

# JAVA NEWS No.114 English ver.

This “JAVA NEWS No.114 English ver.” is a summary of JAVA NEWS No.114 published in Japanese on June 4 2025.



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## <Abuse of Cattle at the Ibaraki Prefectural Livestock Research Center> Prosecutors Decline to Indict, Claim the Act of the Violence was not Abuse The Livestock Center Is Slowly Implementing Improvements

### **The Criminal Complaint was Dismissed without Indictment We Have Filed a Petition with the Prosecutorial Review Commission**

Regarding the mistreatment of cattle involving physical abuse such as beating, kicking, and striking with metal implements, as well as inadequate housing conditions including confinement in enclosures with accumulated feces and urine and exposure to extreme heat, cold, and inclement weather, which constitute violations of the Animal Welfare Act, JAVA and three other organizations filed criminal complaints in February 2024 against eight staffs who committed the abuse and their employer, Ibaraki Prefecture (see [JAVA NEWS No.112 English version](#)).

In January 2025, all accused parties were referred to prosecutors by police. However, in March, the prosecution decided not to prosecute, citing “insufficient evidence”. Consequently, in April, the four complainant organizations, accompanied by their legal representative, traveled to Ibaraki Prefecture to meet with the chief prosecutor and demanded an explanation for the decision that there was insufficient evidence.

The key points of the prosecution’s explanation are as follows:

- Unlike dogs and cats, cattle are large animals, and therefore, the prosecution could not determine that the actions constituted “assault that poses a risk of causing external injuries”, which is prohibited under the Animal Welfare Act.
- The Animal Welfare Act prohibits keeping animals in environments where excrement accumulates. For dogs and cats, if feces were to accumulate in a room, it would be considered a violation. However, in livestock farming facilities, excrement is not processed after each instance of defecation, so the prosecution concluded that the conditions at the livestock center did not necessarily constitute “accumulation”.
- From an animal welfare perspective, the prosecution acknowledged that the treatment at the livestock center was problematic, but stated that their judgment must be based solely on whether the law was violated.

Under the Animal Welfare Act, both dogs and cats as well as cattle are classified as “protected animals” and are subject to the anti-cruelty provisions. There should be no grounds for exempting them from these provisions simply because they are large animals or livestock. As the organizations could not accept the decision not to prosecute, on April 28<sup>th</sup>, JAVA and the three other organizations filed a petition for review with the Committee for the Inquest of Prosecution.

## Public Announcement of Partial Improvements by the Prefecture - Part 2

We reported in the previous issue, [JAVA NEWS No.113 English version](#), that Ibaraki Prefecture had announced partial improvements. Subsequently, it was published on the Livestock Center's webpage "Status of Efforts Related to Animal Welfare at the Livestock Research Center" that several improvements had been implemented by March 2025, as outlined in items [1] through [8] below. While these improvements are by no means perfect, and there remain areas where the current status is unclear among the issues that JAVA and other organizations have pointed out. Nevertheless, conditions are gradually improving.

\*All photos are from the Ibaraki Prefecture's website "Status of Efforts Related to Animal Welfare at the Livestock Research Center"

### [1] Holding study sessions for researchers on "Efforts Related to Animal Welfare"

The prefecture had publicly committed to holding study sessions in its previous report, so the fact that these were implemented must be acknowledged. However, irregular sessions or once-yearly meetings are inadequate. At a minimum, these should be conducted monthly.

### [2] Continued excavation of free-stall beds in the dairy barn

#### 令和6年12月11日（水曜日）フリーストールベットのメンテナンス

「牛が快適に過ごせるようフリーストールベッドを定期的にメンテナンスしています」

当センターでは乳牛舎のフリーストールベッドの敷料は、山砂と川砂をブレンドしたものを使用しています。砂のベッドは、無機物のため細菌の増殖を防ぎ、乳房炎のリスクを低減させたり、クッション性や滑りにくさ等が利点ですが、牛が寝起きすることで段々と踏み固められてしまいます。

そのため、毎日の清掃と凹凸をならす作業に加えて、メンテナンスとして定期的に小型のバックホウでの掘り返しや砂の補充等を行い、過ごしやすい清潔な環境づくりに取り組んでいます。



While the prefecture had also announced this in their previous report, the continued diligent excavation of cow beds is commendable. However, as pointed out in the previous issue, the photographs clearly show that the length of the beds (the upper front section) remains too short relative to the cattle's body length, meaning they still cannot lie down with their bodies fully extended. If enlarging the bed size is not immediately feasible, it is essential to at least change to a management system that allows cattle to move freely between indoor and outdoor facilities.

### [3] Implementation of water shower as a heat countermeasure

#### 令和6年8月20日（火曜日）水浴び

「牛の暑さ対策に水浴びを行っています」

毎日厳しい暑さが続く中、牛たちの暑熱対策として、畜舎内の気温が30度を超えてきた7月初旬から毎日、水浴びの時間を設けています。具体的には、散水により身体を濡らし、扇風機の風を当てることで、気化熱により牛の体温を下げる取組をしています。牛たちは自ら散水スペースに向かい、気持ち良さそうな様子をみせていました。



Wetting the body and applying airflow to lower body temperature through evaporative cooling is a common heat countermeasure for cattle. Previously, only ventilation fans were used, and staff would turn off the fans after work hours, so if water shower and using ventilation fans are conducted with sufficient duration and frequency, it could serve as an effective heat countermeasure. However, neither mist-generating devices nor the “dry fog” system recommended by external experts who conducted the investigation have been implemented. Manual hose watering is limited to short periods, raising concerns that cattle suffer from heat for most of the day. To reduce staff burden as well, essential equipment should be installed.

Additionally, the photographs show only dairy cattle, and it is unclear whether water shower is also being conducted for beef cattle.

### [4] Implementation of investigations by external experts

As pointed out previously, once per year is insufficient. The environment of the facility changes with the seasons. For example, muddy conditions in the exercise yards occur only during periods of low temperature, so they cannot be confirmed through investigations conducted only in August each year. Monthly investigations, or at minimum seasonal investigations, are necessary.



## [5] Two improvements made in response to the results of external expert investigations

### 令和6年11月6日（水曜日）改善状況

「アニマルウェルフェアに関する飼養管理指針に基づく外部有識者調査の結果を受けて改善に取り組んでいます」

令和6年8月6日（火曜日）に実施しました外部有識者による調査で助言いただいた以下の点について改善しました。改善点1では、当初心配されていた過食や食い負けの発生もなく、スムーズな採食ができるようになりました。

#### 【改善点1 搾乳後の牛の動線の改善】



先に搾乳を終えた牛の過食を防ぐため、全ての牛が搾乳を終えてからゲートを開けていましたが、搾乳を終えた牛から順次飼槽に向かい採食に移れるようゲートを開放し、動線を改善しました。

#### 【改善点2 フリーストール牛舎パドックへの日除け設置】



フリーストール牛舎のパドックに日除けを設置することで、快適性を確保しました。

1. Improved the flow of cattle after milking, eliminating overeating and feeding competition
2. Installed shade structures in the paddock as a heat countermeasure

While the prefecture reports these two improvements have been made, as pointed out in the previous issue, the use of cheesecloth intended for agricultural purposes allows sunlight to pass through, making it inadequate as shade. Cheesecloth is insufficient for cattle heat stress countermeasures. Installing proper roofing would also provide protection from rain.

## [6] Holding animal welfare training sessions for staff

This training is particularly important as it includes not only researchers but also field staff who handle cattle far more frequently, and should be conducted at least once a month.

## [7] Implementation of brushing for cattle

### 令和7年1月23日（木曜日）牛のブラッシング

「牛のブラッシングを行っています」

牛のブラッシングは牛体の汚れを落したり、毛並みを整えたりするだけでなく、牛の身体に異常がないかの健康観察や、飼養者と牛のコミュニケーション手段としてストレス軽減にもつながります。ブラッシングされている牛は気持ちよさそうな様子で、もっとブラッシングをして欲しそうにブラシに頭を寄せてきていました。



金ぐし(写真左)：ヨロイ(体表に付いた糞汚れ)落とし、ブラシ(写真右)：フケ落としや毛並みの仕上げというように、2種類の道具を使い分けて行います。

Cattle that are pastured can scratch their backs and hindquarters, which they cannot reach themselves, by rubbing against various naturally shaped trees. In cattle barns, cow brushes could serve as an alternative means. While cow brushes lack the diversity found in nature and their usage frequency decreases over time, they are still far better than having nothing at all.

However, the cattle at Ibaraki Prefecture's Livestock Center are not pastured, nor are cow brushes installed. Therefore, manual brushing by staff can be considered essential. Manual brushing, unlike cow brush equipment, has the additional benefit of building trust between cattle and humans.

To ensure that all cattle have regular opportunities for brushing, it is necessary to conduct brushing at least twice a week on a regular basis so that every animal receives frequent brushing opportunities.

## [8] Installation of rubber mats on grating

### 令和7年3月14日（金曜日）牛床マットを長くしました

「牛の体に合わせて牛床マットを長くしました」

当センターの牛舎は平成12年に建てられ、当時に比べ牛が改良されて大きくなったことで、牛床(牛の寝床)が短く、パーンクリーナーにふんを落とすグレーチング上に後肢がはみ出してしまうことが課題となっていました。

そのため、これまでグレーチングの手前まで設置していたゴムマットを牛の体に合わせて、グレーチング部分まで伸ばして設置し、牛床の長さを十分に確保しました。今後も起立・横臥の状況など牛たちの様子をよく観察して快適な飼養環境を整えていきます。



設置前



設置後

In the previous issue, we reported that improvements had been made to eliminate gaps in the metal grating, and at that time, we made the following observations:

- The situation remains unchanged in that cattle must lie down on the grating.
- To relieve them from this pain and discomfort, it is necessary to lay rubber mats or similar materials on the grating to reduce physical pain and burden as much as possible.

While the installation of rubber mats is commendable, as mentioned in the previous issue, it is also necessary to change to a system that allows cattle to move freely between indoor and outdoor facilities, as proposed by external experts. Additionally, since feces and urine will accumulate on the rubber mats, frequent removal and cleaning are essential.

### Response from the Prefecture Regarding Areas Where the Current Status is Unclear

We have previously reported that the prefecture has only provided vague responses to the requests made in JAVA's petition. However, in September 2024, we were able to obtain a response from the prefecture through intermediaries.

This response confirmed improvements beyond what the prefecture had reported on its website, including the disposal of stun guns, the discontinuation of culling using disinfectants, and changes to the format of animal experiment planning documents. Regarding gastric fluid collection, we have introduced specific



medical equipment that would reduce the burden on cattle and requested a change in methods. However, the prefecture's response was limited to stating that they would "examine techniques and methods to avoid causing distress to livestock", without clarifying what specific method changes they are considering. There are still many concerning points and areas requiring improvement. JAVA and the other organizations will submit detailed questions to the prefecture in May to conduct further verification and understand the situation.

### **Please Continue to Make Your Voices Heard**

To convey that we are paying attention to the prefecture's improvement efforts and to encourage continued progress, please send messages such as "While we appreciate the improvements that have been made, various problems still remain. We hope you will continue to pursue further improvements".

### **Request To**

Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture, Mr. Kazuhiko Oigawa

978-6 Kasahara-cho, Mito, Ibaraki 310-8555, Japan

"My Proposal" Email form:

[https://kouchou.pref.ibaraki.jp/kotyo/hp\\_iken\\_toroku.php](https://kouchou.pref.ibaraki.jp/kotyo/hp_iken_toroku.php)

\*Information as of April 20, 2025.

## **< Revision of the Animal Welfare Act > Proposal Summary by the Cross-Party Parliamentary Coalition Released**

As previously reported, since August 2023, the Animal Welfare Act revision project team (hereinafter referred to as "PT") of a cross-party coalition of diet members for zero disposal of dogs and cats has been deliberating revisions to the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals (hereinafter referred to as "the Animal Welfare Act"). In the same way as the previous event, JAVA has continued its efforts for these revisions in collaboration with other animal protection organizations, such as the Animal Rights Center Japan and PEACE, and has also participated in the discussions as a member of the PT's advisory board.

On April 3, 2025, the PT's compiled proposal outlining the key areas targeted for revision was approved at the general meeting of the coalition. Going forward, based on this proposal, a framework will be drafted and articles will be prepared. After discussions within each political party, the process will proceed toward submitting the bill.





Representative Makoto Oniki, newly appointed Acting Chairperson of the PT, giving a speech at the 19th General Meeting held on April 3, 2025.

### **“Proposal Summary” Defers Revisions Strongly Demanded by JAVA**

In this “Proposal Summary”, the intended revisions are categorized into three priority ranks: A through C.

#### **[Rank A] Matters requiring urgent revision due to the 2019 revision**

We understand the necessity of addressing issues such as the frequent violations related to the sale of dogs and cats under 56 days of age, which was banned in the previous revision. However, it is not acceptable to prioritize and heavily address only certain issues while continuing to neglect animals like Laboratory Animals and Industrial Animals, who have long been overlooked.

#### **[Rank B] New important and urgent revision items**

Seven items are listed, including:

- Adding animal transport businesses, breeding and selling businesses for laboratory animals, and amphibian handling businesses to the scope of animal handling businesses.
- Prohibition of mobile sales.
- Prohibition of capturing cats for extermination purposes.
- Enabling municipalities to provide emergency temporary protection for abused animals.

JAVA supports all these items but raises several concerns:

- The additions to animal handling businesses are insufficient; businesses handling all vertebrates should be included.
- Not only mobile sales but also mobile exhibitions should be prohibited.
- Even if emergency temporary protection is enabled, returning the protected animal to the abuser or allowing the abuser to acquire new animals would undermine the protection. This issue should be addressed alongside the introduction of “animal ownership prohibition orders”.
- Despite the higher importance of these Rank B items, they are scheduled to be addressed after the Rank A revisions.

## [Rank C] Items requiring further discussion in cooperation with other parliamentary groups

Revisions strongly sought by JAVA have been assigned to Rank C, including:

- Notification requirement for animal experimentation facilities.
- Making all 3Rs “obligatory” in animal experimentations.
- Introducing care and management regulations that consider animal welfare for livestock animals.
- Enabling authorities to issue animal ownership prohibition orders to abusers.

(JAVA had been advocating for a registration system rather than a mere notification system for animal experimentation facilities).

The coalition has excluded these Rank C items from the current revision, stating that “although a path toward legal revision has been identified, sufficient hearings and discussions have not yet taken place”. This decision is deeply disappointing and regrettable. In addition, other proposed revisions demanded by JAVA were not even included in the summary. We have no choice but to continue our lobbying efforts to realize these changes as early as possible.

\*Information as of April 20, 2025.

## The National BioResource Project “Japanese Macaques” Please Help Us with New Actions to End the 5th Period

### Thank You for the Many Signatures!

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has been conducting the National BioResource Project (NBRP) “Japanese Macaques” for breeding and supplying Japanese macaques for animal experiments.

We conducted a signature campaign from

April 2023 to March 2025 to demand the abolition of this project, and as of April 25, 2025, as many as 22,580 people had agreed to the petition. Thank you very much for your cooperation!



\*We have closed the collection of handwritten signatures on signature form, but will continue to do online signing.

\*We will report on the submission of signatures in the next issue.

## New Actions to Make Your Voice Heard

The 5th period of this project, currently underway, will last until March 2027, and the 6th period will begin in April 2027. In order to end this cruel and outdated project after the 5th period, JAVA and PEACE, working in collaboration, have launched two new actions.

### [Action 1] Email action

To encourage as many people as possible to join the action, we have created an e-mail form (in Japanese) that allows you to send a request e-mail to MEXT with a simple operation.

<https://www.jotform.com/form/250864153747463>

Enter your name and e-mail address and click on the “Submit” button, and the text displayed will be sent to the e-mail address (life@mext.go.jp) of MEXT Life Sciences Division in your name that you have entered! You may arrange the text as you wish.

### [Action 2] Postcard action

We have created a postcard (in Japanese) for you to send your voice to MEXT, and posted the data on the JAVA website.

<https://www.java-animal.org/nbrp-nihonzaru/action/>

Please print it out, fill in the address and name fields on the back, affix a stamp and mail it to MEXT.

## We Have Created a Video to Inform You of the Cruelty of This Project

This NBRP “Japanese Macaques” is not well known despite the fact that it is a large-scale national project that has been going on for more than 20 years. We have created a video that mainly uses illustrations to show how the macaques are collected, what kind of research they are used for, and the misery they endure. You can

watch it on YouTube (in Japanese).

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tfuml-7\\_\\_do](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tfuml-7__do)



Details of the project and the story of our activities can be found here.

<https://www.java-animal.org/nbrp-nihonzaru/2023shomei/en/>

## Report on the 37th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Alternatives to Animal Experiments

From November 29 to December 1, 2024, “The Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Alternatives to Animal Experiments” was held at the convention center named LIGHT CUBE UTSUNOMIYA in Utsunomiya, Tochigi Pref. in a hybrid format combining in-person participation at the on-site venue and remote online participation.

This year’s theme was “New Trends in Alternatives to Animal Experiments and Efforts to Implementation in Society”, with over 750 participants (according to the organizer’s announcement). Here are some of the research presentations we attended (title and degree of the speakers are omitted).

### **[Symposium] Current status of NHPs (non-human primates) as experimental animals and efforts to develop alternatives to animal testing**

Japan imports cynomolgus monkeys from China, Vietnam, Cambodia, and other countries for use in various experiments, including the development of vaccines and pharmaceuticals. While global demand increased in the wake of the new coronavirus pandemic, China, a major producer, restricted exports of cynomolgus monkeys. The price of cynomolgus monkeys has skyrocketed as a result, and this has been reported in the media for some time. Although some reports claimed that there was a shortage in the supply of laboratory monkeys, others reported that there were enough monkeys for experiments.

Based on this situation, the following four speakers made presentations.

#### **■ Results of a survey on the supply of Cynomolgus Monkey in pharmaceutical companies and non-clinical safety testing contract organizations**

Mutsumi Suzuki

Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Non-Clinical Evaluation Expert Committee

Mr. Suzuki reported on the results of a questionnaire survey on the actual distribution of cynomolgus monkeys conducted from November to December 2023. He explained that the distribution of cynomolgus monkeys has faced challenges since 2020, and this has affected research and development in Japanese pharmaceutical companies.

While he stated that animal-free research and evaluation methods must be developed, he also expressed the view that it is desirable to establish a domestic supply system for cynomolgus monkeys in order to avoid risks caused by external factors.

#### **■ Human disease modeling with genetically modified nonhuman primates**

Masatsugu Ema

Research Center for Animal Life Science, Shiga University of Medical Science



Mr. Ema gave a presentation on his research on genetic modification techniques using cynomolgus monkeys. Specifically, the research involved recreating human diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and multiple cystic kidney disease in the bodies of cynomolgus monkeys. It also included using fertilized eggs modified with a virus to produce cynomolgus monkeys that fluoresce green.

He expressed the opinion that alternative methods could reduce the number of animals used in experiments by screening while utilizing such techniques.

## ■ Ferret as an alternative to the use of non-human primates in infectious disease research

Ken-Ichi Hanaki

Research Center for Biosafety, Laboratory Animal and Pathogen Bank, National Institute of Infectious Diseases

Mr. Hanaki presented ferrets as an experimental animal model for infectious diseases as an alternative to primates. He described his experience using ferrets as laboratory animals, their characteristics, and his evaluation of their advantages and disadvantages.

## ■ Potential of non-macaque and non-human primates as experimental animals

Kumiko Ogawa

Division of Pathology, Biological Safety Research Center, National Institute of Health Sciences

Ms. Ogawa explained the characteristics and usage status of the common marmoset as a laboratory animal to replace the macaque monkeys, which is in short supply. She then reported the results of an animal experiment called the TDAR test using common marmosets.

Finally, a panel discussion was held, where the speakers mentioned the importance of research and development of alternative methods, but also stressed the need for animal experiments using primates and the need for a stable supply of laboratory monkeys, citing characteristics that only primates possess and reactions to drugs that can only be seen in primates.

This symposium was dominated by presentations of research using cynomolgus monkeys and research aimed at replacing laboratory monkeys such as cynomolgus monkeys, with other animals in response to a shortage in the supply of laboratory monkeys. This focus, however, removed far from the original meaning of "alternative methods of animal experimentation" and was unconvincing.

## [Symposium] Efforts of consideration of NAMs in food area and implementation in society

At the beginning of the symposium, the chairperson, Takashi Kitaguchi (Global Food Safety Institute, Nissin Foods Holdings Co., Ltd.), explained the purpose of the symposium: "This symposium focuses on NAMs in the food field and aims to share the latest efforts and domestic and international trends among industry, academia, and government to address issues for social implementation". NAMs stand for New Approach Methodologies, which are new safety assessment methods that replace animal testing by

incorporating new technologies such as cell-based testing and computer prediction.

The following five speakers gave presentations.

■ **Current status and challenges in NAMs-based prediction of human pharmacokinetics of food-related compounds**

Takashi Kitaguchi

Global Food Safety Institute, Nissin Foods Holdings Co., Ltd.

■ **ILSI Japan's approach for safety and efficacy assessment in the food field utilizing NAMs**

Norie Arai

International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI Japan)

■ **Current status of food safety assessment using NAMs**

Yasunari Kanda

National Institute of Health Sciences

■ **PDIII/C-HAS: New technologies for the exploration and evaluation of functional foods**

Tsuyoshi Shuto

Department of Molecular Medicine, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kumamoto University

■ **Current situations and future view to NAMs from perspective of Food Safety Commission of Japan**

Masahiro Tohkin

Food Safety Commission of Japan

**[Symposium] Forefront of skin sensitization assessment**

Among the four, the most interesting presentation was “Current Status of Skin Sensitization Testing in the Pesticide” given by Yukimi Munechika from Research Center, Research Division, Nihon Nohyaku Co., Ltd.

Various animal tests are required for pesticide registration applications, but for skin sensitization testing, both animal-based and non-animal alternative methods are available. In Europe, the U.S., Japan, and other countries, it is becoming possible to apply for registration using either test method, explained Ms. Munechika.

However, some countries, such as India and China, still require the results of the Guinea Pig Maximization Test (GPMT) using live guinea pigs. This GPMT is a testing method that has been pointed out to be problematic in that it causes a great deal of pain to the animals and requires a large number of animals.

Even in countries like Japan, which allow applications by alternative methods or in countries which recommend alternative methods, they are still implementing the GPMT as a global company that registers

worldwide. Ms. Munechika said that she has not seen any applications for registration under the alternative method in the information she has checked so far, including from overseas.

Ms. Munechika stated that she would like to reevaluate the GPMT and consider what form the skin sensitization test should take for pesticide registration applications. She suggested that an in vitro evaluation system with a wide range of applicability could be created, that each country should actively accept it, and that the test methods for pesticide registration could be centralized by making LLNA the only choice for animal testing.

In Japan, three alternative methods (two in vitro and one in chemico) listed in the OECD test guidelines have been approved for application, but all of them are limited in the properties of test substances that can be used. Therefore, it is essential to have “an in vitro evaluation system with a wide range of applications”, as Ms. Munechika says, and further development of alternative methods is desirable.

Since the purpose of the conference is to improve the 3Rs, there have been many presentations on reducing suffering in research with animals and on changes from vertebrate to invertebrate animals so far.

However, we feel that research using in vitro, in silico, and non-animal methods that combine multiple test systems to examine pharmacokinetics and other systemic mechanisms is becoming more and more mainstream every year.

In this context, we were quite disappointed that the non-human primate symposium at the beginning of the meeting was not appropriate for an alternative methods conference. However, with the exception of this symposium, the majority of the presentations were on studies that did not use animals, including studies that we did not report here.

At the conference, you can learn about the latest developments in alternative research.

The 2025 conference will be held in Yokohama, Japan, from November 1 to 3, and is open to everyone.



LIGHT CUBE UTSUNOMIYA, the conference venue

## Fur News

An international coalition against fur, Fur Free Alliance (FFA), is made up 46 animal protection organizations and JAVA is also a member of this coalition. The member organizations are working collaboratively to abolish fur.

JAVA NEWS No.114 carried the following news.

### Japanese Brand “Fafuri” Joins Fur Free Retailer!

[Fafuri](#), a Japanese eco-fur shawl brand, has joined “Fur Free Retailer program”.



This program allows FFA to recognize a retailer that has committed to them in writing to not sell any fur or fur trim items, and currently has more than 1,600 brands participating worldwide.

[Victory: Romania bans fur farming](#)

[Fur going out of fashion as production hits decades-low](#)

[The latest version of FFA’s “Fur and Fur Farming Regulation Map”](#)

## News from Other Countries

Here, we introduced some news articles selected from the newsletters and email news sent from overseas organizations. JAVA NEWS No.114 carries the following articles. These were translated into Japanese to share them with the readers.

You can read the original articles appeared in JAVA NEWS No.114 at the URL below:

[Human Liver Microtissues Predict Drug Toxicity That Animal Experiments Missed \(PCRM\)](#)

[Controversial Study Sparks Outrage: Simulated Non-Fatal Strangulation on Rats to Study](#)

[Human Intimate Partner Violence \(IPV\) \(Animal-Free Science Advocacy\)](#)

[Greyhound racing to be banned in Wales; is Scotland next? \(OneKind\)](#)

[Greyhound racing - why is it cruel? \(OneKind\)](#)

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