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Report Highlights:

This report is an overview of Japan's import regulations and standards for feed, feed ingredients and feed additives.

Disclaimer:

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Tokyo, Japan for U.S. exporters of domestic agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in preparation of this report, information provided may no longer be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

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Executive Summary

Japan has four major laws that govern safety, quality, standards, and phytosanitary and sanitary issues related to feed products. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) is the primary competent authority for feed products. Importers bear sole responsibility for compliance with Japanese import regulations, though some may request assistance from U.S. exporters. Imported genetically engineered (GE) crops must be approved by Japan's food, feed, and environmental regulators. New GE labeling requirements will come into effect in 2023. Japan does not have an import permit system or requires notification to MAFF prior to import, however MAFF prohibits imports of feed, feed ingredients and feed additives that do not comply with MAFF's standards and specifications Japan requires importers of feed products that are subject to biosecurity regulations to submit relevant certificates to MAFF quarantine stations prior to import inspections.

The scope of this report is limited to feed and feed ingredients. Import regulations and standards for food products are covered in [JA2020-0166](#).

Glossary

Single Ingredient Feed	Individual feed material, such as corn, barley, soybeans, or bran, fed directly to livestock or used as an ingredient to manufacture compound feed or mixed feed.
Mixed Feed	Mixture of two or three feed ingredients manufactured for specific purposes, such as to supplement a specific nutritional component or to comply with requirements for an import duty exemption.
Compound Feed	Mixture of four or more feed ingredients and feed additives produced by feed mills in accordance with a specific formula. Feed mills develop specifications for use, including identifying target livestock species and growth stages.

Section I. Feed Laws and Regulations

There are five major laws governing feed imports:

1. [Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds](#) aims to ensure safety and quality of feed. The Act prohibits production, importation, distribution, sales and use of feed and feed additives, which do not comply with specifications and standards set under the Act. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) administers the Act.
2. [Act on Japanese Agricultural Standards](#) (JAS) establishes a voluntary quality assurance and labeling system for feed and organic products. MAFF enforces JAS.
3. [Plant Protection Act](#) aims to prevent plant pests and diseases from establishing and spreading in Japan and sets phytosanitary requirements for imported feed materials, including grains and forage. MAFF is Japan's national plant protection authority.
4. [Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#) aims to prevent outbreaks and spread of livestock infectious diseases, and designates animals and animal products, which are subject to import inspections and animal health export attestations. As Japan's national animal health authority, MAFF administers the Act.
5. [Customs Tariff Act](#) exempts tariffs on designated imported feed materials, provided they are utilized within one year of import to manufacture feed in compliance with certain specifications in feed mills approved by the Japan Customs. The Ministry of Finance is the competent authority for the Act.

Regulatory Framework under the [Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds](#)

Definition

- The Act defines feed as material used to supply nutrients to livestock and other species covered under the Act.
- The Act designates feed as nutrition for cattle, swine, sheep, goats, deer, horses for human consumption, chickens, quail, honeybees, and 23 farmed fish species¹.
- The Act defines feed additives as substances that are added to, mixed with or incorporated into feed during feed production to 1) preserve feed quality, 2) improve or maintain nutritional value, or 3) supplement main feed ingredients.

¹ Yellowtail; Red Sea Bream; Coho Salmon; Amberjack; Flounder; Puffer Fish; Horse Mackerel; Gold-striped Amberjack; Sea Bass; Northern Blue Fin Tuna; Tiger Shrimp; Carp; Eel; Sweet Fish; Trout; Land Locked Salmon; Mountain Trout; Amago; Cobia Fish

Specifications and Standards

- The Act prohibits the import and use of unapproved GE feed and feed additives.
- The [Ministerial Ordinance on Specifications and Standards for Feed and Feed Additives](#) (hereinafter referred to as the Ministerial Ordinance) of the Act sets standards for manufacture, use, storage, tests and labeling for feed and feed additives. Moreover, MAFF's regulations:
 1. established maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pesticides and a maximum allowable limit for Aflatoxin B1 in feed;
 2. set [advisory levels](#) in feed for a number of pesticides, heavy metals, mycotoxins and melamine that do not have MRLs or action limits;
 3. limited the use of animal-derived proteins, peanut oil meals, urea and diureido isobutane, and animal oil and fats in feed.
- A Notification of the Act established [Official Specifications for Feed](#) (Japanese only) setting maximum and minimum contents of nutrients by feed type and by livestock species.

Requirements for Manufacturers, Importers, and Sellers

- The Act requires manufacturers, importers and sellers of feed and feed additives to notify MAFF prior to starting business and to report the volume of production, imports and sales regularly to MAFF through prefectural governments.
- The Act prohibits the manufacture, import, and sale of feed and feed additives, which do not comply with the Ministerial Ordinance.
- The Act prohibits the production, distribution, imports, sale, and use of feed and feed additives that may (i) contain harmful substances or (ii) be contaminated with pathogenic microorganisms. New feed types to Japan may have to undergo a safety assessment by MAFF.
- The Act directs the Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center (FAMIC)² to (i) conduct on-site inspections of silos at ports of entry, storage facilities, feed mills and feed additive plants, and (ii) take samples to verify compliance with specifications and standards for feed and feed additives. In addition, FAMIC conducts pre- and post-customs monitoring inspections of imported feed materials such as grains, oilseeds, fishmeal, hay and straw to compare levels of pesticide residues, heavy metals, mycotoxins and melamine against MAFF's advisory levels. The purpose of the monitoring inspections is to collect data for MAFF to evaluate existing advisory levels or inform future assessments of maximum allowable levels for these compounds. FAMIC's on-site inspections and monitoring inspections are based on MAFF's annual inspection plan. MAFF does not disclose the details of the plan, such as inspection frequencies for products and venues (mills, silos, storages etc.). FAMIC publishes the results of [on-site inspections](#) (Japanese only) and [monitoring inspections](#) in English.

² FAMIC, a quasi-governmental administrative agency, conducts monitoring and inspections for domestic and imported feeds in Japan to ensure compliance with feed safety regulations.

Section II. Agricultural Chemicals and Contaminants

Japan uses a negative list system to regulate pesticide residues and contaminants. The [Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds](#) (pages 6 -13) prohibits imports, distribution, sale and use of feed with pesticide residues exceeding corresponding Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs). [FAMIC publishes](#) the complete list of chemicals (pesticides and contaminants) and residue limits established for feed. Feed products that comply with the negative list can be imported, distributed and used in Japan. To guide feed manufacturers in establishing effective control measures for contaminants, MAFF introduced the [concept of advisory levels](#) (see [advisory levels](#) for heavy metals, mycotoxins and melamine in feed).

Establishment/Amendment of Pesticide MRLs for Feeds

MAFF may establish or revise a pesticide MRL for feed materials to harmonize with international standards established at the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR). Interested parties can also apply directly to MAFF under the “import tolerance” process to establish a new MRL or to amend an existing MRL. The import tolerance requests can only be made for pesticides registered in the United States, Australia, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and China. [FAMIC's Guidelines for Submission of Residue Data of Pesticides Registered Outside of Japan for the Estimation of Maximum Residue Limits in Feeds](#) include details about the process for requesting an import tolerance.

Section III. Feed Additive Regulations

Japan requires safety review and regulatory approval for additives permitted for use in feed. The [Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds](#) allows the manufacture, distribution, use, and import of only feed additives that were designated as approved by the MAFF Minister after consultations with the Agricultural Materials Council. FAMIC publishes the [complete list of approved feed additives](#) and the [general rules and standards for feed additives](#). Feed additive specifications also set standards of use for specific feed additives for specific livestock species (see [Tables on pages 3 and 14](#) of the Ministerial Ordinance on Specifications and Standards for Feed and Feed Additives) and the maximum tolerance (allowable quantity by livestock species). FAMIC classifies feed additives into three groups based on purpose and only one feed additive from the same group can be used in a single feed product (Table 1).

Table 1. Groupings of feed additives

Group 1	Amprolium plus ethopabate, Amprolium plus ethopabate and sulfaquinoxaline, Salinomycin sodium, Senduramicin sodium, Nicarbazine, Narasin, Halofuginone polystyrene calcium sulfonate, Monensin sodium, Lasalocid sodium
Group 2	Morantel citrate
Group 3	Zinc bacitracin, Avilamycin, Enramycin, Nosiheptide, Flavophospholipol

Source: FAMIC

Designation of new feed additives

To add a new feed additive to the MAFF list, companies can apply to MAFF for designation following the procedures in the [Handbook of Feed Additive Designation](#). In evaluating new feed additive requests, MAFF follows the [Establishment of Evaluation Criteria for Feed Additives](#).

Section IV. Biotechnology-derived Feed Materials

Japan has specific regulations and guidelines for the handling of biotechnology products.

Commercialization of GE products in Japan requires food safety, feed (including feed additives) safety review, and an environmental approval (see [JA2020-0208](#)). As many agricultural crops used for feed are and can be used for food, approval of both food and feed, instead of feed-only-approval, is the standard practice in Japan. For the flow chart of the food/feed safety approval process for GE feed products, see MAFF-FAMIC's [approval procedure for GE feed in Japan](#). As of May 2021, MAFF has approved 186 GE feed crops and 13 GE feed additives (see [FAMIC's list of MAFF-approved GE feed products](#)). MAFF also requires an environmental assessment, regardless of intent for domestic cultivation of the GE crop (see [JA2020-0208](#) for details).

Japan has finalized and published guidelines for handling food and agricultural products derived from genome editing technology (see [JA2020-0184](#)). MAFF developed and oversees regulations for genome edited feed and feed additives. MAFF does not require a safety review for feed and feed ingredients that do not contain foreign genes and/or a part of foreign genes, but MAFF requests that developers of genome-edited feed products notify MAFF prior to commercialization. For further information, see MAFF's publications on:

- [Feed Safety Guidelines for Genome Edited Feeds and Feed Additives](#)
- [Handling Flow of Genome Edited Feeds and Feed Additives](#)

Section V. Animal-Derived Feed Ingredients

After the detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in a Japanese cow in 2001, MAFF strictly regulates the use of animal-derived feed ingredients. As a result, only a few such products are eligible for import from the United States (see Tables 2 and 3). Please note that these products have requirements specific to export to Japan. More details are available on the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) [iREGS](#) website. Appendix II contains a complete list of animal-derived feed ingredients eligible for use in Japan, including those which are not currently eligible for import from the United States.

Moreover, under the Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds, MAFF requires production facilities³ for animal-derived protein, fats and oil in Japan and overseas to comply with [production standards](#) (available in Japanese only). Only MAFF-approved manufacturing facilities are permitted to supply animal-derived protein, fats and oil for feed. For imported ingredients, importers are responsible for obtaining confirmation from MAFF that foreign production facilities comply with Japan's [production standards](#).

Table 2. U.S. Animal-Derived Feed Ingredients Eligible for Export to Japan (excluding fats and oils)

Material	Origin	Permitted for feeding to:				
		Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Deer	Swine	Horse	Chicken	Fish
Milk and dairy Products	Mammals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eggs and egg products	Poultry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Blood powder and plasma protein	Swine, poultry	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Fish meal	Fish, shellfish	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Dicalcium phosphate (with no trace of protein or fat)	Mammals, poultry, fish, shellfish	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Final feed product must be produced in MAFF designated facilities

Source: MAFF (summarized and translated by FAS/Tokyo)

Table 3. U.S. Animal-Derived Fats and Oils Eligible for Export to Japan

Materials	Maximum acceptable content of insoluble impurities (%)	Permitted for feeding to:					
		Ruminants		Swine	Horse	Chicken	Fish
		Calf milk replacement	Others				
Fat and oil (derived only from fat extracted from meat for human consumption)**	0.02 or less	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yellow grease from animals other than swine, wild boar, and poultry**	0.15 or less	No	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Yellow grease from swine, wild boar and poultry**	0.15 or less	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Fish oil	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Final feed product must be produced in MAFF designated facilities

**Excluding bovine origin

Source: MAFF (summarized and translated by FAS/Tokyo)

Section VI. Packaging and Container Regulations

The [Ministerial Ordinance on Specifications and Standards for Feed and Feed Additives](#) prohibits the storage of feed in containers or packaging materials that contain harmful substances or are contaminated with pathogenic microbes. Depending on the nature of feed additive substances, MAFF-FAMIC requires the storage of some feed additives in specific containers, such as lightproof capped containers or airtight

³ Except dairy and egg production facilities.

containers (see [FAMIC's standards for manufacturing methods](#) for further details). Japan does not have a positive or negative list system for packaging and container materials for feed and feed additives.

Section VII. Labeling Requirements

Mandatory Labeling

Japanese feed importers and manufacturers are responsible for complying with Japan's [Feed Quality Labeling Standards](#) (Japanese only) under the [Act on Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feeds](#). U.S. exporters are not required to affix Japanese labels to their products prior to exports, however they may be asked to do so or provide information by Japanese customers. [Feed Quality Labeling Standards](#) prohibit fraudulent statements, unsubstantiated claims (e.g., "complete" nutrition) and misleading symbols and pictures. Labeling must be in Japanese only (English-language labels may remain as long as they do not cover the Japanese label) and include the following items:

1. General information (also see [Standards for labeling of feeds in general](#))
 - a. Product name
 - b. Types of feed (see Glossary) with target livestock species and growth stages
 - c. Year and month of production or import,
 - d. Name and address of manufacturer or importer,
 - e. Country of origin for imported products⁴
 - f. Net weight

2. Percentage of total feed weight for these nutritional components:
 - a. Minimum crude protein
 - b. Minimum crude fat
 - c. Minimum calcium
 - d. Minimum phosphorus
 - e. Maximum crude fiber
 - f. Maximum crude ash
 - g. Minimum Total Digestible Nutrients for cattle and swine
 - h. Minimum metabolic energy (Kcal) for poultry
 - i. Maximum volatile nitrogen for fishmeal, feather meal and fish soluble

* Nutritional labeling requirements for single ingredient and mixed feed⁵ are detailed in the [Feed Quality Labeling Standards](#) (Japanese only).

3. Feed additives: The feed label must contain the names of all feed additives. For certain feed additives, the amount has to be listed. Generic names of feed additives can be used on the label

⁴ Factory name is only required for domestically produced feed products.

⁵ For example, the soybean meal label must contain crude protein and crude fiber, while the fishmeal label must list crude protein, crude ash and of volatile nitrogen.

instead of chemical names (per Table on pages 18 – 20 of the [Ministerial Ordinance on Specifications and Standards for Feed and Feed Additives](#)).

Compound feed and mixed feed labels must list ingredient names by ingredient category and weight order (see Feed Label Example below). Ingredients which may or may not be used can be listed in parentheses.

Example Feed Label for Imported Compound Feed

Product Name: FAS Brand XXX Compound Feed			
Feed Type: Starter Feed for Broiler			
Imported Year and Month: 2021.05			
Name and Address of Importer: FAS Trading, 1-1 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo			
Country of Origin: USA			
Net Weight: 20 Kg			
Nutritional Components:			
Crude Protein	14.5% or above	Crude Fat	2.5% or above
Crude Fiber	6.0% or less	Crude Ash	15.0% or less
Calcium	2.6% or above	Phosphorus	0.3% of above
Metabolic Energy: 2,750 Kcal or above per 1Kg			
Included Feed Additives:			
Vitamin A, Vitamin E, Vitamin B1, Nicotinic Acid, Methionine, Ethoxyquin			
XYZmycin: 2.0 g titer per metric ton			

Labeling for “Specified Feeds, etc.”

The Act designates antimicrobial preparations and peanut meal derived from Indian peanuts as “specified feeds etc.” and requires manufacturers of these products and of feed using these products to register with MAFF. The Act requires these products and feed using these products to be labeled to indicate that the product is “specified feeds manufactured by a MAFF-registered manufacturer” after compliance with the standards and specifications was tested and confirmed by FAMIC.

Voluntary Labeling

Feed manufacturers registered with MAFF can voluntarily affix a label (General Feed in Figure 1) to feed that has been inspected and certified by a MAFF-accredited certifying organization⁶ for conformity with MAFF's [Official Specifications of Feeds](#).

According to Japan's [feed standards](#), MAFF-accredited certifiers can apply an optional label of "Environmental Footprint Reduction Type Compound Feed" (Figure 1) to compound feed certified to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus in swine manure.

Organic Feed Labeling

[The Organic Feed Section of the JAS Act](#) establishes Japan's requirements for feed to carry organic labeling. Unlike organic plant- and livestock-based food products, feed is outside of the scope of [the U.S.-Japan organic equivalence arrangement](#). However, Japan permits all USDA/Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)/National Organics Program (NOP) certified animal feeds to be labeled and sold as organic (Figure 1.) if the following conditions are met ([JA7059](#)):

1. MAFF-accredited JAS organic certifiers determine that Japanese organic operators have difficulty in procuring domestic organic feed due to price or insufficient supply considerations.
2. Organic feed intended for imports must originate from countries that Japan has recognized have an equivalent organic regulatory system (e.g., the United States).
3. Imported feed must be accompanied by a letter⁷ from a USDA-accredited certifier with the following information:
 - a. Name and address of the entity that issued the letter
 - b. Issuing date of the letter
 - c. Type and quantity of the feed to be exported
 - d. Name and address of the overseas organization that has performed the equivalent service to the certification of the Production Process Manager of the feed⁸
 - e. Statement to the effect that "grading" has been conducted on the feed⁹

The letter from a USDA-accredited organic certifier is not necessary when importing organic feed for non-organic production of feed or livestock in Japan.

⁶ While MAFF can accredit foreign feed manufacturers as certifying organizations, currently [there](#) are no MAFF-accredited foreign certifying organizations.

⁷ Though not required, a [TM-11](#) export certificate required for certified organic foods to be imported under the U.S.-Japan equivalency arrangement, contains all of the required information and can be submitted for certified organic feed imports.

⁸ This can be the same as the entity that issues the letter.

⁹ "grading" is the term MAFF uses for an additional verification of organic integrity mandated to a certifier before distribution. A sentence similar to the one in TM-11 could be included: "I CERTIFY that the agricultural products specified hereon have been certified by a USDA accredited organic certifying agent and have been found to meet all applicable requirements of the National Organic Program."

Figure 1. Certification Labels for Feed Products



Sources: FAMIC, MAFF

Section VIII. Import Procedures

Japan does not administer an import permit system for feed materials but requires imported feed materials to be accompanied by relevant certificates, such as phytosanitary¹⁰ and animal health certificates issued by the competent authorities of exporting countries. At the border, MAFF conducts biosecurity inspections. As import requirements vary across products, U.S. exporters are advised to consult with Japanese importers in advance to confirm product-specific requirements with a Japanese quarantine office at the port intended for import. APHIS has also compiled information on [plant health](#) and [animal health](#) export requirements.

In cooperation with importers and feed mills, FAMIC tests imported corn, sorghum, hay and straw for pesticide residues and other contaminants before releasing the products for use. Importers are required to dispose or recall the products if the tests reveal violative levels. FAMIC publishes the results of [monitoring inspections](#) for pesticide residues and contaminants.

Import Duties

Import duties can be found in Japan's [Tariff Schedule](#). Inquiries may be made via email to the [Customs Counselor Offices](#). For the directory of regional Customs Counselor Offices, please see http://www.customs.go.jp/question_e.htm.

The [Customs Tariff Act](#) designates certain feed materials as duty-free on the condition that they are used within one year of import to manufacture feed (i) in line with regulations detailed below and (ii) by feed mills approved by Japan Customs. Article 6 of the [Enforcement Order of the Customs Tariff Act](#) designates the following feed materials as exempt from import duties.

¹⁰ MAFF requires all imported grain and oilseed shipments to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificates issued by plant protection authorities of exporting countries (see [JA2020-0171](#)). For phytosanitary requirements for hay and straw, see [JA2020-0191](#).

Table 4. Imported Feed Materials Designated for Import Duty Exemption

Product	Imported Feed Materials	Amount of Tariff Reduction
Compound Feed	Sorghum, Grain Sorghum, Corn, Rye, Banana Powder, Sugar (sucrose content by dry weight is at least 98.5 degree in polarimeter reading), Molasses, Cassava (including in powder and pelletized form) and Sliced Dry Sweet Potatoes (including in powder and pelletized form)	Whole amount
Single Ingredient Feed	Sorghum and Corn	

Source: [Enforcement Order of the Customs Tariff Act](#)

To prevent duty-free imported feed materials from being diverted to uses other than feed, the [Enforcement Regulations of the Customs Tariff Act](#) require feed mills to process imported raw materials in compliance with the following specifications:

1. Mixing ratios of raw materials follow Table 5.
2. Compound feed must be in the form of powder, meal, flake, crush, pellets or other similar forms excluding the compound feed listed in the Molasses row of the Table 5.
3. Sorghum, corn, rye, cassava, or sliced dry sweet potatoes must be used after crushing, heating and crushing into a flat shape, or pressurized heating.
4. Sorghum and corn must be processed for single ingredient feed after heating and crushing into a flat shape, or pressurized heating.

Table 5. Mixing Ratio

Compound Feed	Mixing Ratio
1. Total content of skim milk powder, whey and prepared whey is 30 percent or more of the total weight	The total content of feather meal, meat-and-bone meal, whole blood meal, sardine meal, fish meal, fish soluble or fish soluble absorbed feed is 2 percent or more of the total weight
	The total content of pigments, edible blue No. 1 or edible blue No. 2 ¹¹) is at least 0.0012 percent of the weight
	Must contain at least one feed additive listed in the Table on page 3 of the Ministerial Ordinance on Specifications and Standards for Feed and Feed Additives
2. Molasses content is 20 percent or more of the total weight (excluding 1. above)	The total content of sorghum, corn, rye, banana powder, cassava, sliced dry sweet potatoes, oat, bran, coconut oil meal, soybean oil meal, defatted bran, alfalfa meal, beet pulp, soybean peel, beer meal, tofu meal, rice straw powder and wheat bran is at least 5 percent of the total weight

¹¹ Listed in Appendix 1 of the Food Sanitation Law Enforcement Regulations (Ministry of Health and Welfare Ordinance No. 23 of 1952)

3. Sugar content is 10 percent or more of the total weight (excluding 2. above)	To render product not suitable for human consumption, pigment content must be 0.0012 percent or more of the total weight, sodium chloride content must be 0.1 percent or more of the total weight, and the L-lysine hydrochloride content must be 0.1 percent or more of the total weight
4. Other	The total content of other feed materials than those designated in Article 6 of the Enforcement Order is 12 percent or more of the total weight
	Total content of feather meal, meat-and-bone meal, whole blood powder, <i>sanagi</i> flour, fish meal, and fish soluble or fish soluble adsorbed feed is at least 2 percent of the total weight
	The total content of sorghum, other grain sorghum or corn that has been heated and then crushed into a flat shape or heated by pressurization is 50 percent or more of the total content of feed materials designated in Article 6 of the Enforcement Order

Source: [Enforcement Order of the Customs Tariff Act](#)

The Temporary Tariff Measures Act permits imports of “whole kernel corn for single ingredient feed” and “whey and modified whey for feeding purpose” within the respective Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) duty-free. MAFF administers these TRQs.

Wheat for feed and barley for feed are state-traded items and imports are administered by MAFF through Simultaneous Buy and Sell tenders excluding those imported from European Union and the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement member states. Under the respective trade agreements, imports of wheat for feed and barley for feed have moved to trade by private sector ([JA2021-0035](#)).

APPENDIX I. Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

- **Feed Safety**
Animal Products Safety Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau
Tel: 81-3-6744-1708
- **Animal Health and Quarantine**
Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau
Tel: 81-3-3502-5994
MAFF Animal Quarantine Service: <http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/>
11-1, Haramachi, Isogoku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa 235-0006
- **Plant Health and Quarantine**
MAFF Plant Protection Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau
Tel: 81-3-3502-5976
MAFF Plant Quarantine Service: <http://www.maff.go.jp/pps/j/information/languages.html#en>
Address: Kitanakadori, Naka-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa 231-0003
- **Organic JAS System**: https://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/standard/specific/organic_JAS.html
MAFF Standards and Conformity Assessment Policy Office, Food Manufacture Affairs Division,
Food Industry Affairs Bureau
Tel: 81-3-6744-7180
https://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/standard/specific/organic_JAS.html

Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center (FAMIC)

<http://www.famic.go.jp/english/index.html>

Tel: 81-50-3797-1830

Saitama Shintoshin National Government Building, Kensato Building 2-1, Shintoshin, Chuo-ku,
Saitama City, Saitama 330-9731

Japan Customs

Address: 3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Advance Classification Ruling System (FAQ):

http://www.customs.go.jp/english/c-answer_e/imtsukan/1202_e.htm

Customs Answer (FAQ) – Information on importation into Japan: http://www.customs.go.jp/english/c-answer_e/customsanswer_e.htm

For additional assistance, please contact USDA Japan at:

U.S. Department of Agriculture in Tokyo, Japan

- *Office of Agricultural Affairs, Foreign Agricultural Service*
Embassy of the United States of America
Office of Agricultural Affairs
Unit 9800 Box 475
DPO AP 96303-0475
Tel: 81-3-3224-5102
Fax: 81-3-3589-0793
E-mail: agtokyo@fas.usda.gov
Website: <http://www.usdajapan.org/>

- *Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)*
Embassy of the United States of America
1-10-5, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan 107-8420
Tel: 81-3-3224-5453
Fax: 81-3-3224-5291

APPENDIX II. Animal-Derived Feed Ingredients Eligible for Use in Japan¹²

1) Animal-derived proteins and non-proteins (excluding fats and oils)

Eligible from United States	Material	Origin	Permitted for feeding to:				
			Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Deer	Swine	Horse	Chicken	Fish
Yes	Milk and dairy Products	Mammals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Eggs and egg products	Poultry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Blood meal and plasma protein	Swine, Poultry	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
	Fish meal	Fish and shellfish	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
	Dicalcium phosphate (with no trace of protein or fat)	Mammals, poultry, fish and shellfish	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Gelatin and collagen	Mammals (ruminants limited to cattle, sheep and goat), poultry, fish and shellfish	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
	Blood powder and plasma protein	Cattle, sheep and goat (Excluding Specified Risk Materials (SRMs) and dead on farm. Including those containing wild boar, horse or/and poultry)	No	No	No	No	Yes
		Mixture of swine, horse and poultry	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
		Deer	No	No	No	No	No
	Meat-and-bone meal, hydrolyzed protein and steamed bone meal (including chicken meal, feather meal and meat meal)	Cattle, sheep and goat (Excluding SRMs and dead on farm. Including those containing wild boar, horse or/and poultry)	No	No	No	No	Yes*
		Swine, poultry***, mixture of swine, horse, and poultry	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
		Deer	No	No	No	No	No
	Food waste (containing animal protein)	Mammals, poultry, fish and shellfish	No	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**
	Bone ashes, animal charcoal		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Final feed product must be produced in MAFF-designated facilities

**Subject to certain processing conditions

***Poultry meat powder/meal derived from poultry meat, bone, fat, blood, skin, tendon, and viscera is eligible for import from the United States for pet food manufacturing, but not as a feed ingredient

¹² Source: MAFF (summarized and translated by FAS/Tokyo)

2) Animal-derived fats and oils

Eligible from United States	Materials	Acceptable content of insoluble impurities (%)	Permitted for feeding to:					
			Ruminants		Swine	Horse	Chicken	Fish
			Calf milk replacement	Others				
Yes (excluding bovine origin fat)	Fat and oil (derived only from fat extracted from meat for human consumption)	0.02 or less	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Yellow grease** from animals other than swine, wild boar, and poultry	0.15 or less	No	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Yes	Yellow grease** from swine, wild boar and poultry	0.15 or less	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
	Fish oil	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Used cooking oil (UCO) containing animal fat	0.02 or less	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
		0.02 - 0.15	No	Yes* if not containing fat derived from cattle	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
No	Other fat and oil	-	No	No	No	No	No	No

*Final feed product must be produced in MAFF designated facilities

**Yellow grease is derived from rendered materials. Domestically, yellow grease cannot be derived from dead cattle or the spinal column of cattle 30 months or older, and must be processed at establishments approved by MAFF for feed manufacturing. Any bovine origin yellow grease is not eligible for import from the United States.

Attachments:

No Attachments.