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Statistics of Imported Foods Monitoring for FY 2020

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Statistics of Imported Foods Monitoring for FY 2020

The number of declarations, imported weight, and inspections of imported foods in the year under review (FY 2020) and the number of inspections under the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233 of 1947; hereinafter referred to as "the Law".) The number of violations, etc. is as follows.

1. Declarations, inspections, and violations by year (Table 1, Figure 1)

The total number of imported foods (foods, additives, equipment, containers and packaging or toys for infants (referred to as 'the food (s)' collectively hereinafter) in FY 2020 was 2,352,082, and was 31,064,063 tons in weight on a declaration.

Inspections were conducted for 200,876 products, accounting for 8.5% of all those declared, consisting of 60,018 administrative inspections (2.6% of all declared products), 166,100 inspections by registered inspection organizations (7.1%: including 68,941 ordered inspections), and 3,257 inspections by foreign official laboratories (0.1%).

For 691 accounting for 0.03% of all declared products, measures such as reshipment, disposals, or diversion to non-food use were taken.

Change in quantities of imports and declarations by year are shown in Figure 1.

2. Declarations, inspections, and violations by quarantine station (Table 2)

For the number of declarations, the highest was 638,308 in Tokyo (27.1% of all declared products), followed by 294,531 in Osaka (12.5%), 255,378 in Yokohama (10.9%), 226,869 in Narita Airport (9.6%), 147,703 in Nagoya (6.3%), 145,125 in Kawasaki (6.2%), 102,879 in Fukuoka (4.4%), and 99,745 in Kobe (4.2%).

3. Major examples of violations of the Food Sanitation Act (Table 3, Figure 2)

For the number of violations of the Law by articles (total; 691)*, the highest was 418 against Article 13 (60.5%), followed by 200 against Article 6 (28.9%), 52 against Article 12 (7.5%), 22 against Article 18 (3.2%), 1 against Article 10 (0.1%), and 1 against Article 68 (0.1%).

*Among the 691 violations, two against Article 6 and 12; and one was against Articles 12 and 13.

The breakdown of the number of violations of the Food Sanitation Act by article is shown in Figure 2.

4. Declarations, Inspections, and Violations by Product (Table 4, Figure 3)

For the number of declarations by product, tableware accounts for the highest, 253,519 (10.8% of all declared products), followed by other tools and apparatus, 252,123 (10.7%), alcoholic beverages, 192,669 (8.2%), fresh meat (including edible offal), 191,684 (8.1%), preparations of vegetables (other than processed mushrooms, spices, processed herb and tea), 168,345 (7.2%), and cookware, 136,304 (5.8%).

Vegetables have the highest number of violations with 63 (9.1% of the total number of

violations), followed by cereals with 61 (8.8%), preparations of vegetables (other than processed mushroom products, spices, processed herb, and tea) with 57 (8.2%), nuts and seeds with 48 (6.9%), aquatic animal products (other than fish and shellfish) with 46 (6.7%).

Composition of weight of imports by classification of items is shown in Figure 3.

5. Declarations, Inspections, and Violations by Country of Origin (Table 5, Figure 4)

For the number of declarations by country (including regions), the highest was 859,802 for China (36.6% of all declared products), followed by 201,722 for the US (8.6%), 185,979 for France (7.9%), 157,381 for Thailand (6.7%), 103,861 for Italy (4.4%), and 98,788 for Korea (4.2%).

For the number of violations, the highest was 162 for China (23.4% of the total number of violations), followed by 104 for the US (15.1%), 79 for Viet Nam (11.4%), 42 for Thailand (6.1%), 38 for Korea (5.5%) and 30 for India (4.3%) .

Composition of weight of imports by regions is shown in Figure 4.

(In this statistical section, the article of the Law after the revision by the Law to partially amend the Food Sanitation Act, etc. [Act No. 46 of 2018] is described.)