



Australian Government
**Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources**

Imported food inspection data

January to December 2017

Imported Food Inspection Scheme



© Commonwealth of Australia 2018

Ownership of intellectual property rights

Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights, if any) in this publication is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia (referred to as the Commonwealth).

Creative Commons licence

All material in this publication is licensed under a Creative [Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) except content supplied by third parties, logos and the Commonwealth Coat of Arms.

Inquiries about the licence and any use of this document should be emailed to copyright@agriculture.gov.au.



Cataloguing data

This publication (and any material sourced from it) should be attributed as: Department of Agriculture and Water Resources 2018, *Imported food inspection data: January to December 2017*, Canberra, August. CC BY 4.0.

ISBN 9781760031701

This publication is available at agriculture.gov.au/publications.

Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone 1800 900 090

Web agriculture.gov.au

The Australian Government acting through the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has exercised due care and skill in preparing and compiling the information and data in this publication. Notwithstanding, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, its employees and advisers disclaim all liability, including liability for negligence and for any loss, damage, injury, expense or cost incurred by any person as a result of accessing, using or relying on any of the information or data in this publication to the maximum extent permitted by law.

Contents

Introduction	1
1 Background	2
Australian food trade, 2016-2017	3
Australian food imports.....	3
Source of food imported into Australia.....	4
2 Import Food Inspection Scheme results summary	6
3 Results of inspection and testing.....	7
Compliance rates against all tests conducted.....	7
Labelling compliance	8
Analytical testing data	9
Results by commodity groups.....	11
Other test data	13
Review of standard plate count fails in cooked prawns	14
Comparing five years of inspection data reports.....	17
Appendix A: Analytical tests applied to food 2017.....	19
Appendix B: Tariff codes included in each food commodity group.....	21
Appendix C: Number of lines inspected per country	22
Glossary	26

Tables

Table 1 Compliance for all tests, 2017.....	7
Table 2 Analytical testing compliance, 2017.....	9
Table 3 Chemical test compliance, 2017.....	10
Table 4 Contaminant test compliance, 2017.....	10
Table 5 Microbiological test compliance, 2017.....	11
Table 6 Composition analytical test compliance, 2017	11
Table 7 Inspection and test data, by commodity group, 2017.....	13
Table 8 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy certificate check compliance, 2017.....	13
Table 9 Visual assessment compliance, 2017.....	14
Table 10 Number of inspections conducted, by country of origin, 2017	17

Figures

Figure 1 Trends in Australian food trade, 1992–93 to 2016–17	3
Figure 2 Foods imported into Australia, composition, 2006–07, 2015–16 and 2016–17	4
Figure 3 Value of imported food, by country of origin, 2006–07, 2015–16 and 2016–17	5
Figure 4 Non-compliant test results, 2017	8
Figure 5 Non-compliant labelling, 2017	8
Figure 6 Percentage of tests applied to each commodity group, 2017	12
Figure 7 Standard plate count tests, cooked prawns, 2015 to 2017.....	15
Figure 8 Standard plate count tests failed, cooked prawns, 2015 to 2017	15
Figure 9 Standard plate count tests, failure rate, cooked prawns, 2015 to 2017	16
Figure 10 Percentage of inspections, by country of origin, 2017.....	17
Figure 11 Inspection activity, January 2011 to December 2017	18
Figure 12 Tests conducted from January 2011 to December 2017.....	18

Introduction

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is responsible for managing Australia's biosecurity system. Every year the department helps millions of people, goods, vessels and aircraft move into and out of Australia while minimising harm to environmental, animal, plant and human health.

The department is also responsible for monitoring the safety of imported food at the border. Food entering Australia is subject to the *Imported Food Control Act 1992*, which provides for the inspection and control of imported food using a risk-based border inspection program, the [Imported Food Inspection Scheme \(IFIS\)](#). Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) advises the department on food that poses a medium or high risk to human health and safety, with the department classifying this food as risk for inspection under the IFIS.

In addition to the inspection activity undertaken at the border, state and territory authorities in Australia have responsibility for monitoring all food, including imported food that is available for sale.

This report provides summary data from imported food inspections conducted under the IFIS during 1 January to 31 December 2017. The department has published these reports every six months since July 2006; previous reports can be found on the [Imported food inspection data](#) webpage. The department also publishes the [Failing food report](#) each month, identifying food that has failed an inspection or analysis.

1 Background

The department is one of many government agencies responsible for regulating food in Australia. The department administers two sets of requirements with which imported food must comply. Food imported into Australia must meet biosecurity requirements under the Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth). The Biosecurity Act (the Act) explains how we manage biosecurity threats to plant, animal and human health in Australia and its external territories.

Imported food is also subject to the *Imported Food Control Act 1992* (Cth) and must meet requirements for food safety and compliance with Australia's food standards. The department operates a risk-based border inspection scheme—the [Imported Food Inspection Scheme \(IFIS\)](#). Under this scheme, the department monitors importers' compliance with sourcing food that meets Australia's food standards and does not pose a risk to human health. It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure imported food complies with the Act and Australian food safety requirements.

The department monitors and responds to emerging or emerged food incidents in support of the Australian food regulatory system, which provides safe and compliant food. Where an emerging food safety issue is identified with an imported food, the department works closely with Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ), and state and territory food regulatory authorities to manage the situations.

FSANZ is, an independent statutory authority, develops and maintains the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. The code lists Australia's food standards requirements including for contaminants (such as microbiological and chemical), additives, labelling and genetically modified food, as well as production and processing standards.

FSANZ provides advice to the department on food that has the potential to pose a medium or high risk to public health. The Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources may then classify this food as risk food under the IFIS. All other food is classified as surveillance food.

Regulation 9 of the *Imported Food Control Regulations 1993* provides that food may be classified as risk food if FSANZ has advised the Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources that the food has the potential to pose a medium or high risk to public health. In accordance with regulation 9 and the advice from FSANZ, the Minister may classify food as 'risk food' in the *Imported Food Control Order 2001*. All other food is classified as surveillance food. Risk food is initially referred for inspection and analysis at a rate of 100 per cent of consignments. Surveillance food is referred for inspection and analysis at a rate of five per cent of consignments.

Once food is referred, the department's systems apply relevant tests and inspection based on the risk the food may pose and for some food, the compliance history of the food producer.

When imported food fails inspection, follow-up action such as labelling or treatment of the food to bring it into compliance, destruction or export is undertaken. Additionally, subsequent imports of the same food are subject to inspection at the rate of 100 per cent of consignments until a history of compliance is demonstrated.

In addition to the department's imported food testing, the state and territory governments and local governments have responsibility for ensuring that all food, including imported food, meets the requirements of food legislation (include the Code) at the point of sale.

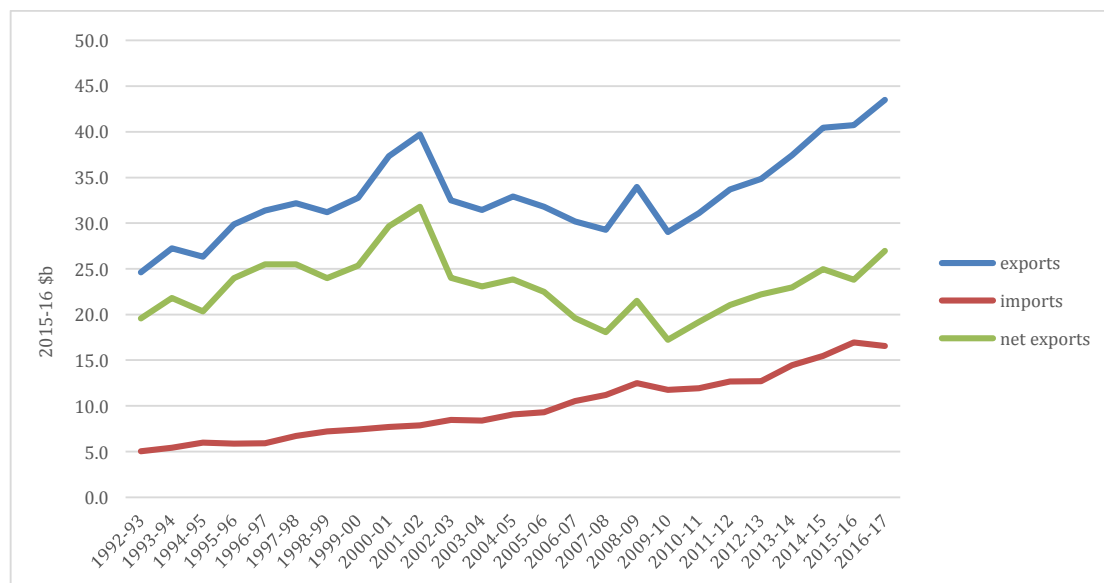
Australian food trade

This information provides context for inspection data in this report. This information is used by the department to inform inspection and analysis activities to improve these performances.

The value of Australian food exports increased by 6.8 per cent (in real terms) to \$43.5 billion in 2016–17, the highest ever recorded (Figure 1). The value of food imported by Australian food businesses was \$16.6 billion in 2016–17, a 2.2 per cent decrease on the previous year. As a result, Australia's net exports of food, the difference between the value of food exports and food imports, increased by 13.1 per cent to \$26.9 billion in 2016–17.

In value terms, the proportion of imports compared to exports decreased to 38.1 per cent in 2016–17.

Figure 1 Trends in Australian food trade, 1992–93 to 2016–17



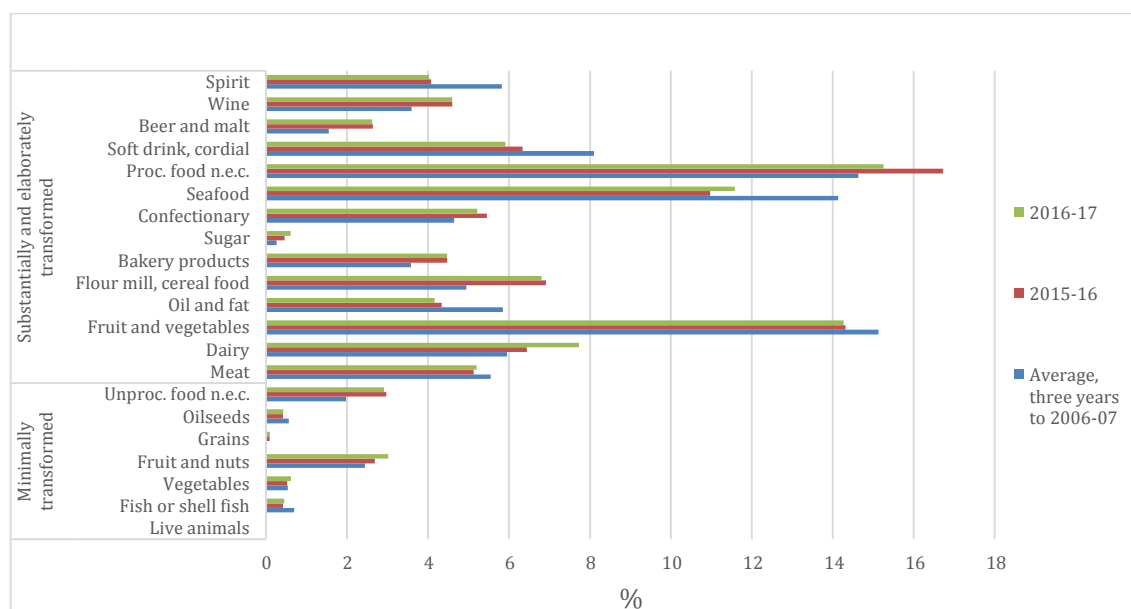
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Australian food imports

The value of food imported by Australian food businesses decreased to \$16.6 billion in 2016–17. The main contributors to the decrease were processed foods, soft drinks and cordials, and confectionary (Figure 2). Partially offsetting this decrease were higher imports of dairy products, seafood and fruit and nuts.

Over the past 20 years the value of food imported by Australian food businesses has increased. The kinds of food imported by Australian food businesses are generally processed products with major contributors being seafood and fruit and vegetables.

Figure 2 Foods imported into Australia, composition, 2006–07, 2015–16 and 2016–17



Proc – processed

nec – not elsewhere classified

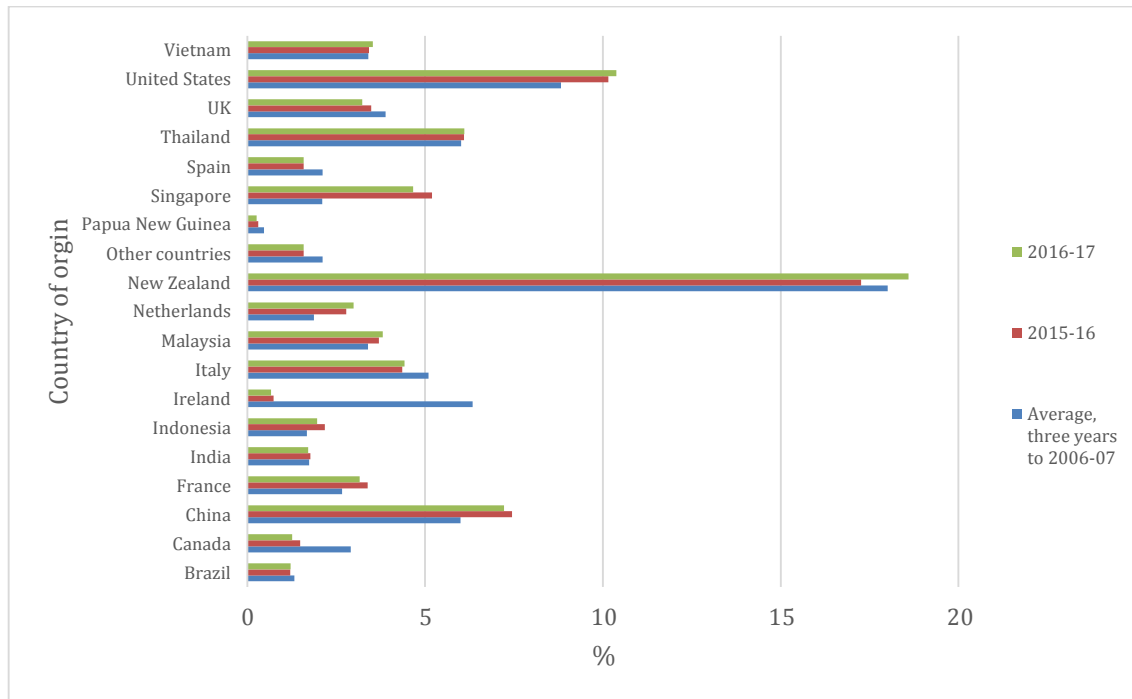
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Source of food imported into Australia

New Zealand remains the major source of food imported by Australian food businesses, accounting for \$3.0 billion or 18.6 per cent of the total value of food imported in 2016–17 (Figure 3). Other major sources of food imports in 2016–17 were the United States (10.4 percent), China (7.2 per cent) and Thailand (6.1 per cent).

The composition of Australian food imports have been stable over the last ten years with only minor fluctuations in the proportions of food imported from particular countries by Australian food businesses (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Value of imported food, by country of origin, 2006–07, 2015–16 and 2016–17



UK – United Kingdom

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

2 Import Food Inspection Scheme results summary

The data contained in this report were obtained from imported food inspection data for 1 January to 31 December 2017.

During this reporting period, the compliance rate for all food inspected was 98.6 per cent.

In summary:

- 20,846 entries of imported food were referred for inspection or analysis
- 34,766 lines of imported food were inspected. Of these lines:
 - 30.5 per cent were risk food
 - 66.4 per cent were surveillance food
 - 3.1 per cent were surveillance food subject to a Holding Order
- 61.7 per cent of food inspections were on food from 10 countries, with food from China, Thailand and Italy subject to the most inspection
- In total, 109,295 tests (including label and visual checks), comprising
 - 43,394 label and composition assessments
 - 23,037 analytical tests
 - 42,864 other tests.

More detailed analysis of data is provided based on:

- commodity groups
- country of origin
- inspection data tests applied and compliance rates.

See [Glossary](#) for explanation of terms used in this document.

3 Results of inspection and testing

Below are the results of inspection and testing undertaken from January to December 2017. This section includes:

- compliance rates against all tests conducted
- labelling compliance
- analytical testing data
- results by commodity groups.

Compliance rates against all tests conducted

The overall compliance rate with Australian food standards was at 98.6 per cent of all tests applied to imported food under the IFIS. Table 1 Compliance for all tests, 2017 provides a breakdown of compliance rates per test group.

Non-compliant labelling accounted for most non-compliance (69.3 per cent of failures).

When labelling non-compliances are removed from the testing data, the compliance rate for imported food rises to 99.3 per cent.

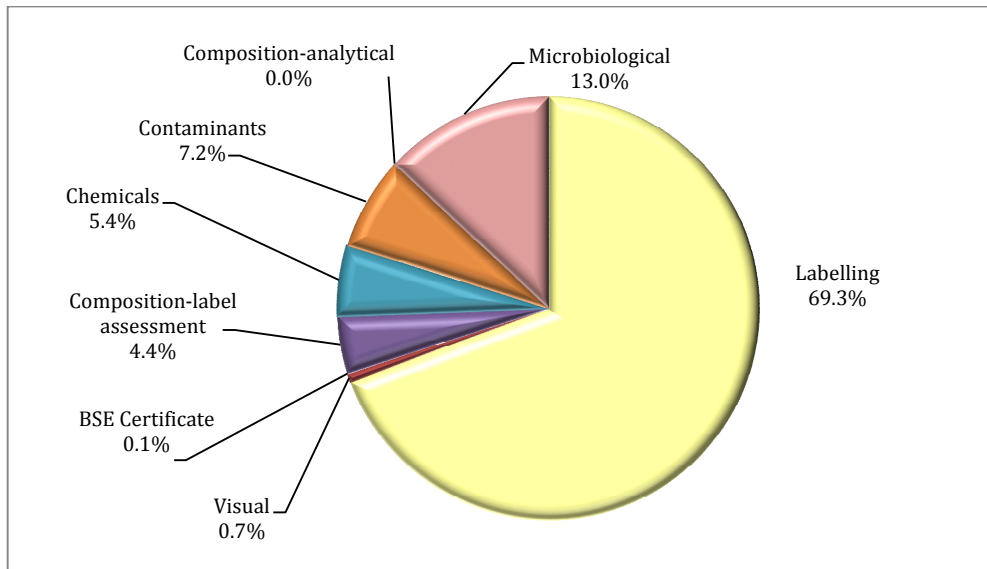
Table 1 Compliance for all tests, 2017

Test group	No. of tests applied	No. compliant	No. non-compliant	Compliance rate (%)
Analytical	23,037	22,645	392	98.3
Labelling	43,394	42,332	1,062	97.6
Other	42,864	42,786	78	99.8
Total	109,295	107,763	1,532	98.6

Source: AIMS database

Figure 4 provides a summary of the 1,532 noncompliant tests from the 109,295 tests applied, with details of each specific test and the proportion each test contributed to the total.

Figure 4 Non-compliant test results, 2017

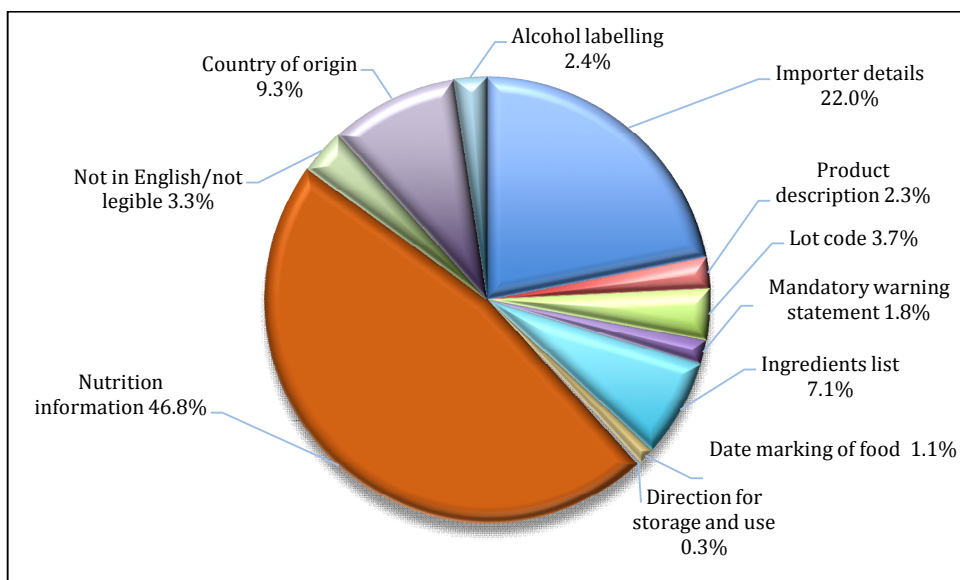


Source: AIMS database

Labelling compliance

Figure 5 provides a detailed summary of labelling non-compliances against Australian food standards. Absent, incomplete or incorrect nutrition information details on labelling is the largest contributor to noncompliant labelling, accounting for 38.3 per cent of non-compliances. Absent or incomplete importer details, country of origin labelling and ingredient information account for a further 40.6 per cent of label non-compliances.

Figure 5 Non-compliant labelling, 2017



Source: AIMS database

Analytical testing data

Within the analytical test category, tests are grouped according to four main types: chemical, contaminant, composition (analytical assessment) and microbiological (Table 2). Each category consists of several tests, reported in detail in Table 3, Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6.

Analytical test results show a 98.3 per cent compliance rate with the tests applied under the IFIS.

Of the 23,037 analytical tests applied, 392 (1.7 per cent) of the products being tested failed against the standards.

The number of lines of food referred for inspection under the Scheme and the number of tests applied to food may differ. This is because food subject to inspection is sampled and analysed based on the number of:

- batches and lots within each batch of food on the line referred for inspection
- tests applied to each sample of that food taken during inspection.

For example, one line of a cooked and processed meat product may be referred for inspection under the Scheme. The line contains two batches of the product, each with one lot. An officer will take one sample from each batch and apply the test relevant to this food. The tests applied to cooked and processed meat products are *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Salmonella*. As a result, two samples have been taken from this one line of imported food with two microbiological tests applied to each sample.

This will be reported as one line, with four separate test results.

Table 2 Analytical testing compliance, 2017

Test type	No. of tests applied	No. compliant	No. non-compliant	Compliance rate (%)
Chemical	3,380	3,297	83	97.5
Contaminant	8,788	8,678	110	98.7
Microbiological	10,795	10,596	199	98.2
Composition	74	74	0	100
Total	23,037	22,645	392	98.6

Source: AIMS database

Table 3 Chemical test compliance, 2017

Chemical	No. of tests applied	No. compliant	No. non-compliant	Compliance rate (%)	Food type
Fluoroquinolones	377	372	5	98.7	Farmed fish and prawns
Fruit and veg residue screen	1,774	1,705	69	96.1	Fruit and vegetables
Malachite Green	340	338	2	99.4	Farmed fish
Nitrofurans	48	44	4	91.7	Farmed prawns, honey
Pesticides	719	716	3	99.6	Meat
Quinolones	122	122	0	100	Farmed fish
Total	3,380	3,297	83	97.5	-

Source: AIMS database

Table 4 Contaminant test compliance, 2017

Contaminant	No. of tests applied	No. compliant	No. non-compliant	Compliance rate (%)	Food type
Aflatoxins	1,053	1,015	38	96.4	Nuts
Arsenic total	812	812	0	100	Cereal grains, cereal flours and processed cereals
Buprofezin ^a	2	0	2	0	Rice
Domoic acid	646	645	1	99.8	Bivalve molluscs
Erucic acid	379	379	0	100	Edible plant oils
Histamine	3,672	3,628	44	98.8	Fish
Hydrocyanic acid	84	80	4	95.2	Cassava chips
Inorganic arsenic	17	17	0	100	Seaweed (Hijiki)
Iodine	94	88	6	93.6	Seaweed (brown algae)
Lead	1,223	1,208	15	98.8	Cereal grains, cereal flours, processed cereals, canned and preserved fruit
PSP Toxin	554	554	0	100	Bivalve molluscs
Tin	252	252	0	100	Canned fruit
Total	8,788	8,678	110	98.7	-

^a Buprofezin testing commenced in response to evidence of noncompliance for a specific pathway.

Source: AIMS database

Table 5 Microbiological test compliance, 2017

Microbial agent	No. of tests applied	No. compliant	No. non-compliant	Compliance rate (%)	Food type
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	51	49	2	96.1	Bean curd, tofu
Coagulase-positive staphylococci	1,082	1,082	0	100	Processed meats and cooked crustaceans
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	586	572	14	97.6	Processed meats, water, seafood, and cheese
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	2902	2883	19	99.3	Cheese, ready-to-eat seafood, processed meats
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> -enumerated	439	439	0	100	cheese, RTE finfish, slow cured ham
<i>Salmonella</i>	3717	3667	50	98.7	Processed meats, seafood, dried coconut, dried chilli and pepper, sesame seeds, cheese
Standard plate count	1196	1089	107	91.1	Cooked crustaceans
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	822	815	7	99.1	Cooked prawns
Total	10,795	10,596	199	98.2	-

Source: AIMS database

Table 6 Composition analytical test compliance, 2017

Microbial agent	No. of tests applied	No. compliant	No. non-compliant	Compliance rate (%)	Food type
Allergen - Dairy	11	11	0	100	Coconut drinks and coconut powders
C4 adulteration	21	21	0	100	Honey
Moisture content	21	21	0	100	Honey
Reducing sugar content	21	21	0	100	Honey
Total	74	74	0	100	-

Source: AIMS database

Results by commodity groups

Figure 6 and Table 7 provide an overview of tests applied to food commodity groups. This data does not indicate the volume of trade in particular commodities, but the commodities most often tested. This will be influenced by these factors:

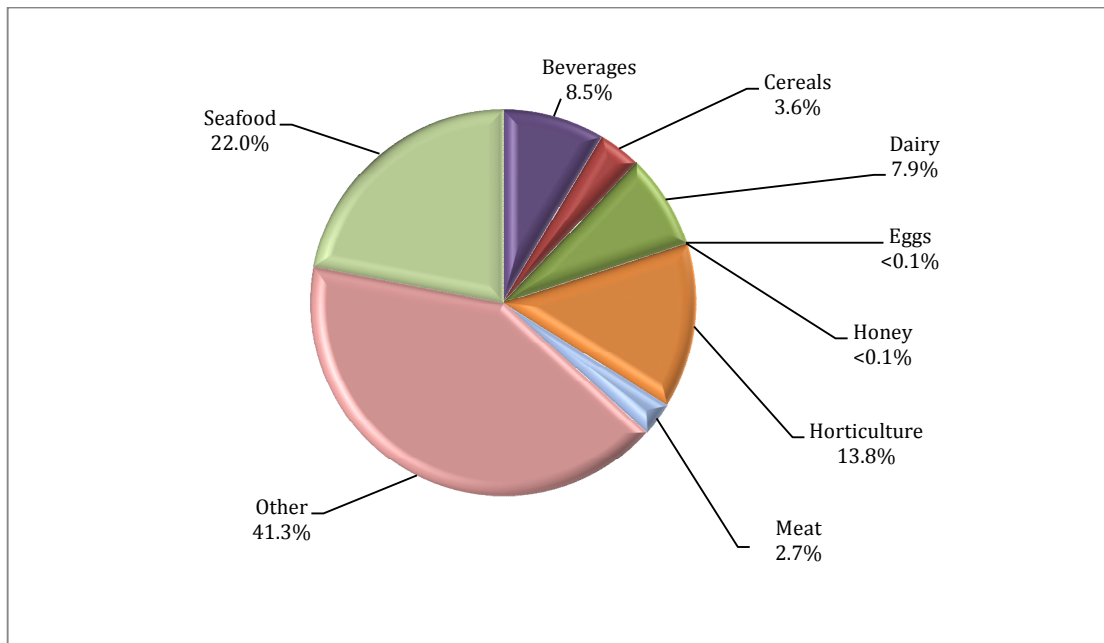
- commodity groups that contain more risk food or are imported more frequently will have a higher representation under the inspection activity
- the rate of inspection and analysis of food identified as failing food is increased to 100 per cent until compliance has again been demonstrated.

Test data by commodity groups

During the reporting period seafood was the single commodity subject to most testing. Testing of seafood accounted for 22.0 per cent of tests applied (Figure 10) under the IFIS. This commodity includes fresh, chilled, frozen and processed seafood products.

Horticulture (including fresh and processed fruit and vegetables) was the next highest single commodity inspected and was subject to 13.8 per cent of all tests applied to imported food under the Scheme.

Figure 6 Percentage of tests applied to each commodity group, 2017



Source: AIMS database

[Appendix A](#) provides an overview of the analytical tests applied to the commodity groups and [Appendix B](#) provides a list of the tariff codes associated with each commodity grouping used for this report.

Table 7 Inspection and test data, by commodity group, 2017

Commodity group	No. of tests applied	No. compliant	No. non-compliant	Compliance rate (%)
Beverages	9,342	9,212	130	98.6
Cereals, flours and milled products	3,887	3,850	37	99.0
Dairy	8,604	8,557	47	99.5
Eggs	26	26	0	100
Honey	105	105	0	100
Horticulture	15,085	14,832	253	98.3
Meat	3,001	2,995	6	99.8
Other (incl. processed food)	45,184	44,412	772	98.3
Seafood	24,061	23,774	287	98.8
Total	109,295	107,763	1,532	98.6

Source: AIMS database

Other test data

Other than labelling and analytical testing, other testing applied during the period January to December 2017 included composition assessments, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) certification checks and visual assessments.

Composition assessments

Additives or ingredients that are not permitted, or are in excess of permitted levels, may be identified during a label assessment. Of the 43,394 label assessments conducted, 67 labels were found to be noncompliant with these requirements.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy certificate checks

Food containing beef is inspected to ensure it is covered by the appropriate government certification, consistent with Australia's BSE policy. A fail is recorded when the food containing beef is not covered by the appropriate government certification. Table 8 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy certificate check compliance, 2017 shows the compliance rate for BSE certification.

Table 8 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy certificate check compliance, 2017

Type of test	No. of tests applied	No. compliant	No. noncompliant	Compliance rate (%)
BSE Certificate	742	741	1	99.9
Total	742	741	1	99.9

Source: AIMS database

Visual assessments

At every inspection the food is visually assessed for signs of unsafe or unsuitable condition such as foreign objects or deterioration. Table 9 Visual assessment compliance, 2017.

Table 9 Visual assessment compliance, 2017

Type of test	No. of tests applied	No. compliant	No. noncompliant	Compliance rate (%)
Visual	41,971	41,961	10	99.9
Total	41,971	41,961	10	99.9

Source: AIMS database

Review of standard plate count fails in cooked prawns

A review of imported food inspection data identified that the recent increase in failures for standard plate count (SPC) in cooked prawns is consistent with an increased volume of trade in these products.

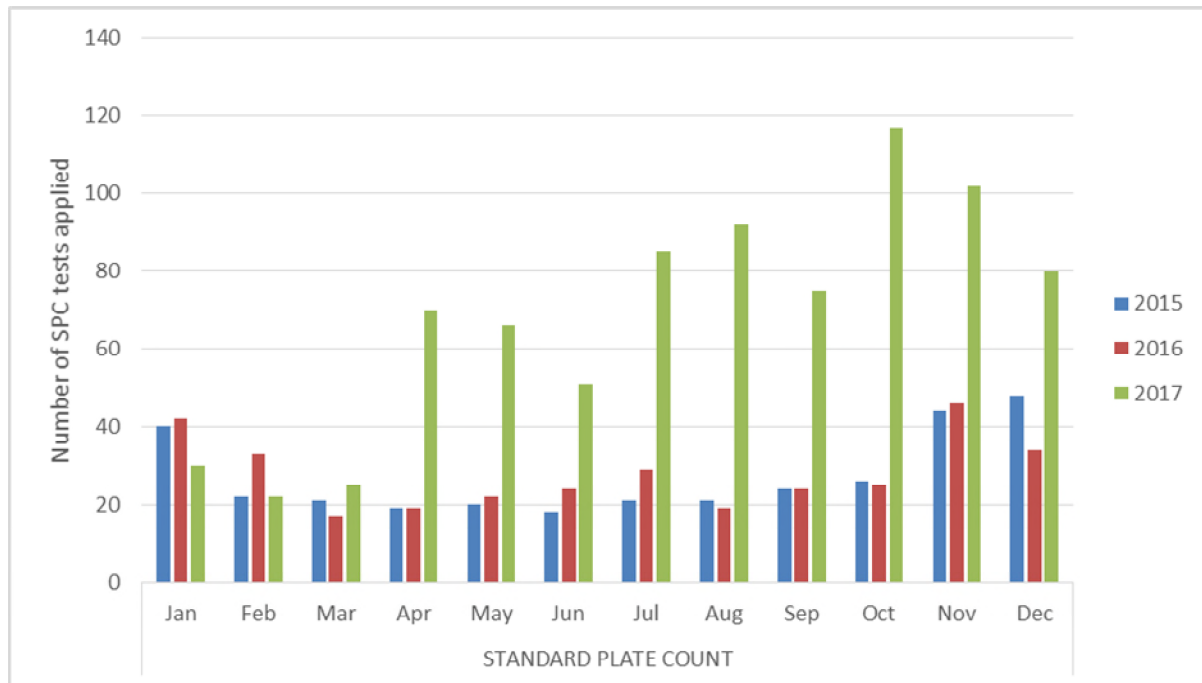
As a risk food, cooked prawns are referred for inspection at the rate of 100 per cent, and assessed for compliance with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

An SPC test indicates the microbiological quality of food (the total number of bacteria in a food that grow in the presence of oxygen at 30 °C)—it does not relate to biosecurity requirements.

SPC counts vary markedly according to the type of food product and the processing it has received. High levels may indicate a lack of process hygiene therefore posing a potential risk to human health. The rate of failure for tests applied to cooked prawns was variable, with rates between 0 to 16 per cent for 2015 to 2017.

Figure 7 Standard plate count tests, cooked prawns, 2015 to 2017 shows a breakdown of all SPC tests applied to cooked prawns for the period 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017.

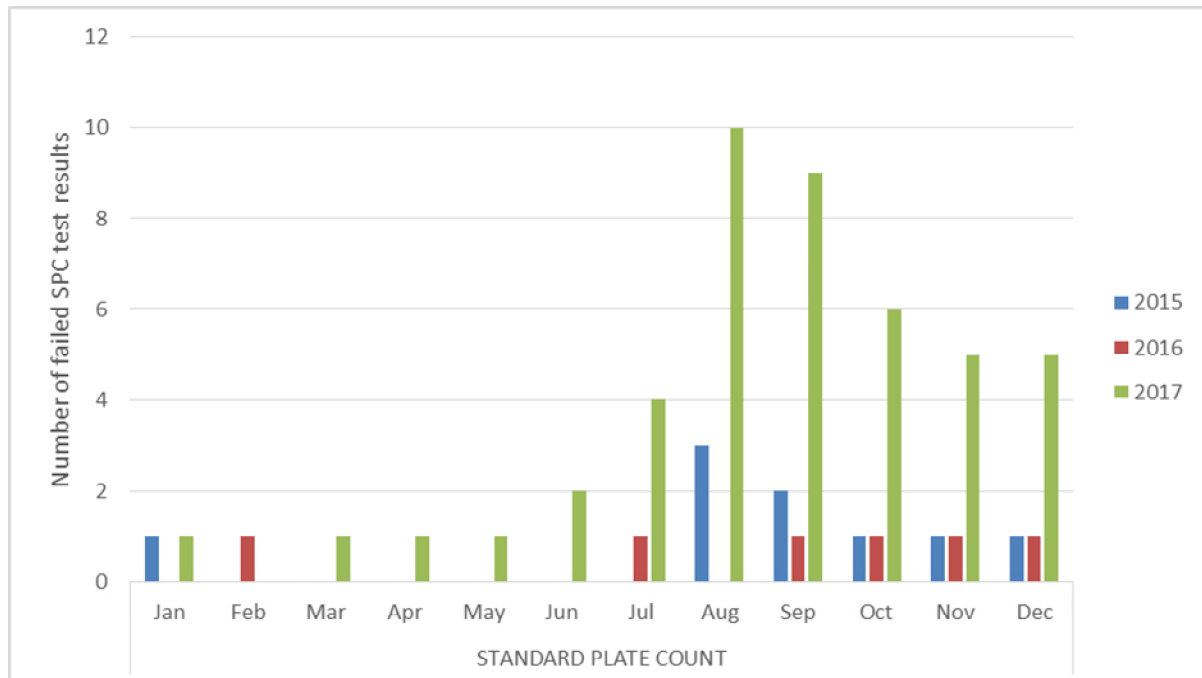
Figure 7 Standard plate count tests, cooked prawns, 2015 to 2017



SPC Standard plate count.

Figure 8 Standard plate count tests failed, cooked prawns, 2015 to 2017 shows the number of SPC test results fail from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017.

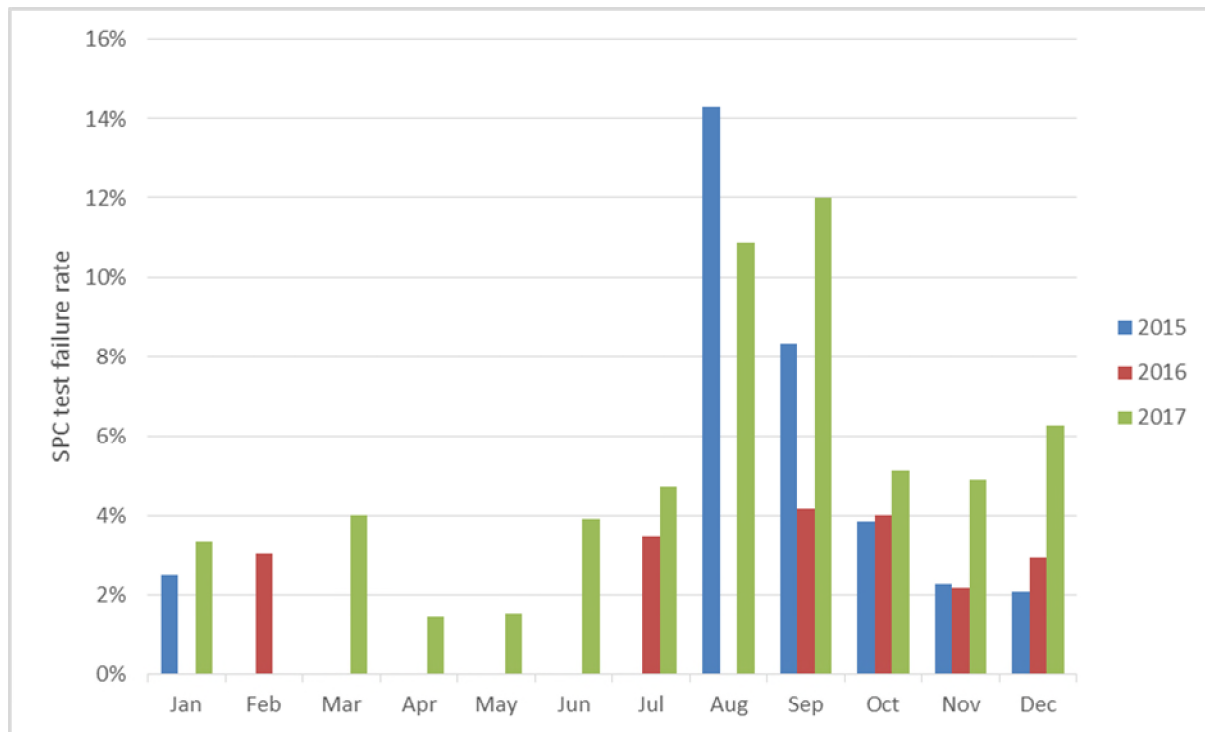
Figure 8 Standard plate count tests failed, cooked prawns, 2015 to 2017



SPC Standard plate count.

Figure 9 Standard plate count tests, failure rate, cooked prawns, 2015 to 2017.

Figure 9 Standard plate count tests, failure rate, cooked prawns, 2015 to 2017



SPC Standard plate count.

Results by country of origin

Under the IFIS, food is inspected based on whether it is classified as risk food or not, irrespective of the country from which the food was exported. The exception to this is where a food has previously failed inspection. In these circumstances, future consignments of that food from the producer in the particular country are inspected and analysed at a 100 per cent rate of inspection and analysis, until a history of compliance is re-established for the producer of the food.

The countries from which importers more frequently source food will have a higher representation in the inspection data.

For the period 1 January to 31 December 2017:

- China, Italy and Thailand were the countries whose food was subject to most inspections
- 61.7 per cent of food inspections were conducted on food from 10 countries; the remaining 38.3 per cent were on food from 129 countries.

A significant proportion of food imports are from New Zealand. Most food from New Zealand is not subject to the *Imported Food Control Act 1992*. This is because Australia and New Zealand, under the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement, have agreed that food produced or imported into one country that meets that country's food standards, may be legally sold in the other country.

Therefore, food produced or imported into New Zealand that meets New Zealand's food legislation can be legally sold in Australia. Table 10 Number of inspections conducted, by country of origin, 2017.

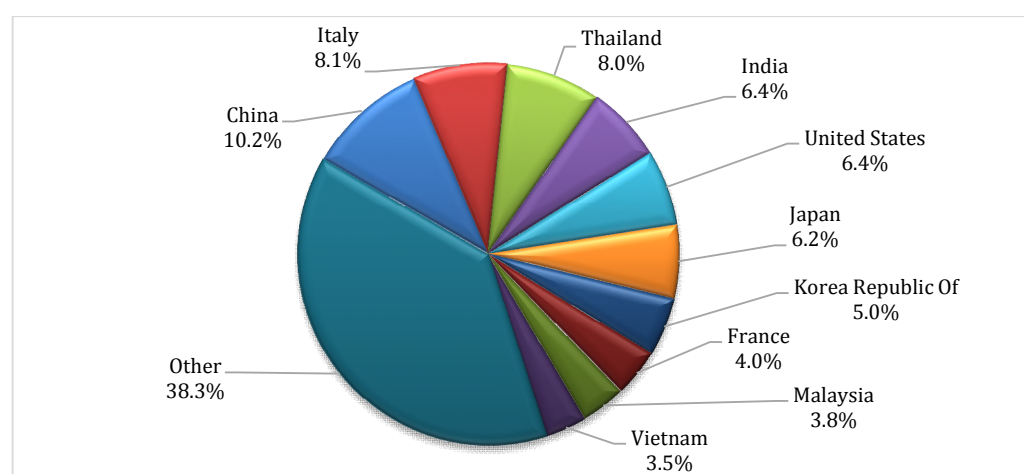
Table 10 Number of inspections conducted, by country of origin, 2017

Country of origin	Number of lines inspected	Percentage of total lines inspected
China	3,562	10.2
Italy	2,806	8.1
Thailand	2,788	8.0
India	2,239	6.4
United States	2,236	6.4
Japan	2,149	6.2
Korea Republic Of	1,749	5.0
France	1,396	4.0
Malaysia	1,310	3.8
Vietnam	1,214	3.5
Other	13,316	38.3
Total	34,765	100

Note: For detail of all countries of origin see [Appendix C](#).

Source: AIMS database

Figure 10 Percentage of inspections, by country of origin, 2017



Source: AIMS database

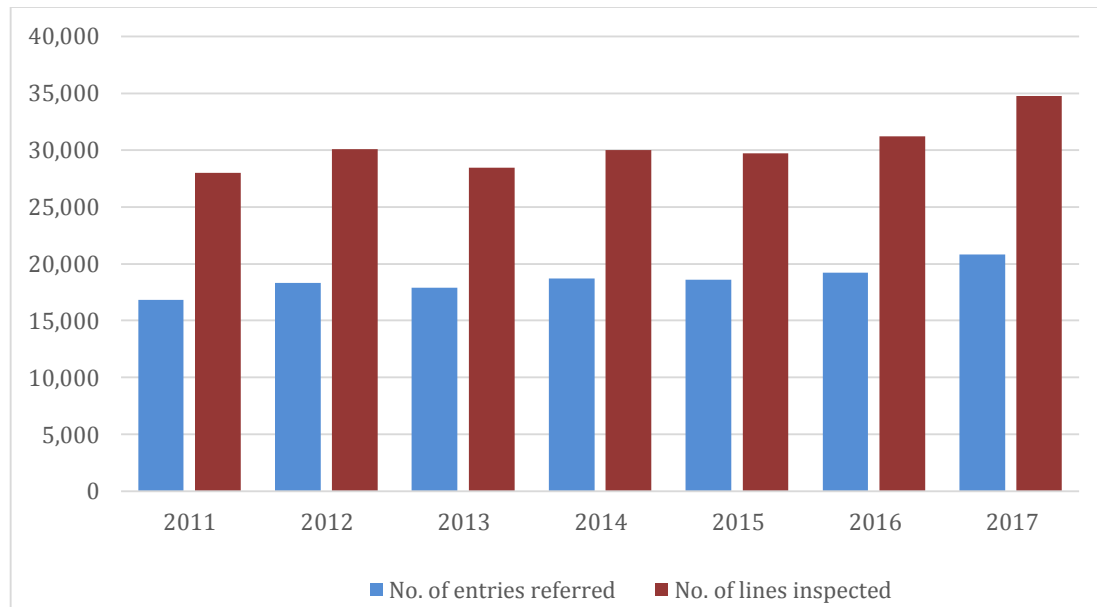
Comparing five years of inspection data reports

Since July 2016 the department has published Imported Food Inspection Data reports on activities twice each year.

Figure 11 summarises the number of food entries and lines inspected for each calendar year period.

This shows an increase in both entries and lines for the 2017 reporting period. This is attributed to an increase in the overall volume of food imported for 2017.

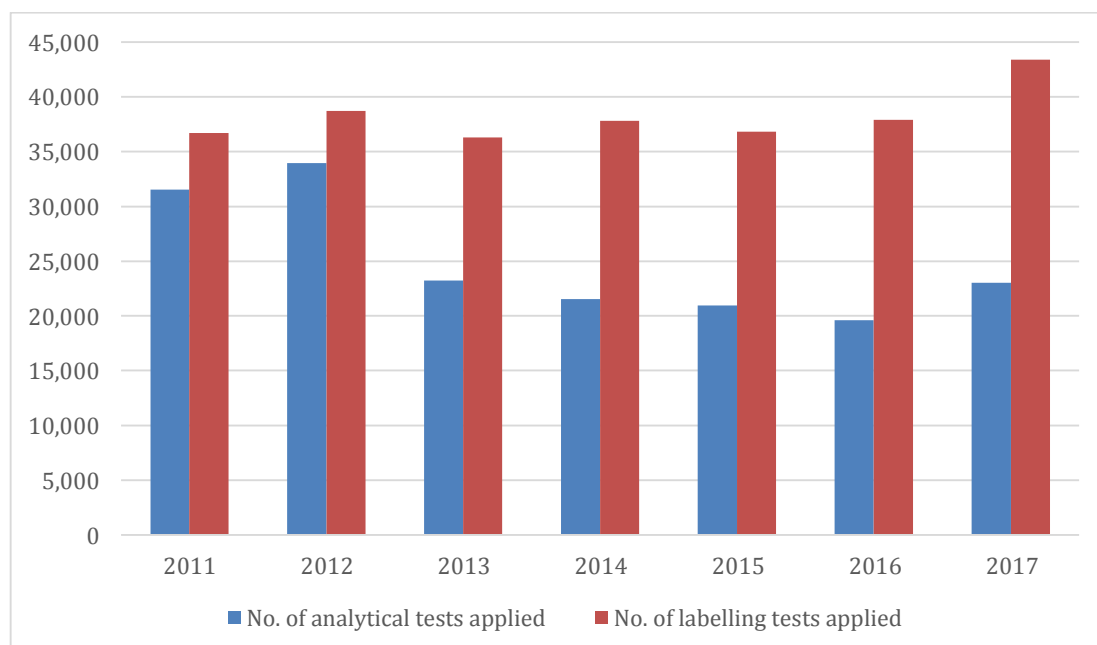
Figure 11 Inspection activity, January 2011 to December 2017



Source: AIMS database

Figure 12 summarises the number of tests applied at inspection in each calendar year period. This graph reflects a similar pattern to Figure 11, in showing a reduction in the number of tests in 2013, reflecting changes made after a review of surveillance testing.

Figure 12 Tests conducted from January 2011 to December 2017



Source: AIMS database

Appendix A: Analytical tests applied to food 2017

Food group	Risk/surveillance test	Analytical test
Coconut milk drinks	Surveillance	<i>Beta-lactoglobulin</i> <i>Casein</i> <i>Total milk</i>
Dairy products	Risk	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
	Surveillance	<i>Salmonella</i> <i>E. coli</i> <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
Edible plant oils	Surveillance	Erucic acid
Fruit	Surveillance	Fruit & veg residue screen <i>E. coli</i> (ready-to-eat frozen berries only) <i>Hepatitis A</i> (ready-to-eat frozen berries only)
Fruit—canned and preserved	Surveillance	Lead Tin (canned only)
Fruit juices	Surveillance	Fruit & veg residue screen
Herbs and spices	Risk	<i>Salmonella</i>
Honey	Surveillance	C4 Adulteration Moisture content Reducing sugar content
Meat	Risk	BSE government certification Coagulase-positive staphylococci <i>E. coli</i> <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> <i>Salmonella</i>
	Surveillance	Pesticide screen <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> <i>E. coli</i> <i>Salmonella</i>
Nuts and nut products	Risk	<i>Salmonella</i> (coconut) Aflatoxin
Seafood	Risk	Histamine <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> Coagulase-positive staphylococci <i>E. coli</i> <i>Salmonella</i> Standard plate count Paralytic shellfish poison (PSP) Domoic acid <i>Vibrio cholerae</i>
	Surveillance	Histamine Fluoroquinolones

Food group	Risk/surveillance test	Analytical test
Plant based products	Risk	Malachite green
		Nitrofurans
		Quinolones
		<i>Salmonella</i> (sesame seed and dried coconut)
		Inorganic arsenic (Hijiki seaweed)
	Surveillance	Iodine (Seaweed (brown algae))
		Hydrocyanic acid (cassava chips)
		Fruit & veg residue screen
		<i>Bacillus cereus</i> (tofu, soy bean / milk curd)
		Arsenic total (cereal grains, ready-to-eat cereal flours and processed cereals)

Appendix B: Tariff codes included in each food commodity group

Commodity group	Tariff code
Beverages	2009
	2201–2208
Cereals	1001–1008
	1101–1109
Dairy	0401–0406
Eggs	0407–0408
Honey	0409
Horticulture	0701–0714
	0801–0814
	0904–0910
	1201–1208
	1210–1212
	1801–1802
Meat	0201–0212
	0504
	1601–1602
Seafood	0302–0307
	1603–1605
Other (including processed food)	0410
	0901–0903
	1301–1302
	1501–1504
	1506–1517
	1520–1521
	1701–1704
	1803–1806
	1901–1905
	2001–2008
	2101–2106
	2209
	2501
	3501–3503
	3505
	3507

Appendix C: Number of lines inspected per country

Country	Lines inspected
Afghanistan	1
Albania	2
Antigua and Barbuda	2
Argentina	66
Australia	25
Austria	91
Bahrain	1
Bangladesh	87
Barbados	1
Belarus	9
Belgium	370
Belize	1
Bolivia	12
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33
Brazil	107
Brunei Darussalam	6
Bulgaria	36
Burundi	1
Cambodia	5
Canada	252
Chile	160
China	3,562
Colombia	38
Costa Rica	5
Cote d'Ivoire	11
Croatia local name Hrvatska	116
Cuba	5
Cyprus	27
Czech Republic	27
Denmark	388
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	15
Egypt	84
El Salvador	6
Estonia	1
Ethiopia	30

Imported food inspection data: January to December 2017

Country	Lines inspected
Fiji	103
Finland	17
France	1,396
French Polynesia	1
Georgia	6
Germany	732
Ghana	16
Greece	273
Grenada	1
Guatemala	10
Guyana	1
Haiti	1
Honduras	9
Hong Kong	182
Hungary	29
Iceland	6
India	2,239
Indonesia	840
Iran	138
Ireland	115
Israel	97
Italy	2,806
Jamaica	11
Japan	2,149
Jordan	41
Kenya	4
Kiribati	6
Korea republic of	1,749
Latvia	21
Lebanon	162
Liberia	2
Lithuania	8
Luxembourg	10
Macedonia	75
Madagascar	2
Malaysia	1,310
Maldives	44
Malta	8
Mauritius	10
Mexico	249
Moldova	1

Imported food inspection data: January to December 2017

Country	Lines inspected
Morocco	38
Mozambique	2
Myanmar	106
Namibia	7
Nepal	22
Netherlands	898
New Caledonia	8
New Zealand	294
Nicaragua	22
Niger	1
Nigeria	26
Norway	196
Pakistan	150
Palestinian territory	3
Panama	5
Papua New Guinea	29
Paraguay	5
Peru	71
Philippines	587
Poland	199
Portugal	88
Puerto Rico	4
Reunion	1
Romania	18
Russian Federation	34
Rwanda	2
Samoa	2
Saudi Arabia	13
Serbia	57
Sierra Leone	2
Singapore	345
Slovakia Slovak republic	3
Slovenia	30
Solomon Islands	6
South Africa	500
Spain	563
Sri Lanka	577
St Helena	2
Sudan	5
Swaziland	20
Sweden	116

Imported food inspection data: January to December 2017

Country	Lines inspected
Switzerland	248
Syrian Arab Republic	15
Taiwan	1,128
Tajikistan	1
Tanzania United Republic of	7
Thailand	2,788
Timor-Leste	13
Tonga	17
Trinidad and Tobago	2
Tunisia	2
Turkey	291
Uganda	1
Ukraine	14
United Arab Emirates	76
United Kingdom	1,181
United States	2,236
Uruguay	6
Uzbekistan	1
Vietnam	1,214
Virgin Islands (US)	1
Zimbabwe	3
Total	34,766

Glossary

Term	Definition
AIMS	The computer system that receives data on imported goods from the Integrated Cargo System (ICS) and processes entries for both imported food and quarantine purposes.
Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code	The Code details food standards applicable to food for human consumption in Australia and is available from the FSANZ website.
batch	Food of a particular kind made or packed in a distinct manner which may include one or more lots.
entry	Department of Home Affairs electronic document generated using the ICS. An entry may contain one or more lines or food.
food	Section 3 of the <i>Imported Food Control Act 1992</i> describes food as: (a) Any substance or thing of a kind used or capable of being used as food or drink by human beings; or (b) any substance or thing of a kind used or capable of being used as an ingredient or additive in, or substance used in the preparation of, a substance or thing referred to in paragraph (a); or (c) any other substance or thing that is prescribed; whether or not it is in a condition fit for human consumption, but does not include a therapeutic good within the meaning of the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989.
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia New Zealand is a bi-national government agency responsible for developing food standards and administering the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. FSANZ conducts the food risk assessment and advises the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources about food that poses a medium or high risk to public health.
holding order	An order made under section 15 of the Imported Food Control Act 1992 increasing the rate of inspection of a surveillance food that has failed an imported food inspection. This targets the specific food from the specific producer in a specific country at a rate of 100 per cent of consignments.
Imported Food Inspection Scheme	The inspection scheme, established under the Imported Food Control Regulations 1993, provides for inspection of food at the border to assess importer compliance with sourcing food that does not pose a risk to human health and meets Australian food standards.
inspection	Includes inspection (visual and label assessment), or inspection and analysis (samples taken and sent for analysis), as the case requires.
line	Items of food being imported are recorded within the ICS as lines within the import entry. An import entry may consist of one line or many lines of products.
lot	A quantity of a food prepared or packed under essentially the same conditions (ordinarily from a particular preparation or packing unit and during a particular time ordinarily not exceeding 24 hours).
lot code	A unique code that identifies a lot and can be used for recall purposes if necessary.
risk food	Food that is classified as risk food in the Imported Food Control Order 2001. This kind of food is referred to AIMS by the ICS for inspection at the rate of 100 per cent of imports, reducing with a history of compliance.
surveillance food	All other food not classified as risk. Referred to AIMS by the ICS for inspection at the rate of 5 per cent of consignments.