(Appendix 1)

厚生労働省
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Contact:
Office of Imported Food Safety, Inspection and Safety Division, Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Ext 2497,2474,2498)

Results of Monitoring and Guidance Based on the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2009

August 2010

Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau,

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Inspection Results of Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2009

Introduction

Foods, additives, apparatus, containers and packaging, and childrens' toys (hereinafter referred to as "foods, etc.") imported by Japan in 2009 amounted to 30.6 million tons across 1.82 million import notifications. According to the "2009 Food Balance Sheet" published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the food self-sufficiency ratio in Japan is 40% (combined food self-sufficiency ratio by calorie intake), and 60% based on calorie intake is dependent on imports.

In order to ensure the safety of foods, etc., imported into Japan (hereinafter, "imported foods, etc."), the government established the imported food monitoring and guidance plan in 2009 (hereinafter, "the Plan"). The program is based on the Guidelines for Monitoring and Guidance for Food Sanitation (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Notification No. 301, 2003) as per the provisions of Article 23, paragraph 1 of the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233, 1947; hereinafter, "the Act"), and public comments were collected and risk communication carried out. The program was published in the Official Gazette as an official report according to the provisions of paragraph 3 of the same article, and monitoring and guidance for imported foods, etc., is being conducted based upon the Program.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare will publish an overview of the implementation of the monitoring and guidance for imported foods, etc., including an overview of the implementation of monitoring and inspections carried out under the Plan, the implementation of inspections of imported foods, etc. inspected or ordered, and an overview of the results thereof, and monitoring and guidance to importers and the results thereof.

Reference: Website on the “Safety of Imported Food”
http://www.mhlw.go.jp/topics/yunyu/tp0130-1.html

1. Overview of the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2009

1 What is the Imported Food Monitoring and Guidance Plan?

It is the plan (under Article 23 of the Act) for the implementation of monitoring and guidance of imported foods, etc. by the government.

Purpose: To further ensure the safety of imported foods, etc. by promoting intensive, effective and efficient import inspections and monitoring and guidance of importers.

2 Principles for Monitoring and Guidance for Imported Foods

Establishes a plan which aims to ensure sanitation at three stages, namely, in the exporting country, at the time of importation, and in domestic distribution, from the perspective of Article 4 (that is, food safety must be ensured internationally and domestically through appropriate measures at each stage of the food supply process) of the Food Safety Basic Act (Act No., 48 of 2003).

3 Priority Items for Monitoring and Guidance

- Confirmation of legality with respect to the Act at time of import notification
- Monitoring[*1] (2009 Plan: 83,418 items across 157 food groups)
- Inspection orders[*2] (As of April 1st, 2009: 16 items from all exporting countries, and 191 items from 36 countries and 1 region)
- Regulations for comprehensive import bans[*3]
- Emergency measures based on overseas information

4 Promotion of sanitation measures in exporting countries

- Requesting exporting governments establish sanitation control measures
- Promotion of stronger control and monitoring systems for agricultural chemicals, etc., and pre-export inspections, through bilateral talks and on-site inspections

5 Guidance on voluntary sanitation control by importers

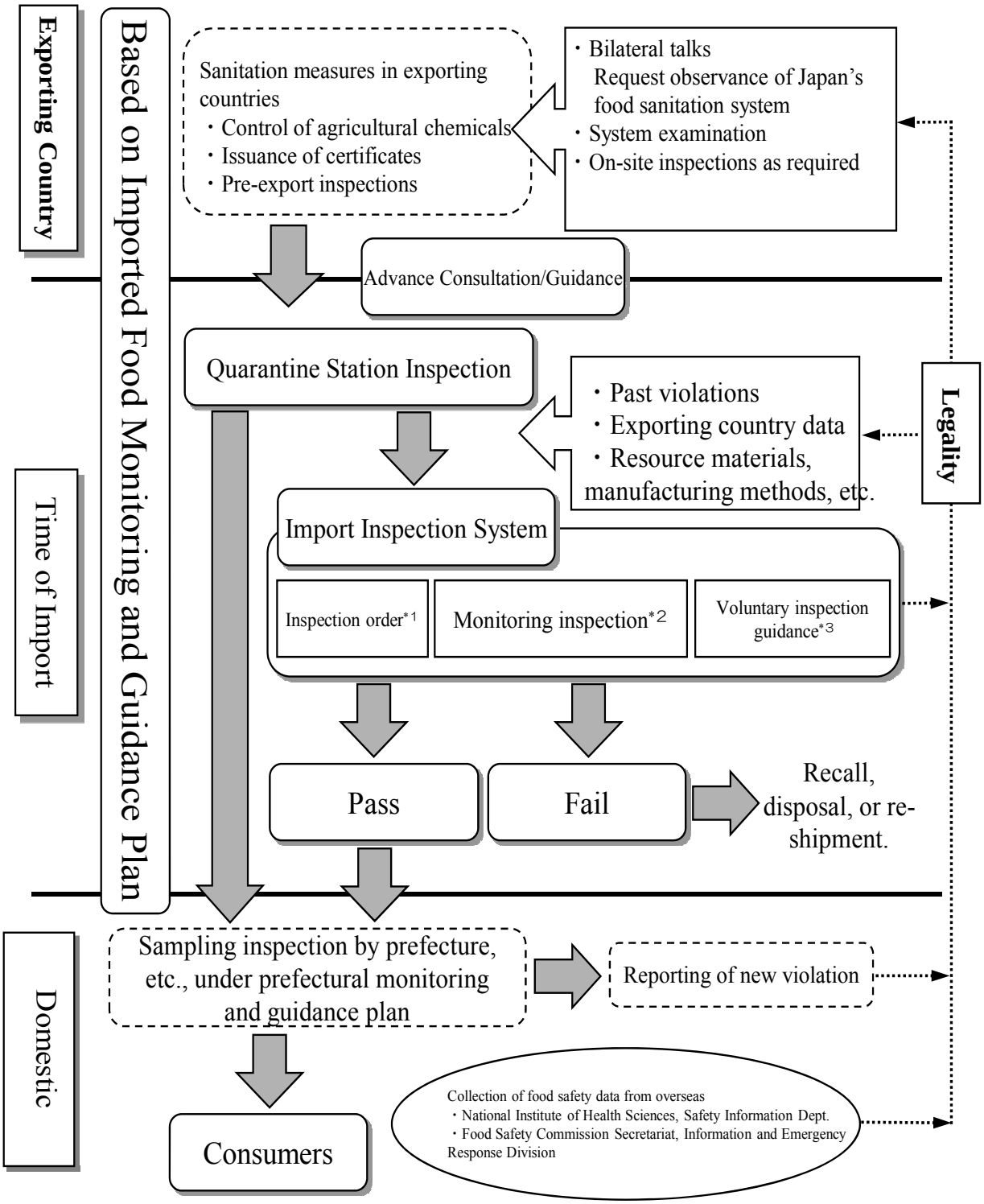
- Pre-import guidance (known as import consulting)
- Guidance on voluntary inspections at initial import and on a regular basis
- Guidance on storage of records
- Raising awareness of food sanitation amongst importers

*1: Systematic inspection using a statistical approach considering the import volume and violation ratio of each type of food.

*2: Inspection for products with a high probability of violation where an inspection is ordered of the importer for each importation, and import and distribution is not permitted without a pass.

*3: Regulations whereby the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare may prohibit sale or import of specific foods, etc. without inspection, in the event it is deemed necessary to prevent harm.

Overview of Imported Food Monitoring System



*1: Inspection for products with a high probability of violation where an inspection is ordered of the importer for each importation and import and distribution is not permitted without a pass.
*2: Systematic inspection using a statistical approach considering the import volume and violation ratio of each type of food.
*3: Inspection guidance for voluntary sanitation control by importers to confirm legal compliance of imported food, etc. upon initial importation.

2. Results of Imported Food Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2009

Measures have been taken as described below by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and quarantine stations to ensure the safety of imported foods, etc. at every stage from production, manufacturing and processing in the exporting country to domestic distribution, based on the fundamental approach that it is necessary to take appropriate measures.

(1) Confirmation of legal compliance with Article 27 of the Act at time of import notification

Examination of compliance with the Act was made, primarily with the standards and criteria for foods, etc. under the provisions of Article 11 (1) and Article 18 (1) of the Act (hereinafter, "standards and criteria"), and inspections were carried out as required at the time of importation, based on import notifications made under the provisions of Article 27 of the Act.

Examination of notifications using computer system

Looking at the notifications, inspections and violations made in 2009 (Table 1), there were 1,821,269 notifications, and the weight of notified items, was 30,604,854 tons. Inspections were carried out on 231,638 items (12.7%), of which 1,559 cases (running total 1,641 cases) were found to be in violation of the Act, and steps were taken for their re-shipment, disposal, etc. These accounted for 0.1% of the number of notifications.

(2) Monitoring under Article 28 of the Act

Inspection numbers and inspection items to be carried out by quarantine stations were defined and inspections were planned for a total of 83,418 cases in FY 2009, considering previous importation data and violation rates for each food type, based on inspection numbers required to enable detection of violations to a statistically fixed degree of reliability.

Sample collection in a bonded warehouse

With the implementation of the positive list system, the number of food sanitation inspectors has been increased from 341 to 368, and equipment for inspection of residual agricultural chemicals expanded. Additionally, the number of agricultural chemicals for inspection has been increased from 510 to 520 and the number of residual veterinary drugs from 140 to 150, based on the usage of agricultural chemicals overseas.

Checks on the implementation of monitoring inspections at every quarantine station have been carried out, and the Plan reviewed to enable inspections which conform to the realities of importation.

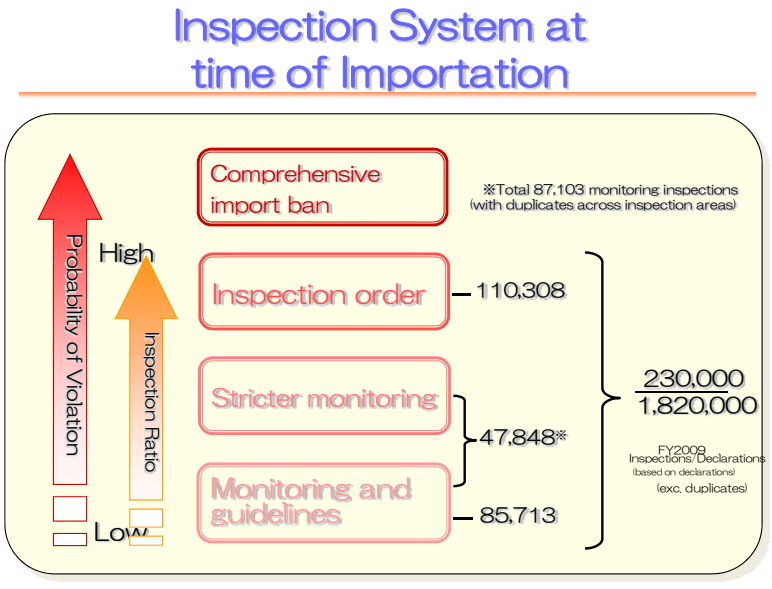
Looking at the Implementation of Monitoring Inspections for FY 2009 (Table 2), a total of 87,103 cases (actual number 47,848) were carried out compared to a total of 83,418 planned (an implementation rate of 104%), and of these, 176 cases (running total 176) were found to be in violation of the Act, and steps were taken for their recall, etc.

Inspections of the same food type are enhanced in response to the detection of violations of the Act during monitoring inspections, etc. (Table 3). Where multiple violations for residual agricultural chemicals or residual veterinary drugs are detected in foods from the same country, or for foods, etc. which are expected to have a high probability of violation of the Act, such foods, etc. will be subject to inspection upon each and every importation (Table 4). Foods in which aflatoxin or listeria is detected will be subject to immediate inspection (Table 5).

(3) Inspection orders under Article 26 of the Act

Subject countries and regions, subject foods, etc., and items for inspection have been defined, and inspection orders have been made under provisions of Article 26 of the Act for imported foods, etc. which have a high probability of violating the Act, to prevent harm to public health.

As of March 31st, 2010, 16 items from all exporting countries, and 205 items from 38 countries and 1 region were subject to inspection orders, and the record of inspection orders for FY 2009 (Table 6) shows 110,308 cases (running total 201,908) were implemented, of which 389 cases (running total 394) were found to be in violation of the Act and steps were taken for re-shipment or disposal, etc.



(4) Violations (*total number of cases in violation)

Breaking down cases of violation by provision (Table 7), of the 47,848 cases (running total 87,103) of monitoring inspections and the 110,308 cases (running total 201,908) of inspection orders, violations of Article 11 of the Act, which relates to microbial criteria, standards for residual agricultural chemicals, and standards for the use of additives in food, were most common at 849

cases (51.7%: as a proportion of 1, 641 violation cases). Next was violations of Article 6, which relates to contamination with hazardous or toxic substances such as aflatoxin, at 507 cases (30.9%), violations of Article 18, which relates to standards for apparatus or containers and packaging, at 160 cases (9.8%), violations of Article 10, which relates to the use of unspecified additives, at 73 cases (4.4%), and violations of Article 62 (mutatis mutandis application), which relates to standards for toys, at 48 cases (2.9%).

Compared with the same period of the previous year, violations of Article 6, Article 18, and Article 62 (mutatis mutandis application) increased. The increase in violations of Article 6 was due to stricter guidance for submitting of accident reports following defective rice problems. The increase in violations of Article 18 and Article 62 (mutatis mutandis application) was attributed to the increased number of import notifications considered subject to inspections, seemingly for examination purposes, and the expansion of the scope of toys subject to control.

Breaking down violations by inspection type, the most common were violations relating to decay, deterioration and fungus formation (Table 8-1), at 325 cases (19.8% as a proportion of 1,641 violations). Next was violations relating to residual agricultural chemicals (Table 8-2) at 309 cases (18.8%), violations relating to microbial criteria in frozen foods, etc. (Table 8-3) at 273 cases (16.6%), violations relating to undesignated additives used and additives in violations of usage standards (Table 8-4) at 188 cases (11.5%), violations relating to apparatus, containers and packaging (Table 8-5) at 160 cases (9.8%), violations relating to hazardous or toxic substances (Table 8-6) at 146 cases (8.9%), violations relating to residual veterinary drugs (Table 8-7) at 105 cases (6.4%), and violations relating to criteria for toys (Table 8-8) at 48 cases (2.9%).

Breaking down violations relating to **decay, deterioration and fungus formation** (Table 8-1) by country, the rankings were Ghana with 112 cases (34.5% as a proportion of all 325 violations relating to decay, deterioration and fungus formation), USA with 53 cases (16.3%), Colombia with 39 cases (12.0%), and Canada with 28 cases (8.6%). The principle products in violation in these cases were cacao beans from Ghana, wheat from USA, coffee beans from Colombia, and wheat and rapeseed from Canada.

Breaking down violations relating to **residual agricultural chemicals** (Table 8-2) by country, the rankings were Ghana with 78 cases (25.2% as a proportion of all 309 violations relating to residual agricultural chemicals), China with 58 cases (18.8%), and USA with 23 cases (7.4%). The principle products in violation in these cases were endosulfan, fenvalerate and imidacloprid in cacao beans from Ghana, aldicarb sulfoxide in spring onions from China, and acetamiprid in pistachio nuts from USA.

Breaking down violations relating to **microbial criteria** (Table 8-3) by country, the rankings were China with 71 cases (26.0% as a proportion of all 273 violations relating to microbial criteria), Thailand with 69 cases (25.3%), and Vietnam with 28 cases (10.3%). The principle products in violation in these cases were, for all countries, microbial criteria (bacterial count, coliform bacteria, E.coli) in frozen foods.

Breaking down violations relating to **additives** (Table 8-4) by country, the rankings were China

with 36 cases (19.1% as a proportion of all 188 violations relating to additives), France with 17 cases (9.0%), and USA with 14 cases (7.4%). The principle products in violation in these cases were, excessive residual levels of sulphur dioxide in boiled vegetables from China, use of non-specified colorings in chocolates from France, and use of benzoic acid in syrup from USA.

Breaking down violations relating to **apparatus, packaging and containers** (Table 8-5) by country, the rankings were China with 100 cases (62.5% as a proportion of all 160 violations relating to apparatus, packaging and containers), USA with 10 cases (6.3%), and Italy and France with 7 cases (4.4%). The principle material in violation in these cases was composite resins, which accounted for 85 cases.

Breaking down violations relating to **hazardous and toxic substances** (Table 8-6) by country, the rankings were USA with 73 cases (50.0% as a proportion of all 146 violations relating to hazardous and toxic substances), China with 17 cases (11.6%), and India with 12 cases (8.2%). The principle products in violation in these cases were contamination with aflatoxins in maize from USA, contamination with aflatoxins in peanuts from China, and contamination with aflatoxins in cassia seeds from India.

Breaking down violations relating to **residual veterinary drugs** (Table 8-7) by country, the rankings were China with 70 cases (66.7% as a proportion of all 105 violations relating to residual veterinary drugs), Vietnam with 26 cases (24.8%), and Taiwan with 4 cases (3.8%). The principle products in violation in these cases were clenbuterol in pork products from China, chloramphenicol and furazolidone (as AOZ) in prawns from Vietnam, and furazolidone (as AOZ) and furaltadone (as AMOZ) in eels from Taiwan.

Breaking down violations relating to **criteria for toys** (Table 8-8) by country, the rankings were China with 42 cases (87.5% as a proportion of all 48 violations relating to criteria for toys), and six other countries with 1 case each (each 2.0%). The principle material in violation in these cases was a combination of materials in 28 cases.

(5) Emergency measures based on information from overseas on food sanitation issues

The monitoring system at the time of importation has been enhanced and an investigation into domestic distribution (Table 9) has been carried out regarding issues in FY 2009 including contamination of enterohemorrhagic E.coli in natural cheese produced in France, contamination of unapproved genetically modified substances produced in Canada, and contamination of hepatitis A virus in semi-dried tomatos produced in Australia. The investigation was based on information collected on overseas outbreaks of food poisoning and samples of food in violation of the Act collected by the National Institute of Health Sciences and the Cabinet Office Food Safety Commission. Sampling measures were ordered where import records were confirmed.

Further, on the matter of agricultural chemical poisoning due to frozen gyoza produced in China which occurred in January 2008, inspections for residual agricultural chemicals in processed food carried out on a total of 7,123 samples throughout FY 2009 resulted in no cases of violation.

(6) Promotion of sanitation measures in exporting countries

Information on products in violation of the Act has been provided to the governments of exporting countries where the products are subject to enhanced inspection orders or monitoring inspections, and requests have been made through bilateral talks for investigations into the causes of violations and that measures be taken to prevent recurrance.

Inspection of a meat processing facility

As part of this, where it is necessary to confirm sanitation measures during the production or processing stages in the exporting country, such as with regards the issue of residual agricultural chemicals or bovine spongiform encephalopathy (hereinafter, "BSE"), specialists have been dispatched to exporting countries, and site surveys of sanitation measures in said exporting countries carried out (Table 10).

Site surveys have been carried out for meat produced in Australia, fruit and chicken produced in Thailand, and marine products produced in Vietnam, to confirm sanitation control systems in the exporting countries.

Site surveys were carried out from August 18th to 27th, 2009 at the 2 beef production facilities in Canada authorized for export to Japan, and observance of the Japan export program was verified.

Site surveys were carried out from November 11th to 22nd, 2009 at the 9 beef production facilities in USA authorized for export to Japan, and observance of the same Japan export program was verified.

Specialists were dispatched to USA to confirm sanitation control systems for genetically modified products and meat as part of sanitation control training organized by the governments of exporting countries.

Further, specialists were dispatched on technology cooperation projects operated by the Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA).

(7) Promotion of pre-inspection sanitation measures in exporting countries

Since FY 2009, as a new preventative initiative, systematic information gathering and, where required, site surveys have been conducted in USA, Canada and China regarding sanitation measures at the exporting country stage, and initiatives of the governments of exporting countries, producers and manufacturers have been checked (Table 11).

① USA

A systematic survey of the control of residual agricultural chemicals in agricultural products is being implemented. Sanitation management is planned for residual agricultural chemicals in food for export to Japan, by sharing information on Japan's regulatory values and information on violations between the USA government, state governments, and businesses. Use of this information enables safety controls to be made on agricultural products for export to Japan.

② Canada

A systematic survey of genetically modified food is being implemented. Data on genetically modified foods which are yet to be examined for safety by Japan is gathered on food for export to Japan by the Canadian government, and seed management programs and scattering prevention measures are employed in the cultivation of genetically modified products to prevent export of these foods.

③ China

Monitoring and management from production of raw materials to treatment and manufacturing processes, as well as pre-export inspections, are carried out on food for export to Japan by the Chinese government. Further, producers, manufacturers and processors of raw materials for export to Japan must be registered with the Chinese government and unregistered businesses are not permitted to export.

(8) Comprehensive import ban regulations under Articles 8 and 17

Article 8 and Article 17 of the Food Sanitation Act provide measures for the comprehensive banning of imports, as a method of enabling the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare to comprehensively ban the import or sale of specific foods from specific countries without requiring an inspection.

According to the "Guidelines for the Banning of the Sale or Import of Specific Foods, etc. under Article 8 (1) and Article 17 (1) of the Food Sanitation Act" (SHOKUHATSU No. 0906001 dated September 6th, 2002), before invoking measures for a comprehensive import ban on items which temporarily exceed a 5% violation rate in the latest 60 inspection orders, the status of sanitation controls is confirmed with the exporting country, and a request is made for improvements. However, no imported foods, etc. were subject to such claims or measures in FY 2009.

(9) Guidelines for implementation of voluntary sanitation controls by importers

The safety of foods, etc. to be imported is confirmed in advance by obtaining necessary materials from the producer or manufacturer. Additionally, guidance has been given to importers based on the Plan regarding foods, etc. which are to be imported to Japan for the first time and foods, etc. which have been subject to a violation. The guidance was given in meetings held at quarantine stations, in order that quarantine stations are briefed in advance.

Officers from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and quarantine stations were dispatched to training courses and workshops held by related organizations in order to raise awareness of food sanitation with importers, and as a result importers in general understand the details.

Based on concerns over the contamination of hazardous or toxic substances in food, the collection of information on sanitation measures in exporting countries is being promoted, and, in precautionary efforts to prevent incidents, importers have been made aware that, for processed foods in particular, necessary checks are to be made anew at the raw materials, manufacture and processing, storage, and distribution stages, based on the "Guidelines for Voluntary Control of Imported Processed Food" dated June 2008. These guidelines enable confirmation that sanitation controls

implemented by importers are employed effectively, through inspections of initiatives by associated organizations.

Looking at the figures for pre-import guidance given by Offices of Imported Food Consultation (known as import consultations) in quarantine stations in FY 2009 (Table 12), a total of 34,245 cases by product received import consultations, of which 310 cases (total 417) were identified as non-compliant with the Act in advance.

Breaking down the cases which were non-compliant with the Act by the specific provision (Table 13), violations of Article 11 which relates to standards and criteria for usage of additives were most common with 200 cases (48.0% as a proportion of 417 violations), and violations of Article 10 which relates to the use of undesignated additivies with a total of 194 cases (46.5%).

Breaking this down by country (Table 14), USA had the most cases at 102 (24.5% as a proportion of 417 violations), followed by Indonesia with 53 cases (12.7%), and Italy with 33 cases (7.9%). The order when listed by type of item and violation was: use of undesignated additives in soft drinks from USA, use of undesignated additives in instant noodles from Indonesia, and use of undesignated additives in pastries from Italy.

Meeting at a Quarantine Station

Where the import consultation determined a non-compliance with the Act, appropriate measures were taken to ensure compliance, and guidance given to suspend import until improvements were made. After improvements were made and documentation showing compliance with the Act provided, guidance was given to carry out checks such as inspections for fulfillment of standards and criteria for said foods, etc., by importing sample products as required.

(10) Disclosure of information on violations of imported foods, and cooperation with prefectures

Details of violations including the names, addresses and imported foods, etc. of importers in violation of the Act were listed and published on the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare homepage, based on provisions of Article 63 of the Act, in order to clarify the food sanitation risk. Along with the names, etc. of parties in violation, measures taken to rectify matters, the cause of the violation, and method of disposal were also identified and published.

Imported foods, etc. which had already passed customs at the time they are identified as being in violation were promptly recalled with the cooperation of the relevant prefectural governments. Imported foods, etc. discovered to be in violation through domestic market inspections by prefectural governments (Table 15) led to enhanced inspections where required.

Table 1 – Notifications, Inspections, and Violations (FY 2009)

Notifications (cases)	Imported Weight (thousand tons)	Inspections*1 (cases)	Proportion*2 (%)	Violations (cases)	Proportion*2 (%)
1,821,269	30,605	231,638 (110,308)*3	12.7	1,559 (394)*3	0.1 (0.4)*3
(FY 2008) 1,759,123	31,551	193,917	11.0	1,150	0.1

*1 Inspections by authorities, registered inspection organizations and overseas public organizations, deducting duplicates.
*2 Proportion as compared to notifications.
*3 Number of inspection orders.

Table 2 − Implementation of Monitoring Inspections (FY 2009)

Food Group	Inspected Substances[*1]	Number Planned in FY[*2]	Actual Number	Violations
Livestock Foods Beef, pork, chicken, horse meat, poultry meat, other meats	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,153	2,237	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,884	2,160	0
	Additives	-	1	0
	Standards for constituents	716	760	0
	SRM removal	-	3,537	0
Processed Livestock Foods Natural cheeses, processed meat products, ice cream, frozen (meat) products, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,685	2,548	2
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,067	1,275	0
	Additives	1,277	1,626	0
	Standards for constituents	2,058	2,123	5
Seafood Products Bivalves, fish, shellfish (shrimps, prawns, crabs), etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,297	2,444	4
	Residual agricultural chemicals	2,087	2,380	0
	Additives	267	296	0
	Standards for constituents	596	897	0
Processed Seafood Processed fish products (fillet, dried or minced fish, etc.), frozen food (seafood, fish), processed marine product eggs, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	4,331	4,444	4
	Residual agricultural chemicals	2,231	3,254	0
	Additives	1,872	2,492	0
	Standards for constituents	3,642	4,139	28
	Radiation	-	5	2
Agricultural Foods Vegetables, fruit, wheat, maize, pulses, peanuts, nuts, seeds, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	705	947	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	14,496	15,434	71
	Additives	836	873	0
	Standards for constituents	1,003	956	0
	Mycotoxins	2,929	3,273	3
	GMOs	685	1,005	1
	Radiation	-	26	0
Processed Agricultural Foods Frozen foods (processed vegetables), processed vegetable products, processed fruit products, seasonings, instant noodles, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	119	175	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	9,140	8,712	19
	Additives	4,314	4,869	2
	Standards for constituents	2,628	2,749	17
	Mycotoxins	1,819	1,728	4
	GMOs	333	148	2
	Radiation	601	239	4
Other Foods Health foods, soups, flavorings, pastries, cooking oils, frozen food products, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	-	9	1
	Residual agricultural chemicals	177	393	0
	Additives	2,837	2,925	1
	Standards for constituents	717	646	2
	Mycotoxins	717	741	0
	GMOs	-	1	0
	Radiation	-	1	0
Beverages Mineral waters, soft drinks, alcoholic drinks, etc.	Residual agricultural chemicals	418	462	0
	Additives	836	1,034	0
	Standards for constituents	1,016	915	1
	Mycotoxins	119	98	0

Additives, apparatus, containers and packaging, toys	Standards for constituents, etc.	2,810	2,126	3
Total (gross) 5,000 cases of the total cases planned for the FY were part of enhanced monitoring		83,418	87,103 Ratio: 104%	176

*1: Examples of inspected substances

- Antibacterial substances, etc.: antibiotics, synthetic antimicrobials, hormone drugs, feed additives, etc.
- Residual agricultural chemicals: organophosphorous, organochlorine, carbamates, pyrethroid, etc.
- Additives: sorbic acid, benzoic acid, sulfur dioxide, coloring agents, polysorbate, cyclamic acid, TBHQ, antimold agents, etc.
- Standards for constituents, etc.: Items stipulated in the standards for constituents (bacteria count, coliform bacteria, Vibrio parahaemolyticus, etc.), pathogenic microorganisms (enterohemorrhagic E. coli O157, listeria monocytogenes, etc.), shellfish poisons (diarrhetic shellfish poison, paralytic shellfish poison), fungicide for disposable wooden chopsticks, etc.
- Mycotoxin: aflatoxin, deoxynivalenol, patulin, etc.
- Genetically modified organisms (GMOs): genetically modified foods, etc. that have not been assessed for safety.

*2: Rough estimate of the number of item-by-item inspections of antibacterial substances, agricultural chemicals, etc.

Table 3 − Items Subject to Enhanced Monitoring Inspections in FY 2009 [*2]

Country/Region	Subject Foods	Inspected Substances
China	Honey	Chloramphenicol
	Shiso (Perilla)	Hexaflumuron, Isoprocarb
	Lychee	Metamidophos, 4-CPA
	Edamame (Green soybeans)	Propham
	Small peanut	Daminozide
	Wasabi	Phoxim
	Potato	Aldicarb sulfoxide
	Spinach	Chlorfenapyr
	Asparagus	Isocarbophos, Atrazine, Alachlor
	Farmed shrimp and prawn	Enrofloxacin
	Chinese mitten crab	Malachite green
	Shiitake mushroom	Chlorphrifos
	Edible sea urchin	Vibrio parahaemolyticus[*3]
	Boiled octopus	Vibrio parahaemolyticus[*3]
Thailand	Mango	Pirimiphos-methyl, Pyraclostrobin
	Holy basil	Chlorpyrifos
	Indian spinach	Ethiprole
	Asparagus	Diuron
	Spinach	Chlorfenapyr
	Water mimosa	Triazophos
	Eryngium foetidum	Cypermethrin
South Korea	Green chili	Flonicamid
	Red chili	Hexaconazole
	Non-glutinous rice	Hexaconazole
	Jujube	Tebuconazole, Pyraclostrobin
	Daikon radish	Dimethomorph
	Amaranthus tricolor	Hexaconazole
	Blood cockle for raw consumption	Vibrio parahaemolyticus[*3]
	Sea urchin for raw consumption	Vibrio parahaemolyticus[*3]
	Tairagigai (Atrina pectinata) for raw consumption	Vibrio parahaemolyticus[*4]
Vietnam	Edamame (Green soybeans)	Lufenuron
	Immature peas	Acephate, Propiconazole
	Shiso (Perilla)	Profeniofos
	Basa (type of catfish)	Trifluralin
India	Fermented tea	Hexaconazole
	Sesame seeds	Parathion-methyl
	Cumin seeds	Iprobenfos
	Capsicum annuum	Difenoconazole
Ghana	Cacao beans	Imidacloprid, Fenitrothion, Permethrin
USA	Broccoli	Flonicamid
	Raspberry	Bifenazate
	Pistachio nuts	Acetamiprid
Indonesia	Edamame (Green soybeans)	Chlorfenapyr
	Immature peas	Profenofos
Canada	Farmed salmon / trout	Crystal violet[*5]

Country/Region	Subject Foods	Inspected Substances
	Soybeans	Thiamethoxam
Philippines	Mango	Tebuconazole, Flusilazole
	Sea urchin for raw consumption	Vibrio parahaemolyticus*3
Italy	Celery	Difenoconazole
Iran	Cumin	Profenofos
Australia	Rutabaga (type of turnip)	Fluazifop
Sri Lanka	Chili pepper	Triazophos
Taiwan	Banana	Dinotefuran
Dominican Republic	Mango	Cyproconazole
New Zealand	Beetroot	Difenoconazole
Paraguay	Sesame seeds	Carbaryl
France	Turnip root	Defenoconazole
Poland	Redcurrants	Flusilazole
Hong Kong	Abalone (Sulculus diversicolor)	Nitrofurans
Honduras	Sesame seeds	Triazophos
Myanmar	Sesame seeds	Carbaryl
Mexico	Avocado	Aceohate
Russia	Honey	Chloramphenicol
Excluding India, Indonesia and Myanmar	Turmeric	Aflatoxin
All Exporting Countries	Mixed spices including nutmeg	Aflatoxin
	Sunflower seeds	Aflatoxin

*1 Enhanced monitoring inspections, which are normally to be implemented after a violation has been detected, were conducted on 30% of all import notifications in FY 2009. However, if no similar violations were detected within 60 enhanced monitoring inspections or within 1 year, the items in question were subjected to the normal inspection system.
*2 Excludes items included in Table 4.
*3 As a step to enhance inspections during the summer period, all (100%) import notifications were inspected (Jun-Oct 2009).
*4 As a step to enhance inspections during the summer period, 30% of import notifications were inspected (Jun-Oct 2009).

Table 4 − Items Transferred to Inspection Order after Enhanced Monitoring Inspections in FY 2009

Country / Region	Subject Foods	Inspected Substances
China	Pork	Clenbuterol
	Welsh onion	Aldicarb sulfoxide
	Lychee	Imazalil
	Chinese mitten crab	Furazolidone (as AOZ)
	Farmed shrimps and prawns	Furazolidone (as AOZ)
India	Black tea (limited to manufacturers)	Hexaconazole
	Cumin seeds	Profenofos
Indonesia	Coffee beans	Carbaryl
Belgium	Leek	Difenoconazole
Myanmar	Sesame seeds	Imidacloprid
Thailand	Kaffir lime leaves	Profenofos

Table 5 − Items Immediately Transferred to Inspection Order in FY 2009

Country / Region	Subject Foods	Inspected Substances
South Korea	Paprika	Flonicamid*
France	Soft and semi-soft natural cheese (limited to manufacturers)	Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O103
Australia	Cotton seeds	Aflatoxin
Myanmar	Turmeric	Aflatoxin
Indonesia	Tuna filets for raw consumption (limited to manufacturers)	Salmonella
Italy	Natural cheese (limited to manufacturers)	Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O26
Canada	Flax	Unapproved genetically modified hemp (FP967)*
China	Lotus seeds	Aflatoxin

* Transferred to inspection order due to multiple violations over a similar period.

Table 6 – Major Items Subject to Inspection Orders and Inspection Outcomes (FY 2009)

Country/Region	Major Subject Foods	Major Inspected Substances	Inspections	Violations
All Exporting Countries (16 items)	Peanuts, nuts, chili peppers, etc.	Aflatoxin	9,780	67
	Salted salmon roe	Nitrite	632	4
	Beans containing cyanide, cassava	Cyanide compounds	352	2
	Puffer fish	Differentiation of fish species	1	0
China (47 items)	Chicken, pork, shrimps and prawns, eels, honey, etc.	Nitrofurans, clenbuterol, Tetracyline antibiotics, Malachite green, etc.	62,379	60
	Vegetables, fruit, beans, fish (shiitake mushrooms, Welsh leek, loach, etc.)	Fenpropathrin, Tebufenozide, Methamidophos, Pyrimethanil, etc.	36,341	28
	Milk, dairy products, and processed products containing these	Melamine	9,590	3
	Bivalves	Paralytic shellfish toxin, Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	6,752	2
	Processed eel products, etc.	Bacteria count, Coliform bacteria	1,013	2
	All processed foods	Cyclamic acid	1,090	1
Thailand (27 items)	Vegetables, fruit (green asparagus, okra, mango, banana, etc.)	EPN, Chlorpyrifos, Cypermethrin	1,934	4
	Farmed shrimps and prawns	Oxolinic acid	3,112	0
	Basil seeds	Aflatoxin	2	0
South Korea (20 items)	Jackknife clam, basket clam, pork, etc.	Endosulfan, Sulfamethazine	158	4
	Vegetables (mini tomato, chili peppers, paprika, perilla)	Fluquinconazole, Ethoprophos, Chlorpyrifos, Bifenthrin, etc.	428	2
	Bivalves	Paralytic shellfish toxin, Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	591	0
	Bloody clam, tairagigai for raw consumption	Vibrio parahaemolyticus	2	0
Taiwan (15 items)	Vegetables, fruit, tea (oolong tea, garlic chives, mango, etc.)	Bromopropylate, Chlorphrifos, Cyfluthrin, etc.	536	4
	Eels, royal jelly, soft-shelled turtles	Chloramphenicol, Nitrofurans, etc.	5,595	4
	Processed foods, etc.	Cyclamic acid, Carbon monoxide	42	0
USA (13 items)	Maize, almond, etc.	Aflatoxin	2,782	50
	Vegetables, cereals (parsley, celery, etc.)	Chlorpyrifos, Boscalid, etc.	526	1
Vietnam (8 items)	Shrimps and prawns, squid, eels	Chloramphenicol, Nitrofurans, etc.	28,030	26
	Spinach	Indoxacarb	112	2
	Sesame seeds, etc.	Aflatoxin	28	0
	Marine products	Shigella	10	0
	Processed foods, etc.	Cyclamic acid	83	0
Other (33 countries, total of 75 items)			30,007	128
Total			201,908	394

Table 7 – Violations by Legal Provision (FY 2009)

Provision Violated	Violations (cases)	Proportion (%)	Brief Details of Violation
Article 6 (Distribution of prohibited foods and additives)	507	30.9	Aflatoxin contamination in peanuts, job's tears, maize, red pepper, cacao beans, sesame seeds, almonds, etc.; poisonous fish contamination; detection of diarrhetic shellfish toxin; detection of cyanide; detection of Listeria from uncooked meat products; and decay, deterioration and fungus formation due to accidents during the transport of rice, wheat, etc.
Article 9 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of diseased meat, etc.)	4	0.2	No hygiene certificate attached
Article 10 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of additives, etc.)	73	4.4	Contains undesignated additives such as melamine, cyclamic acid, azorubin, tertiary butylhydroquinone (TBHQ), quinoline yellow, patent blue 3, acid blue 3, iodized salt, methylene chloride, carbon monoxide, etc.
Article 11 (Standards and criteria for foods and additives)	849	51.7	Violation of standards for constituents for vegetables or frozen vegetables (violation of standards on residual agricultural chemicals), violation of standards for constituents for marine products and processed products thereof (violation of standards on residual veterinary drugs, violation of standards on residual agricultural chemicals), violation of standards for constituents for other processed foods (Escherichia coli test, etc.), violation of standards on use of additives (sorbic acid, benzoic acid, sulfur dioxide, etc.), and violation of standards for constituents for additives.
Article 18 (Standards and criteria for apparatus, containers and packaging)	160	9.8	Violation of criteria for apparatus, containers and packaging Violation of materials criteria for raw materials
Article 62 (Mutatis mutandis application for toys, etc.)	48	2.9	Violations of criteria for toys or their raw materials
Total	1,641 (Gross)*1 1,559 (Real)*2		

*1 Gross number of inspections by inspected substance.

*2 Number of notifications for which inspections were carried out.

Table 8-1 − Violations by Country and Item for Decay, Deterioration and Fungus Formation (FY 2009)

Country of Production (cases*)	Item Type	Cases*
Ghana (112)	Cacao beans	112
USA (53)	Wheat	25
	Rice	10
	Soybeans	7
	Maize	5
	Peanuts	3
	Rapeseed	1
	Broccoli	1
	Salmon roe	1
Colombia (39)	Coffee beans	39
Canada* (28)	Wheat	14
	Rapeseed	13
	Soybeans	1
Thailand (21)	Rice	21
Brazil (19)	Coffee beans	11
	Soybeans	8
Indonesia (15)	Coffee beans	15
Vietnam (11)	Coffee beans	11
Guatemala (8)	Coffee beans	8
China (4)	Rice	3
	Buckwheat	1
Ethiopia (3)	Coffee beans	3
Honduras (3)	Coffee beans	3
Australia (2)	Wheat	2
Cameroon (2)	Cacao beans	2
India (1)	Tea substitute	1
Costa Rica (1)	Coffee beans	1
Tanzania (1)	Coffee beans	1
Dominican Republic (1)	Coffee beans	1
Mexico (1)	Coffee beans	1
Total		325

* Meaning gross number of violations.

Table 8-2 − Violations by Country, Item and Violation Detail for Residual Agricultural chemicals (FY 2009)

Country of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases*
		New/Prior Standards	Uniformity Standard	
Ghana	Cacao beans	Endosulfan (Benzoepin) (18), Imidacloprid (14), Permethrin (13), Pirimiphos-methyl (12), Chlorpyrifos	Fenvalerate (17), Fenitrothion (MEP) (2), Thiamethoxam	78
China	Sesame seeds	Dicofol (3)		58
	Shiso (including leaves)		Isoprocarb (MIPC)	
	Ginger		BHC (2)	
	Loach	Endosulfan (Benzoepin) (2)		
	Welsh onion		Aldicarb sulfoxide (18), Tebufenozide	
	Matsutake mushroom	Chlorpyrifos (2)		
	Lychee	Imazalil (3), 4-Chlorophenoxyacetic acid		
	Wasabi	Phoxim (3)		
	Asparagus	Atrazine, Alachlor		
	Edamame (green soybeans)		Fenpropathrin	
	Carrot		Acephate	
	Garlic stalk		Pyrimethanil	
	Bell pepper		Difenoconazole (5)	
	Spinach	Chlorpyrifos		
	Salad onion		Pyrimethanil (2)	
	Mixed vegetables (shiitake only)		Bifenthrin	
	Mixed vegetables (uncooked beans only)		Fenpropathrin	
	Prepared vegetables (paprika)	Difenoconazole		
	Immature beans		Fenpropathrin	
	Dried wood ear mushroom	Chlorpyrifos		
	Large peanuts		Acetochlor (2)	
	Tea substitute (persimmon leaves)	Total A: Carbendazim, etc.		
	Half-fermented tea	Triazophos		
	Non-fermented tea	Triazophos		
USA	Celery	Boscalid (2)		23
	Pistachio nuts		Acetamiprid (19)	
	Raspberry		Bifenazate	
	Red pepper	Triazophos		
India	Sesame seeds		Parathion-methyl	21
	Fermented tea	Hexaconazole		
	Cumin	Profenofos (9)	IBP (Iprobenfos)	
	Red peppers	Triazophos (8)	Difenoconazole	
South Korea	Jackknife clam	Endosulfan (Benzoepin) (2)		18
	Basket clam	Endosulfan (Benzoepin) (2)		
	Other non-glutinous rice	Hexaconazole		
	Other berries (jujube)	Tetraconazole	Pyraclostrobin	
	Other vegetables (Amaranthus tricolor)	Hexaconazole		
	Daikon radish		Dimethomorph	
	Paprika	Flonicamid (2)		
	Mini tomato		Fluquinconazole (2)	
	Green pepper	Flonicamid	Difenoconazole (2)	
	Red pepper	Hexaconazole (2)		

Country of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases*
		New/Prior Standards	Uniformity Standard	
Ecuador	Cacao beans		2,4-D (18)	18
Thailand	Eryngium foetidum	Cypermethrin		14
	Holy basil	Chlorpyrifos		
	Green asparagus	Diuron (DCMU)		
	Kaffir lime leaves	Profenofos (2)		
	Indian spinach		Ethiprole	
	Pandanus	Chlorpyrifos (3)		
	Mango	Pyraclostrobin		
	Water mimosa	Triazophos		
	Lemongrass		EPN (2)	
	Spinach		Chlorfenapyr	
Canada	Soybeans	Thiamethoxam		10
	Common bean	Glyphosate (9)		
Indonesia	Coffee bean		Carbaryl (NAC) (2)	10
	Immature peas	Profenofos		
	Edamame (green soybeans)	Chlorfenapyr (7)		
Brazil	Coffee beans		Pyraclostrobin (6)	7
	Wheat flour		Methamidophos	
Ethiopia	Coffee beans	γ-BHC (Lindane) (5)		5
Taiwan	Carrot	Methamidophos (2)	Acephate (2)	5
	Banana		Dinotefuran	
Belgium	Leek		Difenoconazole (4)	4
Myanmar	Sesame seeds		Imidacloprid (3), Carbaryl (NAC)	4
Sudan	Sesame seeds		Carbaryl (NAC) (4)	4
Venezuela	Cacao beans		2,4-D (4)	4
France	Redcurrants		Flusilazole	3
	Blackcurrants		Flusilazole (2)	
Peru	Quinoa	Methamidophos (3)		3
Vietnam	Snap peas	Acephate		3
	Dried vegetables (shiso)	Profenofos		
	Spinach		Indoxacarb	
Paraguay	Sesame seeds		Imidacloprid (2), Carbaryl (NAC)	3
Australia	Turnip root		Fluazifop (2)	2
Hungary	Sesame seeds	Triazophos (2)		2
Italy	Celery		Difenoconazole	2
	Spring onion	Chlorpyrifos		
Dominican Republic	Mango		Cyproconazole	1
Spain	Hazelnuts		MCPA (MCP)	1
Hong Kong	Dried wood ear mushroom	Chlorpyrifos		1
Iran	Cumin	Profenofos		1
Sri Lanka	Red pepper	Triazophos		1
Mexico	Avocado		Acephate	1
New Zealand	Other vegetables (beet)		Difenoconazole	1
Philippines	Mango		Flusilazole	1
Total				309

* Gross number of violations.

Table 8-3 – Violations by Country, Item and Violation Details for Microbial Criteria (FY 2009)

Country of Production	Item Type	Violation Details	Cases*
China	Hermetically packaged, pressure and heat sterilized food products	Possible microbes	71
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform group (5), E.coli (4)	
	Meat products	E.coli	
	Frozen food (other)	Bacteria count (4), Coliform group (2), E.coli	
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Bacteria count (4), Coliform group (2)	
	Fish paste products	Coliform group	
	Frozen food (marine animals)	Bacteria count (3), Coliform group (3)	
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform group	
	Frozen food (squid)	E.coli (2), Bacteria count, Coliform group	
	Frozen food (shrimp)	Coliform group (2), Bacteria count	
	Frozen food (farmed)	Coliform group (2), E.coli	
	Boiled crab	Coliform group	
	Boiled octopus	Vibrio parahaemolyticus	
	Powdered soft drink	Bacteria count	
	Chilled sea urchin	Vibrio parahaemolyticus (MPN)	
Thailand	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform group (13), Bacteria count (7), E.coli	69
	Frozen food (shrimp)	Bacteria count (11), Coliform group (4), E.coli	
	Frozen food (other)	Bacteria count (9), Coliform group, E.coli	
	Frozen food (squid)	Bacteria count (4), Coliform group (2), E.coli	
	Frozen food (farmed)	Coliform group (2), E.coli	
	Meat products	E.coli	
	Frozen food (fruit)	Coliform group	
	Frozen food (marine animals)	Bacteria count, Coliform group	
	Soft drinks	Coliform group	
	Hermetically packaged, pressure and heat sterilized food products	Possible microbes	
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Bacteria count	
	Boiled crab	Coliform group	
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform group	
Vietnam	Frozen food (squid)	Coliform group (4), Bacteria count (3), E.coli	28
	Frozen food (shrimp)	Bacteria count (4), Coliform group (2), E.coli	
	Frozen food (fruit)	Bacteria count (2), Coliform group	
	Frozen food (other)	E.coli	
	Frozen food (vegetables)	E.coli	
	Boiled octopus	Bacteria count	
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Bacteria count	
	Frozen food (fish)	Bacteria count	
	Frozen food (marine animals)	Coliform group	
	Fish paste products	Coliform group	
Italy	Frozen food (other)	Bacteria count (5), Coliform group (4)	20
	Frozen food (vegetables)	E.coli (3), Bacteria count (2)	
	Meat products	Staphylococcus aureus (4), Coliform group	
	Butter	Coliform group	
Indonesia	Frozen food (fish)	Bacteria count (4), Coliform group (2)	12
	Frozen food (fruit)	Bacteria count, Coliform group	
	Boiled octopus	Bacteria count, Coliform group	
	Frozen food (shrimp)	Bacteria count	

Country of Production	Item Type	Violation Details	Cases*
	Frozen food (other)	E.coli	
Philippines	Frozen sea urchin	Bacteria count (3), Coliform group (2)	12
	Frozen food (fruit)	Bacteria count, Coliform group	
	Soft drinks	Coliform group	
	Additives	E.coli	
	Frozen food (squid)	Bacteria count	
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform group	
	Frozen food (marine animals)	Bacteria count	
Taiwan	Frozen food (fish)	Bacteria count (2), Coliform group	9
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform group, E.coli	
	Cup ice cream	Coliform group	
	Soft drinks	Coliform group	
	Hermetically packaged, pressure	Possible microbes	
	Frozen food (other)	Bacteria count	
South Korea	Frozen food (shellfish)	Vibrio parahaemolyticus (MPN) (2), Bacteria count	8
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform group	
	Powdered soft drink	Bacteria count	
	Chilled sea urchin	Vibrio parahaemolyticus (MPN)	
France	Frozen food (other)	Coliform group (5), Bacteria count	7
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Bacteria count	
USA	Frozen food (other)	Coliform group (2), Bacteria count	6
	Powdered soft drink	Bacteria count, Coliform group	
	Meat products	E.coli	
Belgium	Ice cream	Coliform group (2), Bacteria count	6
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform group, E.coli	
	Frozen desert	Bacteria count	
Chile	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform group (2), Bacteria count	4
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Coliform group	
Brazil	Meat products	E.coli	3
	Soft drinks	Coliform group	
Malaysia	Boiled octopus	Bacteria count	2
	Frozen food (other)	Coliform group	
Canada	Frozen food (marine animals)	Coliform group	2
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform group	
Ghana	Frozen food (fruit)	Bacteria count, E.coli	2
Mexico	Frozen food (fruit)	Coliform group	2
Norway	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform group	2
Australia	Oysters	E.coli (MPN)	1
Spain	Frozen food (other)	Bacteria count	1
Hong Kong	Frozen food (marine animals)	Bacteria count	1
India	Frozen food (other)	E.coli	1
Holland	Cream	Coliform group	1
Peru	Frozen food (fruit)	Coliform group	1
Pakistan	Frozen food (other)	Bacteria count	1
Singapore	Frozen food (other)	Bacteria count	1
Total			273

* Gross number of cases violations.

Table 8-4 – Violations by Country, Item and Violation Details for Additives (FY 2009)

Country of Production	Item Type	Violation Details	Cases*
China	Processed agricultural products (processed tofu products, etc.)	Polysorbate (2), Benzoic acid (2), TBHQ, Cyclamic acid, Melamine	36
	Boiled vegetables	Sulfur dioxide (3)	
	Seasoned dried products (squid)	Cyclamic acid (2), Dehydroacetic acid	
	Seasonings	Sorbic acid (2), Cyclamic acid	
	Health foods	TBHQ, Choline chloride, Sulfur dioxide	
	Frozen food (marine products)	Cyclamic acid, Carbon monoxide	
	Frozen food (other processed products)	Melamine (2)	
	Chilled crab	Sulfur dioxide (2)	
	Dried agricultural products (vegetables, mushrooms)	Sulfur dioxide (2)	
	Dried plums	Cyclamic acid, Sucralose	
	Gelatin	Cyclamic acid, Sulfur dioxide	
	Tea substitute	Orange II, Sulfur dioxide	
	Preserved food boiled in soy	Sorbic acid	
	Soft drinks	Benzoic acid	
	Vegetable oil	TBHQ	
France	Chocolate	Quinoline Yellow (6), Patent blue V (4), Azorubin	17
	Bakery products	Azorubin (3)	
	Carbonated drinks with fruit juice	Potassium sorbate	
	Sugar	Azorubin	
	Liqueur	Azorubin	
USA	Syrup	Benzoic acid (3)	14
	Salmon roe	Nitrate (2)	
	Liqueur	BHT, BHA	
	Dried fruit	Sulfur dioxide, Sorbic acid	
	Fruit juice ingredients	Benzoic acid	
	Frozen food	Propionic acid	
	Seasonings	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)	
	Coffee beans	Propylene glycol	
	Meat preparations	TBHQ	
Thailand	Sauces	Benzoic acid (3), Sorbic acid	14
	Fruit in syrup	Sulfur dioxide (2)	
	Tapioca starch	Sulfur dioxide (2)	
	Frozen food (noodles)	Yellow No. 4, Yellow No. 5	
	Chocolate	Sulfur dioxide	
	Frozen tuna	Carbon monoxide (zero day sample)	
	Dried papaya	Orange II	
	Roasted peanuts	Saccharin sodium	
Spain	Pickles (olives)	Ferrous gluconate (9)	12
	Dried apricots	Sulfur dioxide	
	Seasonings	Azorubin	
	Chocolate	Acid blue 3	
Vietnam	Seasoned dried products (seafood)	Sulfur dioxide (3), Sorbic acid (2)	11
	Coffee beans	Cyclamic acid (2)	
	Dry noodles (rice vermicelli)	Sulfur dioxide	
	Sweeteners	Sulfur dioxide	
	Frozen food	Sulfur dioxide	
	Vegetable preparations	TBHQ	
Italy	Frozen food (noodles)	Food Red No. 102 (4)	11
	Chocolate	Azorubin (2)	
	Seasonings	Sulfur dioxide (2)	
	Fruit vinegar	Sorbic acid	
	Fruit puree and paste	Azorubin	
	Candy	Orange II	
Australia	Processed seafood products	Sulfur dioxide (3)	6
	Chocolate	TBHQ	

Country of Production	Item Type	Violation Details	Cases*
	Seasonings	Benzoic acid	
	Meat products (bacon)	Nitrate	
Philippines	Processed fruit products	Sulfur dioxide (2)	6
	Snack foods	TBHQ	
	Margarine	TBHQ	
	Fish sauce	Benzoic acid	
	Fish seasoning (sardines)	Sorbic acid	
Denmark	Biscuits	Azorubin (4)	6
	Salmon roe	Nitrate (2)	
Germany	Carbonated drinks with fruit juice	Dimethyl dicarbonate (2)	5
	Mixed cakes	Iodized salt (2)	
	Wine	Sulfur dioxide	
Peru	Seasonings	Sulfur dioxide, Benzoic acid	5
	Pickles (olives)	Benzoic acid	
	Assorted powdered grains	Azorubin	
	Milk product with added vitamins or flavors	Polysorbate	
Indonesia	Snack foods	TBHQ (3), Sulfur dioxide (2)	5
Chile	Boiled (snails)	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium (2), Sulfur dioxide (2)	4
South Korea	Kim chi	Sorbic acid (3)	4
	Other vegetable proteins	Sulfur dioxide	
Taiwan	Alcoholic beverage	Cyclamic acid	3
	Grain vinegar	Cyclamic acid	
	Processed agricultural products	Sorbic acid	
Holland	Chocolate	Quinoline Yellow, Azorubin, Acid blue 3	3
Malaysia	Chocolate	Sorbic acid (3), Isopropanol (3)	6
Canada	Pastry	Sorbic acid (3), Propyl gallate	4
Brazil	Pastry	TBHQ (3)	3
India	Dried ginger	Sulfur dioxide (2)	3
	Fruit preparations	TBHQ	
Belgium	Chocolate	Azorubin, Copper chlorophyll	2
Turkey	Dried apricots	Sulfur dioxide (2)	2
New Zealand	Jam	Green S	1
UK	Fermented tea	Methylene chloride	1
Austria	Chocolate	Azorubin	1
Singapore	Plant based health foods	Ethylene oxide	1
Cyprus	Mixed fruit juice	Tocopherol acetate	1
Kazakhstan	Soft drinks (natural fruit juice)	Azorubin	1
Total			188

* Total number of cases of violation.

Table 8-5 – Violations by Country and Material for Apparatus, Containers and Packaging (FY 2009)

Country of Production	Material Type	Violation Details	Cases*
China	Synthetic resins	Evaporation residue (35), Potassium permanganate consumption (7), Lead (5), Caprolactam (4), Coloring (3), Cadmium (1), Phenol (1), Formaldehyde (1)	100
	Combination	Evaporation residue (7), Coloring (5), Potassium permanganate consumption (4),Caprolactam (3), Lead (3), Bis (2-ethylexyl)phthalate (1),Cadmium (1), Zinc (1), Heavy metals (as lead) (1)	
	Ceramics	Lead (10), Cadmium (3)	
	Rubber	Zinc (3), Lead (1)	
USA	Synthetic resins	Lead (3), Caprolactam (1)	10
	Combination	Potassium permanganate consumption (2), Evaporation residue (1)	
	Rubber	Zinc (3)	
Italy	Synthetic resins	Cadmium (2), Evaporation residue (2), Caprolactam (1),Potassium permanganate consumption (1)	7
	Rubber	Zinc (1)	
France	Combination	Caprolactam (1), Cadmium (1)	7
	Ceramics	Lead (1), Cadmium (1)	
	Synthetic resins	Lead (1), Cadmium (1)	
	Glass	Lead (1)	
South Korea	Synthetic resins	Evaporation residue (1), Potassium permanganate consumption (1), Antimony (1), Lead (1)	6
	Combination	Antimony (1)	
	Rubber	Zinc (1)	
Taiwan	Synthetic resins	Potassium permanganate consumption (2), Evaporation residue (1), Cadmium (1), Lead (1)	6
	Combination	Coloring (1)	
Slovenia	Combination	Caprolactam (1), Evaporation residue (1), Potassium permanganate consumption (1)	3
Thailand	Synthetic resins	Volatile materials (2)	3
	Rubber	Zinc (1)	
Bulgaria	Glass	Lead (2), Cadmium (1)	3
Morocco	Glass	Lead (1), Cadmium (1)	3
	Ceramics	Lead (1)	
UK	Ceramics	Cadmium (1)	2
	Synthetic resins	Caprolactam (1)	

Spain	Synthetic resins	Evaporation residue (1)	2
	Rubber	Zinc (1)	
Vietnam	Combination	Lead (1)	2
	Synthetic resins	Cadmium (1)	
Malaysia	Rubber	Zinc (2)	2
Indonesia	Synthetic resins	Lead (1)	1
Denmark	Synthetic resins	Evaporation residue (1)	1
New Zealand	Rubber	Zinc (1)	1
Mexico	Rubber	Zinc (1)	1
Total			160

* Gross number of violations.

Table 8-6 – Violations by Country, Item and Violation Details for Hazardous and Toxic Substances (FY 2009)

Country of Production	Item Type	Violation Detail	Cases*
USA	Maize	Aflatoxin (49)	73
	Almonds	Aflatoxin (6)	
	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (5)	
	Pistachio nuts	Aflatoxin (4)	
	Dried figs	Aflatoxin (3)	
	Peanut butter	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin	
	Other nuts	Aflatoxin	
	Linseed oil	Cyanide	
	Health foods	Cyanide	
China	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (11)	17
	Red pepper	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Almonds	Aflatoxin	
	Lotus seeds	Aflatoxin	
	Arch shell	Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	
India	Cassia seeds	Aflatoxin (5)	12
	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (3)	
	Mixed spice	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin	
	Red pepper	Aflatoxin	
Sri Lanka	Red pepper	Aflatoxin (5)	7
	Curry powder	Aflatoxin	
	Mixed spice	Aflatoxin	
Italy	Pastry	Cyanide (3)	4
	Pistachio paste	Aflatoxin	
Thailand	Job's tears	Aflatoxin (4)	4
South Africa	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (4)	4
Myanmar	Turmeric	Aflatoxin (3)	3
Pakistan	Red pepper	Aflatoxin	3
	Mixed spice	Aflatoxin	
	Apricot seeds	Cyanide	
Australia	Cottonseed	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Indonesia	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Nigeria	Sesame seeds	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Tunisia	Mixed spice	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Taiwan	Sunflower seeds	Aflatoxin	2
	Apricot seed powder	Cyanide	
Canada	Flax	Cyanide	1
Spain	Pistachio nuts	Aflatoxin	1
UK	Pastry	Aflatoxin	1
Ghana	Cassava	Cyanide	1
Iran	Dried figs	Aflatoxin	1
New Zealand	Pastry	Cyanide	1
Peru	Brazil nuts	Aflatoxin	1
Singapore	Peanut products	Aflatoxin	1
Vietnam	Job's tears	Aflatoxin	1
Total			146

* Gross number of violations.

Total 8-7 – Violations by Country, Item and Violation Details for Residual Veterinary Drugs (FY 2009)

Country of Production	Item Type	Violation Detail		Cases*
		Standard Value	Non-Detectable	
China	Pork		Clenbuterol (38)	70
	Shrimp		Chlortetracycline (5), Sulfamethoxazole (4), Furazolidone (as AOZ) (2), Enrofloxacin, Tetracycline	
	Eel		Leucomalachite green (4), Furazolidone (as AOZ) (2), Enrofloxacin, Malachite green	
	Crab		Furazolidone (as AOZ) (2), Malachite green	
	Mackerel		Leucomalachite green (2)	
	Soft-shelled turtle		Enrofloxacin (2)	
	Short-necked clam		Chloramphenicol	
	Salmon	Oxytetracycline		
	Chicken meat		Furazolidone (as AOZ)	
	Honeycomb		Oxytetracycline	
Vietnam	Shrimp		Chloramphenicol (10), Furazolidone (as AOZ) (8)	26
	Squid		Chloramphenicol (8)	
Taiwan	Eel		Furazolidone (as AOZ) (2), Furaltadone (as AMOZ) (2)	4
Indonesia	Shrimp		Furazolidone (as AOZ) (2)	2
Thailand	Salmon	Oxytetracycline		1
Hong Kong	Ear shell		Furazolidone (as AOZ)	1
Russia	Honey		Chloramphenicol	1
Total				105

* Gross number of violations.

Table 8-8 – Violations by Country and Material for Toys (FY 2009)

Country	Material Type	Violation Details	Cases*
China	Combination	Bisphthalate (16), Lead (4), Evaporation residue (2), Potassium permanganate consumption (1), Coloring (1)	42
	Synthetic resins	Bisphthalate (10), Evaporation residue (3), Potassium permanganate consumption (2), Lead (1)	
	Wood	Coloring (1)	
	Paper	Coloring (1)	
Indonesia	Combination	Coloring (1)	1
Vietnam	Combination	Bisphthalate (1)	1
Spain	Wood	Lead (1)	1
Germany	Synthetic resins	Bisphthalate (1)	1
Poland	Combination	Coloring (1)	1
Taiwan	Combination	Lead (1)	1
Total			48

* Gross number of violations.

Table 9 – Major Examples of Enhanced Monitoring based on Overseas Information (FY 2009)

Month of Enhancement	Subject Country	Subject Food and Details	Background and Status
April	Canada	Farmed salmon / trout and processed products thereof (possible use of crystal violet)	Information was received during monitoring inspections carried out in Canada that crystal violet had been detected, and the inspection frequency for the products in question was raised by 30%.
April	Chile	Chicken meat and pork products (possible contamination with Listeria)	When an import notification was made for said products, steps were taken for re-shipment based on information on a product recall in Chile.
May	Chile	Processed meat products (possible contamination with Listeria)	After the date of manufacture of the above products was appended and the subject food changed to processed meat products, the above notice was repealed, and when an import notification was made for said products, steps were taken for re-shipment.
May	All Exporting Countries	Processed peanut and nut products (possible contamination with Salmonella)	Information was received of a voluntary recall relating to peanut and pistachio nut products contaminated with Salmonella, and steps were taken to carry out monitoring inspections on said products.
May	South Korea	Bivalves (possible detection of paralytic shellfish toxin exceeding criteria)	A communication was received from the South Korean government stating that the issuance of production area certificates would be suspended for a specific ocean area due to the detection of paralytic shellfish toxin exceeding criteria in bivalves in that area. When an import notification was made with certificates stating this area, steps were taken to contact the Ministry after holding the cargo.
June	France	Soft and semi-soft natural cheese (possible contamination with Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O103)	Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O103 was detected in fresh goats cheese in France, and an inspection order was made for soft and semi-soft natural cheeses from said manufacturer based on information that they would be exported to Japan.
June	Indonesia	Local alcoholic beverage (Arak) (possible contamination with methanol)	Based on information on a poisoning incident which occurred due to contamination of Arak alcoholic drink with methanol in Bali, Indonesia, when an import notification was made for said product, guidance was given for voluntary inspection.
June	USA	Chilled cookie dough (possible contamination with Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O157)	Information was received that a voluntary recall was being carried out after an incident of food poisoning due to consumption of raw chilled cookie dough in USA. When an import notification was made for cookie dough from said manufacturer, it was confirmed whether it was related to this case, and, where connected, steps were taken for re-shipment.

Month of Enhancement	Subject Country	Subject Food and Details	Background and Status
June	USA	Beef (possible contamination with Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O157)	Based on information regarding product recall from USA, when an import notification was made for beef processed at said processing facility, it was confirmed whether it was related to this case, and, where related, steps were taken for re-shipment.
August	All Exporting Countries	Soft and semi-soft natural cheese (limited to those containing goats milk) (possible contamination with Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O103)	After the incident in June, soft and semi-soft natural cheeses from said manufacturer were subject to inspection order. In this case, steps were taken to carry out monitoring inspections for all exporting countries and manufacturers.
September	Canada	Flax (possible contamination with unapproved genetically modified organisms)	Information was obtained that unapproved genetically modified flax produced in Canada is being marketed in Germany. When an import notification was made for said products, steps were taken to contact the Ministry after holding the cargo.
November	Canada	Flax and processed products thereof (possible contamination with unapproved genetically modified organisms)	Due to the detection of a characteristic gene for unapproved genetically modified flax (PF967) in monitoring inspections at the time of import in the case handled in September, an inspection order was made for flax produced in Canada.
November	France	Natural cheeses (possible contamination with enterotoxin)	Information was received that a voluntary recall was being carried out after an incident of food poisoning due to enterotoxin in France. Based on the information regarding product recall, when an import notification was made for said products, steps were taken for re-shipment.
November	Germany	Bakery products (possible use of unapproved genetically modified flax)	Information was received from Austria that unapproved genetically modified flax produced in Canada was being used in bakery products produced in Germany, and distribution was suspended. When an import notification was made for said products, it was confirmed whether it was related to this case, and, where related, steps were taken for re-shipment.
December	Australia	Semi-dried tomatoes (possible contamination with hepatitis A virus)	Information was received that steps were being taken by the State of Victoria government under the Food Act after a mass outbreak of hepatitis A caused by said product in the state of Victoria in Australia. Steps were taken to carry out monitoring inspections on said product.
February	France	Frozen sardines (possible contamination with dioxins)	Based on information regarding product recall from an EU alert, when an import notification was made for said product, steps were taken for re-shipment.

Table 10 – Implementations of Major Bilateral Talks and on-site inspections (FY 2009)

Subject Item (Inspection Order Item, etc.)	Bilateral Talks	Date of Site Survey, etc.
USA, Agricultural Products (Residual agricultural chemicals)	Entered into talks on residual agricultural chemicals. Talks continuing.	April 2009
Philippines, Asparagus (Difenoconazole)	Talks begun May 2007. As of May 2009, rescinded inspection order on registered businesses approved by Philippine government after confirmation that measures have been taken on residual agricultural chemicals by the Philippine government. Talks continuing.	–
China, Spinach (Residual agricultural chemicals)	Talks begun July 2002. As of May 2009, rescinded import self-control only on those businesses registered with Chinese government, based on a Chinese-run control system for dried spinach.	–
Thailand, Green asparagus (EPN)	Talks begun July 2008. As of May 2009, rescinded inspection orders on registered businesses approved by Thai government, after an investigation of causes and measures to prevent recurrence of violations by Thai government. Talks continuing.	–
Thailand, Banana (Cypermethrin)	Talks begun October 2008. As of May 2009, rescinded inspection orders on registered businesses approved by Thai government, after an investigation of causes and measures to prevent recurrence of violations by Thai government.	–
Canada, Beef (BSE)	Talks begun May 2003. Site survey carried out to verify observance with export standards for facilities exporting to Japan which are approved by Canadian government. Talks continuing.	August 2009
USA, Celery (Boscalid)	Talks begun February 2009. As of September 2009, rescinded inspection orders on registered packagers and exporters approved by USA government, after steps were taken to control residual agricultural chemicals relating to violations by USA government. Talks continuing.	–
USA, Beef (BSE)	Talks begun December 2003. As of December 2005, resumption of export from specific facilities under export conditions requiring observance of the export program. Suspended import procedures for all USA beef in January 2006 due to confirmation of USA calf meat containing spinal column, followed by resumption of procedures in July 2006.	November 2009

	Site survey carried out on facilities approved for export to Japan, to verify observance of the Japan export program.	
Canada, Lobster (Paralytic shellfish toxin)	Talks begun September 2008. As of November 2009, rescinded inspection orders on registered businesses approved by the Canadian government, after steps were taken to control paralytic shellfish toxin in lobster by the Canadian government. Talks continuing.	－
Brazil, Coffee beans (Dichlorvos, Naled)	Talks begun October 2003. As of January 2010, rescinded inspections for dichlorvos and naled after steps were taken to control residual agricultural chemicals relating to violations by the Brazilian government, and based on inspection outcomes. Talks continuing.	－
Australia, Meat (Sanitation control)	Site survey carried out to confirm meat inspection systems and meat facility management systems in Australia.	January 2010
Thailand, Mango, Mangosteen (Residual agricultural chemicals)	Site survey of registered businesses and farms carried out to confirm management systems for residual agricultural chemicals for Thailand mangoes and mangosteens. Inspection orders rescinded for registered mangosteen businesses approved by Thai government.	March 2010
Thailand, Chicken meat (Sanitation control)	Inspection orders rescinded as of November 2009. Site survey carried out of poultry farms, poultry processing facilities, and meat processing facilities to confirm sanitation management systems.	March 2010
Vietnam, Seafood (Sanitation control)	Site survey carried out to confirm sanitation control and management systems for Vietnamese seafood.	March 2010

Table 11 – Implementation of Exporting Country Advance Inspections (FY 2009)

Canada	
Subject of Inspection	System survey for genetically modified food in Canada
Relevant Laws	Food and Drugs Act and Regulations Feeds Act Grain Act Seed Act
Summary	The Canadian government collects data on genetically modified food products for export to Japan which are unapproved by Japan, and has adopted a seed control program and measures to prevent diffusion in the cultivation of modified crops. Further, seeds obtained in test cultivations are rendered inactive through methods such as incineration or deep burial, and measures to prevent scattering of test cultivation seeds have been adopted.
USA	
Subject of Inspection	System survey for agricultural products in USA
Relevant Laws	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
Summary	Sanitation management of residual agricultural chemicals for foods for export to Japan is provided by sharing information on Japan's regulation values and violations between the USA government, state governments and relevant businesses. Additionally, structures exist to provide information on violations of residual standards in Japan to industry bodies connected with the USA government, and the safety of agricultural products for export to Japan is managed through the application of this information.
China	
Subject of Inspection	System survey of food for export to Japan in China
Relevant Laws	Food Safety Act Agricultural Products Quality and Quantity Safety Act Export and Import Commodity Inspection Act Export and Import Plants and Animals Inspection Act
Summary	The Chinese government carries out monitoring controls from the materials production stage to the processing and manufacture stage, and implements pre-export inspections on foods for export to Japan. The Food Safety Act clarifies the division of responsibilities between respective departments dealing with food. Further, producers, manufacturers and processors of materials for export to Japan are required to register with the Chinese authorities and are not permitted to export via unregistered businesses.

Table 12 – Outcomes of Import Consultations at Offices of Imported Food Consultation by FY

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Import Consultations Implemented	9,210	9,786	10,633	11,601	13,275
Import Consultations on Item-by-Item Basis	18,408	18,224	22,038	27,083	34,245
Violations on Item-by-Item Basis	691	679	401	410	310

* Offices of Imported Food Consultation are set up in each quarantine station in Otaru, Sendai, Narita Airport, Tokyo, Yokohama, Niigata, Nagoya, Osaka, Kansai Airport, Kobe, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Naha.

* Aggregated annual figures from FY 2005.

* Figures include only advance consultations implemented prior to import in Offices of Imported Food Consultation.

Table 13 – Number of Violations in Import Consultations by Provision (FY 2009)

Provision	Violations (cases)	Percentage (%)	Details of Major Violations
Article 6 (Distribution of prohibited foods and additives)	4	1.0	Use of Ciguatera Fish Poison, Lupin bean
Article 9 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of diseased meat, etc.)	17	4.1	Use of materials sourced from beef coming via countries with incidents of BSE, materials sourced from sheep coming via countries with incidents of BSE, and beef tallow produced in USA in some materials (guidance to hold imports), and use of processed products source from beef from countries with incidents of BSE (self-controlled import), and beef collagen casing.
Article 10 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of additives, etc.)	194	46.3	Use of Azorubin, Iodized salt, Carumin, Patent blue V, TBHQ, Quinoline Yellow, Potasium iodide, Sodium selenite, Amidated pectin, Aluminum potassium silicate, etc.
Article 11 (Standards and criteria for foods and additives)	200	48.1	Non-compliance with manufacturing or processing standards, violation of usage standards for additives * Non-compliance with manufacturing standards: inadequate sterilization of soft drinks * Use of inhibited foods: use of sorbic acid and benzoic acid in seasonings, etc. * Use of excessive amounts: use of sucralose in health foods, etc. * Excessive residual amounts: residual sulfur dioxide in pastries, etc.
Article 18 (Standards and criteria for apparatus, containers and packaging)	2	0.5	Violation of standards and criteria in eating utensils
Total	417 (Gross) 310 (Real)		

Table 14 – Cases of Import Consultations by Country, Item and Violation Details (FY 2009)

Country of Production	Item	Details of Violation	Cases
USA	Soft drinks	Non-compliant manufacturing standards (12), Ferrous fumarate (5), Glucuronolactone (5), Sorbic acid (3), Materials sourced from beef arriving via countries with incidents of BSE (3), Sodium selenite (2), Potassium benzoate, Ester gum, Magnesium nitrate, Potassium sorbate, Potassium bicarbonate, Hydroxyethyl cellulose, Methylcobalamin	102
	Health foods	D-Alpha Tocopherol succinate/Excess 2-calcium phosphate/Highly dispersed silicon dioxide (8), Methylene chloride/Acetone/Hexane/Butyl alcohols (4), Croscarmellose sodium (2), Polyethylene glycol (2), Calcium pyruvate, Sucralose, Acesulfame potassium, Potassium sorbate, Sodium propionate, Aluminum sodium sulfate, Vitamin K1, Selenium oxide, Sodium selenite, Talc, Magnesium citrate, Chromic chloride, Chromium picolinate, Calcium triphosphate, Potasium iodide	
	Pastry	Iron oxide/Iron(II/III) oxide (4), Brown HT (2), Sulfur dioxide (2), Calmin (2), Amidated pectin, L-cysteine hydrochloride, Potassium sorbate	
	Sweeteners	Potassium sorbate (4), Polysorbate60	
	Additives	Sodium stearolyl lactylate (2), Alpha ketoglutarate, Beta alanine	
	Seasonings	4-amino-5,6-dimethylthieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-2 (1H)-one hydrochloride, Potassium sorbate, Unapproved flavorings	
	Powdered soft drink	Aluminum silicate (3)	
	Processed agricultural products	Sodium aluminum phosphate, Non-compliance with storage standards	
	Processed seafood	Beef collagen casings	
	Black tea	Ethyl acetate	
	Meat products	Materials sourced from beef arriving via countries with incidents of BSE	
	Other foods	Sodium phosphate monobasic	
Indonesia	Instant noodles	TBHQ (20), Ferrous fumarate (10), Potassium sorbate (5)	53
	Seasonings	Benzoic acid (14)	
	Pastry	Azorubin (2), Brown HT (2)	
Italy	Pastry	P-hydroxy benzoic acid methyl (9), Azorubin (5), Black PN (3), Brown HT (2), Magnesium hydroxy acetate, Ammonium hydrate	33
	Frozen desert	Azorubin (2), Quinoline Yellow (2), Copper chlorophyll (2)	
	Seasonings	Sorbic acid (3)	
	Health foods	Calcium carbonate, Sucralose	
	Powdered soft drink	Azorubin	
Mexico	Seasonings	Propylene oxide (14), Benzoic acid (5), Ethylene oxide, Radiation sterilization	22
	Fruit	Peracetic acid	
China	Seasonings	TBHQ (4), Sorbic acid (3)	19
	Instant noodles	Sodium benzoate (2), Potassium sorbate (2)	
	Processed agricultural	Exceeded criteria for residual agricultural chemicals (BHC) (2), Natamycin	

Country of Production	Item	Details of Violation	Cases
	products		
	Health foods	L-mannitol, Unknown colorings	
	Other foods	EDTA, Sucralose	
	Processed seafood	Potassium chlorate	
Portugal	Soft drinks	Non-compliant manufacturing standards (9), Azorubin (3), Cyclamic acid (3), Potassium sorbate (3)	19
	Seasonings	Sodium benzoate	
France	Pastry	Sodium selenite, Potasium iodide, Zinc sulfate, Copper sulfate, Manganese sulfate, Magnesium phosphate	15
	Seasonings	Materials sourced from beef arriving via countries with incidents of BSE (3), Processed food sourced from beef arriving from countries with incidents of BSE	
	Other foods	Sodium benzoate	
	Meat products	Materials sourced from sheep arriving from countries with incidents of BSE	
	Processed fruit	Sorbic acid	
	Cider	Azorubin	
	Yoghurt	Dehydroacetic acid	
Germany	Meat products	Iodized salt (7)	15
	Pastry	Biotin (2), Lupin beans	
	Soft drinks	Non-compliant manufacturing standards (2), Diethyl pirocarbonate	
	Bottled milk	Evaporation residue	
	Frozen food	Lupin beans	
Taiwan	Other foods	Potassium sorbate (5), Benzoic acid (2)	13
	Liqueurs	Sorbic acid (2)	
	Processed grains	Calmin	
	Pastry	Sorbic acid	
	Processed fruit	Benzoic acid	
	Frozen fruit	Non-compliance with criteria for sterilization	
Thailand	Soft drinks	Non-compliance with criteria for sterilization (2), Blue 1, Yellow 4, Yellow 5	12
	Health foods	Sucralose, Copper sulfate	
	Seasonings	Sodium nitrate, Sodium benzoate	
	Pastry	Amidated pectin	
	Lid	Potassium permanganate	
	Powdered soft drink	Azorubin	
South Korea	Health foods	Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, Propyl gallate	8
	Soft drinks	Non-compliant manufacturing standards (2)	
	Kim chi	Dicalcium succinate	
	Other foods	Unapproved flavorings	
	Seasonings	Potassium sorbate	
	Hermetically packaged, pressure and heat sterilized food products	USA produced beef tallow	
Peru	Pastry	Sodium stearolyl lactylate (4), Potassium sorbate (3), BHA	11
	Health foods	Methyl para-oxy benzoic acid (2)	

Country of Production	Item	Details of Violation	Cases
	Soft drinks	Potassium sorbate	
Israel	Sweeteners	Sodium cyclamate (3), Azorubin, Quinoline Yellow	10
	Pastry	Sorbic acid/Potassium sorbate (2), Azorubin	
	Other foods	Sorbic acid	
	Coloring agents	Azorubin	
Morocco	Health foods	Chromic chloride, Aluminum potassium silicate, Iron(II,III) oxide, Sodium selenate, Copper chlorophyllin, Patent blue V, Ferrous fumarate, Zinc sulfate, Copper sulfate	9
UAE	Pastry	Potassium sorbate	8
New Zealand	Health foods	Zinc gluconate, Calcium gluconate, Highly dispersed silicon dioxide, Ferrous fumarate, Potasium iodide, Manganese sulfate, Calcium triphosphate	7
Belgium	Pastry	Iron oxide/Iron(II,III) oxide (6), Lupin beans	7
Philippines	Pastry	TBHQ (2), Saccharin, Iodized salt	6
	Soft drinks	Non-compliance with criteria for sterilization	
	Fresh fish	Epinephelus fuscoguttatus (Ciguatera fish poison)	
UK	Pastry	Green S (2)	5
	Other foods	Processed food sourced from beef arriving from countries with incidents of BSE, Propylene glycol	
	Ice cream	Non-compliant manufacturing standards	
Canada	Health foods	Talc (2), Processed food sourced from beef arriving from countries with incidents of BSE (2)	5
	Pastry	Potasium iodide/Chlorine bitartrate	
Denmark	Pastry	Patent blue V (2), Sunflower lecithin, Sorbic acid	4
Norway	Health foods	Processed food sourced from beef arriving from countries with incidents of BSE (3)	4
	Soft drinks	Silver chloride	
Finland	Pastry	Patent blue V (3), Sorbic acid	4
Vietnam	Pastry	Isolvaleraldehyde, BHT	3
	Other foods	Sodium benzoate	
Malaysia	Powdered soft drink	Aluminum sodium silicate, Sodium stearolyl lactylate	3
	Pastry	Aluminum sodium silicate	
India	Seasonings	Iodized salt	2
Ukraine	Seasonings	Benzoic acid, Sorbic acid	2
Australia	Soft drinks	Non-compliance with criteria for sterilization	2
Brazil	Soft drinks	Sorbic acid	2
	Hermetically packaged, pressure and heat sterilized food products	Sorbic acid	
South Africa	Health foods	Calcium sulfate	2
Russia	Pastry	Potassium sorbate	2
Holland	Pastry	Inosinic acid	1
Greece	Pastry	Iron(II,III) oxide	1
Switzerland	Pastry	Azorubin/Quinoline Yellow/Patent blue V	1
Spain	Pastry	Sunflower lecithin	1
Sri Lanka	Health foods	Glucosamine sulfate	1
Turkey	Other foods	Brilliant black PN	1

Country of Production	Item	Details of Violation	Cases
Myanmar	Powdered soft drink	Sodium stearolyl lactylate	1
Mongolia	Soft drinks	Non-compliant manufacturing standards	1
Total			417

* Gross number of violations.

Table 15 – Import Food Violations Detected in Domestic Monitoring (FY 2009)

Country of Production	Item	Violation Details	Cases
China	Shime saba	Dichlorvos (2)	8
	Pickles	Paclobutrazol (2)	
	Spinach	Chlorfenapyr	
	Green asparagus	Isocarbophos	
	Eel	Malachite green, Leucomalachite green	
	Shiitake mushrooms	Chlorpyrifos	
India	Goya chips	TBHQ	3
	Edamame (green soybeans)	Lufenuron	
	Snow peas	Propiconazole	
Brazil	Chocolate	TBHQ	2
	Jam	Sorbic acid	
Spain	Chocolate	Cyclamic acid	1
Philippines	Mango	Tebuconazole	1
France	Jam	Radioactivity	1
India	Polypropylene eating utensils	Lead	1
Total			17

(Reference) Description of Key Terms in the Report

Term	Description
Nitrate	Additive (coloring agent)
Acetamiprid	Agricultural chemical (Neonicotinoid agricultural chemical)
Acetochlor	Agricultural chemical (Anilide herbicide)
Acetone	Additives (Manufacturing agent)
Acephate	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Azorubin	Undesignated additive
Atrazine	Agricultural chemical (Triazine herbicide)
Aflatoxin	Fungal toxin (produced by the fungus Aspergillus, etc.)
Alachlor	Agricultural chemical (Carboxyl amide herbicide)
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Agricultural chemical (Carbamate insecticide)
Benzoic acid	Additive (preservative)
Isoprocarb	Agricultural chemical (Carbamate insecticide)
Isopropanol	Additive (Flavoring)
Carbon monoxide	Undesignated additive
Genetic modification	Technology such as fragmentation of bacterial genes, followed by arrangement of the gene sequences or introducing the arranged genes into other organism's genes
Iprobenfos	Agricultural chemicals (Organophosphorus fungicide)
Imazalil	Additive (Antifungal agent)
Imidacloprid	Agricultural chemical (Chlorinicotinyl insecticide)
Indoxacarb	Agricultural chemical (Oxadiazon insecticide)
Ester gum	Additive (Chewing gum base)
Ethiprole	Agricultural chemical (Phenylpyrazol insecticide)
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)	Additive (Antioxidant)
Disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	Additive (Antioxidant)
Ethoprophos	Agricultural chemical (Organophosphorus insecticide)
Methylene chloride	Undesignated additive
Endosulfan	Agricultural chemical (Organochlorine insecticide)
Enrofloxacin	Veterinary drug (New quinolone synthetic antibacterial agent)
Staphylococcus aureus	Pathogenic microorganism (Creates heat-resistant toxins (enterotoxins) via bacteria normally present in humans and animals, causing vomiting, abdominal pain and

Term	Description
	diarrhea)
Oxytetracycline	Veterinary drug (Tetracycline antibiotic)
Oxolinic acid	Veterinary drug (Synthetic antimicrobial (quinolone))
Orange II	Undesignated additive
Carbaryl	Agricultural chemical (Carbamate insecticide)
Calmin	Undesignated additive
Quinoline Yellow	Undesignated additive
Magnesium citrate	Undesignated additive
Green S	Undesignated additive
Crystal violet	Veterinary drug (Disinfectant)
Glyphosate	Agricultural chemical (Organophosphorus herbicide)
Zinc gluconate	Additive (Enhancer)
Ferrous gluconate	Additive (Color stabilizer)
Clenbuterol	Veterinary drug (Uterine relaxant)
Chloramphenicol	Veterinary drug (Chloramphenicol antibiotic)
Chlortetracycline	Veterinary drug (Tetracycline antibiotic)
Chlorpyrifos	Agricultural chemical (Organophosphorus insecticide)
Chlorfenapyr	Agricultural chemical (Insecticide)
Aluminum silicate	Undesignated additive
Aluminum potassium silicate	Undesignated additive
Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	Shellfish toxin (Toxin mainly caused by the accumulation of a toxin produced by harmful plankton in clams)
Dicalcium succinate	Undesignated additive
Cyclamic acid	Undesignated additive
Saccharin	Additive (Sweetener)
Sodium saccharin	Additive (Sweetener)
Salmonella	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that is ubiquitous in the intestines of animals as well as in nature, such as rivers, sewage and lakes. It contaminates meat, mostly poultry and eggs, and causes acute abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever and vomiting.)
Iron(II,III) oxide	Additive (Coloring)
Cyanide	Harmful or poisonous compound (Cyanide-related compounds found in vegetables such as some varieties of beans)

Term	Description
Diuron (DCMU)	Agricultural chemical (Herbicide)
Ciguatera fish poison	Seafood contaminated with a toxin (produced by plankton present in the tropical oceans) which can cause ciguatera poisoning (damages the nervous system causing a loss of sensation around the hands, feet, and mouth, dizziness, and motor ataxia, as well as diarrhea, abdominal pain and joint pain).
Dichlorvos and Naled	Agricultural chemical (Insecticide)
Dicofol	Agricultural chemical (Organochlorine insecticide)
Dinotefuran	Agricultural chemical (Insecticide)
Difenoconazole	Agricultural chemical (Triazole fungicide)
Cyfluthrin	Agricultural chemical (Pyrethroid insecticide)
Cyproconazole	Agricultural chemical (Triazole fungicide)
Cypermethrin	Agricultural chemical (Pyrethroid insecticide)
Dimethomorph	Agricultural chemical (Fungicide)
Food blue 1	Additive (Coloring)
Food yellow 5	Additive (Coloring)
Food yellow 4	Additive (Coloring)
Food red 102	Additive (Coloring)
Sucralose	Additive (Sweetener)
Sulfadiazine	Synthetic antimicrobial (Sulfur agent)
Sulfurdimidine	Synthetic antimicrobial (Sulfur agent)
Sulfamethoxazole	Synthetic antimicrobial (Sulfur agent)
Shigella	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that normally lives in the intestines of humans and animals and causes gastroenteritis.)
Sorbic acid	Additive (Preservative)
Potassium sorbate	Additive (Preservative)
Dioxins	Generic term for the 3 compounds: Poly Chlorinated Dibenzo-para-Dioxin (PCDD), Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF), and Coplaner Poly Chlorinated Biphenyl.
Daminozide	Agricultural chemical (Acid amide plant growth regulator)
Thiamethoxam	Agricultural chemical (Neonicotinoid agricultural chemicals)
Vibrio parahaemolyticus	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium in seawater (at the river mouth, coastal areas, etc.) that commonly contaminates fish and shellfish, and causes abdominal pain, watery diarrhea, fever and vomiting.)
Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (E.coli)	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that normally lives in the intestines of animals. It contaminates foods and drinking water by way of feces and urine, and

Term	Description
	causes acute abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea together with large amounts of fresh blood after early cold-like symptoms.)
Tetraconazole	Agricultural chemical (Triazole fungicide)
Tetracycline	Veterinary drug (Tetracycline antibiotic)
Tebuconazole	Agricultural chemical (Triazole fungicide)
Tebufenozide	Agricultural chemical (Benzoyl hydrazide insecticide)
Tocopheryl acetate ester	Additive (Enhancer)
Triazophos	Agricultural chemical (Organophosphorus insecticide)
Natamycin	Additive (Used in food manufacture)
Sulfur dioxide	Additive (Antioxidant)
Nitrofurans	Generic name for nitrofuran synthetic antimicrobial, an veterinary drug.
Patent blue V	Undesignated additive
Methyl para-oxy benzoic acid	Undesignated additive
Parathion-methyl	Agricultural chemical (Insecticide)
Bifenazate	Agricultural chemical (Insecticide)
Bifenthrin	Agricultural chemical (Pyrethroid insecticide)
Pyraclostrobin	Agricultural chemical (Strobilurin fungicide)
Pirimiphos-methyl	Agricultural chemical (Organophosphorus insecticide)
Pyrimethanil	Agricultural chemical (Anilinopyrimidine fungicide)
Fenitrothion	Agricultural chemical (Insecticide)
Fenvalerate	Agricultural chemical (Pyrethroid insecticide)
Fenpropathrin	Agricultural chemical (Pyrethroid insecticide)
Ferrous fumarate	Undesignated additive
Brown HT	Undesignated additive
Furazolidone	Veterinary drug (Nitrofuran synthetic antimicrobial); generates AOZ when metabolized
Black PN	Undesignated additive
Furaltadone	Veterinary drug (Nitrofuran synthetic antimicrobial); generates AMOZ when metabolized
Brilliant black PN	Undesignated additive
Fluazifop	Agricultural chemical (Phenoxy acid herbicide)
Fluquinconazole	Agricultural chemical (Triazole fungicide)
Flusilazole	Agricultural chemical (Heterocyclic fungicide)
Flonicamid	Agricultural chemical (Piridine carboxamide insecticide)

Term	Description
Propionic acid	Additive (Preservative)
Propylene glycol	Additive (Solvent)
Profenofos	Agricultural chemical (Organophosphorus insecticide)
Bromopropylate	Agricultural chemical (Dust mite exterminator)
Hexaconazole	Agricultural chemical (Triazole fungicide)
Hexane	Additive (Oil and fat extraction agent)
Permethrin	Agricultural chemical (Insecticide)
Phoxim	Agricultural chemical (Insecticide)
Boscalid	Agricultural chemical (Anilide fungicide)
Polyethylene glycol	Undesignated additive
Polysorbate	Additive (Emulsifier)
Paralytic shellfish toxin	Shellfish poison (mainly refers to toxins produced by a harmful plankton accumulated in clams, toxic clams cause paralytic poisoning)
Malachite green	Veterinary drug (Triphenylmethane synthetic antibacterial agent)
Methamidophos	Agricultural chemical (Organophosphorus insecticide)
Melamine	A chemical substance used as a primary raw material of melamine resin.
Potassium iodide	Undesignated additive
Iodized salt	Undesignated additive
Listeria monocytogenes	Pathogenic microorganism (A normal flora in the natural environment that contaminates milk products and processed meat products, and causes influenza-like symptoms including tiredness and fever.)
Sodium aluminum phosphate	Undesignated additive
2, 4-D	Agricultural chemical (Phenoxy acid herbicide)
AMOZ	Generates nitrofurans synthetic antimicrobial furaltadone
AOZ	Generates nitrofurans synthetic antimicrobial furazolidone
A-type hepatitis	Belongs to the picornavirus, hepatovirus group. Infection spreads through contaminated water and eating raw water, vegetables, fruit and seafood.
BHA	Additive (Antioxidant)
BHC	Agricultural chemical (Organochlorine insecticide)
BHT	Additive (Antioxidant)
BSE (Bovine spongiform encephalopathy)	Delayed-onset, malignant central nervous system disease which causes changes to the sponge structure of the bovine brain, with symptoms of inability to stand.
EPN	Agricultural chemical (Organophosphorus insecticide)
L-Cysteine hydrochloride	Additive (Antioxidant)

Term	Description
MCPA	Agricultural chemical (Phenoxy herbicide)
SRM	Parts of a beef cow which accumulate the abnormal prion proteins thought to cause BSE (head (excluding tongue and cheek), spinal marrow, spine, and ileum (2 meters from the junction with the appendix)).
TBHQ	Undesignated additive
γ-BHC (Lindane)	Agricultural chemical (Organochlorine insecticide)