Attachment 1

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# Results of Monitoring and Guidance Based on the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2005

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**Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

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## Introduction

The total foods, additives, equipments, containers and packages and toys (referred to as 'the food(s)' collectively hereinafter) imported into Japan was about 1.87 million in number and 31.8 million tons in volume on a declaration basis (quick estimation for FY2005). The food self-sufficiency ratio is approximately 40% in Japan (food self-sufficiency ratio related with the total calories supplied, based on the Food Balance Sheet for FY2004 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries).

Against the background, with regard to governmental monitoring and guidance on foods imported into Japan (referred to as 'imported foods' hereinafter), in order to ensure food safety, the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2005 (referred to as 'the Plan' hereinafter) was developed based on public comments obtained and risk communications held according to the implementation guidelines for monitoring and guidance on food sanitation (Notification No. 301 of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, 2003) under Section 1, Article 23 of the Food Sanitation Law (Law No. 233 in 1947, referred to as 'the Law' hereinafter), and was implemented based on the Plan after publishing it on an official gazette as a ministry report under Section 3, Article 23 of the Law.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare is to publish around next year the overview of the actual situation as well as the results of inspections on imported foods, such as monitoring conducted according to the Plan and inspection order, and the overview of the actual situation as well as the results of monitoring of and guidance for importers. The Ministry publishes the present document showing the results of monitoring and guidance based on the Plan for FY2005.





**Publishing Food Safety Activities on the MHLW Website**

- Food Safety Information: http://www.mhlw/go.jp/topics/bukyoku/iyaku/syoku-anzen/index.html
- Imported foods monitoring website: http://www.mhlw.go.jp/topics/yunyu/tp0130-1.html

# 1. Overview of the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2005

## 1. What is the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan?

It is a plan concerning implementation of monitoring and guidance on imported foods by the government (Article 23 of the Law).

**[Objective]**

To promote intensive, effective and efficient implementation of entry inspection and monitoring of and guidance for importers by the national government to ensure safety of imported foods.

## 2. Principles for Monitoring and Guidance on Imported Foods

Based on Article 4 of the Food Safety Basic Law (Law No.48 in 2003)(food safety should be secured by appropriate measures in every stage of domestic and overseas food supply chain), a plan is designed to take measures for ensuring sanitation in 3 stages; exporting countries, entry, and internal distribution.

## 3. Priority Items in Monitoring and Guidance

- Confirmation of existence of violations at import declaration
- Monitoring[*1] (the Plan for FY2005: about 77, 000 for 122 food groups)
- Inspection order[*2] (as of March 31, 2006: 16 products from all exporting countries, and 137 products from 26 countries and 1 region)
- Regulation for comprehensive prohibition on import[*3]
- Emergency responses based on overseas information

## 4. Promotion of Sanitary Measures in Exporting Countries

- To request governments of exporting countries to establish sanitary control measures
- Reinforcement of control plus monitoring of agricultural chemicals, and promotion of pre-export inspection through bilateral talks and field surveys

## 5. Guidance for Importers Concerning Implementation of Voluntary Sanitary Management

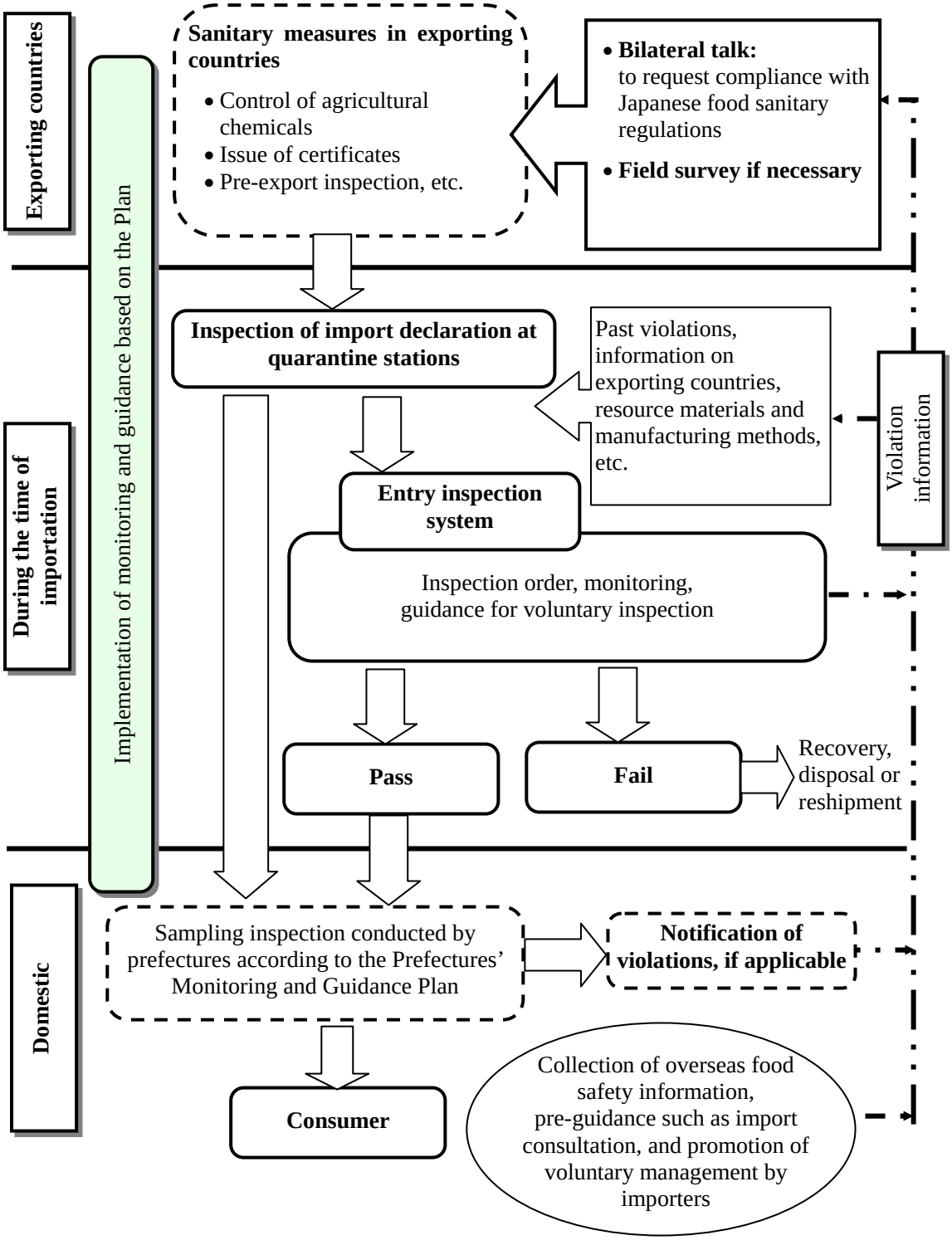
- Pre-import guidance (otherwise called import consultation)
- Guidance for entry inspection at initial import and for periodical voluntary inspection
- Guidance on record-keeping
- To spread knowledge on food sanitation among importers

*1: Scheduled inspections based on statistical strategy, taking into consideration import volume, violation rate, etc., by food type

*2: Inspection ordered by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare for products with high violation probability at every importation. Importation and distribution of those that fail to pass the monitoring are prohibited.

*3 A regulation speculating that the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may prohibit distribution and importation of certain foods without any inspection if necessary to prevent hazard.

# Overview of Monitoring and Guidance System on Imported Foods



## 2. Results of monitoring and guidance based on the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2005

In order to ensure safety of imported foods, while monitoring and guidance at the time of importation of foods were conducted by the following measures, sanitation measures in exporting countries were promoted through bilateral talks and dispatch of experts, etc., when food sanitary issues occurred, based on the principle that the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and quarantine stations should take appropriate measures at each stage of production, manufacturing, and processing in exporting countries to post-import domestic distribution. In addition, by having closer cooperation in detecting violations with prefectures that conduct monitoring and guidance in post-import domestic distribution processes, appropriate measures were taken to facilitate prompt recall by importers, and entry inspection was reinforced if necessary.

### (1) Confirmation by import declaration, etc., based on Article 27 of the Law

Basic information concerning compliance with rules and regulations on foods based on section 1, Article 11 or section 1 of Article 18 of the Law (referred to as 'the rules and regulations' hereinafter) was confirmed by import declaration, etc., according to Article 27 of the Law, and inspections required at the time of importation were conducted.

For declaration, inspection, and violation in FY2005 (Table 1), the total number was about 1.87 million, and the volume, 31.8 million tons, on a declaration basis in quick estimation. Inspection was conducted for 190 thousand accounting for 10.2% of all declared products. The 1,014 that accounted for 0.1% of all declared products were reshipped or disposed.

For violations by article (Table 2), 660 violations against Article 11 concerning microorganism standards or additive standards were the most frequent (61.1% of the gross number of violations (1,080 cases)), followed by 218 against Article 6 concerning attachment of harmful or hazardous substances such as aflatoxin (20.2%), and 165 against Article 10 concerning the use of unspecified additives (15.3%).

For violations by type of inspection, 346 violations concerning standards for constituents of frozen food, etc., (Table 3-1) were the most frequent (32.0% of the gross number of violations, 1,080), followed by 334 (30.9%) concerning the use of unspecified additives or standard use (Table 3-2), 179 (16.6%) concerning harmful and hazardous substances (Table 3-3), 57 (5.3%) concerning residual pesticides (Table 3-4), and 54 (5.0%) concerning the remaining veterinary drugs (Table 3-5).

For violations concerning microbe standard by country (Table 3-1), China with 128 was the highest (37.0% of the gross number of violations concerning microbe standard, 346), followed by Thailand with 58 (16.8%), and Vietnam, 46 (13.3%). Listed data by product and type shows that those concerning microbe standard of frozen food (number of general living microbes, coliform bacillus, and *E. coli*) are the most violations occurred in these areas.

For violations concerning additives by country (Table 3-2), China with 138 concerning additives was the highest (41.3% of the gross number of violations concerning additives, 324), followed by the US, 27 (8.1%), and Taiwan, 24 (7.2%). Violation data listed by

product and type shows that violation of residual standard of sulfur dioxide in dried vegetables and the use of cyclamic acid in pickles and seasonings, etc. were the greatest in China, polysorbate in sauce and dressing in the US, and cyclamic acid in various types of foods, etc., in Taiwan.

For violations concerning harmful or hazardous substances (Table 3-3), the US with 88 was the highest (49.2% of the gross number of violations concerning fungus, 179), followed by China with 54 (30.2%), and Thailand with 12 (6.7%). Data by product and event shows that violations concerning the attachment of aflatoxin to corns and almonds are the greatest number of violations occurred in the US, the attachment of aflatoxin to earthnuts and Job's tears in China, and the attachment of aflatoxin to basil seeds in Thailand.

For violations concerning the residual pesticides (Table 3-4), China with 20 violations was the highest (35.0% of the gross number of violations concerning the residual pesticides, 57), followed by Thailand with 10 (22.8%), and the US with 7 (12.3%). Data by product and event shows that violations concerning chlorpyrifos in chives and cabbages, and cypermethrin in immature peas are the most violations occurred in China, propiconazole in mangos in Thailand, and chlorpyrifos in parsleys in the US.

For violations concerning residual veterinary drugs (Table 3-5), China with 34 violations was the highest (63.0% of the gross number of violations concerning residual veterinary drugs, 54), followed by the US with 6 (11.1%) and Taiwan with 6 (11.1%). Data by product and event shows that violation concerning tetracycline antibiotics in shrimp and malachite green in sea eel are the most violations occurred in China, tetracycline antibiotics made from processed pollen in the US, and malachite green in aqua cultured fish in Taiwan.

**(2) Monitoring According to Article 28 of the Law**

For monitoring of various imported foods, the number of inspections and items are speculated by food groups taking into consideration the import results and past violation rates based on the number of statistical inspections enabling the detection of violation at a certain confidence level. About 77,000 inspections were conducted in FY2005.

Records of monitoring in FY2005 (Table 4) show 78,156 monitoring were conducted although 77,000 were planned (executing ratio: about 102%), and measures such as recovery were taken for 184 violations of them.

Monitoring rate increased when violations were detected during these monitoring tests (Table 5). In addition, inspection order was applied to conduct inspection at every importation in order to reinforce monitoring of foods with high violation possibilities, including those with two or more violations detected for products of the same country of origin for residual pesticides or veterinary drugs (Table 6), as well as of foods with detected harmful or hazardous materials such as aflatoxin (Table 7).

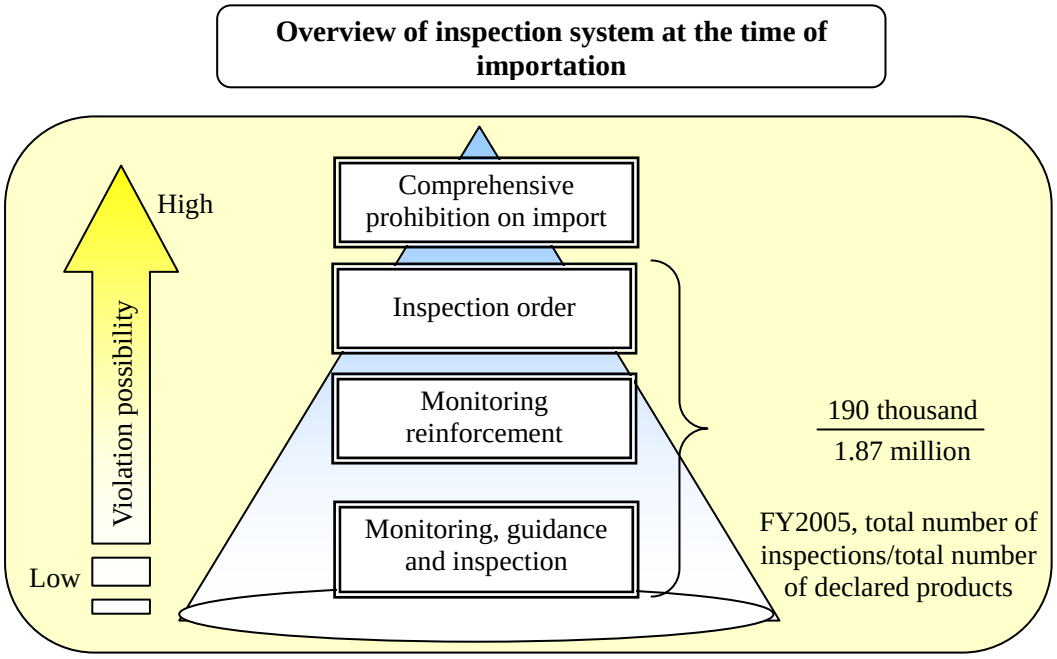
**(3) Inspection Order Based on Article 26 of the Law**

For foods with high violation possibilities, subject countries and regions, subject foods, and inspection items were stipulated and inspection order under Article 26 of the Law

was implemented to prevent food sanitation hazard.

As of March 31, 2006, inspection order was applied to 16 products from all countries and 137 products from 26 countries and 1 region. Records of inspection orders in FY2005 (Table 8) show that 78,610 inspection orders were conducted. Measures such as reshipment or recovery were taken for 225 violations among them.

Comprehensive prohibition on import under Article 8 or 17 of the Law wasn't applied to any products in FY2005.




**(4) Foods Reshipped or Disposed according to Administrative Direction**

In June 2003, The Subcommittee on Toxics in the Food Sanitation Committee under the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council (PAFSC) has discussed safety considerations for AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidinone) or Semicarbazide, part of metabolites of synthetic antimicrobial belonging to the nitrofuran family used for veterinary drugs. It was concluded that foods in which AOZ or semicarbazide have been detected should be removed from the distribution path. Accordingly, monitoring tests were carried out for poetry meat and cultured aquatic products. As the result, AOZ and semicarbazide were detected from the aquatic products from China and Taiwan (Table 9). Directions to reship or dispose those products were given to the importers.

**(5) Emergency Responses Based on Information Concerning the Occurrence of Food Sanitation of Abroad Events**

Based on overseas information such as occurrence of food poisoning and recall of foods violation collected by Food Safety Commission, Cabinet Office and National Institute of Health Sciences, in FY2005, reinforcement of monitoring system at the time of importation and investigations of domestic distribution were conducted for events such as *Listeria monocytogenes* contaminated natural cheese produced in Italy, parasite egg contaminated kimchi (Korean pickle) produced in Korea and China, and dioxin contaminated pork produced in Belgium and Netherlands (Table 10).

**(6) Promotion of Sanitary Measures in Exporting Countries**

In FY2005, in order to promote sanitary measures in exporting countries, for foods for which inspection order was applied or monitoring was reinforced, exporting countries were requested to provide information on violation of foods in question and, with bilateral consultations, to investigate causes of violations and take preventative measures.

When sanitary measures should be confirmed at the production stage in exporting countries for cases such as residual pesticides and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (referred to as 'BSE' hereinafter), experts were dispatched to the relevant countries to conduct field surveys concerning sanitary measures (Table 11).

In particular, according to the response from Food Safety Commission in December of 2005, the difference in BSE risk between Japanese domestic beef meat and those from the US and Canada is very small if the following conditions are met; 1) to remove specified risk materials (SRM) including brain, spinal cords of all ages, 2) import of beef from cattle aged 20 months or younger with proof of age. In response to this, in order to secure implementation of import conditions in both the US and Canada, experts were dispatched to the US and Canada to carry out field surveys concerning processing processes in the food facilities exporting to Japan.

**(7) Guidance Concerning Implementation of Voluntary Sanitary Management by Importers**

While importers were instructed on safety confirmation in advance by obtaining necessary information from producers or manufacturers of imported foods in question according to the Plan, consultation with quarantine stations was promoted in advance by holding explanation meetings for foods with violation history or those imported into Japan for the first.

Records of import consultation by Offices of Imported Foods Consultation in quarantine stations in FY2005 (Table 12) show 18,408 consultations by product conducted, among which 691 were violations detected in advance.

For violations by Article (Table 13), 477 violations against Article 11 concerning additive standards were the most frequent (51.8% of the gross number of violations, 920), followed by 419 against Article 10 concerning use of unspecified additives (45.5%).

For violations related with preliminary consultation by country (Table 14), the US with 152 violations was the highest (22.0% of the actual number of violations, 691),

followed by China, 83 (12.0%), and Korea, 70 (10.1%). Major violations by product and type include the use of unspecified additives in foods such as health foods.

When violations were detected in import consultation, importers were instructed to take appropriate measures to comply with the rules and regulations, and refrain from importation until improvement was conducted. Even with cases for which compliance was confirmed after improvement, importers were instructed to confirm if foods in question meet the standards by importing samples when necessary.

**(8) Disclosure of Violation Information of Imported Foods and Cooperation With Prefectures**

In order to clarify situations of food sanitary hazard, violation information including names and addresses of violators or foods in question was published on our website under Article 63 of the Law. In addition to the disclosure of names of the violators, details of improvement and causes for violations were published as soon as they were available.

Among violations detected at entry inspections, those already entered into Japan were immediately recalled in cooperation with the relevant prefectures. Monitoring was reinforced as necessary for violations detected at inspections in domestic distribution processes by prefectures (Table 15).

**Table 1 Declaration, monitoring and violation (FY2005: Quick estimation)**

| Number of declared products | Volume of declared products | Number of inspections[*2] | Ratio[*3] | Number of violations | Ratio[*3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Tons in thousand) | | % | | % |
| **1, 871, 173** | **31, 825[*1]** | **190, 959** | **10.2** | **1, 014** | **0.1** |
| (Actual number in the previous year) | | | | | |
| 1, 808, 830 | 32, 018 | 187, 553 | 10.4 | 1, 017 | 0.1 |

[*1] Volume of declared products is a quick estimation with the exception of planned importation between January and March in 2006.

[*2] Value deducting the overlap from totaling inspections by administrative agency, registration inspection agency, and public inspection agency in foreign countries.

[*3] Ratio against the number of declared products.

**Table 2 Violations by Article (FY2005)**

| Article | Number of violations | Ratio | Major violations |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | % | |
| Article 6 (Foods and additives whose distribution is prohibited) | 218 | 20.2 | Attachment of Aflatoxin to Maize, Earthnut, Job's tear, Basil seed, Almond, etc, mixing of harmful fish, detection of diarrheric or paralytic shellfish poison, detection of cyanide compounds, rice spoilage and deterioration or development of fungus caused by accidents on transportation |
| Article 10 (Limitation on distribution of additives) | 165 | 15.3 | Use of unspecified additives (Cyclamic acid, TBHQ, polysorbate, azorubine, iodized salt, quinoline yellow, rhodamine B, meythl parahydroxybenzoate, etc.) |
| Article 11 (Standards for foods or additives) | 660 | 61.1 | Violation concerning microorganism standards of foods (coliform bacillus positive of frozen foods), standards for remaining agricultural chemicals and veterinary drugs (vegetables, frozen vegetables, marine products, and processed marine products), and additive standards (sorbic acid, benzoic acid, color, and sulfur dioxide, etc.) |
| Article 18 (Standards for equipment and containers and packages) | 32 | 3.0 | Violation of standards for equipment and containers and packages<br>Violation of standards of resource materials |
| Article 62 (Applied standards for toys) | 5 | 0.5 | Elution of unspecified color from toys with which infants directly touch |
| Total | 1, 080 (gross number)<br>1, 014 (number of declared violations) | | |

## Table 3-1 Violation cases against component standard by nations, products and events in FY2005

| Nation | Products | Events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Frozen food(fish) | Coliform bacteria(14), viable count(6), *E.coli*(4) | 24 |
| | Frozen food(others) | Coliform bacteria(11), *E.coli*(7), viable count(6) | 24 |
| | Meat | *E.coli*(12), coliform bacteria(5) | 17 |
| | Frozen food(vegetables) | Viable count(7), coliform bacteria(5), *E.coli*(3) | 15 |
| | Tightly-packaged food pasteurized by pressing and heating | Possible emerging microbes (8), | 8 |
| | Frozen food(shellfish) | Viable count(4), coliform bacteria(3) | 7 |
| | Frozen food(aquatic animal) | Viable count(4), coliform bacteria(3) | 7 |
| | Frozen food (stock farm products) | *E.coli*(3), viable count(2), coliform bacteria(1) | 6 |
| | Frozen food(beans) | Viable count(3), coliform bacteria(1), *E.coli*(1) | 5 |
| | Fish meat kneaded products | Coliform bacteria(4) | 4 |
| | Boiled octopus | Viable count(3), coliform bacteria(1) | 4 |
| | Frozen food(grains) | Coliform bacteria(1), viable count(1) | 2 |
| | Frozen food(shrimp) | Coliform bacteria(1), viable count(1) | 2 |
| | Frozen food(inkfish) | Coliform bacteria(1), *E.coli*(1) | 2 |
| | Frozen food(fruits) | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| Thailand | Frozen food(inkfish) | Coliform bacteria(9), viable count(3) | 12 |
| | Fish meat kneaded products | Coliform bacteria(10) | 10 |
| | Frozen food(stock farm products) | Coliform bacteria(4), *E.coli*(2), viable count(2) | 8 |
| | Frozen food(shrimp) | *E.coli*(3), coliform bacteria(2), vibrio parahaemolyticus (1), viable count(1) | 7 |
| | Frozen food(fish) | *E.coli*(3), coliform bacteria(2) | 5 |
| | Frozen food(others) | Viable count(3), coliform bacteria(2) | 5 |
| | Frozen food(fruits) | Viable count(2), coliform bacteria(1) | 3 |
| | Frozen food(vegetables) | Viable count(2), coliform bacteria(1) | 3 |
| | Meat | *E.coli*(2) | 2 |
| | Frozen food(aquatic animal) | Viable count(1), *E.coli*(1) | 2 |
| | Boiled octopus | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| Vietnam | Frozen food(shrimp) | *E.coli*(8), coliform bacteria(5), viable count(2) | 15 |
| | Frozen food(inkfish) | Coliform bacteria(12) | 12 |
| | Frozen food(fruits) | Coliform bacteria(3), viable count(1) | 4 |
| | Frozen food(fish) | *E.coli*(2), coliform bacteria(1), viable count(1) | 4 |
| | Frozen food(others) | Viable count(3), coliform bacteria(1) | 4 |
| | Frozen food(aquatic animal) | Viable count(2), *E.coli*(1) | 3 |
| | Frozen food(shellfish) | Coliform bacteria(3) | 3 |
| | Fish meat kneaded products | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| Korea | Frozen food (shellfish) | Viable count(4), coliform bacteria(2) | 6 |
| | Pen shell | Vibrio parahaemolyticus (3) | 3 |
| | Arch shell | Vibrio parahaemolyticus(3) | 3 |
| | Frozen food (vegetables) | Viable count(1), coliform bacteria(1) | 2 |
| | Frozen food (others) | Viable count(1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (aquatic animal) | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| France | Frozen food (others) | *E.coli*(2), coliform bacteria(1) | 3 |
| | Frozen food (sweet goodies) | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| | Natural cheese | Enterohemorrhagic *E.coli*(1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (fruits) | Viable count(1) | 1 |

| Nation | Products | Events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | Frozen food (aquatic animal) | Coliform bacteria(2), viable count(2) | 4 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Viable count(2), coliform bacteria(1), *E.coli*(1) | 4 |
| | Frozen food (inkfish) | Viable count(1), *E.coli*(1) | 2 |
| | Frozen food (fruits) | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| | Fish meat kneaded products | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| Chile | Frozen food (fish) | Coliform bacteria(10), viable count(2) | 12 |
| Indonesia | Frozen food (fruits) | Coliform bacteria(1), viable count(1) | 2 |
| | Boiled octopus | Vibrio parahaemolyticus(1), viable count(1) | 2 |
| | Beverages | Coliform bacteria(2) | 2 |
| | Frozen food (shrimp) | Coliform bacteria(2) | 2 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Viable count(1), *E.coli*(1) | 2 |
| | Frozen food (others) | *E.coli*(1) | 1 |
| Taiwan | Frozen food (fish) | Coliform bacteria(5) | 5 |
| | Frozen food (fruits) | Viable count(2), coliform bacteria(1) | 3 |
| | Frozen food (others) | Viable count(1) | 1 |
| Italy | Frozen food (sweet goodies) | Coliform bacteria(3), viable count(1) | 4 |
| | Icecreams | Coliform bacteria(3) | 3 |
| | Frozen food (grains) | *E.coli*(1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (vegetables) | Viable count(1) | 1 |
| Norway | Frozen food (fish) | Coliform bacteria(5), viable count(2) | 7 |
| Brazil | Frozen food (fruits) | Viable count(2), coliform bacteria(1) | 3 |
| | Frozen food (others) | *E.coli*(2) | 2 |
| Canada | Frozen food (aquatic animal) | Viable count(2) | 2 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Coliform bacteria(1), viable count(1) | 2 |
| | Frozen food (vegetables) | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| Australia | Frozen food (vegetables) | Viable count(2) | 2 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Viable count(1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (aquatic animal) | Viable count(1) | 1 |
| India | Frozen food (others) | Viable count(2), coliform bacteria(1), *E.coli*(1) | 4 |
| Germany | Beverages | Viable count(1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (others) | *E.coli*(1) | 1 |
| | Others | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| Belgium | Icecreams | Coliform bacteria(2) | 2 |
| Spain | Frozen food (grains) | Viable count(1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| Peru | Frozen food (fruits) | Coliform bacteria(1), viable count(1) | 2 |
| Netherlands | Frozen food (others) | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| Malaysia | Frozen food (others) | *E.coli*(1) | 1 |
| Singapore | Frozen food (grains) | Coliform bacteria(1) | 1 |
| UK | Frozen food (fish) | Viable count(1) | 1 |
| New Zealand | Frozen food (shellfish) | Viable count(1) | 1 |
| Total | | | 346 |

*Number of cases indicates the total number of violation events.

## Table 3-2 Violation of additives by nations, products and events in FY2005

| Nation | Products | Events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Dried vegetables | Sulfur dioxide (18) | 18 |
| | Pickle | Cyclamic acid (9), benzoic acid (4), saccharin sodium (2), acesulfame potassium (1) | 16 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Cyclamic acid (3), sodium acetate (1), glycerin (1), sodium phyrophoshate (1), Monascus pigment (1), phosphoric acid (1), sodium dihydrogen phosphate (1), high-test hypochloride (1) | 10 |
| | Meat | Sorbic acid (3), cyclamic acid (2), rhodamine B (1), potassium sorbate (1), nitrite (3) | 10 |
| | Sweet goodies | TBHQ (5), azorubine (2), cyclamic acid (1) | 8 |
| | Frozen food (others) | Cyclamic acid (2), sulfur dioxide (1), nitrite (1), food yellow No.4 (1), food yellow No.5 (1), food blue No.1 (1) | 7 |
| | Salted vegetables | Sulfur dioxide (5), sorbic acid (1) | 6 |
| | Processed chestnut products | Sulfur dioxide (6) | 6 |
| | Seasoning agent | Cyclamic acid (4), sorbic acid (1), TBHQ (1) | 6 |
| | Frozen food (aquatic animal) | Sulfur dioxide (3), cyclamic acid (1) | 4 |
| | Syrupped products | Sulfur dioxide (2), cyclamic acid (2) | 4 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Sorbic acid (1), Sodium azide (1), cyclamic acid (1) | 3 |
| | Driedfruits | Sulfur dioxide (1), cyclamic acid (1) | 2 |
| | Dried aquatic animals | Cyclamic acid (2) | 2 |
| | Health food | Sulfur dioxide (2), hydrogen peroxide (1) | 3 |
| | Driedvegetables | Sulfur dioxide (1) | 1 |
| | Grain flour | Sulfur dioxide (1) | 1 |
| | Fish meat kneaded products | Sorbic acid (1) | 1 |
| | Beverages | Tocopherol acetate (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Sulfur dioxide (15), cyclamic acid (7), sorbic acid (4), benzoic acid (1), iron oxide black (1), boracic acid (1) | 29 |
| US | Seasoning agent | Polysorbate (4), calcium disodium EDTA (1), quinoline yellow (1) | 6 |
| | Health food | Other additives (2), Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (1), choline phosphoric acid (1) | 4 |
| | Pickle | Sorbic acid (3) | 3 |
| | Beverages | Sorbic acid (2) | 2 |
| | Meat | Propyl gallate (1), BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene) (1) | 2 |
| | Sweet goodies | Polysorbate (1), TBHQ (1) | 2 |
| | Fish egg | Nitrite | 2 |
| | Frozen food (vegetables) | Ethoxyquin (1) | 1 |
| | Icecreams | Polysorbate (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Sulfur dioxide (1), sudan I (1), polysorbate (1), sorbic acid (1) | 4 |
| Taiwan | Frozen food (fruits) | Chlorine dioxide (7) | 7 |
| | Sugars | Cyclamic acid (2), benzoic acid (1) | 3 |
| | Seasoning agent | Sorbic acid (2), cyclamic acid (1) | 3 |
| | Health food | Cyclamic acid (1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Carbon monoxide (1) | 1 |
| | Dried fruits | Cyclamic acid (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Cyclamic acid (4), sulfur dioxide (2), TBHQ (2) | 8 |
| Italy | Icecreams | Polysorbate (7) | 7 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Azorubine (3) | 3 |
| | Seasoning agent | Propylene glycol (1), potassium sorbate (1) | 2 |
| | Sweet goodies | Sorbic acid (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Ethyl acetate (1), sorbic acid (1), polysorbate (1) | 3 |
| France | Sweet goodies | Azorubine (10) | 10 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Sulfur dioxide (2) | 2 |
| | Dried fruits | Sorbic acid (1) | 1 |

| Nation | Products | Events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | Sweet goodies | TBHQ (8) | 8 |
| | Seasoning agent | Rhodamine B (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Sulfur dioxide (2) | 2 |
| Thailand | Seasoning agent | Benzoic acid (1), azorubine (1), nitrite (1) | 3 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Nitrite (1) | 1 |
| | Sweet goodies | TBHQ (1) | 1 |
| | Dried fruits | Sulfur dioxide (1) | 1 |
| | Syrupped products | Hydrogen peroxide (1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (others) | Sulfur dioxide (1) | 1 |
| | Others | TBHQ (2), sulfur dioxide (1) | 3 |
| Brazil | Sweet goodies | TBHQ (5) | 5 |
| | Frozen food (others) | TBHQ (2) | 2 |
| | Others | Polysorbate (3) | 3 |
| Vietnam | Seasoning agent | Benzoic acid (1), cyclamic acid (1) | 2 |
| | Frozen food (aquatic animal) | Sulfur dioxide (1) | 1 |
| | Sweet goodies | Sulfur dioxide (1) | 1 |
| | Pickle | Sorbic acid (1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Cyclamic acid (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Sulfur dioxide (3), TBHQ (1) | 4 |
| Belgium | Icecreams | Polysorbate (5) | 5 |
| | Sweet goodies | Azorubine (3), quinoline yellow (1) | 4 |
| Peru | Seasoning agent | Iodized salt (2) | 2 |
| | Health food | Other additives (2) | 2 |
| | Beverages | Sorbic acid (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Iodized salt (2), other additives (2) | 4 |
| Korea | Frozen food (others) | Potassium sorbate (3) | 3 |
| | Seasoning agent | Polysorbate (2) | 2 |
| | Driedvegetables | Sulfur dioxide (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Polysorbate (1) | 1 |
| Philippines | Beverages | Potassium sorbate (2) | 2 |
| | Syrupped products | Sulfur dioxide (2) | 2 |
| | Health food | Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (1) | 1 |
| | Sweet goodies | TBHQ (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Food yellow No.4 (1) | 1 |
| Australia | Frozen food (fruits) | TBHQ (1) | 1 |
| | Natural cheese | Sorbic acid (1) | 1 |
| | Meat | Sulfur dioxide (1) | 1 |
| | Frozen food (others) | TBHQ (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Sulfur dioxide (2) | 2 |
| Germany | Sweet goodies | Azorubine（1）, other colorants（2） | 3 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Sulfur dioxide（1） | 1 |
| | Others | Benzoic acid（1）, sorbic acid（1） | 2 |
| Canada | Frozen food (sweet goodies) | Polysorbate（2） | 2 |
| | Icecreams | Polysorbate（2） | 2 |
| Denmark | Fish egg | Nitrite (3) | 3 |
| Hungary | Meat | Calcium disodium EDTA（3） | 3 |
| Pakistan | Others | Sudan IV （1）, TBHQ （1） | 2 |
| Mexico | Seasoning agent | TBHQ （2） | 2 |
| Netherlands | Frozen food (sweet goodies) | Polysorbate（1） | 1 |
| | Others | Sulfur dioxide（1） | 1 |
| Spain | Pickle | Ferrous gluconate（1） | 1 |
| | Health food | Methanol（1） | 1 |

| Nation | Products | Events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finland | Fish egg | Nitrite (1) | 1 |
| UK | Others | Sodium aluminium phosphate（1） | 1 |
| Indonesia | Meat | Benzoic acid（1） | 1 |
| Chile | Sweet goodies | TBHQ （1） | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | Beverages | Azorubine（1） | 1 |
| Malaysia | Seasoning agent | Polysorbate（1） | 1 |
| Myanmar | Others | Sulfur dioxide（1） | 1 |
| Bangladesh | Others | Sulfur dioxide（1） | 1 |
| Australia | Sweet goodies | Quinoline yellow（1） | 1 |
| Israel | Health food | Other additives（1） | 1 |
| Singapore | Sweet goodies | Other additives（1） | 1 |
| Japan | Others | Sulfur dioxide（1） | 1 |
| Total | | | 334 |

*Number of cases indicates the total number of violation events.

## Table 3-3 Violation of harmful and hazardous substances by nations, products and events in FY2005

| Nation | Products | Events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| US | Maize | Aflatoxin（76） | 76 |
| | Almond | Aflatoxin（5） | 5 |
| | Earthnut | Aflatoxin（2） | 2 |
| | Dried fig | Aflatoxin（2） | 2 |
| | Processed earthnut products | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| | Pistachio nut | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| | Apple juice | Patulin（1） | 1 |
| China | Earthnut | Aflatoxin（17） | 17 |
| | Processed earthnut products | Aflatoxin（14） | 14 |
| | Job's tear | Aflatoxin（7） | 7 |
| | Arch shell | Paralytic shellfish poison (6), diarrheric shellfish poison (1) | 6 |
| | Frozen food (shellfish) | Diarrheric shellfish poison (4) | 4 |
| | Buckwheat noodles | Aflatoxin（3） | 3 |
| | Almond | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| | Clam | Paralytic shellfish poison (1) | 1 |
| | Large clam | Paralytic shellfish poison (1) | 1 |
| Thailand | Basil seed | Aflatoxin（8） | 8 |
| | Job's tear | Aflatoxin（2） | 2 |
| | Chili pepper | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| | Cassava | Cyanide(1) | 1 |
| Indonesia | Cassava | Cyanide (2) | 2 |
| | Processed earthnut products | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| Korea | Chili pepper | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| | Clam | Paralytic shellfish poison (1) | 1 |
| | Giant clam | Paralytic shellfish poison (1) | 1 |
| S. Africa | Earthnut | Aflatoxin（2） | 2 |
| Philippines | Cassava | Cyanide (2) | 2 |
| India | Sweet goodies | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| | Chili pepper | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| Canada | Flax seed | Cyanide (1) | 1 |
| Cambodia | Basil seed | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| N. Korea | Freshwater clam | Paralytic shellfish poison | 1 |
| Venezuela | Cacao bean | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | Nutmeg seed | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| Vietnam | Job's tear | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| Paraguay | Earthnut | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| Italy | Alcoholic liquor | Methanol (1) | 1 |
| Germany | Alcoholic liquor | Methanol (1) | 1 |
| France | Apple juice | Patulin（1） | 1 |
| Malaysia | Nutmeg seed | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| Mexico | Chili pepper | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| Iran | Pistachio nut | Aflatoxin（1） | 1 |
| Total | | | 179 |

*Number of cases indicates the total number of violation events.

## Table 3-4 Violation of residual pesticides by nations, products and events in FY2005

| Nation | Products | Events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Chive | Chlorpyrifos(5) | 5 |
| | Immature pea | Cypermethrin(4), Propiconazole(1) | 5 |
| | Cabbage | Chlorpyrifos(3), Methamidofos(1) | 4 |
| | Earthnut | Daminozide(2) | 2 |
| | Sagebrush | Chlorpyrifos(2) | 2 |
| | Green pepper | Fenvalerate(1) | 1 |
| | Corn marigold | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| Thailand | Mango | Propiconazole(3) | 3 |
| | Rice | Bromine(1) | 1 |
| | Mimosa | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| | Feverweed | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| | Gumbo | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| | Kale | Cypermethrin(1) | 1 |
| | Pandanus odorus | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| | Young pepper | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| US | Parsley | Chlorpyrifos(4) | 4 |
| | Popcorn | Pirimiphos-methyl(2) | 2 |
| | Lettuce | Permethrin(1) | 1 |
| Korea | Paprika | Chlorpyrifos(3) | 3 |
| Laos | Feverweed | Chlorpyrifos(2) | 2 |
| | Holy basil | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| Italy | Spring onion with leaves | Chlorpyrifos(2) | 2 |
| | Fennel | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| India | Rice | Bromine (1) | 1 |
| | Pigeon pea | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| Taiwan | Mango | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| | Chive | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| New Zealand | Persimmon | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| | Green asparagus | DDVP(1) | 1 |
| Guatenala | Coffee bean | Cypermethrin(1) | 1 |
| France | Lentille | Deltamethrin (1) | 1 |
| Australia | Fennel | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| Philippines | Mango | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| Indonesia | Sweet potato | Chlorpyrifos(1) | 1 |
| Total | | | 57 |

*Number of cases indicates the total number of violation events.

**Table 3-5 Violation of residual animal drug by nations, products and events in FY2005**

| Nation | Products | Events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Shrimp | Chlortetracycline(2), tetracycline(6), oxytetracycline(1) | 9 |
| | Eel | Malachite green(4), enrofloxacin(1) | 5 |
| | Swamp eel | ciprofloxiacin(2), enrofloxacin(2) | 4 |
| | Processed pollen | Oxytetracycline(2), tetracycline(1) | 3 |
| | Freshwater clam | Chlortetracycline(3) | 3 |
| | Processed royal jelly | Chloramphenicol(2), streptomycin(1) | 3 |
| | Siniperca | Malachite green(3) | 3 |
| | Processed bee larvae | Tetracycline(1), oxytetracycline(1) | 2 |
| | Processed honey | Tetracycline(2) | 2 |
| US | Processed pollen | Oxytetracycline(4), tetracycline(2) | 6 |
| Taiwan | Malabar grouper | Malachite green(2) | 2 |
| | Eel | Malachite green(1), enrofloxacin(1) | 2 |
| | Processed royal jelly | Chloramphenicol(1) | 1 |
| | Processed snapping turtle | Chlortetracycline(1) | 1 |
| Indonesia | Shrimp | Tetracycline(2) | 2 |
| Vietnam | Catfish | Ciprofloxiacin(1), enrofloxacin(1) | 2 |
| Brazil | Chicken | Enrofloxacin(2) | 2 |
| Greece | Processed pollen | Oxytetracycline(1) | 1 |
| Korea | Chicken | Enrofloxacin(1) | 1 |
| Total | | | 54 |

*Number of cases indicates the total number of violation events.

## Table 4 Monitoring in FY2005

| Product | Subject | Number of planned test* | Number of conducted test | Number of violation cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animal products: beef, pork, chicken, horse flesh, poultries | Antibiotics | 4, 250 | 4, 161 | 3 |
| | Residual pesticides | 1, 850 | 1, 652 | 0 |
| | Additives | - | 2 | 0 |
| | Component standards | 650 | 645 | 0 |
| Processed animal products: natural cheese, meat products, icecream, frozen product (meats) | Antibiotics | 1, 000 | 967 | 3 |
| | Residual pesticides | - | 1 | 0 |
| | Additives | 1, 350 | 1, 459 | 9 |
| | Component standards | 1, 950 | 2, 028 | 11 |
| Aquatic foods: bivalve, fish, shellfish (shrimp, crab) | Antibiotics | 1, 700 | 2, 631 | 9 |
| | Additives | 950 | 666 | 1 |
| | Component standards | 600 | 842 | 0 |
| Processed aquatic foods: fish (filleted, dried, minced), frozen foods (animal, fish), fish/shellfish egg | Antibiotics | 4, 850 | 5, 149 | 3 |
| | Additives | 2, 300 | 3, 610 | 3 |
| | Component standards | 5, 900 | 6, 378 | 55 |
| Agricultural foods: vegetables, fruits, oats, maize, beans, earthnut, nuts, seeds | Residual pesticides | 19, 400 | 22, 535 | 28 |
| | Additives | 600 | 564 | 0 |
| | Component standards | - | 205 | 0 |
| | Fungal toxin | 4, 200 | 3, 961 | 4 |
| | Gene recombination foods | 1, 500 | 1, 370 | 0 |
| Processed agricultural foods: frozen foods (vegetables), vegetables, fruits, spices, instant noodle | Residual pesticides | 4, 700 | 4, 471 | 7 |
| | Additives | 2, 550 | 3, 198 | 10 |
| | Component standards | 1, 200 | 1, 832 | 8 |
| | Fungal toxin | 1, 000 | 1, 091 | 2 |
| | Gene recombination foods | 150 | 58 | 0 |
| Other foods: health foods, soup, seasoning, sweet goodies, fat and oil, frozen foods | Antibiotics | - | 2 | 0 |
| | Additives | 3, 400 | 3, 009 | 3 |
| | Component standards | 3, 000 | 2, 179 | 16 |
| | Fungal toxin | - | 40 | 0 |
| | Gene recombination foods | - | 53 | 0 |
| Beverages: mineral water, soft drink, alcoholic | Residual pesticides | - | 114 | 0 |
| | Additives | 1, 200 | 1, 245 | 2 |
| | Component standards | 900 | 825 | 1 |
| | Fungal toxin | 150 | 75 | 0 |
| Additives, devices/container, toy | Component standards | 1, 200 | 1, 138 | 6 |
| Total: | Four thousand and five hundred tests are included into planned tests for enhancing monitoring. | 77, 000 | 78, 156<br>102% of achievement | 184 |

* Estimated number of tests by subjects, such as antibiotics and pesticides

## Table 5 List of products for enhancing monitoring*[1] (as of March 31, 2006*[2])

| Nation and region | Product | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| China | Green pepper | Fenvalerate |
| | Cabbage | Methamidofos |
| | Processed buckwheat | Aflatoxin |
| | Processed bee larvae | Oxytetracycline, tetracycline |
| | Immature pea | Propiconazole |
| | Live see urchin egg※3 | Vibrio parahaemolyticus |
| | Freshwater fishes | Malachite green |
| Korea | Chicken | Enrofloxacin |
| | Live see urchin egg※3 | Vibrio parahaemolyticus |
| | Live arch shell※3 | Vibrio parahaemolyticus |
| | Tairagigai※3(*Atrina pectinata*) | Vibrio parahaemolyticus |
| Taiwan | Mango | Chlorpyrifos |
| | Farmed eel | Malachite green |
| | Royal jelly | Chloramphenicol |
| France | Soft and semi-soft natural cheeses (limited to production in factories) | *Listeria monocytogenes* |
| | Apple juice | Patulin |
| Indonesia | Sweet potato | Chlorpyrifos |
| | Freshwater fishes | Malachite green |
| US | Lettuce (incl. celtuce) | Permethrin |
| | Processed corns | Aflatoxin |
| Vietnam | Catfish | Enrofloxacin, ciprofloxiacin |
| | Freshwater fishes | Malachite green |
| Italy | Fennel | Chlorpyrifos |
| India | Pigeon pea | Chlorpyrifos |
| Australia | Fennel | Chlorpyrifos |
| Greece | Processed pollen | Oxytetracycline |
| Guatemala | Fresh coffee bean | Cypermethrin |
| Thailand | Gumbo | Chlorpyrifos |
| New Zealand | Persimmon | Chlorpyrifos |
| Philippines | Live see urchin egg※3 | Vibrio parahaemolyticus |
| Malaysia | Duck meat | Sulfaquinoxaline |
| Laos | Holy basil | Chlorpyrifos |

*[1] Monitoring should enhance when a violation is confirmed, then a half of product notifications is inspected. When no violation is found in one year, monitoring changes to normal inspection.

*[2] Test subjects in Table 6 are excluded.

*[3] All of product notifications are inspected in summer season from June to October in 2005.

## Table 6　List of tested products after enhancing monitoring in FY2005

| Nation and region | Product | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| China | Freshwater calm | Chlortetracycline |
| | Farmed eel | Malachite green |
| | Swamp eel | enrofloxacin, ciprofloxiacin |
| | Siniperca | Malachite green |
| | Cabbage | Chlorpyrifos |
| | Sagebrush | Chlorpyrifos |
| | Royal jelly | Chloramphenicol |
| Thailand | Immature pepper | Chlorpyrifos |
| | Pandanus odorus | Chlorpyrifos |
| | Mango | Propiconozole |
| Italy | Spring onion with leaves | Chlorpyrifos |
| Korea | Paprika | Chlorpyrifos |
| Taiwan | Farmed malabar gouper | Malachite green |
| US | Parsley | Chlorpyrifos |
| Brazil | Chicken (limited slaughterhouses) | Enrofloxacin |
| New Zealand | Green asparagus | DDVP |
| Laos | Feverweed | Chlorpyrifos |

## Table 7　List of tested products promptly transferred in FY2005

| Nation and region | Product | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| All | Dried fig | Aflatoxin |
| Thailand | Basil seed | Aflatoxin |
| Cambodia | Basil seed | Aflatoxin |
| China | Buckwheat noodle | Aflatoxin |
| US | Maize (excl. sweet corns) | Aflatoxin |
| Benezuela | Cacao bean | Aflatoxin |

## Table 8　Products for enhancing monitoring and the inspection results in FY2005

| Nation and region | Product | Subject | Number of inspection | Number of violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All (16 products) | Earthnut, nuts, chili pepper, etc. | Aflatoxin | 11, 363 | 58 |
| | Beans with cyanide | Cyanide | 398 | 6 |
| | Salmon roe, etc. | Nitrite | 640 | 8 |
| China (37 products) | Buckwheat noodle | Aflatoxin | 462 | 2 |
| | Bivalve | Diarrheric shellfish poison, paralytic shellfish poison | 4, 840 | 13 |
| | Shrimp, freshwater calm, farmed eel, honey, etc. | Malachite green, enrofloxacin, streptomycin | 14, 445 | 14 |
| | Vegetables･fruits･beans (soybean, earthnut , immature pea, qing-geng-cai, green perilla, etc.) | Chlorpyrifos, cypermethrin, fenvalerate | 7, 843 | 12 |
| | Processed eel | Viable count, coliform bacteria | 2, 179 | 2 |
| | Other processed foods | Cyclamic acid | 6, 792 | 3 |
| Thailand (23 products) | Basil seed | Aflatoxin | 18 | 7 |
| | Farmed shrimp | Oxolinic acid | 3, 233 | 0 |
| | vegetables･fruits (Mango, rime, mimosa, etc.) | Chlorpyrifos, cypermethrin, fenvalerate, parathion-methyl | 800 | 3 |
| Korea (18 products) | Bivalve | Paralytic shellfish poison, vibrio parahaemolyticus | 6, 081 | 2 |
| | Farmed flatfish | Enrofloxacin, oxytetracycline | 24 | 0 |
| | Vegetables (Paprika, red chili pepper, green chili pepper, etc.) | Ethoprophos, chlorpyrifos | 1, 052 | 1 |
| Taiwan (15 products) | Chicken, farmed eel, snapping turtle | Enrofloxacin, chlortetracycline, etc. | 4, 504 | 1 |
| | Vegetables (spinach, Chive, taro, etc.) | Chlorpyrifos | 172 | 0 |
| | Other processed foods | Cyclamic acid, etc. | 230 | 3 |
| US (12 products) | Almond, Maize, Apple juice | Aflatoxin, patulin | 2, 476 | 81 |
| | Vegetables･grains･fruits (spinach･Maize･lemon, etc.) | Chlorpyrifos, pirimiphos-methyl, imazalil, etc. | 495 | 4 |
| Others (22 nations, 35Products) | | | 10, 563 | 5 |
| Total | | | 78, 610 | 225 |

**Table 9　Reshipped or disposed products according to administrative guidance in FY 2005**

| Nation | Products | Detection | Number of detection* |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Eel | AOZ（27）, semicarbazide(1) | 28 |
| | Blowfish | AOZ (3), semicarbazide (1) | 4 |
| | Carp | AOZ (2) | 2 |
| | Shrimp | Semicarbazide (1) | 1 |
| Taiwan | Eel | AOZ (12) | 12 |
| Vietnam | Eel | AOZ (3) | 3 |
| India | Shrimp | AOZ (1) | 1 |
| Mexico | SKM egg | Semicarbazide (1) | 1 |
| Total | | | 52 |

*Number of detection indicates the total number of detections.

**Table 10 Major cases for which monitoring at the time of importation was reinforced based on overseas information (FY2005)**

| Month and year when monitoring was reinforced | Subject country | Subject product | Details |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 2005 | China | Processed foods (possibly contaminated with Sudan I-IV, unspecified coloring agents) | Based on product recovery cases in China, inspections at the time of importation and domestic monitoring were reinforced were conducted. |
| June 2005 | Italy | Soft or semi-soft natural cheese (possibly contaminated with *Llisteria monocytogenes*) | Based on the EU alert notification where the same products as those of Taleggio cheese produced in Italy, with a positive *Listeria monocytogenes* test result in EU, were imported into Japan, a follow-up study of these products was carried out and inspection order was applied to the manufacturer thereof at the time of importation. Part of the cheese products in question that had been distributed in the country was already consumed; however, there was no report of health damage. |
| June 2005 | 12 nations incl. UK | Herbs and spices (possible exposure to radiation) | Based on a case where radiation was exposed to UK herb supplements identified in EU, monitoring at the time of importation was reinforced. |
| July 2005 | China | Beer (formaldehyde) | Based on a case where beer produced in China, with formaldehyde added in Korea, was identified, monitoring at the time of importation was reinforced. |
| September 2005 | New Zealand | Beef (possibly contaminated with endosulfan, residual pesticide) | Based on a case where products suspected to be mixed with part of bovine organs originating in the same farm beef produced in New Zealand, with Endosulfan detected in Korea, were imported into Japan, a follow-up study of the product was carried out and monitoring thereof at the time of importation was reinforced. As the whole amount of the bovine organs in question was stocked, guidance of reshipment or discarding was given. |
| November 2005 | Korea China | Kimchi, etc. (possibly contaminated with parasite eggs) | Based on the information where parasite eggs and protozoa were detected in kimchi pickles produced in China and Korea, inspection at the time of importation was reinforced. |
| November 2005 | France | Goat cheese (possibly contaminated with enterohemorrhagic *E.coli* (EHEC)) | Based on the EU alert notification where the same products as those of goat cheese produced in France, with genes showing EHEC expression detected in EU, were imported into Japan, a follow-up study of these products was carried out and inspection order for the goat cheese by the same manufacturer was reinforced at the time of importation. |
| December 2005 | Norway | Salmon and trout (possibly contaminated with cadmium and lead) | Based on the information where cadmium and lead exceeding the reference values were detected in Russia from salmon and trout produced in Norway, monitoring at the time of importation was reinforced. |
| January 2006 | Thailand | Noodles, etc. (possible exposure to radiation) | Based on the case where noodles produced in Thailand, exposed with radiation, were detected in EU, monitoring at the time of importation was reinforced. |
| January 2006 | Belgium Netherlands | Pork, etc. | Based on the information where pork and other products were contaminated by dioxin-contaminated feed in part of farms in Belgium and Netherlands, monitoring was reinforced for pork and processed pork products in the aforementioned nations. |

## Table 11 Major bilateral talks and field surveys (FY2005)

| Subject product (inspection order was applied) | Bilateral talk | Month and year when field surveys were conducted |
|---|---|---|
| Immature peas produced in China (residual pesticides) | Talks started in April 1999. In January 2006, field surveys on selected companies were conducted in order to exclude from subjects of inspection order. The talks are still underway. | January 2006 |
| Farmed eel produced in China (veterinary drugs) | Talks have been on the way since April 2002. | — |
| Frozen spinach produced in China (chlorpyrifos) | Talks started in July 2002. In June 2004, voluntary restraint of the importation thereof was lifted for only some enterprises. In August 2005, subject companies for voluntary restraint of the importation were added. | April 2005 |
| Beef produced in Canada (BSE) | Talks started in May 2003. In December 2005, an agreement was made under the condition of compliance with the export program (removal of specified risk materials (SRM) from all cattle, and exportation of beef originating from cattle at 20-month-old or younger), and the exportation thereof from specified facilities was resumed. | May 2005<br>December 2005<br>March 2006 |
| Farmed eel produced in Taiwan (veterinary drugs) | Talks have been on the way since November 2003. | March 2006 |
| Coffee beans produced in Brazil (DDVP) | Talks started in May 2003. In November 2005, the products were excluded from subjects of inspection order if they accompany a pre-export certificate issued by an inspection agency authorized by the Brazilian government. | — |
| Beef produced in US (BSE) | Talks started in December 2003. In December 2005, an agreement was made under the condition of compliance with the export program, and the exportation thereof from specified facilities was resumed. In January 2006, as US veal meat containing spines was identified in import inspection, all of the import procedures were stopped. The talks are still underway. | May 2005<br>December 2005 |
| Job's tear produced in China (aflatoxin) | Talks have been launched, as the products are one of the subjects for review set forth in the comprehensive import ban since August 2004. The talks are still underway. | — |
| Mango produced in Thailand (propiconazole) | Talks started in February 2005. In February 2006, registered good exporters authorized by the Thailand government were excluded from subjects of inspection order. | — |
| Basil seeds produced in Thailand (aflatoxin) | Talks started in August 2005. A survey on the local sanitary situation was carried out as one of the subjects for review set forth in the comprehensive import ban. In March 2005, the Thailand government took a measure to allow only registered good exporters that took good sanitary measures to export the products. The talks are still underway. | December 2005 |
| Maize produced in US (aflatoxin) | Talks have been on the way since December 2005. | — |
| Green asparagus produced in New Zealand (DDVP) | Talks have been on the way since January 2006. | — |
| Paprika produced in Korea（chlorpyrifos） | Talks have been on the way since February 2006. | — |

## Table 12 Records of import consultation by Offices of Imported Food Consultation by fiscal year

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | FY2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of import consultations | 7, 127 | 5, 969 | 5, 506 | 9, 210 |
| Number of import consultations by product | 12, 716 | 13, 185 | 11, 023 | 18, 408 |
| Number of violations by product | 542 | 515 | 468 | 691 |

* Offices of Imported Food Consultation are established in quarantine stations in Otaru, Sendai, Narita Airport, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nigata, Nagoya, Osaka, Kansai Airport, Kobe, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka. (Offices of Otaru, Sendai, Nigata, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka have been in operation in FY2005.)

* Number of import consultations has been totaled for the time period between April and next March since 2005.

* Only numbers of import consultations conducted at the Offices prior to the importation have been accounted for.

## Table 13 Number of violations by article among cases of import consultations in FY2005

| Article | Number of violations | Ratio | Major violations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Article 6 (Foods and additives whose distribution is prohibited) | 9 | % 1.0 | Contamination of cyanides derived from cassava products, use of lupin beans for sweet goodies |
| Article 10 (Limitation on distribution of additives) | 419 | 45.5 | Use of unspecified additives such as tocopherol acetate, TBHQ, zinc oxide, azorubine, polysorbate, chromium chloride, potassium iodide, sodium selenite, sodium molybdate, sodium stearoyl lactylate, or phytonadione |
| Article 11 (Standards for foods or additives) | 477 | 51.8 | Nonconformance to manufacturing and processing standards<br>Violation of standards for additives<br>• Use for inapplicable foods including potassium sorbate for soft drinks or benzoic acid for sweet goodies<br>• Excessive use including tricalcium phosphate for health foods<br>• Excessive amount of residues including sulfur dioxide in dried vegetables |
| Article 18 (Standards for equipment and containers and packages) | 5 | 0.5 | Violation of standards for tableware |
| Article 62 (Regulations applied for toys mutatis mutandis) | 10 | 1.1 | Bis phthalate detected in toys for babies |
| Total | 920 (gross number)<br>691 (actual number) | | |

## Table 14 List of nations, products, and violation events by import consultation in FY2005

| Nation | Products | Violation events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| US | Health food | Magnesium stearate (13), chromium chloride (8), tocopherol acetate (6), choline bitartrate (6), sodium selenite (5), zinc citrate (5), copper gluconate (4), stearic acid (4), potassium iodide (4), sodium molybdate (4), magnesium aspartate (3), iodine (3), copper sulfate (2), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (2), phytonadione (2), p-aminobenzoic acid (2), zinc gluconate (2), zinc oxide (2), croscarmellose sodium (2), sodium molybdate (2), silicon dioxide particle (2), manganese sulfate (2), zinc sulfate (2), others (46) | 53 |
| | Prepared grains | Zinc (10), zinc oxide (5), BHT (5), copper sulfate (2), potassium iodide (2), iron phosphate (2), sodium selenite (2), vitamin-E acetate (2), chromium chloride (2), sodium molybdate (2), tocopherol acetate (2), manganese sulfate (2), others (4) | 24 |
| | Sweet goodies | Polysorbate (5), tocopherol acetate (4), sodium aluminum sulfate (3), biotin (3), potassium iodide (3), sodium aluminum phosphate (3), zinc citrate (2), choline bitartrate (2), calcium oxide (2), others (13) | 21 |
| | Soft drink | Tricalcium phosphate (3), potassium sorbate (3), hydrogen sulfide (2), others (4) | 9 |
| | Seasoning agent | Sodium benzoate (4), potassium sorbate (4), others (2), EDTA (1) | 5 |
| | Toy | Bis phthalate (5) | 5 |
| | Beans | Copper sulfate (2), sodium molybdate (2), potassium iodide (2), sodium selenite (2), chromium chloride (2), zinc oxide (2), tocopherol acetate (2), manganese sulfate (2), others (2) | 2 |
| | Others | Isobutane (9), sodium benzoate (5), sorbic acid (3), sucralose (2), azorubine (2), potassium sorbate (2), others (11) | 33 |
| China | Seasoning agent | Potassium sorbate (7), sodium benzoate (4), benzoic acid (2), cyclamic acid (1), others (2) | 12 |
| | Sweet goodies | TBHQ (5), aluminum oxide (1), quinoline yellow (1), D-mannitol (1), others (4) | 11 |
| | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate (5), radiation sterilization (1), others (5) | 10 |
| | Health food | Magnesium stearate (4), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (2), radiation sterilization (1), propyl p-oxybenzoate (1), methyl p-oxybenzoate (1), saccharin sodium (1), others (5) | 10 |
| | Prepared vegetables | Sulfur dioxide (3), potassium sorbate (2), sorbic acid (1), benzoic acid (1) | 6 |
| | Prepared fruits | Cyclamic acid (2), radiation sterilization (1), potassium sorbate (1), sodium benzoate (1) | 5 |
| | Others | Copper chlorophyll (5), potassium sorbate (5), detection of bis phthalate (5), benzoic acid (2), bacterial test positive (2), nonconformance in material specification test: evaporation residue (2), food yellow No. 4 (2), others (14) | 29 |
| Korea | Health food | Tocopherol acetate (8), zinc oxide (6), sucralose (3), violation of manufacturing standards (sterilization conditions) (2), magnesium stearate (2), aluminum potassium sulfate (1), others (2) | 20 |
| | Soft drink | Coliform bacteria positive (3), sodium aluminum silicate (3), synthetic cyanocobalamin (3), zinc oxide (2), others (1) | 12 |
| | Prepared vegetables | Saccharin sodium (4), tocopherol acetate (1), polysorbate (1), sodium benzoate (1), others (1) | 7 |
| | Prepared grains | Zinc oxide (3), tocopherol acetate (1), others (3) | 6 |
| | Sweet goodies | Sodium aluminosilicate (2), dehydrosodium nitrate (1), azorubine (1), talc (1) | 5 |
| | Seasoning agent | Sodium sorbate (2), sorbic acid (1), others (1) | 4 |
| | Others | Sodium aluminum silicate (5), potassium sorbate (4), sodium aluminosilicate (2), others (6) | 16 |

| Nation | Products | Violation events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brazil | Sweet goodies | Sorbic acid (9), benzoic acid (3), potassium sorbate (2), others (2) | 14 |
| | Soft drink | Violation of manufacturing standards (sterilization conditions) (4), potassium sorbate (4) | 8 |
| | Health food | L-arginine hydrochloride (3), manganese sulfate (1), others (2) | 5 |
| | Seasoning agent | Benzoic acid (2), potassium sorbate (1) | 3 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Sodium benzoate (1), sodium chlorite (1), others (1) | 2 |
| | Others | Sodium aluminum phosphate (4), benzoic acid (1), polysorbate (1), others (2) | 8 |
| Peru | Soup | Chlorine dioxide (15) | 15 |
| | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate (6) | 6 |
| | Seasoning agent | Sodium benzoate (3), carboxymethyl cellulose (1) | 4 |
| | Sweet goodies | Calcium propionate (1), potassium sorbate (1) | 2 |
| | Others | Benzoic acid (1) | 1 |
| Philippines | Sweet goodies | TBHQ (5), sulfur dioxide (1), BHT (1), BHA (1), sorbic acid (1), others (5) | 13 |
| | Seasoning agent | Benzoic acid (2), sodium benzoate (1) | 3 |
| | Soup | Potassium iodide (1), TBHQ (1) | 2 |
| | Others | Benzoic acid (2), TBHQ (2), sulfur dioxide (1), sorbic acid (1), others (3) | 8 |
| France | Sweet goodies | Sorbic acid (4), azorubine (3), others (2) | 9 |
| | Frozen food：others | Sodium benzoate (2), potassium sorbate (2) | 4 |
| | Health food | Tocopherol acetate (1), magnesium stearate (1), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (1), others (6) | 4 |
| | Soft drink | Copper sulfate (1), magnesium gluconate (1), zinc citrate (1), others (2) | 1 |
| | Others | Violation of manufacturing standards (sterilization conditions) (2), azorubine (2), black PN (1), others (1) | 6 |
| Australia | Alcoholic liquor | Sorbic acid (5), benzoic acid (3), azorubine (2), others (1) | 6 |
| | Sweet goodies | Sodium aluminum phosphate (4), azorubine (1), potassium sorbate (1) | 6 |
| | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate (3), sulfur dioxide (1), azorubine (1) | 3 |
| | Frozen food | Acidic sodium aluminum phosphate (1), potassium sorbate (1) | 2 |
| | Health food | Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (1), others (1) | 2 |
| | Others | Polysorbate (1), azorubine (1), others (3) | 5 |
| Italy | Seasoning agent | Azorubine (5), sorbic acid (3), sulfur dioxide (1) | 9 |
| | Sweet goodies | Potassium sorbate (2), fatty acid calcium (1), sorbic acid (1) | 4 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Sodium stearoyl lactylate (1) | 1 |
| | Soft drink | Violation of manufacturing standards (sterilization conditions) (1), magnesium gluconate (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Polysorbate (6), elution of cadmium and lead (1) | 7 |
| Netherlands | Sweet goodies | Benzoic acid (3), potassium sorbate (3), saccharin (1), others (1) | 7 |
| | Ice cream | Violation of manufacturing standards (sterilization conditions) (6) | 6 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Sodium benzoate (4) | 4 |
| | Seasoning agent | Sodium benzoate (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Benzoic acid (2), sulfur dioxide (1), sodium nitrite (1), detection of cyanide (1) | 5 |
| Canada | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate (3), potassium benzoate (1) | 4 |
| | Processed herbs | Benzoic acid (4), sorbic acid (4) | 4 |
| | Seasoning agent | Sodium benzoate (3), potassium sorbate (3) | 3 |
| | Sweet goodies | Sodium aluminum sulfate (1), TBHQ (1), tocopherol acetate (1) | 3 |
| | Health food | Calcium silicate (1) | 1 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Sodium silicate (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Tocopherol acetate (1), cyanide (1) | 2 |

| Nation | Products | Violation events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | Seasoning agent | TBHQ (7) | 7 |
| | Prepared vegetables | Sodium benzoate (4), detection of cyanide (1) | 5 |
| | Health food | Sodium benzoate (2), magnesium stearate (1), methyl p-oxybenzoate (1), others (1) | 3 |
| | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Ciguatera fish (*Epinephelus polyphekadion*) (1) | 1 |
| Vietnam | Seasoning agent | Potassium sorbate (3), sorbic acid (3), sodium benzoate (1) | 7 |
| | Sweet goodies | Sorbic acid (3), 2-methylpyrazine (2) | 5 |
| | Health food | Iron oxide (1), propyl p-oxybenzoate (1), polyethylene glycol (1) | 2 |
| | Others | Food yellow No. 5 (1), benzoic acid (1), food yellow No. 4 (1) | 2 |
| UK | Sweet goodies | Potassium sorbate (2), azorubine (1), magnesium stearate (1) | 4 |
| | Health food | Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Antimony (1) | 1 |
| New Zealand | Health food | Tocopherol acetate (8), hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (1), tricalcium phosphate (1) | 10 |
| | Frozen food | TBHQ (2) | 2 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Sodium benzoate (1) | 1 |
| | Soft drink | Violation of manufacturing standards (sterilization conditions) (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Propylene glycol (1) | 1 |
| Indonesia | Seasoning agent | Sodium benzoate (12) | 12 |
| | Prepared vegetables | Cyanide (1) | 1 |
| | Health food | α-carotene (1) | 1 |
| Greece | Frozen food | Potassium sorbate (14) | 14 |
| Singapore | Seasoning agent | Sodium benzoate (7), benzoic acid (5), rhodamine B (2) | 14 |
| Malaysia | Sweet goodies | Isopropanol (4), TBHQ (3) | 7 |
| | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate (4) | 4 |
| | Health food | Radiation sterilization (1) | 1 |
| Sweden | Processed and marine product | Benzoic acid (9), potassium sorbate (2), black PN (1) | 9 |
| Taiwan | Soft drink | Copper chlorophyll (1), zinc gluconate (1), vitamin-E acetate (1), component standards (viable cell count) (1) | 4 |
| | Health food | Sorbic acid (1), sodium aluminosilicate (1), cyclamic acid (1) | 2 |
| | Sweet goodies | Benzoic acid (1) | 1 |
| | Others | Sulfur dioxide (1) | 1 |
| Belgium | Sweet goodies | Sorbic acid (7), azorubine (7) | 7 |
| Argentina | Frozen food | Sodium stearoyl lactylate (3), potassium sorbate (2), sodium propionate (1) | 5 |
| | Health food | Sorbic acid (1) | 1 |
| Spain | Prepared fruits | Sorbic acid (2), sulfur dioxide (1) | 3 |
| | Soft drink | Tocopherol acetate (1), neohesperidine DC (1) | 2 |
| | Sweet goodies | Quinoline yellow (1), azorubine (1) | 1 |
| Germany | Additives | Sodium cyclamate (1), sodium citrate (1) | 1 |
| | Sweet goodies | Magnesium stearate (1) | 1 |
| | Health food | Magnesium stearate (1) | 1 |
| | Seasoning agent | Potassium sorbate (1), | 1 |

| Nation | Products | Violation events | Number of cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Others | Seasoning agent | Sodium benzoate (2), sodium sorbate (2), potassium sorbate (2), EDTA (1), others (3) | 8 |
| | Sweet goodies | Quinoline yellow (2), sulfur dioxide (1), potassium sorbate (1), others (3) | 6 |
| | Soft drink | Sorbic acid (1), magnesium aspartate (1), L-cysteine (1), others (4) | 4 |
| | Alcoholic liquor | Sodium benzoate (2), TBHQ (1), sorbic acid (1), potassium sorbate (1), others (2) | 4 |
| | Health food | Iron sesquioxide (1), sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (1), magnesium stearate (1), others (1) | 3 |
| | Others | Sunflower lecithin (2), sulfur dioxide (1), others (5) | 8 |
| Total | | | 691 |

*Number of cases indicates the total number of violation events by product.

## Table 15 Violation of imported foods found by domestic monitoring system in FY2005

| Nation | Products | Events | Number of cases |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Ceramic utensil | Lead | 1 |
| | Snap pea | Cypermethrin | 1 |
| | Toy | Bis phthalate | 1 |
| | Frozen food (sweet goodies) | *E.coli* | 1 |
| | Sea urchin | Vibrio parahaemolyticus | 1 |
| | Prepared beans | Sulfur dioxide | 1 |
| | Frozen food (mixed vegetables) | *E.coli* | 1 |
| | Ark shell | Diarrheric shellfish poison | 1 |
| | Frozen food (jiao-zi) | Cyclamic acid | 1 |
| | Dried gourd shavings | Sulfur dioxide | 1 |
| | Synthetic resin utensil | Lead | 1 |
| Brazil | Biscuit | TBHQ | 9 |
| Indonesia | Prepared coconuts | Polysorbate | 2 |
| | Instant noodles | Peroxide number | 1 |
| | Nutmeg seed | Aflatoxin | 1 |
| Oman | Biscuit | TBHQ | 2 |
| US | Soft drink | Sorbic acid | 1 |
| UK | Worcester sauce | Polysorbate | 1 |
| Jamaica | Seasoning agent | Sudan I and IV | 1 |
| Thailand | Basil seed | Aflatoxin | 1 |
| UAE | Biscuit | TBHQ | 1 |
| Malaysia | Aigamo duck | Sulfaquinoxaline | 1 |
| Korea | Seasoning agent | Sorbic acid | 1 |
| Taiwan | Snapping turtle | Chlortetracycline | 1 |
| Total | | | 34 |

## (Reference) Terms in the monitoring results

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Nitrite | Additives (color fixing agent) |
| Aflatoxin | Mycotoxin (produced by fungi such as *Aspergillus*) |
| Genetic recombination | Technology such as fragmentation of bacterial genes, arrangement of the gene sequences or introducing the arranged genes into genes derived from other organisms. |
| Imazalil | Additives (antifungal agent) |
| Enrofloxacin | Synthetic antibacterial agent (new quinolone) |
| Oxytetracycline | Antibiotic (tetracycline) |
| Oxolinic acid | Synthetic antibacterial agent (quinolone) |
| Chloramphenicol | Antibiotic（chloramphenicol） |
| Chlortetracycline | Antibiotic（tetracycline） |
| Chlorpyrifos | Agrichemical (organophosphate insecticide) |
| Diarrheric shellfish poison | Clams accumulate biotoxin produced by plankton to excessive level, which cause poisoning. |
| Cyclamic acid | Unspecified additive (sweetening agent) |
| Cyanide | Toxic and harmful substance (cyanide including cyanoglycoside found in plants such as some beans) |
| DDVP | Agrichemical (organophosphate insecticide) |
| Ciprofloxiacin | Synthetic antibacterial agent (new quinolone) |
| Cypermethrin | Agrichemical (pyrethroid insecticide) |
| Streptomycin | Antibiotic (aminoglycoside) |
| Sulfaquinoxaline | Synthetic antibacterial agent（sulfa drug） |
| Semicarbazide | Synthetic antibacterial agent (Nitrofurazone, nitrofuran) derivative |
| Sorbic acid | Preservative |
| Dioxin | Generic name for the group including three substances, polychlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (PCDD), polychlorodibenzofuran (PCDF), and coplanar PCB |
| Daminozide | Agrichemical (growth-regulating agent) |
| Vibrio parahaemolyticus | The species of *Vibrio*, which is very common in seawater, can cause disease, such as acute gastroenteritis, through the ingestion of contaminated fishery products. |
| Tetracycline | Antibiotic (tetracycline) |
| Deltamethrin | Agrichemical (pyrethroid insecticide) |
| Sulfur dioxide | Antioxidant |
| Patulin | Mycotoxin (produced by fungi such as *Penicillium* or *Aspergillus*) |
| Pirimiphos-methyl | Agrichemical (organophosphate insecticide) |
| Fenvalerate | Agrichemical (pyrethroid insecticide) |
| Propiconazole | Agrichemical (disinfectant) |
| Permethrin | Agrichemical (disinfectant) |
| Polysorbate | Unspecified additive (emulsifying agent) |
| Paralytic shellfish poison | Clams accumulate biotoxin produced by plankton to excessive level that causes paralytic poisoning. |
| Malachite green | Synthetic antibacterial agent (synthetic green pigment) |
| Methamidofos | Agrichemical (organophosphate insecticide) |
| *Listeria monocytogenes* | *Listeria monocytogenes* are very common; and can cause listeriosis through ingestion of contaminated daily products. |
| AOZ | Synthetic antibacterial agent (Furazolidone, nitrofuran) derivative |
| BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) | BSE is a neuron degenerative and fatal brain disease of cattle, with a long incubation period; the BSE agent creates holes in the brain creating a sponge-like appearance, associated with various symptoms including difficulty in standing. |
| TBHQ | Unspecified additive (antioxidant) |