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Results of Monitoring and Guidance Based on the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2015

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Department of Environmental Health and Food Safety,

Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau,

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Inspection Results of Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2015

Introduction

Foods, additives, apparatus, containers and packaging and toys (hereinafter referred to as "foods") imported by Japan in 2015 amounted to 31.90 million tons across 2.26 million import notifications. According to the "2015 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 imported into Japan (hereinafter, "imported foods"), the government established the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for 2015 (hereinafter, "the Plan"). The Plan 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 was carried out. The Plan 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 has been conducted based upon the Plan.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare published a recently compiled overview of the implementation of inspections of imported foods including monitoring and ordered inspections carried out under the Plan, the implementation of monitoring and guidance for importers, and the consultations with exporting countries.

Reference: "Monitoring of Imported Foods – For the Safety of Imported Food"
http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryou/shokuhin/yunyu_kanshi/index.html

1. Overview of the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2015

1 What is the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan?

It is the plan for the implementation of monitoring and guidance for the import of foods by the Japanese government as stipulated by Article 23, paragraph 1 of the Act.
Purpose: To further ensure the safety of imported foods by the national government promoting intensive, effective and efficient monitoring and guidance for imported foods and importers.

2 Principles of Monitoring and Guidance for Imported Foods

Measures pertaining to ensuring the food safety at three stages, namely, in the exporting country, at the time of importation, and in domestic distribution, shall be implemented from the perspective of Article 4 (that is, food safety shall be ensured internationally and domestically by taking the necessary measures appropriately at each stage of the food supply processes) 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] (FY 2015 Plan: 95,090 cases)
- Ordered inspection*[2] (As of April 1st, 2015: 17 items from all exporting countries, and 78 items from 32 countries and 1 region)
- Regulations for comprehensive import bans*[3]
- Emergency measures based on overseas information

*1: Systematic inspection based on a statistical approach considering the import volume and violation rate for each type of food.

*2: Inspection for products with a high probability of violation where an inspection is ordered for the importer, and import and distribution is not permitted without the results being in compliance with the Act.

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

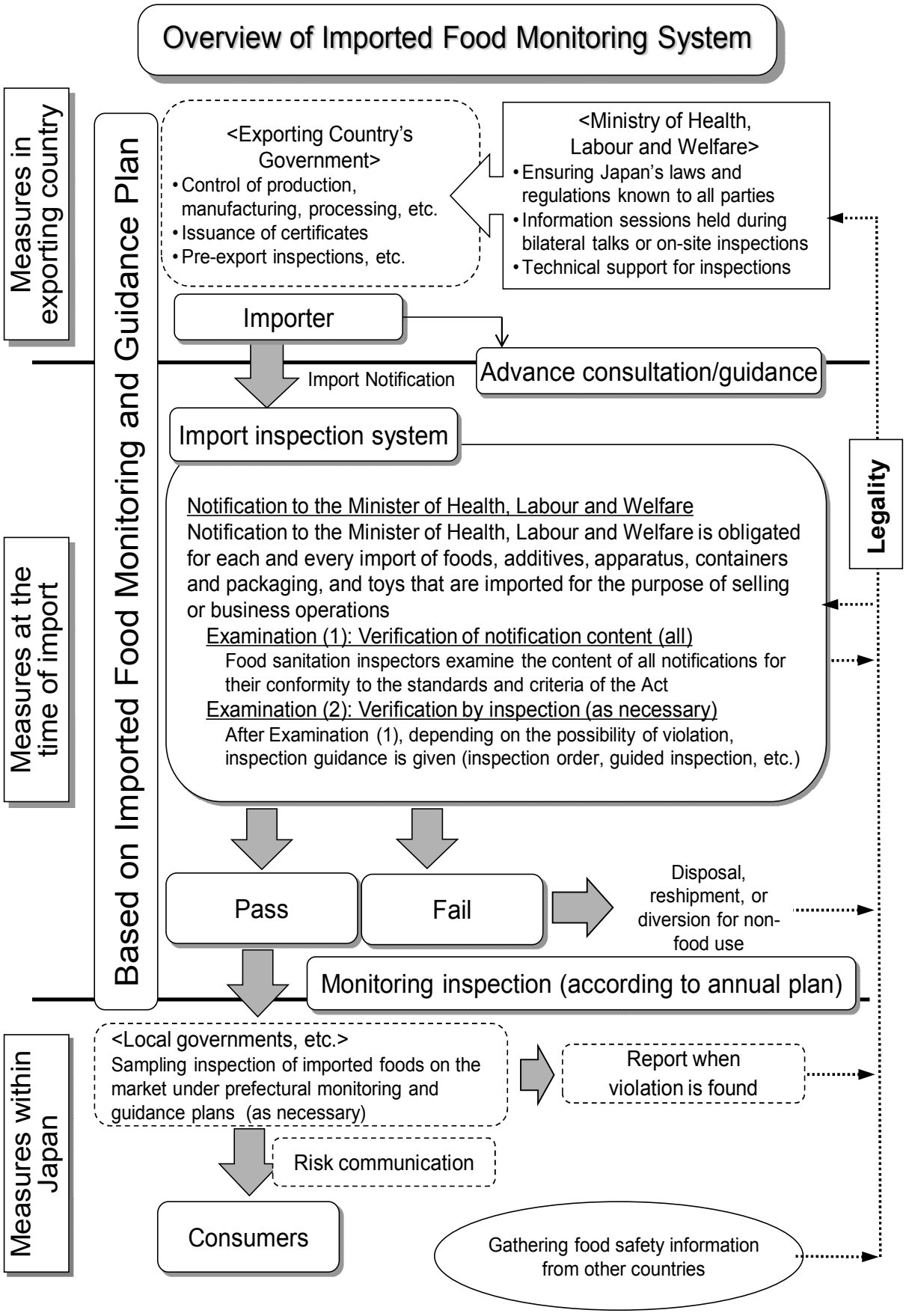
4 Promotion of safety measures in exporting countries

- Systematic collection of information on safety measures for foods exported to Japan and promotion of food safety measures through on-site visits
- Request for the establishment of sanitation control measures such as stronger control for agricultural chemicals, enhancement of the monitoring systems and implementation of pre-export inspections, through bilateral talks and on-site visits
- Informing the responsible governmental agencies and food business operators of food safety regulations of Japan through seminars held in exporting countries

5 Guidance on voluntary sanitation control by importers

- Pre-import guidance (known as import consulting)
- Guidance on voluntary inspections at import consulting, initial import and continued import
- Guidance on preparation and storage of records on the sanitation management of imported foods
- Raising awareness of food safety amongst importers

Overview of Imported Food Monitoring System

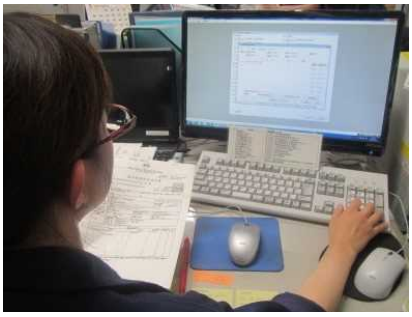


2. Results of Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2015

To ensure the safety of imported foods, measures have been taken as described below by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and at quarantine stations based on the fundamental approach of Article 4 of the Food Safety Basic Act that necessary measures shall be taken appropriately at each stage from production, manufacturing and processing in the exporting country to post-import domestic distribution.

(1) Examination of import notification in accordance with Article 27 of the Act

Examination on compliance with the Act was made primarily with the standards and criteria for foods 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 based on import notifications made under the provisions of Article 27 of the Act.



Examination of notifications using computer system

The number of import notifications made in FY 2015 was 2,255,019, and the weight of notified items was 31,900,000 tons. Among these import notifications, inspections were carried out on 195,667 cases, of which 858 cases (running total of 897 cases) were confirmed to be in violation of the Act, and steps were taken for their reshipment, disposal, etc. These accounted for 0.04% of the number of notifications (**Table 1**).

(2) Monitoring under Article 28 of the Act

Monitoring inspection is conducted for the purpose of broadly monitoring the safety status of various imported foods. In order to conduct intensive, effective and efficient monitoring, inspection numbers and inspection items are specified taking into account previous importation data and violation rates for each food type, ensuring the inspection numbers required to enable detection of violations to a certain degree of statistical reliability.

Sampling at warehouse

In FY 2015, monitoring inspection was conducted for 52,211 cases (97,187 cases compared to the planned cumulative total of 95,090 (implementation rate: approx. 102%)), and of which, 172 cases (running total of 173 cases) were confirmed to be in violation of the Act (**Table 2**), and steps were taken for recall, disposal, etc.

For foods found to be violating the Act during monitoring inspections, etc., the inspection rate for the same exporting country and the same food type was set to 30% as necessary (**Table 3**). Additionally, when a certain food of a certain country was found to be violating the Act multiple times pertaining to agricultural chemical residues or veterinary drug residues, the food was then subject to ordered inspection upon each and every importation for having a high probability of violation of the Act (**Table 4**).

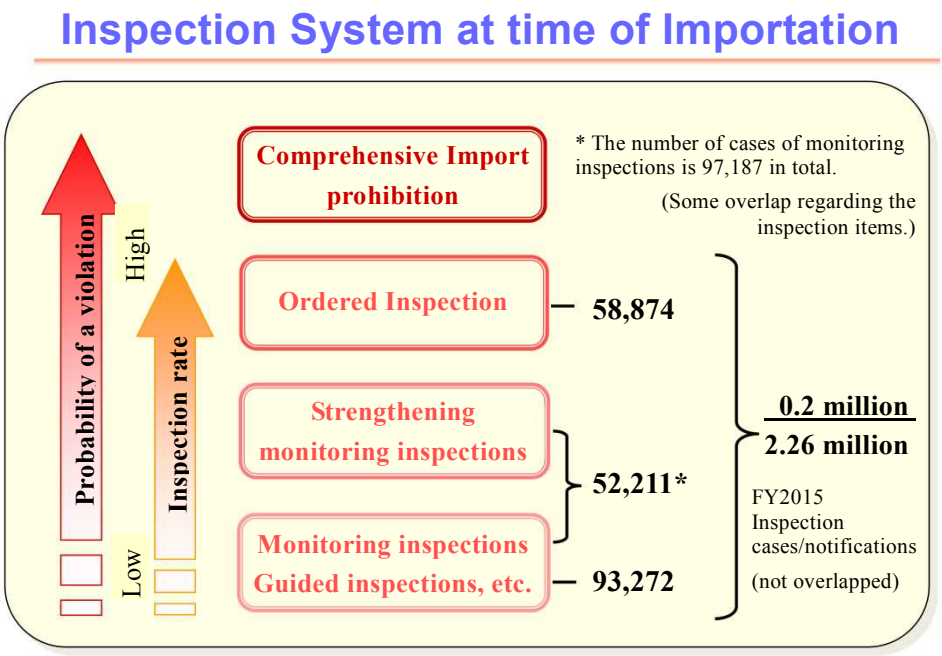
Inspection of foods in which aflatoxin, etc. were detected was immediately enhanced as subjects of ordered inspections (**Table 5**).

Regarding the inspection for agricultural chemical residues in processed food started in response to the cases of agricultural chemical poisoning due to frozen dumplings produced in China that occurred in January 2008, inspections were carried out on 11,005 cases in FY 2015, which found 1 case of pirimiphos-methyl being detected above the standard value in blended cereals produced in the USA.

(3) Ordered inspection under Article 26 of the Act

In order to prevent harm to public health, subject countries and regions, foods and items of inspection have been specified, and ordered inspections have been carried out under provisions of Article 26 of the Act for imported foods which are considered to have a high probability of violating the Act.

As of March 31, 2016, 17 items from all exporting countries, and 69 items from 31 countries and 1 region were made subject to ordered inspection, and inspection was carried out for 58,874 cases (running total of 93,859 cases) in FY 2015. Of which, 239 cases (running total of 239 cases) were found to be in violation of the Act (**Table 6**), and steps were taken for re-shipment or disposal, etc.



(4) Violations

Breaking down violations by provision, 541 cases violated Article 11 of the Act (e.g., compositional standards for food (microbial, agricultural chemical residues, and veterinary drug residues) and standards for the use of additives in food), 243 cases violated Article 6 (e.g., adhesion of hazardous or toxic substances such as aflatoxin), 42 cases violated Article 10 (use of undesignated additives), 31 cases violated Article 18 (standards for apparatus or containers and packaging), 1 case violated Article 9 (absence of health certificates of meat), which relates to health certificates of meat, and 1 case

violated Article 62 (mutatis mutandis application), which relates to criteria for toys (**Table 7**).

Breaking down violations by inspection type, violations of standards on microbes in frozen foods, etc. were found in 222 cases (25.9%) (**Table 8-1**), violations relating to existence of hazardous or toxic substances and contamination with pathogenic microbes in 153 cases (17.8%) (**Table 8-2**), violations of standards on agricultural chemical residues in 135 cases (15.7%) (**Table 8-3**), violations relating to the use of undesignated additives and violations of criteria on the use of additives in 121 cases (14.1%) (**Table 8-4**), violations relating to decay and deterioration (e.g., generation of unpleasant smell or mold) in 106 cases (12.4%) (**Table 8-5**), violations of standards on veterinary drug residues in 52 cases (6.1%) (**Table 8-6**), violations of standards on apparatus, containers and packaging and toys in 32 cases (3.7%) (**Table 8-7**), and other violations in 38 cases (4.4%) (**Table 8-8**).

①Violations of standards on microbes (Table 8-1)

By country, the rankings were China with 62 cases (27.9%), followed by Thailand with 28 cases (12.6%), and South Korea with 21 cases (9.5%). The principle item in violation in these cases was microbial criteria (bacterial count, coliform bacteria, E.coli) as an index of contamination for frozen food with 179 cases (80.6%).

②Violations relating to existence of hazardous or toxic substances and contamination with pathogenic microbes(Table 8-2)

By country, the rankings were the USA with 36 cases (23.5%), followed by China with 25 cases (16.3%), and Italy with 16 cases (10.5%). The principle violation in these cases was adhesion of aflatoxin to peanuts in the USA and in China, and adhesion of aflatoxin to pistachio nuts paste in Italy.

The most common material responsible for these violations was mycotoxin (aflatoxin and patulin) in 115 cases (75.2%), followed by cyanides in 21 cases (13.7%), and radioactive materials in 8 cases (5.2%). By product, the rankings were peanuts with 42 cases (27.5%), followed by pistachio nuts (including pistachio nuts paste) with 15 cases (9.8%), and adlay seeds with 10 cases (6.5%).

③Violations of standards on agricultural chemical residues (Table 8-3)

By country, the rankings were China with 34 cases (25.2%), followed by Venezuela with 18 cases (13.3%), and Ecuador with 16 cases (11.9%). The principle material responsible for violations in China was thiamethoxam in onion, and 2,4-D in cacao beans was responsible for all violations in Venezuela and Ecuador.

By product, the rankings were cacao beans with 45 cases (33.3%), followed by sesame seeds with 13 cases (9.6%), and onion with 12 cases (8.9%).

④Violations relating to the use of undesignated additives and violations of criteria on the use of additives (Table 8-4)

By country, the rankings were France with 13 cases (10.7%), followed by China with 11 cases (9.1%), Taiwan and Brazil with 10 cases (8.3%). The principle violation was the use of undesignated additives (azorubin, quinoline yellow) in chocolates in France, overuse of sucralose in pickles (vegetable) in China, and off-label use of sorbic acid in confectionaries in Taiwan.

The principle materials responsible for violations relating to the use of undesignated additives (42 cases) were coloring agents (azorubin, orange II, quinoline yellow, patent blue V, fast red E, brilliant black BN) in 17 cases (14.0%), followed by TBHQ in 14

cases (11.6%) and cyclamic acid in 5 cases (4.1%). The principle materials responsible for violations of criteria on the use of additives (79 cases) were sulfur dioxide in 34 cases (28.1%), followed by sorbic acid in 17 cases (14.0%), and polysorbate in 5 cases (4.1%).

⑤ Violations relating to decay and deterioration (e.g., generation of unpleasant smell or mold) (Table 8-5)

By country, the rankings were the USA with 22 cases (20.8%), followed by Thailand with 16 cases (15.1%), and Columbia with 15 cases (14.2%). The principle product in violation in these cases was wheat in the USA, rice in Thailand for all violations, and coffee beans in Columbia for all violations.

By product, the rankings were coffee beans with 50 cases (47.2%), followed by rice with 23 cases (21.7%), and wheat with 22 cases (20.8%).

⑥ Violations of standards on veterinary drug residues (Table 8-6)

By country, the rankings were Vietnam with 33 cases (63.5%), followed by India with 8 cases (15.4%), and France with 4 cases (7.7%). The principle material responsible for violations in these cases was enrofloxacin in shrimp in Vietnam and furazolidone in shrimp in India, and nicarbazin was responsible for all violations in chicken in France.

By product, the rankings were shrimp with 32 cases (61.5%), followed by thread-sail filefish with 7 cases (13.5%), and chicken meat with 5 cases (9.6%).

⑦ Violations of standards on apparatus, containers and packaging and toys (Table 8-7)

By country, the rankings were China with 22 cases (68.8%), followed by Taiwan with 3 cases (9.4%), and Germany with 2 cases (6.3%).

⑧ Other violations (Table 8-8)

The principle violations in other violation cases were violation of standards for food additives in 14 cases, detection of genetically modified papaya that has not undergone safety assessment in 5 cases, contamination with puffer fish that is not permitted to be imported in 5 cases, and detection of genetically modified rice that has not undergone safety assessment in 2 cases.

(5) Comprehensive import ban under Articles 8 and 17 of the Act

When the violation of the Act is at a considerable degree and when deemed necessary for preventing occurrence of harm, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may ban the import or sale of specific foods from specific countries without requiring an inspection (comprehensive import ban).

According to the “Guidelines for the Banning of the Sale or Import of Specific Foods under Article 8 (1) and Article 17 (1) of the Food Sanitation Act” (SHOKUHATSU No. 0906001 dated September 6, 2002), request for improvement is made and investigation etc. on the status of sanitation control at the exporting country is conducted for imported foods that exceed a 5% violation rate in the last 60 ordered inspections. As a result, in FY 2015, no foods were subject to such measures.

(6) Emergency measures based on information from overseas on food safety issues

The monitoring system at the time of importation has been enhanced and investigation into domestic distribution has been carried out, and appropriate measures including recalls of distributed goods and suspension of import notification were ordered after confirming a record of their import (**Table 9**), including salmonella contamination of natural cheese produced in France, contamination of wine with glass pieces in South Africa, contamination of beverages with glass pieces in the USA, and unauthorized use of copper sulfate in olives in Italy. The investigation was based on information on the overseas outbreaks of food poisoning or recall of food products in violation of laws that has been collected by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the National Institute of Health Sciences, and the Food Safety Commission of Japan.

(7) Promotion of safety measures in exporting countries

①Bilateral consultations and on-site inspection (Table 10)

Information on products in violation of the Act has been provided to the governments of exporting countries where the products were made subject to ordered inspection or enhanced monitoring inspections, and further, requests have been made through bilateral consultations for investigations into the causes of violations and for taking measures to prevent the recurrence of such violations. As a result of bilateral consultations, it was confirmed that the Japan export control system has been established in South Korea for green hot pepper and tomato.

To confirm the adequacy of safety measures during the production and processing stages in the exporting country, with regards to, for example, observance of the Japan export verification program for beef (as a measure against bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)) and promotion of sanitary measures in exporting countries relating to agricultural chemical residues, specialists were dispatched to carry out on-site inspections, etc., as necessary.

For USA and Canadian beef, observance of the Japan export verification program was confirmed by on-site inspection as regular audit at facilities authorized for export to Japan.

For Swedish, Brazilian, Norwegian, Danish, Swiss, Liechtenstein and Italian beef, the implementation preparation status of a Japan export verification program, etc., was confirmed by on-site inspection, and import from these countries was resumed (import ban was lifted in FY 2016 for Swiss, Liechtenstein and Italian beef).

For Australian beef, observance of the export conditions was confirmed by on-site inspections at facilities registered for export to Japan.

For Thai asparagus, okra, banana, mango and mangosteen, recurrence prevention measures for violation of the Act proposed by the Thai government and the indications made at on-site inspections of business operators registered for export to Japan were reflected on the Japan export control program, and additional safety measures were promoted in the exporting country.

For Vietnam foods, in response to the cause unfolding and recurrence prevention measures on the contamination of foreign matter presented by the Vietnam government, in FY 2014, the recurrence prevention measures were verified by on-site inspection, and the monitoring system was changed to normal.

For Australian bivalves, appropriate implementation of recurrence prevention measures was confirmed by on-site inspection, and the monitoring system was changed to normal.

For Filipino mango, in response to the cause unfolding and recurrence prevention measures on the agricultural chemical residues presented by the Filipino government, on-site inspection was carried out.

Farm of Filipino mango

②Inspections of exporting countries (Table 11)

To prevent occurrence of safety issues, information gathering has been systematically conducted as part of an investigation on safety measures in exporting countries, and on-site inspections have been carried out where necessary.

In FY 2015, inspections were carried out for Indonesia, Germany, France and Vietnam into initiatives taken by the national government, producers and manufacturers of the exporting countries.

Along with the inspections, seminars on the import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan were held targeting government officials and/or food suppliers.

③The Japan-China Food Safety Promotion Initiative

In May 2010, both the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan and the Minister of General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) of the People's Republic of China signed a memorandum of understanding on the Japan-China Food Safety Promotion Initiative. As a result, the first ministerial meeting was held and working-level consultations and field studies were conducted. Both parties determined that bilateral exchange and cooperation should continue to be promoted in the field of safety for food exports and imports between two countries.

For FY 2015, a working-level consultation was held, and the Chinese side provided explanation on why there were no issues in exported foods including those exported to Japan, in regard to the case of processed food produced using expired chicken that occurred in 2014, and on the sanitary measures for exported foods. The Japanese side requested the Chinese side to take effective and practical preventive measures in cooperation with agencies related to China's domestic and exported food sanitation measures regarding aflatoxin in peanuts, agricultural chemical residues and shellfish poisons in bivalves and agricultural chemical residues in oolong tea and edamame, and to continue to ensure the safety of foods exported to Japan.

More details on the results, etc., of the Japan-China Food Safety Promotion Initiative are posted at the URL below.

http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryou/shokuhin/yunyu_kanshi/exporter/index.html

④Technical cooperation

In order to improve the experimental testing techniques for agricultural chemical residues in coffee beans in Ethiopia, specialists were dispatched from quarantine stations to the relevant local sites during the period from September 9 to November 4, 2015.

Additionally, in order to improve the experimental testing techniques for agricultural chemical residues in sesame seeds in Paraguay, specialists have been dispatched from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare to the relevant local sites since November 1, 2015.

(8) Guidance on implementation of voluntary safety management by importer

Quarantine stations are to promote voluntary safety management of imported foods through seminars and pre-import guidance (import consulting), based on the Monitoring and Guidance Plan.

Seminar at a Quarantine Station

In FY 2015, a total of 97 seminars were held at training courses and workshops held by quarantine stations in Japan and related organizations, to which a total of 3,321 people attended.

Additionally, pre-import guidance (import consulting) was conducted for 24,377 cases, of which 364 cases (running total of 461 cases) were identified as not compliant with the Act (**Table 12**).

Breaking down the consultation cases which were not compliant with the Act by provision, 227 cases violated Article 11 of the Act, 151 cases violated Article 10, 4 cases violated Article 9, 4 cases violated Article 18, and 1 case violated Article 6 (**Table 13**).

By country, the rankings were the USA with 57 cases (15.7%), followed by France with 27 cases (7.4%), and the Philippines with 24 cases (6.6%) (**Table 14**).

Where the pre-import guidance (import consulting) determined non-compliance with the Act, appropriate measures were taken to ensure compliance, and guidance was given to suspend import until improvements were made. After improvements were made and documentation demonstrating compliance with the Act was provided, guidance was given as necessary to confirm in advance the fulfillment of standards and criteria for said foods by, for instance, carrying out inspections.

In regard to undesignated additives (Article 10 of the Act), the number of violation cases identified at the time of importation was 42, while the number of non-compliance cases identified during pre-import guidance (import consulting) was 151, indicating that pre-import guidance (import consulting) promoted voluntary safety management by importers and prevented import of foods that violate the Act.

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

For cases violating the Act, details including the names of importers and imported foods in violation of the Act were published on the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare website, based on the provisions of Article 63 of the Act, in order to clarify the harm in terms of the food sanitation. The content of improvement measures, the cause of the violation, and the status of measures taken to rectify the matter (e.g., disposal) were published as identified.

For imported foods that were identified to be in violation of the Act during inspection at the time of importation yet had already passed customs, the relevant importer was instructed to promptly recall such imported foods in cooperation with the relevant prefectural governments.

When imported foods already on the domestic market were identified to be in violation of the Act during inspections by prefectural governments, the inspection system at the time of importation was enhanced as necessary (**Table 15**).

Table 1 – Notifications, Inspections, and Violations (FY 2015)

Notifications (cases)	Imported Weight (thousand tons)	Inspections[*1] (cases)	Proportion[*2] (%)	Violations (cases)	Proportion[*2] (%)
2,255,019	31,900	195,667 (58,874)[*3]	8.7	858 (239)[*3]	0.04 (0.41)[*3]
(FY 2014) 2,216,012	32,412	195,390	8.8	877	0.04

*1 Inspections by authorities, registered inspection organizations and foreign official laboratories, deducting duplicates.
*2 Proportion as compared to notifications.
*3 Number of ordered inspections.

Table 2 – Implementation of Monitoring Inspections (FY 2015)

Food Groups	Inspected Substances[*1]	Planned Number in FY	Actual Number	Violations
Livestock Foods Beef, pork, chicken, horse meat, other poultry meat, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	1,879	2,152	5
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,191	1,834	0
	Additives	118	136	0
	Pathogenic microorganisms	657	679	0
	Standards for constituents	295	405	0
	Radiation irradiation	29	32	0
	Removal of SRMs	−	1,442	1
Processed Livestock Foods Natural cheeses, processed meat products, ice cream, frozen (meat) products, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,236	2,270	2
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,697	1,911	0
	Additives	1,247	1,399	0
	Pathogenic microorganisms	3,584	3,441	2
	Standards for constituents	2,236	2,418	5
	Mycotoxins	−	1	0
Aquatic Foods Bivalves, fish, crustacea(shrimps, crabs), etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,572	2,742	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,014	2,011	0
	Additives	297	327	2
	Pathogenic microorganisms	1,074	1,371	1
	Standards for constituents	359	377	0
	Radiation irradiation	34	31	1
Processed Aquatic Foods Processed fish products (fillet, dried or minced fish, etc.), Frozen food(aquatic animals, fish), processed marine product eggs, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	4,114	4,881	1
	Residual agricultural chemicals	4,051	5,087	0
	Additives	1,924	2,268	3
	Pathogenic microorganisms	4,661	5,350	4
	Standards for constituents	4,930	4,759	38
	Radiation irradiation	−	13	0
Agricultural foods Vegetables, fruit, wheat, maize, pulses, peanuts, nuts, seeds, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,559	3,004	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	8,831	10,146	40
	Additives	474	505	2
	Pathogenic microorganisms	1,495	1,477	0
	Standards for constituents	355	354	1
	Mycotoxins	2,513	2,521	2
	Genetically modified food	464	445	0
	Radiation irradiation	119	132	0
Processed agricultural food Frozen food(vegetables), processed vegetable products, processed fruit products, spice, instant noodles, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	598	689	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	6,980	7,888	9
	Additives	4,551	5,221	5
	Pathogenic microorganisms	956	1,250	0
	Standards for constituents	2,349	2,767	15
	Mycotoxins	2,774	2,941	1
	Genetically modified food	198	237	1
	Radiation irradiation	424	430	0
Other foods Health foods, soups, seasonings, confectionery, cooking oil and fat, frozen food, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	−	2	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,014	1,123	0
	Additives	2,984	3,278	12
	Standards for constituents	598	468	6
	Mycotoxins	1,135	1,297	0
	Genetically modified food	−	2	0
	Radiation irradiation	−	1	0
Beverages Mineral waters, soft drinks, alcoholic drinks, etc.	Residual agricultural chemicals	88	122	0
	Additives	1,075	1,185	1
	Standards for constituents	657	684	2
	Mycotoxins	118	121	1
	Genetically modified food	−	2	0
Additives / Apparatus, containers and packaging / Toys	Standards for constituents	1,582	1,558	10
Total (gross)		95,090[※2]	97,187 Implementation rate of 102%	173[※3]

※1：Examples of inspected substances

- Antibacterial substances, etc.: antibiotics, synthetic antimicrobials, hormone drugs, etc.
- Residual agricultural chemicals: organophosphorous, organochlorine, carbamates, pyrethroid, etc.
- Additives: preservatives, coloring agents, sweeteners, antioxidants, antimold agents, etc.
- Pathogenic microorganisms : enterohemorrhagic E.coli O26, O103, O104, O111, O121, O145 and O157, *Listeria monocytogenes* etc.
- Standards for constituents, etc.: Items stipulated in the standards for constituents (bacterial count, coliform bacteria, etc.), shellfish poisons (diarrhetic shellfish poison and paralytic shellfish poison), etc.
- Mycotoxin: aflatoxin, deoxynivalenol, patulin, etc.
- Genetically modified organisms (GMOs): genetically modified foods, etc. that have not been assessed for safety.
- Radiation irradiation: with or without of irradiation

※2：10,000 cases of the total cases planned for the FY were part of enhanced monitoring.

※3：Total number of item-by-item inspections

Table 3 – Items Subject to Enhanced Monitoring Inspections in FY 2015[*1](As of March 31, 2016[*2])

Country/Region	Subject Food	Inspected Substances
China	Asparagus	Ametryn
	Eel	Malachite green
	Oolong tea	Indoxacarb
	Shrimp	Chlortetracycline
	Wood ears (*Auricularia spp.*)	Chlorpyrifos
	Taro(limited to *Colocasia esculenta*)	Chlorpyrifos
	Shiso	Pyrimethanil
	Ginger	Thiamethoxam
	Rape flower	Haloxyfop
	Chinese chive	Triazophos, Metalaxyl and mefenoxam
	Green onions(including Welsh onion)	Pyridaben
	Hard clam	Prometryn
	Matsutake mushroom	Chlorpyrifos
	Immature green beans	Fipronil
	Immature peas	Dimethomorph
	Cultured shrimp	Furazolidone
Vietnam	Green pepper	Difenoconazole, Propiconazole
	Red pepper	Difenoconazole
	Shrimp	Oxytetracycline
	Bee larva	Oxytetracycline
Thailamd	Red pepper	Triazophos
	Shrimp (for raw consumption)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (MPN)[*4]
	Fresh lime leaves	Profenofos
	Balsam pear	Metalaxyl and mefenoxam
	Pork	Furazolidone
Philippines	Sea urchin (for raw consumption)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (MPN)*[4]
	Banana	Bifenthrin
	Papaya	Cypermethrin
	Mango	Azoxystrobin
South Korea	Ark shell (for raw consumption)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (MPN)*[4]
	Perilla	Diniconazole
	Freshwater clam	Endosulfan
Colombia	Cacao beans	Fipronil
	Fresh coffee beans	Chlorpyrifos, 2,4-D
USA.	Chicken	Ethoxyquin
	Propolis	Chloramphenicol
	Raspberry	Methoxyfenozide

Country/Region	Subject Food	Inspected Substances
Italy	Chestnut	Aflatoxin
	Corns	Aflatoxin
India	Cumin seeds	Iprobenfos
	Egg	Enrofloxacin
Egypt	Calendula (*Calendula officinalis*)	Chlorpyrifos, Profenofos
Australia	Rape or colza seeds	Fenitrothion
	Apple juice and Apple juice concentrate	Patulin
Spain	Processed almond products	Aflatoxin
	Non glutinous rice	Tebuconazole
Chile	Kiwi fruit	Fenhexamid
	Grape	Profenofos
Belgium	Chicory	Metalaxyl and mefenoxam
	Parsnip	Difenoconazole
Mexico	Avocado	Methamidophos
	Star fruit	Fludioxonil
Argentina	Chia seed	2,4-D
Indnesia	Boiled crab(for raw consumption)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus**[3]
United Kingdom	Parsnip	Tebuconazole
Ecuador	Cacao beans	Diuron
Austlia	Horseradish	Difenoconazole
Ghana	Cacao beans	Chlorpyrifos
Canada	Propolis	Chloramphenicol
Greece	Honey	Coumaphos
Taiwan	Carrot	Acephate
Brazil	Mango	Cypermethrin
France	Apple juice and Apple juice concentrate	Patulin
Peru	Quinoa	Fipronil
Bolivia	Chia seed	2,4-D
South Africa	Grapefruit	Epoxiconazole
Mozambique	Sesame seed	2,4-D
Morocco	Chaste tree berries(*Vitex agnus-castus*)	Aflatoxin
Rumania	Egg	Furazolidone

*1 Include the Items which were rescinded from inspection orders.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 state.
*2 Excludes items included in Table 4.
*3 Item which 30% of import declarations were inspected as a measure to enhance inspections during the summer period, (Jun-Oct 2016)
*4 Item which all (100%) import declarations were inspected as a measure to enhance inspections during the summer period, (Jun-Oct 2016).

Table 4 – Items Transferred to Inspection Order after Enhanced Monitoring Inspections in FY 2015

Country/Region	Subject Food	Inspected Substances
Italy	Non glutinous rice	Pirimiphos-methyl
France	Chicken	Nicarbazin

Table 5 – Items Immediately transferred to Inspection Order in FY 2015

Country/Region	Subject Item	Inspected Substances
Italy	Processed almond products	Aflatoxin
	Soft or semi-hard natural cheese (manufactures limited)	*Listeria monocytogenes*
France	Natural cheese (manufactures limited)	Enterohemorrhagis *Escherichia coli O26*
		Enterohemorrhagis *Escherichia coli O145*
		Enterohemorrhagis *Escherichia coli O157*
Australia	Processed almond products	Aflatoxin
South Korea	Cultured olive flounder (culturing farm limited)	*Kudoa septempunctata*
Thailand	Shrimp for raw consumption (manufactures limited)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
Taiwan	Foods (manufactures limited)	Cyclamic acid
China	Foods (manufactures limited)	Cyclamic acid
Turkey	Processed almond products	Aflatoxin

Table 6 – Major Items subject to Ordered Inspections and Inspection Outcomes (FY 2015)

Country/Region	Major subject foods	Major Inspected Substances	Inspections	Violations
All Exporting Countries (17 items)	Dried figs, Chili peppers, Nuts, Mixed spices, Peanuts	Aflatoxin	11,313	85
	Manioc, beans containing cyanide	Cyanide	348	8
	Salted salmon roe	Nitrite	392	0
	Pufferfish	Identification of fish species	4	2
China (19 items)	Eel, Shrimp, Soft-shelled turtle	Enrofloxacin, Oxolinic acid, Chlortetracycline, Sulfadimidine, Malachite green	3,732	1
	Vegetables(green soybeans, onion, spinach etc.), Lychees, Bivalve, Oolong tea	Indoxacarb, Diflubenzuron, Thiamethoxam, Fipronil, Prometryn, Difenoconazole, etc.	21,018	23
	All processed products	Cyclamic acid	699	0
	Bivalve	Paralytic shellfish poison, Diarrhetic shellfish poison	7,422	0
	Lotus seed	Aflatoxin	19	0
South Korea (13 items)	Cultured olive flounder	Enrofloxacin, Oxytetracycline	32	0
	Perilla, Freshwater clam,Chili pepper, Tomatos, Paprika, Cherry tomatos	Endosulfan, Chlorpyrifos, Diniconazole, Difenoconazole Fluquinconazole,	711	4
	Bivalves	Paralytic shellfish poison, Diarrhetic shellfish poison	124	0
Italy (10 items)	Non glutinous rice	Pirimiphos-methyl	3	0
	Natural cheese	*Listeria monocytogenes*	86	0
	Chestnut, Corns, Pistachio, Processed almond products	Aflatoxin	539	6
Thailand (10 items)	Vegetables(okra, green asparagus etc.), Fruit (mango, banana etc.)	Chlorpyrifos, Cypermethrin, Propiconazole, EPN, etc.	2,046	3
India (8 items)	Cultured shrimp	Furazolidone	1,482	7
	Cumin seed, Chili peppers, Chickpea, Black tea	Glyphosate, Triazophos, Profenofos, Hexaconazole	150	3
	Cassia torea, Chickpea, Fenugreek seed	Aflatoxin	189	1
USA (6 items)	Natural cheese, Unheated meat products	*Listeria monocytogenes*	23	0
	Corns, Pistachio	Aflatoxin	2,800	7
Other (27 countries and 1 region ; total 51 items)			40,727	89
Total		(Gross)*1	93,859	239
		(Actual)*2	58,874	239

*1 Gross number of inspection cases by inspected substances.

*2 Number of notification cases for which inspections were carried out

Table 7 – Violations by Legal Provision (FY 2015)

Provision violated	Violations (cases)	Proportion(%)	Brief details of Violation
Article 6 (Foods and additives prohibited to distribute)	244	27.2	Aflatoxin contamination in almonds, dried fig, walnut, cassia seed, corns, chia seeds, chili peppers(spice), nutmeg, Job's tears, pistachio, brazil nuts, peanut, etc.; contamination of puffer fish (non-importable fish forms); detection of cyanide from seeds of flax, manioc, etc; detection of Enterohemorrhagis *Escherichia coli* from natural cheese; detection of Salmonella from tuna fillet for raw consumption; detection of *Kudoa septempuntata* from olive flounder; adhesion of hydraulic oil during the transport of salt; decay, deterioration and fungus formation due to accidents during the transport of rice, wheat, rapeseed, soybeans, etc.
Article 9 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of diseased meat)	1	0.1	No health certificate attached
Article 10 (Limitation of distribution, etc. of additives)	44	4.9	Use of unspecified additives such as TBHQ, Azorubin, Orange Ⅱ, Quinoline Yellow, Cyclamic acid, Patent blue V, Methyl p-hydroxy benzoate, Fast red E, Brilliant Black BN, Iodized salt, potassium iodate, carbon monoxide.
Article 11 (Standards and criteria for foods and additives)	569	63.4	Violation of standards for constituents for vegetables or frozen vegetables (excess of standards on residual agricultural chemicals), violation of standards for constituents for aquatic oods and processed products (excess of standards on residual veterinary drugs, excess of standards on residual agricultural chemicals), violation of standards for constituents for other processed products (coliform bacteria test, etc.), violation of criteria on use of additives (sulfur dioxide, sorbic acid, benzoic acid etc.), and violation of standards for constituents for additives, detection of radioactive substance, etc.
Article 18 (Standards and criteria for apparatus, containers and packaging)	38	4.2	Violation of standards for apparatus, containers and packaging Violation of materials standards for raw materials
Article 62 (Mutatis mutandis application for toys)	1	0.1	Violations of standards for toys
Total	897(Gross)*1 858(Actual)*2		

*1 Gross number of inspection cases by inspected substances.

*2 Number of notification cases for which inspections were carried out

Table 8-1 – Violations of standards on microbes (FY 2015)

Country of production	Item category	Violation details	Cases*
China	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria(6), Bacterial count(5), E.coli(2)	63
	Frozen food (vegetable)	E.coli(7), Coliform bacteria(4), Bacterial count(2)	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Bacterial count(4), Coliform bacteria(2), E.coli(2)	
	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria(3), Bacterial count (2)	
	Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food product	Possible microbes(5)	
	Frozen food (animal product)	E.coli(2), Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (bean)	Bacterial count(3), Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Bacterial count(2), Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (marine animal)	Bacterial count , Coliform bacteria, E.coli	
	Heat processed meat product	E.coli	
	Fish paste product	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (fruit)	E.coli	
	Frozen food (seeds)	Bacterial count	
	Boild octopus	Coliform bacteria	
Thailand	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria(4), *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*(MPN)(2), Bacterial count	33
	Frozen food (marine animal)	Bacterial count(3), Coliform bacteria(3)	
	Heat processed meat product	E.coli(5)	
	Fish paste product	Coliform bacteria (4)	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Coliform bacteria(2), Bacterial count	
	Flavoured Ice	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	
	Boild crab	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*(MPN)	
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (fruit)	Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (fish)	E.coli	
	Frozen food (meat)	E.coli	
	Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food product	Possible microbes	

Country of production	Item category	Violation details	Cases*
South Korea	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria(6), Bacterial count	23
	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria(3), Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (marine animal)	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	
	Boild crab	Bacterial count , Coliform bacteria	
	Fish paste product	Coliform bacteria	
	Powdered soft drink	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (fruit)	Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Coliform bacteria	
	Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food product	Possible microbes	
Vietnam	Frozen food (marine animal)	E.coli(5), Coliform bacteria(3), Bacterial count	20
	Frozen food (other foods)	Coliform bacteria(3), E.coli	
	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria(2)	
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria(2)	
	Frozen food (other agricultural food product)	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Coliform bacteria	
Philippines	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria(4), Bacterial count, E.coli	14
	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria (2), Bacterial count, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (MPN)	
	Frozen food (other agricultural food product)	Coliform bacteria(3)	
	Boild octopus	Bacterial count	
India	Frozen food (vegetable)	E.coli(4), Bacterial count(3),	12
	Frozen food (grain)	E.coli(2)	
	Powdered soft drink	Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (marine animal)	Bacterial count	
	Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food product	Possible microbes	
Taiwan	Frozen food (grain)	Bacterial count(4), Coliform bacteria	11
	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria(2), Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (fruit)	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (shrimp)	Coliform bacteria	

Country of production	Item category	Violation details	Cases*
Indonesia	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Bacterial count(2), Coliform bacteria(2)	8
	Frozen food (marine animal)	Bacterial count(2)	
	Boiled octopus	Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (fish)	Bacterial count	
Chile	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria(4), Bacterial count	7
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria(2)	
France	Frozen food (other foods)	Coliform bacteria(3)	7
	Butter	Coliform bacteria(2)	
	Ice cream	Coliform bacteria	
	Heat processed meat product	Coliform bacteria	
Italy	Frozen food (other foods)	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	6
	Ice milk	Coliform bacteria	
	Unheated meat product	E.coli	
	Powdered soft drink	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (vegetable)	E.coli	
USA	Powdered soft drink	Bacterial count(3), Coliform bacteria	6
	Mineral water	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (fish)	Bacterial count	
Pakistan	Frozen food (grain)	Bacterial count, E.coli	4
	Frozen food (bean)	Bacterial count, E.coli	
Belgium	Ice cream	Coliform bacteria	4
	Heat processed meat product	E.coli	
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Coliform bacteria	
Brazil	Flavoured Ice	Coliform bacteria	3
	Powdered soft drink	Bacterial count	
	Frozen fruits juice drink	Coliform bacteria	
Malaysia	Powdered soft drink	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	3
	Frozen food (marine animal)	Coliform bacteria	
Canada	Boiled crab	Coliform bacteria	2
	Frozen food (fish)	Bacterial count	
Singapore	Heat processed meat product	E.coli(2)	2
Sweden	Frozen food (fish)	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	2
Germany	Heat processed meat product	Coliform bacteria	2
	Frozen food (grain)	Coliform bacteria	
Bangladesh	Butter	Coliform bacteria	2
	Boiled crab	Bacterial count	

Country of production	Item category	Violation details	Cases*
Australia	Frozen food (vegetable)	Bacterial count	1
Netherland	Cream	Coliform bacteria	1
Spain	Frozen food (vegetable)	E.coli	1
New Zealand	Frozen food (vegetable)	Coliform bacteria	1
Lithuania	Frozen food (grain)	Coliform bacteria	1
Total		(Gross)*1	239
		(Actual)*2	222

*1 Gross number of inspection cases by inspected substances.

*2 Number of violation cases for which inspections were carried out

Table 8-2 – Violations relating to existence of hazardous or toxic substances and contamination with pathogenic microbes (FY 2015)

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details	Cases*
USA	Peanut	Aflatoxin (17)	36
	Corn	Aflatoxin (7)	
	Almond	Aflatoxin (6)	
	Walnut	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Pistachio nut	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Flaxseed oil	Cyanide	
	Dried fig	Aflatoxin	
China	Peanut	Aflatoxin (20)	25
	Red pepper	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Job's tears	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Flax seed	Cyanide	
Italy	Pistachio nut paste	Aflatoxin (6)	16
	Natural cheese	*Listeria monocytogenes* (2)	
	Cooked beans	Aflatoxin, Cyanide	
	Unheated meat product	*Listeria monocytogenes* (2)	
	Almond	Aflatoxin	
	Fruit preparation	Radioactive substance	
	Chocolate	Cyanide	
	Western confectionery	Cyanide	
Thailand	Job's tears	Aflatoxin (8)	11
	Red pepper	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Cassava	Cyanide	
Iran	Pistachio nut	Aflatoxin (6)	10
	Dried fig	Aflatoxin (4)	
France	Natural cheese	Enterohemorrhagic *E.coli O26, O145, O157*	7
	Mushroom	Radioactive substance	
	Nuts and seeds preparation	Cyanide	
	Plants oil and fat	Aflatoxin	
	Red pepper	Aflatoxin	
Myanmar	Butter bean	Cyanide (6)	6
Indonesia	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin (4)	4
Australia	Apple juice	Patulin (2)	4
	Plants oil and fat	Aflatoxin	
	Pistachio nut	Aflatoxin	
India	Peanut	Aflatoxin (2)	3
	Cassia seed	Aflatoxin	

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details	Cases*
Canada	Confectionery	Cyanide (2)	3
	Flax seed	Cyanide	
Germany	Dried fruits	Radioactive substance	3
	Seed paste	Cyanide	
	Processed agricultural product	Cyanide	
Finland	Dried fruits	Radioactive substance (3)	3
South Korea	Olive Flounder	*Kudoa septempunctata*	2
	Prepared vegetable	Cyanide	
Sri Lanka	Red pepper	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Taiwan	Prepared red pepper	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Turkey	Almond oil	Aflatoxin	2
	Dried fig	Aflatoxin	
Pakistan	Red pepper	Aflatoxin	2
	Mixed spice	Aflatoxin	
Paraguay	Plants oil and fat	Aflatoxin	2
	Chia seed	Aflatoxin	
Brazil	Mix powder for manufacture	Cyanide	2
	Peanut	Aflatoxin	
South Africa	Peanut	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Austria	Chocolate	Cyanide	1
Sweden	Berry	Radioactive substance	1
Spain	Unheated meat product	*Listeria monocytogenes*	1
Denmark	Blueberry jam	Radioactive substance	1
Nepal	Red pepper	Aflatoxin	1
Philippines	Tuna (for raw consumption)	*Salmonella spp.*	1
Bolivia	Brazil nut	Aflatoxin	1
Total			(Gross)※1 154 (Actual)※2 153

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations
*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-3 – Violations of standards on agricultural chemical residues (FY 2015)

Country of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases[*1]
		Standard Value	Uniformity Standard	
China	Onion		Thiamethoxam(12)	35
	Short-neck clam		Prometryn(5)	
	Green soybeans		Difenoconazole(5)	
	Cumin	Profenofos	Iprobenfos(IBP)	
	Taro	Chlorpyrifos(2)		
	Oolong tea	Fipronil		
	Wood ears	Chlorpyrifos		
	Shiso(perilla)		Pyrimethanil	
	Ginger		Thiamethoxam	
	Snap peas		Dimethomorph	
	Rape flower		Haloxyfop	
	Chinese chive		Triazophos	
	Welsh onion		Pyridaben	
	Matsutake	Chlorpyrifos		
Venezuela	Cacao bean		2,4-D (18)	18
Ecuador	Cacao bean		2,4-D (16)	16
Colombia	Coffee bean	Chlorpyrifos(6)	2,4-D (2)	9
	Cacao bean	Fipronil		
Ghana	Cacao bean	Imidacloprid, Chlorpyrifos Cypermethrin	Fenvalerate(3)	6
Burkina Faso	Sesame seed		Imidacloprid(6)	6
South Korea	Tomato		Fluquinconazole(3)	4
	Hot pepper		Difenoconazole	
Cote D'ivoire	Cacao bean		2,4-D (4)	4
Thailand	Red hot pepper		Difenoconazole	4
	Feverweed	Chlorpyrifos		
	Durian		Metalaxyl and mefenoxam	
	Balsam pear		Metalaxyl and mefenoxam	
Tanzania	Sesame seed		Imidacloprid(4)	4
USA	Raspberry		Methoxyfenozide(2)	4
	Hot pepper		Triazophos	
	Corns	Pirimiphos methyl		
India	Cumin	Profenofos		3
	Hot pepper		Triazophos	
	Fennel	Profenofos		

Country of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases[*1]
		Standard Value	Uniformity Standard	
Philippines	Okra		Fluazifop	3
	Papaya	Cypermethrin		
	Mango	Azoxystrobin		
Vietnam	Green hot pepper		Difenoconazole,Propiconazole	3
	Red hot pepper		Difenoconazole	
South Africa	Grapefruit		Epoxiconazole(3)	3
Italy	Non glutinous rice	Pirimiphos methyl(2)		2
Egypt	Calendula	Chlorpyrifos, Profenofos		2
Chile	Kiwi fruit		fenhexamid	2
	Grape	profenofos		
United Kingdom	Parsnip		Tebuconazole	1
Singapore	Oolong tea	Fipronil		1
Paraguay	Sesami seed		Carbaryl(NAC)	1
Brazil	Mango	Cypermethrin		1
Peru	Quinoa	Fipronil		1
Belgium	Parsnip		Difenoconazole	1
Bolivia	Chia seed	2,4-D		1
Myanmar	Sesami seed		Imidacloprid	1
Mozambique	Sesami seed	2,4-D		1
Total			(Gross) [*1]	137
			(Actual) [*2]	135

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations
*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-4 – Violations relating to the use of undesignated additives and violations of criteria on the use of additives (FY 2015)

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases*
		Undesignated additive	Compositional standard	
France	Chocolate	Azorubin (5), Quinoline Yellow		13
	Health food		Sorbic acid (5)	
	Western confectionery		Sulfur dioxide	
	Prepared mastard		Sulfur dioxide	
China	Pickles (vegetable)		Sucralose (2)	11
	Salted vegetable		Sulfur dioxide	
	Oak leaf		Sulfur dioxide	
	Dried noodle		Sulfur dioxide	
	Sesame oil	TBHQ		
	Seasonings	TBHQ		
	Prepared red pepper	Cyclamic acid		
	Hoba		Sulfur dioxide	
	Rice crackers	TBHQ		
	Pulse flour	Cyclamic acid		
Taiwan	Confectionery		Sorbic acid (5)	10
	Processed agricultural product		Benzoic acid, Sorbic acid	
	Cakes	Cyclamic acid		
	Syrup	Cyclamic acid		
	Snack food	TBHQ		
Brazil	Cakes		Propionic acid (3)	10
	Biscuits	TBHQ (2)		
	Mix powder for confectionery		BHT	
	Syrup	Fast red E		
	Ketchup		Sorbic acid	
	Sauce		Sorbic acid	
	Powdered soft drink		Benzoic acid	

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases*
		Undesignated additive	Compositional standard	
South Korea	Seasoning pollack roe		Sodium nitrite, Potassium sorbate, Polysorbate	9
	Processed fishes viscera		Polysorbate	
	Health food		Calcium stearoyl lactylate	
	Seasonings		Sorbic acid	
	Seasoning products of the aquatic animals		Polysorbate	
	Other foods		Polysorbate	
	Vegetable preparation		Polysorbate	
Vietnam	Western confectionery	Fast red E, Brilliant black BN		9
	Health food	Methyl parahydroxybenzoate	Propyl parahydroxybenzoate	
	Confectionery	Fast red E		
	No seasoning dried product of fish		Sulfur dioxide	
	No seasoning dried product of the aquatic animals	Orange Ⅱ		
	Pickles (vegetable)		Benzoic acid	
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)		Sulfur dioxide	
Italy	Fruit vinegar		Sorbic acid, Sulfur dioxide	8
	Pistachionut paste		Copper chlorophyll, Sodium copper chlorophyllin	
	Roasted caffeineless coffee bean		Ethyl acctate	
	Heat meat products		Nitrite	
	Salt	Potassium iodate		
	Chocolate	Azorubin		
India	Confectionery	TBHQ	Sulfur dioxide	8
	Western confectionery	TBHQ		
	Mix powder for manufacture	Azorubin		
	Mix spice	Sodium iodide		
	Retort pouch food	TBHQ		
	Frozen shrimp		Sulfur dioxide	
	Frozen tuna	Carbon monoxide		

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases*
		Undesignated additive	Compositional standard	
Thailand	Fruit preparation		Sulfur dioxide	6
	Dried vegetable		Sulfur dioxide	
	Solid soup	TBHQ		
	Alcoholic beverages	Azorubin		
	Vegetable preparation		Sulfur dioxide	
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)		Sulfur dioxide	
USA	Candies	Brilliant black BN (2)		6
	Dried apricot		Sulfur dioxide	
	Dried plum		Sorbic acid	
	Animal protein		Sulfur dioxide	
	Boiled corn in water		Sulfur dioxide	
Romania	Biscuits		Sulfur dioxide (6)	6
Bangladesh	Instant noodle	TBHQ (2), Sodium iodide (2)		4
Chile	Lemon		Imazalil (3)	3
Philippines	Dried coconut		Sulfur dioxide	3
	Fruit in syrup		Sulfur dioxide	
	Boiled octopus		Sulfur dioxide	
Peru	Chocolate	TBHQ (2)		2
Indonesia	Sugar		Sulfur dioxide (2)	2
United Kingdom	Bakery products		Potassium sorbate	2
	Frozen shrimp		Sulfur dioxide	
Sri Lanka	Vegetable preparation		Sodium benzoate (2)	2
Malta	Frozen tuna	Carbon monoxide (2)		2
Israel	Syrup	Cyclamic acid		1
Austria	Grape juice		Sulfur dioxide	1
Spain	Pickles (vegetable)		Benzoic acid	1
Germany	Ikura		Nitrite	1
New Caledonia	Frozen shrimp		Sulfur dioxide	1
New Zealand	Wine		Cupper sulfate	1
Belgium	Chocolate	Patent blue V		1
Hong Kong	Dried apricot		Sulfur dioxide	1
South Africa	Raisin		Sulfur dioxide	1
Mexico	Frozen food (fruit)		Sorbic acid	1
Total	(Gross)※1	44	82	126
	(Actual)※2	42	79	121

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations
*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-5 – Violations relating to decay and deterioration (e.g., generation of unpleasant smell or mold) (FY 2015)

Country of Production	Item Category	Cases
USA	Wheat (14)	22
	Rice (6)	
	Soybean (2)	
Thailand	Rice (16)	16
Colombia	Coffee bean (15)	15
Canada	Wheat (6)	9
	Rape seed (3)	
Ethiopia	Coffee bean (7)	7
Indonesia	Coffee bean (6)	6
Honduras	Coffee bean (6)	6
Tanzania	Coffee bean (5)	5
Brazil	Coffee bean (4)	5
	Soybean	
Australia	Wheat (2)	3
	Rice	
Vietnam	Coffee bean (3)	3
Russia	Soybean (2)	3
	Azuki beans	
Peru	Coffee bean (2)	2
Italy	Wheat flour	1
Dominican Republic	Coffee bean	1
Myanmar	Butter bean	1
Laos	Coffee bean	1
Total		106

Table 8-6 – Violations of standards on veterinary drug residues (FY 2015)

Country of Production	Item Category	Violation details			Cases[*1]
		Excess of standard values	Do not contain	Non-detectable	
Vietnam	Shrimp		Enrofloxacin (14), Sulfadiazine	Furazolidone (as AOZ) (7), Chloramphenicol (2)	33
	File fish			Chloramphenicol (7)	
	Bee larva		Oxytetracycline		
	Squid			Chloramphenicol	
India	Shrimp			Furazolidone (as AOZ) (7)	8
	Egg		Enrofloxacin		
France	Chicken	Nicarbazin(4)			4
China	Shirimp			Furazolidone (as AOZ)	2
	Soft-shelled turtle		Enrofloxacin		
Italy	Egg			Furazolidone (as AOZ)	1
Canada	Propolis			Chloramphenicol	1
Thailand	Pork			Furazolidone (as AOZ)	1
Philippines	Chicken	Ethoxyquin			1
USA	Propolis			Chloramphenicol	1
Total				(Gross) [*1]	52
				(Actual) [*2]	52

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations
*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-7 – Violations of standards on apparatus, containers and packaging and toys (FY 2015)

Country/Region of Production	Material type	Violation Details	Cases*
China	Synthetic resin	Evaporation residue (9), Bisphthalate (3), Coloring agent (2), Lead (2), Potassium permanganate consumption	26
	Combination	Evaporation residue (3), Coloring agent, Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate(Toy)	
	Rubber	Zinc (2)	
	Porcelain	Lead	
	Porcelain enamel	Cadmium	
Taiwan	Synthetic resin	Evaporation residue (4)	6
	Combination	Evaporation residue (2)	
Germany	Synthetic resin	Evaporation residue	2
	Rubber	Zinc	
Italy	Synthetic resin	Caprolactam	1
Vietnam	Rubber	Zinc	1
Hong Kong	Synthetic resin	Potassium permanganate consumption	1
Mexico	Synthetic resin	Lead	1
Russia	Synthetic resin	Potassium permanganate consumption	1
Total		(Gross)※1	39
		(Actual)※2	32

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations
*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-8 – Other violations (FY 2015)

Country of Production	Material type	Violation Details	Cases*
China	Food additive	Compositional standard(8)	20
	Dried noodle	Unauthorized genetically modified rice(6)	
	Puffer fish	Non-importable fish forms (5)	
	Frozen food (fruits)	Unauthorised genetically modified papaya positive	
Spain	Dried meat products	Water activity(4)	4
Thailand	Fruit preparation	Unauthorised genetically modified papaya positive(3)	4
	Mineral water	Formaldehyde	
Germany	Food additive	Compositional standard(3)	3
United Kingdom	Food additive	Compositional standard(2)	2
Vietnam	Frozen shrimps	Radiation exposure	2
	Frozen food (fruits)	Unauthorised genetically modified papaya positive	
Ireland	Beef tongue	Non-attachment of health certificate	1
Italy	Food additive	Compositional standard	1
Australia	Dried meat products	Water activity	1
Canada	Food additive	Compositional standard	1
South Korea	Food additive	Compositional standard	1
Georgia	Mineral water	Boron	1
France	Food additive	Compositional standard	1
USA	Food additive	Compositional standard	1
Mexico	Salt	Nasty smell due to the adhesion of hydraulic oil	1
Total		(Gross)※1	44
		(Actual)※2	38

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations
*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 9 – Major Enhanced Monitoring based on Overseas Information (FY 2015)

Month of enhancement	Subject country or region	Subject food and details	Background and status
April	France	Natural cheeses (Possible contamination with Salmonella)	Information was received stating that in France contamination with Salmonella was found in natural cheeses and relevant cheeses were recalled. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment, etc.
May	France	Natural cheeses (Possible contamination with Salmonella)	Information was received stating that in France contamination with Salmonella was found in natural cheeses and relevant cheeses were recalled. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment, etc.
June	South Africa	Wine (Possible contamination with glass pieces)	Information was received stating that in South Africa contamination with glass pieces was found in wine and relevant wines were recalled by the manufacturer. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment, etc.
August	France	Natural cheeses (Possible contamination with *Listeria monocytogenes*)	Information was received stating that in France *Listeria monocytogenes* was detected in natural cheese, relevant cheeses were recalled, and the recall products had been exported to Japan. When an import notification was made for natural cheeses manufactured by manufacturers subject to recall (limited to soft and semi-hard cheeses), steps were taken for retaining cargo and carrying out voluntary inspections.
October	France	Natural cheeses (Possible contamination with Salmonella)	Information was received stating that in France contamination with Salmonella was found in natural cheeses and relevant cheeses were recalled. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment, etc.
November	USA	Soft drinks (Possible contamination with glass pieces)	Information was received stating that in the USA contamination with glass pieces was found in soft drinks and relevant soft drinks were recalled by the manufacturer. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment, etc.
March	Italy	Pickled olives (Possible unauthorized use of copper sulfate)	Information was received stating that media reports were made in Italy on unauthorized use of copper sulfate in olives and the police were investigating the case. When an import notification was made for Italian pickled olives, steps were taken for confirming if the manufacturer was subject to the investigation and for retaining cargo if unable to confirm.

Table 10 – Major Bilateral Talks and On-site Inspections (FY 2015)

Subject item (Inspection order item, etc.)	Bilateral talks	Date of on-site inspection, etc.
South Korea, Green hot pepper (agricultural chemical residues)	The consultation began in January 2015. In September 2015, a Japan export control system on agricultural chemical residues was presented, and the system was changed to exclude fresh green hot peppers from ordered inspections for those exported from exporters registered by the South Korean government.	–
The Philippines, Okra (agricultural chemical residues)	The consultation began in June 2015. The cause unfolding and recurrence prevention measures on agricultural chemical residues were presented by the Filipino government, and the propriety of the management system was confirmed.	–
South Korea, Tomato (agricultural chemical residues)	The consultation began in September 2015. A Japan export control system on agricultural chemical residues in tomato was presented, and the system was changed to exclude fresh tomatoes from ordered inspections for those exported from exporters registered by the South Korean government.	–
Italy, Pickled olive (copper sulfate)	The consultation began in February 2016. Talks are continuing.	–
Australia, Beef (BSE)	On-site inspection was carried out for beef with vertebral column (T-bone) for which import was resumed in May 2014, and observance of export conditions at facilities registered for import to Japan was confirmed.	May 2015
Sweden, Beef (BSE)	Based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by FSCJ in April 2015, consultations were held with the Swedish Government to resume import within the limits of the assessment. On-site inspections were carried out to confirm the state of preparation for enforcing a Japan export verification program, and the import ban was lifted in February 2016.	October 2015
Brazil, Beef (BSE)	Based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by FSCJ in December 2014, consultations were held with the Brazilian Government to resume import within the limits of the assessment. On-site inspections were carried out to confirm the state of preparation for enforcing a Japan export verification program, and the import ban was lifted in December 2015.	October 2015
Norway, Beef (BSE)	Based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by FSCJ in April 2015, consultations were held with the Norwegian Government to resume import within the limits of the assessment. On-site inspections were carried out to confirm the state of preparation for enforcing a Japan export verification program, and the import ban was lifted in February 2016.	October 2015
Denmark, Beef (BSE)	Based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by FSCJ in July 2015, consultations were held with the Danish Government to resume import within the limits of the assessment. On-site inspections were carried out to confirm the state of preparation for enforcing a Japan export verification program, and the import ban was lifted in February 2016.	November 2015
USA, Beef (BSE)	On-site inspection was carried out on a Japan export verification program, and observance of the program at facilities authorized for export to Japan was confirmed.	December 2015

Subject item (Inspection order item, etc.)	Bilateral talks	Date of on-site inspection, etc.
Canada, Beef (BSE)	On-site inspection was carried out on a Japan export verification program, and observance of the program at facilities authorized for export to Japan was confirmed.	December 2015
Switzerland, Beef (BSE)	Based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by FSCJ in December 2015, consultations were held with the Swiss Government to resume import within the limits of the assessment. On-site inspections were carried out to confirm the state of preparation for enforcing a Japan export verification program. (Import ban was lifted in July 2016)	February to March 2016
Liechtenstein, Beef (BSE)	Based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by FSCJ in December 2015, consultations were held with the Liechtenstein Government to resume import within the limits of the assessment. On-site inspections were carried out to confirm the state of preparation for enforcing a Japan export verification program. (Import ban was lifted in July 2016)	February to March 2016
Italy, Beef (BSE)	Information was gathered on BSE measures etc., and based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by FSCJ in January 2016, consultations were held with the Italian Government to resume import within the limits of the assessment. On-site inspections were carried out to confirm the state of preparation for enforcing a Japan export verification program. (Import ban was lifted in May 2016)	June 2015 and March 2016
Austria, Beef (BSE)	Consultations were held with the Austrian Government, on-site inspections were carried out, and information was gathered on BSE measures, etc.	March 2016
Thailand, Asparagus, okra, banana, mango, and mangosteen (agricultural chemical residues)	In November 2013, violations relating to agricultural chemical residues were found in cargo exported from exporters exempted from ordered inspections, and the consultation began. In April 2015, the cause unfolding and recurrence prevention measures by the Thai Government and indications given during on-site inspection were reflected on a Japan export control program on agricultural chemical residues.	February 2015
Vietnam, Foods (foreign matter)	In July 2014, contamination with foreign matter was found in frozen capelin (Shishamo), and the consultation began. In May 2015, based on the cause unfolding and recurrent prevention measures by the Vietnam Government, the monitoring system was changed to normal.	March 2015
Australia, Bivalve (paralytic shellfish poison)	The consultation began in October 2012. In response to the Australian Government presenting recurrence prevention measures, in May 2015, on-site inspections were carried out for verification. As a result, appropriate implementation of the recurrence prevention measures was confirmed, and the monitoring system was changed to normal.	May 2015
The Philippines, Mango (agricultural chemical residues)	In March 2015, violations relating agricultural chemical residues were found in cargo exported from exporters exempted from ordered inspections, and the consultation began. In response to the Filipino Government conducting cause unfolding and implementing recurrence prevention measures, on-site inspections were carried out for mango farms etc. Talks are continuing.	February 2016

Table 11 Exporting Country Pre-Inspections (FY 2015)

Indonesia	
Subject of inspection	System investigation of foods exported to Japan in Indonesia
Relevant law	▪ Republic of Indonesia Act concerning Food (NO.7/1996) ▪ Revision of Republic of Indonesia Act concerning Food (NO.18/2012) ▪ Fisheries Law No.31/2004 amendment No. 45/2009 ▪ Regulation concerning Quality and Safety Control of Fishery Products (NO. PER 01/MEN/2007 amendment PER.19/MEN/2010), etc.
Summary	Descriptions were given by representatives of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Indonesian Government and the National Agency of Drug and Food Control about the food sanitation regulations in Indonesia, and opinions were exchanged. A seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials and food suppliers. Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out at tuna processing facilities and chicken processing facilities, for the conditions of control, etc.
Germany	
Subject of inspection	System investigation of foods exported to Japan in Germany
Relevant law	▪ General principles and requirements of food law (Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002) ▪ Regulation on the hygiene of foodstuffs (Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004) ▪ Specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004) ▪ Specific rules for the organization of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption (Regulation (EC) No. 854/2004) ▪ Official controls performed to verify compliance with feed and food law, as well as animal health and animal welfare rules (Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004) ▪ German Food and Feed Code (Lebensmittel- und Futtermittelgesetzbuch), etc.
Summary	Descriptions were given by representatives of the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety and Lower Saxony Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection about the food sanitation regulations in Germany, and opinions were exchanged. A seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting German government officials. Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out at chicken egg processing facilities and meat processing facilities, for the conditions of control, etc.

France	
Subject of inspection	System investigation of foods exported to Japan in France
Relevant law	▪ General principles and requirements of food law (Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002) ▪ Hygiene of foodstuffs (Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004) ▪ Specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004) ▪ Specific rules for the organization of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption (Regulation (EC) No. 854/2004) ▪ Official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules (Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004) ▪ Microbiological criteria for foodstuffs (Regulation (EC) No. 2073/2005)
Summary	Descriptions were given by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood, and Forestry of France about the food sanitation regulations in France, and opinions were exchanged. Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out at meat processing facilities and cheese manufacturing facilities, for the conditions of *Listeria monocytogenes* control, etc.
Vietnam	
Subject of inspection	System investigation of foods exported to Japan in Vietnam
Relevant law	▪ Law on Food Safety ▪ Ordinance on Food Hygiene and Safety ▪ Order detailing implementation of the articles of the Ordinance on Food Hygiene and Safety
Summary	Descriptions were given by representatives of the Vietnam Government about the food sanitation regulations in Vietnam, and opinions were exchanged on the conditions of veterinary drug control and inspection. A seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting the government officials and export-related business operators. Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out at fishing ports, shrimp culturing ponds, as well as at filefish, salmon and shrimp processing plants, for the conditions of veterinary drug control, etc.

Table 12 – Outcomes of Import Consultations

	FY 2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Import consultations implemented	15,122	13,962	12,492	11,826	13,086
Import consultations on item-by-item basis	27,334	27,825	23,903	24,360	24,377
Violations on item-by-item basis	354	372	354	257	364

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

Table 13 – Number of Violations in Import Consultation by Provision (FY 2015)

Provision	Violations (cases)	Proportion (%)	Details of major violations
Article 6 (Foods and additives prohibited to distribute, etc.)	1	0.2	Puffer fish (non-importable fish forms)
Article 9 (Prohibition of distribution, etc. of diseased meat, etc.)	4	0.9	Meat products which used BSE affected coutry's beef Meat products of livestock which do not allow the acceptance of the health certificate from the country
Article 10 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of additives, etc.)	189	41.0	Use of L-Cysteine, TBHQ, Sodium selenite, Azorubin, Sodium aluminium silicate, Chromium chloride, Carboxymethylcellulose, Carmine, Magnesium citrate, Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate, Zinc oxide, Peter stilbene, Meta-tartaric acid, Sodium molybdate, Iodinated salt, etc.
Article 11 (Standards and criteria for foods and additives)	263	57.0	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard of soft drink(inadequate sterilization), use of sodium benzoate in seasoning(use to inhibited foods), use of excessive amount of potassium sorbate in soft drink, etc.
Article 18 (Standards and criteria for apparatus, containers and packaging)	4	0.9	Violation of standards for apparatus
Total	461 (Gross)*1 364 (Actual)*2		

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations

*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 14 – Cases of Import Consultations by County, Item and Violation details (FY 2015)

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases※2	
USA	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Phytonadione (2) α-carotene, Croscarmellose Sodium, Selenomethionine, Hyaluronate sodium, Chromium picolinate, Polyvinyl alcohol, Methylcobalamin, Sodium molybdate, Potassium iodide,Calcium malate, Magnesium malate,Sodium selenite, Chromium chloride, Anhydrous caffeine,Manganese sulfate) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium oleate, Hexane, Mannitol, Methyl ethyl ketone, Ethyl acetate) Use of excessive amounts(Calcium silicate,Calcium monohydrogen phosphate)	24	90
	Soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate(2), Pterostilbene(2), L-alanyl, L-glutamine, Safrole, Magnesium lactate) Use to inhabited foods(Zinc sulfate(3), Potassium sorbate(2)) Violation of compositional standard(Sterilization time(5)) Use of excessive amounts(sucralose, Polypropylene glycol)	19	
	Powdered soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium aluminosilicate(6), Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate(2), Pterostilbene(2), L-alanyl, L- glutamine, L-arginine hydrochloride, L-arginine aspartate, Methylcobalamin, rice lecithin) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	16	
	Frozen food (cereal preparations)	Use to inhabited foods(Sorbic acid(4), Potassium sorbate(4), Propionic acid(2), Sodium propionate(2))	12	
	Ice cream	Use to inhabited foods(Sorbic acid(2), Potassium sorbate(2))	4	
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Diodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate, Calcium stearoyl lactylate, Sodium benzoate)	3	
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Styrene-butadiene rubber (copolymer)) Use to inhabited foods(Ester gum)	2	
	Syrup	Use of excessive amounts(Sodium benzoate(2))	2	
	Confectionery mix	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactate)	1	
	Coffee beans	Use to inhabited foods(ethyl acetate)	1	
	Chocolate	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
	Pickled vegetables	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(2))	1	
	Bread	Use of unspecified additives(Azodicarbonamide)	1	
	Frozen food (confectionery)	Use of excessive amounts(polysorbate 80)	1	
	Frozen food (cereals)	Use to inhabited foods(Calcium propionate)	1	
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Use of unspecified additives(L-cysteine)	1	

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases※2	
France	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Chromium chloride(5), Sodium molybdate(3), Sodium selenite(3), Magnesium gluconate(2), Choline citrate, Magnesium citrate, Manganese gluconate, Croscarmellose sodium, Chromium picolinate, Chromium subchloride) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2), Magnesium stearate, Sodium benzoate)	23	43
	Powdered soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2), Sodium benzoate(2))	4	
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Patent blue V (2), Azorubine)	3	
	Meat products	Use to inhabited foods(BHT, Propyl gallate), Radiation exposure	3	
	Syrup	Use of excessive amounts(Sodium carboxymethylcellulose, Calcium chloride)	2	
	Soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Pantothenic acid) Violation of compositional standard(Sterilization・Sterile filtration)	2	
	Chocolate	Use of unspecified additives(Carminic acid aluminum lake, Magnesium citrate)	2	
	Processed aquatic food	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
	Processed fish egg product	Use of unspecified additives(Boric acid)	1	
	Milk product	Use to inhabited foods(Nitrous oxide)	1	
	Oils and fats	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
Philipines	Seasoning	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide(8)) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(8))	16	32
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide(4))	4	
	Canning	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide(3))	3	
	Retort pouch food	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide(2))	2	
	Alcoholic beverages	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate)	1	
	Processed fruits product	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate)	1	
	Jam	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide)	1	
	Meat products	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide)	1	
	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
	Cooking mix	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide)	1	
	Milk product	Use of unspecified additives(Carboxymethyl cellulose)	1	

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases※2	
India	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(10), Sodium benzoate(3)) Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide)	14	31
	Frozen food (cereal preparations)	Use of unspecified additives(L-cysteine(3)) Use to inhabited foods（L-cysteine monohydrochloride(3))	6	
	Gelatine capsule	Use of unspecified additives(Azorubine, Sodium methyl para-hydroxybenzoate, Sodium propyl para-hydroxybenzoate, Sodium lauryl sulfate) Use to inhabited foods(Liquid paraffin)	5	
	Pickled vegetables	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate)	2	
	Health food	Use of excessive amounts(Sodium carboxymethyl starch)	1	
	Honey	Residual veterinary drugs(Tetracycline)	1	
	Oils and fats	Use of unspecified additives(TBHQ)	1	
	Frozen food (cereals)	Use to inhabited foods(Calcium propionate)	1	
Spain	Alcoholic beverages	Use to inhabited foods(Iron Sesquioxide(4)) Use of unspecified additives(Potassium aluminum Silicate(3))	7	24
	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(4)) Violation of compositional standard(Sterilization・Sterile filtration(2))	6	
	Processed seaweed product	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2), Sodium benzoate(2), Copper chlorophyll)	5	
	Processed fish egg product	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(2), Copper chlorophyll)	2	
	Caviar imitation	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
	Confectionery	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
	Chocolate	Use to inhabited foods(Iron Sesquioxide)	1	
	Natural cheese	Use of unspecified additives(Potassium bicarbonate)	1	
Thailamd	Retort pouch food	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide(8)) Violation of compositional standard(Sterilizing time (2))	10	24
	Processed fruits product	Use of excessive amounts(Sulfur dioxide(3))	3	
	Meat products	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide(3))	3	
	Soft drink	Violation of compositional standard(Sterilization・Sterile filtration(2)) Use of unspecified additives(Glucuronolactone)	3	
	Frozen food (fruits)	Use of unspecified additives(Carboxymethyl cellulose) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	2	
	Confectionery	Use to inhabited foods(Sorbic acid)	1	
	Confectionery mix	Use of excessive amounts(Calcium carbonate)	1	
	Health food	Use to inhabited foods(Magnesium stearate)	1	

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases※2	
Italy	Gelato	Use of unspecified additives(Carboxymethyl cellulose(9))	9	22
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Potassium sodium L-tartrate, Potassium sodium tartrate) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	3	
	Soup	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide(2))	2	
	Chocolate	Use of unspecified additives(Green S, Potassium bicarbonate)	2	
	Ice cream	Use of unspecified additives(Carboxymethyl cellulose)	1	
	Confectionery mix	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
	Coffee beans	Use to inhabited foods(Ethyl acetate)	1	
	Seasoning	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide)	1	
	Pistachio paste	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium copper chlorophyllin)	1	
	Oils and fats	Use to inhabited foods(Argon)	1	
Taiwan	Soft drink	Violation of compositional standard(Sterilization･Sterile filtration(2), Sterilizing time) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactate, Potassium sorbate)	6	19
	Health food	Use to inhabited foods(Magnesium stearate(2), Zinc gluconate, Tocopheryl acetate) Use to inhabited foods(Polyethylene glycol)	5	
	Processed fruits product	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate) Use of excessive amounts(sucralose)	2	
	Confectionery	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate) Use of excessive amounts(sucralose)	2	
	Processed cereals products	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate) Use of excessive amounts(Propylene glycol)	2	
	Confectionery mix	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactate)	1	
	Seasoning	Use of unspecified additives(TBHQ)	1	
China	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Sorbic acid(5), Potassium sorbate(3))	8	18
	Oils and fats	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(4))	4	
	Processed fruits product	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2))	2	
	Tools and apparatus	Violation of standards for general component materials(Bis phthalate)	1	
	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(β-alanine)	1	
	Pickled vegetables	Use of unspecified additives(Glucuronolactone)	1	
	Pufferfish	Puffer fish(non-importable fish forms)	1	
United Kingdom	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Ester gum(9)) Use of unspecified additives(Azorubine, Quinoline yellow, Patent blue)	12	17
	Chocolate	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate, Sodium benzoate)	2	
	Tools and apparatus	Violation of standards for general component materials(Cadmium)	1	
	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Magnesium citrate)	1	
	Powdered soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Zinc citrate)	1	

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases※2	
South Korea	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Ferrous fumarate(2), Zinc oxide(2), Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, Choline bitartrate) Use of excessive amounts(Calcium carbonate)	7	14
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(L-cysteine monohydrochloride, Para-hydroxybenzoic esters, Ethyl parahydroxybenzoate) Use of excessive amounts(Polysorbate 80)	4	
	Confectionery	Use to inhabited foods(Magnesium stearate)	1	
	Soup	Use to inhabited foods(L-cysteine monohydrochloride)	1	
	Powdered soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactate)	1	
Russia	Frozen food (confectionery)	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(3), Diodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate(2))	5	14
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2), Diodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate, Sodium benzoate)	4	
	Chocolate	Use of unspecified additives(TBHQ(2)) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	3	
	Processed aquatic food	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(2))	2	
Australia	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Polyethylene glycol(2), Cross-linked sodium carboxy methyl cellulose(2), Glucosamine sulfate, Iron oxide black) Use to inhabited foods(Polyvinyl pyrrolidone(2)) Use of excessive amounts (Sucralose, Propylene glycol)	10	12
	Sweetener	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium aluminosilicate(2))	2	
Belgium	Chocolate	Use of unspecified additives(Potassium ascorbate, Metatartaric acid, Dimethyl dicarbonate) Use to inhabited foods(Thiabendazole, Natamycin, Biotin)	6	11
	Frozen food (cereals)	Violation of standards on use of additives(Silicon dioxide(2))	2	
	Alcoholic beverages	Use to inhabited foods(Copper sulfate)	1	
	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
	Frozen food (confectionery)	Use of unspecified additives(Amidated pectin)	1	
Mexico	Pickled vegetables	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide(3)) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(3))	6	10
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Zinc oxide(2), Azorubine)	3	
	Frozen food (cereals)	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
Indonesia	Instant noodle	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate, Sodium benzoate) Use of unspecified additives(TBHQ)	3	10
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(TBHQ) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactate)	2	
	Meat products	Not permited health certificate(livestock species)	2	
	Processed cereals products	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium iodide)	1	
	Chocolate	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactate)	1	
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases※2	
Turkey	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(6), Ester gum(2))	8	9
	Processed fruits product	Use of excessive amounts (Calcium chloride)	1	
Netherlands	Chocolate	Use of unspecified additives(Carmine(3)) Use to inhabited foods(Iron Sesquioxide(2))	5	8
	Confectionery	Use to inhabited foods(Magnesium stearate(2), Sodium benzoate(2))	3	
Germany	Soft drink	Violation of compositional standard(Sterilization・Sterile filtration(4), Sterilizing time)	5	8
	Machines and apparatus for food	Violation of compositional standard(Caprolactam, Evaporation residual substance)	2	
	Spice	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
Malaysia	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(6)) Use of excessive amounts (Sodium benzoate)	7	7
Pakistan	Processed vegetables product	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2), Sodium benzoate(2))	4	6
	Confectionery	Use to inhabited foods(BHA(2))	2	
Vietnam	Coconut	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate, Sodium benzoate)	2	5
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate, Sodium benzoate)	2	
	Frozen food (soup)	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium copper chlorophyllin)	1	
Croatia	Alcoholic beverages	Use of unspecified additives(Metartaric acid(3), Carboxymethyl cellulose(2))	5	5
Denmark	Processed aquatic food	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(4), Potassium sorbate)	5	5
Canada	Powdered soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Magnesium citrate, Choline chloride)	2	2
Czech	Collagen casing	Use of unspecified additives(Poly-1-decene(2))	2	2
Brazil	Meat products	Use of material sourced from beef arriving via countries with incidents of BSE(2)	2	2
Hong Kong	Processed fruits product	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate) Use of excessive amounts (Potassium sorbate)	2	2
Argentina	Natural cheese	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium copper chlorophyllin)	1	1
Cambodia	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium dichloroisocyanurate)	1	1
Swizerland	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(L-Methylfolate calcium)	1	1
Serbia	Processed fish egg product	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	1
Newzealand	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Basic methacrylate copolymer)	1	1
Burgaria	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Magnesium hydrogencarbonate)	1	1
Poland	Chocolate	Use of unspecified additives(Carmine)	1	1
Portugal	Soft drink	Violation of compositional standard(Sterilization・Sterile filtration)	1	1
Myanmar	Powdered soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactate)	1	1
Total				461

*Gross number of cases violations

Table 15 – Imported Food Violations Detected IN Domestic Monitoring (FY 2015)

Country of Production	Item	Violation Details	Cases*
Indonesia	Seasoning	Cyclamic acid	1
South Korea	Cultured olive flounder	*Kudoa septempunctata*	1
Thailand	Pickles of bamboo shoots	Calcium disodium ethylendiaminetetraacetate	1
China	Frozen food(immature peas)	Fipronil	1
Philippines	Banana	Bifenthrin	1
Brazil	Confectionery	TBHQ	1
France	Chicken	Nicarbazin	1
Belgium	Chicory	Metalaxyl and mefenoxam	1
Total			8

*Gross number of cases violations.

(Reference) Description of Key Terms

Term	Description
Nitrite	Additive (color fixative agent)
Sodium nitrite	Additive (color fixative agent)
Acephate	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Azoxystrobin	Agricultural chemical (strobilurin fungicide)
Aflatoxin	Mycotoxin produced by the fungus *Aspergillus*, etc.
Ametryn	Agricultural chemical (triazine herbicide)
Benzoic acid	Additive (preservative)
Sodium benzoate	Additive (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.
Iprobenfos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Imazalil	Additive (antibiotical agent)
Imidacloprid	Agricultural chemical (Neonicotinoid insecticide)
Indoxacarb	Agricultural chemical (insecticide)
Calcium Disodium Ethylenediaminetetraacetate	Additive (Antioxidizing agent)
Ethoxyquin	Feed additive (antioxidant agents)
Epoxiconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Endosulfan	Agricultural chemical (organochlorine insecticide)
Enrofloxacin	Veterinary drug (new quinolone synthetic antibacterial agent)
Oxytetracycline	Veterinary drug (tetracycline antibiotical agent)
Oxolinic acid	Veterinary drug (synthetic antibacterial agent)
Carbaryl	Agricultural chemical (carbamate insecticide)
Kudoa septempunctata	Kind of parasite that causes food poisoning. (Myxosporidia)
Coumaphos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Glyphosate	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous herbicide)
Chloramphenicol	Veterinary drug (chloramphenicol antibiotical agent)
Chlorotetracycline	Veterinary drug (tetracycline antibacterial agent)
Chlorpyrifos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	Shellfish toxin (mainly refers to toxins produced by a harmful plankton accumulated in clams, toxic clams cause diarrhetic poisoning)
Cyclamic acid	Undesignated additive
Ethyl acetate	Additive (manufacturing agent)
Salmonella spp.	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.)
Cyanide	Harmful or poisonous compound (cyanide-related compounds (e.g., cyanogenic glycoside)) found in vegetables such as some varieties of beans.

Term	Description
Diuron	Agricultural chemical (phenylurea herbicide)
Diniconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Difenoconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Diflubenzuron	Agricultural chemical (urea insecticide)
Cypermethrin	Agricultural chemical (pyrethroid insecticide)
Dimethomorf	Agricultural chemical (fungicide)
Sucralose	Additive (sweetener)
Calcium stearoyl lactylate	Additive (emulsifier)
Sulfadimidine	Veterinary drug (synthetic antibacterial agent)
Sorbic acid	Additive (preservative)
Potassium sorbate	Additive (preservative)
Thiamethoxam	Agricultural chemicals (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 Escherichia coli (E.coli) O26, O104, O157 etc.	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that normally lives in the intestines of animals. It contaminates foods and drinking water by way of faces and urine, and causes acute abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea together with large amounts of blood after early cold-like symptoms.)
Dieldrin	Agricultural chemical (organochlorine insecticide)
Tebuconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Sodium copper chlorophyllin	Additive (coloring agent)
Copper chlorophyll	Additive (coloring agent)
Triazophos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Tricyclazole	Agricultural chemical (benzothiazole herbicide)
Nicarbazin	Veterinary drug (anti parasite medicine)
Sulfur dioxide	Additive (antioxidant agents)
Patulin	Mycotoxin (produced by the fungi such as Penicillium and Aspergillus)
Propyl parahydroxybenzoate	Additive (preservative)
Haloxyfop	Agricultural chemical (herbicide)
Bifenthrin	Agricultural chemical (pyrethroid insecticide)
Pyridaben	Agricultural chemical (insecticide)
Pirimiphos methyl	Agricultural chemical (insecticide)
Pyrimethanil	Agricultural chemical (anilinopyrimidine fungicide)
Fipronil	Agricultural chemical (phenylpyrazole synergist)
Fenitrothion	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Fenvalerate	Agricultural chemical (pyrethroid insecticide)
Fenhexamid	Agricultural chemical (hydroxyanilide fungicide)
Bisphthalate	Plasticizer

Term	Description
Furazolidone	Veterinary drug (nitrofuran synthetic antibacterial agent) ; generates AOZ when metabolized
Fluazifop	Agricultural chemical (aryloxy phenoxy propionic acid herbicide)
Fluquinconazole	Agricultural chemical (fungicide)
Fludioxonil	Agricultural chemical (phenylpyrrole fungicide)
Propionic acid	Additive (preservative)
Propiconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Profenophos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Prometryn	Agricultural chemical (triazine herbicide)
Hexaconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Polysorbate	Additive (emulsifier)
Paralytic shellfish poison	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 (organophosphorous insecticide)
Metalaxyl	Agricultural chemical (anilide fungicide)
Methoxyfenozide	Agricultural chemical (benzoyle hydrozine insecticide)
Mefenoxam	Agricultural chemical (anilide fungicide)
Listeria monocytogenes	Pathogenic microorganism (A normal flora in the natural environment that contaminates daily products and processed meat products, and causes influenza-like symptoms including tiredness and fever)
Copper sulfate	Additive (enhancer)
2,4-D	Agricultural chemical (phenoxy acid herbicide)
BHT (butylhydroxytoluene)	Additive (antioxidant agent)
BSE (bovin spongiform encephalopathy)	An indolent malignant central neurological disease in cattle that causes a spongy degeneration in the brain tissues and symptoms including astasia.
EPN	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)