



Statistics of Imported Foods Monitoring for FY 2022

August 2023

Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health
Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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The number of declarations, imported weight, and inspections of imported foods in the year under review (FY 2022) and the number of inspections under the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233 of 1947; hereinafter referred to as "the Act".) 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 2022 was 2,400,309 and was 31,918,658 tons in weight on a declaration.

Inspections were conducted for 202,671 products, accounting for 8.4% of all those declared, consisting of 69,747 administrative inspections (2.9% of all declared products), 155,535 inspections by registered inspection organizations (6.5%: including 63,608 ordered inspections), and 3,971 inspections by foreign official laboratories (0.2%).

For 781 accounting for 0.03% of all declared products violated the Act, 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 694,763 in Tokyo (28.9% of all declared products), followed by 299,079 in Osaka (12.5%), 285,607 in Yokohama (11.9%), 211,055 in Narita Airport (8.8%), 147,822 in Kawasaki (6.2%), 144,482 in Nagoya (6.0%), 107,179 in Kobe (4.5%), and 102,722 in Fukuoka (4.3%).

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; 781*), the highest was 444 against Article 13 (57.7%), followed by 256 against Article 6 (31.3%), 41 against Article 18 (5.6%), 41 against Article 12 (5.0%), 2 against Article 10 (0.2%), and 2 against Article 68 (0.2%).

*Among the 781 violations, two against Articles 6 and 13; and three 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, other tools and apparatus for the highest, 268,061 (11.2% of all declared products), followed by tableware accounts, 265,729 (11.1%), alcoholic beverages, 241,466 (10.1%), fresh meat (including edible offal), 195,737 (8.2%), preparations of vegetables (other than processed mushrooms, spices, processed herb and tea), 173,017 (7.2%), and cookware, 124,797 (5.2%).

Cereals have the highest number of violations with 101 (12.9% of the total number of

violations), followed by nuts and seeds with 68 (8.7%), aquatic animal products (other than fish and shellfish) with 56 (7.2%), processed fish product with 50 (6.4%), and processed vegetables (other than processed mushroom products, spices, processed herb, and tea) with 46 (5.9%).

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 876,131 for China (36.5% of all declared products), followed by 207,067 for the France (8.6%), 185,265 for U.S.A. (7.7%), 161,378 for Thailand (6.7%), 104,931 for Italy (4.4%), and 100,296 for Korea (4.2%).

For the number of violations, the highest was 195 for China (25.0% of the total number of violations), followed by 120 for the U.S.A. (15.4%), 83 for Viet Nam (10.6%), 44 for Thailand (5.6%), 41 for Indonesia (5.2%) and 37 for Korea (4.7%).

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