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# Results of Monitoring and Guidance Based on the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2013

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Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau,

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

# Inspection Results of Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2013

## Introduction

Foods, additives, apparatus, containers and packaging and toys (hereinafter referred to as "foods") imported by Japan in 2013 amounted to 30.98 million tons across 2.19 million import notifications. According to the "2013 Food Balance Sheet" published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the food self-sufficiency ratio in Japan is 40% (combined food self-sufficiency ratio by calorie intake), and 60% based on calorie intake is dependent on imports.

In order to ensure the safety of foods imported into Japan (hereinafter, "imported foods"), the government established the imported food monitoring and guidance plan in 2013 (hereinafter, "the Plan"). The program is based on the Guidelines for Monitoring and Guidance for Food Sanitation (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Notification No. 301, 2003) as per the provisions of Article 23, paragraph 1 of the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233, 1947; hereinafter, "the Act"), and public comments were collected and risk communication carried out. The program was published in the Official Gazette as an official report according to the provisions of paragraph 3 of the same article, and monitoring and guidance for imported foods is being conducted based upon the Program.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare will publish a recently compiled overview of the implementation of the monitoring and guidance for imported foods including an overview of the implementation of monitoring and inspections carried out under the Plan, the implementation of inspections of imported foods inspected or ordered, and an overview of the results thereof, monitoring and guidance to importers and the results thereof, and consultations in exporting countries.

Reference: Website on the “Safety of Imported Food”
**JP http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryou/shokuhin/yunyu_kanshi/index.html**
**EN http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/index.html**

# 1.Overview of the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2013

## 1 What is the Imported Food Monitoring and Guidance Plan?

It is the plan (under Article 23 of the Act) for the implementation of monitoring and guidance of imported foods by the government.

Purpose: To further ensure the safety of imported foods by promoting intensive, effective and efficient import inspections and monitoring and guidance of importers.

## 2 Principles of Monitoring and Guidance for Imported Foods

Establishes a plan which aims to ensure sanitation at three stages, namely, in the exporting country, at the time of importation, and in domestic distribution, from the perspective of Article 4 (that is, food safety must be ensured internationally and domestically through appropriate measures at each stage of the food supply chain) of the Food Safety Basic Act (Act No. 48 of 2003).

Provides food producers, manufactures and processors, etc. as well as the responsible governmental agencies of the exporting country with information on Japan's food safety regulations via the Embassy in Tokyo and importers, in order to promote food safety measures in the exporting country during the production stage etc. Additionally, makes the information available on the website of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

## 3 Priority Items for Monitoring and Guidance

- Confirmation of legality with respect to the Act at time of import notification
- Monitoring[*1] (FY 2013 Plan: 93,711 items across 168 food groups)
- Ordered inspection[*2] (As of April 1st, 2013: 17 items from all exporting countries, and 79 items from 25 countries and 1 region)
- Regulations for comprehensive import bans[*3]
- Emergency measures based on overseas information

## 4 Promotion of sanitation measures in exporting countries

- Requesting exporting governments establish sanitation control measures
- Promotion of stronger control and monitoring systems for agricultural chemicals, and pre-export inspections, through bilateral talks and on-site visit

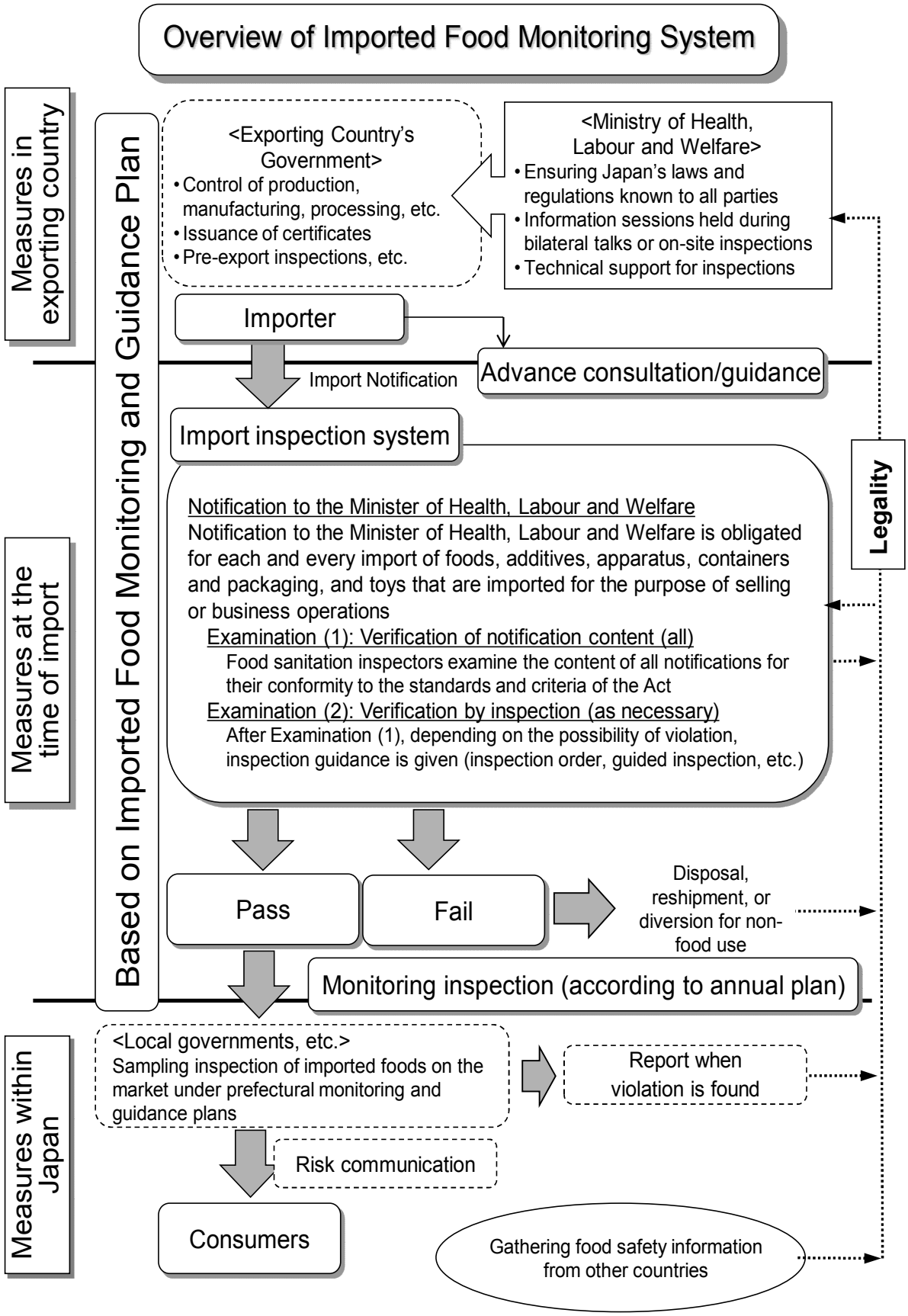
## 5 Guidance on voluntary sanitation control by importers

- Pre-import guidance (known as import consulting)
- Guidance inspections at initial import and on a regular basis
- Guidance on preparation and storage of records
- Raising awareness of food sanitation amongst importers

*1: Systematic inspection using a statistical approach considering the import volume and violation ratio of each type of food.

*2: Inspection for products with a high probability of violation where an inspection is ordered for the importer, and import and distribution is not permitted without the results being in compliance with the law.

*3: Measures whereby the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare may prohibit sale or import of specific foods, etc. without inspection, in the event it is deemed necessary to prevent harm.


Overview of Imported Food Monitoring System
Measures in exporting country
Based on Imported Food Monitoring and Guidance Plan
<Exporting Country's Government>
• Control of production, manufacturing, processing, etc.
• Issuance of certificates
• Pre-export inspections, etc.
<Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare>
• Ensuring Japan's laws and regulations known to all parties
• Information sessions held during bilateral talks or on-site inspections
• Technical support for inspections
Importer
Import Notification
Advance consultation/guidance
Import inspection system
Legality
Measures at the time of import
Notification to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
Notification to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare is obligated for each and every import of foods, additives, apparatus, containers and packaging, and toys that are imported for the purpose of selling or business operations
Examination (1): Verification of notification content (all)
Food sanitation inspectors examine the content of all notifications for their conformity to the standards and criteria of the Act
Examination (2): Verification by inspection (as necessary)
After Examination (1), depending on the possibility of violation, inspection guidance is given (inspection order, guided inspection, etc.)
Pass
Fail
Disposal, reshipment, or diversion for non-food use
Monitoring inspection (according to annual plan)
Measures within Japan
<Local governments, etc.>
Sampling inspection of imported foods on the market under prefectural monitoring and guidance plans
Report when violation is found
Risk communication
Consumers
Gathering food safety information from other countries

# 2. Results of Imported Food Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2013

Measures have been taken as described below by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and quarantine stations in accordance with Article 4 of the Food Safety Basic Act to ensure the safety of imported foods at every stage from production, manufacturing and processing in the exporting country to domestic distribution, based on the fundamental approach that it is necessary to take appropriate measures.

Examination of notifications using computer system

**(1) Examination of import notification in accordance with Article 27 of the act**

Examination of compliance with the Act was made, primarily with the standards and criteria for foods under the provisions of Article 11 (1) and Article 18 (1) of the Act (hereinafter, "standards and criteria"), and inspections were carried out as required at the time of importation, based on import notifications made under the provisions of Article 27 of the Act.

Looking at the notifications, inspections and violations made in FY 2013 (**Table 1**), there were 2,185,480 notifications, and the weight of notified items was 30,982,000 tons. Inspections were carried out on 201,198 items, of which 1,043 cases (running total 1,085 cases) were found to be in violation of the Act, and steps were taken for their reshipment, disposal, etc. These accounted for 0.05% of the number of notifications.

Sample collection in a bonded

**(2) Monitoring under Article 28 of the Act**

Monitoring inspection numbers and inspection items to be carried out by quarantine stations were defined and inspections were planned for a total of 93,711 cases in FY 2013, considering previous importation data and violation rates for each food type, based on inspection numbers required to enable detection of violations to a statistically fixed degree of reliability.

Particularly, in response to overseas cases of food poisoning and detection of pathogenic microorganisms in foods, inspections pertaining to pathogenic microorganisms were enhanced.

Follow on the implementation of monitoring inspections at every quarantine station have been carried out, and the Plan reviewed through the whole monitoring period to adjust inspections to the actual importation.

Looking at the Implementation of Monitoring Inspections for FY 2013 (**Table 2)**, a total of 95,730 cases (actual number 55,217) were carried out compared to a total of 93,711 planned (an implementation rate of 102%), and of these, 152 cases (running total 158) were found to be in violation of the Act, and steps were taken for recall.

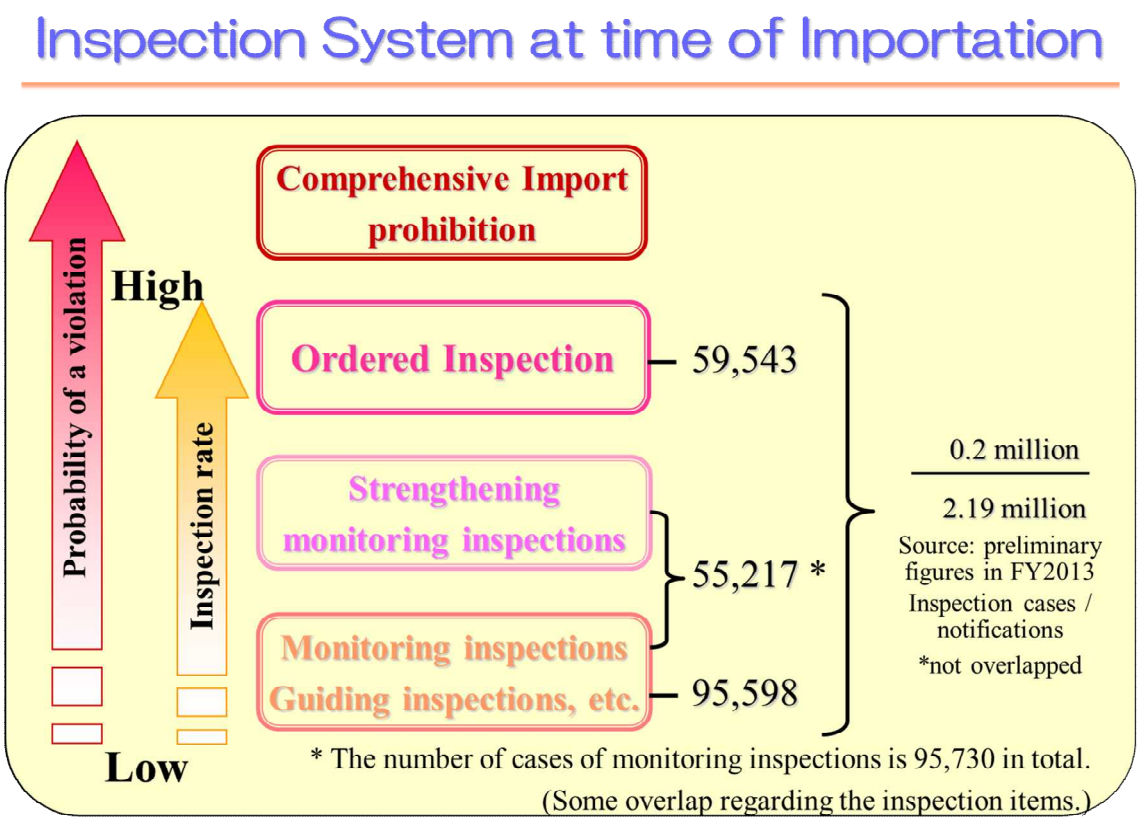
Inspections of the same food type are enhanced in response to the detection of violations of the Act during monitoring inspections, etc. (**Table 3)**. Where multiple violations for agricultural chemical residues or veterinary drugs are detected in foods from the same country, or for foods which are expected to have a high probability of violation of the Act, such foods, etc. will be subject to

inspection upon each and every importation (**Table 4**). Foods in which aflatoxin or *Listeria monocytogenes* is detected will be immediately subject to inspection **(Table 5)**.

**(3) Ordered inspection under Article 26 of the Act**

Subject countries and regions, subject foods and items for inspection have been defined, and ordered inspection have been made under provisions of Article 26 of the Act for imported foods which have a high probability of violating the Act, to prevent harm to public health.

As of March 31st, 2014, 17 items from all exporting countries, and 75 items from 25 countries and 1 region were subject to ordered inspection, and the record of ordered inspection for FY 2013 (**Table 6**) shows 59,543 cases (running total 101,428) were implemented, of which 351 cases (running total 354) were found to be in violation of the Act and steps were taken for re-shipment or disposal, etc.




**(4) Violations (*total number of cases in violation)**

Breaking down the 1,085 cases of violation by provision (**Table 7**), violations of Article 11 of the Act, which relates to microbial criteria, standards for agricultural chemical residues, and standards for the use of additives in food, were the most common at 568 cases (52.4% as a proportion of 1,085 violations), followed by violations of Article 6, which relates to contamination with hazardous or toxic substances such as aflatoxin, at 336 cases (31.0%), violations of Article 10, which relates to the use of unspecified additives, at 98 cases (9.0%), violations of Article 18, which relates to standards for apparatus or containers and packaging, at 56 cases (5.2%), violations of Article 9, which relates to the hygiene certificates of meat, at 20 cases (1.8%), and violations of Article 62 (mutatis mutandis application), which relates to standards for toys, at 7 cases (0.6%).

Breaking down the violations by inspection type, the most common were violations relating to

hazardous or toxic substances or pathogenic microorganisms (**Table 8-1**) at 272 cases (25.1% as a proportion of 1,085 violations), followed by violations relating to microbial criteria in frozen foods, etc. (**Table 8-2**) at 225 cases (20.7%), violations relating to agricultural chemical residues (**Table 8-3**) at 140 cases (12.9%), violations relating to unspecified additives used and additives in violations of usage standards (**Table 8-4**) at 184 cases (17.0%), violations relating to decay, deterioration, generation of mold and nasty smell (**Table 8-5**) at 68 cases (6.3%), violations relating to veterinary drugs (**Table 8-6**) at 57 cases (5.3%), violations relating to apparatus, containers and packaging (**Table 8-7**) at 56 cases (5.2%) and violations relating to criteria for toys (**Table 8-8**) at 7 cases (0.6%).

**Breaking down the violations relating to hazardous or toxic substances or pathogenic microorganisms (Table 8-1)** by country, the rankings were the USA with 149 cases (54.8% as a proportion of all 272 violations relating to hazardous or toxic substances or pathogenic microorganisms), China with 41 cases (15.1%) and Italy with 22 cases (8.1%). The principle products in violation in these cases were maize from the USA (contamination with aflatoxin), peanuts from China (aflatoxin) and uncooked meat products from Italy (*Listeria monocytogenes*).

**Breaking down the violations relating to microbial criteria (Table 8-2)** by country, the rankings were China with 86 cases (38.2% as a proportion of all 225 violations relating to microbial criteria), Thailand with 29 cases (12.9%) and Indonesia with 23 cases (10.2%). The principle violation in these cases were, for all countries, microbial criteria (bacterial count, coliform bacteria, E.coli) in frozen foods.

**Breaking down the violations relating to agricultural chemical residues (Table 8-3)** by country, the rankings were China with 48 cases (34.3% as a proportion of all 140 violations relating to agricultural chemical residues), Thailand with 13 cases (9.3%) and South Korea with 11 cases (7.9%). The principle products in violation in these cases were oolong tea from China (fipronil), chili peppers from Thailand (triazophos) and chili peppers from South Korea (difenoconazole).

**Breaking down the violations relating to additives (Table 8-4)** by country, the rankings were China with 29 cases (15.8% as a proportion of all 184 violations relating to additives), Italy with 19 cases (10.3%) and Turkey with 14 cases (7.6%). The principle products in violation in these cases were processed agricultural products from China (violation of standard of use (preservative)), confectionaries from Italy (use of undesignated additives) and dried fruit from Turkey (violation of standard of use (preservative)).

**Breaking down the violations relating to decay, deterioration, generation of mold and nasty smell (Table 8-5)** by country, the rankings were Thailand with 16 cases (23.5% as a proportion of all 68 violations relating to decay, deterioration, generation of mold and nasty smell), USA with 15 cases (22.1%) and Canada with 10 cases (14.7%). The principle products in violation in these cases were rice from Thailand, wheat and soybeans from the USA, and wheat from Canada.

**Breaking down the violations relating to veterinary drugs (Table 8-6)** by country, the rankings were Vietnam with 39 cases (68.4% as a proportion of all 57 violations relating to veterinary drugs), India with 9 cases (15.8%) and China with 5 cases (8.8%). The principle products in violation in these cases were shrimp from Vietnam (enrofloxacin), shrimp from India (furazolidone) and shrimp from China (sulfamethoxazole and chlortetracycline).

**Breaking down violations relating to apparatus, containers and packaging (Table 8-7)** by country, the rankings were China with 29 cases (51.8% as a proportion of all 56 violations relating to apparatus, containers and packaging), Italy with 5 cases (8.9%) and Taiwan with 4 cases (7.1%). The

principle materials in violation in these cases were synthetic resins, which accounted for 35 cases.

**Breaking down the violations relating to criteria for toys (Table 8-8)** by country, the rankings were China with 5 cases (71.4% as a proportion of all 7 violations relating to criteria for toys), followed by Thailand and Hong Kong with 1 case (14.3% each). The principle violations in these cases were nonconformance to the standards (phthalates) and elution of coloring agents, both accounted for 3 cases.

**(5) Emergency measures based on information from overseas on food sanitation issues**

The monitoring system at the time of importation has been enhanced and an investigation into domestic distribution (**Table 9**) has been carried out regarding issues in FY 2013, including *Salmonella* contamination of tahini (sesame paste) in Turkey and *Listeria monocytogenes* contamination of natural cheeses in France and the USA. The investigation was based on information on the overseas outbreaks of food poisoning and the recall of food products in violation of the Act that has been collected by the National Institute of Health Sciences and the Cabinet Office Food Safety Commission. Appropriate measures including recalls were ordered where there was a record of their import.

Further, on the matter of agricultural chemical poisoning due to frozen dumplings produced in China that occurred in January 2008, inspections for agricultural chemical residues in processed food were carried out on a total of 8,883 samples throughout FY 2013, which resulted in finding out 1 case of violation in processed wheat product produced in Brazil (pirimiphos-methyl).

## (6) Promotion of sanitation measures in exporting countries

In FY 2013, information on products in violation of the Act has been provided to the governments of exporting countries where the products are subject to ordered inspection or strengthening monitoring inspections and further, requests have been made through bilateral consultations for investigations into the causes of violations and for taking measures to prevent the recurrence of such violations.

As part of this promotion, when it was necessary to confirm the adequacy of sanitation measures during the production or processing stages in the exporting country, with regards to the issues of, for example, agricultural chemical residues or bovine spongiform encephalopathy (hereinafter, "BSE"), specialists were dispatched to the exporting countries and audit of sanitation measures taken in the countries was also carried out (**Table 10**).

Based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by the Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ), a consultation with Ireland was carried out to remove import bans of Irish beef within the limits of the assessment. On-site inspections were carried out from November 18 to 22, 2013, to confirm the preparation state for enforcing a Japan export program.

Regular on-site inspection for USA beef was carried out from December 2 to 13, 2013, at beef production facilities in the USA authorized for export to Japan to verify and inspect observance of the Japan export program.

On-site inspections for Danish cheese were carried out from March 17 to 21, 2014, to verify the cheese sanitation control systems.

Specialists were dispatched to the USA to confirm the adequacy of the sanitation control systems for genetically modified products as part of sanitation control training organized by the governments

of exporting countries.

### (7) Promotion of pre-inspection sanitation measures in exporting countries

As a new preventative initiative, systematic information gathering and, when required, on-site inspections have been conducted in many exporting countries since FY 2009 regarding information etc. on the systems for sanitation measures at the exporting countries.

For FY 2013, these activities were conducted in the Netherlands, South Korea, Peru, South Africa and Mexico. In addition, initiatives of the governments, producers, and manufacturers of exporting countries were investigated (**Table 11**).

**① Netherlands**

Descriptions were given by a representative from the Dutch government on the food sanitation regulations in the Netherlands, and inspection and opinion exchange were carried out. Further, a seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials etc.

Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of production control including agricultural chemicals and the conditions of microorganism control, at leek farms and cheese manufacturing facilities.

**② South Korea**

Inspection and opinion exchange were carried out for the food sanitation regulations and sanitation control systems of food exports to Japan in South Korea.

Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of agricultural chemical residues control of agricultural products, pertaining to those exported to Japan.

**③ Peru**

Inspection and opinion exchange were carried out for the food sanitation regulations and sanitation control systems of food exports to Japan in Peru.

Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of agricultural chemical residues control of agricultural products and the production control conditions of chicken egg products, pertaining to those exported to Japan.

**④ South Africa**

Inspection and opinion exchange were carried out for the food sanitation regulations in South Africa, and a seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials, food suppliers, and so on.

Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of agricultural chemical residues control and microorganism control at orange farms.

**⑤ Mexico**

Inspection and opinion exchange were carried out for the food sanitation regulations in Mexico, and a seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials.

Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of production control including agricultural chemicals at avocado farms.

### (8) The Japan-China Food Safety Promotion Initiative

In May 2010, both the Minister of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan and the Minister of General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) of

the People's Republic of China signed a memorandum of understanding on the Japan-China Food Safety Promotion Initiative (hereinafter referred to as “Memorandum”). As a result, the first ministerial meeting was held and working-level consultations and field studies were conducted. Both parties determined that bilateral exchange and cooperation should continue to be promoted in the field of safety for food exports and imports between two countries.

For the fiscal 2013, in June, based on the Memorandum, both Ministers confirmed the results of the previous year’s action plan and agreed on an action plan set out for this year, via documentations. Additionally, the 5th and 6th working-level consultations and on-site inspection were held in June (in Japan) and in September (in China), respectively.

At the 5th working-level consultations, the Japanese side listened to measures conducted by the Chinese side for aflatoxin in peanuts and other products, agricultural chemical residues and shellfish poison in bivalves, agricultural chemical residue in asparagus, oolong tea, carrots and sesame, and requested the Chinese side to take remedial measures. The Chinese side requested the Japanese side to alleviate the requirements for lifting the ordered inspection placed on Chinese food exports to Japan, to provide information on Japanese foods that might be contaminated with radioactive substance and to transfer the sanitation certificate issuing agency pertaining to seafood products exported to China from registered inspection bodies to authorized administrative agencies.

At the 6th working-level consultations, the Japanese side listened to measures conducted by the Chinese side for aflatoxin in peanuts and other products, agricultural chemical residues and paralytic shellfish poison in bivalves, agricultural chemical residues in asparagus, oolong tea, green soybeans, carrots and sesame seed, and requested the Chinese side to take remedial measures. The Chinese side requested the Japanese side to review the standard value of fipronil in oolong tea and to alleviate the requirements for lifting the ordered inspection placed on Chinese food exports to Japan. Additionally, in accordance with the consultations, on-site inspections were carried out for the control conditions at the farms and processing facilities of peanuts and oolong tea.

More details on the results, etc., of the Japan-China Food Safety Promotion Initiative are posted at the URL below.

http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryou/shokuhin/yunyu_kanshi/exporter/index.html

**(9) Comprehensive import ban regulations under Articles 8 and 17**

Article 8 and Article 17 of the Food Sanitation Act provide measures for the comprehensive banning of imports, as a method of enabling the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare to comprehensively ban the import or sale of specific foods from specific countries without requiring an inspection.

According to the "Guidelines for the Banning of the Sale or Import of Specific Foods, etc. under Article 8 (1) and Article 17 (1) of the Food Sanitation Act" (SHOKUHATSU No. 0906001 dated September 6th, 2002), before invoking measures for a comprehensive import ban on items that exceed a 5% violation rate in the latest 60 ordered inspection, the status of sanitation controls is confirmed with the exporting country, and a request is made for improvements. In FY 2013, no imported foods, etc. were subject to any such measures or requests.

**(10) Guidelines for implementation of voluntary sanitation controls by importers**

The safety of foods to be imported is confirmed in advance by obtaining necessary materials from the producer or manufacturer. Additionally, guidance has been given to importers based on the Plan regarding foods that are to be imported to Japan for the first time and foods that have been subject to a violation. The guidance was given in meetings held at quarantine stations, in order that quarantine stations are briefed in advance.

Meeting at a Quarantine

Officers from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and quarantine stations were dispatched to training courses and workshops held by related organizations in order to raise awareness of food sanitation with importers, and as a result importers in general understand the details. Looking at the figures for pre-import guidance given by Offices of Imported Food Consultation (known as import consultations) in quarantine stations in FY 2013 (**Table 12**), a total of 23,903 cases by product received import consultations, of which 354 cases (total 397) were identified as non-compliant with the Act in advance.

Breaking down the cases which were non-compliant with the Act by the specific provision (**Table 13**), violations of Article 11 which relates to standards and criteria for food including standards for agricultural chemical residues and standards for usage of additives were most common with 196 cases (49.4% as a proportion of all 397 violations), followed by violations of Article 10 which relates to the use of unspecified additives with a total of 186 cases (46.9%).

Breaking this down by country (**Table 14**), the USA had the most cases at 72 (18.1% as a proportion of all 397 violations), followed by France with 39 cases (9.8%), then by Australia and South Korea with 29 cases (7.3%). The principle violation in these cases was the use of unspecified additives in health foods from the USA, the use of preservative in other than target foods in seasoning from France, violation of the standards for usage of thickening agents in frozen yogurt from Australia, and the use of unspecified additives in health foods from South Korea.

Where the import consultation determined a non-compliance with the Act, appropriate measures were taken to ensure compliance, and guidance given to suspend import until improvements were made. After improvements were made and documentation showing compliance with the Act provided, guidance was given as needed to carry out in advance checks such as inspections for fulfillment of standards and criteria for said foods.

**(11) Disclosure of information on violations of imported foods, and cooperation with prefectures**

Details of violations including the names and imported foods of importers in violation of the Act were listed and published on the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare website, based on provisions of Article 63 of the Act, in order to clarify the food sanitation risk. Along with the names, etc. of parties in violation, measures taken to rectify matters, the cause of the violation, and method of disposal were also identified and published.

Imported foods which had already passed customs at the time they are identified as being in violation were promptly recalled with the cooperation of the relevant prefectural governments. Imported foods discovered to be in violation through domestic market inspections by prefectural governments or those caused food poisoning (**Table 15**) led to enhanced inspections where required.

Table 1 – Notifications, Inspections, and Violations (FY 2013)

| Notifications (cases) | Imported Weight (thousand tons) | Inspections*1 (cases) | Proportion*2 (%) | Violations (cases) | Proportion*2 (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,185,480 | 30,982 | 201,198 (59,543)*3 | 9.2 | 1,043 (351)*3 | 0.05 (0.59)*3 |
| (FY 2012) 2,181,495 | 32,156 | 223,380 | 10.2 | 1,053 | 0.05 |

*1 Inspections by authorities, registered inspection organizations and public organizations of exporters, deducting duplicates.
*2 Proportion as compared to notifications.
*3 Number of inspection orders.

Table 2 – Implementation of Monitoring Inspections (FY 2013)

| Food Groups | Inspected Substances[*1] | Number Planned in FY | Actual Number | Violations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Livestock Foods** Beef, pork, chicken, horse meat, other poultry meat, etc. | Antibacterial substances, etc. | 2,238 | 2,277 | 1 |
| | Residual agricultural chemicals | 1,251 | 1,947 | 0 |
| | Additives | - | 1 | 0 |
| | Pathogenic microorganisms | 716 | 730 | 0 |
| | Standards for constituents | 133 | 187 | 0 |
| | Radiation irradiation | 29 | 29 | 0 |
| | Removal of SRMs | 4,000 | 3,673 | 1 |
| **Processed Livestock Foods** Natural cheeses, processed meat products, ice cream, frozen (meat) products, etc. | Antibacterial substances, etc. | 2,183 | 2,262 | 0 |
| | Residual agricultural chemicals | 1,224 | 1,342 | 0 |
| | Additives | 1,366 | 1,518 | 0 |
| | Pathogenic microorganisms | 2,178 | 2,269 | 3 |
| | Standards for constituents | 1,375 | 1,531 | 6 |
| | Radiation irradiation | - | 1 | 0 |
| **Seafood products** Bivalves, fish, shellfish (shrimps, crabs), etc. | Antibacterial substances, etc. | 3,112 | 2,921 | 3 |
| | Residual agricultural chemicals | 2,573 | 2,549 | 0 |
| | Additives | 177 | 184 | 0 |
| | Pathogenic microorganisms | 1,074 | 1,800 | 1 |
| | Standards for constituents | 485 | 613 | 0 |
| | Radiation irradiation | 29 | 32 | 0 |
| **Processed seafood** Processed fish products (fillet, dried or minced fish, etc.), Frozen food(seafood, fish), processed marine product eggs, etc. | Antibacterial substances, etc. | 4,417 | 4,813 | 4 |
| | Residual agricultural chemicals | 3,156 | 3,801 | 1 |
| | Additives | 1,633 | 1,989 | 1 |
| | Pathogenic microorganisms | 5,203 | 4,460 | 1 |
| | Standards for constituents | 3,435 | 3,512 | 25 |
| | Radiation irradiation | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| **Agricultural foods** Vegetables, fruit, wheat, maize, pulses, peanuts, nuts, seeds, etc. | Antibacterial substances, etc. | 1,510 | 2,043 | 0 |
| | Residual agricultural chemicals | 11,738 | 12,848 | 51 |
| | Additives | 1,074 | 1,136 | 0 |
| | Pathogenic microorganisms | 1,495 | 1,617 | 0 |
| | Standards for constituents | 236 | 206 | 0 |
| | Mycotoxins | 2,388 | 2,524 | 2 |
| | Genetically modified food | 354 | 364 | 0 |
| | Radiation irradiation | 119 | 136 | 0 |
| **Processed agricultural food** Frozen food(processed vegetables), processed vegetable products, processed fruit, seasonings, instant noodles, etc. | Antibacterial substances, etc. | 299 | 404 | 0 |
| | Residual agricultural chemicals | 8,448 | 9,084 | 15 |
| | Additives | 3,832 | 4,492 | 6 |
| | Pathogenic microorganisms | 477 | 739 | 0 |
| | Standards for constituents | 2,054 | 2,348 | 3 |
| | Mycotoxins | 2,953 | 2,918 | 4 |
| | Genetically modified food | 128 | 134 | 2 |
| | Radiation irradiation | 424 | 419 | 3 |
| **Other foods** Health foods, soups, seasonings, confectionery, cooking oil, frozen food, etc. | Antibacterial substances, etc. | - | 1 | 0 |
| | Residual agricultural chemicals | 535 | 674 | 0 |
| | Additives | 3,014 | 3,262 | 9 |
| | Pathogenic microorganisms | - | 14 | 0 |
| | Standards for constituents | 627 | 456 | 6 |
| | Mycotoxins | 895 | 1,039 | 1 |
| **Beverages** Mineral waters, soft drinks, alcoholic drinks, etc. | Residual agricultural chemicals | 178 | 251 | 0 |
| | Additives | 1,015 | 1,218 | 0 |
| | Standards for constituents | 477 | 537 | 0 |
| | Mycotoxins | 118 | 105 | 0 |
| **Additives** **Apparatus, containers and packaging** **Toys** | Standards for constituents | 2,241 | 2,313 | 2 |
| Total (gross) 5,000 cases of the total cases planned for the FY were part of enhanced monitoring. | | 93,711 | 95,730 Implementation rate of 102% | 152[※2] |

※1：Examples of inspected substances

- Antibacterial substances, etc.: antibiotics, synthetic antimicrobials, hormone drugs, etc.
- Residual agricultural chemicals: organophosphorous, organochlorine, carbamates, pyrethroid, etc.
- Additives: preservatives, coloring agents, sweeteners, antioxidants, antimold agents, etc.
- Standards for constituents, etc.: Items stipulated in the standards for constituents (bacterial count, coliform bacteria, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, etc.), pathogenic microorganisms (enterohemorrhagic E.coli O26, O104, O111 and O157, *Listeria monocytogenes* etc.), shellfish poisons (diarrhetic shellfish poison and paralytic shellfish poison), etc.
- Mycotoxin: aflatoxin, deoxynivalenol, patulin, etc.
- Genetically modified organisms (GMOs): genetically modified foods, etc. that have not been assessed for safety.
- Irradiation: with or without of irradiation

※2：Total number of item-by-item inspections

Table 3 – Items Subject to Strengthening Monitoring Inspections in FY 2013[*1](As of March 31, 2014[*2])

| Country/Region | Subject Food | Inspected Substances |
|---|---|---|
| China | White croaker | Enrofloxacin |
| | Oolong tea | Propham |
| | Sea urchin (for raw consumption) | *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*(MPN) *3 |
| | Large peanuts | Acetochlor |
| | Wood ears (*Auricularia spp.*) | Chlorpyrifos |
| | Kale | Hexachlobenzene |
| | Burdock | Paclobutrazol |
| | Shiso | Isoprocarb |
| | Taro | Paclobutrazol |
| | Qing-geng-cai | Triazophos |
| | Chinese chive | Phoxim |
| | Welsh Onion (including *Allium Wakegi*) | Aldicarb and Aldoxycarb, Famoxadone |
| | Pak choi | Pyridaben |
| | Bell pepper (including Paprika) | Difenoconazole |
| | White pepper | Aflatoxin |
| | Lychees | 4-CPA, Triazophos |
| | *Allium Wakegi* | Bifenthrin |
| | Rape flower | Haloxyfop |
| | Cultured shrimp | Furazolidone |
| | Cultured tokobushi | Furazolidone |
| | Cultured eel proccessed products | Enrofloxacin |
| | Green tea | Propham |
| Thailand | Okura | Isoprothiolane |
| | Green asparagus | Atrazine, Diuron, Metalaxyl and Mefenoxam |
| | Celery | Difenoconazole |
| | Pandanus palm leaf | Chlorpyrifos |
| | Papaya | PRSV-SC |
| | Mulukhiya | Hexaconazole |
| | Immature pea | Famoxadone |
| South Korea | Arch shell (for raw consumption) | *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (MPN)[*3] |
| | Perilla | Indoxacarb, Ethoprophos |
| | Tairagikai (*Atrina pectinata*) for raw consumption | *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (MPN)[*3] |
| | Honey | Chloramphenicol |
| Vietnam | File fish | Chloramphenicol |
| | Bell pepper (including Paprika) | Hexaconazole, Difenoconazole |

| Country/Region | Subject Food | Inspected Substances |
|---|---|---|
| Australia | Orange | Diuron |
| | Soft or semisoft natural cheese(limited to manufacturers) | *Listeria monocytogenes* |
| Canada | Kidney beans | Glyphosate |
| | Beef | Enterohemorrhagic E. coli |
| Philippine | Sea urchin (for raw consumption) | *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*(MPN) *3 |
| | Banana | Fipronil |
| USA | Rutabaga | Bifenthrin |
| | Soybean | Fluazifop |
| Peru | Quinoa | Methamidophos |
| | Banana | Fipronil |
| Belgium | Salsify | Difenoconazole |
| | Chicory | Thiabendazole |
| Italy | Processed pistachio products | Aflatoxin |
| Iran | Processed pistachio products | Aflatoxin |
| Indonesia | Fresh coffee bean | Carbaryl |
| Uganda | Fresh coffee bean | Chlorpyrifos |
| Oman | Immature kidney bean | Cyromazine |
| Ghana | Cacao bean | 2,4-D,Cypermethrin |
| Sudan | Sesame seed | 2,4-D |
| Sri Lanka | Sesame seed | Pirimiphos-methyl |
| Serbia | Cherry | Flutriafol |
| Taiwan | Ponkan | Difenoconazole |
| Chile | Blueberry | Indoxacarb |
| Nicaragua | Sesame seed | Triazophos |
| New Zealand | Cabbage | Cyproconazole |
| Panama | Beef | Ibermectin |
| Bangradesh | Cumin seed | Profenofos |
| Brazil | Wheat | Pirimiphos-methyl |
| France | Apple juice | Patulin |
| Bolivia | Kidney bean | Flutriafol |
| Myanmar | Sesame seed | Carbaryl |
| Mexico | Guava | Cypermethrin |

*1 Enhanced monitoring inspections, which are normally to be implemented after a violation has been detected, were conducted on 30% of all import notifications in FY 2013. Items which had seen inspection orders rescinded as a result of import or inspection results were also handled in the same way. However, if no similar violations were detected within 60 enhanced monitoring inspections or within 1 year, the items in question were subjected to the normal inspection system.

*2 Excludes items included in Table 4.

*3 As a measure to enhance inspections during the summer period, all (100%) import declarations were inspected (Jun-Oct 2013).

*4 As a measure to enhance inspections during the summer period, 30% of import declarations were inspected (Jun-Oct 2013).

Table 4 – Items Transferred to Ordered Inspection after Strengthening Monitoring Inspections in FY 2013

| Country/Region | Subject Food | Inspected Substances |
|---|---|---|
| China | Oolong tea | Indoxacarb |
| | Soft-shelled turtle | Enrofloxacin |
| | Flowering fern | Acetochlor |
| | Chinese chive | Metalaxyl, mefenoxam |
| South Korea | Perilla | Diniconazole |
| | Red hot pepper | Difenoconazole |
| | Cultured olive flounder | *Kudoa septempunctata* |
| Austlia | Horseradish | Difenoconazole |
| Cote d'ivoire | Cacao beans | 2, 4-D |
| Spain | Non glutinous rice | Tebuconazole |
| Thailand | Red hot pepper | Triazophos |
| Tanzania | Sesame seed | Imidacloprid |
| Paraguay | Sesame seed | Carbaryl |
| Vietnam | Shrimp | Oxytetracycline |

Table 5 – Items immediately transferred to Ordered Inspection in FY 2013

| Country/Region | Subject Item | Inspected Substances |
|---|---|---|
| Italy | Chestnut | Aflatoxin |
| | Soft or semisoft natural cheese (limited to manufactures) | *Listeria monocytogenes* |
| | Corns | Aflatoxin |
| | Unheated meat products (limited to manufactures) | *Listeria monocytogenes* |
| Spain | Processed almond products | Aflatoxin |
| | Unheated meat products (limited to manufactures) | *Listeria monocytogenes* |
| China | Lotus seed | Aflatoxin |
| | Foods (limited to manufactures) | Cyclamic acid |
| USA | Food to contain soft or semisoft natural cheese mainly (limited to manufactures) | *Listeria monocytogenes* |
| | Products containing 30% or more of pistachio | Aflatoxin |
| India | Chickpea | Aflatoxin |
| Taiwan | Foods (limited to manufactures) | Cyclamic acid |
| Vietnam | Foods (limited to manufactures) | Cyclamic acid |
| Morocco | Chaste tree berries | Aflatoxin |

* Item shifted to promptly inspection order due to consecutive violations.

Table 6 – Major Items subject to Ordered Inspection and Inspection Outcomes (FY 2013)

| Country/Region | Major subject foods | Major Inspected Substances | Inspections | Violations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Exporting Countries (17 items) | Dried figs, Chili peppers, Nuts Peanuts. | Aflatoxin | 11,062 | 86 |
| | Manioc, beans containing cyanide | Cyanide | 447 | 9 |
| | Salted salmon roe | Nitrite | 338 | 1 |
| China (29 items) | Eel, Shrimp, Soft-shelled turtle | Enrofloxacin, Chlortetracycline, Sulfadimidine, Malachite green, Sulfamethoxazole, etc. | 8,351 | 3 |
| | Vegetables, Fish (carrot, welsh onion, pike eel, spinach, green soybeans, etc.), Oolong tea, Sesame seed | Acetochlor, Ametryn, Indoxacarb, Chlorpyrifos, Triadimenol, Trifluralin, etc. | 18,961 | 29 |
| | Bivalves | Paralytic shellfish poison, Diarrhetic shellfish poison | 7,747 | 1 |
| | All processed products | Cyclamic acid | 610 | 3 |
| | Chinese pepper (*Zanthoxylum bungeanum*), White pepper | Aflatoxin | 73 | 0 |
| South Korea (13 items) | Bivalves | Paralytic shellfish poison, Diarrhetic shellfish toxin | 236 | 0 |
| | Red hot pepper, Freshwater clam, Cherry tomatos | Endosulfan, Simeconazole, Fluquinconazole, Difenoconazole | 115 | 3 |
| | Live eel, Cultured olive flounder | Oxolinic acid, Ofloxacin, Enrofloxacin, Oxytetracycline | 10 | 0 |
| | Cultured olive flounder, Arch shell | *Kudoa septempunctata*, Vibrio parahaemolyticus | 3 | 0 |
| Thailand (11 items) | Vegetables, Fruit (okra, green asparagus, mango, banana, Mangosteen, etc.) | Chlorpyrifos, Cypermethrin, Profenofos, Propiconazole, EPN, etc. | 1,689 | 4 |
| Italy (8 items) | Gorgonzola cheese, Natural cheese, Unheated meat products | *Listeria monocytogenes* | 1,097 | 14 |
| | Pistachio nuts product, Chestnut, Corns | Aflatoxin | 420 | 1 |
| | Parsley | Difenoconazole | 4 | 0 |
| India (7 items) | Cultured shrimp | Furazolidone, Ethoxyquin | 2,238 | 10 |
| | Cumin seed, Chili peppers, Chickpea, Black tea | Glyphosate, Triazophos, Profenofos, Hexaconazole | 129 | 5 |
| | Cassia torea, Chickpea | Aflatoxin | 110 | 4 |
| Vietnam (6 items) | Shrimp | Trifluralin | 1,025 | 1 |
| | Shrimp, Squid | Ethoxyquin, Chloramphenicol, Enrofloxacin, Oxytetracycline, Furazolidone | 34,036 | 35 |
| | All processed products | Cyclamic acid | 87 | 0 |
| Taiwan (5 items) | Cultured eel | Sulfadimidine | 2 | 0 |
| | Carrot | Acephate, Methamidophos | 260 | 1 |
| | All processed products | Cyclamic acid | 100 | 0 |
| Other (24 countries ; total 43 items) | | | 12,278 | 144 |
| Total | | | 101,428 | 354 |

Table 7 – Violations by Legal Provision (FY 2013)

| Provision violated | Violations (cases) | Proportion(%) | Brief details of Violation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Article 6 (Foods and additives prohibited to distribute) | 336 | 31.0 | Aflatoxin contamination in corns, peanuts, almonds, dried fig, Job's tears, pistachionuts, chili peppers, nutmeg, walnuts, cassia seeds, chestnut, chickpea, lotus seed, chaste tree berries, etc.; detection of diarrhetic and paralytic shellfish toxin; detection of cyanide; detection of *Listeria monocytogenes* from unheated meat products, natural cheese; detection of *Kudoa septempunctata*; adhesion of grease due to accidents during the transport of barley; decay, deterioration and fungus formation due to accidents during the transport of rice, wheat, rapeseed, soybeans, etc. |
| Article 9 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of diseased meat, etc.) | 20 | 1.8 | No health certificate attached |
| Article 10 (Limitation of distribution, etc. of additives, etc.) | 98 | 9.0 | Use of unspecified additives such as TBHQ, Quinoline Yellow, Patent blue V, Cyclamic acid, Azorubin, P-hydroxy benzoic acid methyl, Iodized salt, Methanol, Sunflower lecithin, Acid blue 3 sodium salt, Orange Ⅱ, Potassium aluminium silicate, Brown HT, Metatartaric acid, Rhodamine B, Benzalkonium chloride, Acidic sodium aluminum phosphate, Sudan Ⅰ etc. |
| Article 11 (Standards and criteria for foods and additives) | 568 | 52.4 | Violation of standards for constituents for vegetables or frozen vegetables (violation of standards on residual agricultural chemicals), violation of standards for constituents for marine products and processed products thereof (violation of standards on residual veterinary drugs, violation of standards on residual agricultural chemicals), violation of standards for constituents for other processed products (Coliform bacteria test, etc.), violation of standards on use of additives (sulfur dioxide, sorbic acid, benzoic acid etc.), and violation of standards for constituents for additives, detection of radioactive substance |
| Article 18 (Standards and criteria for apparatus, containers and packaging) | 56 | 5.2 | Violation of criteria for apparatus, containers and packaging<br>Violation of materials criteria for raw materials |
| Article 62 (Mutatis mutandis application for toys, etc.) | 7 | 0.6 | Violations of criteria for toys or their raw materials |
| Total | 1,085(Gross)*1<br>1,043(Real)*2 | | |

*1 Gross number of inspection cases by inspected substances.

*2 Number of notification cases for which inspections were carried out

Table 8-1 – Violations by Country, Item and Violation details for Hazardous and Toxic substances and pathogenic microorganisms (FY 2013)

| Country of Production | Item Category | Violation Details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| USA | Corn | Aflatoxin (119) | 149 |
| | Pistachio nut | Aflatoxin (10) | |
| | Peanut | Aflatoxin (8) | |
| | Almond | Aflatoxin (6) | |
| | Dried fig | Aflatoxin (4) | |
| | Chaste tree berry | Aflatoxin | |
| | Nutmeg | Aflatoxin | |
| China | Peanut | Aflatoxin (34) | 41 |
| | Health food | Cyanide(2) | |
| | Fried oyster | Diarrhetic shellfish toxin | |
| | Lotus seed | Aflatoxin | |
| | Job's tears | Aflatoxin | |
| | Confectionery | Aflatoxin | |
| | Frozen food (other processed product) | Aflatoxin | |
| Italy | Unheated meat product | *Listeria monocytogenes* (15) | 22 |
| | Chestnut preparation | Aflatoxin (2) | |
| | Natural cheese | *Listeria monocytogenes* (2) | |
| | Corn flour | Aflatoxin | |
| | Buiscuits | Cyanide | |
| | Confectionery | Aflatoxin | |
| India | Cassia seed | Aflatoxin (3) | 9 |
| | Peanut | Aflatoxin (3) | |
| | Chickpea | Aflatoxin (2) | |
| | Chocolate | Aflatoxin | |
| Thailand | Cassava | Cyanide (3) | 7 |
| | Job's tears | Aflatoxin (3) | |
| | Peanut | Aflatoxin | |
| Spain | Unheated meat product | *Listeria monocytogenes* (3) | 5 |
| | Almond | Aflatoxin (2) | |
| Sri Lanka | Nutmeg | Aflatoxin (4) | 5 |
| | Red pepper | Aflatoxin | |
| Argentina | Peanut | Aflatoxin (4) | 4 |
| South Africa | Peanut | Aflatoxin (4) | 4 |
| Germany | Fruit preparation | Cyanide (2) | 3 |
| | Dried fig | Aflatoxin | |
| Vietnam | Cassava | Cyanide (3) | 3 |
| Turkey | Mixed spice | Aflatoxin | 2 |
| | Dried fig | Aflatoxin | |
| Nepal | Red pepper | Aflatoxin (2) | 2 |
| Brazil | Seasoning | Cyanide (2) | 2 |
| France | Apple juice | Patulin | 2 |
| | Blueberry | Radioactive substance(Cs) | |

| Country of Production | Item Category | Violation Details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Myanmar | Butter bean | Cyanide | 2 |
| | Peanut | Aflatoxin | |
| Indonesia | Nutmeg | Aflatoxin | 1 |
| Uzbekistan | Nuts and seeds preparation | Cyanide | 1 |
| Canada | Confectionery | Cyanide | 1 |
| South Korea | Flounder | *Kudoa septempunctata* | 1 |
| Cambodia | Distilled spirit | Cyanide | 1 |
| Sweden | Blueberry jam | Radioactive substance(Cs) | 1 |
| Denmark | Natural cheese | *Listeria monocytogenes* | 1 |
| Pakistan | Mixed spice | Aflatoxin | 1 |
| Morocco | Fruit preparation | Cyanide | 1 |
| Lebanon | Pistachio nut | Aflatoxin | 1 |
| Total | | | 272 |

* Gross number of cases violations.

Table 8-2 – Violations by Country, Item and Violation details for Microbial Criteria (FY 2013)

| Country of production | Item category | Violation details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Frozen food (fish) | Coliform bacteria(10), Bacterial count(8), E.coli(5) | 86 |
| | Frozen food (vegetable) | E.coli(7), Bacterial count(4), Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Coliform bacteria(6) , Bacterial count(4) | |
| | Frozen food (other processed products) | Bacterial count (6), Coliform bacteria(3), E.coli | |
| | Heat processed meat products | Coliform bacteria(5), E.coli(2) | |
| | Fish paste products | Coliform bacteria(6) | |
| | Frozen food (bean) | Coliform bacteria(2), E.coli(2), Bacterial count(2) | |
| | Frozen food (marine animals) | Coliform bacteria(3) , Bacterial count | |
| | Frozen food (squid) | Bacterial count(2), E.coli | |
| | Frozen food (shellfish) | Bacterial count, E.coli | |
| | Frozen food (animal product) | Bacterial count | |
| | Frozen food (shrimp) | Bacterial count | |
| | Boiled octopus | Coliform bacteria | |
| Thailand | Frozen food (shrimp) | Coliform bacteria (3), Bacterial count (2) | 29 |
| | Frozen food (other processed products) | Bacterial count(2), E.coli, Coliform bacteria | |
| | Heat processed meat products | E.coli(3) | |
| | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Coliform bacteria(2), Bacterial count | |
| | Frozen food (fruit) | Coliform bacteria(2), Bacterial count | |
| | Frozen food (fish) | E.coli, Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen food (grain) | E.coli, Bacterial count | |
| | Frozen food (animal product) | E.coli, Coliform bacteria | |
| | Fish paste products | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Fruits juice for raw material | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Flavoured Ice | Bacterial count | |
| | Powdered soft drinks | Bacterial count | |
| | Frozen food (squid) | Coliform bacteria | |

| Country of production | Item category | Violation details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indonesia | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Bacterial count(5), Coliform bacteria(3), *Vibrio parahaemolyticus (MPN)* | 23 |
| | Frozen food (vegetable) | Bacterial count (4), Coliform bacteria(3) | |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Bacterial count(3), E.coli, Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen food (shrimp) | Bacterial count | |
| | Frozen food (other processed products) | Bacterial count | |
| South Korea | Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food products | Possible microbes(4) | 18 |
| | Chilled fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Coliform bacteria (3), Bacterial count | |
| | Powdered soft drinks | Coliform bacteria (3) | |
| | Frozen food (marine animals) | Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen food (vegetable) | Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen food(squid) | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen food (other processed products) | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Heat processed meat products | Coliform bacteria | |
| Vietnam | Frozen food (shrimp) | E.coli(3), Bacterial count(3) | 17 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | E.coli, Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria | |
| | Boiled octopus | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen food (vegetable) | E.coli, Bacterial count | |
| | Fruits juice for raw material | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen food (squid) | Coliform bacteria | |
| Philippines | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Bacterial count(2), Coliform bacteria(2) | 12 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Coliform bacteria(2), Bacterial count | |
| | Ice cream with milk-solids | Coliform bacteria(2) | |
| | Fruits juice for raw material | Coliform bacteria(2) | |
| | Boiled octopus | Coliform bacteria | |
| France | Frozen food (fruit) | Bacterial count(3), Coliform bacteria | 11 |
| | Butter | Coliform bacteria(2) | |
| | Frozen food (seed) | Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria | |
| | Ice milk | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Heat processed meat products | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen food (other processed products) | Coliform bacteria | |

| Country of production | Item category | Violation details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiwan | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Coliform bacteria(3) | 8 |
| | Frozen food (agricultural food products) | Coliform bacteria(2) | |
| | Frozen food (other processed products) | Bacterial count | |
| | Frozen food (fruit) | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Frozen food (bean) | Coliform bacteria | |
| Belgium | Ice cream | Coliform bacteria(4) | 6 |
| | Ice milk | Coliform bacteria | |
| | Soft drinks | Coliform bacteria | |
| England | Ice cream | Coliform bacteria(2) | 5 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Bacterial count(2) | |
| | Ice milk | Coliform bacteria | |
| Italy | Frozen food (other processed products) | Coliform bacteria (2) , E.coli | 5 |
| | Powdered soft drinks | Bacterial count | |
| | Heat processed meat products | E.coli | |
| Chile | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Coliform bacteria(2) | 4 |
| | Frozen food (fish) | Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria | |
| Turkey | Ice cream | Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria | 4 |
| | Ice milk | Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria | |
| USA | Powdered soft drinks | Bacterial count(2) | 4 |
| | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Bacterial count | |
| | Frozen food (other processed products) | Bacterial count | |
| Denmark | Soft drinks | Coliform bacteria(2) | 3 |
| | Frozen food (other processed products) | Bacterial count | |
| Australia | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Bacterial count | 2 |
| | Frozen food (vegetable) | E.coli | |
| Kiribati | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Coliform bacteria(2) | 2 |
| New Zealand | Ice cream | Coliform bacteria | 2 |
| | Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food products | Possible microbes | |
| India | Powdered soft drinks | Bacterial count | 1 |
| Netherlands | Ice cream | Coliform bacteria | 1 |
| Guatemala | Frozen food (fruit) | Bacterial count | 1 |
| Costa Rica | Frozen food (fruit) | Coliform bacteria | 1 |
| Colombia | Frozen food (fruit) | Coliform bacteria | 1 |

| Country of production | Item category | Violation details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore | Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food products | Possible microbes | 1 |
| Norway | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Coliform bacteria | 1 |
| Brazil | Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food products | Possible microbes | 1 |
| Laos | Powdered soft drinks | Bacterial count | 1 |
| South Africa | Powdered soft drinks | Coliform bacteria | 1 |
| Japan (return cargo) | Chilled fish and shellfish for raw consumption | Coliform bacteria | 1 |
| Total | | | 225 |

* Gross number of cases violations

Table 8-3 – Violations by Country, Item and Violation details for agricultural chemical residues (FY 2013)

| Country of Production | Item Category | Violation Details | | Cases[*1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Standard Value | Uniformity Standard | |
| China | Oolong tea | Fipronil (13),Propham | Indoxacarb(4) | 48 |
| | Short-necked clam | | Prometryn(4) | |
| | Flowering fern | | Acetochlor(4) | |
| | Chinese chive | Phoxim | Metalaxyl and mefenoxam(2) | |
| | Green soybeans | | Difenoconazole(3) | |
| | Lychee | 4-CPA | Triazophos | |
| | Taro | | Paclobutrazol(2) | |
| | Asparagus | | Ametryn | |
| | Kale | Hexachlorobenzene | | |
| | Burdock | | Paclobutrazol | |
| | Shiso | | Isoprocarb | |
| | Qing-geng-cai | | Triazophos | |
| | Wax gourd | | Metalaxyl and mefenoxam | |
| | Rape flower | | Haloxyfop | |
| | Welsh onion | Famoxadone | | |
| | Pak choi | | Pyridaben | |
| | Hard clam | | Prometryn | |
| | *Allium Wakegi* | | Bifenthrin | |
| | Green tea | Propham | | |
| Thailand | Green asparagus | Atrazine(2),Diuron, Metalaxyl and mefenoxam | | 13 |
| | Red hot pepper | | Triazophos(3) | |
| | Okra | | Isoprothiolane | |
| | Kaffir lime leaves | Profenofos | | |
| | Celery | | Difenoconazole[*2] | |
| | Mango | Chlorpyrifos | | |
| | Immature peas | Famoxadone | | |
| | Mulukhiya | Hexaconazole | | |
| South Korea | Perilla | | Diniconazole(3), Indoxacarb, Ethoprophos | 11 |
| | Red hot pepper | | Difenoconazole(5) | |
| | Freshwater clam | Endosulfan | | |
| Mexico | Avocado | Methamidophos (7) | Acephate (2) | 9 |
| Ghana | Cacao bean | Imidacloprid(3), Cypermethrin | 2,4-D(2),Fenvalerate | 7 |
| Vietnam | Paprika | Hexaconazole | Difenoconazole(3)[*2] | 7 |
| | Bell pepper | | Difenoconazole(2)[*2] | |
| | Shrimp | Trifluralin | | |
| India | Cumin | Profenofos (2) | | 3 |
| | Red hot pepper | | Triazophos | |

| Country of Production | Item Category | Violation Details | | Cases[*1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Standard Value | Uniformity Standard | |
| Paraguay | Sesame seed | | Carbaryl(3) | 3 |
| USA | Soy bean | Fluazifop(2) | | 3 |
| | Rutabaga | | Bifenthrin[*2] | |
| Australia | Orange | Diuron(2) | | 2 |
| Cameroon | Cacao bean | Cypermethrin (2) | | 2 |
| Cote d'ivoire | Cacao bean | | 2,4-D(2) | 2 |
| Spain | Non glutinous rice | Tebuconazole(2) | | 2 |
| Taiwan | Carrot | | Acephate | 2 |
| | Ponkan | | Difenoconazole[*2] | |
| Tanzania | Sesame seed | | Imidacloprid(2) | 2 |
| Nicaragua | Sesame seed | | Triazophos(2) | 2 |
| Norway | Whale meat | Aldrin and dieldrin, Chlordane | | 2 |
| Peru | Banana | Fipronil(2) | | 2 |
| Hong Kong | Oolong tea | Fipronil (2) | | 2 |
| U.A.E | Red hot pepper | | Triazophos | 1 |
| Uganda | Coffee beans | Chlorpyrifos | | 1 |
| Ecuador | Cacao bean | Diuron | | 1 |
| Austria | Horseradish | | Difenoconazole | 1 |
| Sudan | Sesame seed | 2, 4-D | | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | Sesame seed | Pirimiphos-methyl | | 1 |
| Serbia | Cherry | | Flutriafol | 1 |
| Chile | Blueberry | | Indoxacarb | 1 |
| New Zealand | Cabbage | | Cyproconazole | 1 |
| Bangladesh | Cumin | Profenofos | | 1 |
| Brazil | Wheat processed products | Pirimiphos-methyl | | 1 |
| Venezuela | Cacao bean | | 2, 4-D | 1 |
| Belgium | Salsify | | Difenoconazole | 1 |
| Bolivia | Kidney beans | | Flutriafol | 1 |
| Malaysia | Cumin | Profenofos | | 1 |
| Myanmar | Sesame seed | | Imidacloprid | 1 |
| Total | | | | 140 |

*1 Gross number of cases violations.

*2 Violation in the reference value before the revision

Table 8-4 – Violations by Country, Item and Violation Details for Additives (FY 2013)

| Country of Production | Item Category | Violation Details | Cases[*2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Processed agricultural product | Sulfur dioxide (3), Cyclamic acid | 29 |
| | Heat processed meat product | Nitrate (2), Cyclamic acid | |
| | Dried fruit | Cyclamic acid (2), Sorbic acid | |
| | Seasoning | Cyclamic acid (3) | |
| | Dried vegetable | Sulfur dioxide (2) | |
| | Health food | Benzoic acid, Sorbic acid | |
| | Beans preparation | TBHQ, Sulfur dioxide | |
| | Boiled mushroom in water | Sulfur dioxide (2) | |
| | Oils and Fats | TBHQ (2) | |
| | Salted vegetable | Sulfur dioxide | |
| | Dried mushroom | Sulfur dioxide | |
| | Nuts and seeds preparation | Cyclamic acid | |
| | Nuts and seeds in syrup | Sulfur dioxide | |
| | Pickles (vegetable) | Sorbic acid | |
| | Frozen food (vegetable) | Sulfur dioxide | |
| Italy | Confectionery | Patent blue V (3), Azorubin (2) | 19 |
| | Soft drink | Copper chlorophyll (3) | |
| | Fruit preparation | Sulfur dioxide (2) | |
| | Seasoning | Sulfur dioxide (2) | |
| | Biscuits | Iodized salt (2) | |
| | Fruit vinegar | Sulfur dioxide | |
| | Jam | Sorbic acid | |
| | Sauce | Sunflower lecithin[*1] | |
| | Liqueur | Azorubin | |
| | Other food | Quinoline yellow | |
| Turky | Dried fruit | Sulfur dioxide (4) | 14 |
| | Chocolate | TBHQ (4) | |
| | Natural cheese | Natamycin (4) | |
| | Confectionery | Sorbic acid | |
| | Pickles ( fruit ) | Benzoic acid | |

| Country of Production | Item Category | Violation Details | Cases[*2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brazil | Cereal preparation | TBHQ (3) | 13 |
| | Processed agricultural product | Acidic sodium alminium phosphate (3) | |
| | Biscuits | TBHQ (2) | |
| | Processed wild grass product and spice | BHT, TBHQ | |
| | Vinegar | Sulfur dioxide | |
| | Snack food | TBHQ | |
| | Red pepper preparation | Sorbic acid | |
| Belgium | Chocolate | Azorubin (3), Iron sesquioxide (2), Potassium aluminium silicate, Chocolate brown HT | 13 |
| | Confectionery | Sorbic acid (5) | |
| | Ice cream | Sorbic acid | |
| France | Confectioney | Azorubin (3) | 10 |
| | Fruit preparation | Sorbic acid, Sulfur dioxide | |
| | Sugar | Azorubin, Patent blue V | |
| | Candy | Patent blue V | |
| | Chocolate | Patent blue V | |
| | Frozen food (other processed product) | Azorubin | |
| USA | Dried fruit | Sulfur dioxide (3) | 9 |
| | Confectionery | TBHQ | |
| | Health food | Methyl parahydroxybenzoate | |
| | Salmon roe | Nitrate | |
| | Processed agricultural product | Sulfur dioxide | |
| | Biscuits | TBHQ | |
| | Frozen food (vegetable) | Polysorbate 80 | |
| Peru | Biscuit | TBHQ (3), Sunflower lecithin (2) [*1] | 8 |
| | Health food | Methyl parahydroxybenzoate | |
| | Seasoning | Sulfur dioxide | |
| | Powdered soft drink | Azorubin | |
| South Korea | Vegetable preparation | Sorbic acid (2) | 6 |
| | Cereal preparation | Benzoic acid | |
| | Red pepper | Sudan Ⅰ | |
| | Gochujang | Potassium sorbate | |
| | Powdered soft drink | Sodium stearoyl lactylate | |

| Country of Production | Item Category | Violation Details | Cases[*2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thailand | Soft drink | Sulfur dioxide (2) | 6 |
| | Seasoning | Sorbic acid | |
| | Pickles (fruit) | Cyclamic acid | |
| | Pickles (vegetable) | Azorubin | |
| | Red pepper preparation | TBHQ | |
| Australia | Biscuits | Azorubin (2), Quinoline yellow (2) | 5 |
| | Oils and Fats | TBHQ | |
| Taiwan | Syrup | Acesulfame potassium (2) | 5 |
| | Other food | Propyleneglycol (2) | |
| | Candy | Cyclamic acid | |
| Pakistan | Container packing filling pressurization heating sterilization food | TBHQ (5) | 5 |
| Vietnam | Seasoning | Benzoic acid, Orange Ⅱ, Sorbic Acid | 5 |
| | Fish sauce | Acesulfame potassium | |
| | Nuts and seeds preparation | Cyclamic acid | |
| India | Snack food | TBHQ (2) | 4 |
| | Confectionery | TBHQ | |
| | Seasoning | TBHQ | |
| Austria | Liqueur | Azorubin (4) | 4 |
| UK | Seasoning | Sorbic Acid | 3 |
| | Fermented tea | Quinoline yellow | |
| | Liqueur | Azorubin | |
| Germany | Chocolate | Sunflower lecithin (2) [*1], Quinoline yellow | 3 |
| Myanmar | Konjak tuber powder | Sulfur dioxide (3) | 3 |
| Indonesia | Instant noodle | TBHQ | 2 |
| | Frozen shrimp | Sulfur dioxide | |
| Ghana | Seasoning | TBHQ (2) | 2 |
| Canada | Processed agricultural product | L-cysteine hydrochloride, Calcium stearoyl lactate | 2 |
| Switzerland | Chocolate | Sorbic Acid (2) | 2 |
| Spain | Chocolate | Acid blue 3 sodium salt | 2 |
| | Container packing filling pressurization heating sterilization food | TBHQ | |
| Philippines | Processed aquatic animal product | Rhodamine B | 2 |
| | Boiled octopus | Sulfur dioxide | |

| Country of Production | Item Category | Violation Details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Caledonia | Candy | Patent blue V | 1 |
| Bangladesh | Fruit preparation | Sulfur dioxide | 1 |
| Portugal | Alcoholic beverage | Metatartaric acid | 1 |
| Hong Kong | Dried vegetable | Sulfur dioxide | 1 |
| Malaysia | Syrup | Sorbic Acid | 1 |
| South Africa | Dried fruit | Sulfur dioxide | 1 |
| Mexico | Alcoholic beverage | Azorubin | 1 |
| Latvia | Chocolate | Azorubin | 1 |
| Total | | | 184 |

*1 Violation case occurred before standard revision.

*2 Gross number of cases violations.

Table 8-5 – Violations by Country, Item for Decay, Deterioration, Generation of Mold and Nasty smell (FY 2013)

| Country of Production | Item Category | Cases |
|---|---|---|
| Thailand | Rice (16) | 16 |
| USA | Wheat (4) | 15 |
| | Soybean (4) | |
| | Rice (3) | |
| | Peanut(3) | |
| | Almond | |
| Canada | Wheat (7) | 10 |
| | Rapeseed (3) | |
| Brazil | Coffee bean (4) | 6 |
| | Soybean (2) | |
| Ethiopia | Coffee bean (5) | 5 |
| Colombia | Coffee bean (4) | 4 |
| Honduras | Coffee bean (3) | 3 |
| Indonesia | Coffee bean (2) | 2 |
| Laos | Coffee bean (2) | 2 |
| Italy | Rice | 1 |
| Uganda | Coffee bean | 1 |
| Guatemala | Coffee bean | 1 |
| Tanzania | Coffee bean | 1 |
| Paraguay | Soybean | 1 |
| Total | | 68 |

Table 8-6 – Violations by Country, Item and Violation details for Veterinary Drugs (FY 2013)

| Country of Production | Item Category | Violation details | | | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Excess of standard values | Do not contain | Non-detectable | |
| Vietnam | Shrimp | Ethoxyquin (2) *2, Oxytetracycline(7) | Enrofloxacin (18) | Chloramphenicol (5), Furazolidone (as AOZ) (4) | 39 |
| | Squid | | | Chloramphenicol (2) | |
| | File fish | | | Chloramphenicol | |
| India | Shrimp | Ethoxyquin (3) *2 | | Furazolidone (as AOZ) (6) | 9 |
| China | Shrimp | | Sulfamethoxazole , Chlortetracycline | | 5 |
| | White croaker | | Enrofloxacin | | |
| | Eel | | | Malachite green | |
| | Soft-shelled turtle | | Enrofloxacin | | |
| South Korea | Honey | | | Chloramphenicol | 2 |
| | Olive flounder | | Enrofloxacin | | |
| Thailand | Shrimp | | | Furazolidone (as AOZ) | 1 |
| Panama | Beef | Ivermectin | | | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 57 |

*1 Gross number of cases violations.

*2 Violation in the reference value before the revision

Table 8-7 – Violations by Country and Material for Apparatus, Containers and Packaging (FY 2013)

| Country of Production | Material type | Violation Details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Synthetic resin | Evaporation residue (16), Potassium permanganate consumption (3), Lead, Methyl methacrylate | 29 |
| | Ceramic | Cadmium (2), Lead (2) | |
| | Combination | Evaporation residue (2) | |
| | Porcelain enamel | Cadmium | |
| | Paper | Coloring agent | |
| Italia | Glass | Lead (2) | 5 |
| | Synthetic resin | Lead (2) | |
| | Rubber | Zinc | |
| Taiwan | Synthetic resin | Evaporation residue (2), Lead | 4 |
| | Ceramic | Lead | |
| Israel | Synthetic resin | Potassium permanganate consumption (3) | 3 |
| Germany | Synthetic resin | Evaporation residue (2) | 3 |
| | Rubber | Zinc | |
| France | Combination | Evaporation residue (2) | 3 |
| | Porcelain enamel | Cadmium | |
| Mexico | Synthetic resin | Cadmium, Lead | 3 |
| | Ceramic | Lead | |
| Indonesia | Rubber | Zinc (2) | 2 |
| Malaysia | Rubber | Zinc | 2 |
| | Synthetic resin | Potassium permanganate consumption | |
| USA | Synthetic resin | Evaporation residue | 1 |
| Portugal | Glass | Lead | 1 |
| Total | | | 56 |

*Gross number of cases violations.

Table 8-8 – Violations by Country and Material for Toys (FY 2013)

| Country of Production | Material type | Violation Details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | Combination | Bisphthalate (2), Coloring agent (2) | 5 |
| | Synthetic resin | Coloring agent | |
| Thailand | Combination | Bisphthalate | 1 |
| Hong Kong | Fabric | Lead | 1 |
| Total | | | 7 |

*Gross number of cases violations.

Table 9 – Major Examples of Enhanced Monitoring based on Overseas Information (FY 2013)

| Month of Enhancement | Subject Country | Subject Food and Details | Background and Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | Taiwan | Starch products<br>(Possible contamination with maleic acid) | Information was received stating that in Taiwan contamination with maleic acid was found in starch products and relevant starch products were recalled. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment. |
| June | Turkey | Tahini (sesame paste) and related processed products<br>(Possible contamination with *Salmonella*) | Information was received stating that in Turkey tahini (sesame paste) and related processed products were recalled in relation to food poisoning occurred in the USA and New Zealand due to *Salmonella*. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment etc. |
| June | France | Soft and semi-soft natural cheeses<br>(Possible contamination with *Listeria monocytogenes*) | Information was received stating that in France contamination with *Listeria monocytogenes* was found in soft and semi-soft natural cheeses and relevant cheeses were recalled. When an import notification was made for soft and semi-soft natural cheeses from the relevant manufacturer, steps were taken for reshipment. |
| July | USA | Soft and semi-soft natural cheeses<br>(Possible contamination with *Listeria monocytogenes*) | Information was received stating that in the USA food poisoning occurred due to *Listeria monocytogenes* and soft and semi-soft natural cheeses were recalled. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment. |
| July | Chile | Chicken and related processed products<br>(Possible contamination with dioxin) | Information was received stating that in Chile contamination with dioxin was found in chicken meat, and issuance of sanitation certificate for chicken meat processed at the relevant facility was suspended. When an import notification was made for such chicken meat processed at the relevant facility, steps were taken for reshipment etc. |
| September | UK | Smoked salmon<br>(Possible contamination with *Listeria monocytogenes*) | Information was received stating that in the UK contamination with *Listeria monocytogenes* was found in smoked salmon and relevant smoked salmon was recalled. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken such as complying with the recall procedures at the exporting country. |

Table 10 – Implementations of Major Bilateral Talks and On-Site Inspections (FY 2013)

| Subject Item (Inspection order item, etc.) | Bilateral Talks | Date of Site Survey, etc. |
|---|---|---|
| Mexico, Avocado (agricultural chemical residues) | The consultation has begun in March 2011. In June 2013, on-site inspections were carried out for verification of agricultural chemical residues control measures adopted by the Mexican government on avocados exported to Japan. Talks are continuing. | June 2013 |
| India, Cultured shrimp and prawn (furazolidone) | The consultation has begun in November 2012. Talks are continuing on control of furazolidone. | – |
| Argentina, Wine (natamycin) | The consultation has begun in March 2013. In October 2013, the Argentinean government adopted natamycin control measures. On verification of appropriate improvements, the monitoring system was changed to normal. | – |
| Thailand, Papaya (genetic modified food) | The consultation has begun in July 2013. Implementation of remedial measures is requested. | – |
| Thailand, Asparagus, okra, banana, mango and mangosteen (agricultural chemical residues) | The consultation has begun in November 2013. Talks are continuing. | – |
| South Korea, Red chili pepper (agricultural chemical residues) | The consultation has begun in November 2013. In January 2014, the Korean government adopted agricultural chemical residues control measures pertaining to violations, and the inspection orders were cancelled. | – |
| Ireland, Beef (BSE) | Based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by FSCJ in October 2013, the consultation with Ireland was carried out to remove import bans within the limits of the assessment. On-site inspections were carried out to confirm the preparation state for enforcing a Japan export program. The import bans on Irish beef were lifted in December 2013. | November 2013 |
| USA, Beef (BSE) | Based on the Risk Assessment Report issued by FSCJ in October 2012, the consultation with USA was carried out to review the import conditions within the limits of the assessment. In February 2013, import from designated facilities was resumed, with observation of the new Japan export program as export conditions. On-site inspections were carried out on facilities approved for export to Japan, to verify observation of the Japan export program. Talks are continuing. | December 2013 |
| Denmark, Cheese (*Listeria monocytogenes*) | The consultation has begun in November 2013. In March 2014, the Danish government adopted sanitation control measures, and the inspection orders were cancelled. | March 2014 |

Table 11 – Implementation of Exporting Country Pre-Inspections (FY 2013)

| Netherlands | |
|---|---|
| Subject of inspection | System investigation of foods exported to Japan in the Netherlands |
| Relevant law | • General Principles and Requirements of Food Law (Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002)<br>• Hygiene of Foodstuffs (Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004)<br>• Official Controls Performed to Ensure the Verification of Compliance with Feed and Food Law, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Rules (Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004) |
| Summary | Descriptions were given by a representative from the Dutch government on the food sanitation regulations in the Netherlands, and opinions were exchanged. Further, a seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting Dutch government officials etc.<br>Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of production control including agricultural chemical residues and the conditions of microorganism control, at leek farms and cheese manufacturing facilities. |
| South Korea | |
| Subject of inspection | System investigation of foods exported to Japan in South Korea |
| Relevant law | • FRAMEWORK ACT ON FOOD SAFETY, Act No. 10999, Aug. 4, 2011<br>• FOOD SANITATION ACT, Act No. 10787, jun. 7, 2011<br>• AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS QUALITY CONTROL ACT, Act No. 11458, jun. 1, 2012<br>• LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SANITARY CONTROL ACT, Act No. 11358, Feb. 22, 2012 |
| Summary | Descriptions were given by a representative from the South Korean government on the food sanitation regulations and sanitation control systems for food exports to Japan in South Korea, and opinions were exchanged. Further, a seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials etc.<br>Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of agricultural chemical residues control, at mini tomato farms and paprika farms. |
| Peru | |
| Subject of inspection | System investigation of foods exported to Japan in Peru |
| Relevant law | • Food Safety Law (Ley No 1062)<br>• Regulation of the Food Safety Law (D.S. 034-2008-AG)<br>• Agricultural Product Safety Regulation (No 004-2011-AG)<br>• General Health Law (Ley No 26842) |
| Summary | Descriptions were given by a representative from the Peruvian government on the food sanitation regulations and sanitation control systems for food exports to Japan in Peru, and opinions were exchanged.<br>Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of agricultural chemical residues control for vegetables and fruit and the production control conditions for chicken egg products, pertaining to those exported to Japan. |

| South Africa | |
|---|---|
| Subject of inspection | System investigation of foods exported to Japan in South Africa |
| Relevant law | • Agricultural Product Standards Act No,119 of 1990<br>• Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectant Act No,54 of 1972<br>• Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act No,36 of 1947<br>• Standards Act No,29 of 1993 |
| Summary | Descriptions were given by a representative from the South African government on the food sanitation regulations in South Africa, and opinions were exchanged. Further, a seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials, food suppliers, etc.<br>Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of agricultural chemical residues control etc. at orange farms. |
| Mexico | |
| Subject of inspection | System investigation of foods exported to Japan in Mexico |
| Relevant law | • Federal Animal Health Law (LEY FEDERAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL)<br>• Federal Plant Health Law (LEY FEDERAL DE SANIDAD VEGETAL) |
| Summary | Descriptions were given by a representative from the Mexican government on the food sanitation regulations in Mexico, and opinions were exchanged. Further, a seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials etc.<br>Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out for the conditions of production control including agricultural chemicals at avocado farms. |

Table 12 – Outcomes of Import Consultations at Office on Imported Food Consultation by FY

| | FY 2009 | FY 2010 | FY 2011 | FY2012 | FY2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Import consultations implemented | 13,275 | 14,324 | 15,122 | 13,962 | 12,492 |
| Import consultations on item-by-item basis | 34,245 | 34,479 | 27,334 | 27,825 | 23,903 |
| Violations on item-by-item basis | 310 | 426 | 354 | 372 | 354 |

* Offices of Imported Food Consultation are set up in each quarantine station in Otaru, Sendai, Narita Airport, Tokyo, Yokohama, Niigata, Nagoya, Osaka, Kansai Airport, Kobe, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Naha.
* Figures include only advance consultations implemented prior to import in Office of Imported Food Consultation.

Table 13 – Number of Violations in Import Consultation by Provision (FY 2013)

| Provision | Violations (cases) | Proportion (%) | Details of major violations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Article 6 (Foods and additives prohibited to distribute) | 4 | 1.0 | Use of lupin<br>Ciguatera fish poison |
| Article 9 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of diseased meat, etc.) | 10 | 2.5 | Use of material sourced from beef arriving via countries with incidents of BSE (instruct to keep from importing) |
| Article 10 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of additives, etc.) | 186 | 46.9 | Use of Azorubin, Amidated pectin, Carboxymethylcellulose, Quinoline yellow, Sunflower lecithin, Iodized salt, Potassium iodide, Cyclamic acid, TBHQ |
| Article 11 (Standards and criteria for foods and additives) | 196 | 49.4 | Non-compliance with manufacturing standard, Violation of usage standards for additives<br>・ Non-compliance with manufacturing standard: inadequate sterilization of soft drinks<br>・ Use to inhibited foods: use of potassium sorbate in mayonnaise<br>・ Use of excessive amounts: use of polysorbate 80 in snack food |
| Article 18 (Standards and criteria for apparatus or containers and packaging) | 1 | 0.3 | Non-compliance with standard for materials |
| Total | 397 (Gross)<br>354(Real) | | |

Table 14 – Cases of Import Consultations by County, Item and Violation details (FY 2013)

| Country of Production | Item | Violation details | Cases ※2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| USA | Health food | Potassium sorbate(11),Use of material sourced from beef in the countries with incidents of BSE(5), Croscarmellose sodium(3), Sodium selenite(3), Chromic chloride(2), Quercetin dihydrate, Zinc gluconate,Zinc oxide,Copper(I)oxide,Choline bitartrate, Synthesized vitamin K2,Threonine calcium, Sunflower lecithin※1,Ferrous fumarate, methanol,Potassium iodide(2), Manganese sulfate | 72 |
| | Confectionery | Sodium benzoate(2),Zinc oxide,Sodium aluminium phosphate, acidic(2),Magnesium stearate,Sodium aluminium phosphate, Polysorbate80 | |
| | Powdered soft drink | Magnesium lactate(2),Sodium benzoate,Sodium aluminium silicate,Sodium stearoyl lactylate,Menaquinone7,Magnesium gluconate | |
| | Soft drink | Ammoniated glycyrrhizin,silver oxide,Brominated vegetable oil,Magnesium lactate | |
| | Other food | TBHQ(4),Sodium aluminium silicate(2),D-mannitol,Potassium sorbate,Zinc oxide,Sulfur dioxide,Sunflower lecithin※1 | |
| | Seasoning | Potassium sorbate(2) | |
| | Chocolate | Potassium sorbate,Polysorbate80 | |
| | Frozen food | Iodized Salt(2) | |
| | Fruits preparation | Silicone resin | |
| | Candy | Potassium sorbate | |
| | Cookie | Sunflower lecithin※1 | |
| | Cake mix | Sodium stearoyl lactylate | |
| | Snack | Butylated hydroxytoluene | |
| | Chocolate syrup | Polysorbate60 | |
| | Dressing | Sodium benzoate | |
| | Pancake mix | Sodium aluminium phosphate | |
| | Sitosterol | Undesignated additive | |
| | Apparatus | Argon gas | |
| France | Seasoning | Potassium sorbate(8) | 39 |
| | Soft drink | Sodium benzoate(6) | |
| | Chocolate | Potassium sorbate(2),Quinoline yellow(2),Patent Blue V,Iron sesquioxide | |
| | Frozen dough | Sunflower lecithin(3) ※1,Ferrous gluconate | |
| | Fruit wine | Argon gas(3) | |
| | Fruits preparation | Succistearin,Patent Blue,Potassium sodium tartrate | |
| | Dry fruit | Potassium sorbate(3) | |
| | Confectionery | Carmine,Patent Blue,Sunflower lecithin※1 | |
| | Caffeinless coffee | Dichloromethane | |
| | Chocolate cake | L-Cysteine | |
| | Frozen food | L-Cysteine monohydrochloride | |

| Country of Production | Item | Violation details | Cases ※2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | Frozen yogurt | Carboxy methyl cellulose(16) | 29 |
| | Health food | Magnesium stearate(3), Iron oxide(2), Azorubine,Quinoline yellow,Iron sesquioxide, Use of colostrum,Lutein | |
| | Frozen food | Thiamine,Iodized Salt | |
| | Oils and Fats | BHA | |
| South Korea | Health food | Zinc oxide(5),Sodium aluminium silicate(3),Sodium stearoyl lactylate(3),Ferrous fumarate(3),Chromium picolinate,Polyethylene glycol | 29 |
| | Powdered soft drink | Calcium carbonate(3),Sodium stearoyl lactylate | |
| | Soft drink | Non-conformity with manufacturing standard(2),Propylene glycol | |
| | Snack | Polysorbate80(2) | |
| | Kimchi | Potassium sorbate | |
| | Cereals preparation | Zinc oxide | |
| | Other food | Polysorbate20 | |
| | Retort food | Use of material sourced from beef in the countries with incidents of BSE | |
| Spain | Soft drink | Cyclamic acid(11),Potassium sorbate(8) | 27 |
| | Alcoholic drink | Potassium aluminium silicate(3) | |
| | Health food | Use of material sourced from beef in the countries with incidents of BSE (2),Potassium sorbate | |
| | Olive pickles | Sorbic acid | |
| | Wine | Carboxy methyl cellulose | |
| Italy | Biscuits | Sunflower lecithin(5) ※1 | 20 |
| | Caffeinless coffee | Ethyl acetate(2),Dichloromethane | |
| | Soft drink | Amidated pectin,Sodium benzoate,Potassium sorbate | |
| | Seasoning | Use of material sourced from beef in the countries with incidents of BSE,Sulfur dioxide,Iodine | |
| | Frozen food | Potassium sorbate(2) | |
| | Almond cookie | Sorbic acid | |
| | Wheat flour preparation | L-Cysteine | |
| | Seeds preparation | Sunflower lecithin※1 | |
| | Herb tea | Use of material sourced from beef in the countries with incidents of BSE | |
| Hungary | Seasoning | Potassium sorbate(13) | 17 |
| | Pepper preparation | Potassium sorbate(2) | |
| | Soft drink | Sodium cyclamate | |
| | Bread | Azorubine | |

| Country of Production | Item | Violation details | Cases ※2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | Health food | Chromium chloride, Sodium Selenate,Sodium molybdate | 15 |
| | Chocolate | Sorbic acid(3) | |
| | Powdered soup | Iodized Salt(3) | |
| | Retort food | Iodized Salt(2) | |
| | Confectionery | Lupin | |
| | Cereals | Sunflower lecithin※1 | |
| | Buicuits | Sunflower lecithin※1 | |
| | Wine jelly | Sorbic acid | |
| China | Sugar | Sodium methylparaben,Potassium sorbate, Methyl cellulose | 14 |
| | Seasoning | Potassium sorbate(2) | |
| | Ice cream corn | TBHQ | |
| | Fish paste product | Sorbic acid | |
| | Fish oils | Urea | |
| | Health food | Ethyl acetate | |
| | Chili sauces | Potassium sorbate | |
| | Biscuits | L-Ascorbyl dipalmitate | |
| | Yuba | Silicone resin | |
| | Vegetable praparation | Sorbic acid | |
| | Apparatus | Non-conformity with standard for material | |
| Belgium | Chocolate | Sunflower lecithin(9)※1 | 11 |
| | Confectionery | Sunflower lecithin※1 | |
| | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate | |
| Taiwan | Tapioca starch mix | Potassium sorbate(3) | 10 |
| | Cream powder | Sodium aluminium silicate,Sodium aluminium silicate,Sodium stearoyl lactylate | |
| | Confectionery | Sodium aluminium silicate,Monosodium citrate | |
| | Seasoning | Sucralose,Sorbic acid | |
| Colombia | Sugar | Calcium saccharin(8) | 9 |
| | Liquor | Benzoic acid | |
| New Zealand | Health food | Propylene glycol(4),Trisodium phosphate | 9 |
| | Processed fruits product | Sodium copper chlorophyllin | |
| | Processed Cereals product | Lactisole | |
| | Soft drink | Sorbic acid | |
| | Propolis | Propylene glycol | |

| Country of Production | Item | Violation details | Cases ※2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | Seasoning | Sodium benzoate(3),Potassium sorbate(2), Emerald green, Iodine | 9 |
| | Frozen food | Sodium propionate | |
| | Liqueur | Potassium benzoate | |
| Thailand | Confectionery | Iodine (3) | 8 |
| | Seasoning | Sodium benzoate,Copper chlorophyll | |
| | Udon soup | Sodium benzoate | |
| | Health food | Iron sesquioxide | |
| | Sor | Azorubine | |
| UK | Other seasoning | Potassium sorbate(4) | 7 |
| | Dry banana | Sunflower lecithin※1 | |
| | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate | |
| | Chocolate | Iron sesquioxide | |
| Switzerland | Health food | Ferrous gluconate(3), Magnesium gluconate(2), Iron sesquioxide | 7 |
| | Powdered soft drink | Chromium chloride | |
| Canada | Soft drink | Chromium(III) compound, Potassium sorbate | 6 |
| | Candy | Carmine | |
| | Frozen food | Sorbic acid | |
| | Wine | Metatartaric acid | |
| | Oils and Fats | Sodium benzoate | |
| India | Processed vegetable product | Sodium benzoate, Calcium acetate | 5 |
| | Confectionery | Iodine | |
| | Health food | Ethyl acetate | |
| | Other food | Ethyl acetate | |
| Lithuania | Frozen food | Iodized Salt(4), Lupin | 5 |
| Indonesia | Soft drink | Sodium cyclamate,Sucralose | 4 |
| | Grilled eel without seasoning | Chlorine dioxide | |
| | Candy | Magnesium stearate | |
| Austlia | Health food | Potassium sorbate(2) | 4 |
| | Soft drink | Non-conformity with manufacturing standard | |
| | Powdered soft drink | Magnesium citrate | |
| Brazil | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate(2) | 4 |
| | Processed bean product | Disodium EDTA, Sodium sorbate | |
| Vietnum | Frozen food | Potassium sorbate(4) | 4 |
| Malaysia | Soft drink | Non-conformity with manufacturing standard,Potassium sorbate | 4 |
| | Health food | Silicon dioxide | |
| | Powdered soft drink | Sodium stearoyl lactylate | |

| Country of Production | Item | Violation details | Cases ※2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Israel | Chewing gum | Styrene-butadiene rubber (3) | 3 |
| Turkey | Vegetables preparation | Potassium sorbate(2) | 3 |
| | Biscuits | Potassium sorbate | |
| Peru | Cereal preparation | TBHQ,Sorbic acid | 3 |
| | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate | |
| Latvia | Confectionery | Ammonium phosphatides, Disodium citrate, Green S | 3 |
| Netherlands | Non-alcohol beverage | Potassium sorbate | 2 |
| | Frozen food | Sunflower lecithin※1 | |
| Singapore | Other food | Potassium sorbate,Sodium stearoyl lactylate | 2 |
| Finland | Soft drink | Potassium sorbate(2) | 2 |
| Poland | Creaming powder | Sodium stearoyl lactylate(2) | 2 |
| Guatemala | Processed seed product | TBHQ | 1 |
| Cayman Islands | Confectionery | Aluminum sulfate | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | Processed fish product | Iodized Salt | 1 |
| Slovenia | Confectionery | Carboxy methyl cellulose | 1 |
| Norway | Fish Oil | Sodium ethoxide | 1 |
| Phillipine | Coconut crab | Non-conformity for food | 1 |
| Malta | Dry fig | Potassium sorbate | 1 |
| Myanmmer | Powdered soft drink | Sodium aluminium silicate | 1 |
| Undetermined | Epinephelus fuscoguttatus | Ciguateratoxins | 1 |
| Total | | | 397 |

*1 Violation case occurred before standard revision.

*2 Gross number of cases violations.

Table 15 – Imported Food Violations Detected IN Domestic Monitoring (FY 2013)

| Country of Production | Item | Violation Details | Cases* |
|---|---|---|---|
| South Korea | Cultured olive flounder | *Kudoa septempunctata* (6) | 6 |
| China | Sea urchin（For raw consumption） | *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*(MPN) (2) | 3 |
| | Seasonings | Benzoic acid | |
| Thailand | Instant noodle | TBHQ、Peroxide Value | 2 |
| Yemen | Biscuit | TBHQ | 1 |
| Italy | Fruit preparation | Radioactive substance(Cs) | 1 |
| Spain | Olive (Boiled in water) | Benzoic acid | 1 |
| Phillipine | Banana | Fipronil | 1 |
| France | Chocolate confectionery | Sunflower lecithin | 1 |
| USA | Confectionery | TBHQ | 1 |
| Belgium | Chicory | Thiabendazole | 1 |
| Total | | | 19 |

*Gross number of cases violations.

(Reference) Description of Key Terms

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Acid blue 3 sodium salt | Undesignated additive |
| Nitrite | Additives (coloring agent) |
| Acesulfame potassium | Additives (sweetener) |
| Acetochlor | Agricultural chemical (anilide herbicide) |
| Acephate | Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide) |
| Sodium selenite | Undesignated additive |
| Azorubine | Undesignated additive |
| Atrazine | Agricultural chemical (herbicide) |
| Aflatoxin | Mycotoxin produced by the fungus *Aspergillus*, etc. |
| Amidated pectin | Undesignated additive |
| Ametryn | Agricultural chemical (triazine herbicide) |
| Argon | Undesignated additive |
| Aldrin | Agricultural chemical (organochlorine insecticide) |
| Sodium aluminosilicate | Undesignated additive |
| Benzoic acid | Additives (preservative) |
| Potassium benzoate | Undesignated additive |
| Sodium benzoate | Additives (preservative) |
| Ammoniated glycyrrhizin | Undesignated additive |
| Ammonium phosphatides | Undesignated additive |
| Isoprocarb | Agricultural chemical (insecticide) |
| Isoprothiolane | Agricultural chemical (fungicide) |
| Genetic modification | Technology such as fragmentation of bacterial genes, followed by arrangement of the gene sequences or introducing the arranged genes into other organism's genes. |
| Ivermectin | Veterinary drug (anti-parasite medicine) |
| Indoxacarb | Agricultural chemical (insecticide) |
| Ethoxyquin | Feed additives (antioxidant) |
| Ethoprophos | Agricultural chemical (insecticide) |
| Emerald green | Undesignated additive |
| Chromiun chloride | Undesignated additive |
| Chromic chloride | Undesignated additive |
| Endosulfan | Agricultural chemical (organochlorine insecticide) |
| Enrofloxacin | Veterinary drug (new quinolone synthetic antibacterial agent) |
| Oxolinic acid | Veterinary drug (quinolone synthetic antibacterial agent) |
| Ofloxacin | Veterinary drug (synthetic antibacterial agent) |
| Orange Ⅱ | Undesignated additive |
| Carbaryl | Agricultural chemical (carbamate insecticide) |
| Carboxymethyl cellulose | Undesignated additive |
| Calmin | Undesignated additive |

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Quinoline yellow | Undesignated additive |
| Quercetin dihydrate | Undesignated additive |
| Sodium dihydrogen citrate | Undesignated additive |
| Disodium citrate | Undesignated additive |
| Glyphosate | Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous herbicide) |
| Green S | Undesignated additive |
| Zinc gluconate | Additives (enhancer) |
| Ferrous gluconate | Additives (color stabilizer) |
| Magnesium gluconate | Undesignated additive |
| Croscarmellose sodium | Undesignated additive |
| Chromic compound | Undesignated additive |
| Chloramphenicol | Veterinary drug (chloramphenicol antibiotic) |
| Chlordane | Agricultural chemical (organochlorine insecticide) |
| Chlorpyriphos | Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide) |
| Potassium aluminium silicate | Undesignated additive |
| Sodium aluminium silicate | Undesignated additive |
| Diarrhetic shellfish toxin | Shellfish toxin (mainly refers to toxins produced by a harmful plankton accumulated in clams, toxic clams cause diarrhetic poisoning) |
| Cyclamic acid | Undesignated additive |
| Sodium cyclamate | Undesignated additive |
| Ethyl acetate | Additives (manufacturing agent) |
| Calcium acetate | Undesignated additive |
| Succistearin | Undesignated additive |
| Calcium saccharin | Undesignated additive |
| Salmonella | 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.) |
| Zinc oxide | Undesignated additive |
| Silver oxide | Undesignated additive |
| Copper(I) oxide | Undesignated additive |
| Acidic sodium aluminum phosphate | Undesignated additive |
| Cyanide | Harmful or poisonous compound (cyanide-related compounds (e.g., cyanogenic glycoside) ) found in vegetables such as some varieties of beans. |
| Diuron (DCMU) | Agricultural chemical (herbicide) |
| Dichloromethane | Undesignated additive |
| Diniconazole | Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide) |
| L-ascorbyl dipalmitate | Undesignated additive |

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Difenoconazole | Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide) |
| Cyproconazole | Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide) |
| Cypermethrin | Agricultural chemical (pyrethroid insecticide) |
| Simeconazole | Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide) |
| Choline bitartrate | Undesignated additive |
| Brominated vegetable oil | Undesignated additive |
| Potassium sodium tartrate | Undesignated additive |
| Silicone resin | Additives (anti-foaming agent) |
| Cyromazine | Agricultural chemical (heterocyclic insecticide) |
| Sudan Ⅰ | Undesignated additive |
| Sucralose | Additives (sweetener) |
| Styrene-butadiene rubber | Undesignated additive |
| Magnesium stearate | Additives (enhancer) |
| Calcium stearoyl lactylate | Additives (emulsifier) |
| Sodium stearoyl lactylate | Additives (emulsifier) |
| Sulfadimidine | Veterinary drug (synthetic antibacterial agent) |
| Sulfamethoxazole | synthetic antibacterial agent (sulfa agent) |
| Sodium selenate | Undesignated additive |
| Sorbic acid | Additives (preservative) |
| Potassium sorbate | Additives (preservative) |
| Sodium sorbate | Undesignated additive |
| Calcium carbonate | Additives (enhancer) |
| Thiabendazole | Agricultural chemical (heterocyclic fungicide) |
| *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* | Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium living in seawater (estuaries, coastal areas, etc.) that commonly contaminates fish and shellfish, and causes abdominal pain, watery diarrhea, fever and vomiting.) |
| Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* (E.coli) O26, O157 etc. | Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that normally lives in the intestines of animals. It contaminates foods and drinking water by way of faces and urine, and causes acute abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea together with large amounts of fresh blood after early cold-like symptoms.) |
| Chocolate brown HT | Undesignated additive |
| Dieldrin | Agricultural chemical (organochlorine insecticide) |
| Tetracyclines antibiotics | Generic name of the antibiotics having a constant spectrum. i.e., oxytetracycline, chlortetracycline and tetracycline etc. |
| Tebuconazole | Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide) |
| Sodium copper chlorophyllin | Additives (coloring agent) |
| Copper chlorophyll | Additives (coloring agent) |
| Triadimenol | Agricultural chemical (phenoxy fungicide) |
| Triazophos | Agricultural chemical (phenoxy insecticide) |

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Trifluralin | Agricultural chemical (dinitroaniline insecticide) |
| Threonine calcium | Undesignated additive |
| Natamycin | Additives (used for food manufacturing) |
| Sodium ethoxide | Undesignated additive |
| Sulfur dioxide | Additives (antioxidant) |
| Chlorine dioxide | Additives (flour treatment agents) |
| Silicon dioxide | Additives (manufacturing agent) |
| Magnesium lactate | Undesignated additive |
| Urea | Undesignated additive |
| Paclobutrazol | Agricultural chemical (triazole growth regulator) |
| Patulin | Mycotoxin (produced by the fungi such as Penicillium and Aspergillus) |
| Patent blue V | Undesignated additive |
| Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate | Undesignated additive |
| Haloxyfop | Agricultural chemical (herbicide) |
| Chromium picolinic acid | Undesignated additive |
| Bifenthrin | Agricultural chemical (insecticide) |
| Pyridaben | Agricultural chemical (insecticide) |
| Pirimiphos methyl | Agricultural chemical (insecticide) |
| Famoxadone | Agricultural chemical (fungicide) |
| Fipronil | Agricultural chemical (heterocyclic insecticide) |
| Fenvalerate | Agricultural chemical (pyrethroid insecticide) |
| Ferrous fumarate | Undesignated additive |
| Brown HT | Undesignated additive |
| Furazolidone | Veterinary drug (nitrofuran synthetic antibacterial agent) ; generates AOZ when metabolized |
| Fluazifop | Agricultural chemical (herbicide) |
| Fluquinconazole | Agricultural chemical (fungicide) |
| Flutriafol | Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide) |
| Sodium propionate | Additives (preservative) |
| Propiconazole | Agricultural chemical (fungicide) |
| Propylene glycol | Additives (solvent) |
| Propham | Agricultural chemical (herbicide) |
| Profenophos | Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide) |
| Prometryn | Agricultural chemical (triazine herbicide) |
| Hexachlorobenzene | Agricultural chemical (organochlorine insecticide) |
| Hexaconazole | Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide) |
| Phoxim | Agricultural chemical (insecticide) |
| Polyethylene glycol | Undesignated additive |
| Polysorbate | Additives (emulsifier) |

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Paralytic shellfish poison | Shellfish poison (mainly refers to toxins produced by a harmful plankton accumulated in clams, toxic clams cause paralytic poisoning) |
| Malachite green | Veterinary drug (triphenylmethane synthetic antibacterial agent) |
| Metatartaric acid | Undesignated additive |
| Methanol | Undesignated additive |
| Methamidophos | Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide) |
| Metalaxyl | Agricultural chemical (anilide fungicide) |
| Methyl cellulose | Additives (thickening agents or stabilizers) |
| Menaquinone-7 | Undesignated additive |
| Mefenoxam | Agricultural chemical (anilide fungicide) |
| Sodium molybdate | Undesignated additive |
| Potassium iodide | Undesignated additive |
| Iodine | Undesignated additive |
| Iodized salt | Undesignated additive |
| Lactisole | Undesignated additive |
| *Listeria monocytogenes* | Pathogenic microorganism (A normal flora in the natural environment that contaminates milk products and processed meat products, and causes influenza-like symptoms including tiredness and fever) |
| Aluminium sulfate | Undesignated additive |
| Manganese sulfate | Undesignated additive |
| Tricalcium phosphate | Additives (enhancer) |
| Sodium aluminum phosphate | Undesignated additive |
| Rhodamine B | Undesignated additive |
| 2,4-D | Agricultural chemical (phenoxy acid herbicide) |
| 4-Chlorophenoxyacetic acid | Agricultural chemical (plant growth regulator) |
| Sodium methylparaben | Undesignated additive |
| Iron sesquioxide | Additives (coloring agent) |
| BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole) | Additives (antioxidant) |
| BHT (butylhydroxytoluene) | Additives (antioxidant) |
| BSE (bovin spongiform encephalopathy) | An indolent malignant central neurological disease in cattle that causes a spongy degeneration in the brain tissues and symptoms including astasia. |
| D-mannitol | Additives (sweetener) |
| Disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate | Additives (antioxidant) |
| *Kudoa septempunctata* | Kind of parasite that causes food poisoning. (Myxosporidia) |
| L-cysteine | Undesignated additive |
| L-cysteine hydrochloride | Additives (enhancer) |
| TBHQ | Undesignated additive |