

Contact:
Office of Imported Food Safety,
Inspection and Safety Division,
Department of Food Safety,
Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau,
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
(extension: 2474, 2496, 2498)

Results of Monitoring and Guidance Based on the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2006

July 2007

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

Results of Monitoring and Guidance Based on the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2006

Introduction

During FY2006, the total foods, additives, equipment, containers and packaging, and toys (hereinafter collectively referred to as “foods”) imported into Japan amounted to about 1.85 million in terms of the number of import declarations, and about 31.6 million tons in terms of imported weight (FY2006 preliminary figures). Also, according to the *Food Balance Sheet for FY2005*, which is prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan’s food self-sufficiency ratio (total food self-sufficiency ratio on a calorie supply basis) was estimated at approximately 40%.

With regard to the monitoring and guidance conducted by the national government for the purpose of ensuring the safety of foods imported into Japan (hereinafter referred to as “imported foods”), the *Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2006* (hereinafter referred to as the “Plan”) was developed based on public comments obtained and risk communications conducted in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Implementation of 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, hereinafter referred to as the “Law”), and was implemented based on the Plan after gazetting it as a government report in accordance with the provisions of Section 3, Article 23 of the Law.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) is to publish information for the previous fiscal year, describing the inspections and the results of the inspections related to imported foods, such as for monitoring and inspection orders that have been implemented based on the Plan, and describing the monitoring of and guidance for importers and the relevant results. Detailed results have been collated recently on the monitoring and guidance implemented in accordance with the FY2006 Plan, and are announced herein.



Food safety initiatives are published on the following MHLW website

- **Food Safety Information**
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/foodsafety/index.html>
- **Imported Foods Inspection Services Home Page**
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/index.html>

1. Overview of the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2006

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

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

[Objective]

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

(2) Principles for Monitoring and Guidance on Imported Foods

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

(3) Priority Items for Monitoring and Guidance

- Confirmation of whether violations of the Law exist at the time of import declaration
- Monitoring^{*1} (Plan for FY2006: about 78,000 items across 124 food groups)
- Inspection orders^{*2} (as of March 31, 2007: 15 items from all exporting countries, and 163 items from 30 countries and 1 region)
- Regulations for comprehensive import bans^{*3}
- Emergency responses based on overseas information, etc.

(4) Promotion of Sanitary Measures in Exporting Countries

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

(5) Guidance for Importers on Voluntary Sanitary Control

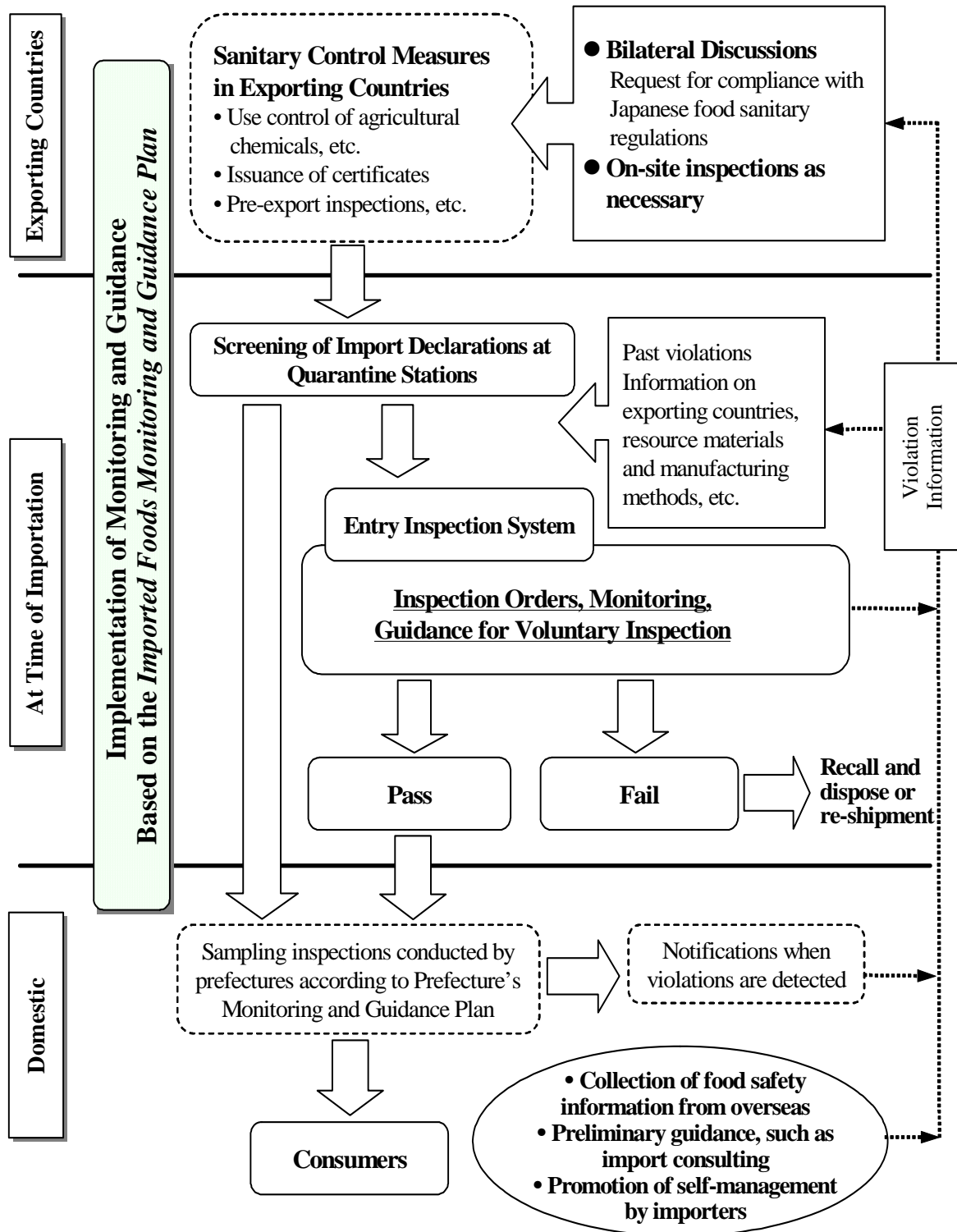
- Pre-import guidance (so-called “import consulting”)
- Guidance for voluntary inspections at initial importation and on a regular basis
- Guidance on record-keeping
- Dissemination of knowledge on food sanitation to importers, etc.

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

*2: With regard to items having a high probability of being in violation of the Law, inspections are ordered by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare at each and every importation. Items are not permitted to be imported or distributed unless they pass that inspection.

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

Overview of Monitoring and Guidance Systems for Imported Foods



Inspection orders: With regard to items having a high probability of being in violation of the Law, inspections are ordered by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare at each and every importation. Items are not permitted to be imported or distributed unless they pass that inspection.

Monitoring: Systematic inspections based on statistical concepts that take into account the volume of imports and violation rates, etc., for different types of food.

Voluntary inspection: An inspection conducted, under the guidance of a quarantine station, by an importer at the time of first importation, etc. in order to confirm that the relevant imported foods conform to the Law.

2. Results of Monitoring and Guidance Based on the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2006

With regard to ensuring the safety of imported foods, based on the fundamental concept that appropriate measures need to be implemented at each stage from production, manufacturing and processing in exporting countries to post-importation sales in the domestic market, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare together with quarantine stations conducted monitoring and guidance at the time of importation of foods by implementing the following measures, and at times that issues related to food sanitation arose, they promoted sanitary measures in exporting countries, such as by way of bilateral discussions and the dispatch of experts. Furthermore, in an attempt to reinforce the cooperation (such as at times when violations are detected) with prefectures that conduct monitoring and guidance at the stages of domestic distribution and sales subsequent to importation, appropriate measures were implemented so that importer recalls, etc. would be expedited. Inspections at the time of importation were also enhanced as necessary.

(1) Confirmation by Import Declaration Based on Article 27 of the Law

Using import declarations and other documents submitted under Article 27 of the Law, examinations were conducted to check their compliance with the Law, including their compliance with the specifications and standards for foods based on the provisions contained within Article 11, paragraph 1 and Article 18, paragraph 1 of the Law (hereinafter referred to as the “standards”). Inspections required at the time of importation were also conducted.



Looking at the declarations, inspections and violations for FY2006 (Table 1), the number of import declarations was about 1.85 million, and the weight of declared items, based on preliminary figures, was about 31.56 million tons. Inspections were carried out on about 200,000 declarations (11.0%). Of these, 1,515 were found to be in violation of the Law, and steps were taken for their re-shipment or disposal, etc. This is equivalent to 0.1% of the number of import declarations.

(2) Monitoring Based on Article 28 of the Law

The basis for monitoring is that the number of inspections should be such that violations can be detected with a certain level of statistical confidence across a diverse range of imported foods. On this basis, the number of inspections conducted, and the types of substances tested by quarantine stations are determined with consideration given to actual import records and violation rates, etc. for each food group. In FY2006, 78,000 inspections were planned.



In light of the enforcement of the Positive List System, the number of food sanitation inspectors was increased from 300 to 314, and additional inspection equipment was also installed. Furthermore, in view of the usage of agricultural chemicals overseas, tested substances increased from 200 to 450 for agricultural chemicals, from 60 to 110 for veterinary drugs, and from 3 to 60 for agricultural chemicals in livestock and aquatic animal products.

Records of monitoring in FY2006 (Table 2) show that, in comparison to the 78,000 planned inspections, 79,665 inspections were actually conducted (implementation rate: about 102%), and of these, recalls were taken for 360 violations of the Law.

Inspection rates were increased as needed in cases where violations of the Law were detected during the monitoring (Table 3). In addition, testing was enhanced in cases where multiple violations of the Law were detected for food products from a single country on grounds of residual agricultural chemicals or residual veterinary drugs: foods potentially having a high probability of being in violation of the Law became subject to inspection orders, whereby they would be inspected at each importation (Table 4); and foods in which substances such as aflatoxin or *Listeria monocytogenes* were detected became immediately subject to inspection orders (Table 5).

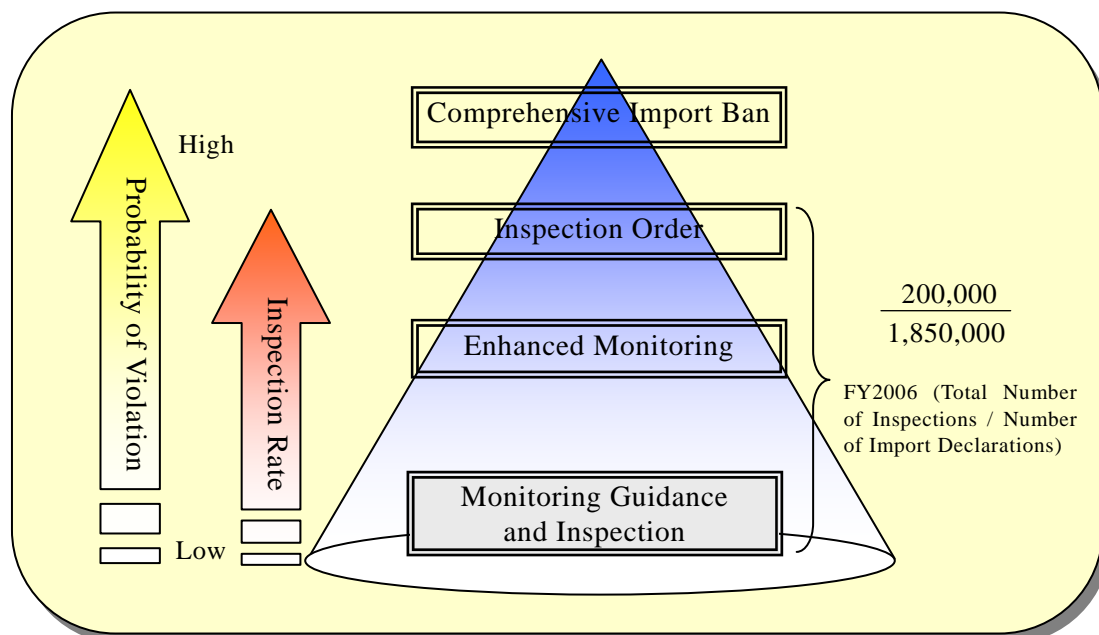


(3) Inspection Orders Based on Article 26 of the Law

For the purpose of preventing harm to public health in terms of food sanitation, certain countries/regions, inspected foods and tested substances, etc. were specified for imported foods having a high probability of being in violation of the Law. Inspection orders were then implemented based on the provisions of Article 26 of the Law.

As of March 31, 2007, inspection orders had been applied to 15 products from all exporting countries and 166 products from 30 countries and 1 region. Records of inspection orders in FY2006 (Table 6) show that 100,108 inspection orders were conducted. Of these, re-shipment or disposal were taken for 681 violations of the Law.

Overview of the System of Inspections Conducted at the Time of Importation



(4) Violations

Records of violations categorized by Article (Table 7), including 79,665 monitoring inspections and 100,108 inspection orders, show that the most frequent violations were the 1,132 violations of Article 11 of the Law, which is related to such standards as microbiological criteria for food, standards on residual agricultural chemicals and standards for the use of additives (71.6%: ratio to the gross number of violations (1,580)). The next most frequent were the 268 (17.0%) violations of Article 6 of the Law, which is related to contamination with hazardous or toxic substances such as aflatoxin, followed by the 156 (9.9%) violations of Article 10 of the Law, which is related to the use of undesignated additives.

Based on the 2003 revisions to the Food Sanitation Law, a new system (hereinafter referred to as the “Positive List system”) came into force on May 29, 2006. The Positive List system deals with agricultural chemicals, feed additives and veterinary drugs (hereinafter referred to as “agricultural chemicals, etc.”) which are residual in food products. It prohibits, in principle, the sale, etc. of food products with residual agricultural chemicals, etc. in excess of a certain defined level. Consequently, violations related to residual agricultural chemicals (Table 8-1) were most common at 455 instances (28.8%: ratio to the gross number of violations (1,580)). This was followed by the 297 (18.8%) violations related to microbiological criteria for frozen foods (Table 8-2); the 259 (16.2%) violations related to additives, such as the use of undesignated additives and noncompliance with the standards for use (Table 8-3); the 246 (15.6%) violations related to residual veterinary drugs (Table 8-4); and the 242 (15.3%) violations related to hazardous or toxic substances (Table 8-5).

The breakdown, by country, of violations related to residual agricultural chemicals (Table 8-1) shows that China had 173 violations (38.0%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to residual agricultural chemicals (455)), followed by Ecuador with 83 violations (18.2%), and Ghana with 78 violations (17.1%). The further breakdown, by item and violation type, shows that the most dominant violations for China were BHC in ginger, triazophos in oolong tea, and pyrimethanil in garlic stems. For Ecuador, it was 2,4-D in cacao beans; and for Ghana, it was chlorpyrifos in cacao beans.

The breakdown, by country, of violations related to microbiological criteria (Table 8-2) shows that China had 115 violations (38.7%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to microbiological criteria (297)), followed by Thailand with 62 violations (20.9%), and Vietnam with 42 violations (14.1%). The further breakdown, by item and violation type, shows that the most dominant violation for every country was violations of microbiological criteria for frozen food (viable cell count, coliform bacteria, colon bacilli).

The breakdown, by country, of violations related to additives (Table 8-3) shows that China had 105 violations (39.9%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to additives (263)), followed by the US with 22 violations (8.4%), and India and Italy with 15 violations (5.7%). The further breakdown, by item and violation type, shows that the most dominant violations for China were violations of standards for residual sulfur dioxide in dried vegetables, and the use of cyclamic acid in pickles and seasonings, etc. For the US, it was the use of ester gum in beverages; for India, it was the use of TBHQ in seasonings; and in Italy, it was the use of calcium sorbate in cheese.

The breakdown, by country, of violations related to residual veterinary drugs (Table 8-4) shows that Vietnam had 113 violations (45.9%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to residual veterinary drugs (246)), followed by China with 67 violations (27.2%), and Indonesia with 33 violations (13.4%). The further breakdown, by item and violation type, shows that the most dominant violation for Vietnam was chloramphenicol in prawns and squid. For China it was leucomalachite green in eels; and for Indonesia, it was AOZ in prawns.

The breakdown of violations related to hazardous or toxic substances (Table 8-5) shows that

the US had 152 violations (62.8%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to mycotoxin (242)), followed by China with 45 violations (18.6%), and Thailand with 9 violations (3.7%). The further breakdown, by item and violation type, shows that the most dominant violation for the US is the contamination of corn with aflatoxin. For China, it is the contamination of peanuts and adlay with aflatoxin; and for Thailand, it is the contamination of adlay with aflatoxin.

(5) Emergency Responses Based on Information from Overseas Regarding the Occurrence of Food Sanitation Issues

Organizations such as the National Institute of Health Sciences and the Food Safety Commission in the Cabinet Office collect information from overseas, such as on the occurrence of food poisonings and the recall of food products that are in violation of law. Based on this information, during FY2006, the system for monitoring items at the time of importation was enhanced, and the domestic distribution was examined, for such issues as the contamination of natural cheese produced in Italy with *Listeria monocytogenes*, the blending of unapproved genetically modified rice with long-grain rice produced in the US, and the blending of unapproved genetically modified rice with rice and processed rice products produced in China, (Table 9).

(6) Promotion of Sanitary Measures in Exporting Countries

During FY2006, as a way of promoting sanitary measures in exporting countries, information on violations of food products subject to inspection orders and enhanced monitoring was provided to the governments of exporting countries, and, through bilateral discussions, etc., they were urged to probe the causes of violations and to implement measures to prevent their recurrence.



In instances when it was necessary to confirm sanitary measures at the production stage in an exporting country for such cases as residual agricultural chemicals or bovine spongiform encephalopathy (hereinafter referred to as “BSE”), experts were dispatched to the relevant country, and on-site inspections were conducted on the sanitary measures in that exporting country (Table 10).

One case in particular is the January 20, 2006 case of beef contaminated with spinal column, which had led to the suspension of import procedures for beef produced in the US. Following this, talks were held between Japan and the US, and meetings were held to exchange opinions with consumers, etc. On-site inspections were subsequently held between June 23 and July 24 at 35 facilities exporting to Japan, and on July 27 import procedures were resumed at 34 of the facilities (1 more facility was added on August 15).

(7) Regulations for Comprehensive Import Bans Based on Articles 8 and 17 of the Law

With regard to the comprehensive import ban measure, based on the Guidelines for the Prohibition of the Sale and Import of Specified Foods based on Article 8 Paragraph 1 and Article 17 Paragraph 1 of the Food Sanitation Law (Attachement to Notice No. 0906001 of the Department of Food Safety, dated September 6, 2002), sanitary control was confirmed with the governments of exporting countries for 9 items from 7 countries (the violation rates for these items based on the 60 most recent inspection orders had temporarily exceeded 5%), and requests for improvement measures were repeated. As a result, in FY2006, there were no items for which this measure was exercised.

(8) Guidance for Importers on Voluntary Sanitary Control

Based on the Plan, importers were instructed to confirm the safety of imported foods in advance by obtaining necessary information from the producers or manufacturers of the food. Briefings were also held at individual quarantine stations to publicize that importers should consult with quarantine stations in advance with regard to foods being imported into Japan for the first time or those foods with a violation history.

Records of import consultations (Table 11) conducted at the Offices of Imported Food Consultation, located in quarantine stations, show 18,224 consultations by product were conducted in FY2006, of which 679 cases were identified in advance as being in violation of the Law.

The breakdown, by Article, of cases in violation of the Law (Table 12) shows that the most frequent violations were the 369 violations of Article 11 of the Law, which is related to such standards as those for the use of additives (50.8%: ratio to the gross number of violations (727)). The next most frequent were the 343 (47.2%) violations of Article 10 of the Law, which is related to the use of undesignated additives.



The further breakdown by country (Table 13) shows that, with 163 violations, the US had the greatest number of violations (24.0%: ratio to the real number of violations (679)), followed by China with 73 violations (10.8%), and Canada with 40 violations (5.9%). The breakdown by item shows that the most dominant violation for every country was the use of undesignated additives in health foods and other types of food.

When cases were identified at these import consultations as being in violation of the Law, importers were instructed to take appropriate measures to comply with the Law, and to postpone importing until improvements were in place. Even if the effects of the improvements and the compliance of the foods with the Law could be confirmed on paper, importers were instructed to confirm, by testing as necessary, whether the foods satisfied the standards, etc., such as by importing samples.

(9) Disclosure of Information on Imported Foods Violating the Law, and Cooperation with Prefectures

In accordance with the provisions of Article 63 of the Law, for the purpose of clarifying the extent of hazards in terms of food sanitation, the names and addresses of importers who are in violation of law, as well as the information on the imported foods were published on the ministry website. In addition to disclosing the names of the violators, details of the improvement measures and the causes of the violations were also made public as soon as they were identified.

Furthermore, with regard to imported foods identified as being in violation of the Law as a result of the inspections at the time of importation, if any of them had already cleared customs, they were immediately recalled in cooperation with the relevant prefectures. Monitoring was enhanced as necessary for those violations detected at inspections conducted by prefectures at the time of domestic distribution (Table 14).

Table 1 Declarations, Inspections and Violations (FY2006: Preliminary Figures)

Number of Import Declarations	Imported Weight (thousand tons)	Number of Inspections ^{*2}	Ratio (%)	Number of Violations	Ratio ^{*3} (%)
1,845,995	31,555 ^{*1}	203,001 (93,246) ^{*4}	11.0 ^{*3}	1,515 (681) ^{*4}	0.1 (0.7) ^{*4}
(FY2005 Actual) 1,871,173	31,825	190,959	10.2	1,014	0.1

*1 Imported weight is based on preliminary figures, except for the projected imported weight for Jan-Mar, 2007.

*2 Total inspections conducted by administrative agencies, registered inspection agencies and foreign public organizations, less duplicate inspections.

*3 Ratio to number of import declarations.

*4 Figures related to inspection orders (repeated elsewhere)

Table 2 Monitoring in FY2006

Food Group	Tested Substances *1	Number of Planned Tests *2	Number of Actual Tests	Number of Violations
Livestock Food Products Beef, pork, chicken, horsemeat, other poultry meat, etc.	Antibiotics, etc.	2,850	2,386	4
	Agricultural chemicals	1,700	1,747	0
	Additives	-	20	0
	Compositional standards	650	602	0
	Removal of SRM	-	4,301	0
Processed Livestock Food Products Natural cheese, meat products, ice cream, frozen food (meats), etc.	Antibiotics, etc.	1,050	1,030	6
	Agricultural chemicals	-	6	0
	Additives	1,300	1,580	1
	Compositional standards	1,600	1,467	12
Fishery Food Products Clams, fish, shellfish (shrimp, crabs), etc.	Antibiotics, etc.	3,100	3,115	13
	Agricultural chemicals	850	1,762	7
	Additives	300	325	0
	Compositional standards	900	934	0
Processed Fishery Food Products Processed fish products (filleted, dried, minced, etc.), frozen food (aquatic animals, fish), processed fish and shellfish egg products, etc.	Antibiotics, etc.	4,150	4,421	17
	Agricultural chemicals	250	1,622	0
	Additives	2,250	3,698	1
	Compositional standards	6,050	5,670	43
Agricultural Food Products Fruit and vegetables, wheat and barley, corn, beans, peanuts, nuts, seeds, etc.	Antibiotics, etc.	650	108	0
	Agricultural chemicals	18,000	18,294	160
	Additives	600	677	0
	Compositional standards	750	1,159	0
	Mycotoxin	2,700	2,749	2
	GMO	1,550	1,231	0
Processed Agricultural Food Products Frozen food (processed vegetables), processed vegetables, processed fruits, spices, instant noodles, etc.	Antibiotics, etc.	-	126	0
	Agricultural chemicals	4,800	4,511	46
	Additives	4,300	4,475	9
	Compositional standards	1,950	1,883	6
	Mycotoxin	2,300	1,753	2
	GMO	150	241	15
Other Foods Health foods, soups, seasonings, confectionery, edible oils and fats, frozen foods, etc.	Antibiotics, etc.	150	33	0
	Agricultural chemicals	250	33	0
	Additives	2,950	2,761	6
	Compositional standards	1,250	1,013	4
	Mycotoxin	300	332	0
	GMO	-	35	0
Beverages Mineral water, soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, etc.	Agricultural chemicals	300	165	0
	Additives	1,200	1,382	0
	Compositional standards	900	747	2
	Mycotoxin	150	70	0
Additives Equipment, containers and packaging, toys	Additives	-	1	1
	Compositional standards	1,300	1,200	3
Total (gross) 4,500 tests for enhanced monitoring are included in the total number of planned tests		78,000	79,665 <u>Implementation rate of about 102%</u>	360

*1: Examples of tested substances

- Antibiotics, etc.: antibiotics, antimicrobial agents, etc.
- Agricultural chemicals: organophosphorous, organochlorine, carbamates, pyrethroid, etc.
- Additives: sorbic acid, benzoic acid, sulfur dioxide, coloring agents, polysorbate, cyclamic acid, TBHQ, antimold agents, etc.
- Compositional standards, etc.: Items stipulated in the compositional standards (bacteria count, coliform bacteria, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, etc.), pathogenic microorganisms (enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* O157, *listeria monocytogenes*, etc.), shellfish poisons (diarrhetic shellfish poison, paralytic shellfish poison), etc.
- Mycotoxin: aflatoxin, deoxynivalenol, patulin, etc.
- Genetically modified foods: genetically modified foods, etc. that have not been assessed for safety.

*2: The numbers of planned tests are estimated numbers, categorized by tested substances such as antibiotics and agricultural chemicals.

Table 3 Items Subject to Enhanced Monitoring*¹ in FY2006 (as of March 31, 2007*²)

Country/Region	Monitored Food	Tested Substances
China	Sea eel, white bait	Chloramphenicol
	Strawberries, adlay, glutinous rice flour	Methamidofos
	Chrysanthemum flowers, spinach	Indoxacarb
	Swimming crab	Nitrofuran (AOZ)
	Processed rice products	Genetic modification
	Shiitake mushrooms* ⁴	Chemical agents
	Shimeji mushrooms	Chlorpyrifos
	Sea urchins for raw consumption* ³	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
	Qing-geng-cai	Indoxacarb BHC
	Green onions	Methamidofos Isoprocarb
	Honey	Chloramphenicol Nitrofuran (AHD)
	Green peppers	Pyrimethanil
	Immature beans	Fenpropathrin Isoprocarb
	Immature peas	Difenoconazole Fenpropathrin Paclobutrazol
	Fruit and vegetables	Heavy metals
Green tea	Triazophos	
Royal jelly	Tetracycline Oxytetracycline	
Thailand	Cassod tree	Triazophos
	Acacia	Isoprothiolane
	Red chili peppers	Triazophos Cypermethrin
	Feverweed	Cypermethrin
	Okra	Indoxacarb EPN Diflubenzuron Dinotefuran
	Winged bean	Fenpropathrin
	Shrimp for raw consumption* ³	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
	Bitter melon	Chlorpyrifos
	Pandanus Palm leaves	Propiconazole
	Papaya	Alachlor
	Water mimosa	Profenofos
Korea	Arch shells, tairagigai (<i>Atrina pectinata</i>) and sea urchins for raw consumption* ³	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
	Kumquat	Indoxacarb EPN
	Garlic stems	Pyrimethanil
	Melon	Chlorpyrifos
	Lettuces	Tetraconazole
	Royal jelly	Chloramphenicol

Country/Region	Monitored Food	Tested Substances
Vietnam	Products processed from golden threadfin breams	Chloramphenicol
	Cashew nuts	Permethrin
	Parsley	Chlorpyrifos
	Spinach	Permethrin Chlorpyrifos
Italy	Artichokes	Dimethoate
	Unheated meat products (limited to manufacturers)* ⁶	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
	Broccoli seeds	Chloroneb
India	Rice	Bromine
	Egg powder	Nitrofurans (SEM)
	Tea	Quinalphos
Taiwan	Green soybeans	Oxycarboxin
	Guava leaves	Fenthion Fenprothrin
	Bean sprouts	Fenvalerate
US	Beef	Residual materials
	Lettuces* ⁵	Permethrin
	Lemons (limited to packers)* ⁶	Imazalil
Belgium	Cabbages, horseradish	Difenoconazole
	Radish roots	Boscalid
Australia	Buckwheat	Chlorpyrifos Dimethoate
	Lettuces	Propyzamide
Philippines	Asparagus	Profenofos Dimethoate
	Sea urchins for raw consumption* ³	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
France	Arugula	Bifenthrin
	Celeriac	Difenoconazole
Mexico	Cacao beans	Parathion-methyl
	Matsutake mushrooms	Atrazine
Indonesia	Boiled octopus* ³	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
Ecuador	Cacao beans	Malathion
Chile	Red currants	Flusilazole
New Zealand	Lemons	Flusilazole Thiacloprid
Brazil	Kidney beans	Deltamethrin and Tralomethrin
Bolivia	Sesame seeds	Imidacloprid
South Africa	Grapefruits	Triflumuron
Countries other than	Hazelnuts	Aflatoxin

*1 During FY2006, inspections were usually conducted on half (50%) of all import declarations for items that are subject to enhanced monitoring following a detected violation. However, if there were no reoccurrences of similar violations during the year following the enhanced monitoring, the items reverted back to the usual monitoring system.

*2 Not including items included in Table 6.

*3 As a reinforcement of inspections during the summer period, all (100%) import declarations were inspected (Jun-Oct 2006).

*4 Lifted on December 19.

*5 Lifted on December 28.

*6 Shifted from inspection orders.

Table 4 Items Shifted to Inspection Orders Following Enhanced Monitoring in FY2006

Country/Region	Monitored Food	Tested Substances
China	Oolong tea	Triazophos
	Eel	Malachite green Nitrofurans (AOZ)
	Eel (limited to certain regions)	Endosulfan
	Large peanuts	BHC Acetochlor
	Jew's ear	Bifenthrin Chlorpyrifos
	Shiitake mushrooms	Fenpropathrin
	Perilla	Hexaflumuron
	Ginger	BHC
	White Jew's ear	Methamidofos
	Buckwheat	Methamidofos
	Garlic stems	Pyrimethanil
	Green onions	Tebufenozide
	Matsutake mushrooms	Acetochlor
	Immature peas	Dimethomorph Isoprothiolane Flusilazole
Cultured puffer fish (limited to traders)	Nitrofurans (AOZ)	
Taiwan	Oolong tea	Bromopropylate
	Mangoes	Cyfluthrin Cypermethrin
	Cultured eel	Nitrofurans (AOZ, AMOZ)
	Royal jelly	Chloramphenicol
Vietnam	Squid	Chloramphenicol
	Spinach	Indoxacarb
	Prawns	Nitrofurans (AOZ) Chloramphenicol
	Cultured eel	Nitrofurans (AOZ)
Thailand	Feverweed	Difenoconazole
	Winged bean	EPN
	Water mimosa	EPN
Philippines	Asparagus	Difenoconazole
	Mangoes	Cypermethrin
India	Cultured shrimp	Nitrofurans (AOZ)
Indonesia	Cultured shrimp	Nitrofurans (AOZ, AHD)
Ecuador	Cacao beans	2,4-D Cypermethrin Diuron
Australia	Coarse seed (limited to exporters)	Fenitrothion
Netherlands	Celeriac	Difenoconazole
Ghana	Cacao beans	Chlorpyrifos Pirimiphos-methyl Endosulfan Fenvalerate
Korea	Lettuces	Dimethomorph
Paraguay	Small peanuts	Cypermethrin
France	Rabbit meat	Sulfadimethoxine

Table 5 Items Shifted Immediately to Inspection Orders in FY2006

Country/Region	Shifted Item	Tested Substances
Indonesia	Turmeric	Aflatoxin
Spain	Meat products (limited to manufacturers)	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
Turkey	Hazelnuts	Aflatoxin
Brazil	Corn	Aflatoxin
Vietnam	Sesame seeds	Aflatoxin

Table 6 Main Items Subject to Inspection Orders, and Inspection Results (FY2006)

Country/Region	Main Foods Subject to Inspection Orders	Main Tested Substances	Number of Inspections	Number of Violations
All exporting countries (15 items)	Peanuts, nuts, chili peppers, etc.	Aflatoxin	12,412	85
	Salmon roe, etc.	Nitrite, etc.	464	3
	Beans containing cyanide	Cyanide compounds, etc.	536	4
China (46 items)	Buckwheat	Aflatoxin	930	
	Clams	Diarrhetic shellfish poison, paralytic shellfish poison	5,041	9
	Eel, prawns, honey, etc.	Enrofloxacin, streptomycin, oxytetracycline, etc.	16,493	40
	Fruit and vegetables, beans, fish (shiitake mushrooms, green onions, green soybeans, eel (limited to certain regions), etc.)	Fenpropathrin, tebufenozide, chlorpyrifos, endosulfan, etc.	20,121	91
	Processed eel products	Bacteria count, coliform bacteria	2,198	2
	All processed foods	Cyclamic acid	6,242	25
Korea (18 items)	Clams	Paralytic shellfish poison	4,641	
	Flatfish	Enrofloxacin, oxytetracycline	5	
	Fruit and vegetables (paprika, red chili peppers, green chili peppers, etc.)	Ethoprophos, chlorpyrifos, etc.	2,725	1
Vietnam (7 items)	Sesame seeds, sorghum	Aflatoxin	15	1
	Prawns, squid	Chloramphenicol, AOZ	6,664	95
	Spinach	Indoxacarb	107	
	All processed foods	Cyclamic acid	109	
Indonesia (2 items)	Turmeric	Aflatoxin	27	
	Prawns	Oxytetracycline, AOZ	5,962	30
Taiwan (15 items)	Vegetables, fruit, tea (oolong tea, spinach, mangoes, etc.)	Bromopropylate, chlorpyrifos, cyfluthrin, etc.	435	8
	Eel, royal jelly, soft-shelled turtle	AOZ, enrofloxacin, chloramphenicol, etc.	3,650	10
	All processed foods, etc.	Cyclamic acid, etc.	153	
Thailand (23 items)	Basil seed	Aflatoxin	19	
	Fruit and vegetables (mangoes, leech lime leaf, acacia, etc.)	Chlorpyrifos, parathion-methyl, propiconazole, etc.	912	1
	Prawns	Oxolinic acid	3,200	
US (11 items)	Corn, almonds, etc.	Aflatoxin	2,927	128
	Popcorn, artichokes, parsley, etc.	Pirimiphos-methyl, chlorpyrifos, fenvalerate, etc.	437	4
Other (17 countries, 42 items)			3,683	144
Total			100,108	681

Table 7 Violations Categorized by Article (FY2006)

Violated Article	Number of Violations	Ratio (%)	Main Violations
Article 6 (Food and additives banned from sale)	268	17.0	Contamination of peanuts, adlay, corn, chili peppers, and almonds, etc. with aflatoxin; contamination with toxic fish; detection of diarrhetic and paralytic shellfish poisons; detection of cyanide compounds; detection of <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> in cheese and unheated meat products; decay, deterioration, and fungus formation due to accidents during the transport of rice, wheat, etc.
Article 9 (Restriction on the sale, etc. of diseased meat, etc.)	1	0.1	Failure to attach sanitary certificate.
Article 10 (Restriction on the sale, etc. of additives, etc.)	156	9.9	Use of undesignated additives, including cyclamic acid, Sudan I and IV, azorubine, TBHQ, polysorbate, rhodamine B, sodium aluminosilicate, methylene chloride, sodium ethoxide, magnesium silicate.
Article 11 (Standards for foods or additives)	1,132	71.6	Violation of compositional standards for vegetables and frozen vegetables (violation of standards for residual agricultural chemicals); violation of compositional standards for seafood and processed seafood products (inclusion of antibacterial substances, violation of standards for residual agricultural chemicals); violation of compositional standards for other processed foods (coliform bacteria positive, etc.); violation of standards for the use of additives (sorbic acid, benzoic acid, sulfur dioxide, etc.).
Article 18 (Standards for equipment and containers/packaging)	19	1.2	Violation of specifications for equipment and containers/packaging. Violation of material-specific specifications for raw materials.
Article 62 (Applicable provisions for toys, etc.)	4	0.2	Detection of undesignated coloring agents in toys that come into contact with the mouths of infants.
Total	1,580 (gross) 1,515 (real)		

Table 8-1 Number of Violations Related to Agricultural Chemicals, Categorized by Country, Item and Violation (FY2006)

Country of Production (Number of Violations Total)	Item Type	Violation		Number of Cases*
		New/Conventional Standard	Uniform Standard	
China (173)	Ginger	γ -BHC (lindane) (1)	BHC (34)	35
	Oolong tea	Triazophos (25)		25
	Jew's ear	Chlorpyrifos (11), bifenthrin (7)		18
	Garlic stems		Pyrimethanil (15)	15
	Large peanuts		Acetochlor (9), BHC (2)	11
	Green onions	Methamidofos (1)	Tebufenozide (9), isoprocarb (1)	11
	White Jew's ear	Methamidofos (10)		10
	Snap peas	Cypermethrin (1)	Dimethomorph (2), isoprothiolane (2), flusilazole (1), difenoconazole (1), fenpropathrin (1)	8
	Eel	Endosulfan (7)		7
	Shiitake mushrooms		Fenpropathrin (5)	5
	Immature field peas	Chlorpyrifos (1)	Flusilazole (3)	4
	Perilla (including green perilla)	Hexaflumuron (4)		4
	Loach	Endosulfan (3)		3
	Buckwheat	Methamidofos (2)		2
	Immature beans		Fenpropathrin (1), isoprocarb (1)	2
	Qing-geng-cai		Indoxacarb (1), BHC (1)	2
	Matsutake mushrooms		Acetochlor (2)	2
	Carrots	Methamidofos (1)		1
	Spinach		Indoxacarb (1)	1
	Green peppers		Pyrimethanil (1)	1
	Glutinous rice	Methamidofos (1)		1
	Seaweed		Prometryn (1)	1
	Chrysanthemum flowers	Indoxacarb (1)		1
Shimeji mushrooms	Chlorpyrifos (1)		1	
Strawberries	Methamidofos (1)		1	
Adlay	Methamidofos (1)		1	
Ecuador (83)	Cacao beans	Cypermethrin (2), diuron (2), malathion (1)	2,4-D (78)	83
Ghana (78)	Cacao beans	Chlorpyrifos (40), pirimiphos-methyl (29), endosulfan (6)	Fenvalerate (3)	78
Taiwan (33)	Mangoes	Cypermethrin (13), cyfluthrin (4)		17
	Tea	Bromopropylate (10)		10
	Guava leaves		Fenpropathrin (1), fenthion (1)	2
	Bean sprouts	Fenvalerate (1)		1
	Spinach	Chlorpyrifos (1)		1
	Polished nonglutinous rice	Methamidofos (1)		1
	Green soybeans		Oxycarboxin (1)	1
Thailand (24)	Okra	Diflubenzuron (1)	Dinotefuran (2), indoxacarb (1), EPN (1)	5
	Feverweed	Cypermethrin (1)	Difenoconazole (4)	5
	Water mimosa	Profenofos (1), triazophos (1)	EPN (2)	4
	Winged bean		EPN (2), fenpropathrin (1)	3

Country of Production (Number of Violations Total)	Item Type	Violation		Number of Cases*
		New/Conventional Standard	Uniform Standard	
	Red chili peppers		Triazophos (1), cypermethrin (1)	2
	Cassod tree leaf	Triazophos (1)		1
	Pandanus palm leaves	Propiconazole (1)		1
	Bitter melon	Chlorpyrifos (1)		1
	Papaya	Alachlor (1)		1
	Acacia		Isoprothiolane (1)	1
Korea	Cutting lettuce	Dimethomorph (3)		3
	Kumquat		Indoxacarb (1), EPN (1)	2
	Green chili peppers	Ethoprophos (1)		1
	Garlic stems		Pyrimethanil (1)	1
	Melon	Chlorpyrifos (1)		1
	Lettuce		Tetraconazole (1)	1
Australia	Coleseed		Fenitrothion (6)	6
	Buckwheat	Dimethoate (1), chlorpyrifos (1)		2
	Cutting lettuce	Propyzamide (1)		1
Paraguay	Small peanuts	Cypermethrin (9)		9
Philippines	Green asparagus	Difenoconazole (2), profenofos (1), dimethoate (1)		4
	Mangoes	Cypermethrin (2)		2
US	Popcorn	Pirimiphos-methyl (4)		4
	Lettuce	Permethrin (1)		1
Vietnam	Spinach	Chlorpyrifos (1)	Indoxacarb (2)	3
	Cashew nuts	Permethrin (1)		1
	Parsley	Chlorpyrifos (1)		1
Belgium	Radish roots		Boscalid (1)	1
	Cabbages	Difenoconazole (1)		1
	Horseradish		Difenoconazole (1)	1
India	Cumin seeds	Profenofos (1)	Iprobenfos (IBP) (1)	2
	Tea	Quinalphos (1)		1
South Africa	Grapefruits	Triflumuron (1)		1
Italy	Broccoli seeds		Chloroneb (1)	1
	Artichokes	Dimethoate (1)		1
Netherlands	Celeriac		Difenoconazole (2)	2
France	Rocket salad	Bifenthrin (1)		1
	Celeriac		Difenoconazole (1)	1
Mexico	Matsutake mushrooms	Atrazine (1)		1
	Cacao beans		Parathion-methyl (1)	1
Columbia	Coffee beans	Chlorpyrifos (1)		1
Bolivia	Sesame		Imidacloprid (1)	1
Hong Kong	Tea	Triazophos (1)		1
Chile	Red currants		Flusilazole (1)	1
New Zealand	Lemons		Thiacloprid (1)	1
Brazil	Kidney beans	Deltamethrin and tralomethrin (1)		1
Total				455

* "Number of cases" is the gross number of violations.

Table 8-2 Number of Violations Related to Microbiological Criteria, Categorized by Country, Item and Violation (FY2006)

Country of Production (Number of violations Total)	Item Type	Violation	Number of cases*
China (115)	Frozen food (other)	Coliform bacteria (10), viable cell count (6), <i>E. coli</i> (5)	21
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (10), viable cell count (6), <i>E. coli</i> (2)	18
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform bacteria (5), viable cell count (5), <i>E. coli</i> (2)	12
	Meat products	<i>E. coli</i> (8), coliform bacteria (3)	11
	Frozen food (squid)	Coliform bacteria (6), <i>E. coli</i> (2), viable cell count (2)	10
	Frozen food (livestock food products)	<i>E. coli</i> (4), viable cell count (3), coliform bacteria (1)	8
	Boiled octopus	Coliform bacteria (4), viable cell count (3)	7
	Food packed in containers and sterilized by pressurization and heating	Microorganisms with potential to grow (6)	6
	Frozen food (prawns)	Viable cell count (3), coliform bacteria (2), <i>E. coli</i> (1)	6
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Viable cell count (4), coliform bacteria (2)	6
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Coliform bacteria (2), viable cell count (2)	4
	Frozen food (fruit)	Coliform bacteria (2)	2
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria (2)	2
	Beverages	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	<i>E. coli</i> (1)	1
Thailand (62)	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (6), viable cell count (4), <i>E. coli</i> (3)	13
	Frozen food (prawns)	Coliform bacteria (6), viable cell count (6), <i>E. coli</i> (1)	13
	Frozen food (squid)	Coliform bacteria (8), viable cell count (3)	11
	Frozen food (fruit)	Viable cell count (5), coliform bacteria (2)	7
	Frozen food (livestock food products)	Coliform bacteria (4), viable cell count (2)	6
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria (5)	5
	Frozen food (other)	<i>E. coli</i> (3)	3
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Viable cell count (1), <i>E. coli</i> (1)	2
	Meat products	<i>E. coli</i> (2)	2
Vietnam (42)	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (8), <i>E. coli</i> (3), viable cell count (1)	12
	Frozen food (prawns)	<i>E. coli</i> (9), coliform bacteria (1), viable cell count (1)	11
	Frozen food (squid)	Coliform bacteria (6), viable cell count (1)	7
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Viable cell count (2), <i>E. coli</i> (2)	4
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria (2)	2
	Boiled octopus	Coliform bacteria (1), viable cell count (1)	2
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Coliform bacteria (1), viable cell count (1)	2
	Frozen food (other)	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
	Frozen food (fruit)	Coliform bacteria (1)	1

Philippines (15)	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (2), <i>E. coli</i> (1), viable cell count (1)	4
	Frozen food (squid)	Viable cell count (2), <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (1), coliform bacteria (1)	4
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Viable cell count (1), <i>E. coli</i> (1)	2
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	<i>E. coli</i> (1)	1
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
	Boiled octopus	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
	Beverages	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
	Other	Viable cell count (1)	1
Korea (12)	Frozen food (shellfish)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (5), <i>E. coli</i> (1), coliform bacteria (1)	7
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Viable cell count (2)	2
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
	Beverages	Viable cell count (1)	1
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
Italy (10)	Meat products	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (3), <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (1)	4
	Frozen food (other)	Coliform bacteria (2), viable cell count (1)	3
	Cheese	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (3)	3
Chile	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (5), viable cell count (2)	7
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Coliform bacteria (2)	2
Taiwan	Frozen food (fish)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (1), coliform	2
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
	Beverages	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
Malaysia	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	<i>E. coli</i> (2)	2
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
Indonesia	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (2)	2
	Frozen food (prawns)	<i>E. coli</i> (1)	1
US	Meat products	<i>E. coli</i> (2)	2
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
Brazil	Frozen food (other)	<i>E. coli</i> (1)	1
	Beverages	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
Ireland	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Coliform bacteria (1), viable cell count (1)	2
Australia	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform bacteria (1), viable cell count (1)	2
Canada	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (1), viable cell count (1)	2
Norway	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (2)	2
Peru	Frozen food (vegetables)	Viable cell count (1), <i>E. coli</i> (1)	2
Austria	Beverages	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
France	Cheese	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (1)	1
Spain	Meat products	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
Belgium	Ice cream	Coliform bacteria (1)	1
Bangladesh	Frozen food (other)	Viable cell count (1)	1
Netherlands	Beverages	Viable cell count (1)	1
Germany	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	<i>E. coli</i> (1)	1
Total			297

* "Number of cases" is the gross number of violations.

Table 8-3 Number of Violations Related to Additives, Categorized by Country, Item and Violation (FY2006)

Country of production (Number of violations Total)	Item type	Violation	Number of cases*
China (105)	Frozen food (other)	Cyclamic acid (22)	22
	Other	Sulfur dioxide (10), cyclamic acid (3), calcium sulfate (1), silicone resin (1)	15
	Confectionery	Azorubine (6), cyclamic acid (3), TBHQ (2), sulfur dioxide (1), quinoline yellow (1), propionic acid (1)	14
	Pickles	Cyclamic acid (3), benzoic acid (2), acesulfame potassium (1), sorbic acid (1), potassium sorbate (1)	8
	Frozen food (other)	Cyclamic acid (5), polysorbate (1), sorbic acid (1)	7
	Dried vegetables	Sulfur dioxide (5)	5
	Salted vegetables	Sulfur dioxide (4)	4
	Meat products	Cyclamic acid (3), sorbic acid (1)	4
	Health foods	Sulfur dioxide (2), cyclamic acid (1), ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate (1)	4
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Cyclamic acid (2), TBHQ (1)	3
	Frozen food (fish)	Cyclamic acid (3)	3
	Frozen food (fruit)	Polysorbate (3)	3
	Seasonings	Cyclamic acid (2), Sudan IV (1)	3
	Syrup preserves	Sulfur dioxide (1), cyclamic acid (1)	2
	Beverages	Cyclamic acid (2)	2
	Equipment, etc.	Rhodamine B (1)	1
	Dried fruit	Sulfur dioxide (1)	1
	Processed fishery food products	TBHQ (1)	1
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Sulfur dioxide (1)	1
	Frozen food (livestock food products)	Cyclamic acid (1)	1
Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Cyclamic acid (1)	1	
US (22)	Beverages	Ester gum (4), polysorbate (1), sorbic acid (1)	6
	Other	Sodium aluminosilicate (3), sulfur dioxide (1), nitrite (2)	6
	Health foods	Polysorbate (2), sucralose (1), methyl p-hydroxybenzoate (1)	4
	Dried fruit	Sulfur dioxide (2), sorbic acid (2)	4
	Frozen food (vegetables)	TBHQ (1)	1
	Seasonings	Polysorbate (1)	1
India (15)	Seasonings	TBHQ (7)	7
	Other	TBHQ (3), hydrogen peroxide (1), Sudan IV (1)	5
	Pickles	Sudan III (1), Sudan I (1)	2
	Confectionery	TBHQ (1)	1
Italy (15)	Cheese	Calcium sorbate (6)	6
	Pickles	Ferrous gluconate (5)	5
	Other	Iodized salt (1), sorbic acid (1), nitrite (1)	3
	Seasonings	Calcium sorbate (1)	1
Thailand (10)	Other	Sulfur dioxide (4), TBHQ (2), polysorbate (1)	7
	Seasonings	Benzoic acid (1), sodium saccharin (1)	2
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Sodium aluminosilicate (1)	1
Vietnam (10)	Processed fishery food products	Sulfur dioxide (2), TBHQ (1), cyclamic acid (1)	4

Country of production (Number of violations Total)	Item type	Violation	Number of cases *
	Other	Food red No.102 (1), acid tar dye (1), food yellow No.4 (1)	3
	Seasonings	Benzoic acid (2)	2
	Beverages	Sulfur dioxide (1)	1
Korea	Pickles	Sorbic acid (2), sodium sorbate (1), sodium saccharin (1)	4
	Seasonings	Polysorbate (2)	2
	Other	Polysorbate (1)	1
	Health foods	Benzoic acid (1)	1
Belgium	Confectionery	Azorubine (6), quinoline yellow (1)	7
Taiwan	Beverages	Cyclamic acid (3)	3
	Meat products	TBHQ (1)	1
	Other	TBHQ (1)	1
	Confectionery	Canthaxantin (1)	1
France	Seasonings	Sulfur dioxide (2)	2
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Polysorbate (1)	1
	Confectionery	Azorubine (1)	1
	Dried fruit	Sorbic acid (1)	1
	Beverages	Sulfur dioxide (1)	1
Netherlands	Confectionery	Acesulfame potassium (5)	5
	Cheese	Sodium copper chlorophyllin (1)	1
Philippines	Dried fruit	Sulfur dioxide (2), sorbic acid (1)	3
	Syrup preserves	Sulfur dioxide (1), sorbic acid (1)	2
Sri Lanka	Confectionery	Tocopheryl acetate (1), azorubine (1), other additives (1)	3
	Seasonings	Sodium benzoate (1)benzoic acid (1)	2
Hong Kong	Seasonings	Benzoic acid (1), acid fast red 3G (1), azorubine (1)	3
	Other	Methylene chloride (1)	1
Australia	Other	Sulfur dioxide (3)	3
	Seasonings	Polysorbate (1)	1
Brazil	Confectionery	TBHQ (2)	2
	Frozen food (other)	TBHQ (1)	1
	Other	Sulfur dioxide (1)	1
New Zealand	Ice cream	Fast red E (1), azorubine (1), chocolate brown HT (1)	3
	Frozen food (other)	TBHQ (1)	1
Spain	Pickles	Potassium sorbate (1), ferrous gluconate (1), sorbic acid (1)	3
UK	Health foods	Other additives (2), polysorbate (1)	3
Peru	Confectionery	TBHQ (3)	3
Singapore	Other	TBHQ (2)	2
	Beverages	Sodium stearoyl lactylate (1)	1
Canada	Confectionery	Sudan IV (1), Sudan I (1)	2
	Frozen food (other)	Polysorbate (1)	1
Indonesia	Frozen food (squid)	Hydrogen peroxide (1)	1
	Other	Calcium hydroxide (1)	1
Germany	Equipment, etc.	Rhodamine B (1)	1
	Beverages	Sulfur dioxide (1)	1
Tunisia	Other	Sudan IV (1), Sudan I (1)	2

Country of production (Number of violations Total)	Item type	Violation	Number of cases *
United Arab Emirates	Fish egg preparations	Boracic acid (1)	1
Myanmar	Other	Sulfur dioxide (1)	1
Malaysia	Confectionery	TBHQ (1)	1
Austria	Beverages	Azorubine (1)	1
Denmark	Fish egg preparations	Nitrite (1)	1
Czech Republic	Confectionery	Other additives (1)	1
Total			263

* "Number of cases" is the gross number of violations.

Table 8-4 Number of Violations Related to Veterinary Drugs, Categorized by Country, Item and Violation (FY2006)

Country of production (Number of violations Total)	Item type	Violation		Number of cases*
		New/conventional standard	“Not detected” standard	
Vietnam (113)	Prawns		Chloramphenicol (46), AOZ (9), semicarbazide (1)	56
	Squid		Chloramphenicol (55)	55
	Prawns and squid		Chloramphenicol (1)	1
	Golden-thread bream		Chloramphenicol (1)	1
China (67)	Eel		Leucomalachite green (19), AOZ (10), semicarbazide (7), malachite green (2)	38
	Prawns	Tetracycline (1), oxytetracycline (1)	Semicarbazide (2), AOZ (1)	5
	Processed bee larvae products	Tetracycline (1), oxytetracycline (1)	Semicarbazide (1)	3
	Processed pollen	Oxytetracycline (2), tetracycline (1)		3
	Processed royal jelly		Chloramphenicol (3)	3
	Processed honey		Chloramphenicol (2), AHD (1)	3
	Ocellate puffer		Semicarbazide (2), AOZ (1)	3
	Freshwater Clams	Chlortetracycline (3)		3
	Sea eel		Chloramphenicol (1)	1
	Codfish		Semicarbazide (1)	1
	White bait		Chloramphenicol (1)	1
	Chinese perch		Leucomalachite green (1)	1
	Swimming crab		AOZ (1)	1
	Squid		Semicarbazide (1)	1
Indonesia (33)	Prawns	Oxytetracycline (2)	AOZ (26), semicarbazide (3), AHD (2)	33
Taiwan (14)	Eel		AOZ (9), AMOZ (4)	13
	Processed royal jelly		Chloramphenicol (1)	1
India	Prawns		AOZ (4), semicarbazide (1)	5
	Processed egg products		Semicarbazide (2), AOZ (1)	3
France	Rabbit meat	Sulfadimethoxine (5)		5
US	Processed pollen	Oxytetracycline (3)		3
Spain	Processed pollen	Tetracycline (1), oxytetracycline (1)		2
Korea	Processed royal jelly		Chloramphenicol (1)	1
Total				246

* “Number of cases” is the gross number of violations.

Table 8-5 Number of Violations Related to Hazardous or Toxic Substances, Categorized by Country, Item and Violation (FY2006)

Country of Production (Number of Violations Total)	Item Type	Violation	Number of Cases*
US (152)	Corn	Aflatoxin (128)	128
	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (9)	9
	Almonds	Aflatoxin (8)	8
	Figs	Aflatoxin (2)	2
	Pistachio nuts	Aflatoxin (2)	2
	Walnuts	Aflatoxin (1)	1
	Cassava	Cyanide compounds (1)	1
	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin (1)	1
China (45)	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (18)	18
	Adlay	Aflatoxin (15)	15
	Oysters	Diarrhetic shellfish poison (5)	5
	Freshwater clams	Diarrhetic shellfish poison (2)	2
	Almonds	Aflatoxin (2)	2
	Ark shell	Paralytic shellfish poison (1), diarrhetic shellfish poison (1)	2
	Cassava	Cyanide compounds (1)	1
Thailand (9)	Adlay	Aflatoxin (3)	3
	Cassava	Cyanide compounds (2)	2
	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (2)	2
	Chili peppers	Aflatoxin (1)	1
	Other	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Sri Lanka	Chili peppers	Aflatoxin (4)	4
	Spices	Aflatoxin (1)	1
	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Venezuela	Cacao beans	Aflatoxin (6)	6
India	Chili peppers	Aflatoxin (3)	3
	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin (1)	1
	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Vietnam	Chili peppers	Aflatoxin (1)	1
	Sesame	Aflatoxin (1)	1
	Adlay	Aflatoxin (1)	1
	Kaoliang	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Italy	Other	Aflatoxin (2)	2
		Cyanide compounds (1)	1
Australia	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (1)	1
	Corn	Aflatoxin (1)	1
South Africa	Peanuts	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Germany	Beverages	Methanol (1)	1
Turkey	Hazelnuts	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Bangladesh	Chili peppers	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Philippines	Cassava	Cyanide compounds (1)	1
Brazil	Corn	Aflatoxin (1)	1
France	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Belgium	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Mexico	Chili peppers	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Indonesia	Turmeric	Aflatoxin (1)	1
Total			242

* "Number of cases" is the gross number of violations.

Table 9 Major Cases of Enhanced Monitoring Based on Overseas Information (FY2006)

Month of Enhancement	Country	Monitored Food and Details	Background Circumstances and Response
May 2006	China	Livestock, agricultural and fishery products (possible contamination with nitrogenous compound)	As a result of receiving information about a nitrogenous compound contamination in the Sanchajiang River, in Wuchuan City, Guangdong Province, China, importers were instructed not to import produce grown in the vicinity until their safety could be confirmed.
August 2006	Italy	Natural cheese (possible contamination with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>)	Based on an alert advisory from the EU stating that a product had been exported to Japan, which was identical to an Italian natural cheese confirmed in the EU as being <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> positive, the product was tracked, and the cheese maker was subjected to inspection orders at the time of importation.
September 2006	US	Spinach (possible contamination with enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> O157)	Based on a report from the US regarding an outbreak of food poisoning attributable to spinach, monitoring at the time of importation was enhanced.
September 2006	US	Long-grain rice and associated products (possible contamination with genetically modified rice that has not yet been assessed for safety)	Genetically modified rice (LLRICE601), which had not yet been assessed for safety, was detected in the US in US-made long-grain rice. This resulted in the inspection system being improved, and monitoring at the time of importation being conducted. Tests were also performed on US-made rice (including processed rice products) that had already been imported, and instructions were given not to sell the relevant items until it could be confirmed that they were not contaminated with LLRICE601.
September 2006	China	Processed rice products (possible contamination with genetically modified rice that has not yet been assessed for safety)	Information was received from the EU that genetically modified rice had been detected in processed rice products made in China. This resulted in the inspection system being improved, and monitoring at the time of importation being enhanced.
November 2006	China	Duck eggs (Sudan)	Based on information that animal feed in China had been contaminated with Sudan, monitoring at the time of importation was enhanced.
November 2006	China	Turbot (possible residual nitrofurans)	Based on information that nitrofurans were detected in turbot that had been sold domestically in China, monitoring at the time of importation was enhanced.
December 2006	China	Lard (possible that unsanitary raw materials have been used)	Based on information that lard had been sold domestically in China, in which unsanitary raw materials had been used, monitoring at the time of importation was enhanced.
December 2006	China	Chinese noodles (Rongalit)	Based on information that Rongalit is being used in the manufacture of Chinese noodles in China, monitoring at the time of importation was enhanced.
January 2007	France	pork (possibility of trichinosis)	Based on information that there has been an outbreak of trichinosis at certain farms in France, monitoring at the time of importation was enhanced.
February 2007	US	Peanut butter (possible contamination with salmonella)	As a result of receiving information that there had been an outbreak of salmonella poisoning in the US, which was attributable to peanut butter, products of the same brand that had already been imported were tracked, and monitoring at the time of importation was enhanced.

Table 10 Examples of Bilateral Discussions and On-site Inspections (FY2006)

Item (Item Subject to Inspection Order, etc.)	Bilateral Discussion	Time of On-site Inspection
Immature peas produced in China (residual agricultural chemicals)	Talks began in April 1999. In January 2006, on-site inspections of top-rated companies were conducted in order to exclude their products from inspection orders. Talks are still underway.	April 2007
Eel produced in China (veterinary drugs, residual agricultural chemicals)	Talks began in April 2002. Talks are still underway.	-
Frozen spinach produced in China (chlorpyrifos)	Talks began in July 2002. In June 2004, voluntary import restrictions were lifted for only certain companies. In August 2005, other companies were added to the list of companies with lifted voluntary import restrictions.	April 2007
Beef produced in the US (BSE)	Talks began in December 2003. In December 2005, exporting from specific facilities resumed, subject to compliance with an export program. In January 2006, as a result of veal produced in the US being confirmed to contain spinal column, import procedures were suspended for all beef produced in the US. Import procedures resumed in July 2006. Talks are still underway.	June-August 2006 November-December 2006
Mangoes produced in Thailand (propiconazole)	Talks began in February 2005. In February 2006, registered top-rated exporters authorized by the Thailand government were excluded from inspection orders.	-
Corn produced in the US (aflatoxin)	Talks began in December 2005. Talks are still underway.	-
Coffee beans produced in Columbia (Dichlorvos (DDVP))	Talks began in September 2003. In November 2004, inspection orders were lifted based on test certificates. In May 2006, in view of the measures by the Columbian government to prevent recurrence, and in view of the inspection results at the time of importation, inspection orders were lifted.	-
Green asparagus produced in New Zealand (dichlorvos (DDVP))	Talks began in January 2006. In September 2006, inspection orders were lifted for certain exporters due to the fact that the New Zealand government had implemented an investigation to determine the cause and had implemented measures to prevent recurrence. Talks are still underway.	-
Paprika produced in Korea (chlorpyrifos)	Talks began in February 2006. In June 2006, inspection orders were lifted for registered traders managed by the Korean government. Talks are still underway.	-
Squid and shrimp produced in Vietnam (veterinary drugs)	Talks began in June 2006. In December 2006, notification was sent to each quarantine station regarding the investigation into the cause, which had been reported by the Vietnamese government. In January 2007, notification was sent to each quarantine station regarding the measures to prevent recurrence, which had been reported by the Vietnamese government. Talks are still underway.	-
Mangoes produced in Taiwan (cyfluthrin and cypermethrin)	Talks began in July 2006. Inspection orders were lifted for exporters managed by the Council of Agriculture in the Taiwan Executive Yuan. Talks are still underway.	March 2007
Shrimp produced in Indonesia (veterinary drugs)	Talks began in September 2006. Talks are still underway.	-
Lemons produced in the US (imazalil)	Talks began in December 2004. In January 2007, inspection orders were lifted as a result of the US government reporting on improvements to the sanitary control of manufacturers subject to inspection orders.	-
Unheated meat products produced in Italy (<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>)	Talks began in March 2005. In February 2007, inspection orders were lifted as a result of the Italian government reporting on improvements to the sanitary control of manufacturers subject to inspection orders.	-

Table 11 Import Consultations at Offices of Imported Food Consultation, Categorized by Fiscal Year

	2002	2003	2004	FY2005	FY2006
Number of import consultations	7,127	5,969	5,506	9,210	9,786
Number of import consultations by item	12,716	13,185	11,023	18,408	18,224
Number of violations by item	542	515	468	691	679

*Offices of Imported Food Consultation are located in quarantine stations in Otaru, Sendai, Narita Airport, Tokyo, Yokohama, Niigata, Nagoya, Osaka, Kansai Airport, Kobe, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka.

* Since FY2005, figures have been aggregated by fiscal year.

* The figures record only those consultations conducted at Offices of Imported Food Consultation prior to importation.

Table 12 Number of Violations at Import Consultations, Categorized by Article (FY2006)

Article	Number of Violations	Ratio (%)	Description of Major Violations
Article 6 (Food and additives banned from sale)	2	0.3	Detection of excessive amounts of methanol, fillets of puffer fish.
Article 9 (Restriction on the sale, etc. of diseased meat, etc.)	11	1.5	Importing prohibited due to equivalence standards for processing, etc. as yet being unconfirmed.
Article 10 (Restriction on the sale, etc. of additives, etc.)	343	47.2	Use of tocopheryl acetate, iodized salt, polysorbate, quinoline yellow, azorubine, TBHQ, sodium stearoyl lactylate, patent blue, zinc oxide, sodium lauryl sulfate, cyclamic acid, potassium aluminosilicate, etc.
Article 11 (Standards for foods or additives)	369	50.8	Noncompliance with manufacturing or processing standards Violation of standards for the use of additives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in undesignated foods: use of sorbic acid in confectionery, use of hydroxypropyl cellulose in health foods, etc. • Excessive use: use of calcium carbonate in confectionery, etc. • Excessive residues: residual sulfur dioxide in dried vegetables, etc.
Article 18 (Standards for equipment and containers/packaging)	2	0.3	Violation of standards for tableware.
Total	727 (gross) 679 (real)		

Table 13 Number of Import Consultation Cases, Categorized by Country, Item and Violations (FY2006)

Country of Production	Item	Description of Violations	Number of Cases*
US	Health foods	Tocopheryl acetate (19), hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (12), magnesium stearate (9), calcium phosphate (5), biotin (4), iodized salt (4), vitamin E acetate (3), iron chelate (3), zinc chelate (3), carboxymethyl cellulose (2), chromium chelate (2), copper chelate (2), selenium chelate (2), p-amino benzoic acid (2), phytonadione (2), molybdenum chelate (2), manganese chelate (2), choline bitartrate (1), methyl cellulose (1), chromium polynicotinate (1), polysorbate (1), ferrous fumarate (1), selenomethionine (1), pyridoxine phosphate (1), copper and other chelates (1), use of colostrum (1), zinc picolinate (1), chromium picolinate (1), calcium carbonate (1), calcium pantothenate (1), cupric sulfate (1), sodium selenate (1), colostrum (1), molybdenum tartrate (1), sucralose (1), tocopherol calcium succinate (1), tocopherol succinate (1), molybdenum trioxide (1), croscarmellose sodium (1), zinc gluconate (1), magnesium gluconate (1), potassium gluconate (1), manganese citrate (1), zinc oxide (1), acesulfame potassium (1), methyl paraben (1)	100
	Confectionery	Magnesium stearate (6), polyethylene glycol (4), acesulfame potassium (3), sodium aluminium phosphate (2), TBHQ (1), calcium propionate (1), sorbic acid (1), sodium stearoyl lactylate (1), calcium carbonate (1), tocopherol succinate (1), zinc oxide (1)	22
	Soft drinks	Tocopheryl acetate (5), ester gum (3), potassium sorbate (2), chromium polynicotinate (2), potassium benzoate (1), copper gluconate (1), zinc gluconate (1)	15
	Seasonings	Polysorbate (3), EDTA (2), sodium benzoate (2), potassium sorbate (2)	8
	Dairy products	Sorbic acid (2), benzoic acid (2), β -apo-carotenal (1), sucralose (1), sodium aluminosilicate (1)	7
	Processed cereals	Potassium sorbate (2), sulfur dioxide (2), sodium benzoate (1)	5
	Powdered beverages	Sodium aluminosilicate (1), benzoic acid (1), sodium stearoyl lactylate (1)	2
	Processed bean products	Polysorbate (1), potassium hydroxide (1)	2
	Additives	TBHQ (1)	1
	Meat products	Apo-carotenal coloring (1)	1
China	Confectionery	Magnesium stearate (8), cyclamic acid (4), TBHQ (3), sorbic acid (2), 2-methoxy-3-methylpyradine (1), iso valeraldehyde (1), sodium copper chlorophyllin (1), L-cystein (1)	21
	Health foods	Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (3), sodium lauryl sulfate (3), sorbic acid (2), noncompliance with manufacturing standards (radiation sterilization) (2), barium hydroxide (2), magnesium stearate (1), methyl p-hydroxybenzoate (1), potassium sorbate (1), benzoic acid (1)	14
	Seasonings	Sodium benzoate (3), acesulfame potassium (2), sodium lauryl sulfate (1), ethyl p-aminobenzoate (1), triethanolamine (1), potassium sorbate (1), ester gum (1)	7
	Soft drinks	Noncompliance with manufacturing standards (2), cyclamic acid (1), tocopheryl acetate (1)	4
	Processed fruits	Sodium saccharin (1), sulfur dioxide (1), sodium benzoate (1), benzoic acid (1)	4
	Additives	Undesignated additives (1), noncompliance with compositional standards (1), synthetic caffeine (1)	3
	Tea substitutes	Noncompliance with compositional standards (residual standards for EPN) (1), noncompliance with compositional standards (residual standards for iprobenfos) (1), noncompliance with compositional standards (residual standards for octachlorodipropylether) (1)	3