

Analysis of import notifications in fishery and aquaculture products in Australia, the European Union, Japan and the United States of America

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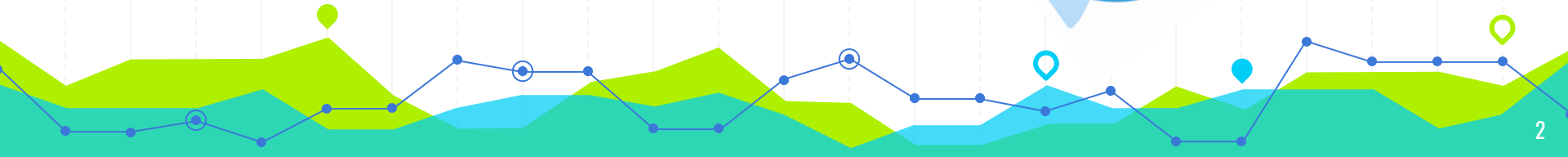
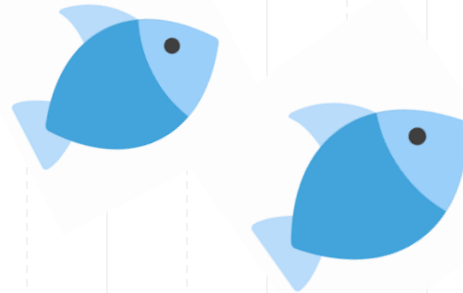
Food Safety, Nutrition and Health Team (NFIMF)

Fisheries and Aquaculture Division, FAO

Our work

**The Fisheries and
Aquaculture Division of FAO
collects data on import
notifications on a monthly
basis since 2016**

**The analysis is conducted only
for fisheries and aquaculture
products**



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Information and Analysis on Markets and Trade of Fisheries and Aquaculture Products

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Established in 1984, GLOBEFISH is a multi-donor funded project within the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division responsible for providing up-to-date trade and market on fisheries and aquaculture products. GLOBEFISH promotes and facilitates information exchange among the seafood industry, governments, academia and stakeholders worldwide.

Trade and Markets latest news

Thursday | 23 March

Pangasius: Robust demand supported by increased harvests

Friday | 17 March

Global fish economy: Production and trade to grow in 2022, prices remain strong overall

Thursday | 16 March

Fishmeal and fish oil: Peru halts most fishing, Chinese demand wanes



Species analysis



Market profiles



Border alerts & rejections



HS codes

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/import-notifications/en/>

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- European Union
- Japan
- USA

Food Control - Import notifications

Seafood is one of most traded food commodities on the international market. Trade in fish and fishery products is likely to increase in the future to meet the continuing increasing demand.

Veterinary border control is a key factor to ensure that live animals and animal products entering markets are safe and meeting specific import conditions laid out in each country's legislation.

FOOD CONTROL - BORDER ALERTS & REJECTIONS
EUROPEAN UNION
2021

FOOD CONTROL - BORDER ALERTS & REJECTIONS
JAPAN
2021

FOOD CONTROL - BORDER ALERTS & REJECTIONS
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2021

FOOD CONTROL - BORDER ALERTS & REJECTIONS
AUSTRALIA
2021

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Food Safety Regulation for Fishery and Aquaculture Products

Countries:

-  Argentina
-  Australia
-  Canada
-  Chile
-  China
-  Colombia
-  Japan
-  Mexico
-  Morocco
-  New Zealand
-  Peru
-  Russian Federation
-  Republic of Korea
-  South Africa
-  Thailand
-  Tunisia
-  United States of America
-  Viet Nam

FAO developed summaries of food safety regulatory frameworks for the leading importing countries, dividing the information into:

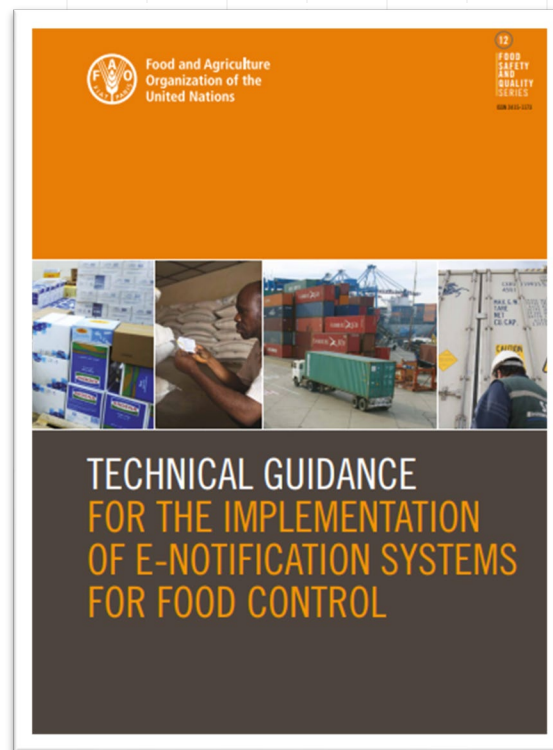
- ✓ General requirements for imports;
- ✓ Requirements for additives, contaminants, antimicrobials and residues;
- ✓ Requirements for microbiological and organic;
- ✓ Requirements for labelling and packaging; and
- ✓ Traceability requirements.

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/countries/food-safety-regulation-for-fishery-and-aquaculture-products/en/>

E-notification system

***“E-notification system** is formally defined as a system whereby: A document is served by sending an electronic message to the electronic service address at, or through which, the party has authorized the electronic service. The message specifies the exact name of the document served and provides a hyperlink at which it can be viewed and downloaded”.*

<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en?details=cc0850en%2f>

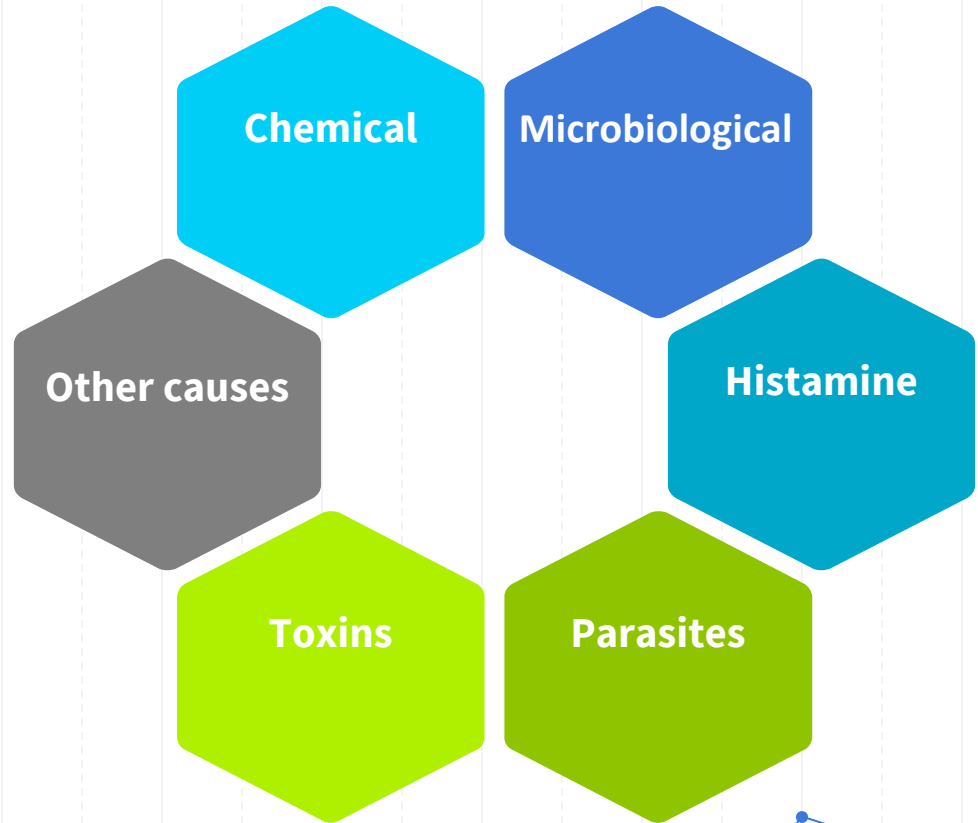


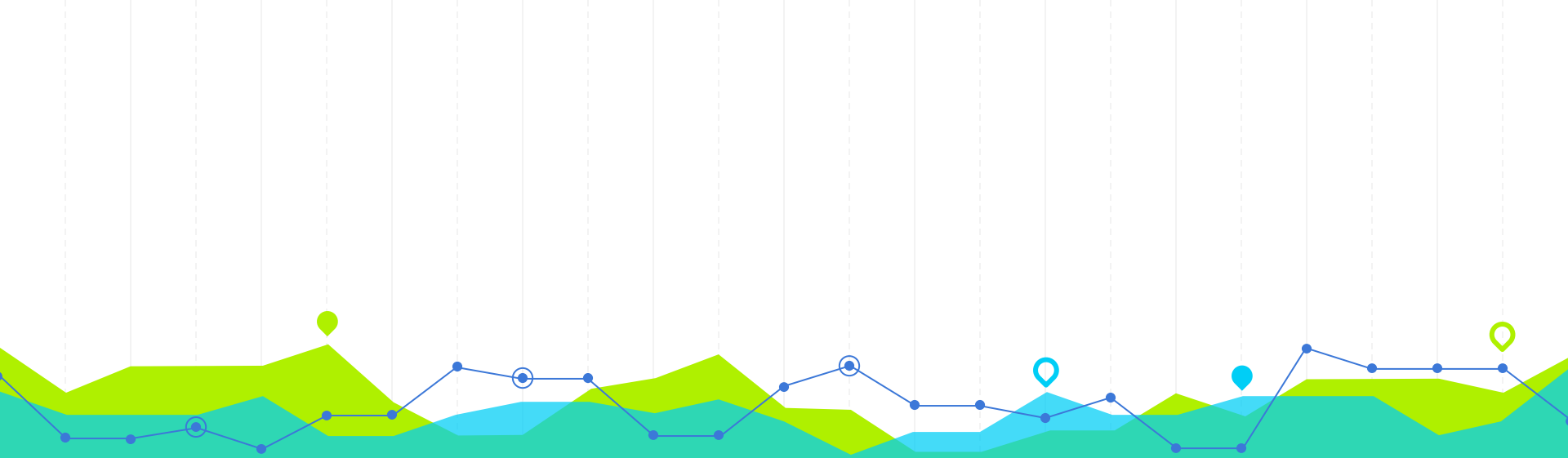
Which systems are used?

- **Imported Food Inspection Scheme** of the Australian Government
- **Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)** in the European Union
- **Import Refusal Report (IRR)** of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the United States of America
- **Quarantine Stations** of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) in Japan



Classification of import notifications





Import notifications in Australia

Trend analysis 2019 - 2022

Import notifications in Australia (2019 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Histamine</i>	34	39	22	25	120
<i>Chemical</i>	18	26	28	37	109
<i>Microbiological</i>	24	29	8	18	79
<i>Others</i>	0	0	3	0	3
<i>Total</i>	76	94	61	80	311



Chemical causes in Australia (2019 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Iodine</i>	6	9	12	6	33
<i>Nitrofurans</i>	5	9	2	6	22
<i>Enrofloxacin</i>	5	4	6	5	20
<i>Fluoroquinolones</i>	0	0	0	16	16
<i>Additives</i>	2	2	3	2	9
<i>Arsenic</i>	0	2	1	0	3
<i>Ciprofloxacin</i>	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Leuchomalachite green</i>	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Levofloxacin</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Ofloxacin</i>	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Total</i>	18	26	28	37	109

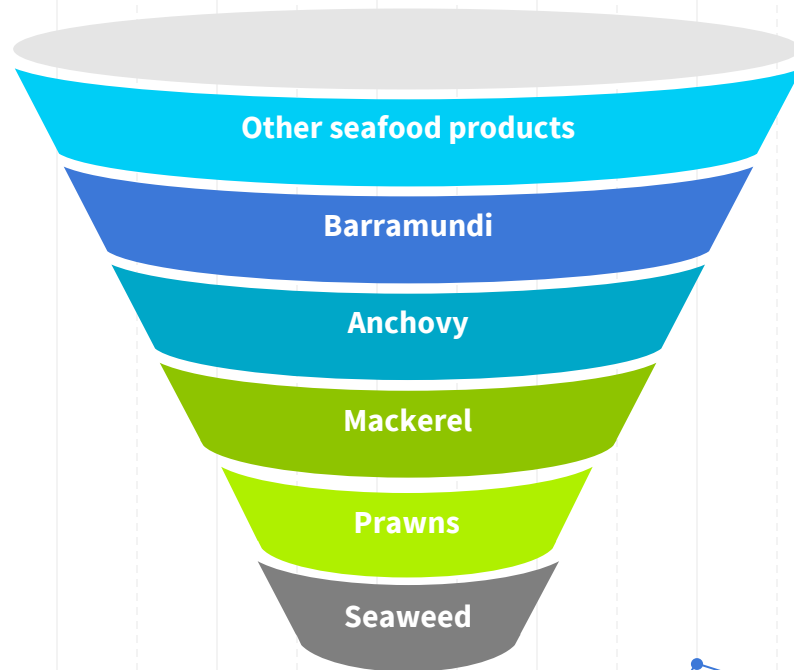


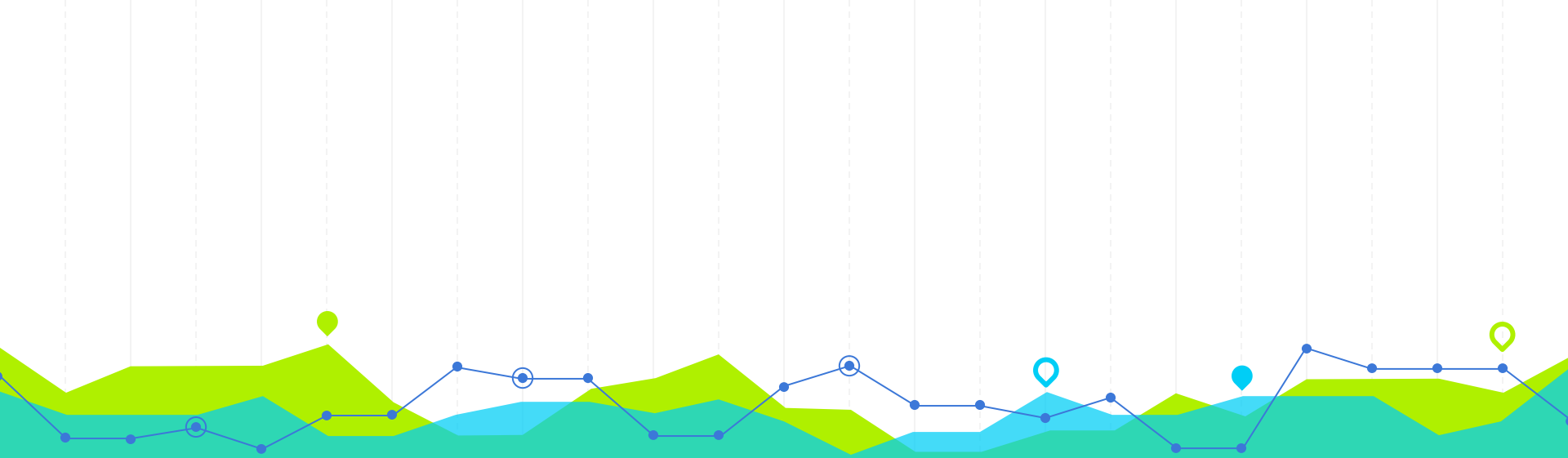
Microbiological causes in Australia (2019 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Live bacteria</i>	12	14	0	0	26
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	3	6	5	11	25
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	4	8	1	7	20
<i>Salmonella</i>	3	0	1	0	4
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	2	0	1	0	3
<i>Vibrio alginolyticus</i>	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total</i>	24	29	8	18	79



Top 6 – Rejected products in Australia in 2022



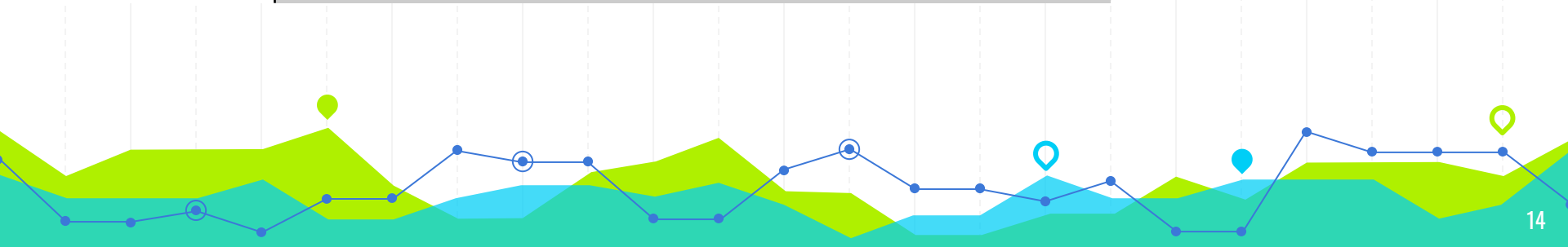


Import notifications in the European Union

Trend analysis 2016 - 2022

Import notifications in the EU (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Others</i>	96	115	139	116	77	92	91	726
<i>Chemical</i>	114	159	73	68	62	58	45	579
<i>Microbiological</i>	62	41	75	44	57	37	52	368
<i>Histamine</i>	20	30	13	15	7	6	15	106
<i>Toxins</i>	12	11	7	10	10	8	6	64
<i>Parasites</i>	3	3	1	8	14	20	11	60
<i>Total</i>	307	359	308	261	227	221	220	1 903



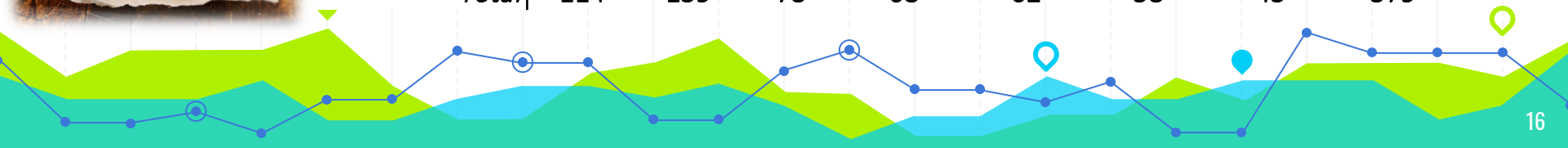
Other causes in the EU (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Poor temperature control</i>	44	61	86	78	40	48	46	403
<i>Unfit for human consumption</i>	16	18	12	8	13	7	10	84
<i>Issues of health certificate</i>	11	2	19	4	5	17	12	70
<i>Attempt to illegally import</i>	4	14	1	10	10	0	0	39
<i>Labelling</i>	0	4	4	4	3	11	8	34
<i>Unsuitable packaging</i>	9	10	6	2	1	2	1	31
<i>Allergens</i>	6	3	3	5	3	3	4	27
<i>Unauthorized operator</i>	1	2	8	2	2	1	0	16
<i>Unsuitable transport conditions</i>	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	9
<i>Species mismatch</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
<i>Unauthorized vessel</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
<i>Unauthorized country</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
<i>Total</i>	96	115	139	116	77	92	91	726



Chemical causes in the EU (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Mercury</i>	61	95	42	38	30	23	22	311
<i>Residues of vet drugs</i>	29	35	21	8	8	4	10	115
<i>Cadmium</i>	15	25	6	11	13	13	7	90
<i>Additives</i>	1	0	2	1	5	7	2	18
<i>Benzo(a)pyrene</i>	8	0	0	4	1	0	1	14
<i>Chlorate</i>	0	0	0	5	4	0	1	10
<i>Sulphite</i>	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
<i>Irradiation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
<i>Contaminants</i>	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
<i>Lead</i>	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Carbon monoxide</i>	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
<i>Arsenic</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Sodium carbonate</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Total</i>	114	159	73	68	62	58	45	579



Microbiological causes in the EU (2016 – 2022)

Causes	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	19	11	24	19	20	17	26	136
<i>E. Coli</i>	22	12	21	12	12	10	4	93
<i>Norovirus</i>	4	7	21	3	22	4	7	68
<i>Salmonella</i>	7	6	7	6	1	5	9	41
<i>Vibrio spp.</i>	6	2	1	1	2	1	6	19
<i>Hepatitis A virus</i>	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
<i>Clostridium Botulinum</i>	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
<i>Not specified</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>total</i>	62	41	75	44	57	37	52	368

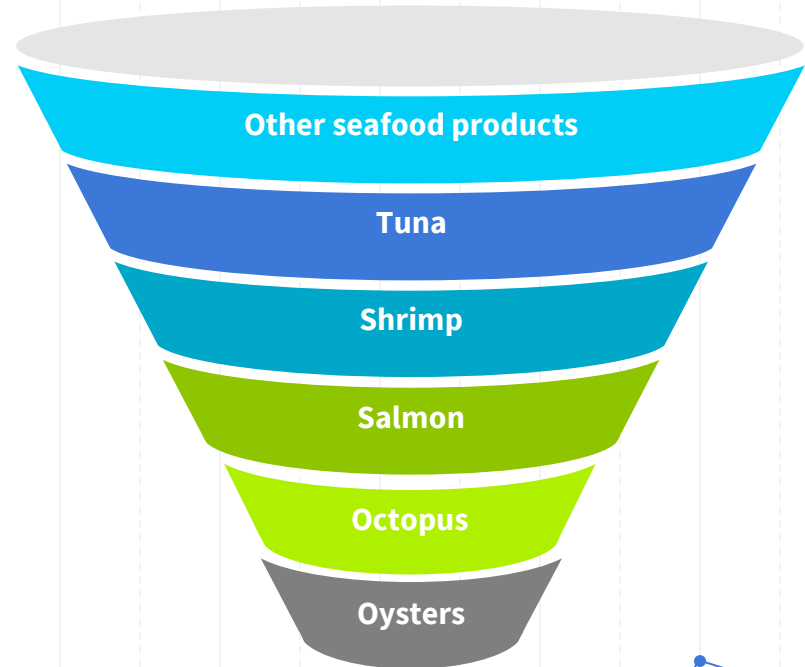


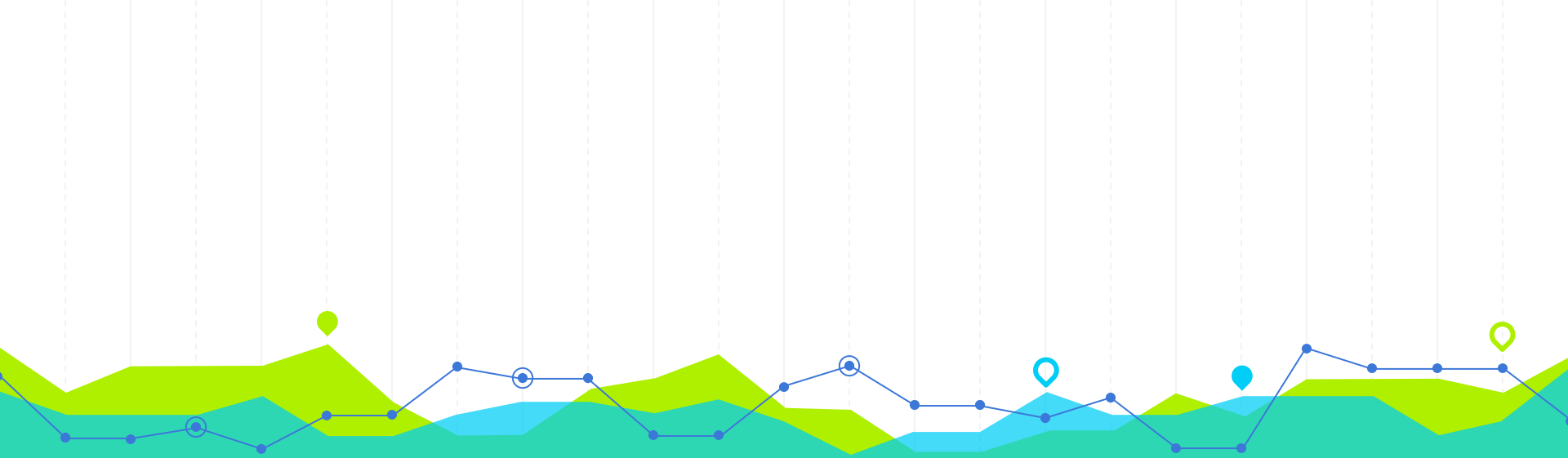
Toxins causes in the EU (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Diarrhetic shellfish poisoning</i>	7	2	5	7	8	4	0	33
<i>Amnesic shellfish poisoning</i>	1	7	2	1	0	0	0	11
<i>Paralytic shellfish poisoning</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
<i>Ciguatera</i>	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
<i>Tetrodotoxin</i>	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Lipophilic toxins</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7
<i>Azaspiracid poisoning</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Total</i>	12	11	7	10	10	8	6	61



Top 6 – Rejected products in the European Union in 2022





Import notifications in Japan

Trend analysis 2016 - 2022

Import notifications in Japan (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Microbiological</i>	94	99	81	77	47	94	81	573
<i>Chemical</i>	42	36	24	27	32	25	32	218
<i>Toxins</i>	0	0	0	4	7	2	1	14
<i>Others</i>	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	10
<i>Total</i>	136	143	106	109	86	121	114	815



Microbiological causes in Japan (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Coliform</i>	51	50	42	43	23	59	45	313
<i>Live bacteria</i>	30	29	19	23	16	24	21	162
<i>E. coli</i>	10	19	17	10	8	11	12	87
<i>Salmonella</i>	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
<i>Vibrio</i>	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	6
<i>Total</i>	94	99	81	77	47	94	81	573



Chemical causes in Japan (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Residues of vet drugs</i>	35	31	15	15	14	11	20	141
<i>Additives</i>	4	4	8	9	15	8	11	59
<i>Pesticides</i>	2	1	0	3	3	6	1	16
<i>Contaminants</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Irradiation</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>TOTAL</i>	42	36	24	27	32	25	32	218

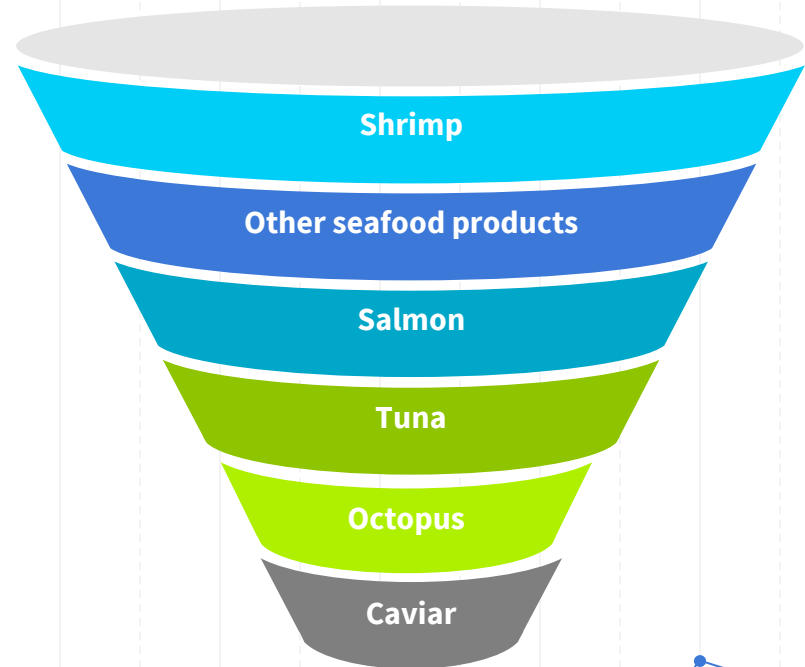


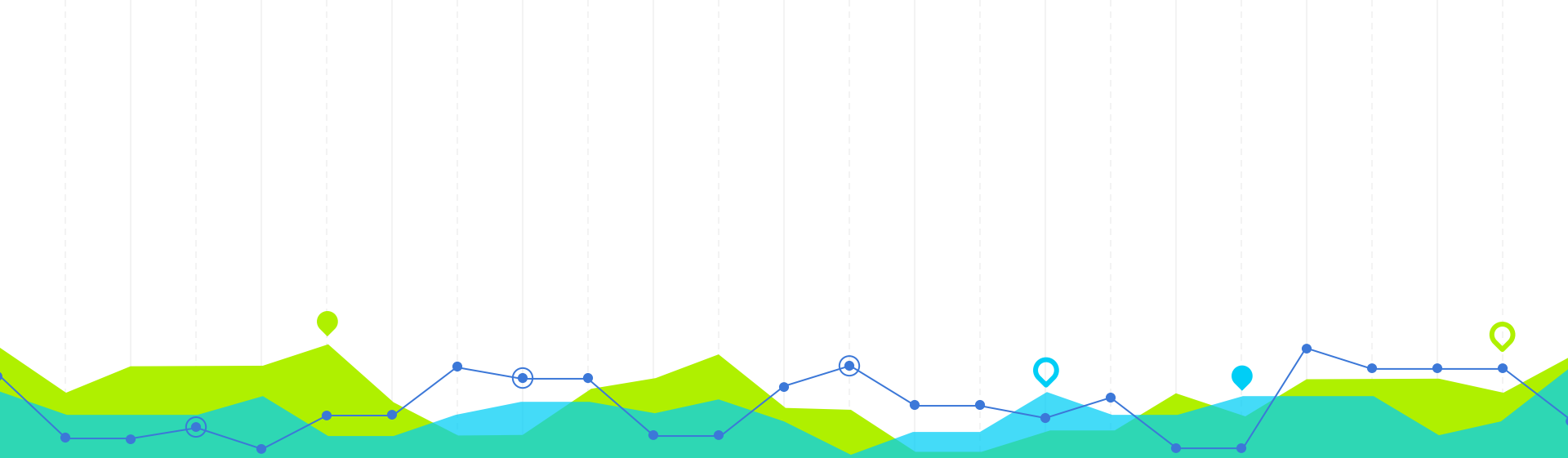
Toxins causes in Japan (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Diarrhetic shellfish poisoning</i>	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	10
<i>Ciguatera poisoning</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
<i>Paralytic shellfish poisoning</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>TOTAL</i>	0	0	0	4	7	2	1	14



Top 6 – Rejected products in Japan in 2022





Import notifications in the United States of America

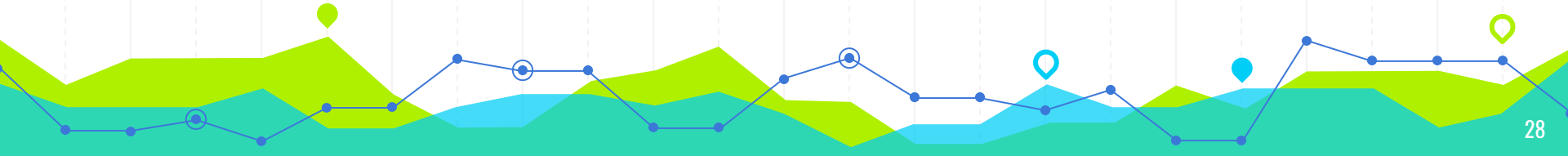
Trend analysis 2016 - 2022

Import notifications in the US (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Others</i>	1 553	1 114	917	864	419	476	428	5 771
<i>Microbiological</i>	253	281	275	230	219	400	243	1 901
<i>Chemical</i>	233	156	241	151	72	90	93	1 036
<i>Histamine</i>	32	25	24	59	20	46	23	229
<i>Toxins</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Total</i>	2 072	1 577	1 457	1 304	730	1 012	787	8 939

Other causes in the US (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Unfit for consumption</i>	1 365	836	681	679	313	366	378	4 618
<i>Labelling</i>	103	116	70	100	58	71	45	563
<i>Packaging</i>	54	59	57	48	25	34	5	282
<i>Adulteration</i>	14	78	88	22	11	0	0	213
<i>Allergens</i>	6	18	3	5	12	5	0	49
<i>No process</i>	11	7	18	10	0	0	0	46
<i>Total</i>	1 553	1 114	917	864	419	476	428	5 771



Microbiological causes in the US (2016 – 2022)

<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Salmonella</i>	213	246	202	177	166	384	201	1 589
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	10	33	38	52	53	16	41	243
<i>Hepatitis A</i>	0	2	35	1	0	0	0	38
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Total</i>	223	281	275	230	219	400	243	1 871

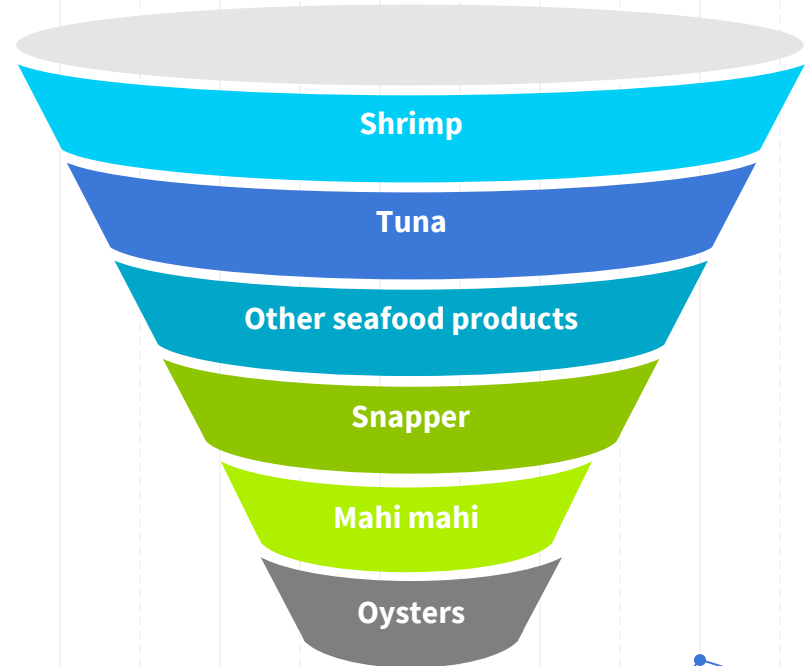


Chemical causes in US (2016 – 2022)

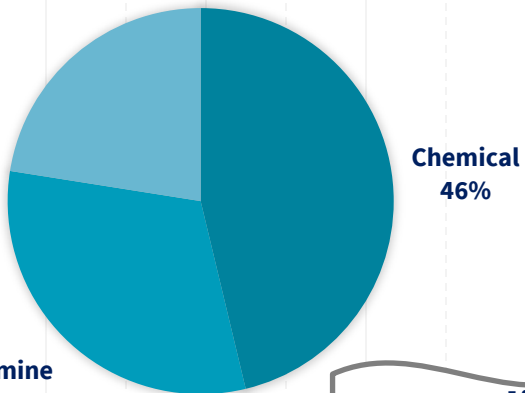
<i>Causes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Residues of vet drugs</i>	160	117	192	81	49	44	43	686
<i>Nitrofurans</i>	45	14	21	55	15	42	33	225
<i>Additives</i>	12	14	13	9	0	3	8	59
<i>Chloramphenicol</i>	10	10	3	5	5	0	5	38
<i>Pesticides</i>	0	1	12	1	3	0	4	21
<i>Sulphites</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Total</i>	227	156	241	151	72	90	93	1 030



Top 6 – Rejected products in US in 2022



Microbiological
23%

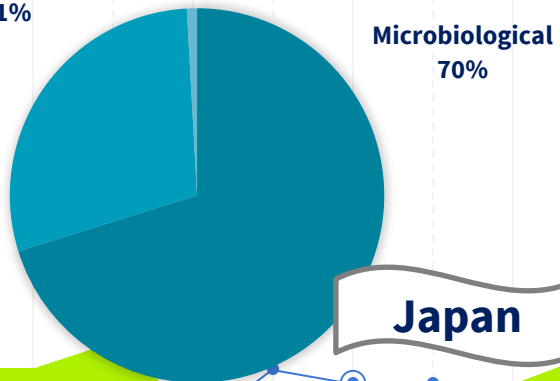


Australia

Histamine
31%

Toxins
1%

Chemical
29%



Japan

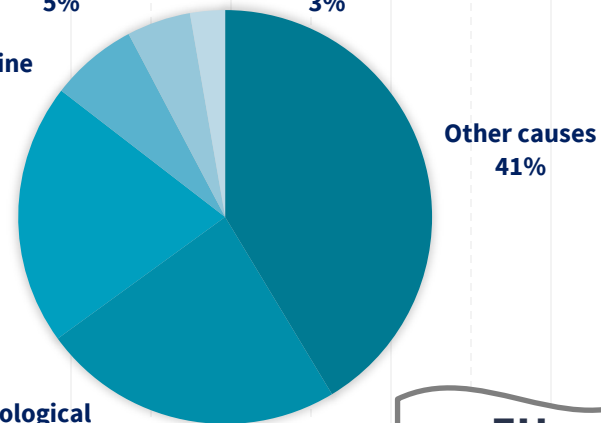
Parasites
5%

Toxins
3%

Histamine
7%

Chemical
20%

Microbiological
24%

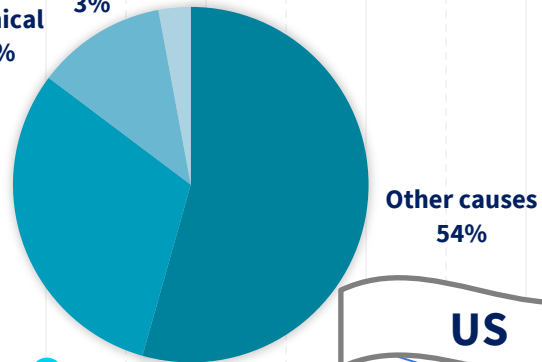


EU

Histamine
3%

Chemical
12%

Microbiological
31%



US

Conclusions and Recommendations

Possible measures to encourage the reduction of cases of import notifications are multiple and they are aimed at:

Exporting Countries:

- ✓ base actions on risk analysis approach from primary production to consumers;
- ✓ make available relevant data on international databases;
- ✓ organize staff training and develop national surveillance programs; and
- ✓ use international standards, guidelines and recommendations provided by the *CODEX Alimentarius*.

Conclusions and Recommendations

FAO:

- ✓ continues to provide training programs to ensure that officials and producers in developing countries fully understand international food safety and quality requirements in line with *CODEX Alimentarius*;
- ✓ continues to support *CODEX Alimentarius* on the standardization to harmonize requirements and eliminate trade barriers; and
- ✓ plays a key role in providing information on sanitary problems related to international trade.

Thank you for your attention!

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