

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, 2497, 2498)

**Results of Monitoring and Guidance Based on the Imported Foods
Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2007**

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

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Introduction

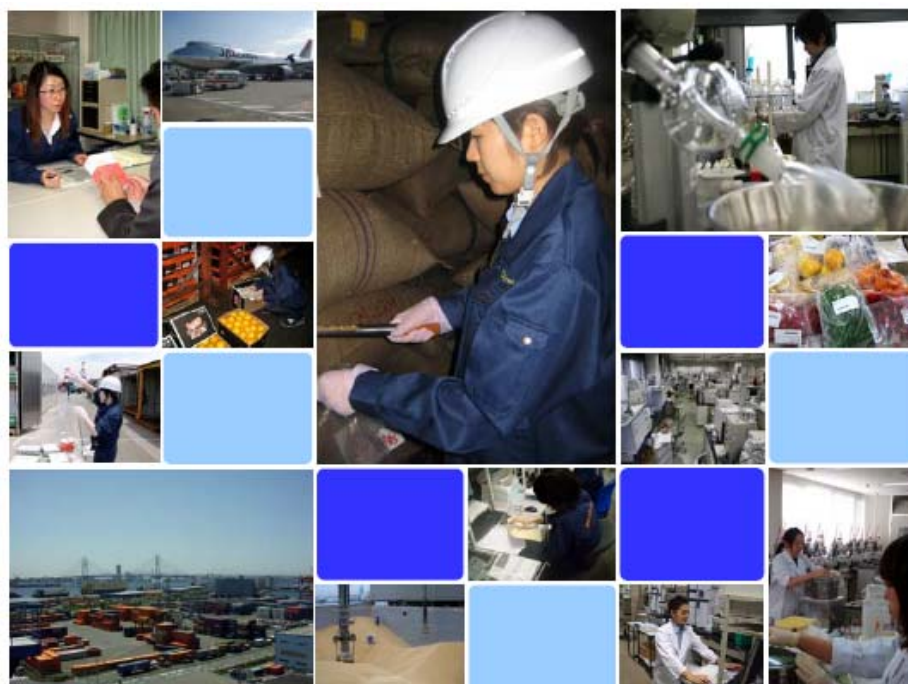
The total number of foods, additives, equipment, containers and packages, and toys (hereinafter collectively referred to as “foods”) imported to Japan in FY2007 was about 1.80 million, with an imported weight of about 32.3 million tons. According to the *Food Balance Sheet for FY 2007* by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the food self-sufficiency ratio in Japan (food self-sufficiency ratio based on the total caloric value supplied) was estimated at 40%, indicating that, on a calorie basis, approximately 60% of foods consumed in Japan are imported.

Regarding the monitoring and guidance conducted by the national government for the purpose of ensuring the safety of foods imported to Japan (hereinafter referred to as “imported foods”), the *Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY2007* (hereinafter referred to as the “Plan”) was developed based on public comments and risk communications, and was conducted in line with the *Guidelines for the Implementation of Monitoring and Guidance on Food Sanitation* (Notification No. 301 of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Welfare, 2003) under Article 23, paragraph 1 of the Food Sanitation Law (Law No. 233 of 1947; hereinafter referred to as the “Law”), and was implemented based on the Plan after being publicized in an official gazette pursuant to paragraph 3 of the same Article.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) has recently collected and compiled the detailed results of inspections on imported foods, such as for monitoring and inspection orders that have been implemented based on the Plan, as well as the monitoring of and guidance for importers and the relevant results, which are published herein.

Website of imported foods monitoring operations:

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/topics/vuvu/tp0130-1.html>



1. Overview of the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2007

(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 greater safety of imported foods by promoting the national government to conduct inspections at the time of importation and to conduct monitoring of and guidance for importers in an intensive, effective and efficient manner.

(2) Principles for Monitoring and Guidance on Imported Foods

Based on Article 4 of the Food and Safety Basic Law (Law No.48 of 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 prepared in order that three stages of sanitation measures are taken, namely, in 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 notification
- Monitoring*¹ (Plan for 2007: about 79,000 items across 124 good groups)
- Inspection orders*² (as of March 31, 2008:15 items from all exporting countries and 198 items from 32 countries and 1 region)
- Emergency responses based on overseas information, etc.

(4) Promotion of Sanitation Measures in Exporting Countries

- Requests to the governments of exporting countries for the establishment of sanitation 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 talks
- Regulations for comprehensive import bans*³

(5) Guidance for Importers on Voluntary Sanitation Control

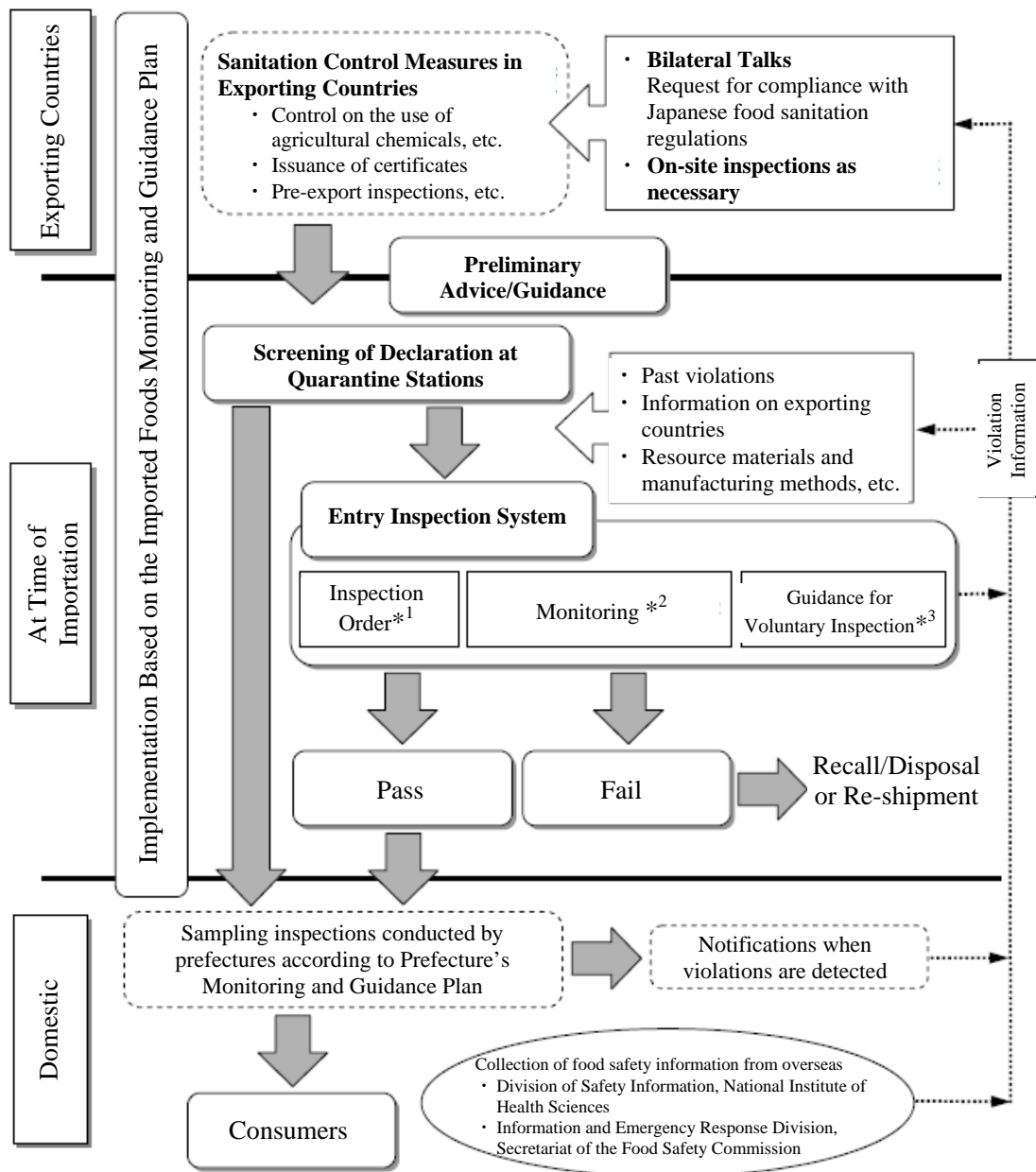
- Pre-import guidance (so-called “import consulting”)
- Guidance for voluntary inspections at initial importation and on a regular basis
- Dissemination of knowledge on food sanitation to importers, etc.

*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 Systems for Imported Foods



*1: 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.

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

*3: Inspection and guidance conducted as part of the voluntary sanitation control of 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 FY2007

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 promoted sanitation measures in exporting countries through bilateral talks and dispatch of experts at times when food sanitation issues occurred. Furthermore, in an attempt to reinforce 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 Notification Based on Article 27 of the Law

Using import notifications and other documents, submitted under Article 27 of the Law, examinations were conducted to check for compliance with the Law, including 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.



Examination of import notifications with the computer system

Looking at the notifications, inspections and violations for FY2007 (Table 1), the number of import notifications was about 1.8 million, and the weight of declared items, based on tentative report, was about 32.3 million tons. Inspections were carried out on about 200,000 notifications (11.0%). Of these, 1,150 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 notifications.

(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. This is the basis for determining the number of inspections conducted and the types of substances tested by quarantine stations, with consideration given to actual import records and violation rates, etc. for each food group. In FY2007, 79,000 inspections were planned.



Sampling at a container yard

In light of the enforcement of the Positive List System, the number of food sanitation inspectors was

increased from 314 to 334, and additional inspection equipment associated with residual agricultural chemicals was also installed. Furthermore, in view of the usage of agricultural chemicals overseas, tested substances increased from 450 to 500 for residual agricultural chemicals, from 110 to 130 for residual veterinary drugs, and from 60 to 140 for residual agricultural chemicals in livestock and marine products.

Records of monitoring in FY2007 (Table 2) show that, in comparison to the 79,000 planned inspections, 81,519 inspections were actually conducted (implementation rate: about 103%), and of these, recalls were made based on 225 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).



Analysis of residual agricultural chemicals in agricultural products (extraction)

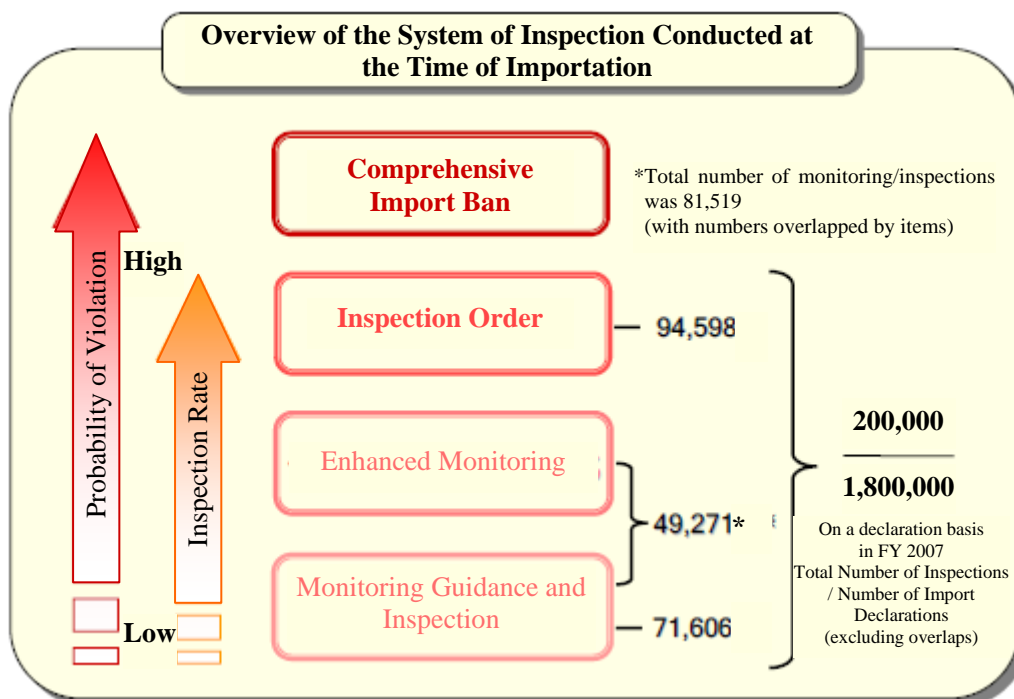
(3) Inspection Orders Based on Article 26 of the Law

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, 2008, inspection orders had been applied to 15 products from all exporting countries and 198 products from 32 countries and 1 region. The record of inspection orders in FY2007 (Table 6) shows that 94,598 inspection orders were conducted. Of these, re-shipment or disposal were undertaken based on 486 violations of the Law.



Analysis using High-performance liquid chromatograph-mass spectrometer



(4) Violations

Records of violations categorized by Article (Table 7), including 81,519 monitoring inspections and 94,598 inspection orders, show that the most frequent violations were the 839 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 (69.2%: ratio to the gross number of violations [1,212]). The next most frequent were the 226 (18.6%) violations of Article 6 of the Law, which is related to contamination with hazardous or toxic substances such as aflatoxin, followed by the 70 (5.8%) violations of Article 10 of the Law, which is related to the use of undesignated additives, and the 68 (5.6%) violations of Article 18 pertaining to standards for the apparatus or containers and packaging.

In the category of violations categorized by type, violations related to standards for microbiological criteria for frozen food (Table 8-1) were most common at 296 instances (24.4% ratio to the gross number of violations [1,212]). This was followed by the 265 (21.9%) violations related to residual agricultural chemicals (Table 8-2), 194 (16.0%) violations related to hazardous or toxic substances (Table 8-3), 158 (13.0%) violations related to residual veterinary drugs (Table 8-4), and 160 (13.2%) violations related to undesignated additives and noncompliance with the standards for use (Table 8-5).

A breakdown, by country, of violations related to microbiological criteria (Table 8-1) shows that China had 109 violations (36.8%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to microbiological criteria [296]), followed by Thailand with 66 violations (22.3%) and Vietnam with 30 violations (10.1%). 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).

A breakdown, by country, of violations related to residual agricultural chemicals (Table 8-2) shows that China had 87 violations (32.8%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to residual agricultural chemicals [265]), followed by Ecuador with 59 violations (22.3%), and

Thailand with 18 violations (6.8%). The further breakdown, by item and violation type, shows that the most dominant violations for China were BHC and acetochlor in large peanuts, BHC in ginger and triazophos in oolong tea. For Ecuador, it was 2,4-D in cacao beans; and for Thailand, it was difenoconazole in red chilies.

A breakdown, by country, of violations related to hazardous or toxic substances (Table 8-3) shows that the U.S. had 64 violations (33.0%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to mycotoxin [194]), followed by China with 56 violations (28.9%) and Thailand with 13 violations (6.7%). 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 with aflatoxin; and for Thailand, it is the contamination of adlay with aflatoxin.

A breakdown, by country, of violations related to residual veterinary drugs (Table 8-4) shows that Vietnam had 100 violations (63.3%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to residual veterinary drugs [158]), followed by China with 40 violations (25.3%), and Indonesia with 8 violations (5.1%). The further breakdown, by item and violation type, shows that the most dominant violation for Vietnam was chloramphenicol in prawns. For China it was leucomalachite green in eels; and for Indonesia, it was AOZ in prawns.

A breakdown, by country, of violations related to additives (Table 8-5) shows that China had 49 violations (30.6%: ratio to the gross number of violations related to additives [160]), followed by France with 14 violations (8.8%), and Belgium 11 violations (6.9%). The further breakdown, by item and violation type, shows that the most dominant violations for China were standards for residual sulfur dioxide in dried vegetables and the use of cyclamic acid in pickles. For France, it was the use of Patent Blue V in confectionaries and for Belgium, it was the use of polysorbate in chocolates.

(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 FY2007, 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 Swiss made guar gum with dioxins, contamination of baby corn in Thailand with *Bacillus dysenteriae*, the mixture of unauthorized genetically modified corns into corns produced in the U.S. and contamination of Mozzarella cheese produced in Italy with dioxins (Table 9).

In response to food poisoning incidents that occurred in January 2008, the number of foods subject to monitoring inspections was expanded from the end of February, starting with the processed foods for which inspections on residual agricultural chemicals were made technologically possible, while they were not previously subject to inspections due to technical difficulties.

No violations were found as a result of inspections on 113 samples conducted during FY2007.



Analysis on residual agricultural chemicals in processed food (pulverization)

(6) Promotion of Sanitation Measures in Exporting Countries

During FY2007, as a way of promoting sanitation 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 recurrence.

In instances when it was necessary to confirm sanitation 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 sanitation measures in that exporting country (Table 10).

With respect to U.S. beef, on-site inspections were held from May 13 to May 28, 2007 at 28 facilities exporting to Japan (including one facility which will start exporting to Japan) to verify compliance with the USDA Beef Export Program for Japan. In September 2007, Japanese experts accompanied the FSIS (Food Safety and Inspection Service) on its short-notice inspection of a facility with export license to Japan and verified the details of inspections by FSIS.



On-site inspection at a slaughterhouse in Italy

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

With regard to comprehensive import ban measures 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 (Attachment to Notice No. 0906001 of the Department of Food Safety dated September 6, 2002), sanitation control by the Chinese government was confirmed for large peanuts produced in China (BHC and acetochlor) and ginger (BHC) (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 FY2007, there were no items for which this measure was exercised.

(8) Guidance for Importers on Voluntary Sanitation 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 foods. Seminars 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.

In response to the “Emergency Joint Meeting of the Public and Private Sectors on the Safety of Imports,” in July 2007, seminars for importers were held at each quarantine station and they were repeatedly informed to make sure that importing foods have not



Consultation for declaration at the consultation desk

been unlawfully produced in exporting countries and that real materials and inspection data are in

compliance with the Law.

Records of import consultations (Table 11) conducted at the Imported Food Consultation Offices, located in quarantine stations, show that 22,038 consultations by product were conducted in FY2007, of which 401 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 202 violations of Article 10 of the Law, related to the use of undesignated additives (50.4%: ratio to the gross number of violations [520]).

The next most frequent were the 183 violations of Article 11 of the Law which is related to such standards as those for the use of additives (45.7%).

The breakdown by country (Table 13) shows that with 93 violations, the US had the greatest number of violations (23.2%: ratio to the real number of violations [401]), followed by China with 36 violations (9.0%), and Australia with 32 violations (8.0%). 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, such as confectionaries.

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.



Seminars for importers at a quarantine station



Consultations at Offices of Imported Food Consultation

(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 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 in inspections conducted by prefectures at the time of domestic distribution (Table 14).

Table 1 Notifications, Inspections and Violations (FY2007: Tentative Report)

Number of Import Notifications	Imported Weight (thousand tons)	Number of Inspections* ¹	Ratio* ² (%)	Number of Violations	Ratio* ² (%)
1,797,086	32,261	198,542 (94,598)* ³	11.0	1,150 (486)* ³	0.1 (0.6)* ³
(FY2006 Actual) 1,845,995	31,555	203,001	11.0	1,515	0.1

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

*2 Ratio to the number of import notifications.

*3 Figures related to inspection orders (repeated elsewhere)

Table 2 Monitoring in FY 2007

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	2,872	2,827	0
	Agricultural chemicals	1,678	2,167	0
	Additives	-	122	0
	Compositional standards	657	626	0
	Removal of SRM	-	3,916	0
Processed Livestock Food Products Natural cheese, meat products, ice cream, frozen food (meats), etc.	Antibiotics, etc	1,072	1,214	4
	Agricultural chemicals	-	96	0
	Additives	1,128	1,744	0
	Compositional standards	2,240	1,839	7
Fishery Food Products Clams, fish, shellfish (shrimp, crabs), etc.	Antibiotics, etc	3,167	2,785	4
	Agricultural chemicals	742	1,723	9
	Additives	295	264	0
	Compositional standards	895	1,094	1
	Differentiation of fish species (Pufferfish genes)	-	13	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	4,127	4,864	5
	Agricultural chemicals	267	1,773	0
	Additives	2,447	3,405	1
	Compositional standards	5,981	6,104	47
	Differentiation of fish species (Pufferfish genes)	-	51	0
Agricultural Food Products Fruit and vegetables, wheat and barley, corn, beans, peanuts, nuts, seeds, etc.	Antibiotics, etc	712	480	0
	Agricultural chemicals	18,187	16,170	74
	Additives	598	790	2
	Compositional standards	826	879	0
	Mycotoxin	2,210	2,592	1
	GMO	1,553	1,345	0
Processed Agricultural Food Products Frozen food (processed vegetables), processed vegetables, processed fruits, spices, instant noodles, etc.	Antibiotics, etc	-	64	0
	Agricultural chemicals	5,024	4,804	23
	Additives	4,383	4,900	6
	Compositional standards	2,179	2,919	21
	Mycotoxin	2,238	1,924	0
	GMO	207	96	2
Other Foods Health foods, soups, seasonings, confectionery, edible oils and fats, frozen foods, etc.	Antibiotics, etc	299	2	0
	Agricultural chemicals	238	90	0
	Additives	3,078	2,647	5
	Compositional standards	717	918	5
	Mycotoxin	598	489	1
Beverages Mineral water, soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, etc.	Agricultural chemicals	299	167	0
	Additives	897	1,297	0
	Compositional standards	897	798	3
	Mycotoxin	299	110	1
Additives, equipment, containers and packaging, toys	Compositional standards	1,315	1,404	3
Total (gross) 5,000 tests for enhanced monitoring are included in the total number of planned tests		79,322	81,519 <u>Implementation rate of about 103%</u>	225

*1: Examples of tested substances

- Antibiotics, etc.: antibiotics, antimicrobial agents, hormone drugs, feed additives, 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), fungicide for disposable wooden chopsticks, 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 FY 20070 (as of March 31, 2008*²)

Country/Region	Monitored Food	Tested Substances
China	Goosefish	Pufferfish genes
	Dried threadsail filefish products	Pufferfish genes
	Flatfish	Nitrofurans (AOZ)
	Cultured puffer fish	Oxytetracycline
	Royal Jelly	Tetracycline
	Chicken	Tetracycline antibiotic, Furazolidone, Streptomycin (excluding dried one)
	Asparagus	Propham, Phoxim
	Mustard	Propham
	Jew's ear	Fenpropathrin
	Kale	Atrazine
	Komatsuna (<i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>peruviridis</i>)	Lufenuron
	Perilla	Difenoconazole
	Ginger	Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfoxide and Aldoxycarb, Chlorpyrifos
	Qing-geng-cai	Famoxadone, Indoxacarb, BHC, Fenvalerate
	Chinese chives	Fenpropathrin
	Garlic stems	Imazalil
	Spinach	Famoxadone
	Immature beans	Buprofezine
Immature peas	Tebufenozide, difenoconazole	
Sesame seeds	2, 4-D, Parathion-methyl	
Thailand	Cultured soft-shelled turtles	Malachite green
	Bee larvae	Tetracycline
	Shrimp for raw consumption* ³	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
	Red chili peppers	Triazophos, Propiconazole, difenoconazole
	Asparagus	EPN, Diuron
	Feverweed	Cypermethrin
	Garlic	Chlorpyrifos
	Baby corn	<i>Shigella</i>
	Spinach	Chlorpyrifos
	Lemongrass	EPN
France	Cheese	Enterohemorrhagic <i>Escherichia coli</i> O-26
	Chicory	Thiabendazole
	Parsnip	Tebuconazole
	Red currant	Flusilazole
	Lentil	Chlorpropham
Korea	Clam	Malachite green
	Arch shells, tairagigai (<i>Atrina pectinata</i>)* ³	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
	Green chili peppers	Tebuconazole
	Green pepper	Bitertanol, Fluquinconazole, Tebuconazole
Indonesia	Swimming crab	Endosulfan
	Boiled octopus	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
	Green chili peppers	Difenoconazole
	Spinach	Cyfluthrin

Country/Region	Monitored Food	Tested Substances
Philippines	Sea urchins for raw consumption* ³	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
	Okura	Difenoconazole, Fluazifop
	Mangoes	Profenofos
Vietnam	Rice	Acetamiprid
	Feverweed	Chlorpyrifos, Hexaconazole
	Immature beans	Difenoconazole
New Zealand	Red chili peppers	Lufenuron
	Leek	Alachlor
Mexico	Guava	Cypermethrin
	Cherimoya	Monocrotophos
Turkey	Poppy seeds	Malathion
	Sesame seeds	Carbaryl
Brazil	Wheat	Methamidofos, Pirimiphos-methyl
	Soybeans	Pirimiphos-methyl
Taiwan	Rice	Methamidofos
	Tilapia for eating raw* ³	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
Venezuela	Cacao beans	2, 4-D, Dichlorvos and naled
Colombia	Coffee beans	Chlorpyrifos
India	Cumin seeds	Iprobenfos, Profenofos
Ethiopia	Coffee beans	Atrazine, Piperonyl butoxide
Hong Kong	Jew's ear	Fenpropathrin
Australia	Apple juice and raw material juice	Patulin
Laos	Kale	Fipronil
Guatemala	Sesame seeds	Chlorpyrifos, Parathion-methyl
Spain	Almonds	Isoprocarb
Israel	Honey	Streptomycin
Belgium	Salsify	Chlorpropham
Nigeria	Sesame seeds	Acetochlor
Countries other than Italy and Greek	Processed pistachio nuts	Aflatoxin
Countries other than United Arab Emirates and Myanmar	Galvanso beans	Aflatoxin

*1 During FY2007, inspections were usually conducted on half (30%) of all import notifications 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 4.

*3 As a reinforcement of inspections during the summer period, all (100%) import notifications were inspected (Jun-Oct 2007).

Table 4 Items Shifted to Inspection Orders Following Enhanced Monitoring in FY2008

Country/Region	Monitored Food	Tested Substances
China	Processed clam products	Chloramphenicol
	Processed mackerel	Malachite Green
	Honey	Chloramphenicol, Nitrofurantoin, Streptomycin
	Green soybeans	Propham
	Persimmon leaves	Carbendazim, Thiophanate, Thiophanate-methyl and Benomyl
	Carrots	Triadimenol, Methamidofos
Korea	Constricted tagelus	Endosulfan
	Freshwater Clams	Endosulfan
	Grape tomato	Fluquinconazole
	Clams	Diarrhetic shellfish poison
India	Chili peppers	Triazophos
	Mangoes	Chlorpyrifos
Thailand	Bananas	Cypermethrin
Philippines	Okra	Tebufenozide
US	Strawberries	Quinoxifen* ¹
Belgium	Leek	Haloxifop

*1 The inspection order was lifted as of January 24, 2008.

Table 5 Items Shifted Immediately to Inspection Orders in FY2007

Country/Region	Shifted Item	Tested Substances
United Arab Emirates	Galvanso beans	Aflatoxin
Italy	Unheated meat products (limited to manufacturers)	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
	Processed pistachio nuts	Aflatoxin
Korea	Clams	Diarrhetic shellfish poison
	Arch shells (limited to manufacturers)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
	Tairagigai (<i>Atrina pectinata</i>) (limited to manufacturers)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
Spain	Meat products (limited to manufacturers)	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
US	Meat products (limited to manufacturers)	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
Vietnam	Sesame seeds	Aflatoxin
Myanmar	Galvanso beans	Aflatoxin

Table 6 Main Items Subject to Inspection Orders, and Inspection Results (FY2007)

Country/Region	Main Foods Subject to Inspection Orders	Main Tested Substances	Number of Inspections	Number of Violations
All exporting countries (16 items)	Peanuts, nuts, chili peppers, etc.	Aflatoxin	10,048	70
	Salmon roe, etc.	Nitrite, etc.	402	5
	Beans containing cyanida	Cyanide compounds, etc.	477	21
China (47 items)	Buckwheat	Aflatoxin	878	0
	Clams	Diarrhetic shellfish poison, paralytic shellfish poison	7,547	28
	Eel, prawns, honey, etc.	Enrofloxacin, streptomycin, oxytetracycline, etc.	36,291	29
	Fruit and vegetables, beans, fish (shiitake mushrooms, green onions, green soybeans, eel (limited to certain regions), etc.)	Fenpropathrin, tebufenozide, chlorpyrifos, endosulfan, etc.	34,652	59
	Processed eel products	Bacteria count, coliform bacteria	2,935	3
	All processed foods	Cyclamic acid	2,449	1
Thailand (25 items)	Basil seed	Aflatoxin	5	1
	Fruit and vegetables (mangoes, okra, acacia, etc.)	Chlorpyrifos, parathion-methyl, propiconazole, etc.	1,667	3
	Prawns	Oxolinic acid	3,759	0
Korea (21 items)	Clams	Paralytic shellfish poison, diarrhetic shellfish poison	3,484	2
	Arch shells	Vibrio parahaemolyticus	15	0
	Freshwater calm	Endosulfan	107	1
	Fruit and vegetables (paprika, red chili peppers, green chili peppers, etc.)	Ethoprophos, chlorpyrifos, etc.	336	0
Taiwan (15 items)	Vegetables, fruit, tea (oolong tea, chinese chives, mangoes, etc.)	Bromopropylate, chlorpyrifos, cyfluthrin, etc.	555	9
	Eel, royal jelly, soft-shelled turtle	Furazolidone (AOZ), furaltadone (AMAZ), chloramphenicol, etc.	9,904	4
	All processed foods, etc.	Cyclamic acid, etc.	63	0
US (11 items)	Corn, almonds, etc.	Aflatoxin	2,816	51
	Popcorn, artichokes, parsley, etc.	Pirimiphos-methyl, chlorpyrifos, fenvalerate, etc.	859	5
Vietnam (7 items)	Sesame seeds, sorghum	Aflatoxin	52	1
	Prawns, squid	Chloramphenicol, AOZ, etc.	21,105	96
	Spinach	Indoxacarb	187	0
	All processed foods	Cyclamin acid	96	0
Ecuador (1 item)	Cocoa beans	2,4-D, Diuron, cypermethrin	321	58
Other (17 countries, 44 items)			27,277	39
Total			168,287	486

*"Number of inspections" is the gross number of inspections by tested substance.

Table 7 Violations Categorized by Article (FY2007)

Violated Article	Number of Violations	Ratio (%)	Main Violations
Article 6 (Food and additives banned from sale)	226	18.6	Contamination of peanuts, adlay, corn, chili peppers, cocoa beans, sesame seeds 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> 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.)	9	0.7	Failure to attach sanitary certificate.
Article 10 (Restriction on the sale, etc. of additives, etc.)	70	5.8	Use of undesignated additives, including cyclamic acid, azorubine, TBHQ, polysorbate, quinoline yellow, sodium aluminosilicate, isobutene, patent blue V, trisodium pyrophosphate, dipotassium pyrophosphate, dicalcium pyrophosphate, boric acid, L-arginine hydrochloride
Article 11 (Standards for foods or additives)	839	69.2	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.). Violation of standards for the ingredients of additives
Article 18 (Standards for equipment and containers/packaging)	68	5.6	Violation of specifications for equipment and containers/packaging. Violation of material-specific specifications for raw materials.
Total	1,212 (gross) * ¹ 1,150 (real) * ²		

*1: Gross number of violations by tested substance.

*2: Number of notifications for which inspection was carried out.

Table 8-1 Number of Violations Related to Microbiological Criteria, Categorized by Country, Item and Violation (FY2007)

Country of Production (Number of violations Total)	Item Type	Violation	Number of cases*
China (109)	Frozen food (vegetables)	Viable cell count (3), coliform bacteria (12), <i>E. coli</i> (2)	17
	Frozen food (fish)	Viable cell count a (8), coliform bacteria (6), <i>E. coli</i> (2)	16
	Frozen food (other)	Viable cell count (6), coliform bacteria t (1), <i>E. coli</i> (4)	11
	Frozen food (squid)	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (4), <i>E. coli</i> (5)	10
	Meat products	Coliform bacteria (3), <i>E. coli</i> (5), staphylococcus aureus (1)	9
	Food packed in containers and sterilized by pressurization and heating	Microorganisms with potential to grow	7
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Viable cell count (3), coliform bacteria (3)	6
	Boiled octopus	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (5)	6
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria	6
	Frozen food (prawns)	Viable cell count (3), coliform bacteria (2)	5
	Frozen food (livestock food products)	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (1), <i>E. coli</i> (3)	5
	Eel	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (2)	3
	Processed fishery products	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (1)	2
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Coliform bacteria (1), <i>E. coli</i> (1)	2
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Viable cell count	1
	Salmon	Coliform bacteria	1
	Mackerel	Coliform bacteria	1
Ice	Viable cell count	1	
Thailand (66)	Frozen food (prawns)	Viable cell count (3), coliform bacteria (8), <i>E. coli</i> (2)	13
	Frozen food (squid)	Viable cell count (3), coliform bacteria (6)	9
	Frozen food (fish)	Viable cell count (2), v coliform bacteria (3), <i>E. coli</i> (3)	8
	Frozen food (livestock food products)	Viable cell count (3), coliform bacteria (5)	8
	Frozen food (fruit)	Viable cell count (3), coliform bacteria (4)	7
	Frozen food (other)	Coliform bacteria (1), <i>E. coli</i> (5)	6
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria	5
	Meat products	Coliform bacteria (2), <i>E. coli</i> (2)	4
	Cassava	Viable cell count	2
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (1)	2
	Okra	Coliform bacteria	1
	Salmon	Coliform bacteria	1

Country of Production (Number of violations Total)	Item Type	Violation	Number of cases*
Vietnam (30)	Frozen food (prawns)	<i>E. coli</i>	8
	Frozen food (other)	Viable cell count (2), coliform bacteria (2), <i>E. coli</i> (3)	7
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria	4
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (1), <i>E. coli</i> (2)	3
	Boiled octopus	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (1)	2
	Frozen food (squid)	Coliform bacteria	2
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Viable cell count	2
	Frozen food (fruit)	Coliform bacteria	1
	Salmon	Coliform bacteria	1
Indonesia (16)	Frozen food (prawns)	Viable cell count (2), coliform bacteria (2), <i>E. coli</i> (4)	8
	Boiled octopus	Viable cell count (2), coliform bacteria (1)	3
	Beverages	Coliform bacteria	1
	Frozen food (squid)	Coliform bacteria	1
	Frozen food (fruit)	Viable cell count	1
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria	1
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Coliform bacteria	1
Korea (13)	Arch shells	Coliform bacteria (1), most probable number (MPN) of <i>vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (3)	4
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (2)	3
	Processed fishery products	Most probable number (MPN) of <i>vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	2
	Beverages	Coliform bacteria	1
	Fish paste products	Coliform bacteria	1
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria	1
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Viable cell count	1
France (11)	Frozen food (other)	Coliform bacteria	4
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Viable cell count (2), coliform bacteria (1)	3
	Butter	Coliform bacteria	2
	Meat products	Coliform bacteria	1
	Frozen food (livestock food products)	Coliform bacteria	1
Philippines (11)	Frozen food (squid)	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (2)	3
	Frozen food (fruit)	Coliform bacteria	3
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (1), <i>E. coli</i> (2)	3
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Viable cell count	1
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Viable cell count	1
Taiwan	Ice	Viable cell count (2), coliform bacteria (1)	3
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Viable cell count	2
	Beverages	Coliform bacteria	1
	Frozen food (other)	Viable cell count	1
Italy	Meat products	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	2
	Ice cream	Coliform bacteria	1
	Butter	Coliform bacteria	1
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Coliform bacteria	1

Country of Production (Number of violations Total)	Item Type	Violation	Number of cases*
US	Beverages	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (2)	3
	Frozen food (other)	Coliform bacteria	1
Belgium	Ice cream	Coliform bacteria	3
	Ice	Viable cell count	1
Peru	Frozen food (fruit)	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (1)	2
	Frozen food (vegetables)	Viable cell count	1
Fiji	Frozen food (fish)	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (2)	3
Chili	Frozen food (aquatic animals)	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (1)	2
Poland	Beverages	Viable cell count	2
Malaysia	Frozen food (squid)	Viable cell count (1), coliform bacteria (1)	2
United Arab Emirates	Frozen food (other)	<i>E. coli</i>	1
Australia	Frozen food (vegetables)	Viable cell count	1
India	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Coliform bacteria	1
Mexico	Frozen food (vegetables)	<i>E. coli</i>	1
Netherlands	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Viable cell count	1
New Zealand	Food packed in containers and sterilized by pressurization and heating	Microorganisms with potential to grow	1
Pakistan	Frozen food (prawns)	Viable cell count	1
Turkey	Frozen food (shellfish)	Viable cell count	1
Total			296

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

Table 8-2 Number of Violations Related to Agricultural Chemicals, Categorized by Country, Item and Violation (FY2007)

Country of Production (Number of violations Total)	Item Type	Violation		Number of cases*
		New/Conventional Standard	Uniform Standard	
China (87)	Large peanuts		BHC (9), acetochlor (9)	18
	Ginger	Chlorpyrifos (2), aldicarb (1)	BHC (10)	13
	Oolong tea	Triazophos		7
	Jew's ear	Chlorpyrifos (3), bifenthrin (1), methamidofos (1)	Fenpropathrin (1)	6
	Green onions		Tebufozide	5
	Immature beans		Fenpropathrin (4), buprofezine (1)	5
	Snap peas		Isoprothiolane (1), flusilazole (1), difenoconazole (1)	3
	Carrots	Triadimenol (2), Methamidofos (1)		3
	Green peppers		Pyrimethanil	2
	Garlic stems	Imazalil	Pyrimethanil (1)	2
	Sesame seeds	2, 4-D	Parathion-methyl (1)	2
	Green soybeans	Propham		2
	Shiitake mushrooms		Fenpropathrin	2
	Immature field peas		Tebufozide (1), flusilazole (1)	2
	Asparagus	Phoxim (1), propham (1)		2
	Buckweat	Methamidofos		2
	Spinach	Clothianidin (1), famoxadone (1)		2
	Persimmon leaves		Carbendazim, thiophanate, thiophanate-metyl and benomyl (2)	2
	Komatsuna (<i>Brassica rapa var. peruviridis</i>)	Lufenuron		1
	Mustard	Propham		1
	Qing-geng-cai	Famoxadone		1
	Matsutake mushrooms		Acetochlor	1
	Perilla (including green perilla)	Difenoconazole		1
Kale	Atrazine		1	
Chinese chives		Fenpropathrin	1	
Ecuador (59)	Cocoa beans	Cypermethrin (6)	2, 4-D (53)	59
Thailand (18)	Red chili peppers	Triazophos (1), propiconazole (1)	Difenoconazole (2)	4
	Bananas	Cypermethrin		3
	Feverweed	Cypermethrin (1), Chlorpyrifos (1)		2
	Okra	Dinotefuran (1)	EPN (1)	2
	Asparagus	Diuron (1)	EPN (1)	2
	Garlic	Chlorpyrifos		1
	Lemongrass		EPN	1
	Spinach	Chlorpyrifos		1
	Acacia		Isoprothiolane	1
Asiasarum root		EPN	1	

Country of Production (Number of violations Total)	Item Type	Violation		Number of cases*
		New/Conventional Standard	Uniform Standard	
Ghana (17)	Cacao beans	Chlorpyrifos (3), pirimiphos-methyl (6), endosulfan (1)	Fenvalerate (7)	17
Korea (16)	Constricted tagelus	Endosulfan		9
	Green pepper	Bitertanol (1)	Tebuconazole (1), fluquinconazole (1)	3
	Tomato		Fluquinconazole	2
	Green chili peppers		Tebuconazole	1
Philippines	Tea	Triazophos	Tebufenozide (5), fluazifop (2), difenoconazole (1)	1
	Okra	Methamidofos (1)		9
Philippines	Mangoes	Cypermethrin (1), profenofos (1)		2
	Taiwan	Tea	Bromopropylate	9
Taiwan	Carrots	Methamidofos		1
	Strawberries		Quinoxifen	3
US	Parsley	Chlorpyrifos		3
	Potato	Methyl isothiocyanate, etc.		1
India	Chili peppers	Triazophos		4
	Mangoes	Chlorpyrifos		2
Vietnam	Rice		Acetamiprid	2
	Feverweed	Chlorpyrifos (1), hexaconazole (1)		2
Brazil	Wheat	Methamidofos (1), Pirimiphos-methyl (2)		3
	Soybeans	Pirimiphos-methyl		1
France	Red currants		Flusilazole	1
	Chicory	Thiabendazole		1
	Parsnip		Tebuconazole	1
	Lentil	Chlorpropham		1
Belgium	Leek		Haloxifop	2
	Salsify	Chlorpropham		1
Indonesia	Swimming crab	Endosulfan		1
	Spinach	Cyfluthrin		1
	Green chili peppers		Difenoconazole	1
Mexico	Guava	Cypermethrin		2
	Cherimoya		Monocrotophos	1
Ethiopia	Coffee beans		Atrazine (1), Piperonyl butoxide (1)	2
Guatemala	Sesame seeds	Chlorpyrifos (1)	Parathion-methyl (1)	2
Laos	Kale	Fipronil		2
New Zealand	Red chili peppers	Lufenuron		1
	Leek	Alachlor		1
Bangladesh	Chili peppers	Triazophos		1
Hong Kong	Tea	Triazophos		1
Nigeria	Sesame seeds		Acetochlor	1
Netherlands	Celeriac		Difenoconazole	1
Venezuela	Cacao beans		2, 4-D	1
Total				265

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

Table 8-3 Number of Violations Related to Hazardous or Toxic Substances, Categorized by Country, Item and Violation (FY2007)

Country of Production (Number of Violations Total)	Item Type	Violation	Number of Cases*
US (64)	Corn	Aflatoxin	50
	Almonds	Aflatoxin	7
	Peanuts	Aflatoxin	4
	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin	1
	Pistachio nuts	Aflatoxin	1
	Other	Aflatoxin	1
China (56)	Peanuts	Aflatoxin	21
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Diarrhetic shellfish poison (7), paralytic shellfish poison (5)	12
	Clam	Diarrhetic shellfish poison (2), paralytic shellfish poison (8)	10
	Ark shell	Diarrhetic shellfish poison (3), paralytic shellfish poison (1)	4
	Adlay	Aflatoxin	4
	Processed fishery products	Diarrhetic shellfish poison (1), paralytic shellfish poison (1)	2
	Bean jam	Cyanide compounds	1
	Figs	Aflatoxin	1
Thailand (13)	Confectionery	Aflatoxin	1
	Adlay	Aflatoxin	9
	Cassava	Cyanide compounds	2
	Chili peppers	Aflatoxin	1
Brazil (10)	Other	Aflatoxin	1
	Potato powder	Cyanide compounds	8
Australia (9)	Corn	Aflatoxin	2
	Confectionery	Cyanide compounds	4
	Processed vegetable	Cyanide compounds	3
	Almonds	Aflatoxin	1
Colombia	Beverages	Patulin	1
Spain	Cassava	Cyanide compounds	1
France	Almonds	Aflatoxin	1
	Figs	Aflatoxin	1
Indonesia	Other	Aflatoxin	1
	Confectionery	Cyanide compounds	5
	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin	1
India	Frozen food (Vegetable)	Cyanide compounds	1
	Peanuts	Aflatoxin	2
Iran	Chili peppers	Aflatoxin	1
	Figs	Aflatoxin	2
Italy	Pistachio nuts	Aflatoxin	1
	Pistachio nuts	Aflatoxin	1
	Confectionery	Cyanide compounds	1
Korea	Other	Aflatoxin	2
	Ark shell	Diarrhetic shellfish poison (1), paralytic shellfish poison (1)	2
	Clam	Paralytic shellfish poison	1
Sri Lanka	Confectionery	Aflatoxin	1
	Chili peppers	Aflatoxin	4

Country of Production (Number of Violations Total)	Item Type	Violation	Number of Cases*
Myanmar	Other	Aflatoxin	1
Malaysia	Chocolates	Aflatoxin	1
	Confectionery	Cyanide compounds	1
Peru	Brazil nuts	Aflatoxin	1
Turkey	Figs	Aflatoxin	1
Venezuela	Cacao beans	Aflatoxin	3
Vietnam	Sesame seeds	Aflatoxin	1
	Adlay	Aflatoxin	1
South Africa	Peanuts	Aflatoxin	3
Total			194

* "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 (FY2007)

Country of production (Number of violation Total)	Item type	Violation		Number of cases*
		New/conventional standard	Uniform standard	
Vietnam (100)	Prawns		Chloramphenicol (43), furazolidone (as AOZ) (9), semicarbazide (5)	57
	Frozen food (prawns)		Furazolidone (as AOZ) (12), chloramphenicol (4), xuraltadone (as AMOZ) (4)	20
	Squid		Chloramphenicol	13
	Salmon	Oxytetracycline		1
	Frozen food (squid)		Chloramphenicol	2
	Frozen food (aquatic animals)		Chloramphenicol	4
	Frozen food (other)		Chloramphenicol (2), semicarbazide (1)	3
China (40)	Eel		Leucomalachite green (13), furazolidone (as AOZ) (2), ciprofloxacin (1), semicarbazide (1), malachite green (1)	18
	Clam		Chloramphenicol	3
	Prawns		Tetracycline	5
	Mackerel		Leucomalachite green	3
	Ocellate puffer	Oxytetracycline		1
	Bastard halibut		Furazolidone (as AOZ)	1
	Processed royal jelly		Chloramphenicol (1), furazolidone (as AOZ) (1)	2
	Processed honey products		Chloramphenicol	1
	Frozen food (prawns)	Oxytetracycline		1
	Frozen food (fish)		Leucomalachite green (2), malachite green (1)	3
	Frozen food (livestock food products)		Furaltadone (as AMOZ)	1
	Other		Leucomalachite green	1
Indonesia (8)	Prawns		Furazolidone (as AOZ)	3
	Frozen food (prawns)		Smicarbazide (3), furazolidone (as AOZ) (2)	5

Country of production (Number of violation Total)	Item type	Violation		Number of cases*
		New/conventional standard	Uniform standard	
Taiwan	Eel		Furaltadone (as AMOZ) (2), furazolidone (as AOZ) (2)	4
Ireland	Processed honey products		Streptomycin	1
Korea	Clam		Malachite green	1
Thailand	Soft-shelled turtles		Malachite green	1
	Processed honey products	Tetracycline		1
US	Processed royal jelly		Chloramphenicol	1
	Pollen	Oxytetracycline		1
Total				158

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

Table 8-5 Number of Violations Related to Additives, Categorized by Country, Item and Violation (FY2007)

Country of production (Number of violation Total)	Item type	Violation	Number of cases*
China (49)	Pickles	Cyclamic acid (5), saccharin sodium (1)	6
	Shiitake mushrooms	Sulfur dioxide	5
	Syrup preserves	Cyclamic acid (2), sulfur dioxide (2)	4
	Health foods	TBHQ (2), ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate (2), sulfur dioxide (1)	5
	Confectionery	Cyclamic acid (2), sulfur dioxide (1)	3
	Processed fishery products	Carbon monoxide (1), Food Color Yellow No. 4 (1), Food Color Blue No. 1 (1)	3
	Boiled octopus	Sulfur dioxide	2
	Beverages	Cyclamic acid	2
	Dried fruit	Sulfur dioxide	2
	Dried vegetable	Sulfur dioxide	2
	Squid	Cyclamic acid	1
	Processed cereal products	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Meat products	Cyclamic acid	1
	Boiled vegetable	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Soybeans	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Processed livestock foods	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Processed vegetable	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Frozen food (other)	TBHQ	2
Other	Sulfur dioxide (5), TBHQ (1)	6	
France (14)	Confectionery	Patent blue V (2), azorubin (1)	3
	Health foods	Sulfur dioxide	2
	Jelly	Patent blue V	1
	Cheese	Iron sesquioxide	1
	Chocolate	Patent blue V	1
	Beverages	Methanol	1
	Fruit wine	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Dried fruit	Sorbic acid	1
	Frozen food (fruit)	Cyclamic acid	1
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Potassium sorbate	1
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Sulfur dioxide	1

Country of production (Number of violation Total)	Item type	Violation	Number of cases*
Belgium (11)	Chocolate	Polysorbate (8), iron sesquioxide (1)	9
	Syrup	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Confectionery	Acesulfame potassium	1
Australia	Processed vegetable	Sorbic acid	2
	Meat products	Sulfur dioxide	1
Brazil	Processed cereal products	TBHQ	2
	Other	Sulfur dioxide	1
Canada	Confectionery	TBHQ	1
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Polysorbate	1
	Other	TBHQ	3
Chili	Processed fishery products	Calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate	1
	Other	Imazalil	2
Spain	Pickles	Sulfur dioxide	1
Hong Kong	Processed fishery products	TBHQ	1
	Pickles	Sulfur dioxide	2
Hungary	Meat products	Trisodium diphosphate, dipotassium diphosphate, dicalcium diphosphate	1
Indonesia	Frozen food (vegetable)	TBHQ	1
India	Confectionery	TBHQ	2
	Tea	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Frozen food (other)	Polysorbate	1
Iran	Processed fishery products	Sulfur dioxide	1
Italy	Confectionery	Sorbic acid	3
	Syrup preserves	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Other	Sorbic acid (1), sulfur dioxide (1)	2
Korea	Processed fishery products	Polysorbate (1), nitrite (1)	2
	Processed cereal products	Polysorbate	1
	Processed livestock foods	Polysorbate	1
Monaco	Chocolate	Sorbic acid	1
Malta	Processed fishery products	Carbon monoxide (Day 0) (1), carbon monoxide (Day 2) (1)	2
Malaysia	Jelly	Benzoic acid	1
Netherlands	Confectionery	Azorubine	1
New Zealand	Health foods	TBHQ	1

Country of production (Number of violation Total)	Item type	Violation	Number of cases*
Philippines	Syrup preserves	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Boiled octopus	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Processed fishery products	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Other	Sulfur dioxide	1
Thailand	Processed vegetable	Benzoic acid	1
	Other	Benzoic acid (2), polysorbate (1)	3
Taiwan	Beverages	Polysorbate	3
	Meat products	Cyclamic acid	2
	Processed livestock foods	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Peanuts	TBHQ	1
	Frozen food (agricultural food products)	Polysorbate	1
	Other	TBHQ (1), cyclamic acid (1), rhodamine B (1)	3
US	Processed fishery products	Nitrite	5
	Confectionery	Sulfur dioxide (3), TBHQ (1)	4
	Meat products	TBHQ (1), β -Apo-8'-Carotenal (1), sorbic acid (1)	3
	Health foods	Sorbic acid (1), L-arginine hydrochloride (1)	2
	Potato powder	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Syrup	Ester gum	1
	Beverages	Quinoline yellow	1
	Dried fruit	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Pickles	Benzoic acid	1
	Other	Isobutane, imazalil	2
Vietnam	Boiled octopus	Sulfur dioxide	2
	Tea alternatives	Sulfur dioxide	1
	Frozen food (squid)	Hydrogen peroxide	1
Uzbekistan	Dried fruit	Sulfur dioxide	1
Total			160

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

Table 9 Major cases in which monitoring was reinforced based on information from overseas (FY2007)

Month of reinforcement	Country	Food and contents	Background and monitoring status
May 2007	China	Plant-derived protein products, etc. (possibly containing melamine)	Import inspections were tightened based on a report from the US regarding the occurrence of fatal incidents involving dogs and cats having been given pet food made of Chinese-produced wheat gluten, etc., which was later found to be contaminated with melamine.
May 2007	China	Glycerin (possible containing diethylene glycol)	Import inspections were tightened based on a report from Panama regarding fatal incidents involving those who had taken medications made of Chinese-produced glycerin, which was later found to be contaminated with diethylene glycol.
May 2007	China	Goosefish (possibly containing toxic puffer fish)	The level of monitoring was reinforced, together with a thorough differentiation of fish species at import, based on a report from the US regarding occurrences of food poisoning following consumption of mislabeled puffer fish sold as Chinese-produced goosefish.
May 2007	Canada/US	Pepper/sesame paste (possibly contaminated with Salmonella)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such products, based on information regarding product recall in Canada (pepper/US-produced sesame paste).
August 2007	China	Ginger (possibly containing residual aldicarb sulfoxide)	Import inspections were tightened based on a report from the US that Chinese-grown ginger was found to be tainted with aldicarb sulfoxide.
August 2007	Switzerland	Guar gum (possibly contaminated with dioxins)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such a product, based on information regarding product recall in Switzerland.
August 2007	US	Seafood dip (possibly contaminated with Listeria)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such a product, based on information regarding product recall in the US.
August 2007	Canada	Salami (possibly contaminated with Salmonella)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such a product, based on information regarding product recall in Canada.
August 2007	France	Freshwater fish (possibly contaminated with PCB or mercury)	Voluntary import restraint measures were taken for fish and seafood from the Rhône and Loire Rivers based on a report from France that they were found to be tainted with PCB or mercury.
September 2007	Thailand	Baby corn (possibly contaminated with Shigella)	Guidelines were issued against the sale or use of such products when they were found, based on a report from Denmark and Australia regarding the occurrence of food poisoning following consumption of Thai-produced baby corn.

Month of reinforcement	Country	Food and contents	Background and monitoring status
October 2007	Australia/ US	Grated cheese Canned soup (possibly containing fragments of plastic)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such products based on information regarding product recall in Australia (grated cheese) and the US (canned soup).
November 2007	UK	Cookies (possibly containing pieces of metal)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such products based on information regarding product recall in the UK.
December 2007	US	Soft drinks (possibly contaminated with <i>Bacillus cereus</i>)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such products based on information regarding product recall in the UK.
January 2008	Mongolia	Vodka (possibly containing industrial alcohol)	Voluntary inspections measures were taken based on a report from Mongolia regarding the occurrence of food poisoning (death in some cases) following consumption of vodka, which was later found to be contaminated with industrial alcohol.
January 2008	New Zealand	Ice cream (possibly containing pieces of metal)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such a product based on information regarding product recall in New Zealand.
January 2008	Australia	Crackers (possibly containing cyanide compounds)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such products based on information regarding product recall in Australia.
February 2008	US	Oil dip (possibly contaminated with <i>Clostridium botulinum</i>)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such products based on information regarding product recall in the US.
February 2008	US	Corn (possibly containing unapproved genetically modified corn)	Import inspections were tightened based on a report from the US government that corn seeds mixed with those from unapproved genetically modified corn had been planted.
March 2008	France/the Philippines	Chocolates Crackers (possibly containing pieces of metal)	Measures were taken to return shipments for each import notification of such products based on information regarding product recall in the UK (French-produced chocolates) and in the Philippines (crackers).
March 2008	Italy	Mozzarella cheese (possibly contaminated with dioxins)	Voluntary import restraint measures were taken for Italian-produced mozzarella cheese based on a report from Italy that they were found to be tainted with dioxins.

Table 10 Examples of Bilateral Discussions and On-site Inspections (FY2007)

Item (Item Subject to Inspection Order, etc.)	Bilateral Discussion	Time of On-site Inspection
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. Companies with substantial import experience were cleared of the inspection order in December 2007. Talks are still underway.	April 2007 November 2007
Eel produced in China (veterinary drugs)	Talks began in April 2002. The number of test samples under the inspection order was doubled and a request was made for an investigation into the Chinese management system, after malachite green and AOZ were found in products distributed in China in July and August in 2007. Talks are still underway.	-
Foods produced in China (overall food sanitation)	The MHLW requested that China prevent export of foods violating Chinese law and ensure compliance with the Food Sanitation Act of Japan.	August 2007
Mangoes produced in India (chlorpyrifos)	Talks began in May 2007. Talks are still underway.	-
Okra produced in Thailand (EPN, dinotefuran)	Talks began in April 2007. The inspection order on dinotefuran was lifted after a revision to its standards. Registered companies were cleared of the inspection order on RPN.	-
Lemons produced in Chili (imazalil)	Talks began in October 2007. Talks are still underway.	-
Strawberries produced in the US (quinoxifen)	Talks began in October 2007. The inspection order on quinoxifen was lifted after a revision of its standards.	-
Beef produced in the US (BSE)	Talks began in December 2003. In December 2005, exporting from specific facilities resumed, on the condition of 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. For the purpose of verifying compliance with the export program, on-site inspections were conducted at the authorized facilities focused on export to Japan. Talks are still underway.	May 2007
Beef produced in Canada (BSE)	Talks began in May 2003. For the purpose of verifying compliance with the export standards, on-site inspections were conducted at the Canadian government-authorized facilities focused on export to Japan. Talks are still underway.	September 2007
Meat products produced in San Marino (sanitation management)	Talks began in November 2006. Talks on meat products hygiene regulations and on-site inspections on meat processing factories. Talks are still underway.	November 2007
Pork produced in Italy (sanitation management)	Talks began in October 2007. An investigation into the hygiene regulations on pork and on-site inspections on slaughterhouses. The state of the sanitation management was checked.	November 2007
Oysters for eating raw produced in Ireland (sanitation management)	Talks began in December 2004. On-site inspections on oystering areas and facilities. Importing resumed.	July 2007
Cultured shrimps produced in Thailand (veterinary drugs)	Talks began in February 2006. On-site inspections on cultivation areas and processing facilities. For those with a certification attachment, the inspection order is lifted.	March 2008
Cultured shrimps produced in Vietnam (veterinary drugs)	Talks began in June 2006. The MHLW notified quarantine stations of the Vietnamese government's report on its investigation into a possible cause in December 2006, and of their report on preventive measures in January 2007. On-site inspections on cultivation areas and processing facilities. Talks are still underway.	March-April 2008

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

	2003	2004	2005	FY2006	FY2007
Number of Import consultations	5,969	5,506	9,210	9,786	10,633
Number of import consultations by item	13,185	11,023	18,408	18,224	22,038
Number of violations by item	515	468	691	679	401

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

* 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 (FY2007)

Article	Number of Violations	Ratio (%)	Description of Major Violations
Article 6 (Food and additives banned form sale)	7	1.7	Detection of aflatoxin and excessive amounts of methanol, fillets of puffer fish (non-importable fish species and forms), use of lupine beans
Article 9 (Restriction on the sale, etc. of diseased meat, etc.)	7	1.7	Foods containing bovine-derived materials from a BSE-affected country (voluntary import restraint)
Article 10 (Restriction on the sale, etc. of additives, etc.)	202	50.4	Use of iodized salt, glucosamine sulfate, potassium fluoride acid, polysorbate, quinoline yellow, rhodamine B, azorubine, black NP, TBHQ, cyclamic acid, sodium stearyl lactylate, etc.
Article 11 (Standards for foods or additives)	183	45.7	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 magnesium stearate 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	0.5	Violation of standards for tableware.
Total	520 (gross) 401 (real)		

Table 13 Number of Import Consultation Cases, Categorized by Country, Item and Violations (FY2007)

Country of Production	Item	Description of Violations	Number of Cases*
US	Health foods	Magnesium stearate (5), mineral chelates (2), bovine-derived materials from a BSE-affected country (1), selenomethionine (1), choline, tartaric acid salts (1), methylcobalamin (1), potassium iodide (1), sodium selenate (1), ferrous gluconate (1), manganese gluconate (1), glucosamine sulfate (1), potassium sorbate (1), acesulfame potassium (1), tocopherol succinate (1), croscarmellose sodium (1), sodium molybdate (1), irradiation (1), sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (1)	23
	Soft drinks	Potassium sorbate (5), chromium chloride (1), manganese gluconate (1), sodium selenate (1), vitamin A palmitic acid (1), sodium molybdate (1), potassium iodide (1), Ferric phosphate (1), chromium nicotinate (1), magnesium lactate (1), zinc picolinate (1), EDTA (1), choline (1), sodium sorbate (1), sulfuric acid (1)	19
	Confectionery	Potassium sorbate (5), benzoic acid (1), TBHQ (1), sodium propionate (1), paraffin sulfate (1), BHT (1), L-cysteine (1), polysorbate (1), aluminium sodium sulfate (1), food yellow No.4 (1)	14
	Seasonings	Iron oxide (2), sodium thiosulfate (2), Sodium aluminosilicate (1), potassium iodate (1), methyl p-hydroxybenzoate (1), potassium sorbate (1), iodized salt (1), sodium benzoate (1), molybdenum (1)	11
	Meat products	Water activity (5), iodized salt (3), bovine-derived materials from a BSE-affected country (2)	10
	Dairy products	Potassium iodide (2), potassium sorbate (2), iso valeraldehyde (1), 2,5-dimethylpyrazine (1)	6
	Powdered beverages	Sodium aluminosilicate (5)	5
	Spices	Ethylene oxide (2), propylene oxide (2)	4
	Alcoholic beverages	Ester gum (1)	1
China	Confectionery	Potassium sorbate (5), magnesium stearate (2), TBHQ (1), sodium dehydroacetate (1), propionic acid (1), potassium propionate (1), talc (1)	12
	Processed agricultural products	Carmine (2), cyclamic acid (1), potassium sorbate (1), sodium saccharin (1), benzoic acid (1), sodium benzoate (1), sorbic acid (1), EDTA (1)	9
	Processed fishery products	D-alanine (1), sulfur dioxide (1), potassium sorbate (1), acetic anhydride (1), sodium thiosulfate (1), sodium dehydroacetate (1), DDT (1), climbazole (1)	8
	Health foods	Magnesium stearate (1), ethyl acetate (1), colostrum (1)	3
	Seasonings	Potassium sorbate (1), sodium dehydroacetate (1)	2
	Soft drinks	sorbic acid (1)	1
	Tea substitutes	Fluorescent dyes (1)	1

Country of Production	Item	Description of Violations	Number of Cases*
Australia	Soft drinks	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether (4), noncompliance with manufacturing standards (2), potassium sorbate (2), polyethylene glycol (1), tocopheryl acetate (1)	10
	Health foods	Propylene glycol (1), sodium lauryl sulfate (1), calcium carbonate (1), dibasic calcium phosphate (1), calcium monohydrogen phosphate (1), hexane and acetone (1), tocopheryl acetate (1), green S (1), brown HT (1), iron oxide (1)	10
	Confectionery	Azorubine (1), sodium aluminium phosphate, acidic (1), calcium hydrogen carbonate (1), TBHQ (1), Sodium aluminosilicate (1)	5
	Frozen food	Potassium sorbate (2), L-cysteine (1)	3
	Seasonings	Potassium sorbate (1), sulfur dioxide (1)	2
	Ice cream	Noncompliance with manufacturing standards (1)	1
	Fruit wine	Quinoline yellow (1)	1
Philippines	Confectionery	Iodized salt (3), aluminium sodium sulfate (1), TBHQ (1)	5
	Seasonings	Iodized salt (2), sodium benzoate (1), benzoic acid (1), BHT (1)	5
	Noodles	Iodized salt (1), potassium sorbate (1), food yellow No.4 (1), food yellow No.5 (1)	4
	Processed fish products	Noncompliance with manufacturing standards (2), trisodium diphosphate (1)	3
	Ice cream	Sodium benzoate (1), potassium sorbate (1), sulfur dioxide (1)	3
	Processed fruits	Sulfur dioxide (1)	1
	Alcoholic beverages	Ester gum (1)	1
France	Meat products	Iodized salt (1)	1
	Health foods	Zinc oxide (1), manganese gluconate (1), sodium selenite (1), magnesium silicate (1), cupric sulfate (1), mineral chelates (1), pyruvates (1)	7
	Seasonings	Azorubine (1), patent blue (1), copper chlorophyll (1)	3
	Confectionery	Iron sesquioxide (1), potassium sorbate (1), azorubine (1)	3
	Fruit wine	Methanol (2)	2
	Meat products	Noncompliance with manufacturing standards (2)	2
	Toys	Undesignated coloring agents (1)	1
Germany	Retort pouch foods	Bovine-derived materials from a BSE-affected country (1)	1
	Soft drinks	Noncompliance with manufacturing standards (2), sodium selenite (1), chromium chloride (1), magnesium citrate (1), potassium sorbate (1), biotin (1)	7
	Health foods	N-acetyl-L-cysteine (1), Cysteine (1), diammonium glycyrrhizinate (1), calcium ascorbate (1), magnesium ascorbate (1)	5
	Additives	Potassium sulfate (1), potassium aluminosilicate (1), Unexamined genetically modified substances (1)	3
	Confectionery	Sorbic acid (1), choline bitartrate (1)	2
Processed cereals	Lupine beans (1), iodized salt (1)	2	

Country of Production	Item	Description of Violations	Number of Cases*
Taiwan	Soft drinks	Potassium sorbate (3), noncompliance with manufacturing standards (2)	5
	Health foods	Chromium chloride (1), magnesium stearate (1), iron oxide (1), polysorbate (1)	4
	Confectionery	Calcium propionate (1), Sodium aluminosilicate (1), polysorbate (1)	3
	Seasonings	Sorbic acid (2), benzoic acid (1)	3
	Processed agricultural products	Potassium sorbate (1), chlorine dioxide (1), dibasic calcium phosphate (1)	3
Thailand	Baby formula	Potassium iodide (1), choline bitartrate (1), phylloquinone (1), sodium selenate (1), calcium ascorbate (1)	5
	Processed agricultural products	Sulfur dioxide (2), polysorbate (2)	4
	Confectionery	Sodium stearoyl lactylate (1), iso valeraldehyde (1), sulfur dioxide (1), benzoic acid (1)	4
	Seasonings	Sodium benzoate (1), potassium sorbate (1)	2
	Tea	Food yellow No.5 (1)	1
	Processed fish products	EDTA (1)	1
India	Toys	Undesignated coloring agents (6)	6
	Health foods	Azorubine (1), methyl p-hydroxybenzoate (1), propyl p-hydroxybenzoate (1), sodium lauryl sulfate (1), potassium acetate (1)	5
	Equipment	Noncompliance with zinc standards (2)	2
	Sugars	Azorubine (1)	1
	Processed fruits	Potassium sorbate (1)	1
Brazil	Prepared flours	Mineral chelates (1), cyclamic acid (1), D-mannitol (1), saccharin (1), irradiation (1)	5
	Sugars	Sodium benzoate (1), polysorbate (1), propylene glycol (1)	3
	Soft drinks	Potassium sorbate (1), cyclamic acid (1), iodized salt (1)	3
	Seasonings	Benzoic acid (1), sorbic acid (1)	2
	Confectionery	Irradiation (1)	1
Holland	Health foods	Methylcobalamin (1), chromium chloride (1), potassium iodide (1), boron glycinate (1), phytonadione (1), choline bitartrate (1), poly[(ethyl acrylate)-co-(ethyl methacrylate)] (1)	7
	Confectionery	Inosinic acid (1), potassium sorbate (1), talc (1), fatty acids (1)	4
	Soft drinks	Noncompliance with manufacturing standards (1)	1
Spain	Confectionery	Azorubine (1), patent blue (1), quinoline yellow (1), potassium sorbate (1), BHA (1), sorbic acid (1), triazine (1)	7
	Meat products	Noncompliance with compositional standards (1), noncompliance with manufacturing standards (1), monosodium citrate (1)	3
	Health foods	Chromium chloride (1)	1
	Processed fruits	Potassium sorbate (1)	1

Country of Production	Item	Description of Violations	Number of Cases*
Korea	Health foods	Zinc oxide (1), sodium stearoyl lactylate (1), D-mannitol (1), manganese sulfate (1), potassium iodide (1), phylloquinone (1)	6
	Soft drinks	Silicone resin (3)	3
	Puffer fish	Not in importable form (1)	1
	Processed cereals	Polysorbate (1)	1
Italy	Processed fruits	Sudan I (1), azorubine (1), black NP (1), potassium sorbate (1)	4
	Health foods	Polysorbate (1), bovine-derived materials from a BSE-affected country (1)	2
	Alcoholic beverages	Metatartaric acid (1)	1
	Confectionery	Sodium stearoyl lactylate (1)	1
	Dairy products	Polysorbate (1)	1
Peru	Confectionery	Polysorbate (2), sorbic acid (1), potassium iodide (1), potassium fluoride acid (1), BHT (1), sodium benzoate (1)	7
	Soft drinks	Acesulfame potassium (1), potassium sorbate (1)	2
Canada	Health foods	Magnesium stearate (2), fast red E (1), bovine-derived materials from a BSE-affected country (1)	4
	Frozen food	Sodium stearoyl lactylate (1), L-cysteine (1)	2
	Confectionery	Polysorbate (1)	1
	Retort pouch foods	Sodium benzoate (1)	1
Vietnam	Noodles	Aflatoxin (1), rhodamine B (1), orange II (1)	3
	Processed agricultural products	Sorbic acid (1), benzyl alcohol (1)	2
	Seasonings	Sodium benzoate (1)	1
	Confectionery	Magnesium stearate (1)	1
Mexico	Processed cereals	Sodium benzoate (1), sodium propionate (1), sorbic acid (1), potassium sorbate (1)	4
	Confectionery	Sodium propionate (1)	1
New Zealand	Ice cream	Polysorbate (2), brown HT (1), green S (1)	4
Hungary	Health foods	Talc (2)	2
	Seasonings	Potassium iodide (1), sodium aluminosilicate (1)	2
UK	Soft drinks	Quinine sulfate (2)	2
	Confectionery	Potassium sorbate (1)	1
Switzerland	Confectionery	Potassium sorbate (2), copper chlorophyll (1), iron sesquioxide (1)	4
Malaysia	Confectionery	Brown HT (1), bovine-derived materials from a BSE-affected country (1)	2
	Soft drinks	Noncompliance with manufacturing standards (1)	1
Argentina	Processed fruits	Sodium sorbate (1)	1
	Frozen food	Sodium stearoyl lactylate (1)	1

Country of Production	Item	Description of Violations	Number of Cases*
Indonesia	Sugars	Sodium benzoate (1)	1
	Soft drinks	Noncompliance with manufacturing standards (1)	1
Greece	Dairy products	Sorbic acid (1), benzoic acid (1)	2
Singapore	Processed cereals	Sodium aluminium phosphate (1)	1
	Soft drinks	Sodium dihydrogen citrate (1)	1
Other	Processed cereals	Chlorine (1), iodized salt (1), lupine beans (1), azorubine (1)	4
	Confectionery	Potassium sorbate (2), sorbic acid (2)	4
	Health foods	Propylene glycol (1), iron sesquioxide (1), ethyl acetate (1)	3
	Soft drinks	Glucuronolactone (1), quinoline yellow (1)	2
	Additives	Azorubine (1)	1
	Seasonings	Ester gum (1)	1
	Alcoholic beverages	Hydrogen cyanide (1)	1
Total			401

* "Number of cases" refers to the number of violation equivalents for each item.

Table 14 Violations of Imported Foods, Detected Through Domestic Monitoring (2007)

Country of Production	Item	Violation	Number of Cases
China (11)	Salted vegetables	Sulfur dioxide	2
	Grilled eel (Frozen food)	Leucomalachite green, furazolidone	2
	Equipment	Lead	2
	Soused mackerel	Malachite green	1
	Confectionery	Sodium dehydroacetate	1
	Meat products	Benzoic acid	1
	Persimmon leaves	Carbendazim, thiophanate, thiophanate-metyl and benomyl	1
	Toys	Bis phthalate	1
US (6)	Pickles	Sulfur dioxide, benzoic acid	2
	Strawberries	Quinoxifen	1
	Lemons	Imazalil	1
	Apple juice	Stannum	1
	Toys	Lead	1
Vietnam	Snap peas	Difenoconazole	1
	Snow peas	Difenoconazole	1
Thailand	Noodles	Polysorbate	1
	Cakes	2, 4-D	1
UK	Toys	Bis phthalate	1
Italy	Meat products	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	1
India	Mangoes	Chlorpyrifos	1
Turkey	Containers	Lead	1
Malaysia	Coconut milk	Growable microorganisms	1
Total			26

(Reference) Description of Key Terms Contained in the Monitoring Results

Term	Description
Nitrite	Additive (color fixative)
Acesulfame potassium	Additive (sweetener)
Acetamiprid	Pesticide (neonicotinoide insecticide)
Acetochlor	Pesticide (anilide herbicide)
Aflatoxin	Mycotoxin (produced by fungi such as <i>Aspergillus</i>)
Alachlor	Pesticide (triazine herbicide)
Aldicarb	Pesticide (carbamate insecticide)
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Metabolite of aldicarb
Sodium aluminosilicate	Unspecified additive
Carbon monoxide	Unspecified additive
Genetic modification	Technology such as fragmentation of bacterial genes, arrangement of the gene sequences or introducing the arranged genes into other organism's genes
Isoprocarb	Pesticide (carbamate insecticide)
Isoprotholane	Pesticide (malonic ester fungicide)
Imazalil	Additive (antifungal agent)
Iprobenfos	Pesticide (organophosphorus insecticide)
Indoxacarb	Pesticide (oxadiazine insecticide)
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, disodium salt	Additive (antioxidant)
Ethoprophos	Pesticide (organophosphorus insecticide)
Endosulfan	Pesticide (organochlorine insecticide)
Enrofloxacin	Animal drug (synthetic antimicrobial (new quinolone))
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that normally lives inside humans and animals and produces an enterotoxin, a type of heat-stable toxin that causes vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea.)
Oxytetracycline	Animal drug (tetracycline antibiotic)
Oxolinic acid	Animal drug (Synthetic antimicrobial (quinolone))
Carbaryl	Pesticide (carbamate insecticide)
Carbendazim	Pesticide (benzimidazole fungicide)
Quinoxifen	Pesticide (quinolone fungicide)
Quinoline Yellow	Unspecified additive
Chloramphenicol	Animal drug (chloramphenicol antibiotic)
Chlorpyrifos	Pesticide (organophosphate insecticide)
Chlorpropham	Pesticide (carbamate herbicide)
Magnesium silicate	Unspecified additive
Diarrhetic shellfish poison	Shellfish toxin (Clams accumulate biotoxins produced by plankton to excessive level, which causes poisoning)

Term	Description
Cyclamic acid	Unspecified additive
<i>Salmonella</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that is ubiquitous in the intestines of animals as well as in nature, such as rivers, sewage and lakes. It contaminates meat, mostly poultry and eggs, and causes acute abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever and vomiting)
Iron sesquioxide	Additive (color fixative)
Cyanide compounds	Toxic and harmful substances (cyanide-related compounds, such as cyanogenic glycoside, found in plants such as some varieties of beans)
Diuron	Pesticide (aniline herbicide)
Dichlorvos	Pesticide (organophosphate insecticide)
Difenoconazole	Pesticide (triazole fungicide)
Cyfluthrin	Pesticide (pyrethroid insecticide)
Cypermethrin	Pesticide (pyrethroid insecticide)
Streptomycin	Animal drug (aminoglycoside antibiotic)
<i>Shigella</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that normally lives in the intestines of humans and animals and causes gastroenteritis.)
Semicarbazide	Metabolite of synthetic antimicrobial nitrofurantoin nitrofurazone
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that is ubiquitous in nature such as soil and produces a heat-stable toxin that causes vomiting and diarrhea.)
Sorbic acid	Additive (preservative)
Dioxins	Generic name for the group of three substances: polychlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (PCDD), polychlorodibenzofuran (PCDF), and coplanar PCB
Thiabendazole	Pesticide/Animal drug (benzimidazole fungicide)
Thiophanate	Pesticide (benzimidazole fungicide)
Thiophanate-methyl	Pesticide (benzimidazole fungicide)
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium in seawater (at the river mouth, coastal areas, etc.) that commonly contaminates fish and shellfish, and causes abdominal pain, watery diarrhea, fever and vomiting.)
Enterohemorrhagic <i>Escherichia coli</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that normally lives in the intestines of animals. It contaminates foods and drinking water by way of feces and urine, and causes acute abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea together with large amounts of fresh blood after early cold-like symptoms.)
Tetracycline	Animal drug (tetracycline antibiotic)
Tebuconazole	Pesticide (triazole fungicide)
Tebufenozide	Pesticide (benzoyl hydrazide insecticide)
Triadimenol	Pesticide (triazole fungicide)
Triazophos	Pesticide (organophosphate insecticide)
Sodium ethoxide	Unspecified additive

Term	Description
Sulfur dioxide	Additive (antioxidant)
Patulin	Mycotoxin (produced by fungi such as <i>Penicillium</i> or <i>Aspergillus</i>)
Para -hydroxybenzoic acid esters	Additive (preservative)
Parathion-methyl	Pesticide (organophosphate insecticide)
Haloxfop	Pesticide (organochlorine herbicide)
Bitertanol	Pesticide (triazole fungicide)
Bifenthrin	Pesticide (pyrethroid insecticide)
Piperonyl butoxide	Pesticide/Animal drug (heterocyclic synergists)
Pirimiphos-methyl	Pesticide (organophosphate insecticide)
Pyrimethanil	Pesticide (pyrimidine fungicide)
Famoxadone	Pesticide (heterocyclic fungicide)
Fipronil	Pesticide (heterocyclic insecticide)
Fenitrothion	Pesticide (organophosphate insecticide)
Fenvalerate	Pesticide (pyrethroid insecticide)
Fenpropathrin	Pesticide (pyrethroid insecticide)
Buprofezine	Pesticide (heterocyclic insecticide)
Fluazifop	Pesticide (phenoxy acid herbicide)
Fluquinconazole	Pesticide (triazole fungicide)
Flusilazole	Pesticide (heterocyclic fungicide)
Propiconazole	Pesticide (heterocyclic fungicide)
Propham	Pesticide (carbamate herbicide)
Profenofos	Pesticide (organophosphorus insecticide)
Bromopropylate	Pesticide (acaricide)
Hexaconazole	Pesticide (triazole fungicide)
Benomyl	Pesticide (carbamate herbicide)
Permethrin	Pesticide (pyrethroid insecticide)
Phoxim	Pesticide (organophosphorus insecticide)
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that is ubiquitous in the intestines of animals as well as in nature. It reproduces under anaerobic conditions, produces heat-resistant spores, and causes nausea, vomiting, muscle weakness, exhaustion, constipation, and neurological symptoms.)
Polysorbate	Additive (emulsifying agent)
Paralytic shellfish poison	Shellfish poison (paralytic poison mainly caused by clams which accumulate poison produced by harmful plankton and which then become toxic)
Malachite green	Animal drug (triphenylmethane synthetic antibacterial agent)
Malathion	Pesticide (organophosphorus insecticide)
Methamidofos	Pesticide (organophosphate insecticide)

Term	Description
Methyl isothiocyanate	Pesticide (carbamate insecticide)
Monocrotophos	Pesticide (organophosphate insecticide)
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacteria that is ubiquitous in the natural environment. It commonly contaminates dairy products and processed meat products, and causes flu-like symptoms with fatigue and fever.)
Lufenuron	Pesticide (benzoylphenyl urea insecticide)
Rhodamine B	Unspecified additive
AHD	Metabolite of nitrofurantoin, synthetic nitrofuran antimicrobial
AMOZ	Metabolite of furaltadone, synthetic nitrofuran antimicrobial
AOZ	Metabolite of furazolidone, synthetic nitrofuran antimicrobial
BHC	Pesticide (organochlorine insecticide)
BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy)	A delayed and malignant disease of the central nervous system, which causes the brain tissue of cows to become sponge-like, and which presents such symptoms as anastasia
EPN	Pesticide (organophosphorus insecticide)
SEM	Metabolite of nitrofurazone, synthetic nitrofuran antimicrobial
TBHQ	Unspecified additive
2,4-D	Pesticide (phenoxy acid herbicide)