the purpose of being used for breeding (limited to adult animals)	3.0 m ²
Poultry other than turkey raised for the purpose of producing meat (limited to those 28 days of age or older)	0.1 m ²
Poultry other than turkey raised for the purpose of producing eggs (limited to those 28 days of age or older)	0.15 m ²
Turkey (limited to those 8 weeks of age or older)	0.3 m ²

Annex F
(Normative)

Minimum area for open-air run

“Minimum area of open-air run” referred to in the Clause 5 is listed in Table F.1

Table F.1 - Minimum area for open-air run

Category of livestock or poultry	Minimum area for open-air runs per head of livestock or poultry
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing meat (limited to those weighing more than 340 kg)	5.0 m ²
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk (limited to adult animals)	4.0 m ²
Female bovine livestock raised for the purpose of being used for breeding (limited to adult animals)	3.6 m ²
Equine livestock (limited to adult animals)	13 m ²
Ovine livestock (limited to adult animals)	2.2 m ²
Caprine livestock (limited to adult animals)	2.2 m ²

Porcine livestock raised for the purpose of producing meat (limited to those weighing more than 40 kg)	1.1 m ²
Female porcine raised for the purpose of being used for breeding (limited to adult animals)	3.0 m ²
Poultry other than turkey raised for the purpose of producing meat (limited to those 28 days of age or older)	0.1 m ²
Poultry other than turkey raised for the purpose of producing eggs (limited to those 28 days of age or older)	0.15 m ²
Ostrich (limited to those 3 months of age or older and younger than 7 months of age)	6.6 m ² (however, the length of the short side and the long side of the open-air runs should be 5 m and 20 m or more, respectively, regardless of the number of the ostrich raised.)
Ostrich (limited	16.5 m ² (however, the length of the short side and the long side of the open-air runs should be 5 m and 20 m or more, respectively, regardless of

to those 7 months of age or older)	the number of the ostrich raised.)
Turkey (limited to those 8 weeks of age or older)	0.3 m ²
Wild duck (limited to those 28 days of age or older)	One-third of an acre of paddy

Annex G
(Normative)
Conversion Period

“Conversion Period” referred to in the Clause 5 is listed in Table G.1

Table G.1 - Conversion Period

Category of livestock or poultry	Period of time
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing meat	12 months or three-quarters of the lifespan, whichever is longer (6 months in the case of bovine that became eligible for breeding at less than 6 months of age, or the period of time after the continuous production of three or more of organic milk or organic calves until slaughter when fattening dairy cows and female bovine for reproduction.
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk	6 months (4 months in the case of bovine that have been raised on the farm prior to the start of raising bovine for the production of organic livestock products)
Bovine livestock raised for breeding purpose	6 months (4 months in the case of bovine that have been raised on the farm prior to the start of raising bovine for the production of organic livestock products)
Equine livestock	12 months or three quarters of the lifespan, whichever is longer
Ovine livestock	6 months
Caprine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk	6 months
Caprine livestock raised for the purpose of producing meat or female caprine raised for breeding purpose	6 months
Porcine livestock	6 months

Poultry other than ostrich raised for the purpose of producing meat	The period from 3 days after hatching until slaughter (in the case of poultry raised for egg collection the period from 45 weeks or more of continuous organic egg production until slaughter)
Poultry other than ostrich raised for the purpose of producing eggs	6 weeks
Ostrich raised for the purpose of producing meat	From 14 days after hatching until slaughter
Ostrich raised for the purpose of producing eggs	6 months

Annex H
(Normative)

Criteria for the number of livestock for replenishment

“Criteria for the number of livestock for replenishment” referred to in the Clause 5 is listed in Table H.1

Table H.1 - Criteria for the number of livestock for replenishment

Category of livestock or poultry	Criteria
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk	Less than 15% of the average number of calves delivered per business year. Limited only to heifers.
Female bovine livestock raised for breeding purpose	Less than 10% of the average number of calves delivered per business year. Limited only to heifers.
Female equine livestock raised for breeding purpose	Less than 5% of the average number of baby equine delivered per business year. Limited only to the female equine, that has not produced offspring.
Caprine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk	Less than 10% of the average number of baby caprine delivered per business year. Limited only to the caprine, that has not produced offspring.
Female porcine livestock raised for breeding purpose	Less than 20% of the average number of baby porcine delivered per fiscal year. Limited only to the female porcine, that has not produced offspring.

Annex I (Normative)

Requirements for external introduction

“Requirements for external introduction” referred to in the Clause 5 is listed in Table I.1

Table I.1 - Requirements for external introduction

Category of livestock or poultry	Criteria
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing meat	Must be under 12 months of age and any of the following. a) Japanese Black Cattle, weighing 310 kg or less b) Japanese Brown Cattle weighing 340 kg or less c) Japanese Polled Cattle, weighing 300 kg or less d) Japanese Shorthorn Cattle weighing 300 kg or less e) Angus or Hereford breeds weighing 280 kg or less f) Holstein excluding female bovine, weighing 310 kg or less g) Crossbreed with Holstein mother, weighing 310 kg or less h) Bovines that do not fall under a) ~ g), and weigh 340 kg or less
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk	Limited to heifers only.
Bovine livestock raised for the purpose of being used for breeding	Limited to heifers only.
Equine livestock	Must be less than 12 months of age.
Ovine and caprine livestock	Must be less than 5 months of age.
Porcine livestock	Must be less than 4 months of age.
Poultry other than poultry raised for the purpose of producing meat	Must be less than 3 days of age.
Poultry other	Must be less than 18 weeks of age.

than ostrich raised for the purpose of producing eggs	
Ostrich raised for the purpose of producing meat	Must be less than 14 days of age.
Ostrich raised for the purpose of producing eggs	Must be less than 12 months of age.

Annex J (Normative) Chemical agents

“Chemical agents” referred to in the Clause 5 is listed in Table J.1

Table J.1 - Chemical agents

Chemical agents ^{a)}	Criteria
Pyrethrum extract	Limited to those containing no piperonyl butoxide as a synergist. Excluding the cases where it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Sodium silicate	Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Potassium soap (soft soap)	Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Ethanol	Excluding cases in which it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Boric acid	It must be used in a container. Excluding the cases where it is used on plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Pheromone	Limited to those chemical agents containing a substance with insect pheromone action as the active ingredient. Excluding the cases where it is applied to the plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Capsaicin	Limited to those used as a repellent. Excluding the cases where it is applied to the plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.

Geranium extract	Limited to those used as a repellent. Excluding the cases where it is applied to the plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Citronella extract	Limited to those used as a repellent. Excluding the cases where it is applied to the plant products for the purpose of controlling pests and diseases.
Note ^{a)} Chemical agents must be used in accordance with the instructions described on the packaging.	

Annex K
(Normative)

Substances for preparation or other purposes

“Substances for preparation or other purposes” referred to in the Clause 5 is listed in Table K.1

Table K.1 - Substances for preparation or other purposes

Substances for preparation or other purposes	Criteria
Nitrogen	
Oxygen	
Carbo dioxide	
Ozone	Limited to the use only for the purpose of disinfecting meat or cleaning eggs
Sodium hypochlorite	Limited to the use only for the purpose of disinfecting meat in the process of dismantling or cleaning eggs
Hypochlorous acid water	Limited to the use only for the purpose of disinfecting meat in the process of dismantling or cleaning eggs
Fumaric acid	Limited to the use only for the purpose of disinfecting meat in the process of dismantling or cleaning eggs
Monosodium fumarate	Limited to the use only for the purpose of disinfecting meat in the process of dismantling or cleaning eggs

Supplementary Provisions

(Effective Date)

(1) The provisions come into effect as of January 1, 2025.

(Transitional Measures)

(2) If it is not possible to raise bovine livestock organically for more than the period that conforms to the criteria in Appended Table G.1, for the time being, the term "6 months (4 months for the bovine livestock that have been raised at the farm before the start of the organic raising of the livestock or poultry,)" in the column of item "bovine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk" is deemed to be replaced with "90 days" and the term "6 months" in the column of item "caprine livestock raised for the purpose of producing milk" in the same table is deemed to be replaced with "90 days".