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Results of Monitoring and Guidance Based on the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2016

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Food Inspection and Safety Division,
Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau,
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Inspection Results of Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2016

Introduction

Foods, additives, apparatus, containers and packaging and toys (hereinafter referred to as “foods”) imported by Japan in 2016 amounted to 32.30 million tons across 2.34 million import notifications. According to the “2016 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 Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for 2016 (hereinafter, “the Plan”). The Plan 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 was carried out. The Plan 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 has been conducted based upon the Plan.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare published a recently compiled overview of the implementation of inspections of imported foods including monitoring and ordered inspections carried out under the Plan, the implementation of monitoring and guidance for importers, and the consultations with exporting countries.

Reference: “Monitoring of Imported Foods – For the Safety of Imported Food”
http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/shokuhin/yunyu_kanshi/index.html



1. Overview of the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2016

1 What Is the Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan?

It is the plan for the implementation of monitoring and guidance for the import of foods by the Japanese government as stipulated by Article 23, paragraph 1 of the Act.

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

2 Principles of Monitoring and Guidance for Imported Foods

Measures pertaining to ensuring food safety at three stages, namely, in the exporting country, at the time of importation, and in domestic distribution, shall be implemented from the perspective of Article 4 (that is, food safety shall be ensured internationally and domestically by taking the necessary measures appropriately at each stage of the food supply processes) of the Food Safety Basic Act (Act No. 48 of 2003).

3 Priority Items for Monitoring and Guidance

- Confirmation of legality with respect to the Act at the time of import notification
- Monitoring*¹ (FY 2016 Plan: 95,929 cases)
- Ordered inspection*² (As of April 1st, 2016: 17 items from all exporting countries, and 69 items from 31 countries and 1 region)
- Regulations for comprehensive import bans*³
- Emergency measures based on overseas information

*1: Systematic inspection based on a statistical approach considering the import volume and violation rate for each type of food.

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

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

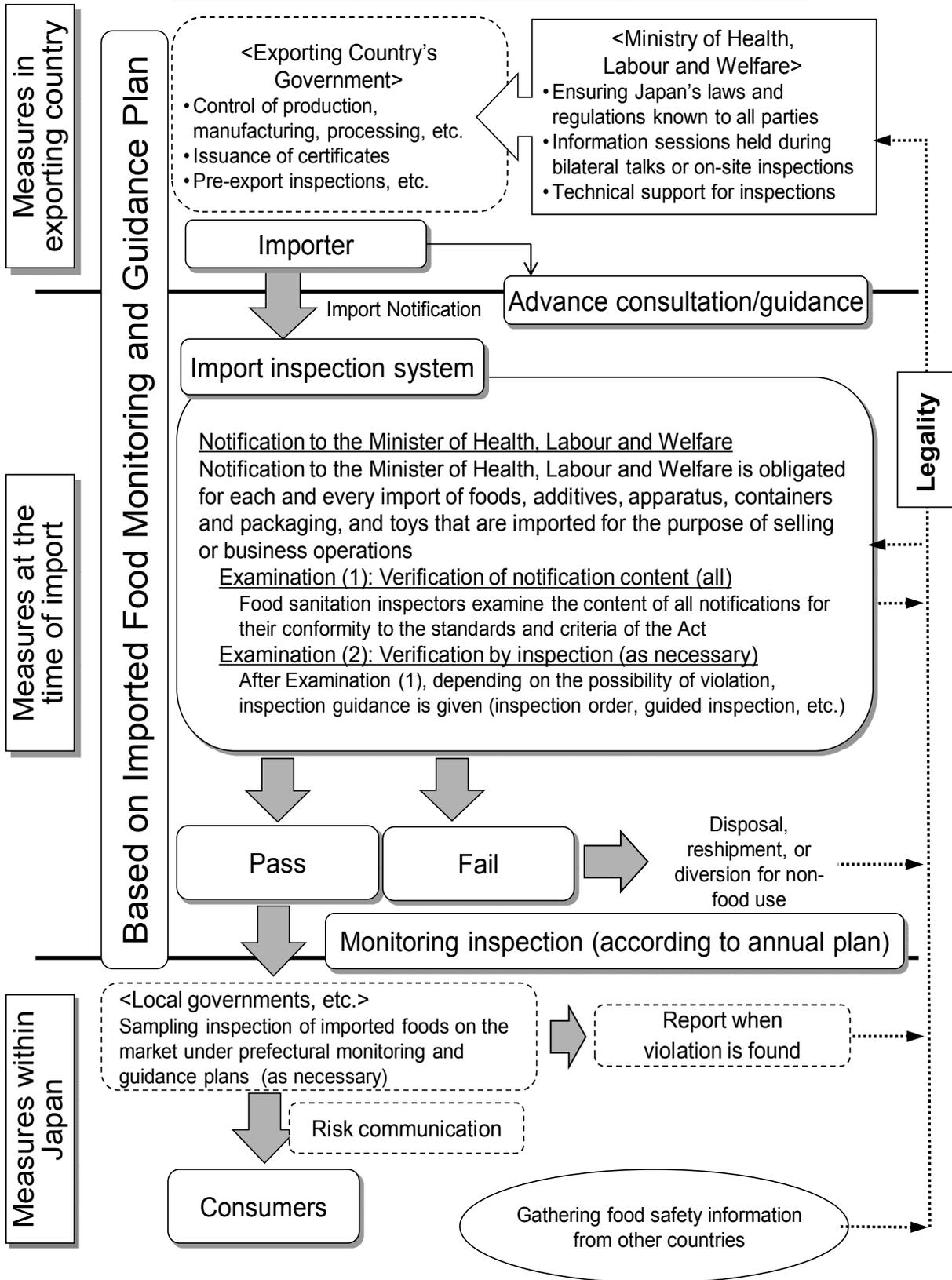
4 Promotion of Safety Measures in Exporting Countries

- Systematic collection of information on safety measures for foods exported to Japan and promotion of food safety measures through on-site visits
- Request for the establishment of sanitation control measures such as stronger control for agricultural chemicals, enhancement of the monitoring systems and implementation of pre-export inspections, through bilateral talks and on-site visits
- Informing the responsible governmental agencies and food business operators of food safety regulations of Japan through seminars held in exporting countries

5 Guidance on Voluntary Sanitation Control by Importers

- Pre-import guidance (known as import consulting)
- Guidance on voluntary inspections at import consulting, initial import and continued import
- Guidance on preparation and storage of records on the sanitation management of imported foods
- Raising awareness of food safety amongst importers

Overview of Imported Food Monitoring System



2. Results of Imported Foods Monitoring and Guidance Plan for FY 2016

To ensure the safety of imported foods, measures have been taken as described below by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and at quarantine stations based on the fundamental approach stipulated by Article 4 of the Food Safety Basic Act that necessary measures for ensuring the safety of food shall be taken appropriately at each stage of food supply processes from production, manufacturing and processing in the exporting country to post-import domestic distribution.

(1) Examination of import notification in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 of the Act

An examination on 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 based on import notifications made under the provisions of Article 27 of the Act.

The number of import notifications made in FY 2016 was 2,338,765, and the weight of notified items was 32,300,000 tons. Among these imported notifications, inspections were carried out on 195,580 cases, of which 773 cases (running total of 803) were confirmed to be in violation of the Act, and steps were taken for their reshipment, disposal, etc. These accounted for 0.03% of the number of notifications (**Table 1**).



Examination of notifications using computer system

(2) Monitoring in accordance with the provisions of Article 28, paragraph 1 of the Act

Monitoring inspection is conducted for the purpose of broadly monitoring the safety status of various imported foods. In order to conduct intensive, effective and efficient monitoring, inspection numbers and inspection items are specified taking into account previous importation data and violation rates of each food type, ensuring the inspection number required to enable detection of violations to a certain degree of statistical reliability.

In FY 2016, monitoring inspection was conducted for 54,215 cases (98,164 cases compared to the planned cumulative total of 95,929 cases (implementation rate: approximately 102%)), and of which, 131 cases (running total of 136 cases) were confirmed to be in violation of the Act (**Table 2**), and steps were taken for recall, disposal, etc.

For foods found to be violating the Act during monitoring inspection, in order to grasp the management state of the exporting country, inspection was carried out by raising the inspection rate for the same exporting country and the same food type to 30% as necessary, and the monitoring system was changed to normal for cases where the possibility of foods in violation of the Act being imported is low (no cases of similar violation have been found after 1 year has elapsed since the date of starting the enhanced monitoring inspections or after carrying out inspections for 60 cases at least) (**Table 3**). Additionally, when a certain food of a certain country was found to be violating the Act multiple times pertaining to agricultural chemical residues or veterinary drug residues, the food was then subject to ordered inspection upon each and every importation for



Sampling at warehouse

having a high probability of violation of the Act (**Table 4**). For foods in which chemicals feared to have adverse health effects (e.g., aflatoxin) were detected, inspection was immediately enhanced as subjects of ordered inspection (**Table 5**).

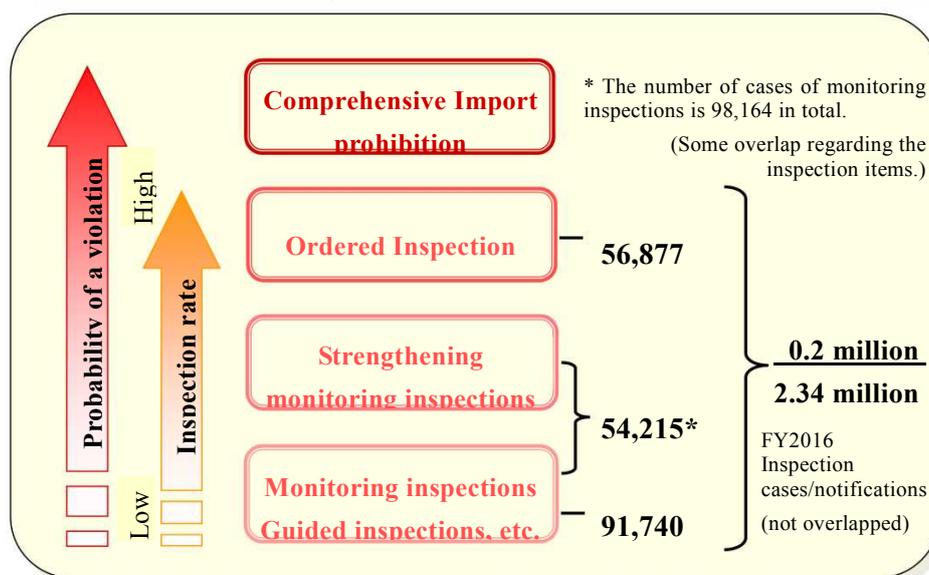
Regarding the inspection of agricultural chemical residues in processed food started in response to the cases of agricultural chemical poisoning due to frozen dumplings produced in China that occurred in January 2008, inspections were carried out on 11,065 cases in FY 2016 and no violation was found.

(3) Ordered inspection in accordance with the provisions of Article 26, paragraph 3 of the Act

In order to prevent harm to public health, subject countries and regions, foods and items of inspection have been specified, and ordered inspections have been carried out under the provisions of Article 26, paragraph 3 of the Act for imported foods that are considered to have a high probability of violating the Act.

As of March 31, 2017, 17 items from all exporting countries, and 69 items from 31 countries and 1 region were made subject to ordered inspection, and inspection was carried out for 56,877 cases (running total of 86,629 cases) in FY 2016. Of which, 235 cases (running total of 235 cases) were found to be in violation of the Act (**Table 6**), and steps were taken for re-shipment or disposal, etc.

Inspection System at time of Importation



(4) Violations

Breaking down violations by provision, 471 cases violated Article 11 of the Act (e.g., compositional standards for food (microbial, agricultural chemical residues, and veterinary drug residues) and standards for the use of additives in food), 206 cases violated Article 6 (e.g., adhesion of hazardous or toxic substances such as aflatoxin), 50 cases violated Article 18 (standards for apparatus or containers and packaging), 41 cases violated Article 10 (use of undesignated additives), 5 cases violated Article 9 (absence of health certificates of meat), which relates to health certificates of meat, and 2 cases violated Article 62 (mutatis mutandis application), which relates to criteria for toys (**Table 7**).

Breaking down violations by inspection type, violations of standards on microbes in

frozen foods, etc., were found in 190 cases (24.6%) (**Table 8-1**), violations relating to existence of hazardous or toxic substances and contamination with pathogenic microbes in 176 cases (22.8%) (**Table 8-2**), violations of standards on agricultural chemical residues in 120 cases (15.5%) (**Table 8-3**), violations relating to the use of undesignated additives and violations of criteria on the use of additives in 108 cases (14.0%) (**Table 8-4**), violations on standards of apparatus, containers and packaging in 50 cases (6.5%) (**Table 8-5**), violations relating to decay and deterioration (e.g., generation of unpleasant smell or mold) in 46 cases (6.0%) (**Table 8-6**), violations of standards on veterinary drug residues in 44 cases (5.7%) (**Table 8-7**), and other violations in 42 cases (5.4%) (**Table 8-8**).

1. Violations of standards on microbes (Table 8-1**)**

By country, the rankings were China with 58 cases (28.9%), followed by Thailand with 26 cases (12.9%), and Vietnam with 22 cases (10.9%). The principle item in violation in these cases were microbial criteria (bacterial count, coliform bacteria, E. coli) as an index of contamination for frozen food with 139 cases (69.2%).

2. Violations relating to existence of hazardous or toxic substances and contamination with pathogenic microbes (Table 8-2**)**

By country, the rankings were China and the USA with 47 cases (26.7%), followed by Italy with 16 cases (9.1%). The principle violation in these cases was adhesion of aflatoxin to peanuts in the USA and China, and detection of cyanides in pastry in Italy.

The most common material responsible for these violations was mycotoxin (aflatoxin) in 145 cases (82.4%), followed by cyanides in 12 cases (6.8%), and radioactive materials in 8 cases (4.5%). By product, the rankings were peanuts (including processed peanut products) with 72 cases (41.0%), followed by almonds (including processed almond products) and maize with 12 cases (6.8%).

3. Violations of standards on agricultural chemical residues (Table 8-3**)**

By country, the rankings were China with 26 cases (21.3%), followed by Venezuela with 15 cases (12.3%), and Ecuador with 10 cases (8.2%). The principle material responsible for violations in China was thiamethoxam in onion, and 2,4-D in cacao beans was responsible for all violations in Venezuela, while it was the principle material responsible for violations in Ecuador.

By product, the rankings were cacao beans with 32 cases (26.2%), followed by sesame seeds with 18 cases (14.8%), and onion and kiwi with 5 cases (4.1%).

4. Violations relating to the use of undesignated additives and violations of criteria on the use of additives (Table 8-4**)**

By country, the rankings were China with 27 cases (24.5%), followed by the USA with 11 cases (10.0%), and France and Vietnam with 7 cases (6.4%). The principle violation was the use of undesignated additives (cyclamic acid) in pastry and excessive sulfur dioxide residues in salt storage vegetables in China, the use of undesignated additives (TBHQ) in biscuits in the USA, the use of undesignated additives (potassium aluminum silicate) in chocolates in France, and excessive sulfur dioxide residues in seasoned dried products (fishes) and fruit preparations in Vietnam.

The principle materials responsible for violations relating to the use of undesignated additives were TBHQ in 16 cases (14.5%), followed by cyclamic acid in 11 cases (10.0%), and coloring agents (azorubine, quinoline yellow) in 6 cases (5.5%). The principle materials responsible for violations of criteria on the use of additives were sulfur dioxide in 39 cases (35.5%), followed by sorbic acid in 13 cases (11.8%), and sodium copper chlorophyllin in 5 cases (4.5%).

5. Violations on standards on apparatus, containers and packaging (Table 8-5**)**

By country, the rankings were China with 19 cases (34.5%), followed by Italy and Vietnam with 5 cases (9.1%).

6. Violations relating to decay and deterioration (e.g., generation of unpleasant smell or mold) (Table 8-6**)**

By country, the rankings were the USA with 14 cases (30.4%), followed by Thailand

with 11 cases (23.9%), and Australia with 9 cases (19.6%). The principle product in violation in these cases was rice in the USA, rice in all cases in Thailand, and barley in Australia.

By product, the rankings were rice with 20 cases (43.5%), followed by wheat with 9 cases (19.6%), and soybeans with 7 cases (15.2%).

7. Violations of standards on veterinary drug residues (Table 8-7)

By country, the rankings were Vietnam with 35 cases (79.5%), followed by China with 4 cases (9.1%), and India with 3 cases (6.8%). The principle material responsible for violations in these cases was enrofloxacin in shrimp in Vietnam, methylene blue in eels, leucomalachite green in shrimp and enrofloxacin in softshell turtle and large yellow croaker in China, and furazolidone was responsible for all violations in shrimp in India.

By product, the rankings were shrimp with 32 cases (72.7%), followed by squid with 4 cases (9.1%), and thread-sail filefish with 3 cases (6.8%).

8. Other violations (Table 8-8)

The principle violations in other violation cases were violation of compositional standards for food additives in 15 cases, violation of compositional standards in mineral water in 11 cases, and detection of genetically modified papaya that has not undergone safety assessment in 6 cases.

(5) Comprehensive import ban in accordance with the provisions of Article 8, paragraph 1 or Article 17, paragraph 1 of the Act

When the violation of the Act is at a considerable degree and when deemed necessary for preventing occurrence of harm, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may ban the import or sale of specific foods from specific countries without requiring an inspection (comprehensive import ban).

According to the “Guidelines for the Banning of the Sale or Import of Specific Foods under Article 8 (1) and Article 17 (1) of the Food Sanitation Act” (SHOKUHATSU No. 0906001 dated September 6, 2002), request for improvement is made to the exporting country, etc., and investigation, etc., on the status of sanitation control in the exporting country is conducted for imported foods that exceed a 5% violation rate in the last 60 ordered inspections. As a result, in FY 2016, no foods were subject to such measures.

(6) Emergency measures based on information from overseas on food safety issues

The monitoring system at the time of importation has been enhanced and investigation into domestic distribution has been carried out, and appropriate measures including recalls of distributed goods and suspension of import notification were ordered after confirming a record of their import (**Table 9**), including possible contamination of frozen vegetable and frozen fruit with *Listeria monocytogenes* in the USA, possible contamination of gracilaria with Salmonella in the USA, and a fraudulent act in meat inspection for chicken meat in Brazil. The investigation was based on information on the overseas outbreaks of food poisoning or recall of food products in violation of laws that has been collected by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the National Institute of Health Sciences, and the Food Safety Commission of Japan.

(7) Promotion of safety measures in exporting countries

1. Bilateral consultations and on-site inspection (Table 10)

Information on products in violation of the Act has been provided to the governments of exporting countries where the products were made subject to ordered inspection or enhanced 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 a result of bilateral consultations, it was confirmed that recurrence prevention measures have been established in Taiwan for foods in which recycled waste oil was used.

To confirm the adequacy of safety measures during the production and processing

stages in the exporting country, with regards to, for example, observance of the Japan export verification program for beef (as a measure against bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)) and promotion of sanitary measures in exporting countries relating to agricultural chemical residues, specialists were dispatched to carry out on-site inspection, etc., as necessary.

For Irish, Canadian, Swedish, American and Polish beef, observance of the Japan export verification program was confirmed by on-site inspection as a regular audit at facilities authorized for export to Japan.

For Filipino mango, in response to the cause unfolding and recurrence prevention measures on the agricultural chemical residues presented by the Filipino government, on-site inspection was carried out. As a result, it was confirmed that the cause was unfolded and recurrence prevention measures have been taken, and relevant exporters were re-registered as exporters exempted from ordered inspections.

For Paraguayan sesame seeds, in response to the cause unfolding and recurrence prevention measures on the agricultural chemical residues presented by the Paraguayan government, on-site inspection was carried out.

For South Korean flounders, on-site inspection was carried out in order to talk about measures pertaining to *Kudoa septempunctata*.

2. Inspection of exporting countries (Table 11)

To prevent occurrence of safety issues, information gathering has been systematically conducted as part of an investigation on safety measures in exporting countries, and on-site inspections have been carried out where necessary.

In FY 2016, inspections were carried out for India, Singapore, Norway and Malaysia into initiatives taken by the national government, producers and manufacturers of the exporting countries.

Along with the inspections, seminars on the import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan were held targeting government officials and/or food suppliers.

3. The Japan-China Food Safety Promotion Initiative

In May 2010, the Minister 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. 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 the two countries.

For FY 2016, a working-level consultation was held, and the Chinese side provided an explanation on the sanitary measures for exported foods. The Japanese side requested the Chinese side to take effective and practical preventive measures in cooperation with agencies related to China's domestic and exported food sanitation measures regarding aflatoxin in peanuts, agricultural chemical residues and shellfish poisons in bivalves and agricultural chemical residues in oolong tea and edamame, and to continue to ensure the safety of foods exported to Japan.

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_iryuu/shokuhin/yunyu_kanshi/exporter/index.html

4. Technical cooperation

In order to take measures against agricultural chemical residues in sesame seeds in Paraguay, in addition to dispatching long-term service specialists, specialists were dispatched from quarantine stations during the period from June 18 to July 4, 2016.

In order to provide support in establishing a system to swiftly gather and analyze information and to take measures for any food safety-related problems in Indonesia, long-term service specialists have been dispatched since August 2016.

Additionally, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, quarantine stations, quarantine and inspection centers for imported foods, etc., accepted trainees from governmental agencies of exporting countries and provided explanations on the import food monitoring systems, etc., in Japan, and exchanged opinions.

(8) Guidance on implementation of voluntary safety management by importer

Quarantine stations are to promote voluntary safety management of imported foods through seminars and pre-import guidance (import consulting), based on the Monitoring and Guidance Plan.

In FY 2016, a total of 88 seminars were held at training courses and workshops held by quarantine stations in Japan and related organizations, to which a total of 2,669 people attended.

Additionally, pre-import guidance (import consulting) was conducted for 24,180 cases, of which 410 cases (running total of 489 cases) were identified as not compliant with the Act (**Table 12**).

Breaking down the pre-import guidance (import consulting) cases which were not compliant with the Act by provision, 223 cases violated Article 11 of the Act, 210 cases violated Article 10, and 1 case violated Article 62 (**Table 13**).

By country, the rankings of violation cases were the USA with 87 cases (17.8%), followed by France with 60 cases (12.3%), and Italy with 38 cases (7.8%) (**Table 14**).

Where the pre-import guidance (import consulting) determined non-compliance with the Act, appropriate measures were taken to ensure compliance, and guidance was given to suspend import until improvements were made. After improvements were made and documentation demonstrating compliance with the Act was provided, guidance was given as necessary to confirm in advance the fulfillment of standards and criteria for said foods by, for instance, carrying out inspections.

In regard to undesignated additives (Article 10 of the Act), the number of violation cases identified at the time of importation was 41, while the number of non-compliance cases identified during pre-import guidance (import consulting) was 210, indicating that pre-import guidance (import consulting) promoted voluntary safety management by importers and prevented import of foods that violate the Act.



Seminar at a Quarantine

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

For cases violating the Act, details including the names of importers and imported foods in violation of the Act were published on the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare website, based on the provisions of Article 63 of the Act, in order to clarify the harm in terms of the food sanitation. The content of improvement measures, the cause of the violation, and the status of measures taken to rectify the matter (e.g., disposal) were published as identified.

For imported foods that were identified to be in violation of the Act during inspection at the time of importation yet had already passed customs, the relevant importer was instructed to promptly recall such imported foods in cooperation with the relevant prefectural governments.

When imported foods already on the domestic market were identified to be in violation of the Act during inspections by prefectural governments, the inspection system at the time of importation was enhanced as necessary (**Table 15**).

(10) Provision of information to the people

Regarding risk communication on the safety of foods, in January 2017, in Tokyo and Osaka, Japan, information was provided to consumers, food business operators, etc.,

about the situation of guidance on monitoring of imported foods, content of the Monitoring and Guidance Plan, etc., and opinions were exchanged.

Table 1 – Notifications, Inspections, and Violations (FY 2016)

Notifications (cases)	Imported Weight (thousand tons)	Inspections ^{*1} (cases)	Proportion ^{*2} (%)	Violations (cases)	Proportion ^{*2} (%)
2,338,765	32,300	195,580 (56,877) ^{*3}	8.4	773 (235) ^{*3}	0.03 (0.41) ^{*3}
(FY 2015) 2,255,019	31,900	195,667	8.7	858	0.04

*1 Inspections by authorities, registered inspection organizations and foreign official laboratories, deducting duplicates.

*2 Proportion as compared to notifications.

*3 Number of ordered inspections.

Table 2 – Implementation of Monitoring Inspections (FY 2016)

Food Groups	Inspected Substances* ¹	Planned Number in FY	Actual Number	Violations
Livestock Foods Beef, pork, chicken, horse meat, other poultry meat, etc.	Antibacterial substances, etc.	1,879	2,008	1
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,191	1,658	0
	Additives	118	135	0
	Pathogenic microorganisms	657	644	0
	Standards for constituents	415	373	0
	Radiation irradiation	29	29	0
Processed Livestock Foods Natural cheeses, processed meat products, ice cream, frozen (meat) products, etc.	Removal of SRMs	-	2,326	5
	Antibacterial substances, etc.	2,182	2,218	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	1,697	1,807	0
	Additives	1,247	1,400	1
	Pathogenic microorganisms	3,584	3,649	0
	Standards for constituents	1,937	2,171	3
Aquatic Foods Bivalves, fish, crustacea(shrimps, crabs), etc.	Mycotoxins	-	3	0
	Antibacterial substances, etc.	-	2	2
	Residual agricultural chemicals	2,572	2,750	3
	Additives	1,134	1,905	1
	Pathogenic microorganisms	297	311	0
	Standards for constituents	1,074	1,431	0
Processed Aquatic Foods Processed fish products (fillet, dried or minced fish, etc.), Frozen food(aquatic animals, fish), processed marine product eggs, etc.	Radiation irradiation	354	357	0
	Antibacterial substances, etc.	34	31	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	4,234	4,919	5
	Additives	4,111	4,941	0
	Pathogenic microorganisms	1,894	2,278	0
	Standards for constituents	4,661	4,928	1
Agricultural foods Vegetables, fruit, wheat, maize, pulses, peanuts, nuts, seeds, etc.	Radiation irradiation	4,930	4,879	36
	Antibacterial substances, etc.	-	7	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	2,559	3,085	1
	Additives	9,190	10,112	30
	Pathogenic microorganisms	474	499	0
	Standards for constituents	1,495	1,353	0
	Mycotoxins	355	416	0
	Genetically modified food	2,273	2,360	1
Processed agricultural food Frozen food(vegetables), processed vegetable products, processed fruit products, spice, instant noodles, etc.	Radiation irradiation	469	454	0
	Antibacterial substances, etc.	119	143	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	598	716	0
	Additives	6,800	8,076	11
	Pathogenic microorganisms	4,551	5,273	2
	Standards for constituents	956	1,550	1
	Mycotoxins	2,648	3,087	9
	Genetically modified food	2,774	2,915	3
Other foods Health foods, soups, seasonings, confectionery, cooking oil and fat, frozen food, etc.	Radiation irradiation	252	312	0
	Antibacterial substances, etc.	424	436	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	-	2	0
	Additives	1,074	1,155	0
	Standards for constituents	3,344	3,492	3
	Mycotoxins	-	5	0
	Genetically modified food	598	465	5
Beverages Mineral waters, soft drinks, alcoholic drinks, etc.	Radiation irradiation	955	1,102	0
	Residual agricultural chemicals	-	6	0
	Additives	118	156	0
	Standards for constituents	1,075	1,231	0
	Mycotoxins	657	659	1
Additives / Apparatus, containers and packaging / Toys	Genetically modified food	178	169	0
	Standards for constituents	1,762	1,775	11
Total (gross)		95,929 ^{※2}	98,164 Implementation rate of 102%	136 ^{※3}

※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.
- Pathogenic microorganisms : enterohemorrhagic E.coli O26, O103, O104, O111, O121, O145 and O157, *Listeria monocytogenes* etc.
- Standards for constituents, etc.: Items stipulated in the standards for constituents (bacterial count, coliform bacteria, 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.
- Radiation irradiation: with or without of irradiation

※2 : 10,000 cases of the total cases planned for the FY were part of enhanced monitoring.

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

Table 3 – Items Subject to Enhanced Monitoring Inspections in FY 2016*¹(As of March 31, 2017*²)

Country/Region	Subject Food	Inspected Substances
China	Asparagus	Ametryn
	Green soybeans	Paclbutrazol
	Taro(limited to <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>)	Chlorpyrifos
	Ginger	Thiamethoxam
	Flowering fern	Acetochlor
	Rape flower	Haloxypop
	Chinese chive	Triazophos, metalaxyl and mefenoxam
	Garlic sprouts	Chlorpyrifos
	Welsh onions	Tebufenozide
	Hard clam	Prometryn
	Spinach	Indoxacarb
	Matsutake mushroom	Chlorpyrifos
	Eel	Pendimethaline, Methylene blue
	Cultured shrimp	Furazolidone, Malachite green
	Large yellow croaker	Enrofloxacin
Lychees	4-CPA, Diflubenzuron	
India	Cardamom immature fruit	Triazophos
	Cumin seeds	Iprobenfos
	Egg	Enrofloxacin
	Chickpea	Aflatoxin, Glyphosate
	Fenugreek seeds	Aflatoxin
	Fennel seed	Iprobenfos, Profenofos
Thailand	Red hot pepper	Triazophos, Propiconazole
	Shrimp (for raw consumption)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (MPN)* ²
	Okra	Imidacloprid, Pyridaben
	Coriander	Profenofos
	Fresh lime leaves	Profenofos
	Balsam pear	Metalaxyl and mefenoxam
Vietnam	Green hot pepper	Difenoconazole, Propiconazole
	Red hot pepper	Difenoconazole
	Shrimp	Oxytetracycline, Chloramphenicol
	Bee larva	Oxytetracycline
	Cultured shrimp	Sulfamethoxazole
Philippines	Sea urchin (for raw consumption)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (MPN)* ²
	Banana	Imidacloprid, Cypermethrin
	Papaya	Cypermethrin
	Mango	Azoxystrobin

Country/Region	Subject Food	Inspected Substances
Italy	Chestnut	Aflatoxin
	Corns	Aflatoxin
	Pistachio processed products	Aflatoxin
Ecuador	Cacao beans	Diuron, Pyrimethanil, Malathion
South Korea	Ark shell (for raw consumption)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (MPN)* ⁴
	Perilla	Diniconazole
	Freshwater clam	Endosulfan
Chile	Grape	Profenofos
	Grape leaves	Indoxacarb
	Blueberry	Streptomycin
France	Parsnip	Cyprodinil
	Pigeon meat	Oxytetracycline
	Apple juice and Apple juice concentrate	Patulin
U.S.A.	Corns (popcorn only)	Pirimiphos-methyl
	Chicken	Ethoxyquin
	Propolis	Chloramphenicol
Australia	Rape or colza seeds	Fenitrothion
	Apple juice and Apple juice concentrate	Patulin
Guana	Cacao beans	Imidacloprid, Chlorpyrifos
Spain	Processed almond products	Aflatoxin
	Pistachio processed products	Aflatoxin
Nepal	Red pepper	Ethion, Triazophos
Belgium	Chicory	Metalaxyl and mefenoxam
	Parsnip	Difenoconazole
Argentina	Chia seed	2,4-D
Iran	Pistachio	Imidacloprid
United Kingdom	Parsnip	Tebuconazole
Egypt	Calendula (<i>Calendula officinalis</i>)	Profenofos
Austlia	Horseradish	Difenoconazole
Netherlands	Cabbage	Pencycuron
Canada	Propolis	Chloramphenicol
Greece	Honey	Coumaphos
Costa Rica	Banana	Gibberellin
Colombia	Cacao beans	Fipronil
Syria	Pistachio processed products	Aflatoxin
Taiwan	Carrot	Acephate
Pakistan	Rose Petal	Triazophos
Brazil	Mango	Cypermethrin

Country/Region	Subject Food	Inspected Substances
Peru	Quinoa	Fipronil
Bolivia	Chia seed	2,4-D
South Africa	Grapefruit	Epoxiconazole
Mexico	Immature kidney beans	Flonicamid
Mozambique	Sesame seed	2,4-D
Morocco	Chaste tree berries(<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>)	Aflatoxin
Rumania	Egg	Furazolidone

*1 Include the Items which were rescinded from inspection orders. Exclude items which were moved to inspection orders.

*2 Item which all (100%) import declarations were inspected as a measure to enhance inspections during the summer period, (Jun-Oct 2016).

*3 Item which 30% of import declarations were inspected as a measure to enhance inspections during the summer period, (Jun-Oct 2016)

Table 4 – Items Transferred to Inspection Order after Enhanced Monitoring Inspections in FY 2016

Country/Region	Subject Food	Inspected Substances
China	Cumin seeds	Profenofos
	Immature peas	Diniconazole
Egypt	Calendula (<i>Calendula officinalis</i>)	Chlorpyrifos
South Korea	Oriental melon	Chlorfenapyr
Spain	Non glutinous rice	Tebuconazole
Thailand	Boiled crab (manufactures limited)	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
Chile	Kiwi fruit	Fenhexamid
USA	Celery	Bifenthrin
Vietnam	Shrimp	Sulfadiazine
Peru	Cacao beans	2, 4-D

Table 5 – Items Immediately transferred to Inspection Order in FY 2016

Country/Region	Subject Item	Inspected Substances
South Korea	Kimchi(manufactures limited)	Enterohemorrhagis <i>Escherichia coli</i> O103
	Cultured olive flounder (culturing farm limited)	<i>Kudoa septempunctata</i>
China	Foods (manufactures limited)	Cyclamic acid
	Lotus seeds	Aflatoxin
Turkey	Dried apple	Aflatoxin
	Pistachio processed products	Aflatoxin
France	Soft or semi-hard natural cheese (manufactures limited)	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>

Table 6 – Major Items subject to Ordered Inspections and Inspection Outcomes (FY 2016)

Country/Region	Major subject foods	Major Inspected Substances	Inspections	Violations
All Exporting Countries (17 items)	Dried figs, Chili peppers, Nuts, Mixed spices, Peanuts	Aflatoxin	11,759	106
	Manioc, beans containing cyanide	Cyanide	399	3
	Salted salmon roe	Nitrite	278	0
	Pufferfish	Identification of fish species	0	0
China (15 items)	Vegetables(green soybeans, onion, spinach etc.), Lychees, Oolong tea, Cumin seed	Diflubenzuron, Thiamethoxam, Fipronil, Difenconazole, etc.	19,465	11
	Bivalve	Paralytic shellfish poison, Diarrhetic shellfish poison	9,432	0
	Eel, Soft-shelled turtle, Hard clam	Enrofloxacin, Oxolinic acid, Sulfadimidine, Prometryn	3,115	4
	All processed products	Cyclamic acid	829	0
	Lotus seed	Aflatoxin	8	0
Thailand (7 items)	Vegetables(okra, green asparagus etc.), Fruits (mango, banana etc.)	Chlorpyrifos, Cypermethrin, Propiconazole, EPN, etc.	2,253	0
	Boiled crab	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (MPN)	32	0
India (7 items)	Cultured shrimp	Furazolidone	1,508	3
	Cumin seed, Chili peppers, Chickpea, Black tea	Glyphosate, Triazophos, Profenofos, Hexaconazole	200	5
	Cassia torea, Fenugreek seed	Aflatoxin	168	3
South Korea (6 items)	Bivalves	Paralytic shellfish poison, Diarrhetic shellfish poison	130	0
	Chili pepper, Tomatos, Paprika, Cherry tomatos	Chlorpyrifos, Fluquinconazole,	77	0
	Cultured olive flounder	Enrofloxacin, Oxytetracycline	6	0
Italy (5 items)	Pistachio, Processed almond products	Aflatoxin	417	2
	Non glutinous rice	Pirimiphos-methyl	31	0
	Natural cheese	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> , <i>Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli</i> O26	25	1
USA (4 items)	Corns, Pistachio	Aflatoxin	2,966	13
	Celery	Bifenthrin	395	2
Other (23 countries and 1 region ; total 35 items)			33,128	82
Total	(Gross)* ¹		86,629	235
	(Actual)* ²		56,877	235

*1 Gross number of inspection cases by inspected substances.

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

Table 7 – Violations by Legal Provision (FY 2016)

Provision violated	Violations (cases)	Proportion(%)	Brief details of Violation
Article 6 (Foods and additives prohibited to distribute)	206(Gross) 206(Actual)	25.7	Aflatoxin contamination in almonds, dried fig, walnut, cassia seed, spice, sesame seed, chia seeds, corns, lotus seeds, job's tears, pistachio, brazil nuts, dried apple, peanut, etc.; detection of cyanide from seeds of flax, cassava, etc; detection of Enterohemorrhagis Escherichia coli from kimchi; detection of methanol from brandy; decay, deterioration and fungus formation due to accidents during the transport of barley, rice, coffee bean, wheat, soybeans, etc.
Article 9 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of diseased meat)	5(Gross) 5(Actual)	0.6	No health certificate attached
Article 10 (Limitation of distribution, etc. of additives)	42(Gross) 41(Actual)	5.2	Use of unspecified additives such as TBHQ, Azorubin, Dipotassium inosinate, Quinoline Yellow, dipotassium guanylate, Potassium aluminium silicate, Cyclamic acid, Sodium ethoxide, Potassium iodate, carbon monoxide.
Article 11 (Standards and criteria for foods and additives)	493(Gross) 471(Actual)	61.4	Violation of standards for constituents for vegetables or frozen vegetables (excess of standards on residual agricultural chemicals), violation of standards for constituents for animal foods, aquatic foods and processed products (excess of standards on residual veterinary drugs, excess of standards on residual agricultural chemicals), violation of standards for constituents for other processed products (coliform bacteria test, etc.), violation of criteria on use of additives (sucralose, sorbic acid, SO ₂ etc.), and violation of standards for constituents for additives, detection of radioactive substance, detection of genetically modified food that has not undergone safety assessment.
Article 18 (Standards and criteria for apparatus, containers and packaging)	55(Gross) 50(Actual)	6.8	Violation of materials standards for raw materials
Article 62 (Mutatis mutandis application for toys)	2(Gross) 2(Actual)	0.2	Violations of standards for toys
Total	803(Gross)*¹ 773(Actual)*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 of standards on microbes (FY 2016)

Country of production	Item category	Violation details	Cases*
China	Frozen food (fish)	Bacterial count (5), Coliform bacteria (3), E.coli (2)	58
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Coliform bacteria (3), E.coli (3), Bacterial count (2)	
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Bacterial count (4), Coliform bacteria (3)	
	Fish paste product	Coliform bacteria (5)	
	Frozen food (squid)	E.coli (3), Bacterial count (2)	
	Frozen food (marine animal)	Bacterial count (2), Coliform bacteria (2)	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Bacterial count (2), Coliform bacteria, E.coli	
	Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food product	Possible microbes (4)	
	Frozen food (meat)	Coliform bacteria (2), E.coli	
	Heat processed meat product	Coliform bacteria, E.coli	
	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (shrimp)	Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (bean)	Coliform bacteria	
	Boild crab	Bacterial count	
Boild octopus	Bacterial count		
Thailand	Frozen food (squid)	Coliform bacteria (4), Bacterial count (2)	26
	Frozen food (shrimp)	Coliform bacteria (4), E.coli (2)	
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Bacterial count (4), Coliform bacteria (2)	
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria, E.coli	
	Fish paste product	Coliform bacteria (2)	
	Ice milk	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (grain)	E.coli	
	Frozen food (fruit)	Coliform bacteria	

Country of production	Item category	Violation details	Cases*
Vietnam	Frozen food (shrimp)	Coliform bacteria (4), Bacterial count (2), E.coli (2)	22
	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria (3), Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Coliform bacteria (2), Bacterial count	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Bacterial count, E.coli	
	Frozen food (fish)	E.coli	
	Fish paste product	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (shellfish)	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (squid)	Coliform bacteria	
	Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food product	Possible microbes	
Philippines	Frozen food (fruit)	Coliform bacteria (6), Bacterial count	15
	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Bacterial count (2), Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria (3)	
	Boild octopus	Coliform bacteria (2)	
Italy	Flavoured Ice	Bacterial count (2), Coliform bacteria	12
	Frozen food (other foods)	Coliform bacteria (2), Bacterial count	
	Powdered soft drink	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	
	Ice milk	Coliform bacteria	
	Ice cream with milk-solids	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (vegetable)	E.coli	
	Mineral water	Coliform bacteria	
Indonesia	Frozen food (shrimp)	E.coli (4), Bacterial count (2), Coliform bacteria	12
	Frozen food (fish)	E.coli	
	Boild octopus	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Coliform bacteria	
	Powdered soft drink	Coliform bacteria	
	Fruits juice for raw material	Coliform bacteria	

Country of production	Item category	Violation details	Cases*
South Korea	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria (2), Bacterial count	12
	Boild crab	Bacterial count (2)	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Coliform bacteria (2)	
	Powdered soft drink	Bacterial count (2)	
	Frozen food (fish)	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (marine animal)	Bacterial count	
	Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food product	Possible microbes	
Taiwan	Frozen food (vegetable)	Bacterial count (2), Coliform bacteria (2)	10
	Hermetically packaged, Pressure and heat sterilized food product	Possible microbes (2)	
	Ice cream with milk-solids	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Bacterial count	
	Flavoured Ice	Coliform bacteria	
	Powdered soft drink	Coliform bacteria	
India	Frozen food (grain)	Bacterial count, E.coli	4
	Frozen food (vegetable)	E.coli	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Bacterial count	
Netherlands	Frozen food (other foods)	Coliform bacteria (3), Bacterial count	4
France	Heat processed meat product	E.coli	4
	Ice cream	Coliform bacteria	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Bacterial count	
	Soft drink	Coliform bacteria	
Australia	Frozen food (vegetable)	Bacterial count (2)	3
	Frozen food (fruit)	Bacterial count	
Peru	Frozen food (fruit)	Bacterial count, Coliform bacteria	3
	Frozen food (vegetable)	Bacterial count	
Malaysia	Frozen food (shrimp)	Coliform bacteria	3
	Frozen food (squid)	Coliform bacteria	
	Instant coffee	Coliform bacteria	
Spain	Powdered soft drink	Bacterial count	2
	Frozen food (vegetable)	E.coli	
USA	Soft drink	Coliform bacteria	2
	Frozen food (grain)	Bacterial count	
United Kingdom	Boild crab	Bacterial count	1
Switzerland	Powdered soft drink	Bacterial count	1
Germany	Powdered soft drink	Bacterial count	1

Country of production	Item category	Violation details	Cases *
Turkey	Frozen food (vegetable)	E.coli	1
Japan	Frozen food (other foods)	Coliform bacteria	1
Brazil	Fruits juice for raw material	Coliform bacteria	1
Belgium	Frozen food (grain)	E.coli	1
South Africa	Powdered soft drink	Coliform bacteria	1
Myanmar	Frozen fresh fish and shellfish for raw consumption	Coliform bacteria	1
Total			(Gross) ^{*1} 201
			(Actual) ^{*2} 190

*1 Gross number of inspection cases by inspected substances.

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

Table 8-2 – Violations relating to existence of hazardous or toxic substances and contamination with pathogenic microbes (FY 2016)

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details	Cases *
China	Peanut	Aflatoxin (44)	47
	Other foods	Aflatoxin	
	Lotus seeds	Aflatoxin	
	Job's tears	Aflatoxin	
USA	Peanut	Aflatoxin (17)	47
	Corn	Aflatoxin (12)	
	Almond	Aflatoxin (6)	
	Pistachio nut	Aflatoxin (4)	
	Walnut	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Peanut butter	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Confectionery	Aflatoxin	
	Dried fig	Aflatoxin	
	Cereal flour	Cyanide	
	Preparations of nuts and seeds	Cyanide	
Italy	Western confectionery	Cyanide (4)	16
	Almond	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Natural cheese	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (2)	
	Unheated meat product	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> (2)	
	Health food	Radioactive substance	
	Chocolate	Cyanide	
	Hot pepper (spice)	Aflatoxin	
	Unheated meat product	<i>Salmonella spp.</i>	
	Pistachio nut	Aflatoxin	
	Macaroni	Cyanide	
Pakistan	Mixed spice	Aflatoxin (8)	9
	Hot pepper (spice)	Aflatoxin	
France	Fruit preparation	Radioactive substance	7
	Seed paste	Aflatoxin	
	Natural cheese	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	
	Mix powder for bread	Cyanide	
	Brandy	Methanol	
	Blueberry jam	Radioactive substance	
	Processed herb and spices	Aflatoxin	
Indonesia	Confectionery	Cyanide (2)	5
	Nutmeg	Aflatoxin (2)	
	Dressing	Aflatoxin	

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details	Cases*
Australia	Almond	Aflatoxin	5
	Almond oil	Aflatoxin	
	Preparations of nuts and seeds	Aflatoxin	
	Mixed spice	Aflatoxin	
	Peanut	Aflatoxin	
Thailand	Job's tears	Aflatoxin (3)	5
	Hot pepper processed products	Aflatoxin	
	Boiled crab(for raw consumption)	<i>Vibrio Parahaemolyticus</i>	
South Africa	Peanut	Aflatoxin (5)	5
Sri Lanka	Hot pepper (spice)	Aflatoxin (2)	4
	Curry powder	Aflatoxin	
	Cassava processed products	Cyanide	
India	Cassia seed	Aflatoxin (3)	3
Finland	Dried fruits	Radioactive substance (3)	3
Iran	Dried fig	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Spain	Brandy	Methanol	2
	Western confectionery	Aflatoxin	
Turkey	Pistachio nut	Aflatoxin	2
	Dried fig	Aflatoxin	
New Zealand	Almond oil	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Laos	Job's tears	Aflatoxin (2)	2
Argentina	Peanut	Aflatoxin	1
Ukraine	Blueberry	Radioactive substance	1
South Korea	Kimchi	Enterohemorrhagic <i>E.coli</i> O103	1
Singapore	Peanut	Aflatoxin	1
Taiwan	Peanut	Aflatoxin	1
Germany	Dried apple	Aflatoxin	1
Nigeria	Sesami seed	Aflatoxin	1
Philippines	Boiled octopus	<i>Vibrio Parahaemolyticus</i>	1
Brazil	Brazil nut	Aflatoxin	1
Belgium	Fruit preparation	Radioactive substance	1
Total			(Gross)**1 154 (Actual)**2 153

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations

*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-3 – Violations of standards on agricultural chemical residues (FY 2016)

Country of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases* ¹
		Standard Value	Uniformity Standard	
China	Onion	Thiamethoxam(5)		26
	Short-neck clam		Prometryn(3)	
	Green soybeans		Difenoconazole(2), Paclbutrazol	
	Cumin	Profenofos(3)		
	Taro	Chlorpyrifos(3)		
	Snap peas		Diniconazole(3)	
	Eel	Pendimethalin		
	Garlic sprout	Chlorpyrifos		
	Welsh onion		Tebufenozide	
	Spinach		Indoxacarb	
	Immature pea		Diniconazole	
	Lychee	4-CPA		
Venezuela	Cacao bean		2,4-D (15)	15
Ecuador	Cacao bean		2,4-D (6), Pyrimethanil(3), Malathion	10
Myanmar	Sesame seed		Imidacloprid(9)	9
India	Cumin	Profenofos(4)	Iprobenfos(IBP)	8
	Cardamom		Triazophos	
	Hot pepper		Triazophos	
	Fennel		Iprobenfos(IBP)	
USA	Celery		Bifenthrin(4)	8
	Cacao bean		2,4-D (2)	
	Corn	Pirimiphos methyl(2)		
Chile	Kiwi fruit		Fenhexamid(5)	6
	Blueberry	Streptomycin		
France	Calendula	Chlorpyrifos(2)		5
	Parsnip		Cyprodinil	
	Grape leaves		Indoxacarb	
	Rose petal		Triazophos	
Thailand	Okra		Pyridaben(2)	4
	Red hot pepper		Propiconazole	
	Coriander	Profenofos		
Tanzania	Sesame seed		Imidacloprid(4)	4
Burkina Faso	Sesame seed		Imidacloprid(4)	4
Ghana	Cacao bean	Cypermethrin	Fenvalerate(2)	3

Country of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases* ¹
		Standard Value	Uniformity Standard	
Iran	Pistachio nut	Imidacloprid(2)		2
South Korea	Oriental melon		Chlorfenapyr(2)	2
Cote d'ivoire	Cacao bean		2,4-D (2)	2
Spain	Non glutinous rice	Tebuconazole(2)		2
Philippines	Banana	Cypermethrin, Imidacloprid		2
Peru	Cacao bean		2,4-D (2)	2
Nepal	Hot pepper	Ethion	Triazophos	2
UAE	Oolong tea	Fipronil		1
Costa Rica	Banana	Gibberellin		1
Colombia	Coffee bean	Chlorpyrifos		1
Sri Lanka	Oolong tea	Fipronil		1
Germany	Calendula	Chlorpyrifos		1
Paraguay	Sesami seed		Carbaryl(NAC)	1
Total			(Gross) * ¹	122
			(Actual) * ²	120

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations

*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-4 – Violations relating to the use of undesignated additives and violations of criteria on the use of additives (FY 2016)

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases *
		Undesignated additive	Compositional standard	
China	Pickles (vegetable)	Cyclamic acid	Sucralose (2)	27
	Confectionery	Cyclamic acid (3)		
	Instant noodles	Cyclamic acid, TBHQ	Polysorbate	
	Salted vegetable		Sulfur dioxide (3)	
	Health food	Cyclamic acid	Sulfur dioxide	
	Fruit in syrup	Cyclamic acid	Sulfur dioxide	
	Kashiwaba		Sulfur dioxide (2)	
	Dried vegetable	Cyclamic acid	Sulfur dioxide	
	Boiled vegetable		Sulfur dioxide	
	Seasonings	Cyclamic acid		
	Biscuits	TBHQ		
	Vegetable preparation	TBHQ		
	Salted mushroom		Sulfur dioxide	
	Dried japanese plum	Cyclamic acid		
Chestnut in syrup		Sulfur dioxide		
USA	Biscuits	TBHQ (5)		11
	Health food	Sodium ethoxide	Sorbic acid (2)	
	Vegetable protein		Sulfur dioxide	
	Natural cheese		Natamycin	
	Dried plum		Sorbic acid	
France	Chocolate	Potassium aluminium silicate (3), Quinoline Yellow	Iron sesquioxide	7
	Soup	Cyclamic acid		
	Mix spice		Iron sesquioxide	
Vietnam	Seasoning dried product of fish		Sulfur dioxide (2)	7
	Fruit preparation		Sulfur dioxide (2)	
	Pickles (vegetable)		Sorbic acid	
	Biscuits	TBHQ		
	Salt	Potassium iodate		

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases*
		Undesignated additive	Compositional standard	
India	Biscuits		Sulfur dioxide (3)	6
	Vegetable preparation	TBHQ		
	Frozen food (cereal)	TBHQ		
	Sugar		Sulfur dioxide	
Belgium	Chocolate	Azorubin	Sorbic acid (3), Copper chlorophyll, Sodium copper chlorophyllin	6
Italy	Pistachionut paste		Sodium copper chlorophyllin (2)	5
	Wine		Sorbic acid (2)	
	Seasonings		Sulfur dioxide	
Bangladesh	Fruit juice drink		Sulfur dioxide (2), Sorbic acid (2)	5
	Biscuits		Sulfur dioxide	
Philippines	Pickles (olive)	Dipotassium inosinate, Dipotassium guanylate		4
	Unheated meat products		Sorbic acid	
	Seasonings		Sorbic acid	
Brazil	Processed agricultural products		Sulfur dioxide	4
	Seasonings	TBHQ		
	Candies	TBHQ		
	Vinegar		Sulfur dioxide	
Malaysia	Fruit juice drink		Sulfur dioxide (3)	4
	Soy sauce		Benzoic acid	
Indonesia	Frozen tuna	Carbon monoxide (2)		3
	Snakes meat processed		Sulfur dioxide	
Thailand	Fruit in syrup		Sulfur dioxide	3
	Fruit preparation		Sulfur dioxide	
	Snack food	Azorubin		
Taiwan	Tapioca starch		Sulfur dioxide (2)	2
Philippines	Biscuits	TBHQ		2
	Soup	TBHQ		
Romania	Western confectionery		Sodium copper chlorophyllin (2)	2
Russian federation	Biscuits	Azorubin		2
	Other foods	Azorubin		

Country/Region of Production	Item Category	Violation Details		Cases *
		Undesignated additive	Compositional standard	
United Kingdom	confectionery		Iron sesquioxide	1
Sri Lanka	Fruit juice drink		Benzoic acid	1
Serbia	Vegetable protein		Sulfur dioxide	1
Tajikistan	Dried apricot		Sulfur dioxide	1
Turkey	Dried apricot		Sulfur dioxide	1
New Zealand	Vegetable oil	TBHQ		1
Panama	Chili sauce		Nisin	1
Finland	Chocolate	Quinoline Yellow		1
South Africa	Dried apricot		Sulfur dioxide	1
Mexico	Frozen food (fruit)		Sulfur dioxide	1
Total	(Gross) ^{*1}	42	68	110
	(Actual) ^{*2}	41	67	108

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations

*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-5 – Violations of standards on apparatus and containers (FY 2016)

Country/Region of Production	Material type	Violation Details	Cases*
China	Synthetic resin	Evaporation residue(9), Lead(2), Antimony, Caprolactam, Formaldehyde, Potassium permanganate consumption	19
	Combination	Evaporation residue, Cadmium	
	Rubber	Zinc(2)	
Italy	Synthetic resin	Lead, Heavy Metals	5
	Metal	Lead(2)	
	Rubber	Zinc	
Vietnam	Porcelain	Lead(3)	5
	Synthetic resin	Cadmium	
	Combination	Lead	
United Kingdom	Synthetic resin	Evaporation residue(2), Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (2)	4
Korea	Synthetic resin	Evaporation residue, Potassium permanganate consumption	4
	Rubber	Zinc(2)	
Thailand	Rubber	Zinc(2)	3
	Porcelain enamel	Cadmium	
Taiwan	Synthetic resin	Evaporation residue(2), Caprolactam	3
Germany	Porcelain	Lead(2)	3
	Combination	Evaporation residue	
India	Synthetic resin	Evaporation residue(2)	2
Indonesia	Porcelain enamel	Cadmium(2)	2
France	Synthetic resin	Caprolactam	2
	Combination	Cadmium	
USA	Synthetic resin	Dibutyltin Compounds	1
Sweden	Porcelain	Cadmium	1
Malaysia	Rubber	Zinc	1
Total		(Gross) ^{**1}	55
		(Actual) ^{**2}	50

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations

*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-6 – Violations relating to decay and deterioration (e.g., generation of unpleasant smell or mold) (FY 2016)

Country of Production	Item Category	Cases
USA	Rice (7)	14
	Wheat (6)	
	Soybean	
Thailand	Rice (11)	11
Australia	Barley (5)	9
	Wheat (2)	
	Rice (2)	
Canada	Soybean (2)	4
	Barley	
	Wheat	
Brazil	Soybean (4)	4
Colombia	Coffee bean (2)	2
Indonesia	Seaweed	1
Ethiopia	Coffee bean	1
Total		46

Table 8-7 – Violations of standards on veterinary drug residues (FY 2016)

Country of Production	Item Category	Violation details			Cases ^{*1}
		Excess of standard values	Do not contain	Non-detectable	
Vietnam	Shrimp		Enrofloxacin (13), Sulfadiazine(7)	Furazolidone (as AOZ) (7), Sulfamethoxazole	35
	Squid			Chloramphenicol(4)	
	File fish			Chloramphenicol(3)	
China	Eel		Methylene blue		4
	Shrimp			Leucomalachite green	
	Soft-shelled turtle		Enrofloxacin		
	Large yellow croaker		Enrofloxacin		
Indea	Shrimp			Furazolidone (as AOZ) (3)	3
France	Pigeon meat	Oxytetracycline			1
USA	Propolis			Chloramphenicol	1
Total				(Gross) ^{*1}	44
				(Actual) ^{*2}	44

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations

*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 8-8 – Other violations (FY 2016)

Country of Production	Material type	Violation Details	Cases*
USA	Mineral water	Compositional standard(5)	10
	Food additive	Compositional standard(3)	
	Unheated meat products	manufacturing standard(2)	
China	Food additive	Compositional standard(4)	6
	Toys	Compositional standard(2)	
Thailand	Food additive	Compositional standard(3)	5
	Mineral water	Compositional standard	
	Pickled in syrup	Unauthorised genetically modified papaya positive	
Australia	Natural cheeses(including Papaya)	Unauthorised genetically modified papaya positive((3)	4
	Flavoured Ice	manufacturing standard	
Spain	Dried meat products	Water activity(2)	3
	Mineral water	Compositional standard	
Denmark	Beef offal	Non-attachment of health certificate(2)	3
	Food additive	Compositional standard	
France	soft drinks	manufacturing standard(2)	3
	Mineral water	Compositional standard	
Malaysia	Mineral water	Compositional standard(2)	3
	Food additive	Compositional standard	
Ireland	Beef offal	Non-attachment of health certificate(2)	2
Germany	Food additive	Compositional standard(2)	2
Vietnam	Frozen food (including Papaya)	Unauthorised genetically modified papaya positive(2)	2
Italy	Unheated meat products	stroage standard	1
Indonesia	Food additive	Compositional standard	1
Canada	Dried meat products	Water activity	1
Brunei	Mineral water	Compositional standard	1
Poland	Beef offal	Non-attachment of health certificate	1
Japan	soft drinks	stroage standard	1
Total		(Gross)**1	49
		(Actual)**2	42

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations

*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law

Table 9 – Major Enhanced Monitoring based on Overseas Information (FY 2016)

Month of enhancement	Subject country or region	Subject food and details	Background and status
May	USA	Frozen vegetable and frozen fruit (Possible contamination with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>)	Information was received stating that in the USA possible contamination with <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> was found in frozen vegetable and frozen fruit and relevant products were recalled. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment, etc.
December	USA	Gracilaria (Possible contamination with Salmonella)	Information was received stating that in the USA possible contamination with Salmonella was found in gracilaria and relevant gracilaria was recalled. When an import notification was made for such recall products, steps were taken for reshipment, etc.
March	Brazil	Chicken meat, etc. (Fraudulent act in meat inspection)	Information was received stating that in Brazil some facilities were subject to suspension of operation or special inspections associated with a fraudulent act in meat inspection. When an import notification was made for products of relevant facilities, the import procedure was suspended. When an import notification was made for products of other facilities, steps were taken for enhanced inspections at the time of importation.

Table 10 – Major Bilateral Talks and On-site Inspections (FY 2016)

Subject item (Inspection order item, etc.)	Bilateral talks	Date of on-site inspection, etc.
Taiwan, Foods (recycled waste oil)	In September 2014, recycled waste oil was mixed into cooking oil and sold as food ingredient and food using relevant oil was recalled, and consultation began. In March 2017, based on completion of the recall of relevant products and reports on recurrence prevention measures, etc., the monitoring system was changed to normal.	-
The Philippines, Mango (agricultural chemical residues)	In March 2015, violations relating to agricultural chemical residues were found in cargo exported from exporters exempted from ordered inspections, and consultation began. In February 2016, on-site inspections were carried out and it was confirmed that the cause was unfolded and recurrence prevention measures have been taken, and the relevant exporters were re-registered as exporters exempted from ordered inspections.	February 2016
Paraguay, Sesame (agricultural chemical residues)	In August 2013, relevant products were made subject to ordered inspections, and consultation began. Measures against agricultural chemical residues were taken by the Paraguayan government, and on-site inspections were carried out in March 2016. Talks are continuing.	March 2016
South Korea, Flounder (<i>Kudoa septempunctata</i>)	Consultation began in April 2013. On-site inspections were carried out in December 2016 for verification of observance of a Japan export verification program and discussions about the cause and improvements. Talks are continuing.	December 2016
Poland, Beef (BSE)	In November 2016, on-site inspections were carried out and observance of a Japan export verification program at facilities authorized for export to Japan was confirmed.	November 2016
Sweden, Beef (BSE)	In December 2016, on-site inspections were carried out and observance of a Japan export verification program at facilities authorized for export to Japan was confirmed.	December 2016
USA, Beef (BSE)	In December 2016, on-site inspections were carried out and the state of preparation for enforcing a Japan export verification program at facilities planned to be authorized for export to Japan was confirmed.	December 2016
Ireland, Beef (BSE)	In February 2017, on-site inspections were carried out and observance of a Japan export verification program at facilities authorized for export to Japan was confirmed.	February 2017
Canada, Beef (BSE)	In March 2017, on-site inspections were carried out and observance of a Japan export verification program at facilities authorized for export to Japan was confirmed.	March 2017

Table 11 – Exporting Country Pre-Inspections (FY 2016)

India	
Subject of inspection	System investigation of foods exported to Japan in India
Relevant law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food Safety and Standard Act (2006) ▪ The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act (1963) ▪ Compendium of Orders of Fresh, Frozen and Processed Fish & Fishery Products (Order No. S.O.729(E); 2006) ▪ Compendium of Notifications of Fresh, Frozen and Processed Fish & Fishery Products (Rule No. S.O.730(E); 2011) ▪ Executive Instructions for Approval and Monitoring of Fish & Fishery Products for Export (2012) etc.
Summary	<p>Descriptions were given by representatives of the export regulation authorities of the Indian government, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, etc., about the food sanitation regulations in India, and opinions were exchanged. A seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials.</p> <p>Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out at spice manufacturing facilities, fish paste processing facilities and shrimp culture farms for the conditions of control, etc., and at export inspection institutions.</p>
Singapore	
Subject of inspection	System investigation of foods exported to Japan in Singapore
Relevant law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority Act ▪ Sale of Food Act ▪ Wholesome Meat and Fish Act ▪ Animal and Birds Act ▪ Feeding Stuffs Act ▪ Fisheries Act ▪ Control of Plants Act
Summary	<p>Descriptions were given by representatives of the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore about the food sanitation regulations in Singapore, and opinions were exchanged. A seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials and food suppliers.</p> <p>Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out at cocoa powder manufacturing facilities, pastry manufacturing facilities, and meat processing facilities, for the conditions of control, etc.</p>

Malaysia	
Subject of inspection	System investigation of foods exported to Japan in Malaysia
Relevant law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food Act 1983 ▪ Food Regulations 1985 ▪ Food Hygiene Regulations 2009
Summary	<p>Descriptions were given by representatives of the Food Safety and Quality Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia about the food sanitation regulations in Malaysia, and opinions were exchanged. A seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials and food suppliers.</p> <p>Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out at syrup manufacturing facilities and chocolate manufacturing facilities, for the conditions of control, etc., and at export inspection institutions.</p>
Norway	
Subject of inspection	System investigation of foods exported to Japan in Norway
Relevant law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General principles and requirements of food law (Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002) ▪ Regulation on the hygiene of foodstuffs (Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004) ▪ Specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin (Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004) ▪ Specific rules for the organization of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption (Regulation (EC) No. 854/2004) ▪ Official controls performed to verify compliance with feed and food law, as well as animal health and animal welfare rules (Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004) ▪ The Food Safety Act
Summary	<p>Descriptions were given by representatives of the Norwegian Food Safety Authority about the food sanitation regulations in Norway, and opinions were exchanged. A seminar on import food monitoring systems and sanitation regulations in Japan was held targeting government officials and food suppliers.</p> <p>Additionally, on-site inspections were carried out at salmon culture farms and seafood processing facilities, for the conditions of control, etc.</p>

Table 12 – Outcomes of Import Consultations

	FY 2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Import consultations implemented	13,962	12,492	11,826	13,086	12,352
Import consultations on item-by-item basis	27,825	23,903	24,360	24,377	24,180
Violations on item-by-item basis	372	354	257	364	410

* 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 2016)

Provision	Violations (cases)	Proportion (%)	Details of major violations
Article 10 (Limitation on distribution, etc. of additives, etc.)	250(Gross) ^{*1} 210(Actual) ^{*2}	51.1	Use of Potassium aluminium silicate, Iodinated salt, Azorubin, Carboxymethylcellulose, Isobutane, Amidated pectin, Sodium lauryl sulfate, Croscarmellose sodium, Zinc oxide, Iodine, TBHQ, Magnesium lactate, Iron oxide, Quinoline yellow, Patent Blue V, L-Cysteine, Polyethylene glycol monostearate, Sodium ethylate, Potassium iodate, Formaldehyde, Black PN, Dimethyl dicarbonate, etc.
Article 11 (Standards and criteria for foods and additives)	238(Gross) ^{*1} 223(Actual) ^{*2}	48.7	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard of soft drink(inadequate sterilization), use of sodium benzoate in alcoholic beverages(use to inhibited foods), use of excessive amount of calcium carbonate in health food, etc.
Article 62 (Mutatis mutandis application for toys)	1(Gross) ^{*1} 1(Actual) ^{*2}	0.2	Violations of criteria for toys or their raw materials
Total	489 (Gross) ^{*1} 410 (Actual) ^{*2}		

*1 Gross number of Itemized cases violations

*2 Item number of the consultation to be a violation of the law.

Table 14 – Cases of Import Consultations by County, Item and Violation details (FY 2016)

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases ^{※2}	
USA	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Croscarmellose Sodium(6), D-α-Tocopherol Succinate(3), Zinc oxide(3), Copper oxide(2), Para-aminobenzoic acid(2), Potassium iodide(2), Manganese ascorbate, N-Acetyl-L-cysteine, Complexes of chromium and amino acid, Complexes of selenium and amino acid, Complexes of molybdenum and amino acid, β-alanine, Chromium chloride, L-glutathione, Chromium oxide, Choline bitartrate, Zeaxanthin, Selenium, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate, Methanol) Use to inhabited foods(Ferrous gluconate, Sorbic acid) Use of excessive amounts(Calcium carbonate)	35	87
	Alcoholic beverages	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(11))	11	
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(TBHQ(5)) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(6))	11	
	Cereal preparations	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(8))	8	
	Powdered soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Magnesium lactate(6), Magnesium citrate)	7	
	Additives	Use of unspecified additives(Azorubine(4), Argon, Manganese gluconate)	6	
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2))	2	
	Confectionery mix	Use to inhabited foods(L-Cysteine monohydrochloride)	1	
	Canning	Use to inhabited foods(Sulfur dioxide)	1	
	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	
	Other foods	Use to inhabited foods(Chlorine dioxide)	1	
	Milk product	Use to inhabited foods(Liquid paraffin)	1	
	Processed vegetables product	Use of unspecified additives(Ethyl cellulose)	1	
	Oils and fats	Use of unspecified additives(Argon)	1	
France	Chocolate	Use of unspecified additives(Potassium aluminium silicate(13), Azorubine(3), Patent Blue V(3), Brown HT(2), Black PN(2), Quinoline yellow) Use to inhabited foods(Iron sesquioxide(13), Potassium sorbate(5))	42	60
	Frozen food (confectionery)	Use of unspecified additives(Amidated pectine(4), L-Cysteine) Use to inhabited foods(L-Cysteine monohydrochloride, Iron sesquioxide)	7	
	Canning	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard (radiation exposure(4))	4	
	Additives	Use of unspecified additives(Oak chips, Quinoline yellow)	2	
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Patent Blue(2))	2	
	Alcoholic beverages	Use of unspecified additives(Quinoline yellow)	1	
	Processed fruits product	Use of unspecified additives(Azorubine)	1	
	Seasoning	Residue of excessive amounts of additives (Potassium pyrosulfite)	1	

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases ^{**2}	
Italy	Additives	Use of unspecified additives(Isobutane(10), Potassium aluminium silicate(10))	20	38
	Alcoholic beverages	Use of unspecified additives(Azorubine(3), Patent Blue V(2), L-Malic acid)	6	
	Confectionery	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(4))	4	
	Soft drink	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard(inadequate sterilization) Use of unspecified additives(D-Glucuronolactone, Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate)	3	
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Sorbic acid(2), Potassium sorbate)	3	
	Meat products	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard(inadequate use of sodium nitrite(2))	2	
Australia	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Iron oxide(5), Croscarmellose Sodium(4), Sodium ethylate(4), D- α -Tocopherol Succinate(2), Sodium lauryl sulfate(2), Quinoline yellow, Zinc citrate, Iron oxide red, Iron oxide black, Choline bitartrate, Ferrous fumarate, Potassium iodate) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium selenite) Use of excessive amounts(Calcium phosphate)	26	27
	Soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Redbark cinchona extract obtained from undefined substances)	1	
Vietnam	Seasoning	Use of unspecified additives(Carmin, Brown HT) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(4), Benzoic acid(2), Sorbic acid, Potassium sorbate) Use of excessive amounts(Nisin)	11	26
	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(9))	9	
	Instant noodle	Use to inhabited foods (Sodium benzoate, BHA, BHT)	3	
	Noodles	Use to inhabited foods(Food Yellow no.4, Food Yellow no.5)	2	
	Frozen food (fish)	Use of unspecified additives(Diphosphorus pentoxide)	1	
Taiwan	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Sodium lauryl sulfate(6))	6	21
	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(4)) Non-compliance with manufacturing standard(inadequate sterilization)	5	
	Confectionery	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate, Potassium sorbate)	2	
	Syrup	Use of excessive amounts(Acesulfame potassium(2))	2	
	Pickled vegetables	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2))	2	
	Processed agricultural product	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2))	2	
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Disodium glycyrrhizinate)	1	
	Frozen food (other foods)	Use of excessive amounts(Propylene glycol)	1	
South Africa	Alcoholic beverages	Use of unspecified additives(Polyethylene glycol monostearate(5)) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(12))	17	18
	Chocolate	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactylate)	1	

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases ^{**2}	
Spain	Alcoholic beverages	Use of unspecified additives(Potassium aluminium silicate(3)) Use to inhabited foods(Iron sesquioxide(2), Ester gum)	6	17
	Frozen dough	Use of unspecified additives (L-Cysteine(4))	4	
	Soft drink	Use of unspecified additives (Dimethyl dicarbonate(3))	3	
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives (Amidated pectine) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	2	
	Chocolate	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate, Potassium sorbate)	2	
Thailand	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Iodine, Iodinated salt) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium propionate(2)) Use of excessive amounts(Propylene glycol(2))	6	17
	Processed seaweed product	Use of unspecified additives(Iodine(4))	4	
	Processed fruits product	Residue of excessive amounts of additives (Sodium pyrosulfite, Sulfur dioxide)	2	
	Soft drink	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard(inadequate sterilization) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	2	
	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Butylene glycol)	1	
	Processed Livestock product	Use to inhabited foods(Color)	1	
	Frozen food (confectionery)	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactylate)	1	
South Korea	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Zinc oxide(3), DL-Isoleucine, DL-Valine) Use of excessive amounts(Calcium carbonate, Propylene glycol)	7	16
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate(4), Calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) Use of excessive amounts(Silicone resin(2))	7	
	Soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Zinc oxide)	1	
	Frozen dough	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactylate)	1	
United Kingdom	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Iodinated salt(4))	4	14
	Additives	Use of unspecified additives(Potassium aluminium silicate(3)) Non-compliance with manufacturing standard(Peracetic acid composition)	4	
	Alcoholic beverages	Use of unspecified additives(Azorubine, Quinoline yellow)	2	
	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Zinc citrate) Violation of standards on use of additives (Silicon dioxide)	2	
	Flour paste	Use of unspecified additives(Quinoline yellow, Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate)	2	
Germany	Health food	Use of unspecified additives(Iron oxide(2), Chromium chloride, Sodium cyclamate, Potassium iodate) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium selenite)	6	14
	Meat products	Use of unspecified additives(Potassium iodate(3))	3	
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Copper chlorophyllin(2))	2	
	Soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Synthetic caffeine(2))	2	
	Additives	Use of unspecified additives(Lutein)	1	

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases ^{**2}	
Philippines	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Iodinated salt(4)) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(4))	8	12
	Meat products	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(2))	2	
	Processed fruits product	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate)	1	
	Chocolate	Use of excessive amounts(Sodium benzoate)	1	
Armenia	Alcoholic beverages	Use of unspecified additives(Carboxy methyl cellulose(11))	11	11
India	Spice	Use of unspecified additives(Iodinated salt(8))	8	11
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Flavour)	1	
	Instant noodle	Use of unspecified additives(Iodinated salt)	1	
	Seasoning	Use of unspecified additives(Iodinated salt)	1	
Newzealand	Milk product	Use of unspecified additives(Azorubine) Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(8))	9	11
	Processed Livestock product	Use to inhabited foods(Disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate(2))	2	
Finland	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(7))	7	11
	Processed fruits product	Use of unspecified additives(Amidated pectine(4))	4	
Malaysia	Instant noodle	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(5))	5	11
	Powdered soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactylate(4))	4	
	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Flavour)	1	
	Other foods	Use of unspecified additives(Azorubine)	1	
Singapore	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(6)) Use of excessive amounts(Sodium benzoate(2))	8	8
Zimbabwe	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(4), Potassium sorbate(4))	8	8
Russia	Processed fruits product	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate(5))	5	8
	Sugar	Use of unspecified additives(Formaldehyde(3))	3	
China	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Zinc lactate) Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate, Potassium sorbate)	3	7
	Instant noodle	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium stearoyl lactylate(2))	2	
	Seasoning	Use to inhabited foods(Sorbic acid)	1	
	Processed vegetables product	Residue of excessive amounts of additives(Sulfur dioxide)	1	
Denmark	Processed aquatic product	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate(4), Potassium sorbate)	5	5
Croatia	Alcoholic beverages	Use to inhabited foods(Ester gum(2))	2	4
	Syrup	Use of unspecified additives(Azorubine, Black PN)	2	
Estonia	Frozen food (fish)	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate, Saccharin, Potassium sorbate)	3	3

Country of Production	Item	Violation details	Cases ^{**2}	
Mexico	Alcoholic beverages	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate)	1	3
	Frozen food (fruit)	Violation of standards on use of additives (Peracetic acid)	1	
	Frozen food (cereals)	Use to inhabited foods(L-Cysteine monohydrochloride)	1	
Indonesia	Processed seed product	Use of unspecified additives(TBHQ)	1	2
	Toys	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard(use of unspecified additives)	1	
Netherlands	Alcoholic beverages	Use of unspecified additives(Potassium ascorbate) Use of excessive amounts(Potassium sorbate)	2	2
Switzerland	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Carbon black)	1	2
	Sugar	Use to inhabited foods(Sorbic acid)	1	
Turkey	Seasoning	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard (radiation exposure)	1	2
	Confectionery mix	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard (radiation exposure)	1	
Brazil	Health food	Use of unspecified additives (Polyethylene glycol)	1	2
	Soft drink	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate)	1	
Belgium	Confectionery	Use of unspecified additives(Flavour)	1	2
	Soft drink	Non-compliance with manufacturing standard(inadequate sterilization)	1	
Poland	Soft drink	Use of unspecified additives (Magnesium citrate, Pantothenic acid)	2	2
Israel	Additives	Use of unspecified additives(Levan obtained from undefined substances)	1	1
Canada	Confectionery	Use to inhabited foods (Sodium propionate)	1	1
Greece	Processed vegetables product	Use to inhabited foods(Sodium benzoate)	1	1
Sweden	Frozen food (other foods)	Use to inhabited foods(Potassium sorbate)	1	1
Pakistan	Soft drink	Use of unspecified additives(Carboxy methyl cellulose)	1	1
Paraguay	Processed fruits product	Use of excessive amounts(Potassium sorbate)	1	1
Undetermined	Seasoning	Use of unspecified additives(Iodine)	1	1
Total			489	

*Gross number of cases violations

Table 15 – Imported Food Violations Detected IN Domestic Monitoring (FY 2016)

Country of Production	Item	Violation Details	Cases*
South Korea	Cultured olive flounder	Kudoa septempunctata(3)	3
Thailand	Okra	Imidacloprid	3
	Confectionery	TBHQ	
	Curry	TBHQ	
USA	Beef	No health certificate attached	2
	Orange	Propiconazole	
Sri Lanka	Cocktail onion(pickles)	Benzoic acid	1
China	Seasoned bamboo shoots	Dehydroacetic acid	1
New Zealand	Mozzarella cheese	Unauthorised genetically modified rennet	1
South Africa	Grapefruit	Imazalil	1
Total			12

*Gross number of cases violations.

(Reference) Description of Key Terms

Term	Description
Nitrite	Additive (color fixative agent)
Acesulfame potassium	Additive (sweetener)
Acetochlor	Agricultural chemical (anilide herbicide)
Acephate	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Sodium selenite	Additive (nutrient)
Azoxystrobin	Agricultural chemical (strobilurin fungicide)
Aflatoxin	Mycotoxin produced by the fungus <i>Aspergillus</i> , etc.
Ametryn	Agricultural chemical (triazine herbicide)
Benzoic acid	Additive (preservative)
Sodium benzoate	Additive (preservative)
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.
Iprobenfos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Imazalil	Additive (antibiotic agent)
Imidacloprid	Agricultural chemical (Neonicotinoid insecticide)
Ester Gum	Additive (gum base)
Ethion	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Calcium Disodium Ethylenediaminetetraacetate	Additive (antioxidizing agent)
Ethoxyquin	Feed additive (antioxidant agents)
Epoxiconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Endosulfan	Agricultural chemical (organochlorine insecticide)
Enrofloxacin	Veterinary drug (new quinolone synthetic antibacterial agent)
Oxytetracycline	Veterinary drug (tetracycline antibiotic agent)
Oxolinic acid	Veterinary drug (synthetic antibacterial agent)
Peracetic acid formulation	Additive (antimicrobial)
Carbaryl	Agricultural chemical (carbamate insecticide)
<i>Kudoa septempunctata</i>	Kind of parasite that causes food poisoning. (Myxosporidia)
Coumaphos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Disodium glycyrrhizate	Additive (sweetener)
Glyphosate	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous herbicide)
Ferrous gluconate	Additive (color stabilizer)
Chloramphenicol	Veterinary drug (chloramphenicol antibiotic agent)
Chlorpyrifos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Chlorfenapyr	Agricultural chemical (pesticides containing pyrrole ring)
Diarrhetic shellfish toxin	Shellfish toxin (mainly refers to toxins produced by a harmful plankton accumulated in clams, toxic clams cause diarrhetic poisoning)

Term	Description
Saccharin	Additive (sweetener)
<i>Salmonella spp.</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that is ubiquitous in the intestines of animals as well as in nature, such as rivers, sewage and lakes. It contaminates meat, mostly poultry and eggs, and causes acute abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever and vomiting.)
Iron sesquioxide	Additive (coloring agent)
Cyanide	Harmful or poisonous compound (cyanide-related compounds (e.g., cyanogenic glycoside)) found in vegetables such as some varieties of beans.
Diniconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Difenoconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Diflubenzuron	Agricultural chemical (urea insecticide)
Cyproginil	Agricultural chemical (heterocyclic insecticide)
Cypermethrin	Agricultural chemical (pyrethroid insecticide)
Gibberellin	Agricultural chemical (growth regulator)
Tartrazine, Sunset Yellow FCF	Additive (coloring agent)
Silicone resin	Additive (anti-foaming agent)
Sucralose	Additive (sweetener)
Sodium stearyl lactylate	Additive (emulsifier)
Streptomycin	Aminoglycoside antibiotics
Sulfadiazine	Veterinary drug (synthetic antibacterial agent)
Sulfadimidine	Veterinary drug (synthetic antibacterial agent)
Sulfamethoxazole	Veterinary drug (synthetic antibacterial agent)
Sorbic acid	Additive (preservative)
Potassium sorbate	Additive (preservative)
Calcium carbonate	Additive (nutrient)
Thiamethoxam	Agricultural chemicals (neonicotinoid insecticide)
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	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, O104, O157 etc.	Pathogenic microorganism (A bacterium that normally lives in the intestines of animals. It contaminates foods and drinking water by way of feces and urine, and causes acute abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea together with large amounts of blood after early cold-like symptoms.)
Tetracycline antibiotic	A general term for antibiotics which have constant spectrum (ex.Oxytetracycline, Chlorotetracycline, Tetracycline etc.)
Dehydroacetic acid	Additive (preservative)
Tebuconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Tebufenozide	Agricultural chemical (benzoilhydrazide insecticide)
Sodium copper chlorophyllin	Additive (coloring agent)
Triazophos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Nisin	Additive (preservative)
Sulfur dioxide	Additive (antioxidant agents)

Term	Description
Chlorine dioxide	Additive (wheat flour treatment agent)
Silicon dioxide	Additive (production agent)
Pactobutrazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole growth regulator)
Patulin	Mycotoxin (produced by the fungi such as <i>Penicillium</i> and <i>Aspergillus</i>)
Haloxypop	Agricultural chemical (herbicide)
Bifenthrin	Agricultural chemical (pyrethroid insecticide)
Pyridaben	Agricultural chemical (insecticide)
Pirimiphos methyl	Agricultural chemical (insecticide)
Pyrimethanil	Agricultural chemical (anilinopyrimidine fungicide)
Potassium pyrosulfite	Additive (antioxidant agents)
Sodium pyrosulfite	Additive (antioxidant agents)
Fipronil	Agricultural chemical (phenylpyrazole synergist)
Fenitrothion	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Fenvalerate	Agricultural chemical (pyrethroid insecticide)
Fenhexamid	Agricultural chemical (hydroxyanilide fungicide)
Bisphthalate	Plasticizer
Furazolidone	Veterinary drug (nitrofurantoin synthetic antibacterial agent) ; generates AOZ when metabolized
Fluquinconazole	Agricultural chemical (fungicide)
Flonicamid	Agricultural chemical (pyridinecarboxamide insecticide)
Sodium propionate	Additive (preservative)
Propiconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Propylene glycol	Additive (softening agents)
Profenophos	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Prometryn	Agricultural chemical (triazine herbicide)
Hexaconazole	Agricultural chemical (triazole fungicide)
Pencicron	Agricultural chemical (urea fungicide)
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)
Marathon	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
Metalaxyl	Agricultural chemical (anilide fungicide)
Methylene blue	Veterinary drug (insecticide)
Mefenoxam	Agricultural chemical (anilide fungicide)
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Pathogenic microorganism (A normal flora in the natural environment that contaminates daily products and processed meat products, and causes influenza-like symptoms including tiredness and fever)
Liquid paraffin	Additive (production agent)
Calcium phosphate	Additive (nutrient)

Term	Description
Leucomalachite green	Metabolite of malachite green
2,4-D	Agricultural chemical (phenoxy acid herbicide)
4-Chlorophenoxyacetic acid	Agricultural chemical (growth regulator)
BHA (butylatedhydroxyanisole)	Additive (antioxidant agent)
BHT (butylhydroxytoluene)	Additive (antioxidant agent)
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.
EPN	Agricultural chemical (organophosphorous insecticide)
L-cysteine hydrochloride	Additive (nutrient)