(Annex)

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Inspection Results of Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2012

Interim Report

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Department of Food Safety
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Inspection Results of Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2012 (Interim Report)

1. Introduction

In order to monitor and provide instructions to ensure the safety of foods, etc., imported into Japan (hereafter referred to as “imported foods, etc.”), the government established the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan in 2012 (hereinafter, “the plan”). The plan is based on the guidelines for monitoring and providing instructions in food sanitation (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Notification No. 301, 2003) as per the regulations of Article 23, Paragraph 1 of the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233, 1947; hereinafter, “the Act”); public comments were collected and risk communication was conducted. The plan was published in the Official Gazette as an official report according to the regulations of Paragraph 3 of the same article, and the monitoring and instruction for imported foods, etc., is being conducted based upon the plan.

This document presents an outline of the implementation status of the monitoring and instruction for imported foods, etc., conducted in accordance with the plan, for the period April to September 2012.

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

2. Overview of the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2012

(1) What is the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan?

The Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan is a plan for the implementation of monitoring and guidance conducted by the national government with respect to imported foods (Article 23, paragraph 1 of the Act).

[Objective] To ensure greater safety of imported foods by promoting the national government to conduct inspections at the time of importation and to conduct monitoring of and guidance for importers in an intensive, effective and efficient manner.

(2) Principles for Monitoring and Guidance on Imported Foods

Under the Article 4 of the Food Safety Basic Act (Act No.48 of 2003) (that is, food safety shall be ensured by taking appropriate measures at each stage of the domestic and overseas food supply process), the Plan is prepared in order that three stages of sanitation measures are taken, namely, in the exporting country, at the time of importation, and at the time of domestic distribution.

(3) Priority Items for Monitoring and Guidance

- Confirmation of whether violations of the Act exist at the time of import declaration
- Monitoring*1 (Plan for 2012: 89,900 items across 168 food groups)
- Inspection orders*2 (as of September 30, 2012: 17 items from all exporting countries and 76 items from 23 countries and 1 region)
- Regulations for comprehensive import bans*3
- Emergency responses based on overseas information, etc.

(4) Promotion of Sanitation Measures in Exporting Countries

- Requests to the governments of exporting countries for the establishment of sanitation control measures
- Strengthening of control for agricultural chemicals, etc. and monitoring systems, and the promotion of pre-export inspections, through on-site inspections and bilateral talks

(5) Guidance for Importers on Voluntary Sanitation Control

- Pre-import guidance (so-called “import consulting”)
- Guidance for voluntary inspections at initial importation and on a regular basis
- Instructions on the preparing and keeping of records
- Dissemination of knowledge on food sanitation to importers, etc.

*1: Systematic inspections based on statistical concepts that take into account the volume of imports and violation rates, etc., for each food type.

*2: With regard to items having a high probability of being in violation of the Act, inspections are ordered to the importer by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare at each importation. Items are not permitted to import or distribute unless the results of the inspection comply with the regulations.

*3: Regulations by which the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare can prevent the sale or import of specified foods, without the need for inspections, in cases where it is deemed necessary from the perspective of preventing harm to public health.

3. Inspection Results of Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2012 (Interim Report: Tentative)

Looking at the declarations, inspections and violations made from April through September of 2012 (Table 1), there were 1,107,698 [1,039,214] declarations, and the weight of declared items was 12,276,000 [13,175,000] tons.

Inspections were carried out on 117,456 items (there were inspection orders on 44,962 items, monitoring on 30,895 items, and voluntary inspections on 48,702 items) [119,075 items (inspection orders on 52,811 items, monitoring on 28,367 items, and voluntary inspections on 37,897 items)]. Of these, 492 cases [619 cases] were found to be in violation of the Act, and steps were taken for their re-shipment, disposal, etc.

Records of violations categorized by Article (Table 2) show that violations of Article 11 of the Act, which is related to microbiological criteria for food, standards on residual agricultural chemicals and standards for the use of additives, were most common in 340 instances, followed by violations of Article 6, which is related to contamination with hazardous or toxic substances such as aflatoxin, in 103 instances, violations of Article 10, which is related to restrictions on the sale of additives, in 41 instances, violations of Article 18, which is related to standards for apparatus or containers and packaging, in 25 instances, violations of Article 18 (applied mutatis mutandis to Article 62) of the Act, which is related to standards for toys, in 7 instances, and violations of Article 9, which is related to non-attachment of sanitary certificates of meat or meat products, in 1 instances.

Records of monitoring in FY 2012 (Table 3) show that, out of a total of 89,959 planned inspections, 53,904 were actually conducted (That's an implementation rate of about 60%). Of these, a total of 94 constituted violations of the Food Sanitation Act, resulting in recalls and enhanced monitoring to identify possible future violations (Table 4). Additionally, as a result of enhanced monitoring, the monitoring system has been strengthened for imported foods, etc. which are considered to have a high probability of violating the Food Sanitation Act, by making them subject to inspection orders and requiring importers to undergo inspections at the time of import (Table 5).

As of September 30, 2012, inspection orders had been applied to 17 items from all exporting countries and 76 items from 23 countries and 1 region. The record of inspection orders (Table 6) shows that a total of 66,600 inspection orders were conducted and, of these, steps were taken for their re-shipment or disposal, etc. based on 120 violations of the Act.

Based on information from overseas on such topics as recalls of law-violating food products, monitoring inspections and voluntary inspections were carried out and the system for monitoring items for importation was enhanced in FY 2012 for issues such as fatal incidents involving those who took UK-made sorbitol in Italy, the detection of enterohemorrhagic E. coli O157 from beef in Australia, and the occurrence of norovirus food poisoning after consuming South Korean bivalves in USA and Taiwan (Table 7).

Figures in brackets are for the same period in the previous year.

Table 1. Notification, Inspection and Violation Statuses (Apr-Sep 2012: Tentative)

No. of Notifications (cases) *1	Amount of Import (1,000 tons) *1	No. of Inspections*2(cases)	Percentage*3 (%)	No. of Violations (cases)	Percentage*3 (%)
1,107,698	12,276	117,456 (44,962) *4	10.6	492	0.04
(previous FY) 1,039,214	13,175	119,075	11.5	619	0.06

*1 Cargoes of planned Import System (excluding time of first importation.) are not included.
*2 Values obtained after excluding overlapping cases from the total values of inspections by governments, registered laboratories, and public organizations of the exporting country.
*3 Proportion of the number of inspections to the number of notifications
*4 Figures relate to inspection orders

Table 2. Major Violation Cases (Apr-Sep 2012: Tentative)

Violated Article	No. of Violations (cases)	Proportion (%)	Major Violations
Article 6 (Distribution of prohibited foods and additives)	103	19.9	Aflatoxin contamination in corn, peanuts, pearl-barley, pistachio nuts, almonds, etc.; contamination with puffer fish without sufficient viscera removal; detection of diarrhetic shellfish toxin; detection of cyanide; detection of *Listeria monocytogenes* in unheated meat products; decay, deterioration and fungus formation due to accidents during the transport of rice, wheat, soybeans, etc.; and detection of *Kudoa septempunctata* spores from flounder
Article 9 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of diseased meat, etc.)	1	0.2	Non-attachment of hygiene certificate
Article 10 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of additives, etc.)	41	7.9	Use of undesignated additives (TBHQ, azorubin, sodium metasilicate, quinoline yellow, patent blue V, methyl parahydroxybenzoate, cyclamic acid, choline bitartrate, boric acid, β-apo-8'-carotenal, sunflower lecithin)
Article 11 (Standards and specifications for foods and additives)	340	65.8	Violation of specifications for vegetables and frozen vegetables (violation of standards for residual pesticides); violation of specifications for seafood and processed products thereof (violation of standards for residual veterinary drug, violation of standards for residual pesticide); violation of specifications for other processed products (positive reaction on coliform bacilli, etc.); violation of standards for usage of additives (sorbic acid, sodium benzoate, sulfur dioxide, etc.); violation of specifications for additives
Article 18 (Standards and specifications for instruments and containers/packages)	25	4.8	Violation of specifications/standards for instruments and containers/packages; violation of specification for raw materials.
Article 62 (Mutatis mutandis as applied to toys, etc.)	7	1.4	Violation of specifications for toys or their raw materials.
Total	517(total)*1 492(number of notified violations)*2		

*1 Total number of item-by-item inspections
*2 Number of notifications for which inspection was carried out

Table 3. Implementation Status of Monitoring Inspections (Apr-Sep 2012: Tentative)

Food Group	Category of Inspected Items*1	No. of Programs Planned in FY*2	No. of Programs Implemented	No. of Violations
Livestock foods Beef, pork, chicken, horse meat, poultry meat, and other meats	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,178	1,096	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,879	1,019	0
	Standards for constituents	790	416	0
	Exposure to radiation	29	22	0
	Removal of SRM	3,000	2,818	0
Processed livestock foods Natural cheeses, meat products, ice cream, frozen products (meat products), and other products	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,123	1,269	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,074	832	0
	Additives	1,366	995	0
	Standards for constituents	2,931	1,561	2
Seafood products Bivalves, fish, shellfish (shrimps, prawns, crabs) and other products	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,692	1,628	7
	Residual agricultural chemicals	2,663	1,591	2
	Additives	177	89	0
	Standards for constituents	780	804	1
	Exposure to radiation	29	13	0
Processed seafoods Processed fish products (fillet, dried or minced fish, etc.), frozen food (seafood, fish), processed fish roe products, and other products	Antibacterial substances, etc.	3,817	2,577	4
	Residual agricultural chemicals	3,192	2,483	0
	Additives	1,603	1,286	0
	Standards for constituents	4,658	3,526	17
	Exposure to radiation	5	5	0
Agricultural foods Vegetables, fruit, wheat, barley, corn, beans, peanuts, nuts, seeds, and other products	Antibacterial substances, etc.	1,510	1,289	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	12,546	7,434	32
	Additives	1,074	600	1
	Standards for constituents	1,570	998	1
	Mycotoxins	2,388	1,505	1
	GMOs	354	171	0
	Exposure to radiation	119	64	0
Processed agricultural foods Frozen products (processed vegetables), processed vegetable products, processed fruit products, spices, instant noodles, and other products	Antibacterial substances, etc.	299	268	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	9,557	5,560	10
	Additives	4,101	2,869	2
	Standards for constituents	2,413	1,502	6
	Mycotoxins	2,923	1,487	1
	GMOs	128	36	0
	Exposure to radiation	424	220	0
Other foods Health foods, soups, flavourings, seasonings, sweets, edible oils, fat, frozen products, and other products	Residual agricultural chemicals	715	545	2
	Additives	3,523	1,899	2
	Standards for constituents	926	411	1
	Mycotoxins	895	541	0
	Exposure to radiation	-	2	0
Drinks and beverages Mineral water, soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, and other products	Residual agricultural chemicals	358	279	0
	Additives	1,015	668	1
	Standards for constituents	776	513	0
	Mycotoxins	118	71	0
Additives **Equipment, containers and packages** **Toys**	Standards for constituents	2,241	942	1
Total (number) 5,000 was added to the No. of Programs Planned in FY as "foods subject to enhanced monitoring inspections."		89,959	53,904 Rate of program implemented:60%	94

*1: Examples of tested substances

- Antibacterial substances, etc.: antibiotics, synthetic antimicrobials, hormone drugs, etc.
- Residual agricultural chemicals: organophosphorus, organochlorine, carbamates, pyrethroid, etc.
- Additives: preservatives, coloring agents, sweetener, antioxidant, antimold agents, etc.
- Standards for constituents, etc.: Items stipulated in the compositional standards (bacteria count, coliform bacteria, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, radioactive substances, etc.), pathogenic microorganisms (enterohemorrhagic E. coli O26, O103, O104, O111 and O157, *Listeria monocytogenes*, etc.), shellfish poisons (diarrhetic shellfish toxin, paralytic shellfish poison), etc.
- Mycotoxin: aflatoxin, deoxynivalenol, patulin, etc.
- Genetically modified organisms (GMO): genetically modified foods, etc. that have not been assessed for safety.
- Exposure to radiation: whether the item is exposed to radiation

*2 : The number of item-by-item programs planned of antibacterial substances, agricultural chemicals, etc.

Table 4. Items Subject to Enhanced Monitoring Inspections*[1] (Apr-Sep 2012*[2])

Country/Region	Subject Foods	Test Items
China	Broccoli	Acetochlor, haloxyfop
	Sea urchin (for raw consumption)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*[*3]
	Oolong tea	Triazophos
	Bullfrog	Enrofloxacin
	Green soybeans	Haloxyfop
	Wood ear mushroom	Chlorfenapyr
	Komatsuna(*Brassica rapa* var. peruviridis)	Indoxacarb
	Japanese pepper fruit	Aflatoxin
	Shiitake mushrooms	Acetochlor
	Soft-shelled turtle	Enrofloxacin
	Carrot	Acephate
	Potato	Haloxyfop
	Bell pepper	Pyrimethanil
	Kidney beans	Cyromazine
	Immature peas	Chlorpyrifos
	Green tea	Triazophos
	Lychee	Paclobutrazol
	Wasabi (Japanese horseradish)	Pyrimethanil
Thailand	Immature peas	Difenoconazole,Cypermethrin, Tetraconazole, Flusilazole
	Feverweed(*Eryngium foetidum*)	Cypermethrin, Buprofezin
	Puk whan (*Sauropus* spp.)	EPN, Ametryn
	Red chili	Cypermethrin
	Cassod tree leaf (*Senna siamea*)	Buprofezin
	Alpinia galanga	Chlorpyrifos
	Wild Betal(*Piper sarmentosum*)	Haloxyfop
	Water mimosa	Triazophos
South Korea	Arch shells (for raw consumption)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*[*4]
	Eel	Enrofloxacin
	Food	Dichlorvos
	Tairagikai (*Atrina pectinata*) (for raw consumption)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*[*4]
Taiwan	Bullfrog	Flumequine, Chloramphenicol
	Garlic chive flower	Profenofos
	Farm-raised eel	Furazolidone
Italy	Parsley	Difenoconazole
	Spring onion	Chlorpyrifos
	Radish	Boscalid

Country/Region	Subject Foods	Test Items
Philippines	Sea urchin (for raw consumption)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* *4
	Pineapple	Fenitrothion
	Boiled octopus	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* *5
USA	Celery	Fenamidone
	Soybeans	Thiamethoxam
	Blueberry	Malathion
Vietnam	Tilapia	Enrofloxacin
	Spinach	Indoxacarb
	Immature peas	Acephate
India	Turmeric	Aflatoxin
	Mango	Chlorpyrifos
Australia	Pollens	Tetracycline antibiotic
	Beef	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli
Spain	Wild strawberry	Bupirimate
	Unheated meat products	*Listeria monocytogenes*
France	Chicory	Metalaxyl and Mefenoxam
	Food *6	Radioactive substance
Cameroon	Cacao beans	Chlorpyrifos, Cypermethrin
Indonesia	Immature peas	Difenoconazole
Uganda	Sesame seeds	Bendiocarb
Ethiopia	Coffee beans	γ-BHC
Guatemala	Sesame seeds	Imidacloprid
Colombia	Pitahaya (Dragon fruit)	Tebuconazole
Germany	Horseradish	Difenoconazole
Turkey	Hazelnuts	Aflatoxin
Nigeria	Sesame seeds	Aflatoxin
Bolivia	Sesame seeds	Haloxyfop
Mexico	Coffee beans	2,4-D

*1 In 2012, enhanced monitoring inspections, which are to be implemented after a violation has been detected, were usually conducted on 30% of all import declarations. Items which had seen inspection orders rescinded as a result of import or inspection results were also handled in the same way. However, if no similar violations were detected within 60 enhanced monitoring inspections or within 1 year, the items were returned to the normal inspection system.

*2 Excludes items in Table 5.

*3 As a measure to enhance inspections during the summer period, all (100%) import declarations were inspected (Apr-Oct 2012).

*4 As a measure to enhance inspections during the summer period, all (100%) import declarations were inspected (June-Oct 2012).

*5 As a measure to enhance inspections during the summer period, 30% of import declarations were inspected (June-Oct 2012)

*6 Foods designated in Notice No. 0329 Article 1 of the Office of Imported Food Safety and Notice No. 0329 Article 1 of the Office of Port Health Administration, "Regarding guidance for monitoring of imported foods related to nuclear power plant accident in former Soviet Union" issued on March 29, 2012.

Table 5. Items Shifted to Inspection Orders (Apr-Sep 2012)

Country/Region	Subject food	Test Item
China	Green soybeans	Difenoconazole
	Chinese pepper(*Zanthoxylum bungeanum*)	Aflatoxin
	Food (limited to manufacturers)	Cyclamic acid
	Sea urchin for raw consumption (limited to manufacturers)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
	Bivalves (limited to short-necked clam, Jackknife clam and clam)	Prometryn
India	Chickpea	Glyphosate
	Farmed shrimp and prawn	Ethoxyquin
Vietnam	Food (limited to manufacturers)	Cyclamic acid
	Farmed shrimp and prawn	Ethoxyquin
Italy	Unheated meat product (limited to manufacturers)	*Listeria monocytogenes*
Ghana	Cacao beans	Imidacloprid
South Korea	Farmed flounder (limited to farmers)	*Kudoa septempunctata*
Spain	Unheated meat product (limited to manufacturers)	*Listeria monocytogenes*
Thailand	Holly basil (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*)	EPN
France	Natural cheese (limited to manufacturers)	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli O103
USA	Blueberry	Methoxyfenozide

Table 6. Items Subject to Inspection Orders and Inspection Results
(Apr-Sep 2012: Tentative)

Country/Region	Main subject foods	Main test items	No. of tests	No. of violations
All exporting countries (17 items)	Peanut, Almond, Chili pepper, etc.	Aflatoxin	5,289	35
	Salted salmon roe	Nitrite	268	0
	Beans containing cyanide, Cassava	Cyanide	246	4
	Puffer fish	Differentiations of fish species	1	0
China (28 items)	Chicken, Pork, Eel, Shrimp, Soft-shelled turtle, etc.	Furazolidone, Clenbuterol, Chlortetracycline, Malachite green, Sulfamethoxazole, etc.	18,657	3
	Vegetables, Nuts, Fish, Shellfish, etc. (Carrot, Welsh Onion, Spinach, Peanut, Bivalves, etc.)	Aldicarb sulfoxide, Triadimenol, Prometryn, Dieldrin (including Aldrin), Endrin, etc.	10,804	10
	Bivalves	Paralytic shellfish poison, Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	3,572	1
	All processed foods	Cyclamic acid	479	0
	Chinese pepper(*Zanthoxylum bungeanum*), White pepper	Aflatoxin	25	1
South Korea (11 items)	Bivalves	Paralytic shellfish poison, Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	256	0
	Eel	Oxolinic acid, Ofloxacin	28	1
	Green chili, Freshwater clam	Simeconazole, Endosulfan	6	0
Thailand (9 items)	Okura, Mango, Green asparagus, *Alpinia galangal*, Kaffir lime leaves, Banana, etc.	EPN, Chlorpyrifos, Profenofos, Propiconazole, Cypermethrin, etc.	713	2
India (6 items)	Farmed shrimp and prawn	Furazolidone, Ethoxyquin	683	15
	Cumin seeds, Chickpea, Red pepper, Black tea, etc.	Profenofos, Glyphosate, Triazophos, Hexaconazole, etc.	67	3
	Cassia seeds	Aflatoxin	39	0
Taiwan (6 items)	Farm-raised eel, carrot	Fenitrothion, Methamidophos, Acephate	579	0
	Farm-raised eel	Furazolidone	230	0
	All processed foods	Cyclamic acid	37	0
Others (19 countries, total 39 items)			24,031	43
Total			66,600	120

Table 7. Major Examples of Enhanced Monitoring based on Overseas Information (Apr-Sep 2012)

Month of enhancement	Subject country	Subject food and details	Background and status
April	UK	Additives manufactured by Mistral Laboratory Chemicals and UK-produced foods containing them	Mistral Laboratory Chemicals of UK was reported to be involved in the fatal incidents of those who took sorbitol in Italy. Guidance was given to hold the cargo and inform MHLW where an import notification was made for additives manufactured by this company or UK-produced foods containing them.
April	China	Gelatin and foods containing gelatin (may contain chromium)	Medical capsules produced using industrial gelatin was recalled in China. Guidance was given to postpone the import of potentially contaminated products indicated by the Chinese government where an import notification was made for such products.
June	Australia	Beef (including viscera) (May be contaminated with Enterohemorrhagic E. coli O157)	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli O157 was detected from beef in Australia. Regarding beef processed in the relevant facility, guidance was given to carry out voluntary inspections for those processed before a specified date and to enhance monitoring inspections for those processed after the specified date.
June	South Korea	Bivalves (May be contaminated with Norovirus)	Norovirus food poisoning occurred after consuming South Korean bivalves in the USA and Taiwan, and an import ban and recall measures were taken in the USA. Guidance was given to postpone the import of bivalves from the relevant sea areas and to carry out voluntary inspections for bivalves from other sea areas.
July	Italy	Confectionaries (May contain foreign matter)	Snack foods potentially containing foreign matter were recalled in Italy. Guidance was given to return shipments where an import notification was made for the recalled products.
July	South Korea	Galactooligosaccharide (May be contaminated with *Salmonella Oranienburg*)	Salmonella food poisoning occurred after consuming South Korean galactooligosaccharide in Russia. Guidance was given to postpone the import of the recalled products where an import notification was made for such products.
July	France	Soft and semi-soft type natural cheese (May be contaminated with Enterohemorrhagic E. coli O103)	Goat milk cheese was contaminated with Enterohemorrhagic E. coli O103 in France. Guidance was given to apply inspection orders to the relevant manufacturers.
August	Germany	Passion fruit powder (May contain benzalkonium chloride)	Passion fruit powder from which benzalkonium chloride had been detected was voluntarily recalled in Germany. Guidance was given to return shipments where an import notification was made for the recalled products.

Month of enhancement	Subject country	Subject food and details	Background and status
September	Czech Republic	Alcoholic drinks (May contain methanol)	In Czech Republic, the sale of drinks containing 20% or more alcohol is banned due to the occurrence of methanol intoxication. Guidance was given to voluntarily inspect every import of drinks containing 20% or more alcohol for the absence of methanol.
September	USA	Roasted peanuts, Peanut butter, Peanut paste, Almond butter, Cashew butter, Tahini (sesame seed paste) (May be contaminated with *Salmonella*)	Salmonella food poisoning occurred in USA. Guidance was given to return shipments where an import notification was made for the recalled products.

(Reference) A description of key terms in the interim report

Term	Description
Nitrite	Additives (coloring agent)
Acetochlor	Agricultural chemical (anilide herbicide)
Acephate	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorus insecticide)
Azorubin	Undesignated additive
Aflatoxin	Fungal toxin (produced by the fungus *Aspergillus*, etc.)
Ametryn	Agricultural chemical (triazine herbicide)
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Agricultural chemical (insecticide)
Sodium benzoate	Additives (preservative)
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.
Imidacloprid	Agricultural chemical (chloronicotinyl insecticide)
Indoxacarb	Agricultural chemical (oxadiazon insecticide)
Ethoxyquin	Agricultural chemical・feed additives (growth regulator・antioxidant)
Benzalkonium chloride	Surfactant (used as invert soap, etc.)
Endosulfan	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Endrin	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Enrofloxacin	Veterinary drug (new quinolone synthetic antibacterial agent)
Oxolinic acid	Veterinary drug (quinolone synthetic antibacterial agent)
Ofloxacin	Veterinary drug (new quinolone synthetic antibacterial agent)
Galactooligosaccharide	An oligosaccharide mainly constituted by galactose units
Quinoline yellow	Undesignated additive
Glyphosate	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous herbicide)
Clenbuterol	Veterinary drug (breeding agent)
Chromium	A metal element
Chloramphenicol	Veterinary drug (Chloramphenicol antibiotic)
Chlortetracycline	Veterinary drug (Tetracycline antibiotic)
Chlorpyrifos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Chlorfenapyr	Agricultural chemical (insecticide)

Term	Description
Planned Import System	A certain food or related item is planed to be imported repeatedly, an import plan can be submitted at the time of the first import. When the plan is found satisfactory, the submission of import notification is exempted for a certain period.
Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	Shellfish poison (mainly refers to toxins produced by a harmful plankton accumulated in clams)
Cyclamic acid	Undesignated additive
Salmonella spp.	Pathogenic microorganism (bacteria widely occurring in natural environments. They mainly contaminate chicken eggs and meat to cause stomachache, diarrhea and fever)
Cyanide	Harmful or poisonous compound (Cyanide-related compounds (e.g., cyanogenic glycoside) found in vegetables such as some varieties of beans)
Dichlorvos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorus insecticide)
Difenoconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Cypermethrin	Agricultural chemical (pyrethroid insecticide)
Simeconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Choline bitartrate	Undesignated additive
Cyromazine	Agricultural chemical (heterocyclic insecticide)
Sulfamethoxazole	Synthetic antimicrobial (sulfur agent)
Sorbitol	Additives (sweetener)
Sorbic acid	Additives (preservative)
Thiamethoxam	Agricultural chemical (neonicotinoid insecticide)
Vibrio parahaemolyticus	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium living in seawater (estuaries, coastal areas, etc.) that commonly contaminates fish and shellfish, and causes abdominal pain, watery diarrhea, fever and vomiting)
Enterohemorrhagic 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 causes acute abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea together with large amounts of fresh blood after early cold-like symptoms)
Dieldrin (including Aldrin)	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Deoxynivalenol	Mycotoxin (produced by a fungus of *Fusarium* genus)
Tetraconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Tetracycline antibiotic	General name for antibiotics having a particular spectrum, e.g. oxytetracycline, chlortetracycline, tetracycline, etc.
Tebuconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Triadimenol	Agricultural chemical (phenoxy fungicide)
Triazophos	Agricultural chemical (phenoxy insecticide)
Sulfur dioxide	Additives (antioxidant)

Term	Description
Norovirus	Pathogenic microorganism (A virus that is orally infected via hands, foods, etc. and propagates in human digestive tracts. It causes vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, etc.)
Paclobutrazol	Agricultural chemical (triazole plant growth regulator)
Patulin	Mycotoxin (produced by fungi of the genus *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, etc.)
Patent blue V	Undesignated additive
P-hydroxy benzoic acid methyl	Undesignated additive
Haloxyfop	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous herbicide)
Sunflower lecithin	Undesignated additive
Pyrimethanil	Agricultural chemical (aminopyrimidine fungicide)
Fenitrothion	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorus insecticide)
Fenamidone	Agricultural chemical (imidazoline fungicide)
Bupirimate	Agricultural chemical (fungicide)
Buprofezin	Agricultural chemical (heterocyclic fungicide)
Furazolidone	Veterinary drug (nitrofuran synthetic antimicrobial), generates AOZ when metabolized
Flusilazole	Agricultural chemical (heterocyclic fungicide)
Flumequine	Veterinary drug (quinolone antibacterial agent)
Propiconazole	Agricultural chemical (heterocyclic fungicide)
Profenofos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorus insecticide)
Prometryn	Agricultural chemical (triazine herbicide)
Hexaconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Bendiocarb	Agricultural chemical (carbamate insecticide)
Boric acid	Undesignated additive
Boscalid	Agricultural chemical (heterocyclic fungicide)
Paralytic shellfish poison	Shellfish poison (mainly refers to toxins produced by a harmful plankton accumulated in clams)
Malachite green	Veterinary drug (triphenylmethane synthetic antibacterial agent)
Malathion	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorus insecticide)
Sodium metasilicate	Undesignated additive
Methanol	An alcohol used as an organic solvent, etc.
Methamidophos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorus insecticide)

Term	Description
Metalaxyl and Mefenoxam	Agricultural chemical (anilide fungicide)
Methoxyfenozide	Agricultural chemical (insecticide)
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)
2,4-D	Agricultural chemical (phenoxy acid herbicide)
EPN	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorus insecticide)
Kudoa septempunctata	A parasite causing food poisoning (Myxosporidia)
TBHQ	Undesignated additive
β-apo-8'-carotenal	Undesignated additive
γ-BHC	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide),γ-BHC with a purity of 99% or higher is known as lindane