# 駐日本代表處經濟組 函

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附件:

主旨:函報日本政府將自2017年8月底起實施新的食品標示基準, 對「所有加工食品」要求標示原材料之原產地,過渡期間至 2020年3月底止,2020年4月起全面正式實施,敬請卓參。

### 說明:

- 一、依據日本農業新聞本(106)年8月1日報導辦理。
- 二、日本內閣府消費者廳表示,本年8月底起實施新的食品標示基準,對「所有加工食品」要求標示原材料之原產地。依現行規定必須標示原產地者,僅有加工程度較低食品之原材料,如乾燥菇類等22項食品群及醃漬農產物、冷凍蔬菜、蒲燒鰻、鰹節等4品項,為讓食品業者能有調適及因應時間,規定新制度實施之過渡期間至2020年3月底,2020年4月起全面正式實施。
- 三、在輸入食品日漸增多情形下,藉由產地標示之規定,以區分 國產品與輸入品,有助於消費者選購國產品,擴大國產農產 品之消費。惟該標示制度之例外規定甚多,消費者團體指出 有遭致誤認及不易區別之問題。內閣府消費者委員會食品標 示組表示,已了解消費者團體之意見,新制度實施後,將檢 視其執行效果,並預定於2024年時檢討該制度內容。
- 四、新標示基準規定,係以重量為主,使用最多之原料必須標示原產地。同一原材料若有不同之原產地時,基本上是依重量多寡順序進行標示。另,若食品業者頻繁變動原材料之原產地時,可採不用更改標籤之例外規定方式進行標示。
- 五、例外規定之標示方式有:可能性標示、概括性標示、可能性



標示加上概括性標示、製造地標示等4種。「可能性標示」 是指原材料來源有數個國家且頻繁變動時,可用「或」予以 併標示,即「A國或B國」;「概括性標示」是針對第3國以 下者標示「其他」或「輸入」,即「A國、B國、其他」;「 可能性標示加上概括性標示」是指原材料來源有多數個國家 且頻繁變動時,且製造時有用到3個國家以上之原材料時, 標示「輸入或國產」;「製造地標示」是指原料為加工品時, 其標示是採該加工品之製造地而非原產地。

- 六、消費者團體指出,「可能性標示加上概括性標示」方式係標示「輸入或國產」,該標示方式是有問題,因為消費者根本無法區分原產地。另外,果醬或部分加工食品,其原材料之重量比例占第1位者有可能是添加物,依規定將標示添加物之原產地,如此將無法提供消費者所需之資訊。如果醬,其重量最多者為糖類,依規定將標示砂糖之精製國。
- 七、詳細資料,請參閱消費者廳網站:http://www.caa.go.jp/policies/policy/food\_labeling/other/pdf/food\_labeling\_other\_161213\_0002.pdf

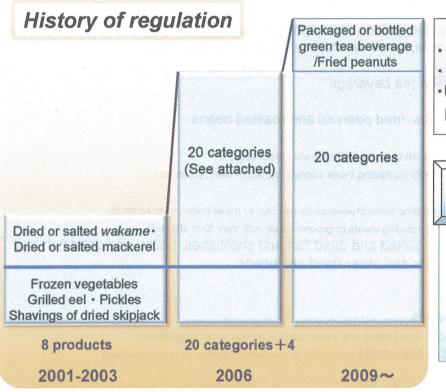
正本:行政院農業委員會

副本:經濟部國際貿易局

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# Labelling of origin of ingredient System



## **Discussion points**

- · Frequent change of place of origin
- Limited space available labelling
- Unknown place of origin in pre-processed imported food

# Consumer Basic Plan (Mar 2010: Cabinet Decision)

The Government will continuously ensure adding of types of food products applicable for mandatory labelling of origin of ingredient.

Labelling of origin of ingredient is mandatory for food products containing ingredients whose place of origin may significantly influence quality of the products. 1

#### Annex

- 1. Dried mushrooms, vegetables and fruits (excluding those flaked or powdered)
- 2. Salted mushrooms, vegetables and fruits
- 3. Boiled or steamed mushrooms, vegetables, pulses and bean jams (excluding those canned, bottled or retort pouched)
- 4. Mixed vegetables, mixed fruits, other mixtures of vegetables, fruits and mushrooms (excluding those mixed without cut)
- 5. Green tea and packaged or bottled green tea beverage
- 6. Rice cake
- 7. Roasted shelled peanuts, roasted peanuts, fried peanuts and roasted beans
- 8. Alimentary konjac products
- 9. Seasoned meat (excluding those processed by heating, or those frozen after processed)
- 10. Boiled or steamed poultry meat and eggs (excluding those canned, bottled or retort pouched)
- 11. Slightly roasted meat
- 12. Prepared meat with deep-fry batter (excluding those processed by heating, or those frozen after heated)
- 13. Ground meats and other mixed meats (including meats or ground meats with their form shaped)
- 14. Unsalted and dried fish and shellfishes, salted and dried fish and shellfishes, boiled and dried fish and shellfish, tangle, dried laver, roasted laver and other dried seaweeds (excluding those chopped, minced or powdered)
- 15. Salted fish, shellfishes and seaweeds
- 16. Seasoned fish, shellfishes and seaweeds (excluding those processed by heating, those frozen after heated and those canned, bottled or retort pouched)
- 17. Boiled or steamed fish, shellfishes and seaweeds (excluding those canned, bottled or retort pouched)
- 18. Slightly roasted fish and shellfishes
- 19. Prepared fish and shellfishes with deep-fry batter (excluding those processed by heating, or those frozen after heated)
- 20. Mixtures of fresh foods other than those described in 4 and 13 (excluding those mixed without cut)

# 日本国内で食品を販売する方へ

For the attention of Sellers of Food Products in Japan 일본국내에서 식품을 판매하시는 여러분에게 为拟在日本国内销售食品人士之通告

日本国内で食品を販売する場合には、日本語による表示が義務づけられています。 これは、日本国外で製造された食品を国内に輸入し販売を行う場合も同様です。 これを守らないと、JAS法及び食品衛生法違反となります。

Please note that all food products being sold in Japan are required to be labelled in Japanese.

This also applies to importers or sellers whose food products have been manufactured outside Japan.

If you do not comply with these regulations, you will be in violation of the Japan Agricultural Standards Act (JAS) and the Food Sanitation Act.

일본국내에서 식품을 판매할 경우에는 일본어 표시가 의무화되어 있습니다. 이것은 일본국외에서 제조된 식품을 국내로 수입하여 판매할 경우에도 마찬가집니다. 이를 지키지 않으면 JAS법 및 식품위생법 위반이 됩니다.

拟在日本国内销售食品时,有产品或其包装物上标识日文简介之义务。拟在日本国内销售进口食品时也有同样义务 不履行这义务,就构成违反 J A S 法以及食品卫生法

### 表示例

Label Example 표시례 标识例子



名 称	いちごジャム
原材料名	いちご、砂糖、ゲル化剤(ペクチン:リンゴ由来)、 酸味料
内容量	400g
賞味期限	平成22年7月13日
保存方法	直射日光を避け、常温で保存してください。
原産国名	A国
輸入者	(株)○○貿易 △△都△△区△△町△△
販売者	☆☆ <b>食品(株)</b> ▽▽県▽▽市▽▽町▽▽

お客様相談窓口:電話〇〇-〇〇〇-〇〇〇

#### 消費者庁 食品表示課

Food Labeling Division, Consumer Affairs Agency of Japan 소비자청식품표시과 消费者厅食品表示课

#### 農林水産省 消費・安全局 表示・規格課

Labeling and Standards Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan

농림수산성 소비·안전국 표시·규격과 农林水产省 消费及安全局 表示及规格课

