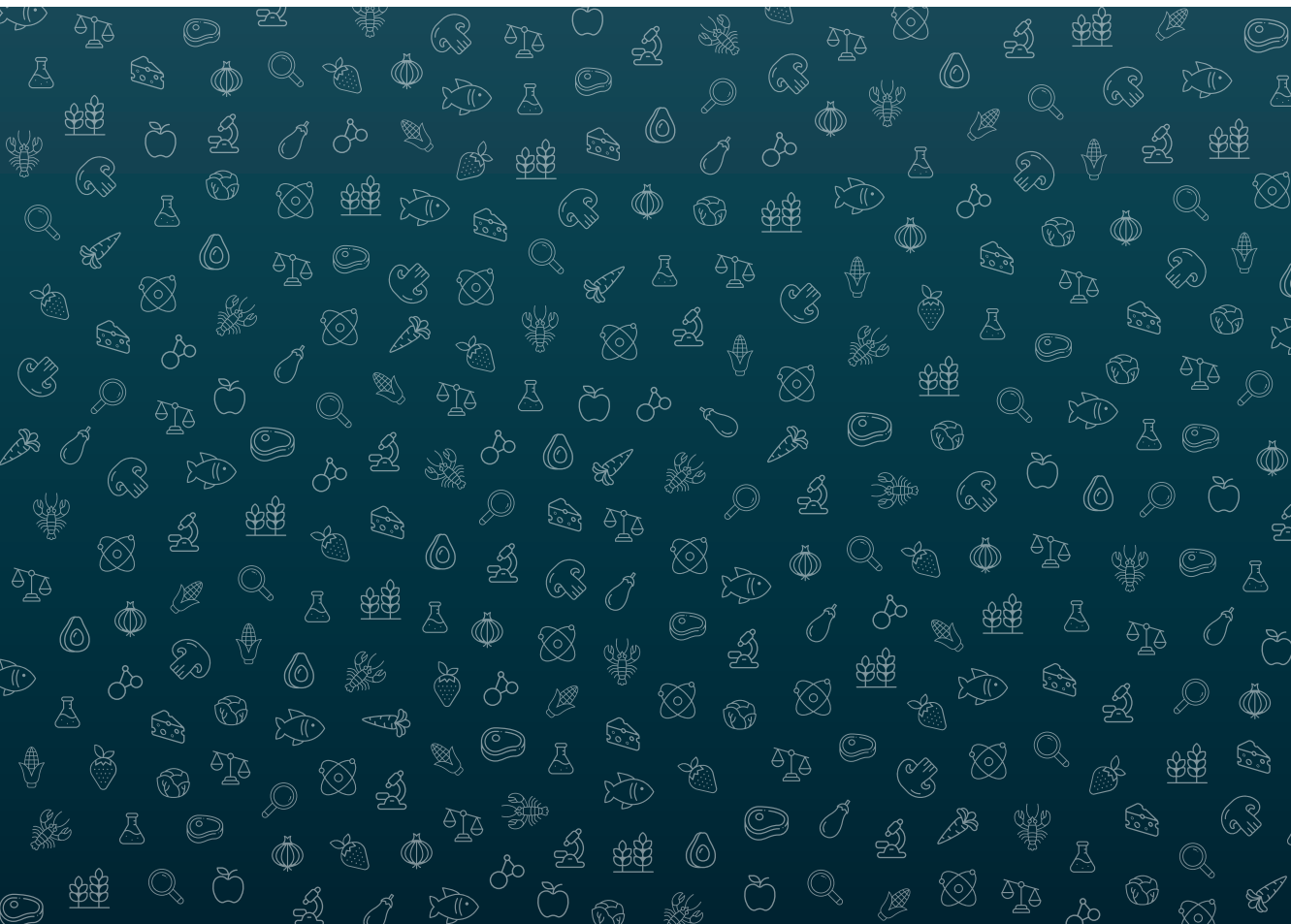


ANNUAL REPORT **2020–21**



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The Hon Richard Colbeck
Minister for Senior Australians and Aged Care Services
Minister for Sport

Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister Colbeck

On behalf of the FSANZ Board, I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report of Food Standards Australia New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2021.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Section 46 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth), the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* and the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*. I confirm this annual report complies with these requirements.

The report includes FSANZ's audited financial statements and annual performance statements for 2020-21. Our fraud control arrangements comply with section 10 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "G.A. Beauchamp". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Glenys Beauchamp PSM

Acting Chair
Food Standards Australia New Zealand Board
8 October 2021

2020-2021 HIGHLIGHTS



FINALISED
16 APPLICATIONS
AND **4** PROPOSALS



INTRODUCED
NEW REQUIREMENTS
TO CLEARLY LABEL
ALLERGENS ON FOOD

INTRODUCED
NEW REQUIREMENTS
FOR PREGNANCY WARNING
LABELLING ON ALCOHOL



SUPPORTED THE PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE TO COVID-19 BY:

- » PROVIDING EVIDENCE-BASED FOOD SAFETY INFORMATION TO BUSINESSES AND CONSUMERS
- » CONVENING A LIVE STAKEHOLDER WEBINAR ADDRESSING FOOD SYSTEM CHALLENGES
- » MAINTAINING ESSENTIAL STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT WORK AND PROTECTING OUR STAFF



COORDINATED
83 FOOD RECALLS

COMMISSIONED ANALYSIS OF
35 FOODS TO STRENGTHEN
OUR COMPOSITION DATA HOLDINGS





PRODUCED PUBLIC EDUCATION MATERIALS ON THE DANGERS OF HIGHLY CONCENTRATED CAFFEINE PRODUCTS



ACHIEVED OUTSTANDING RESULTS
IN THE 2020 AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYEE CENSUS

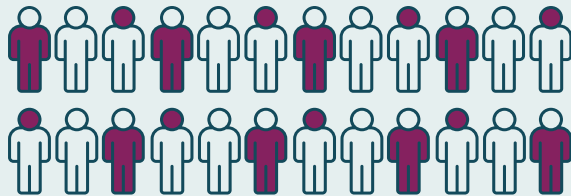
LED THE 8TH APEC **FOOD SAFETY** COOPERATION FORUM



WORKED ACROSS AGENCIES TO UPDATE THE **NATIONAL FOOD INCIDENT RESPONSE PROTOCOL**



ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD SAFETY NETWORK



SURPASSED 60,000 FOLLOWERS ON SOCIAL MEDIA INCLUDING 5,930 NEW FOLLOWERS

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S YEAR IN REVIEW



I am pleased to present the 2020–21 Annual Report for Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ).

As the past year has shown, we are adaptable, reliable and resilient. While the COVID-19 pandemic deeply impacted businesses and communities throughout Australia and New Zealand, we continued to play an important role in the public health response by maintaining the bi-national 'COVID-19 and Food Safety' online hub. Hosted on the FSANZ website, the hub provides up-to-date, evidence-based information and advice on COVID-19 and food safety issues to consumers and food businesses. Despite lockdowns and restrictions triggering changes in how we worked and engaged with stakeholders, we successfully delivered a full standards development work program, held and attended numerous domestic and international stakeholder and committee meetings, coordinated 83 food recalls and one multi-jurisdictional food incident response, and strengthened our organisational culture.

I am honoured to lead an agency so committed to contributing to the cooperative food regulation system and providing consumers with a high level of confidence in the safety of food.

Standards development

This year the FSANZ Board approved changes to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) that require allergen information to be declared in a specific format and location on food labels, using simple, plain English terms. These changes will ensure allergens are identified clearly and consistently on product labels, making it easier for consumers to make an informed choice. These changes were gazetted in February 2021 and businesses have a three-year transition period to implement the new requirements.

The FSANZ Board also approved the extension of current irradiation permissions within the Code to cover all types of fruit and vegetables as a tool to stop the spread of regulated pests between quarantine zones. It is expected only a small proportion of domestically produced and imported produce will be irradiated given most fresh produce in Australia and New Zealand is grown and consumed within the same quarantine zone. Mandatory labelling requirements for irradiated foods will apply.

As part of Australia's Foodborne Illness Reduction Strategy 2018–2021+, we progressed our review of chapters 3 and 4 of the Code, including Primary Production and Processing Requirements for Horticulture (Berries, Leafy Vegetables and Melons) and Food Safety Management Tools. A modified approach to stakeholder consultation encouraged a broad range of submissions to support a well-considered position.

The legislated review necessitated by last year's urgent ban on pure and highly concentrated caffeine has progressed with a focus on the risks posed by highly concentrated caffeine on sensitive sub-populations. While undertaking this review, FSANZ produced and released education materials on highly concentrated caffeine products to inform the public of the risks associated with consuming these products.

In April 2021, FSANZ completed its first assessment of an application under a new safety assessment sharing arrangement with the Food Directorate of Health Canada. Under this arrangement, the food safety assessment was jointly prepared to meet the requirements of both agencies while streamlining the assessment process, saving time and reducing costs.

Additional work requested of FSANZ this year by food ministers across a range of standards areas included a review of energy labelling on alcohol and a review of nutritional labelling for added sugar in foods. This work will continue into 2021–22.

Modernisation

We have continued to work with the Department of Health to progress the bi-national food regulation system reform agenda. This work aims to ensure our food system remains strong, robust and agile into the future. The reform agenda includes a review of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (FSANZ Act). Led by the Department of Health, the review will undertake a comprehensive examination of the effectiveness of the FSANZ Act and the associated operations and responsibilities of FSANZ.

This year, stakeholders were asked for their views through a scoping paper and draft Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS), which identified three reform options. The data, commentary and information received through this consultation process will be analysed to inform a final RIS, which will form the basis for any amendments to the FSANZ Act.

Organisational highlights

I recognise and commend the dedication and resilience of FSANZ staff who operated productively and flexibly in an uncertain and challenging environment. In the midst of a global pandemic, our skilled and experienced people continued to deliver high quality work on the standards that underpin the bi-national food regulatory system. Their collegiality, continued focus on collaboration and commitment to a positive agency culture contributed to FSANZ achieving outstanding results in the 2020 Australian Public Service employee census. Of the 97 participating agencies, FSANZ ranked well above average at 13th and 20th for employee wellbeing and engagement respectively. More than 90 per cent of staff responded positively to questions on agency and job purpose, inclusiveness, skills utilisation, workplace cooperation and adaptability, and 90 per cent of questions garnered at or above APS average responses. These are exceptional results and show the value of our strong focus on building a positive and productive workplace culture over the last few years.

I would like to acknowledge the contribution of Adjunct Professor Mark Booth who served as Chief Executive Officer through 2020–21. Prof Booth provided excellent leadership to FSANZ over the last four-and-a-half years, building strong relationships with our stakeholders, developing a positive agency culture and positioning the agency well to meet the challenges and opportunities of the future. We wish Prof Booth all the best in his move to the private sector.

This year also saw a change in leadership of the FSANZ Board with the departure of long-serving Board Chair, Ms Robyn Kruk AO. On behalf of the agency, I thank Ms Kruk for her service to the Board and FSANZ over the past five years. Her hard work and leadership skills helped the agency remain productive and resilient through a period of transition and change. I acknowledge and thank Mr Steve McCutcheon, former CEO of the agency, for stepping in to lead the Board as Acting Chair. We look forward to welcoming Ms Glenys Beauchamp PSM as our new Chair in 2021–22 and working with her to seize new opportunities and meet future challenges.

I also thank and farewell outgoing Board members Emeritus Professor Mary Barton AO and Professor Martin Cole. Both Prof Barton and Prof Cole made significant contributions to the Board and FSANZ during their respective tenures.

On behalf of the Board and Executive I would like to thank our staff for their continued commitment and hard work as we move to modernise our role within the food regulatory system. I would also like to thank our stakeholders, jurisdictional colleagues, peak bodies, academia, consumer groups and committee members who jointly support our world class food regulation system.

Looking ahead

FSANZ will continue to deliver against our priorities of protecting public health and safety, providing information relating to food to enable consumers to make informed choices, and preventing misleading or deceptive conduct.

In 2021–22, priority areas include:

- » progressing the consideration of applications and proposals in a timely manner;
- » coordinating major food incidents and food recalls;
- » focusing on even greater stakeholder and consumer engagement to confirm our standard development processes are effective and appropriate; and
- » maintaining our high performance while fostering our positive culture as we prepare for potential system reform.

The upcoming year will be a busy one for FSANZ. In addition to our business-as-usual standards work, we will continue to engage closely with the Department of Health and other stakeholders to progress the food regulation system reform agenda. We will be ready to meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities presented by any changes to the system and our role and functions.

Collaborative and transparent stakeholder engagement is at the core of FSANZ work and will continue to be a focus in 2021–22. We will look to understand how we can better work with stakeholders and continuously improve our services through a new stakeholder satisfaction survey. We will also undertake work to redesign our website to make it more user-friendly and accessible to the public and our stakeholders. I look forward to working with all our stakeholders and partners in the coming year.



Sandra Cuthbert

Interim Chief Executive Officer

1

ABOUT US

Objects and functions

Our vision

ABOUT US

FSANZ is an independent statutory agency established by the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (FSANZ Act).

Objects and functions

The object of the FSANZ Act is to ensure a high standard of public health protection throughout Australia and New Zealand. The FSANZ Act also sets out four goals for the agency, they are:

- » a high degree of consumer confidence in the quality and safety of food produced, processed, sold or exported from Australia and New Zealand
- » an effective transparent and accountable regulatory framework within which the food industry can work efficiently
- » the provision of adequate information relating to food to enable consumers to make informed choices
- » the establishment of common rules for both countries and the promotion of consistency between domestic and international food regulation measures without reducing the safeguards that apply to public health and consumer protection.

We contribute towards these goals by:

- » developing food standards that are informed by the best available scientific evidence,
- » providing food standards information, and
- » coordinating aspects of the food regulation system.

FSANZ is a corporate Commonwealth entity under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and is governed by a Board appointed under the FSANZ Act. We are part of the Australian Government's Health portfolio under Senator the Hon Richard Colbeck, Minister for Senior Australians and Aged Care and Minister for Sport.

Our vision

Consumers have a high level of confidence in the safety of food.

2

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE

Annual Performance Statement

Portfolio budget statement

Statement of preparation

Our performance story

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE

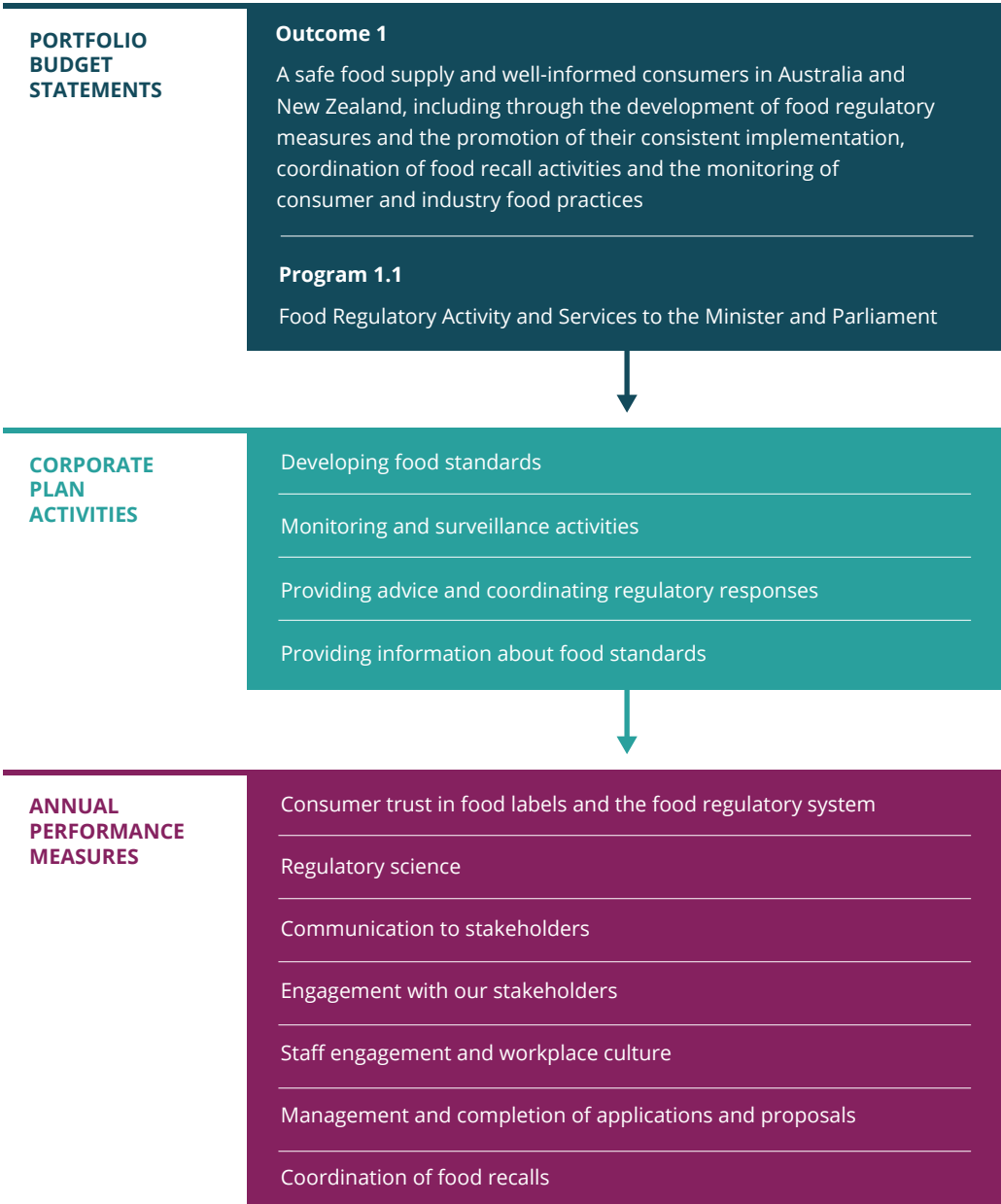


Figure 1: Reporting framework

Annual Performance Statement

Our reporting outcomes are linked with our portfolio agency, the Australian Government Department of Health, Outcome 1.

Through Program 1.1 the Australian Government aims to:

- » Ensure all Australians have access to a safe food supply and adequate, accurate information to make informed choices about the food they consume.
- » Develop food standards informed by the best available evidence, enabling efficient implementation of food laws.
- » Coordinate trans-jurisdictional food regulatory activities, and provide information about food regulation in order to enhance confidence in food for sale.

Delivery

To contribute to the delivery of Program 1.1, FSANZ will:

- » Develop food standards in response to applications and proposals to amend the Food Standards Code.
- » Coordinate food incident responses and food recalls.
- » Undertake monitoring and surveillance activities to ensure regulatory and non-regulatory activities achieve their objectives.
- » Provide authoritative, evidence-based information about food standards to stakeholders and consumers.
- » Collaborate on a review of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* to ensure it remains fit for purpose into the future. The review will be led by the Department of Health in close collaboration with FSANZ and the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries, with engagement from key stakeholders including states and territories, the food industry, and public health and consumer organisations.

The performance measures set for FSANZ by the portfolio agency are:

1. Applications to amend the Food Regulatory Measures are considered within statutory timeframes.
2. Coordinate major food incidents under the National Food Incident Response Protocol (the Protocol).
3. FSANZ is recognised as the primary source of information about food standards and food regulation in Australia and New Zealand, meeting the needs of stakeholders.
4. Encourage stakeholder engagement through current information on FSANZ's website and social media interactions.
 - a. Number of unique website visitors.
 - b. Number of social media interactions on Facebook.

FSANZ performance against these deliverables are detailed in the following tables.

Portfolio budget statement

Table 1: Portfolio budget statement

OUTCOME 1
A safe food supply and well-informed consumers in Australia and New Zealand, including through the development of food regulatory measures and the promotion of their consistent implementation, coordination of food recall activities and the monitoring of consumer and industry food practices.
Program 1.1: Food Regulatory Activity and Services to the Minister and the Parliament
Ensure all Australians have access to a safe food supply and adequate, accurate information to make informed choices about the food they consume. Develop food standards informed by the best available evidence, enabling efficient implementation of food laws. Coordinate trans-jurisdictional food regulatory activities, and provide information about food regulation in order to enhance confidence in food for sale.

Statement of preparation

As the accountable authority of Food Standards Australia New Zealand, I present the 2020–21 annual performance statements for Food Standards Australia New Zealand, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

In my opinion, these annual performance statements accurately reflect the performance of Food Standards Australia New Zealand's performance in the reporting period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, and comply with section 39(2) of the PGPA Act.



Glenys Beauchamp PSM

Acting Chair of the FSANZ Board

Our performance story

The 2020–21 Corporate Plan identified additional key performance areas to measure and report on our success for the year. Reporting against these six areas provides assurance that FSANZ is delivering on intended outcomes as identified in the Corporate Plan each year.

Specific performance measures in the six areas were developed subsequent to the publication of the 2020–21 Corporate Plan. The measures were designed to ensure that there was clarity about whether they were quantitative or qualitative, that they were measurable within existing resources and data sources, and would potentially establish future year targets or allow monitoring over time.

The six performance areas and their respective measures along with the results for 2020–21 are reported below.

Consumer trust in food labels and the food regulatory system

Trust in food labelling is important as it supports consumers may make informed food choices that suit their individual needs. FSANZ strives to ensure trust in both food labels and its role within the broader food regulatory system. We undertook two surveys (in 2015 and 2007) to evaluate consumer trust both areas. FSANZ continues to work with partners to develop an instrument to collect reliable data on consumer trust and confidence. This work includes reviews of academic and consultancy research, and reporting by other government agencies about consumer trust.

Table 2: Consumer trust in food labels and the food regulatory system performance measures

OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	RESULTS	CONTEXT
Consumers trust food labelling	% of respondents who respond positively about trust in the information on food labels.		Results are reported from the 2015 Consumer Label Survey ¹ as baseline measures. A survey to collect new data on this performance measure will require additional funding which was not available in this reporting period.
	Australian consumers	67%	
	New Zealand consumers	77%	
Consumers have confidence in FSANZ	% of respondents who report having confidence in FSANZ		Results are reported from the 2007 Consumer Attitudes Survey as baseline measures. ² FSANZ has not collected new data on this performance measure. We are currently examining approaches to progress this work through collaboration with external providers or academia and the collection of new data. FSANZ did not undertake review of external reports in this financial year.
	Australian consumers	55%	
	New Zealand consumers	49%	

1 <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Pages/consumerlabelsurvey2015.aspx>

2 <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Pages/consumerattitudes/default.aspx>

Regulatory science

Science is a critical core competency that underpins our ability to achieve our purpose. High quality regulatory science is based on the best available evidence, incorporates information from numerous disciplines and forms the foundation for our evidence-based regulatory decision making that protects people from hazards that may arise from food.

Table 3: Regulatory science performance measures

OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	DETAILS	RESULT 2020-21	NOTES
Modern scientific evidence base and application of best practice tools and methods	New data and analysis shared to support food safety and standards development	Number of :		FSANZ takes an evidence-based approach to determine food safety risks. We incorporate data sourced from external partners into our scientific evidence base and uses these to inform our regulatory decision making. During this period we received 10 datasets from various jurisdictions that has been used to inform our microbiological risk assessments.
		» new scientific data and analysis items shared by FSANZ to externals	8	
		» scientific data items shared by externals to FSANZ	10	
	Skill development in, or application of risk assessment methods	Number of engagements with domestic and international experts by staff to share and develop capability in risk assessment methods	58	We participate in numerous fora to ensure we apply modern risk assessment tools and methods to support risk-based approaches consistent with international methods. FSANZ staff continually develop their skills in risk assessment methodologies to enable robust and defensible scientific risk assessments. In 2020-21 FSANZ staff participated in two Joint Food and Agriculture Organization/ World Health Organization Expert Committee on Food Additives meetings providing expertise in areas relating to Food Contaminants and Dietary Exposure Assessment.

OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	DETAILS	RESULT 2020-21	NOTES
Links and partnerships with key contributors (including academia, industry and research institutions)	Collaborations and joint projects	Number of joint projects during the period	20	Joint projects are an important way that FSANZ leverages scientific expertise and resources. Together with our partners in academia, industry, research institutions and government, FSANZ has progressed 20 unique and formalised joint projects, 15 which are externally funded.
	Leveraging external scientific expertise	Number of:		FSANZ has numerous established groups and programs to facilitate interactions with scientific experts. We strive to increase engagement for the purpose of sharing expertise and improving the robustness of our scientific assessments. During this period FSANZ established a new Expert Scientific Advisory Group to inform our work on surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance in food, and engaged six external scientific experts to undertake peer-reviews of our work across all scientific disciplines. Formal peer review is one way that FSANZ ensures our scientific output is of a high standard and provides confidence in our risk assessment outcomes.
		» productive interactions with FSANZ Fellows	23	
		» meetings of FSANZ expert advisory groups and/or engagements for peer review	13	
	» seminars delivered to FSANZ staff by external scientific experts	6		

Communication to stakeholders

Good communication is critical to the work of FSANZ. Clear, accurate and timely information about food standards and safety builds consumer trust and gives the community and industry confidence that the decisions we make are transparent and protect the health and wellbeing of people in Australia and New Zealand.

Table 4: Communication to stakeholders performance measures

OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	RESULT	CONTEXT
Our information is accurate, current, and meets stakeholder needs	Number of new topics/ publications developed and published on the website	50+	We published a number of new topics and publication to our website including standards management resources and publications. New topics published to our consumer and business pages including information on genetically modified food, release of our Nutrition Panel Calculator, Food Standards News newsletter and food incident pages.
	Number of existing topics reviewed and updated	100+	We reviewed over 100 of our webpages including information about recalls, food complaints, labelling requirements, our Nutrition Panel Calculator and Nutrition Profile Scoring Calculator.
	Number of media enquiries to FSANZ	82	The majority of enquiries related to food recalls, standards development work, general labelling requirements (including labelling for meat alternative foods and alcohol) and safety advice for pregnancy.
	% of responses provided by the deadline (target >99%)	100%	
	Number of visits to the FSANZ website (PBS measure)	2,263,760	Visits to the FSANZ website increased by 2.9% (up from 2,200,000 in 2019–2020)
	Number of social media followers and interactions e.g. reactions, retweets, shares (PBS measure)	62,330 followers 47,806 interactions*	FSANZ total number of social media followers increased by 5930 (+10.5%) in 2020–21
	Number of messages/ enquiries managed via social media	51*	

* Data incomplete. An external data breach involving millions of Facebook accounts impacted the FSANZ account in April 2021. Interactions are from April to 30 June 2021 only.

Engagement with our stakeholders

FSANZ maintains and participates in a variety of formal channels and forums to engage with our stakeholders who play an important part in informing our work and contribute to the rigour of our processes. We engage on a spectrum of food standards, safety and regulatory science matters through formal mechanisms including Codex committees and taskforces, international liaison groups, scientific advisory groups and bi-national forums with representatives from industry, consumer, public health and government sectors.

We monitor stakeholder satisfaction with our level of engagement through a regular survey and our biennial stakeholder forum.

Table 5: Engagement with our stakeholders performance measures

OUTCOME	MEASURE	RESULT	CONTEXT
Deep engagement with domestic and international stakeholders	% of respondents that indicate satisfaction with FSANZ performance (PBS measure)	69%	Results are taken from the 2019 stakeholder satisfaction and engagement survey. Work was undertaken in 2020–21 to update the survey for delivery in the first half of 2021–22.
	% of respondents that indicated understanding of FSANZ's role to:		Results are taken from the 2019 stakeholder satisfaction and engagement survey. Compared to the 2017* survey there was an overall increase (approximately 10% over most roles listed) in stakeholder understanding of FSANZ's role in the Food Regulatory System.
	» Coordinate surveys	44	
	» Develop binational food standard	85	
	» Develop industry codes of practice	64	
	» Develop interpretive guides for enforcement agencies	75	
	» Increase public awareness of food standards	83	
	» Test for food safety and composition	34	
	Number of attendees to the 2019 FSANZ biennial stakeholder forum	240	The last FSANZ Stakeholder Forum was held in March 2019.
	Total number of survey respondents	97	The results from the 2019 forum are reported here as a baseline for comparison to future fora.
Number (%) of survey respondents that give positive feedback	88 (91%)		

OUTCOME	MEASURE	RESULT	CONTEXT
Deep engagement with domestic and international stakeholders	Regulatory and food safety fora attended by FSANZ staff		Staff regularly present FSANZ work or represent FSANZ at conferences and meetings. We also regularly lead and host meetings and international delegations. We have quantitated these interactions as a proxy measure of FSANZ commitment to stakeholder engagement and recognition of our expertise. The aim is to track these over time. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of meetings and engagements were held via tele- or online meetings this financial year.
	Conferences*		
	» Total number attended	26	
	» Number with invitation to speak	9	
	Stakeholder meetings**		
	» Total number attended	111	
	» Number face to face attended	3	
» Number hosted by FSANZ	23		
	» Number tele- or online meetings attended	104	

* includes domestic and international

** stakeholders include government, industry, science and academia, and public health professionals but excludes interactions considered part of FSANZ core business (e.g. processing of applications and proposals).

Management and completion of applications and proposals

Our main function is to develop and raise awareness about food standards. These standards underpin the bi-national food regulation system and assure the safety and suitability of food sold in Australia and New Zealand.

Table 6: Management and completion of applications and proposals

OUTCOME	MEASURE	RESULT	CONTEXT
Timely and consistent processing of applications and proposals	% applications completed within the statutory timeframe (PBS measure)	8/11 or 73%	73% of applications were completed within statutory timelines. Applications A1175, A1193 and A1198 each had complexities to consider and manage.
	% of applications that are completed ahead of the statutory timeframe	8/11 or 73%	Of all applications completed within the statutory timeframe, 100% were completed ahead of their statutory due date.
	% of proposals that meet agreed progress timeframes	10/10 or 100%	Proposals P1044, P1051, P1054 and M1018 were completed and approved. Proposals P1010, P1028, P1030, P1052, P1053 and P1055 were progressed in line with agreed timeframes.

OUTCOME	MEASURE	RESULT	CONTEXT
Timely and consistent processing of applications and proposals	% of accepted applications that have used the draft application process	6/21 or 29%	FSANZ offers pre-application assistance to applicants through the draft application process. This assists applicants to provide all required information needed to complete an assessment. Of the applications accepted in this FY, FSANZ provided comments on 29% through the draft application process.
	% of accepted applications that the draft process included meetings (face-to-face or teleconference) with FSANZ	4/21 or 19%	FSANZ offers one meeting to applicants to assist them with information requirements and discuss written feedback if this has been requested. Meetings were held with 19% of applicants prior to formal submission of their application, mostly in addition to comments provided on their draft application.

Coordination of food recalls and incidents

FSANZ is the national coordinating agency for food recalls and incident response in Australia. After every food recall, we collect a satisfaction rating from the food business on our service delivery. When a national food incident occurs, we coordinate the response through the Bi-National Food Safety Network. Following the incident, we collect a satisfaction rating from the network on our role in the response.

Table 7: Coordination of food recalls and incidents performance measures

OUTCOME	MEASURE	RESULT	CONTEXT
The food recall system is coordinated	% of recall sponsors satisfied with FSANZ information and assistance	To date, 100% of recall sponsors are satisfied or very satisfied with FSANZ information and assistance.	<p>FSANZ collects satisfaction ratings after food recalls.</p> <p>We coordinated 83 recalls and received 75 post recall reports providing a satisfaction rating. Ratings not received are due to the sponsor not submitting a post recall report, or not providing a satisfaction rating. This year FSANZ received a satisfaction rating of 100% in received reports.</p>
	% of Bi-National Food Safety Network agencies satisfied with FSANZ role in incident response	100% of Bi-National Food Safety Network agencies reported being satisfied or very satisfied with FSANZ's role in incident response.	<p>The Bi-National Food Safety Network is a group of government representatives from all states, territories and select Commonwealth agencies. FSANZ's provide secretariat support to the Network and coordinates the response during a food issue or incident.</p> <p>This is the second year FSANZ has collected a satisfaction rating for incident response.</p> <p>The outcome shows a high level of satisfaction with FSANZ's services and FSANZ will continue to strive towards this level of satisfaction.</p>
	Coordinate major food incidents under the National Food Incident Response Protocol (PBS measure)	FSANZ coordinated 1 national food incident under the National Food Incident Response Protocol between 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021.	The Protocol was activated once in 2020–21. In addition, 7 issues were referred to the Bi-National Food Safety Network, including trade and consumer recalls of UHT almond milk due to potential microbial contamination and <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis in imported fresh peaches from the USA.

3

FOOD STANDARDS

Highlights

FOOD STANDARDS

Highlights

Genetically modified foods and new breeding techniques

FSANZ continued work on Proposal P1055 — Definitions for gene technology and new breeding techniques. Close engagement and consultation with stakeholders is critical to this work. To support this, we developed a stakeholder engagement plan to communicate and raise awareness about genetically modified (GM) foods and new breeding techniques (NBTs) among consumers. In March 2021, we published three factsheets on GM foods followed by a factsheet on NBTs in June 2021. In the next reporting period, we expect to deliver two short videos on NBTs, to coincide with public consultation on the proposal.

Review of Chapters 3 and 4 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code

We are reviewing food safety management requirements within chapters 3 and 4 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). The first proposals to commence under the review are P1052 — Primary Production and Processing Requirements for Horticulture (Berries, Leafy Vegetables and Melons) and P1053 — Food Safety Management Tools. Strengthening food safety management in these sectors is identified as a core area for action under *Australia's Foodborne Illness Reduction Strategy 2018–2021+*.

In this reporting period, we made good progress on our assessment of proposals P1052 and P1053. To account for the challenges associated with stakeholder engagement during COVID-19, FSANZ utilised both discussion papers and online surveys to consult with stakeholders throughout the assessment process.

For P1052, we invited berry, leafy vegetable and melon producers and processors to participate in a consultation survey to learn more about their business operations, food safety culture and the impacts of COVID-19.

For P1053, our survey sought feedback on how COVID safe management plans and their implementation affected business practices. The survey also sought feedback from food businesses on the food safety tools that are being considered as part of P1053.

We expect to consult publicly on both proposals in the first half of 2021–22.

Pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages

FSANZ continued work on Proposal P1050 — Pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages, in response to a request from food ministers.

In February 2020, FSANZ notified ministers of its decision to require a pregnancy warning label on packaged alcoholic beverages sold in Australia and New Zealand. Ministers requested a review of this decision, with consideration to particular design elements of the warning label.

Ministers accepted FSANZ's review of the decision in July 2020. In the review FSANZ re-affirmed its approval of the pregnancy warning label subject to changing the signal words from HEALTH WARNING to PREGNANCY WARNING and extending the transition period for implementation from two to three years.

On 31 July 2020, the Code was amended to include the new requirements for pregnancy warning labels on packaged alcoholic beverages. Businesses have three years from 31 July 2020 to implement these requirements.



Figure 2: Pregnancy warning label

Energy labelling of alcoholic beverages

Alcoholic beverages are exempt from the requirement to be labelled with a nutrition information panel containing energy content information unless a permitted nutrition content claim about energy or carbohydrate content is made.

In August 2019, ministers referred work on energy labelling of alcoholic beverages to FSANZ. In response, we undertook an initial evidence assessment to investigate energy labelling on alcoholic beverages to clearly identify and define the problem (if any) and determine whether labelling is appropriate for addressing the identified problem. This included consideration of:

- » consumption and energy intake from alcoholic beverages in Australia and New Zealand
- » available evidence regarding consumer value, understanding and behaviour in relation to energy content information about alcoholic beverages
- » the availability of energy content information for alcoholic beverages for sale in Australia and New Zealand, and
- » technical issues associated with the determination of the energy content of alcoholic beverages.

Two rounds of targeted consultation were held with key representatives from the food industry, public health and consumer groups, jurisdictions and government public health agencies.

The assessment was completed in June 2021. The next steps will be to explore regulatory and non-regulatory options for energy labelling of alcoholic beverages and identify a preferred approach.

Review of nutrition labelling for added sugars

In August 2019, ministers asked FSANZ to review nutrition labelling for added sugars to enable consumers to make food choices consistent with dietary guidelines. The dietary guidelines of Australia and New Zealand recommend limiting intake of foods containing added sugars.

In response, we have considered the preferred policy option of including added sugars in the nutrition information panel, as well as two other options: a pictorial about sugar applied to sugar-sweetened beverages and changing the statement of ingredients to identify sugars-based ingredients. The review considered technical matters associated with including added sugars in the nutrition information panel, such as a definition for 'added sugars'. In late 2020, we held targeted consultations with representatives from the food industry, public health groups, jurisdictions and government agencies to seek input on the preferred approach. The review was completed in June 2021. FSANZ decided to prepare a proposal to consider amending the Code with regard to added sugars information in the nutrition information panel.

Changes to requirements for labelling of foods containing allergens

FSANZ progressed work on Proposal P1044 — Plain English Allergen Labelling to consider changes to the Code to make allergen information on food labels clearer and more consistent, including through the use of plain English. Previous work had identified issues where unclear and inconsistent allergen declarations made it difficult for consumers with allergies to make safe food choices.

In late 2020, the FSANZ Board approved changes to the Code that require allergen information to be declared in a specific format and location on food labels, using simple, plain English terms. These changes were gazetted in February 2021.

Businesses have a three-year transition period to implement the new requirements. FSANZ will continue to work with key stakeholders to raise awareness and assist with implementation of the new labelling requirements during the transition period.

New agreement with Health Canada to collaborate on safety assessments

In April 2021, FSANZ completed the first assessment of an application for approval of a genetically modified (GM) food under a new safety assessment sharing arrangement with the Food Directorate of Health Canada. Under this arrangement, a GM food safety assessment is jointly prepared that meets the requirements of both agencies. The assessment is then used by each agency for their own independent decision process. This arrangement helps us to streamline the assessment process for these foods, saving time and reducing costs.

For this application — A1216 — Food derived from herbicide-tolerant canola line MON94100 — the food safety assessment was initially prepared by Health Canada and then provided to FSANZ for review and confirmation that it met all relevant requirements for Australian and New Zealand purposes. Following confirmation that these requirements were met, the safety assessment was used as part of the FSANZ assessment.

Review of electrolyte drink regulations

During 2020–21, we progressed work on Proposal P1030 — Composition and labelling of electrolyte drinks. We have previously completed a consultation process on our assessment and draft variation. A second consultation paper was released in mid-2021, seeking stakeholder views on a modified approach to regulation of electrolyte drinks. The proposed changes are designed to support better public health outcomes, including by allowing manufacturers to reduce sugar content and making on-pack health claims clearer for consumers. We will consider all stakeholder views as we finalise our assessment of this proposal.

Maximum residue limits

FSANZ continued to liaise closely with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) and the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to ensure that agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemical residues in the Australian food supply do not pose health and safety concerns to consumers.

In 2020–21, FSANZ undertook 179 maximum residue limits (MRL) related dietary exposure assessments (DEAs) for agvet chemicals. This included routine reviews of APVMA DEAs and the harmonisation Proposal M1018 — Maximum residue limits.

Proposal M1018 progressed 124 agvet chemicals and performed 106 DEAs and 375 chemical/food commodity combinations, including deletions or reductions in MRLs requested by domestic and overseas stakeholders.

For the first time, the proposal considered all the new Codex MRLs from the 2019 Codex Alimentarius Commission. The proposal allowed Australia to meet its WTO obligations while enabling the importation of safe food commodities.

Review of highly concentrated caffeine products

FSANZ continued work on Proposal P1054 - Pure and highly concentrated caffeine products. This proposal was an emergency interim response and prohibited the retail sale of foods in which total caffeine is present in a concentration of 5 per cent or more (if the food is a solid or semi-solid food), or 1 per cent or more (if the food is a liquid food).

This prohibition came into force on 12 December 2019. FSANZ then had 12 months to undertake a full assessment (including a call for submissions) of the prohibition and decide whether to confirm, reject or amend the approved variation. This work began immediately, and the assessment was completed by December 2020.

In December 2020, the FSANZ Board approved a decision to proceed with Proposal P1056 — Caffeine Review to review the permissions for caffeine in sports foods and general foods, and consider the risk it poses to sensitive sub-populations. Assessment on P1056 has started, with consultation dates to be confirmed.

COVID-19 webinar

Despite the impacts of COVID-19 work-from-home arrangements and travel restrictions, FSANZ remained committed to collaborative and transparent stakeholder engagement. In September 2020, we facilitated an online webinar with an expert panel to share insights and key learnings from COVID-19. Discussion focussed on some of the key challenges facing the food sector during the pandemic and explored the opportunities for a modern food regulatory system. The webinar attracted more than 500 attendees who provided very positive feedback. It was a great opportunity for FSANZ to embrace the challenge of engaging stakeholders in new ways in times of disruption and change.

Work plan

As required under Section 20 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (the Act), FSANZ maintains a publicly available work plan, which provides details of the progress of all applications and proposals to amend the Code.

Applications received, or proposals prepared before 1 October 2007, continue to be assessed under the procedures in place at that time. The tables below reflect the two types of approaches.

Information on the different types of procedures for assessing applications is in the Work Plan is available on our website.

Table 8: Applications and proposals on the Work Plan

AS AT	30 JUNE 2018	30 JUNE 2019	30 JUNE 2020	30 JUNE 2021
General procedure	19 (10 paid)	20 (8 paid)	22 (12 paid)	39 (9 paid)
Minor procedure	0	0	0	0
Major procedure	1 (paid)	4 (1 paid)	8 (1 paid)	1 (paid)
High level health claims	0	0	0	0
Urgent applications or proposals	1	0	1	0
Under review	0	0	2	0
Total	21	24	33	40
With the Food Ministers' Meeting (FMM) or awaiting notification to the FMM	5	7	2	9 months approx
Estimated waiting time for unpaid applications	5 months approx	6 months approx	9 months approx	-

Applications can be either paid or unpaid. While the same statutory timeframes apply, work on paid applications starts immediately once payment is received while work on unpaid applications starts when resources become available, taking into account the number of applications already underway. The current lead time for starting work on unpaid applications is approximately 9 months, which is consistent with an increase in the number of applications we are receiving.

Tables 9 and 10 summarise our performance in developing food standards

Table 9: Total applications received and accepted onto the Work Plan and proposals prepared

AS AT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Applications	18	11	17	21
Proposals	3	2	4	3
Total	21	13	21	24

Table 10: Applications and proposal finalised

AS AT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Approvals made by the FSANZ Board	14	20	22	16
Final assessments made by the FSANZ Board	0	0	0	0
Applications withdrawn or rejected*	2	4	0	5
Total completed	16	24	22	21

More information on the figures above are in Appendix 4. There may also be some discrepancies where decisions have been made in one financial year and the notification of that decision is made in the next financial year.

Food Ministers' Meeting (formerly Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation)

Table 11: Notification outcomes

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Approval decisions notified	16	20	20	16
Final assessment decisions notified	0	0	0	0
Requests for review	0	0	2	0
Review decisions notified	0	0	0	0

Reviews requested by the Food Ministers' Meeting

The Food Ministers' Meeting is notified of FSANZ decisions to vary standards. Ministers can request a review of a FSANZ decision following notification, provided that six of the ten ministers request the review.

Under the 2008 Inter-Governmental Food Regulation Agreement, ministers can request reviews of FSANZ decisions based on one or more of the following criteria:

1. it is not consistent with existing policy guidelines set by the Food Ministers' Meeting
2. it is not consistent with the objectives of the legislation which establishes FSANZ
3. it does not protect public health and safety
4. it does not promote consistency between domestic and international food standards where these are at variance
5. it does not provide adequate information to enable informed choice
6. it is difficult to enforce or comply with in both practical or resource terms
7. it places an unreasonable cost burden on industry or consumers.

No reviews were requested in 2020–21.

Ministerial policy guidelines and statements

The Food Ministers' Meeting is responsible for developing food regulatory policy for domestic and imported foods and developing policy guidelines for setting food standards for domestic and imported foods. In developing or reviewing food regulatory measures and variations to food regulatory measures, under the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (section 18) FSANZ must have regard to any written policy guidelines formulated by ministers and notified to FSANZ for these purposes.

The policy guideline on Food Labelling to Support Consumers Make Informed Healthy Choices was notified in 2020–21.

Gazettal of variations 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Gazettal and registration on the Federal Register of Legislation of amendments to the Code occurs throughout the year after the Food Ministers' Meeting notifies FSANZ that it does not need to review its decision on a standard or a variation to a standard; or if, after a review by FSANZ, ministers accept or amend the Standards or variation to a Standard. Each series of amendments is sequentially numbered.

FSANZ gazetted amendments to the Code relating to 16 applications and 4 proposals. Gazetted amendments are listed in Appendix 4.

4

COORDINATE AND MONITOR

Food incidents

Food recalls

Undeclared allergen recall statistics

International Food Safety Network

Monitoring and surveillance

Country Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy food safety assessments

Incident preparedness for intentional tampering project

COORDINATE AND MONITOR

Food incidents

FSANZ coordinates the Bi-National Food Safety Network, a mechanism for national coordination, communication and early information sharing on food incidents between government agencies.

The network includes all Australian state and territory food regulatory agencies, the Australian Government Department of Health, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

Food recalls

There were 83 food recalls coordinated by FSANZ from 1 July 2020-30 June 2021 (Figure 3). The recalls were mainly due to undeclared allergens and microbial contamination (Figure 4).

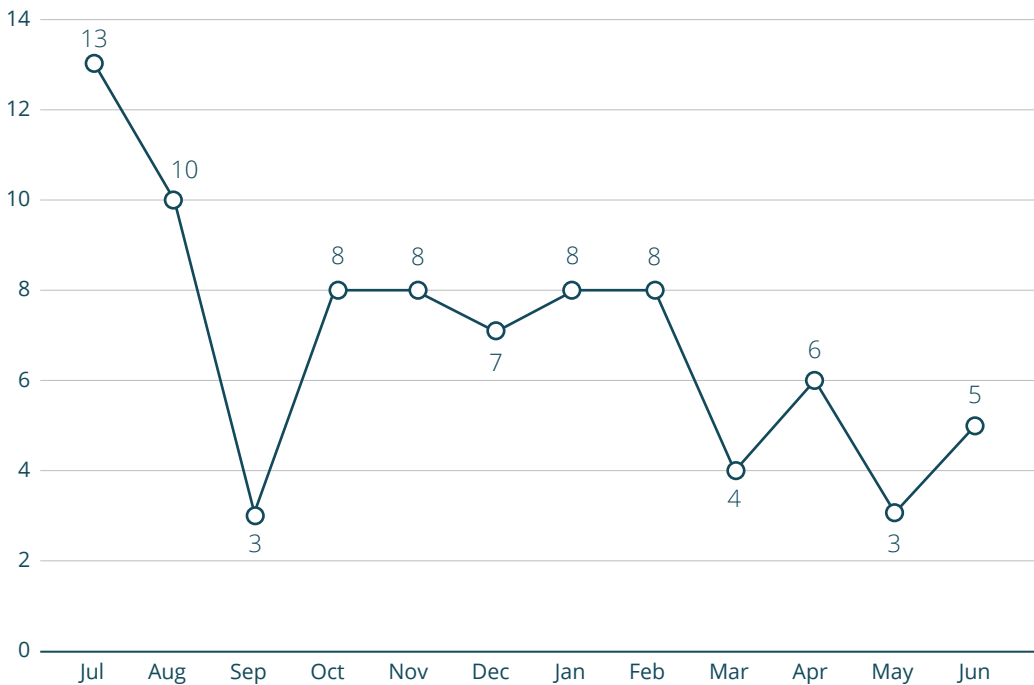


Figure 3: Number of recalls by month (1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021)

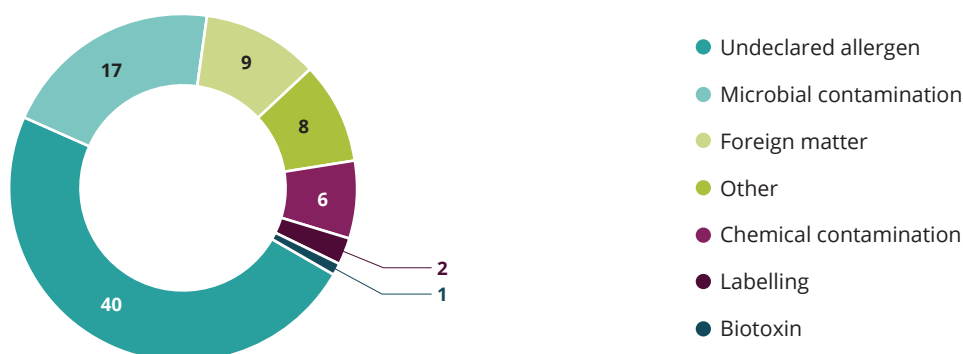


Figure 4: Reason for recalls (1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021)

Undeclared allergen recall statistics

There were 51 undeclared allergen recalls in 2020, up from 32 in 2019. In the last five years, customer complaints were the most common method of detecting the need to recall food due to undeclared allergens, followed by routine testing by the company and then routine government testing.

We continue to collect and publish undeclared allergen data including root cause, problem detection and corrective actions. These are obtained through post-recall reporting.

Packaging errors are the leading cause of undeclared allergen recalls. Unknown causes can be due to the food business not being able to determine the root cause or that we did not receive any post recall information from the business following their recall.

International Food Safety Network

We are Australia's emergency contact point for the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN), a global network of food safety authorities under the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. As the emergency contact point, we are responsible for reporting food safety events of potential international significance to the INFOSAN Secretariat. We also share information from the INFOSAN Secretariat to the Bi-National Food Safety Network.

In 2020–21, we reported 33 food safety events to INFOSAN, including food recalls in Australia where the product had been imported or where a food product manufactured in Australia had been exported. Recalls reported to INFOSAN included seafood sticks and seafood salad mixes recalled due to undeclared egg and soy, and dried bamboo fungus recalled due to excessive amounts of sulphur dioxide.

We are also a contact point for the European Commission's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF). RASFF is a tool to exchange information between EU Member States on serious risks associated with food or feed that has been imported into or exported from Australia.

In 2020–21 we reported 17 food safety events to states and territories following RASFF notifications. These notifications included border rejections, unauthorised substances and chemical and microbial contaminations.

Monitoring and surveillance

FSANZ works with jurisdictions in the food regulation system on bi-national surveillance and monitoring activities through the Implementation Sub-Committee for Food Regulation (ISFR) and the Surveillance, Evidence and Analysis Working Group (SEAWG).

Work includes the Australian Total Diet Study (ATDS), a comprehensive ongoing monitoring survey of the Australian food supply that measures the levels of various food chemicals in a range of Australian foods and beverages. Data gathered through the survey is then used to estimate dietary exposure for the Australian population and assess public health and safety risks. Information from the ATDS helps ensure the continued safety of the food supply through FSANZ's role developing and maintaining food standards.

In 2021, we finalised the 26th ATDS (surveying dioxins), due for release later in 2021, and continued work on the 27th ATDS (surveying per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances) for release in 2022.

Sampling and analysis for a pilot survey of patulin in apple juice was completed in May 2021, with the SEAWG considering next steps for assessing and managing the issue.

Analysis of nutrients in foods

FSANZ commissioned laboratory analysis of 35 foods to strengthen the quality and robustness of our nutrient food composition data holdings. Targeted foods were those for which we currently have no data, or our data is out of date and may no longer reflect products available for consumption. We also conducted nutrient analysis to validate existing data and analytical methodology.

Country Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy food safety assessments

Under Australia's amended Country Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) policy, FSANZ undertakes a rigorous food safety assessment to determine the BSE food safety status of countries intending to export beef and beef products to Australia.

Countries assigned a *Category 1* or *Category 2* status by FSANZ are eligible to export beef or beef products to Australia. Based on these categories, certification requirements are implemented by the Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment at the border.

On an annual basis, FSANZ reviews the status of approved countries, based on updated information on their BSE controls. FSANZ received annual BSE updates from 13 countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, the United States, and Vanuatu) in 2021 and reconfirmed the previously assigned BSE food safety risk status to these countries.

During 2020–21, FSANZ responded to enquiries from importers, food industry, authorities of foreign governments and consumers on issues concerning the BSE food safety assessment process.

FSANZ maintained close collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment around BSE import related issues and the outcomes of the annual BSE reviews.

Incident preparedness for intentional tampering project

Following the strawberry tampering incident³ in Queensland in 2018, the Minister for Health asked FSANZ to investigate whether there were supply chain weaknesses, whether there are actions we can take to assist the police, and whether there are systemic changes which are required.

In March 2021, we finalised the updates to the National Food Incident Response Protocol and supporting incident response documentation. We also continue to strengthen our relationships and communication with state and territory police agencies. We plan to test the updated national incident response system in a face-to-face exercise involving food regulators, police and industry in the second half of 2021, subject to COVID-19 restrictions.

³ <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Pages/Strawberry-tampering-incident.aspx>

5

INFORMATION

Scientific data management

Databases

INFORMATION

Scientific data management

National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey

In December 2020, we signed an agreement with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to undertake work on the next National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS). The agreement runs until 2024 and includes activities such as customising the survey instrument for use in the next NNPAS, finalising the classification systems for reporting intakes and producing the AUSNUT dataset to enable the ABS to estimate food and nutrient intakes from the survey.

Since signing the agreement we have developed an updated food nutrient classification system, reviewed the instrument to determine its suitability for use in the NNPAS in its current form and to identify areas requiring customisation, and developed updated food and measures lists for incorporation into Intake24 and AUSNUT 2023.

Health Star Rating system five-year review

FSANZ formally took on management of the Health Star Rating (HSR) calculator and supporting branded food database in November 2020. We are working with the Department of Health to formalise our role as technical advisors in relation to the HSR algorithm underpinning the calculator. We have established a small team to build the depth of expertise needed to undertake this role.

Over the last year FSANZ has provided advice in relation to a range of issues, including the impact of proposed changes to the HSR algorithm for non-dairy beverages.

Databases

Australian Food Composition Database

FSANZ has updated its reference database - the Australian Food Composition Database (AFCD) — to include data from seven analytical programs generated since its previous release in January 2019 (AFCD-1). This has resulted in the compilation of 182 new or updated nutrient profiles for incorporation into AFCD-2, scheduled for publication later this year.

Nutrition Panel Calculator

The Nutrition Panel Calculator (NPC) provides the food industry and other users with a readily available easy-to-use interactive tool for preparing nutrition information panels, to make it easier to meet the labelling requirements of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code).

In September 2020 we released a redeveloped version of the calculator to enhance the stability of the platform and provide improved functionality and overall user experience. Future work will involve updating the nutrient data which supports the calculator.

This year, on average, there were 10,200 hits on the NPC landing page by approximately 7,400 unique users each month.

Branded Food Database

We were engaged by the Department of Health in June 2019 to extend our food composition data management system (Silo) to enable an additional dataset of branded food products to be produced to support a range of public health activities.

We are progressing a detailed procurement process to engage GS1 Australia to provide a range of data and data related services to support the development of the Branded Food Database (BFD). We are also developing detailed specifications to enhance Silo to allow the storage, compilation and reporting of the branded food data. We have started engaging with food manufacturers to support and promote the establishment of the BFD and encourage them to provide their data while minimising the impact on their business.

6

KEY ENABLERS

Risk management — An anticipative approach

Science — Robust evidence and sustained, high quality

Communication — A broad communication capacity

KEY ENABLERS

Risk management — An anticipative approach

Our approach

Risk analysis is the internationally agreed method that shapes our approach to food standards and safety decisions. It consists of three parts — risk assessment, risk management and risk communication. Risk assessment involves an evaluation of the best available scientific evidence to provide the technical basis of decisions. From this base, risk management is the application of law, policies and perspectives that enables sound judgement. Both processes are supported by a platform of risk communication to optimise information sharing.

Emerging issues and intelligence

In 2020–21, FSANZ continued our strategy to lift consideration of emerging issues from hazards to also include broader processes, for example climate change, and changes to consumption habits and supply chains. FSANZ continues to actively engage stakeholders on these issues.

In 2020–21, FSANZ examined a range of food safety issues including:

- » high levels of patulin in some apple juice
- » the safety of titanium dioxide in foods and drugs
- » COVID-19 transmission risks in food (since confirmed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that food nor food packaging is a pathway for the spread SARS CoV-2)
- » per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances
- » microplastics in the food supply
- » allergen labelling
- » caffeine
- » salmonella in chicken
- » sugar and obesity
- » antimicrobial resistance.

Risk advice for imported food

Imported food is inspected and controlled using a risk-based border inspection program called the Imported Food Inspection Scheme, administered by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE). FSANZ advises DAWE on whether imported foods have the potential to pose a high or medium risk to public health. DAWE then determines appropriate measures to manage food safety risks for food imported into Australia.

In 2020–21, we provided imported food risk advice to DAWE on supplementary sports foods, biotoxins in bivalve molluscs and hepatitis A in ready-to-eat berries and pomegranate arils.

Behavioural and regulatory analysis

In 2020–21, we continued to consider the behavioural and regulatory implications of regulatory options to inform our standards setting. In addition to statutory requirements to consider the costs and benefits of proposed standards, we also satisfy the regulatory impact assessment requirements of the Office for Best Practice Regulation (OBPR). A Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) is needed for certain decisions made by relevant ministers and by national standard setting bodies like FSANZ. We use the regulatory impact assessment process to document and refine our understanding of the costs and benefits of a range of options, including the status-quo option. The RIS will identify the preferred option, i.e. the option that delivers the greatest net benefit to the community, for the FSANZ Board.

In 2020–21, FSANZ progressed a ‘cost of illness’ research project for Australia-New Zealand, jointly funded by the Federal Department of Health and the New South Wales Food Authority. This large project involves updating and refining FSANZ’s existing cost of illness model in order to produce more sophisticated information for regulatory decision makers.

We continued to collaborate with our international colleagues through the International Food Safety Regulatory Economics Working Group and the International Social Science Liaison Group. Both groups meet by teleconference four times per year to exchange ideas, data, methods and findings. Sharing results of research into the costs of food-borne illness continues to be a particular focus. This year, FSANZ delivered presentations on allergen labelling and pregnancy warning labelling on alcoholic beverages.

Behavioural and regulatory analysis continued to inform standards development with substantive work being undertaken in relation to energy labelling on packaged alcoholic beverages; P1053 — Food Safety Management tools; P1052 — Primary Production and Processing Requirements for Horticulture (Berries, Melons and Leafy Vegetables) and P1028 — Infant Formula.

Science — Robust evidence and sustained, high quality

Regulatory science

We have continued to implement the Regulatory Science Strategy 2019–23 (the Strategy), which outlines our strategic approach to address challenges posed by global trends and an ever-changing, dynamic food system. Through five strategic objectives, the Strategy describes how we will maintain outstanding scientific capabilities, tools and partnerships in food regulatory science to meet current and future needs. The Strategy emphasises our focus on science communication to meet the increasing expectations of our stakeholders. It ensures that we continue to use the best available scientific evidence to develop food standards, and remain a leader of regulatory science in the region. We will continue to progress our work under the Strategy in 2021–22.

Accessing external expertise

FSANZ Fellows are experts in a range of scientific disciplines. They provide us with objective expert advice and peer review of our scientific work. This program also helps to develop academic links and networks.

Table 12: FSANZ Fellows 2020–21

FSANZ FELLOW	BACKGROUND/EXPERTISE
Professor Andrew Bartholomaeus	Toxicology and human health risk assessment
Emeritus Professor Ken Buckle	Food science, processing and microbiology
Dr Laurence Eyres	Food technology
Professor David Fraser	Vitamin D
Distinguished Professor Nigel French	Molecular epidemiology and risk research
Dr Olivier Gasser	Translational immunology
Professor Stephen Goodall	Health economics
Professor Andrew Holmes	Gut microbial ecology and host-microbiome interaction
Professor Bridget Hutter	Social sciences
Professor Martyn Kirk	Applied epidemiology
Dr Rod Lamberts	Science communication
Professor Peter Langridge	Genomics
Professor Jim Mann	Endocrinology and human nutrition
Professor Robyn McConchie	Horticultural food safety
Associate Professor Brian Priestly	Health risk assessment
Professor Nicole Roy	Food-microbe-host interactions
Professor Seppo Salminen	Intestinal micro biota and health, probiotics and prebiotics, health claims
Professor Samir Samman	Human nutrition
Professor Mark Tamplin	Microbiology and food safety
Professor Wendy Umberger	Agricultural and food economics
Associate Professor Claudia Vickers	Synthetic biology; metabolic engineering of plants & microorganisms

Expert Advisory Group, peer-review and seminar delivery

FSANZ continued to consult external experts through a number of advisory groups including the Food Allergy and Intolerance Scientific Advisory Group and the Expert Advisory Group on New Breeding Techniques. We also established a new Expert Scientific Advisory Group to inform our work on surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in food.

We engaged external experts to undertake peer-reviews of our work, including risk assessment conclusions for to A1155 — Addition of 2'-FL and LNnT as nutritive substances in infant formula and other products, P1055 — Definitions for Gene Technology and New Breeding Techniques, and P1052 — Primary Production and Process requirements for Horticulture (Berries, Leafy Vegetables and Melons).

External experts delivered a number of seminars to FSANZ staff. Through these seminars, we aim to build our scientific capabilities, leverage external expertise and strengthen stakeholder relationships.

Engagement with academic institutions

FSANZ offers opportunities for students and staff from other institutions to undertake placements and projects within our organisation. In participating, students can gain research experience working alongside FSANZ staff and extend their knowledge of food regulatory science.

Over the 2020–21 reporting period, FSANZ hosted four undergraduate students from the University of Canberra and the University of Wollongong. Projects undertaken included assessing the effect of caffeine intake on sports performance, an infant formula label audit, trends in takeaway food consumption and mapping *Salmonella* outbreak food vehicles. A Masters student from the University of Wollongong also completed a placement, undertaking research on food additives used as ingredients in medicines.

International engagement

International engagement is vital to our work and ensures FSANZ continues to work effectively with other countries on food safety and standards setting. FSANZ led the Australian work for several Codex Committees which develop international food standards. Due to COVID-19 the Codex Committees were held via virtual platforms.

Our experts are often invited to participate in other forums, including international scientific meetings. In March 2021, we attended the 2nd meeting of the International Heads of Food Agencies Forum, held virtually.

In June 2021, our scientists attended the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization Joint Expert Meeting on Food Additives held virtually over two weeks.

FSANZ worked closely with Health Canada's Food Directorate, including hosting regular meetings. We have been exploring opportunities for the expansion of the scope of work in which we collaborate to include additional technical assessments beyond the current genetically modified food assessments.

FSANZ has also developed technical work programs with the Singapore Food Agency and Enterprise Singapore under an MOU. We continue to strengthen our relationship and explore information sharing and collaboration opportunities.

FSANZ continues to co-chair the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF). In May 2021, we successfully led the 8th meeting of the FSCF which included a suite of associated virtual workshops. As part of this APEC work, we led a the Food Safety Risk Communication project, including three virtual workshops to progress the development of an APEC Food Safety Risk Communication Framework and supporting guidelines. The framework and supporting guidelines are scheduled to be finalised towards the end of 2021.

International Food Safety Network

As a member of the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN), FSANZ actively participates in and contributes to international meetings with other members. In 2020–21, we attended five INFOSAN meetings that covered topics including allergens, food recalls, risk communication and food authenticity/fraud. Our involvement in these meetings is important for maintaining relationships, sharing information and fostering collaboration with overseas food safety authorities.

Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in food

FSANZ commenced planning work for a two-year project on surveillance of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the Australian food supply. Aligned with Objective 5 of Australia's National Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy — 2020 and Beyond,⁴ this work provides an opportunity to advance the evidence base for AMR in retail food, an emerging food safety issue of national and international importance.

The project is in its initial stages with stakeholder consultation due to commence in the second half of 2021 and food sampling in 2022. The sampling plan will be developed in consultation with an expert scientific advisory group. A targeted stakeholder engagement strategy will ensure project aims, activities and outcomes are effectively communicated and delivered in collaboration with the food sector.

Communication — A broad communication capacity

Website

Our website attracted over 2.2 million visits in 2020–21. Website pages were regularly reviewed for currency and potential improvements. We also published new content including information about COVID-19, pregnancy warning labelling on alcoholic beverages, genetically modified foods, food irradiation and food recalls and associated statistics. Website user testing was undertaken in the fourth quarter of 2020–21, with results and findings to be used to inform work to redesign the website in 2021–22.

4 <https://www.amr.gov.au/resources/australias-national-antimicrobial-resistance-strategy-2020-and-beyond>

Social media

Our social media channels are important channels for engaging with our stakeholders on our work and raising awareness about food incidents and food safety.

Our total audience across our Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and LinkedIn accounts increased by 5,930 in 2020–21, reaching 62,330 followers.

Publications

FSANZ has a number of popular publications. These include our Listeria brochure, Allergen Poster and Safe Food Australia publication. This year we developed new publications online including factsheets on genetically modified foods and new breeding techniques published in March and June 2021. We also developed educational materials on the dangers of highly concentrated caffeine products, due for release later in 2021.

Information and communication technology

We continue to deliver responsive information and communication technology (ICT) solutions that keep our systems and data secure, support whole-of-government agendas and meet our business needs. Our people, processes, data, infrastructure and security capabilities are currently well supported but we always aim to improve and introduce the 'next generation' of services.

In 2020–21, FSANZ decided to transition email, file services and other capabilities to Microsoft 365. This aligns with the ICT strategy and will also support our aim to further enhance our work from home capability. We upgraded all our SharePoint environments to the latest versions and completed several upgrades to the Food Recall System during the year.

FSANZ continues to store digital records and information systems in accordance with the Australian Government's Building trust in the public record policy and participated in the National Archives of Australia's Check-Up PLUS survey of digital information management capability. We have continued to improve our records management each year and plan to keep developing new systems and processes in line with our Information Management principles.

We continue to ensure excellent cyber security for all platforms to protect our systems and data. While FSANZ operates as a Trans-Tasman agency, the sovereignty of our data is maintained through ensuring all our ICT infrastructure and data are held exclusively in Australia. FSANZ complies with requirements from the Australian Cyber Security Centre which is part of the Australian Signals Directorate to ensure our data is protected. We also comply with all ICT requirements set by the Department of Health.

7

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Governance

Corporate Plan

Accountability to the Minister and Parliament

Ministerial directions

Government policy orders

FSANZ Board

Compliance and Assurance

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Governance

Under the PGPA Act, FSANZ is a Commonwealth corporate entity. Our governance framework contributes to strong and sustainable performance and builds confidence in our capacity to respond to challenges.

The Board is the accountable authority for FSANZ, and as such, must govern the entity in a way that promotes:

- » the proper use and management of public resources;
- » the achievement of the purposes of the entity; and
- » the sustainability of the entity.

The Board recognises the importance of applying sound governance principles and practices. It has adopted a Board Charter to ensure that both FSANZ and the Board meet our objectives. The Charter sets out the Board's objectives, authority, composition, tenure, reporting and administrative arrangements. The Charter also sets out the Board's roles and responsibilities.

Corporate Plan

As an independent statutory authority, FSANZ is required to conduct corporate planning and reporting. Our central planning document is the FSANZ Corporate Plan, which outlines our purpose and objectives and sets out our strategic priorities, operating environment and key enablers to achieve success. This sits alongside the Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS) as our principal planning document.

In addition, we have developed a suite of performance measures which enable us to monitor and report on performance in meeting the objectives of the Corporate Plan. The measures sit under seven key performance areas which explicitly link to our three strategic themes. We report on performance through our annual reports.

Accountability to the Minister and Parliament

The FSANZ Board is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister for Senior Australians and Aged Care Services and the Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Richard Colbeck. The Board informs the Minister of its activities as required. When called, senior FSANZ staff are also required to attend Senate Estimates hearings as part of the Health portfolio.

No Senate Estimates or parliamentary committees appearances were made in 2020–21.

Ministerial directions

No Ministerial directions were received in 2020–21.

Government policy orders

No Government policy orders under section 22 of the PGPA Act were applied to FSANZ.

FSANZ Board

The FSANZ Board (the Board) is established under Section 116 of the FSANZ Act.

The Board comprises 12 part-time members drawn from Australia and New Zealand, including the full-time Chief Executive Officer who is an ex-officio member. Areas of expertise of Board members include public health, food science, food safety, food allergy, human nutrition, medical science, veterinary science, microbiology, biotechnology, consumer policy, food processing or retailing, primary food production, small business, international trade, food regulation and government.

Australian members are appointed by the Australian Minister for Health, in consultation with the Food Ministers' Meeting, following consultation with the Australian states and territory and New Zealand Governments, and consideration by the Cabinet. New Zealand members are nominated by the New Zealand Government and appointed by the Australian Minister for Health.

On appointment, Board members receive a formal induction to the organisation and their duties. In pursuit of their duties, Board members may seek independent legal, financial or other advice after seeking guidance from the Board Chair, and have access to FSANZ senior management and staff.

Details of Board members, including their qualifications and terms of appointment, can be found in Appendix 2.

Meetings

During 2020–21 the Board held 11 meetings, mostly via video conference, with some members attending in Canberra or Wellington where possible. The Board held its first formal face-to-face meeting in 12 months in March 2021 in Wellington. Outcomes of FSANZ Board meetings are published on its website.

The year continued to be a period of uncertainty due to COVID-19. The FSANZ Board continued to respond well to the challenges it faced. There was also a sustained focus from the Board on the health and wellbeing of the FSANZ staff during this time.

Details of Board meeting attendance for the reporting period can be found in Appendix 3.

Board Performance

The Board Charter includes a requirement that a formal review of the performance of the Board be undertaken every two years. Reviews are conducted using a mix of external evaluation and facilitated self-assessment with appropriate input sought from all parties including the Board, the CEO, internal and external auditors, management and any other relevant stakeholders, as determined by the Board.

In October 2020, Board members undertook a self-analysis of their skills against a matrix, the outcomes of which gave a picture of the skills mix within the current Board and identified gaps in skills and knowledge.

Board committees

Under Section 18 of the FSANZ Act, the Board may establish committees as it sees fit to assist it in carrying out its functions. During 2020-21 two ongoing committees assisted the Board to effectively exercise its functions:

- » Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee
- » People, Culture and Remuneration Committee.

Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee (FARMC)

The FARMC supports the Board's oversight responsibilities relating to FSANZ's risk, control and compliance frameworks, financial statements, and performance reporting responsibilities.⁵

During 2020–21, the FARMC continued to monitor the corporate governance and risk management activities of the organisation. The committee regularly monitors the management of identified risks by FSANZ, providing assurance that reasonable steps have been taken to address the risks by reducing the likelihood they (and their consequences) will occur.

The FARMC was chaired by Professor Martin Cole and comprised three FSANZ Board members and one independent member. Observers to FARMC meetings include representatives from the Australian National Audit Office, the FSANZ Board Chair and FSANZ CEO.

People and Culture Committee (PCC, formerly the People, Culture and Remuneration Committee)

The PCC assists the Board in fulfilling its governance responsibilities in relation to the staff of FSANZ. The PCC considers and provides advice to the Board on issues relating to staff matters, human resource policies and agency culture.

In March 2021, the Committee changed its name to the People and Culture Committee, removing 'Remuneration' from its title to reflect that, it no longer has responsibility for setting the CEO remuneration.

The Committee is chaired by a Board member and is composed of three members, with the FSANZ CEO an ex-officio member.

⁵ See the Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee Charter at <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/about/board/Documents/FARMC%20Charter.pdf>

Compliance and Assurance

Internal audit

The FARMC oversaw the 2020–21 Internal Audit Program, which was undertaken by an outsourced provider. The program provided assurance that FSANZ has in place an effective performance framework, its performance measures are appropriate and reporting was accurate.

Risk management

FSANZ is committed to strategically and systematically managing risks. The FSANZ Board is the accountable authority for FSANZ and is responsible for ensuring the establishment and maintenance of appropriate enterprise risk management and internal control systems. The Board, acting through the CEO, has established a system of risk management that identifies, assesses, monitors and manages enterprise risks. The FSANZ Risk Management Framework (the Framework) provides the foundation for monitoring, reviewing and continually improving risk management with FSANZ.

During this reporting period we undertook a project to refresh the Framework. The project was supported by the Department of Finance, who funded engagement of an external contractor, Deloitte. Deloitte provided support in reviewing and refining the Framework, including capability transfer to relevant FSANZ staff members.

In early 2021, we participated in Comcover's annual risk management benchmarking survey. This annual survey provides us with an opportunity to review and benchmark our risk related practices and processes against those of comparable agencies.



OUR PEOPLE

[Overview](#)

[Workforce Strategy](#)

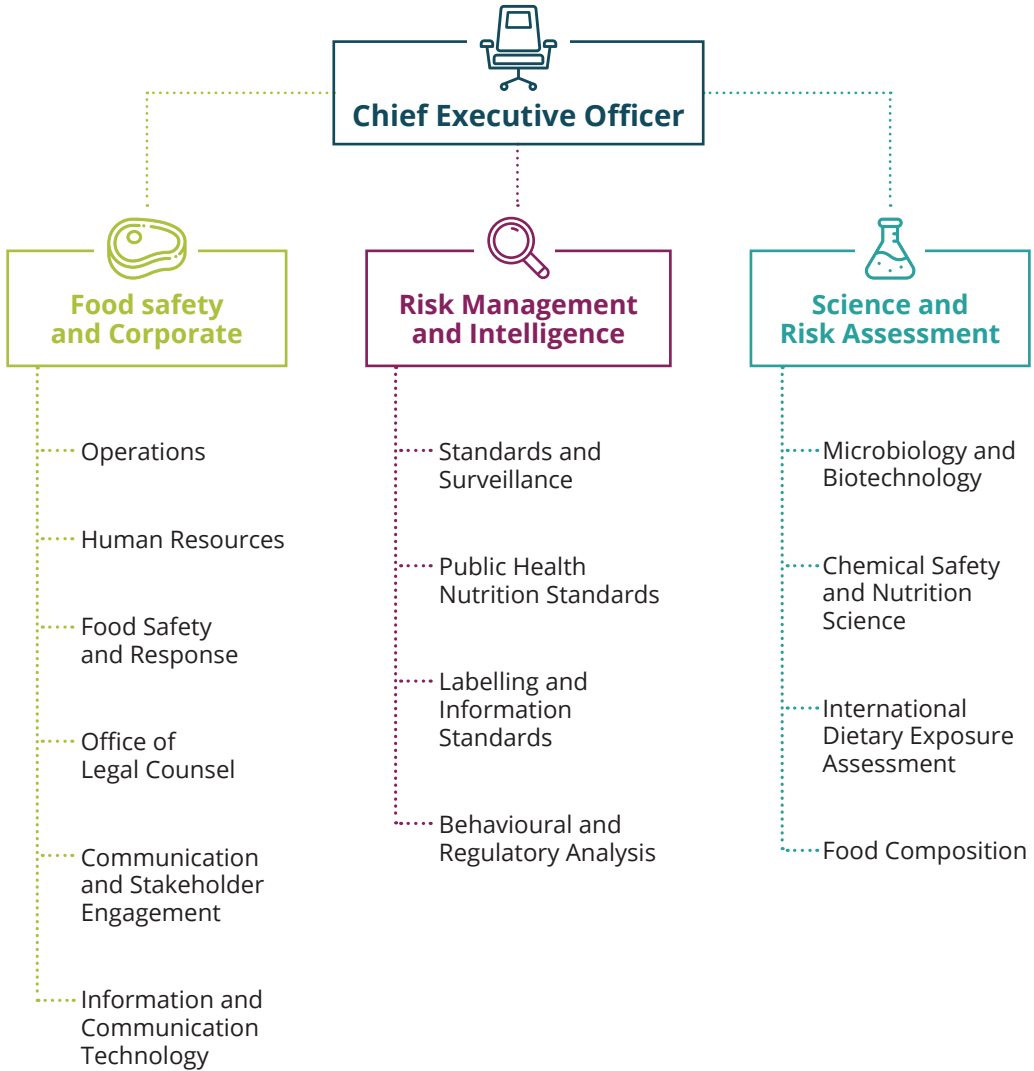
[Staff forum](#)

[Employee census results](#)

[Awards and recognition](#)

[Executive remuneration 2020-21](#)

OUR PEOPLE



Overview

As a specialised, knowledge-based agency, FSANZ recognises that our people are the key to our success. In the reporting period, FSANZ continued to support employees in both office and home-based work. Working from home support included technological assistance and communication initiatives such as FSANZ Connected, a weekly newsletter to help employees stay informed and in touch. By early 2021, most employees had successfully transitioned back into the office in some capacity.

Workforce Strategy

This year we focused on enhancing the systems, programs and processes that support our workforce. After initial analysis of our strengths and weaknesses, we produced a new Workforce Strategy that established our agency's priorities in areas such as recruitment, learning and development, and diversity.

Under the Workforce Strategy we have implemented a suite of new human resources policies including a Workforce Diversity Program and a Respectful Workplace Behaviour Policy. We also revised and updated our Work Health and Safety Framework which included a COVID-19 Safety Plan.

We've also updated a number of our administrative human resource processes to be more efficient and adapted to the new Workforce Strategy. This included implementing an e-recruitment system, redesigning our induction training as an interactive online program and introducing additional automated payroll processes. This allowed us to improve our internal governance and better meet legislative requirements in both Australia and New Zealand.

Staff forum

Open communication and information sharing between staff and the executive is an important part of our culture within FSANZ. Our long standing staff forum includes representatives of each section of the agency and allows collaboration and communication across the agency. This year the staff forum continued to meet monthly. They provided analysis and feedback on the new internal policies, and focused on the continued improvement of FSANZ's internal culture.

Employee census results

Every year the Australian Public Service Commission gives all APS employees the opportunity to complete the Employee Census. This year, FSANZ achieved positive responses and recorded improvements on last year's results in areas including workplace culture, senior leadership and wellbeing.

Table 13 All ongoing employees current report period (2020–21)

	MALE			FEMALE			INDETERMINATE			TOTAL
	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL MALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL FEMALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL INDETERMINATE	
NSW	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tas	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Vic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	32	0	32	39	10	49	0	0	0	81
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	36	0	36	41	11	52	0	0	0	88

Note: This table only shows employees engaged under section 22 of the Public Service Act 1999 (Cth).

Table 14: All non-ongoing employees current report period (2020–21)

	MALE			FEMALE			INDETERMINATE			TOTAL
	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL MALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL FEMALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL INDETERMINATE	
NSW	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Qld	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
SA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	5	0	5	5	3	8	0	0	0	13
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	5	7	5	12	0	0	0	17

Note: This table only shows employees engaged under section 22 of the Public Service Act 1999 (Cth).

Table 15: All locally engaged staff current report period (2020–21)

	MALE			FEMALE			INDETERMINATE			TOTAL
	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL MALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL FEMALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL INDETERMINATE	
Wellington (NZ)	5	0	5	11	3	14	0	0	0	19
Total	5	0	5	11	3	14	0	0	0	19

Note: This table only shows employees engaged under section 74 of the Public Service Act 1999 (Cth).

Table 16: All ongoing employees previous report period (2019–20)

	MALE			FEMALE			INDETERMINATE			TOTAL
	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL MALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL FEMALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL INDETERMINATE	
NSW	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Qld	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tas	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
Vic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	25	0	25	43	16	59	0	0	0	84
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	7	1	8	6	3	9	0	0	0	17
Total	35	1	36	51	21	72	0	0	0	108

Table 17: All non-ongoing employees previous report period (2019–20)

	MALE			FEMALE			INDETERMINATE			TOTAL
	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL MALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL FEMALE	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	TOTAL INDETERMINATE	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	5	0	5	9	2	11	0	0	0	16
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	5	0	5	10	3	13	0	0	0	18



Awards and recognition

In 2020–21 a number of staff were presented with awards for their outstanding contribution to the work of the agency. The awards included FSANZ Values Awards, Achievement Awards and Long Service Awards.

At the end of June 2021, we said farewell to our longest serving employee, Janine Lewis, Principal Nutritionist. Janine is a highly experienced food regulator whose career in national and international regulation spanned more than three decades. In addition to her significant contributions to public health nutrition-based regulations including the introduction of mandatory

fortification of folate and iodine, Janine also served as leader of the Australian delegation to the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses for 17 years (1998 – 2016). We thank Janine for her outstanding contributions and wish her well in retirement.

Executive remuneration 2020–21

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of FSANZ, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise). FSANZ has determined the key management personnel to be the Chief Executive Officer, Branch General Managers and Board Members. During the reporting period ending 30 June 2021, FSANZ had 17 Executives and Board Members who met the definition of the Key Management Personnel. Their names and the length of term as key management personnel are summarised at Table 18.

Remuneration

The Chief Executive Officer and Board Members are engaged under the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*. The Remuneration Tribunal determines the levels of remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and Board Members. The Board determines the remuneration of acting Chief Executive Officers. The General Managers are engaged by individual contracts under the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cth).

Changes to remuneration governance arrangements

The FSANZ People and Culture Committee (formerly the People, Culture and Remuneration Committee) was responsible for providing the Board with independent advice and guidance on the remuneration package for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). In March 2021, the Committee's remit changed when the CEO was moved onto a defined total remuneration package without any discretionary elements. The Committee now has no role in remuneration and has removed this function from its remit and title.

Table 18: Key management personnel

NAME	POSITION	TERM AS KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL
Mark Booth	Chief Executive Officer	Full Year
Scott Crerar	General Manager	Full Year
Glen Neal	General Manager	Full Year
Sandra Cuthbert	General Manager	Part-Year
Christel Leemhuis	General Manager	Part-Year
Mary Barton	AU Board Member (Chair)	Part-Year
Roscoe Taylor	AU Board Member (Chair)	Part-Year
Josephine Davey	AU Board Member	Full Year
John Hart	AU Board Member	Full Year
Robyn Kruk	AU Board Member	Full Year
Mark Lawrence	AU Board Member	Full Year
Martin Cole	AU Board Member	Full Year
Stephen McCutcheon	AU Board Member	Full Year
Suzanne Chetwin	NZ Board Member	Full Year
Teresa Ciprian	NZ Board Member	Full Year
Michael Dunbier	NZ Board Member	Full Year
Palatsa Havea	NZ Board Member	Full Year

Table 19: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the reporting period

	2021	2020
Short-term benefits		
Base Salary	1,351,340	1,414,502
Bonus	6,507	45,777
Other benefits and allowances	92,748	95,600
Total short-term benefits	1,450,595	1,555,879
Post-employment Benefits		
Superannuation	179,072	178,439
Total post-employment benefits	179,072	178,439
Other long-term benefits		
Long service Leave	26,945	36,349
Total other long-term benefits	26,945	36,349
Termination benefits		
Total termination benefits	-	50,779
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	1,656,612	1,821,446

Table 20: Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period 2020-21

NAME	POSITION TITLE	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS		OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS			TERMINATION BENEFITS	TOTAL REMUNERATION
		BASE SALARY	BONUSES	BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	LONG SERVICE LEAVE	OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS				
Mark Booth	Chief Executive Officer	309,414	6,507	3,625	36,095	13,212	-	-	-	368,853	
Scott Crerar	General Manager	204,195	-	29,295	36,128	2,635	-	-	-	272,252	
Glen Neal	General Manager	210,224	-	30,971	34,852	6,226	-	-	-	282,272	
Sandra Cuthbert	General Manager	164,495	-	25,668	26,318	4,652	-	-	-	221,134	
Christel Leemhuis	General Manager	19,412	-	3,190	3,501	220	-	-	-	26,323	
Mary Barton	AU Board Member (Chair)	47,900	-	-	4,551	-	-	-	-	52,451	
Roscoe Taylor	AU Board Member (Chair)	42,960	-	-	4,081	-	-	-	-	47,041	
Josephine Davey	AU Board Member	47,900	-	-	4,551	-	-	-	-	52,451	
John Hart	AU Board Member	42,960	-	-	4,081	-	-	-	-	47,041	

NAME	POSITION TITLE	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS		OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS			TOTAL REMUNERATION
		BASE SALARY	BONUSES	OTHER BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	LONG SERVICE LEAVE	OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS	TERMINATION BENEFITS		
Robyn Kruk	AU Board Member	64,323	-	-	6,122	-	-	-	70,445	
Mark Lawrence	AU Board Member	42,960	-	-	4,081	-	-	-	47,041	
Martin Cole	AU Board Member	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stephen McCutcheon	AU Board Member	21,809	-	-	2,072	-	-	-	23,881	
Suzanne Chetwin	NZ Board Member	42,629	-	-	4,074	-	-	-	46,703	
Teresa Ciprian	NZ Board Member	47,531	-	-	4,515	-	-	-	52,046	
Michael Dunbier	NZ Board Member	42,629	-	-	4,050	-	-	-	46,678	
Palatsa Havea	NZ Board Member	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		1,351,340	6,507	92,748	179,072	26,945	-	-	1,656,612	

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FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Statement of comprehensive income

Statement of financial position

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FSANZ recorded a deficit of \$0.249 million for 2020–21, compared to a deficit of \$0.799 million in 2019–20. This represents a net movement of \$0.550 million, reflective of an increase in revenue of \$0.308 million and reduction in operating expenses of \$0.242 million.

FSANZ obtained approval from the Department of Finance for an operating loss of up to \$0.809 million in 2020–21.

The notes to the Audited Financial Statements explain the key numbers. In particular, the commentary on variances to budget highlight specific events that occurred throughout the year and impacted results.

Statement of comprehensive income

Income

The total income for 2020–21 was \$21.021 million, compared to \$20.713 million in 2019–20, an increase of \$0.308 million. There was an increase in revenues from contracts with customers, and other revenues of \$0.587 million due to an increase in application and project income. The increase was partly offset by a decrease in government revenue of \$0.185 million as a result of an expiring measure, and a decline in interest revenue of \$0.094 million due to lower interest rates.

Expenditure

Total expenditure for the year was \$21.270 million, compared to \$21.512 million in 2019–20, a decrease of \$0.242 million. Supplier costs were lower by \$0.183 million, primarily due to reduced business activities as a result of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and delays in projects and related travel. Depreciation expenses were lower by \$0.268 million primarily due to a number of assets being fully depreciated during the year. There was an increase in employee expenses by \$0.238 million primarily due to salary increases of 2 per cent in November 2020 and May 2021. These increases were partly offset by a reduction in leave expenses due to the impact of the movement in the bond rate at 30 June 2021.

Statement of financial position

Assets

Financial assets have decreased from \$14.876 million in 2019–20 to \$14.764 in 2020–21 largely due to a reduction in receivables for project revenues. During 2020–21, \$2 million was moved from cash and cash equivalents to investments — term deposits to maximise interest revenues.

Non-financial assets have decreased from \$13.467 million in 2019–20 to \$12.198 million in 2020–21. This decrease is largely a result of the depreciation for the year, partly offset by asset additions.

Liabilities have decreased from \$17.756 million in 2019–20 to \$16.620 million in 2020–21 primarily due to the payments of lease liabilities of \$0.992 million, a decrease in payables of \$0.191 million and a minor increase in employee and other provisions of \$0.047 million.

FSANZ's detailed financial performance is outlined in the financial statements at Appendix 5.

APPENDICES

Appendix one: Operating environment, structure and processes

Appendix two: Board expertise and experience

Appendix three: Board meeting attendance 2020–21

Appendix four: Report against the FSANZ Act requirements

Appendix five: Financial statements

Appendix six: List of requirements

Appendix seven: FSANZ committees with external members

Appendix eight: Published articles in peer-reviewed journals

APPENDIX ONE

Operating environment, structure and processes

Table 21: FSANZ operating environment, structure and processes

Establishment	National Food Authority (Australia only) 1991 Australia New Zealand Food Authority 1996 Food Standards Australia New Zealand 2002
Government oversight	The Hon Richard Colbeck MP Minister for Senior Australians and Aged Care Minister for Sport
Chair, FSANZ Board	Ms Robyn Kruk AO (July 2020 – March 2021); Mr Steve McCutcheon (Acting from March 2021)
Chief Executive Officer	Mr Mark Booth
FSANZ staff (30 June 2021)	117 employees (ongoing and non-ongoing), located in Canberra and Wellington offices, including those staff on Long Service Leave and other types of long leave.
Funding 2020–21 (Portfolio Budget Statement)	Australian Government appropriation — \$16.890m Other — \$2.367m
Food regulatory system	Policy development (Food Ministers' Meeting) Standards development (FSANZ) Enforcement (states, territories, New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries, Department of Agriculture, local government)
Legislative responsibilities	
Enabling Act of Parliament	<i>Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991</i>
Section 18 objectives (‘core’ objectives applied to FSANZ’s regulatory measure function)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Protection of public health and safety » Provision of adequate information to consumers » Prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct

Section 18 objectives ('have regard to' objectives applied to FSANZ's regulatory measures function)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Need for [food] standards to be based on risk analysis using the best available scientific evidence » Promotion of consistency between domestic and international food standards » Desirability of an efficient and internationally competitive food industry » Promotion of fair trading in food
Treaty between Australia and New Zealand	Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning a joint food standards system
Structure and processes	
Organisational structure	See organisation chart, page 51
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 12-person Board » Operates under the FSANZ Act and the <i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i> » Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee reports to the Board on financial, accountability, internal audit and compliance systems » People and Culture Committee reports to the Board on people and culture, CEO performance and Board skills and knowledge.
Corporate planning	Corporate Plan 2020–21
FSANZ outcome (Program 1.1)	A safe food supply and well informed consumers in Australia and New Zealand, including through the development of food regulatory measures and the promotion of their consistent implementation, coordination or food recall activities and the monitoring of consumer and industry food practices.
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Develop food regulatory measures (standards) or contribute to other control measures using the risk analysis process » Coordinate national response, conduct surveillance and monitoring » Collect and provide food related information and provide food related advice
Application Handbook	Contains details on what FSANZ requires to assess applications

Assessment of applications and proposals to amend the Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » General procedures (nine months to complete assessment, one round of public consultation) » Minor procedure (three months to complete assessment, limited consultation) » Major procedure (12 months to complete assessment, two or more rounds of consultation) » High level health claims procedure (nine months to complete assessment, one round of publication consultation if applicant does not elect for confidential treatment)
Risk analysis process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Risk assessment — determining the likelihood and severity of hazard » Risk management — weighting and selecting options of greatest net benefit to the community in a consultative decision-making process » Risk communication — ensuring stakeholders are aware of, and understand, the risk of being addressed and the control measures
Food recall processes	FSANZ coordinates a national food recall systems for Australia, in consultation with the states and territories and the food industry
National Food Incident	FSANZ coordinates an integrated, whole-of-government response for national incidents

Summary of financial performance 2020–21

Table 22: Summary of financial performance

FINANCIAL OUTCOME	
Operating revenue — \$21.021 million	Operating expenses — \$21.270 million

APPENDIX TWO

Board expertise and experience

Food Standards Australia New Zealand Board expertise and experience

Table 23: Sections of the FSANZ Act which apply to members' expertise and experience

s. 116(1)(a)	<p>Chair</p> <p>One or more of the following fields:</p> <p>public health, consumer affairs, food science, food allergy, human nutrition, medical science, microbiology, food safety, biotechnology, veterinary science, food industry, food processing or retailing, primary food production, small business, international trade, government, or food regulation.</p>
s. 116(1)(b)	CEO
s. 116(1)(c)	<p>2 members nominated by the New Zealand lead Minister</p> <p>One or more of the following fields:</p> <p>public health, consumer affairs, food science, food allergy, human nutrition, medical science, microbiology, food safety, biotechnology, veterinary science, food industry, food processing or retailing, primary food production, small business, international trade, government or food regulation.</p>
s. 116(1)(ca)	<p>1 member nominated by the New Zealand lead Minister</p> <p>One or more of the following fields:</p> <p>public health, consumer affairs, food science, food allergy, human nutrition, medical science, microbiology, food safety, biotechnology or veterinary science.</p>
s. 116(1)(d)	1 member nominated by consumer organisations*
s.116(1)(e)	1 member nominated by the CEO of the National Health and Medical Research Council
s. 116(1)(f)	<p>3 members nominated by organisations, or public bodies, established for purposes relating to science or public health*</p> <p>One or more of the following fields:</p> <p>public health, consumer affairs, food science, food allergy, human nutrition, medical science, microbiology, food safety, biotechnology or veterinary science.</p>
s. 116(1)(g)	<p>2 members nominated by organisations, or public bodies, established for purposes relating to the food industry*</p> <p>One or more of the following fields:</p> <p>the food industry, food processing or retailing, primary food production, small business, international trade, government or food regulation</p>

*these organisations are prescribed in the FSANZ Regulations.

Robyn Kruk AO

(term expired March 2021)

Ms Robyn Kruk [s.116 (1)(a)] was appointed Chair of the FSANZ Board on 2 November 2016.

Ms Robyn Kruk AO has extensive experience as Chief Executive of national and state policy, regulatory and service delivery agencies, including NSW Health, NSW Premier and Cabinet and national and state environment agencies. She established and served as inaugural CEO/Commissioner of the National Mental Health Commission. Ms Kruk is currently Chair, Board Director or member of international, national and state statutory, non-government and private entities in health, disability, aged care, emergency services, environment/planning and mental health.

Mr Steve McCutcheon

(acting term commenced 31 March 2021 and expires 31 August 2021)

Mr Steve McCutcheon [s.121(1)(a)] was appointed Acting Chair of the FSANZ Board by the Minister for Senior Australians and Aged Care Services and Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Richard Colbeck, on 3 March 2021.

Mr McCutcheon has worked with the food and agriculture sectors for his entire career. From 1997 to 2007 he held senior leadership roles within the Australian Government Department of Agriculture relating to animal and plant health and food safety. In 2007 he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of FSANZ and remained in that role until 2017. He is currently a Non-Executive Director and Chair of Plant Health Australia Limited, Non-Executive Director and Chair of Valmar Support Services Limited and a member of the Governing Board of the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ).

Mr Mark Booth

(Chief Executive Officer) (term expires 6 September 2021)

Mr Mark Booth [s.116(1)(b)] has worked extensively in health policy across most areas of the health sector in Australia, the UK and New Zealand and was a 2006–07 Commonwealth Fund Harkness Fellow in Health Care Policy at Brown University in the USA.

Mr Booth's original background is as a health economist and he has post graduate qualifications in health economics, public administration and public health.

Mr Booth holds an Adjunct Professor appointment at the University of Technology Sydney (UTS) in the Centre for Health Economics and Research Evaluation (CHERE) and is a Visiting Fellow at the Australian National University (ANU).

Emeritus Professor Mary Barton AO

(term expires 6 July 2021)

Emeritus Professor Mary Barton [s. 116(1)(f)] worked for many years in veterinary diagnostic and research laboratories in NSW, Victoria and South Australia. Subsequently Professor Barton worked at the University of South Australia teaching microbiology and with research interests in *Rhodococcus equi*, antibiotic resistance in livestock and food borne infections.

Ms Sue Chetwin CNZM

(term expires 16 October 2021)

Ms Suzanne Chetwin [s. 116(1B)] led Consumer NZ for 13 years until her resignation in February 2020. The organisation is a highly trusted, public-facing not-for-profit, which advocates on behalf of consumers. Research into public health, nutrition and food labelling form a significant part of Consumer NZ's work.

Ms Chetwin is a founding member of the Consumer and Public Health Dialogue which provides insights to FSANZ. She is an experienced and award-winning journalist, having been editor of two national Sunday newspapers and the founding editor of the Herald on Sunday. Sue completed a law degree at Victoria University of Wellington this year. She chairs a New Zealand Government review into the operation of pharmaceutical procurement agency Pharmac, is a director of the Financial Markets Authority, and is a member of a New Zealand Law Society Independent Review group.

Ms Teresa Ciprian

(term expires 30 June 2024)

Ms Teresa Ciprian [s. 116(1)(c)] has a background in the commercialisation, innovation, marketing and business development of branded consumer dairy and other foods.

She has significant international business experience, having held several senior roles with Danone in both the USA and France from where she worked in a number of international markets. Her primary focus was on identifying, developing and delivering global growth initiatives with central and locally-based teams. As Food Science graduate, her early career technical roles spanned quality control, analytical chemistry and product development.

Since returning to New Zealand, Ms Ciprian has advised a number of internationally focused businesses on their growth strategies and has developed a governance portfolio that also includes the boards of Zespri, Firstlight Foods Ltd, AgResearch, Aspeq and Phytomed Medicinal Herbs.

Professor Martin Cole

(term expires 6 July 2021)

Professor Martin Cole [s.116(1)(f)] is Head of School of Agriculture, Food and Wine at the University of Adelaide. Prior to joining the University of Adelaide, Professor Cole held positions including Director of CSIRO Food and Nutrition, Director of the US National Center for Food Safety and Technology, the largest and most successful centre of excellence of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and Research Professor of Biology at Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT), Chicago, Illinois.

With many years of experience in food policy and the development of international food safety standards, Professor Cole has frequently been called upon as an expert by organisations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as well as the US House of Representatives. He has received numerous awards including election as a fellow of the International Academy of Food Science & Technology. Professor Cole currently chairs the International Commission on the Microbiological Specifications for Food and serves on the Board of the Institute of Food Technology.

Ms Josephine Davey

(term expires 16 October 2021)

Ms Jo Davey [s. 116(1B)] is a company director and consultant experienced in general management, innovation, food safety, regulatory affairs and product development in the dairy and food manufacturing sectors. She is a Director of Pirrama Consulting Pty Ltd which provides management and technical consulting services to the food and beverage industries.

In addition to her FSANZ role, Ms Davey serves as a Director of PPB Pty Ltd, a start-up diagnostics company.

Ms Davey was a Director of Dairy Food Safety Victoria, of Dairy Innovation Australia Ltd and its predecessor organisations and of Australian Dairy Proteins, and was a member of the Industry Advisory Committee for CSIRO's Food Futures Flagship for 10 years. She has also served as the national and state President of the Dairy Industry Association of Australia and President of the Australian Institute of Food Science and Technology.

Ms Davey has held senior commercial and technical roles in the Dairy Farmers Group and was the Managing Director of Diabetes Smart, a start-up company established to develop and market foods designed for people living with diabetes.

Dr Michael Dunbier

(term expires 30 June 2024)

Dr Michael Dunbier [s.116(1B)] is a research scientist with expertise in genetics and plant breeding. He is a former director of DSIR Crop Research and was the founding Chief Executive of Crop & Food Research. He is currently a Director of the Foundation for Arable Research.

Previous Chair roles include Pastoral Genomics, the BioProtection Centre of Research Excellence, SunPrime Seeds (Aust), Arable Food Industry Council, Vegetable Research and Innovation Board of HortNZ and the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology International Science and Technology Advisory Committee. Previous directorships include AgResearch, Foundation for Research, Science and Technology, Grains Research and Development Corporation (Aust), Quality Wheat CRC (Aust), Lincoln International and Dairy InSight.

In 2005, Dr Dunbier received the Bledisloe Medal from Lincoln University and in 2011 the Jubilee Medal from the New Zealand Institute of Agricultural Science. He is a Fellow of the New Zealand Institute of Agricultural Science.

Mr John Hart OAM

(term expires 16 October 2021)

Mr John Hart OAM [s.116(1B)] is Executive Director of Business Group Australia, Executive Chair of Australian Chamber — Tourism, Chair of Tourism Training Australia and on the Boards of the Tourism Australia, the Australian Business Register, The Angus Knight Group, and FSANZ.

He was Executive Director of Restaurant & Catering Australia between 1999 and 2020. Restaurant & Catering Australia is the peak industry body representing restaurants, cafes and caterers across Australia. John came to the Association from Tourism Training NSW where he was Executive Officer for five years.

Mr Hart has spent over 35 years working in the hospitality industry in operational, HR and IR roles, trained in food and beverage management at the Ecole Hotelliere Lausanne in Switzerland, and holds a Bachelor of Commerce majoring in Business Law and a Master of Business Law.

Mr Hart also served as Chair of the Commonwealth Vocational Education and Training Advisory Board between 2013 and 2017 and was previously on the Prime Minister's Business Advisory Council.

Professor Palatasa Havea OZNM

(term expires 30 June 2023)

Professor Palatasa Havea (Tasa) [s.116(1)(ca)] commenced as the Dean of Pacific Students' Success at Massey University, Palmerston North in February 2021. He has had a 26-year research career in the dairy industry. His research focused on understanding how the molecular changes in dairy proteins can lead to the desired balance between being nutritional and functional ingredients in food products. Professor Havea invented a number of patented technologies that bring tens of millions of dollars of annual foreign earnings to the NZ economy. He has a wide range of governance experiences, involving in a number of reference groups and Boards for different government agencies, including the Health Research Council, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, and the Ministry of Pacific Peoples. In 2018, he received the Queen's new year's medal, NZ Order of Merit, in recognition of his services to the dairy industry and the NZ Pacific community.

Professor Mark Lawrence

(term expires 6 July 2021)

Professor Mark Lawrence [s.116(1)(e)] is Professor of Public Health Nutrition at the Institute for Physical Activity and Nutrition, Deakin University. He has 35 years' experience working as a practitioner and academic in food policy and regulation at local, state, national and international levels. Mark's research interests focus on investigating healthy and sustainable food systems, dietary guidelines, ultra-processed foods, Nutrient Reference Values and food labelling and fortification.

He is an external advisor to the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization; Member of the International Union of Nutritional Sciences Task Force on Sustainable Diets; Member of the Advisory Board for Cochrane Nutrition; Member of NHMRC's Synthesis and Translation of Research Evidence committee; Team leader of the ARC-funded project, 'Reforming evidence synthesis and translation for food and nutrition policy'; Former member of NHMRC's Dietary Guidelines Working Committee; and was Acting Principal Nutritionist at the then National Food Authority, 1993–97.

Dr Roscoe Taylor

(term expires 18 October 2022)

Dr Roscoe Taylor [s.116(1)(f)] is a specialist in public health medicine with a broad background in general practice, humanities and environmental science. He occupied the statutory position of Director of Public Health in Tasmania from 2002 – 2015 and was also Chief Health Officer 2012–15. He has continued to work across a number of jurisdictions, maintaining interests in environmental health, communicable diseases and chronic disease prevention.

APPENDIX THREE

Board meeting attendance 2020–21

Table 24: Board attendance 2020–21

MEMBER	QUALIFICATIONS	MEETINGS/ VIDEO CONFERENCES
Ms Robyn Kruk AO (Chair to March 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Bachelor of Science in Psychology (Honours), UNSW » Master of Public Administration 	7/7
Mr Steve McCutcheon (Acting Chair from March 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » BEc, University of Sydney » GradDipPubLaw, Australian National University 	3/3
Emeritus Professor Mary Barton AO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » BVSc University of Sydney » PhD University of Melbourne » Dip Bact, University of Manchester » MBA Deakin University » FANZCVS Fellow of the Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists » FASM Fellow of the Australian Society for Microbiology » Hon DVSc University of Melbourne 	8/11
Mr Mark Booth (Chief Executive Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » B.A. (Hons) Economics, City of London Polytechnic » M.A. Economics, University of Manchester » Postgraduate Diploma in Public Health, University of Otago » Executive Master in Public Administration (EMPA) » Australia and New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG) 	10/11
Ms Suzanne Chetwin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » LBB Victoria University of Wellington » Completed Stage One Maori Language, Auckland University of Technology 	11/11
Ms Teresa Ciprian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Diploma in Business (Marketing), University of Auckland » New Zealand Certificate in Science (Food Science), Auckland Institute of Technology 	11/11
Professor Martin Cole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » BSc, Biological Sciences, Manchester Metropolitan University » PhD, Microbiology, Institute of Food Research, University of East Anglia » Graduate of Australian Institute of Company Directors » IFT Certified Food Scientist (CFS) 	11/11

MEMBER	QUALIFICATIONS	MEETINGS/ VIDEO CONFERENCES
Ms Josephine Davey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Bachelor of Science (Hons), School of Food Technology, University of NSW » Master of Business Administration (Executive), Australian Graduate School of Management, University of NSW » Fellow, Australian Institute of Company Directors » Fellow, Australian Institute of Food Science and Technology 	11/11
Dr Michael Dunbier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Bachelor of Agricultural Sciences (Plant Science), Lincoln College » Masters of Agricultural Sciences (Hons) (Plant Breeding and Genetics), Lincoln College » Ph.D. (Plant Breeding and Genetics), University of Wisconsin 	11/11
Mr John Hart OAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Bachelor of Commerce (Commercial Law Major), Curtin University » Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors » Master of Business Law 	11/11
Professor Mark Lawrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Bachelor of Science (Honours), University of Melbourne » Graduate Diploma (Nutrition & Dietetics), Flinders University » Master of Science, University of London » Graduate Diploma in Epidemiology & Biostatistics, University of Melbourne » Doctor of Philosophy, Deakin University 	11/11
Dr Roscoe Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Bachelor of Arts » Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery » Diploma of Obstetrics » Member of the Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners » Fellow of the Australian Faculty of Public Health Medicine » Master of Environmental Science » Graduate Diploma in Clinical Epidemiology » Fellow of the Public Health Association of Australia » Graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors 	11/11
Observer		
Dr Eva Bennett, Chair, Implementation Subcommittee for Food Regulation (ISFR)		5/11

Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee attendance and remuneration

Table 25: Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee attendance and remuneration

MEMBER	MEETINGS	REMUNERATION
Professor Martin Cole (FARMC Chair)	4/4	Nil
Professor Mary Barton	4/4	\$5,385
Ms Josephine Davey	4/4	\$5,385
Ms Teresa Ciprian	4/4	\$5,385
Ms Angelis Widjaja*	2/2	Nil
Observers		
Mr Mark Booth (CEO)	4/4	Nil
Robyn Kruk (Board Chair)	3/3	Nil

*Ms Angelis Widjaja served as an independent member of the FARMC from 1 July 2020 to 14 April 2021. Ms Widjaja sat on the FARMC only and was not a member of the FSANZ Board. Ms Widjaja is the Finance Manager at CSIRO and possesses a wealth of government sector financial expertise, along with in-depth knowledge of financial systems. As an employee of a Commonwealth authority, Ms Widjaja did not receive remuneration for her committee work.

People and Culture Committee attendance

Table 26: People and Culture Committee attendance

MEMBER	MEETINGS
Ms Robyn Kruk (Chair to December 2020)	2/2
Ms Sue Chetwin	4/4
Mr John Hart (Chair from December 2020)	4/4
Dr Roscoe Taylor	4/4
Mark Lawrence (from December 2020)	2/2
Observer	
Mr Mark Booth (CEO)	4/4

APPENDIX FOUR

Report against the FSANZ Act requirements

Applications received and Proposals prepared before 1 October 2007

Section 69 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) requires FSANZ to report on its processing of applications and proposals received or prepared before 1 October 2007.

During 2020–2021, 1 application received before 1 October 2007 remained on the Work Plan pending advice from applicants:

- » 1 withdrawn;
- » Nil rejected by FSANZ;
- » Nil finalised and notified to the Food Ministers' Meeting;
- » Nil considered after a request for a review and notified to the Food Ministers' Meeting; and
- » 1 was still being progressed as at 30 June 2021.

During 2020–2021, 1 proposal (P290) prepared before 1 October 2007 remained on our Work Plan:

- » Nil withdrawn;
- » Nil rejected by FSANZ;
- » Nil finalised and notified to the Food Ministers' Meeting;
- » Nil considered after a request for a review and notified to the Food Ministers' Meeting; and
- » Nil were still being progressed as at 30 June 2021

(e) Any occasion during 2020–2021 that FSANZ, after preparing a draft standard or a draft variation of a standard, failed to make a decision under section 18 of the FSANZ Act (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) within the period required under section 35 (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) and a statement of the reasons for that failure:

Application A613 — Definitions for Nutritive Substance & Nutritive Ingredient is on hold while proposal P1024 — Revision of the Regulation of Nutritive Substances and Novel Foods seeks to develop an alternative framework for the regulation of nutritive substances and novel foods in the Code.

P290 — Food Safety Programs for Catering Operations to the General Public is on hold while work is undertaken on proposal P1053 — Food Safety Management tools to consider food safety management requirements for the food service and retail sector.

(f) Extensions of time FSANZ granted under subsection 35(2) of the FSANZ Act during 2020–2021 and the reasons for those extensions:

Nil

(g) The number of applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal during 2020–2021 for a review of a decision made by FSANZ:

Nil

(h) The results of the applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal that were determined during 2020–2021:

N/A

(i) The number of standards made under the FSANZ Act during 2020–2021:

Nil (includes standards and variations to standards gazetted)

(j) The number of draft standards and draft variations approved during 2020–2021 under: Section 18 of the FSANZ Act; or (Final Assessment)

Nil

(k) The number of occasions during 2020–2021 when requests were made under section 21 of the FSANZ Act (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) for a review of a draft standard or draft variation:

Nil

(l) The number of occasions during 2020–2021 when requests were made under section 22 of the FSANZ Act (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) for a review of a draft standard or draft variation:

Nil

(m) The number of occasions during 2020–2021 when a draft standard or draft variation was rejected under section 23 of the FSANZ Act (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007):

Nil

(n) The number of occasions during 2020–2021 when requests were made under section 28A of the FSANZ Act (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) for a review of a standard or variation:

Nil

(p) The number of occasions during 2020–2021 when a standard or variation was revoked or amended under section 28C of the FSANZ Act (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007):

Nil

Applications received and Proposals prepared from 1 October 2007 onwards

Section 152 of the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991 requires FSANZ to report on its processing of applications and proposals in the following manner:

(aa) The number of applications that were made under section 22 during 2020–2021:

29

(ab) The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during 2020–2021:

21

(ac) The number of applications rejected under subsection 26(1) during 2020–2021 and the reasons for the rejections:

Nil

(ad) The number of applications withdrawn in 2020–2021 under subsection 24(1) during the current year:

5

(ae) The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during 2020–2021 that FSANZ had not begun to assess under section 29 during 2020–2021:

11

(af) The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during a previous financial year that FSANZ had not begun to assess under section 29 before the end of 2020–2021:

Nil

(a) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision D of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2020–2021:

39

(b) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision E of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2020–2021:

Nil

(c) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision F of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2020–2021:

1

(d) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision G of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2020–2021:

Nil

(e) For each of those Subdivisions, the number of applications considered under that Subdivision that were disposed of during 2020–2021 and the manner of their disposal:

Subdivision D:

11 Approved

Nil Withdrawn

Nil Rejected

Subdivision E:

Nil Approved

Nil Withdrawn

Subdivision F:

1 Approved

Nil Withdrawn

Subdivision G:

Nil Approved

Nil Withdrawn

(f) For each of those Subdivisions, the average time taken to dispose of applications during 2020–2021 (for Approval only):

Subdivision D:

9 months

Subdivision E:

N/A

Subdivision F:

16 months

Subdivision G:

N/A

(fa) The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during a previous financial year that FSANZ had begun to assess under section 29 before the end of the current year, but that FSANZ had not disposed of before the end of 2020–2021:

4

(fb) For an application covered by paragraph (fa), the period that has elapsed since the application was accepted under subsection 26(1):

A1178 – 25 months, 7 days

A1189 – 21 months, 21 days

A1190 – 21 months, 6 days

A1205 – 12 months, 11 days

(g) The number of applications made during 2020–2021 in relation to which a charge fixed under section 146 was payable:

9

(h) The number of applications made during 2020–2021 in relation to which no charge fixed under section 146 was payable:

12

(i) The average number of days that elapsed between the acceptance or rejection under section 26 of an application made during 2020–2021 in relation to which no charge fixed under section 146 was payable, and the commencement of the assessment of the application under section 29:

240 days

(j) Each occasion during 2020–2021 on which the consideration period under section 109 elapsed without FSANZ completing the procedure that FSANZ must, under Subdivision C of Division 1, adopt in considering the application:

A1175 – 30 October 2020. Approved by the FSANZ Board 1 December 2020.

A1178 – 14 December 2020. Still undergoing Assessment.

A1189 – 28 June 2021. Still undergoing Assessment.

A1190 – 23 July 2020. Still undergoing Assessment.

A1193 – 15 February 2021. Approved by the FSANZ Board 28 April 2021.

A1198 – 22 October 2020. Approved by the FSANZ Board 1 December 2020.

(k) Each occasion during 2020–2021 on which FSANZ extended the consideration period under subsection 109(4), and the reasons for that extension:

Nil

(ka) The number of applications declared under section 95 to be urgent applications during 2020–2021:

Nil

(l) The number of proposals prepared by FSANZ under section 55 during 2020–2021:

3

(la) The number of proposals prepared under section 55 during 2020–2021 that FSANZ had not begun to assess under section 59 during that year:

Nil

(lb) The number of proposals prepared under section 55 during a previous financial year that FSANZ had not begun to assess under section 59 before the end of 2020–2021:

Nil

(n) The number of proposals that were disposed of during 2020–2021 and the manner of their disposal:

4 Approved

Nil Abandoned

(o) The average time taken to dispose of proposals under each of Subdivisions D, E, F, G and H of Division 2 of Part 3 during 2020–2021:**General**

234 days

Minor

N/A

Major

1,372 days

Urgent

430 days

High-level health claim variation

N/A

(p) The average number of days that have elapsed between the preparation of a proposal under section 55 to which Subdivision G of Division 1 of Part 3 does not apply and the commencement of the assessment of the proposal under section 59:

64 days

M1018 — 1 day

P1051 — 10 days

P1056 — 182 days

(pa) The number of proposals prepared under section 55 during a previous financial year that FSANZ had begun to assess under section 59 before the end of 2020–2021, but that FSANZ had not disposed of before the end of 2020–2021:

9

(pb) For a proposal covered by paragraph (pa), the period that has elapsed since the proposal was prepared under section 55:

P1010 — 23 months, 18 days

P1024 — 101 months, 16 days

P1028 — 90 months, 25 days

P1030 — 87 months, 14 days

P1047 — 38 months, 4 days

P1049 — 33 months, 4 days

P1052 — 22 months, 1 day

P1053 — 22 months, 1 day

P1055 — 15 months, 12 days

(pc) The number of proposals declared under section 95 to be urgent proposals during 2020–2021:

Nil

In relation to applications or proposals declared to be urgent under section 95, either in 2020–2021 or in previous financial years, the number which were disposed of under section 101 and the manner of their completion:

1 — P1054 — Pure and Highly concentrated caffeine products. The FSANZ Board approved a decision to prepare Proposal P1056 - Caffeine Review on 15 December 2020 to review the permissions for caffeine in sports foods and general foods and consider the risk it poses to sensitive sub-populations.

(pd) The number of occasions during the current year when the 12-month period referred to in subsection 101(1) ended with no decision having been made under that subsection and the reasons for no decision having been made:

Nil

(q) The number of applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal during 2020–2021 for review of decisions of FSANZ:

Nil

(r) The results of the applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal that were determined during 2020–2021:

Nil

(ra) The number of draft standards and draft variations approved during 2020–2021 under each of the following:**Section 33 and 63:**

17

Section 41 and 69:

Nil

Section 52 and 78:

Nil

Section 97:

Nil

(s) The number of standards made during 2020–2021:

Gazettal and registration on the Federal Register of Legislation of amendments to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) occurs throughout the year after the Food Ministers' Meeting notifies FSANZ that it does not need to review its decision on a Standard or a variation to a Standard; or if, after a review by FSANZ, the Food Ministers' Meeting accepts or amends the Standards or variation to a Standard. Each series of amendments is sequentially numbered.

FSANZ gazetted amendments to the Code relating to 16 applications, and 4 proposals.

Gazetted food standard variations**Table 27:** Gazetted food standard variations

GAZETTED FOOD STANDARD VARIATIONS	
Amendment No. 193 (28 July 2020)	
A1183 Enzymatic production of Rebaudioside E	To seek approval for a new specification for the steviol glycoside Rebaudioside E produced by an enzymatic conversion method, using enzymes derived from a genetically modified strain of the yeast, <i>Pichia pastoris</i> .
M1017 Maximum Residue Limits (2018)	To permit varying certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of specified agricultural and veterinary chemicals that may occur in food commodities.
Amendment No. 194 (31 July 2020)	
P1050 Pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages	To consider mandatory pregnancy warning labelling on packaged alcoholic beverages.

GAZETTED FOOD STANDARD VARIATIONS	
Amendment No. 195 (3 December 2020)	
A1184 Glucoamylase from GM <i>Aspergillus niger</i> (donor <i>Trametes cingulata</i>)	To approve the use of glucoamylase sourced from GM <i>Aspergillus niger</i> containing the gene from <i>Trametes cingulata</i> .
A1185 Alpha-amylase from GM <i>Aspergillus niger</i> as a processing aid (Enzyme)	To approve the use of Alpha-amylase sourced from <i>Rhizomucor pusillus</i> in GM <i>Aspergillus niger</i> .
Amendment No. 196 (3 December 2020)	
A1192 Food derived from herbicide-tolerant corn line MON87429	To seek approval for food derived from herbicide-tolerant corn line MON87429, genetically modified to provide resistance to dicamba, glufosinate, 2,4-D and the aryloxyphenoxypropionate group of herbicides ('FOPs'). MON87429 is also genetically modified to provide tissue-specific resistance to glyphosate to facilitate the production of hybrid seeds.
A1194 Glucoamylase from GM <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> as PA (Enzyme)	To permit the use of glucoamylase sourced from GM <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> as a processing aid.
A1195 Alpha-amylase as a processing aid from (GM) <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> (Enzyme)	To permit the use of Alpha-amylase enzyme from (GM) <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> as a processing aid in brewing and the production of potable alcohol
A1196 Food derived from nematode-protected and herbicide-tolerant soybean GMB151	To seek approval for food derived from nematode-protected and herbicide-tolerant soybean line GMB151, genetically modified to provide resistance to nematodes and the HPPD group of herbicides.
A1199 Food derived from Innate potato lines V11 & Z6	To seek approval for food derived from genetically modified potato lines V11 & Z6, which have lower reducing sugars, low acrylamide potential, reduced browning (black spot) and late blight protection.
Amendment No. 197 (25 February 2021)	
P1044 Plain English Allergen Labelling	To introduce new requirements for the labelling of allergens in food.
A1198 Food derived from enhanced yield & herbicide-tolerant corn line DP202216	To permit the use of corn (maize) line DP202216 as a new food produced using gene technology. The line has enhanced yield potential and glufosinate-tolerance.

GAZETTED FOOD STANDARD VARIATIONS**Amendment No. 198 (26 March 2021)**

A1155
2'-FL and LNnT in infant formula and other products

To allow voluntary addition of 2'-FL and LNnT to infant formula product.

A1175
Rapeseed protein isolate as a novel food

To seek approval to permit the use of rapeseed protein as a novel food.

A1180
Natural Glycolipids as a preservative in non-alcoholic beverages

To permit the use of long-chain glycolipids from *Dacryopinax spathularia* (Natural Glycolipids) as a preservative in non-alcoholic beverages.

A1186
Soy Leghemoglobin in meat analogue products

To allow the use of soy leghemoglobin derived from *P.pastoris* as a component in meat analogue products.

Amendment No. 199 (14 May 2021)

A1191
Mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids (INS 471) as glazing agent for fruits and vegetables

To extend the permission of the food additive mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids (INS 471) as a surface coating on fruit & vegetables to increase postharvest shelf life.

A1202
Food derived from herbicide-tolerant and insect-protected corn line DP23211

To seek approval for food derived from herbicide-tolerant and insect-protected corn DP23211.

Amendment No. 200 (3 June 2021)

A1204
Beta-amylase from soybean (Glycine max) as a processing aid (enzyme)

To permit the use of beta-amylase sourced from soybean (Glycine max) as a processing aid (enzyme) in starch processing for maltose syrup production.

P1051
Code Revision (2020)

To make minor amendments to the Code, including the correction of typographical errors, formatting issues and updating of references.

(ta) The number of variations given to the Authority under subsection 82(6) during 2020–2021:

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority gazetted and registered on the Federal Register of Legislation 8 amendments to Schedule 20:

Gazette No. 14, 14 July 2020

Gazette No. 16, 11 August 2020

Gazette No. 17, 20 October 2020

Gazette No. 23, 17 November 2020

Gazette No. 24, 1 December 2020

Gazette No. 2, 27 January 2021

Gazette No. 4, 23 February 2021

Gazette No. 9, 4 May 2021

(u) The number of occasions during 2020–2021 when requests were made by the Food Ministers' Meeting under Division 3 of Part 3 for a review of a draft standard or draft variation:

Nil

(v) The number of occasions during 2020–2021 when a draft standard or draft variation was rejected by the Food Ministers' Meeting under Division 3 of Part 3:

Nil

(w) The number of occasions during 2020–2021 when requests were made by the Food under Division 4 of Part 3 for a review of a standard or variation:

Nil

(x) The number of occasions during 2020–2021 when a standard or variation was revoked or amended by the Council under Division 4 of Part 3:

Nil

(y) A summary of policy guidelines notified to FSANZ during 2020–2021:

The policy guideline on food labelling to support consumers to make informed healthy choices was notified to FSANZ via the Food Regulation Secretariat on 27 November 2020.

(z) Such other matters (if any) as are specified in the Regulations:

Nil

APPENDIX FIVE

Financial statements

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Senior Australians and Aged Care Services

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of Food Standards Australia New Zealand (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2021:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2021 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2021 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising an overview, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Accountable Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

As the Accountable Authority of entity, the Board is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under that Act. The Board is also responsible for such internal control as the Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Board is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
38 Sydney Avenue FORREST ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

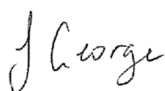
My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Accountable Authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Australian National Audit Office



Jodi George
Senior Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
30 September 2021

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)

STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 comply with subsection 42(2) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Food Standards Australia New Zealand will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Glenys Beauchamp
Chair
FSANZ Board
30 September 2021



Teresa Ciprian
Chair FARMC
FSANZ
30 September 2021



Sandra Cuthbert
Interim Chief Executive Officer
FSANZ
30 September 2021



Mark Diwaker
Acting Chief Financial Officer
FSANZ
30 September 2021

Food Standards Australia New Zealand
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	Original Budget 2021 \$'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee Benefits	1.1A	16,311	16,073	17,146
Suppliers	1.1B	2,891	3,074	3,799
Depreciation and Amortisation	2.2A	1,974	2,242	1,798
Finance Costs	1.1C	88	106	128
Foreign Exchange losses	1.1D	6	17	-
Total Expenses		21,270	21,512	22,871
Own-Source Income				
Own-Source Revenue				
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1.2A	3,978	3,403	2,410
Interest	1.2B	67	161	167
Other Revenue		12	-	2,008
Total Own-Source Revenue		4,057	3,564	4,585
Total Own-Source Income		4,057	3,564	4,585
Net (Cost of)/Contribution by Services		(17,213)	(17,948)	(18,286)
Revenue from Government	1.2C	16,964	17,149	16,964
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to the Australian Government		(249)	(799)	(1,322)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services				
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		-	259	-
Total other comprehensive income after income tax		(249)	(540)	(1,322)

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Please refer to Note 1 for disclosure requirements relating to explanations of major variances.

AASB 1055 Explanations of major variances

Affected line items (and schedule)

1. Employee Benefits

Employee Benefits

Employee benefits were lower than budget by \$0.835m due to delays in the recruitment of employees engaged to work on a number of projects because of travel restriction.

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

2. Suppliers

Suppliers

Supplier expenses were lower than budget by \$0.908m primarily due to reduced business activities as a result of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and delays in projects and related travel.

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

3. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from Contracts with Customers was higher than budget by \$1.568m because this relates to the classification of items between the financial statements and the PBS, the New Zealand Government contribution was budgeted under Other Revenue. Revenue from applications and projects were higher than prior

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

year but were under budget due to deferral of revenue in line with AASB 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers*.

4. Interest

Interest

Interest receipts were lower than budget by \$0.100m due to interest rates being lower than originally budgeted

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

5. Other Income

Other Income

The variance of \$1.996m mainly relates to the classification of the New Zealand Government contribution being budgeted in Other Revenue.

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Food Standards Australia New Zealand
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	Original Budget 2021 \$'000
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.1A	1,289	2,669	4,309
Trade and Other Receivables	2.1B	475	1,207	370
Investments - Term Deposits	2.1C	13,000	11,000	11,000
Total Financial Assets		14,764	14,876	15,679
Non-Financial Assets¹				
Buildings - Leasehold Improvements	2.2A	9,714	11,164	8,970
Plant and Equipment	2.2A	306	476	277
Intangibles	2.2A	1,664	1,483	1,252
Prepayments		514	344	300
Total Non-Financial Assets		12,198	13,467	10,799
Total Assets		26,962	28,343	26,478
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	2.3A	579	200	450
Other Payables	2.3B	3,459	4,029	350
Unearned Revenue		-	-	3,784
Total Payables		4,038	4,229	4,584
Interest Bearing Liabilities				
Leases	2.4A	7,592	8,584	7,574
Total Interest Bearing Liabilities		7,592	8,584	7,574
Provisions				
Employee Provisions	3.1A	4,666	4,730	4,753
Provision for Restoration	2.5A	324	213	300
Total Provisions		4,990	4,943	5,053
Total Liabilities		16,620	17,756	17,211
Net Assets		10,342	10,587	9,267
EQUITY				
Contributed Equity		1,823	1,823	1,823
Reserves		2,513	2,513	2,513
Retained Surplus		6,006	6,251	4,931
Total equity		10,342	10,587	9,267

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Please refer to Note 1 for disclosure requirements relating to explanations of major variances.

1. Right-of-use assets are included in Buildings – Leasehold Improvements.

AASB 1055 Explanations of major variances

Affected line items (and schedule)

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The decrease of \$3.020m in Cash and Cash Equivalents is a result of the transfer of \$2.000m to term deposits. FSANZ also used cash reserves to fund projects whose revenues were received in a prior year.

(Statement of Financial position)

2. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and Other Receivables

The increase of \$0.105m is a result of revenues invoiced in June and cash received in July for staff seconded to other agencies and Applications lodged in June.

(Statement of Financial position)

<p>3. Investments – Term Deposits</p> <p>The variance is due to the transfer of \$2.000m from Cash and Cash Equivalents to term deposits.</p>	<p>Investments – Term Deposits</p> <p>(Statement of Financial position)</p>
<p>4. Buildings – Leasehold Improvements</p> <p>The increase of \$0.744m is due to the capitalisation of fit-out expenses undertaken to meet COVID – 19 social distancing requirements and the impact of revaluation increments not planned for in budget.</p>	<p>Buildings – Leasehold Improvements</p> <p>(Statement of Financial position)</p>
<p>5. Intangibles</p> <p>The variance is \$0.412m is mainly due to additional project development work on software for food databases, and the purchase of accounting software.</p>	<p>Intangibles</p> <p>(Statement of Financial position)</p>
<p>6. Prepayments</p> <p>The variance of \$0.214m is due to a large number of software licences relating to 2021-22 but paid in 2020-21.</p>	<p>Prepayments</p> <p>(Statement of Financial position)</p>
<p>7. Suppliers</p> <p>The increase of \$0.129m is because a lower proportion of invoices were paid prior to the end of June compared to budget.</p>	<p>Suppliers</p> <p>(Statement of Financial position)</p>
<p>8. Other Payables and Unearned Revenue</p> <p>Unearned Revenue is reported under Other Payable in the financial statements in comparison to PBS. The decrease of \$0.675m is mainly due to the result of a transfer of some of the unearned revenue to income as performance obligations have been met compared to the budget.</p>	<p>Other Payables and Unearned Revenue</p> <p>(Statement of Financial position)</p>
<p>9. Retained surplus</p> <p>The variance in Retained surplus is due to an adjustment to Opening balance of Retained surplus in 2019-20 financial year. The adjustment arose from the implementation of AASB 16. The adjustment was not known at Budget time.</p>	<p>Retained surplus</p> <p>(Statement of Financial Position)</p>

Food Standards Australia New Zealand
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended 30 June 2021

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	Original Budget 2021 \$'000
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY			
Opening balance	1,823	1,823	1,823
Adjusted opening balance	1,823	1,823	1,823
Closing balance as at 30 June	1,823	1,823	1,823
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Opening balance	6,251	7,220	6,253
Adjustment for prior year error	4	(259)	-
Adjustment on initial application of AASB 15/AASB 1058	-	(2,083)	-
Adjustment on initial application of AASB 16	-	2,172	-
Adjusted opening balance	6,255	7,050	6,253
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(249)	(799)	(1,322)
Total comprehensive income	(249)	(799)	(1,322)
Closing balance as at 30 June	6,006	6,251	4,931
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE			
Opening balance	2,513	2,254	2,513
Adjusted opening balance	2,513	2,254	2,513
Comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income	-	259	-
Total comprehensive income	-	259	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	2,513	2,513	2,513
TOTAL EQUITY			
Opening balance	10,587	11,297	10,589
Adjustment for prior year error	4	(259)	-
Adjustment on initial application of AASB 15/AASB 1058	-	(2,083)	-
Adjustment on initial application of AASB 16	-	2,172	-
Adjusted opening balance	10,591	11,127	10,589
Comprehensive income			
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(249)	(799)	(1,322)
Other comprehensive income	-	259	-
Total comprehensive income	(249)	(540)	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	10,342	10,587	9,267

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Accounting Policy

Equity injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Budget Variances Commentary

FSANZ budgets for a breakeven position each year and does not budget for a surplus. The variances in the Equity table are included in the balance sheet variance explanations.

Food Standards Australia New Zealand
Cash Flow Statement
for the period ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	Original Budget 2021 \$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Receipts from Australian Government		16,964	17,149	16,964
Receipts from New Zealand Government		1,962	2,008	2,012
Sale of goods and rendering of services		1,768	1,907	2,410
Interest		71	165	200
Net GST received		391	432	194
Other		10	38	
Total cash received		21,166	21,699	21,780
Cash used				
Employees		15,952	15,699	15,941
Suppliers		2,973	3,996	2,589
Interest payments on lease liabilities		88	99	128
Net GST paid		-	-	194
Total cash used		19,013	19,794	18,852
Net cash from operating activities		2,153	1,905	2,928
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		479	371	246
Investments		2,000	3,000	-
Total cash used		2,479	3,371	246
Net cash used by investing activities		(2,479)	(3,371)	(246)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Principal payments of lease liabilities		1,048	998	1,042
Total cash used		1,048	998	1,042
Net cash from financing activities		(1,048)	(998)	(1,042)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(1,374)	(2,464)	1,640
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		2,669	5,150	13,669
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		(6)	(17)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2.1A	1,289	2,669	15,309

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Please refer to Note 1 for disclosure requirements relating to explanations of major variances.

AASB 1055 Explanations of major variances

1. Sale of goods and rendering of services

This decrease of \$0.642m compared to budget is primarily due to the completion of performance obligations for prior year projects, transferred from unearned revenues.

2. Interest

Interest receipts were lower by \$0.129m due to rates being lower budgeted.

Affected line items (and schedule)

Sale of goods and rendering of services

(Cash Flow Statement)

Interest

(Cash Flow Statement)

3. Suppliers expenses

The increase in supplier payments by \$0.384m is consistent with the reduction in the suppliers and other payables in the Balance sheet, due to most suppliers being paid at 30 June 2021.

Suppliers expenses

4. Purchase of property, plant and equipment

The increase in expenditure by \$0.233m is due to the procurement of additional software for databases and accounting software.

Purchase of property, plant and equipment

(Cash Flow Statement)

Investments

5. Investments

There was a transfer of funds from cash and cash equivalents to Investments, in order to generate more interest revenue.

(Cash Flow Statement)

Overview

Objectives of the Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) was established to implement an agreement with States and Territories to achieve the goals of a high degree of consumer confidence in the quality and safety of food that is available in Australia and New Zealand; an effective, transparent and accountable regulatory framework within which industry can work efficiently; the provision of adequate information about food to support informed food choices; and the harmonisation of food standards in Australia and New Zealand, and internationally.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements, which are required by section 42 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR); and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) unless otherwise specified.

New Accounting Standards

All new accounting standards, revised standards or amending standards that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material effect on FSANZ's financial statements.

Taxation

FSANZ is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Foreign Currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency bank account amounts are translated at the exchange rate current as at the reporting date. The primary foreign currency transactions are with New Zealand.

AASB 1055: Explanations of Actual to Budget Variances

The budget variance explanations provide a comparison of the original budget as presented in the 2020-21 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) to the 2020-21 final outcome as presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards for FSANZ. Variances are considered to be 'major' based on the following criteria:

- the variance between budget and actual is greater than 10% and greater than \$0.200 million; and
- the variance between budget and actual is greater than 2% of total expenses or total own source revenues; or
- the variance between budget and actual is below this threshold but is considered important for the reader's understanding or is relevant to an assessment of the discharge of accountability and to an analysis of performance of the agency.

In some instances, a budget has not been provided for in the PBS, for example non-cash items such as asset revaluations. Unless the variance is considered to be 'major' no explanation has been provided.

Events After the Reporting Period

There has been no event since 30 June 21 that had the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of FSANZ.

1. Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of the Food Standards Australia New Zealand for the period ended 30 June 2021.

1.1. Expenses

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 1.1A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	13,550	13,124
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	1,374	1,211
Defined benefit plans	1,004	976
Leave and other entitlements	136	664
Separation and redundancies	240	51
Other employee expenses	7	47
Total employee benefits	16,311	16,073

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses is contained in Note 3: People and relationships.

Note 1.1B: Suppliers**Goods and services supplied or rendered**

Consultants and contractors	752	366
Technical Food Analysis	111	473
Travel	203	485
Computer expenses	576	499
Subscriptions	216	192
Training	160	251
Building running costs	188	10
Office running cost	304	298
Legal	110	90
Recruitment	27	32
ISFR Project Officer	-	85
Audit Fees	140	115
Inventory consumed	-	-
Other operating costs	58	152
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	2,845	3,048

Other suppliers

Operating lease rentals	-	-
Workers compensation expenses	46	26
Total other suppliers	46	26
Total suppliers	2,891	3,074

Accounting Policy

FSANZ has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (less than \$10,000).

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 1.1C: Finance Costs		
Interest on lease liabilities	88	99
Unwinding of discount	-	7
Total finance costs	88	106

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 1.1D: Foreign Exchange Losses		
Non-speculative	6	17
Total foreign exchange losses	6	17

1.2. Income

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 1.2A: Revenue From Contracts With Customers		
New Zealand Government funding	1,962	2,008
Fee for service	743	558
Project Revenue from Government	1,273	837
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3,978	3,403
Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers		
Major product / service line:		
Regulatory services	743	558
Service delivery	3,235	2,845
	3,978	3,403
Type of customer:		
Australian Government entities (related parties)	1,273	837
Non-government entities	2,705	2,566
	3,978	3,403
Timing of transfer of goods and services:		
Over time	3,978	3,403
	3,978	3,403

Accounting Policy

Revenue from the sale of goods and rendering of services is recognised when control has been transferred to the buyer.

Revenues from projects undertaken on behalf of other Commonwealth agencies is recognised progressively during the term of the project when performance obligations are satisfied and can be measured. The measurement of performance obligations over time is made by judgements made by Project Managers by reference to the percentage of work completed at reporting date.

Revenues from projects undertaken on behalf of other Commonwealth agencies that do not have performance obligations are recognised in the year that the revenues are received.

Revenue from fee for service is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- a) the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- b) the probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to FSANZ.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed at end of the reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 1.2B: Interest		
Deposits	-	4
Investments	67	157
Total interest	67	161

Accounting Policy

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. FSANZ only invests in term deposits or bank accounts with Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs).

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 1.2C: Revenue from Government		
Department of Health	16,964	17,149
Total revenue from Government	16,964	17,149

Accounting Policy

Funding received from non-corporate Commonwealth entities (appropriated to the non-corporate Commonwealth entity as a corporate Commonwealth entity payment item for payment to FSANZ) is recognised as Revenue from Government by the corporate Commonwealth entity.

2. Departmental Financial Position

This section analyses the FSANZ's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.1. Financial Assets

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 2.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
AUSTRALIA		
Cash on hand or on deposit	1,253	2,593
NEW ZEALAND		
Cash on hand or on deposit	36	76
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,289	2,669

Accounting Policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

- a) cash on hand
- b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Note 2.1B: Trade and Other Receivables

Goods and services receivables	320	1,034
Total goods and services receivables	320	1,034
Other receivables:		
Interest	2	6
GST receivable	70	62
Other receivables	83	105
Total other receivables	155	173
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	475	1,207
Total trade and other receivables (net)	475	1,207

Accounting Policy

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments and that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Accounting Judgements and Estimates

There are no material accounting judgements and estimates that impact on the above.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 2.1C: Investments - Term Deposits		
Deposits	13,000	11,000
Total other investments	13,000	11,000

Accounting Policy

FSANZ invests in only Authorised Deposit-Taking Institutions (ADIs). Deposits for period a period of 3 months or more are classified as investments.

2.2. Non-Financial Assets
Note 2.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles
Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment and intangibles for 2021

	Buildings - Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2020				
Gross book value	12,368	481	5,474	18,323
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(1,204)	(5)	(3,991)	(5,200)
Total as at 1 July 2020	11,164	476	1,483	13,123
Adjusted total as at 1 July 2020	11,164	476	1,483	13,123
Additions				
Purchase or internally developed	79	-	400	479
Right-of-use assets	56			56
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(377)	(170)	(219)	(766)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	(1,208)	-	-	(1,208)
Total as at 30 June 2021	9,714	306	1,664	11,684
Total as at 30 June 2021 represented by:				
Gross book value	12,503	479	5,874	18,856
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(2,789)	(173)	(4,210)	(7,172)
Total as at 30 June 2021	9,714	306	1,664	11,684
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	7,332	-	-	7,332

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment or land and buildings and intangibles at 30 June 2021.

No property, plant or equipment or land and buildings is held for sale, however, some assets may be sold as part of the normal refresh process within the next 12 months.

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangibles

FSANZ has contractual commitment valued at \$0.954 million to build Branded Food database Intangible asset.

Accounting Policy

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken.

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position, except for purchases costing less than \$5,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'make good' provisions in property leases taken up by FSANZ where there exists an obligation to restore the property to prescribed conditions. These costs are included in the value of FSANZ's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the 'make good' recognised.

Lease Right of Use (ROU) Assets

Leased ROU assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise of the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. These assets are accounted for by FSANZ as separate asset classes to corresponding assets owned outright, but included in the same column as where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment (**excluding ROU assets**) are carried at fair value (or an amount not materially different from fair value) less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets did not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations are depended upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

Leasehold improvement, property plant & equipment are carried at fair value, being revalued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset class is not materially different at reporting date from its fair value.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reversed a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reversed a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to FSANZ using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2021	2020
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Plant and equipment	3-10 years	3-10 years

The depreciation rates for ROU assets are based on the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term.

Impairment

Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if FSANZ were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Intangibles

FSANZ's intangibles comprise internally developed software for internal use and purchased software. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally developed software and purchased software with values of \$25,000 or greater are capitalised. Any purchases under these thresholds are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than when they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of FSANZ's software are:

	2021	2020
Internally developed	10 years	10 years
Purchased	4 years	4 years

2.3. Payables

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<u>Note 2.3A: Suppliers</u>		
Trade creditors and accruals	579	200
<u>Total suppliers</u>	579	200

Suppliers include trade creditors and accruals.

Suppliers expected to be settled in no more than 12 months. Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

	2021	2020
<u>Note 2.3B: Other Payables</u>		
Salaries and wages	319	248
Leave payable	171	50
Separation and redundancies	166	-
Unearned income	2,059	3,268
Refundable applications	744	463
<u>Total other payables</u>	3,459	4,029

Accounting Policy**Unearned Income**

Amounts received in advance for services not yet provided or work not yet undertaken are recorded as unearned income, unless the revenue falls under AASB1058 – *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*.

Parental Leave Payments Scheme

Amounts received under the Parental Leave Payments Scheme by FSANZ not yet paid to employees were presented gross as cash and a liability (payable). The total amount received under this scheme was \$ 39,504 (2020: \$13,331).

2.4. Interest Bearing Liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 2.4A: Leases		
Lease liabilities	7,592	8,584
Total finance leases	7,592	8,584

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2021 was \$1,133 (2020: \$1,097).

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within 1 year	1,185	1,130
Between 1 to 5 years	5,957	5,881
More than 5 years	723	1,934
Total leases	7,865	8,945

2.5. Provisions

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 2.5A: Other Provisions		
As at 1 July 2020	213	206
Remeasured make good provision	111	-
Unwinding of discount rates	-	7
Total as at 30 June 2021	324	213

FSANZ currently has 2 (2020: 2) agreements for the leasing of premises which have provisions requiring the entity to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. FSANZ had remeasured the make good provision as at 30 Jun 21 and an adjustment was made to reflect the present value of this obligation.

3. People and relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post-employment benefits provided to our people and our relationships with other key people.

3.1. Employee Provisions

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 3.1A: Employee Provisions		
Leave	4,666	4,730
Total employee provisions	4,666	4,730

Accounting policy

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 Employee Benefits) and termination benefits due within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes the provision for annual leave and long service leave. The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including FSANZ's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination. The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the shorthand method as prescribed by the FRR. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. FSANZ recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations. As at 30 Jun 21 FSANZ has 1 provision for separation and redundancy (2020: 0). This has been reported in Note 2.3B as Other Payable

Superannuation

FSANZ staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or a complying superannuation fund.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap and other complying superannuation funds are a defined contribution scheme. The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes.

FSANZ makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. FSANZ accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final pay of the year.

Accounting Judgements and Estimates

Employee provisions are dependent on management assumptions for their measurement.

No accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

3.2. Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of FSANZ, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of FSANZ. FSANZ has determined the key management personnel to be the Chief Executive Officer, Branch General Managers and Board of Directors. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

<u>Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the reporting period</u>	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits ²	1,451	1,556
Post-employment benefits	179	178
Other long-term employee benefits	27	36
Termination benefits	-	51
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	1,657	1,821

The above table includes paid part time Directors (board positions) 12 (2020: 11). The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table are 17 (2020:15).

1. The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by FSANZ.

3.3. Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships

FSANZ is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to FSANZ are key management personnel including the portfolio minister and other Australian Government Entities.

Transactions with related parties:

Given the breath of Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions include the payment or refund of taxes. These transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

Significant transactions with related parties can include:

- the payments of grants or loans;
- purchases of goods and services;
- asset purchases, sales transfers or leases;
- debt forgiven; and
- guarantees.

Giving consideration to relations with related entities, and transactions entered into during the reporting period by FSANZ, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions to be separately disclosed.

4. Managing uncertainties

This section analyses how the Food Standards Australia New Zealand manages financial risks within its operating environment.

4.1. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

FSANZ did not have any contingent assets or liabilities to report as at 30 June 2021 (2020: Nil).

Accounting Policy

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

4.2. Financial Instruments

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 4.2A: Categories Of Financial Instruments		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,289	2,669
Trade and other receivables	405	1,145
Investments	13,000	11,000
Total financial assets stated at fair value	14,694	14,814
Total financial assets	14,694	14,814
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors	579	200
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	579	200
Total financial liabilities	579	200

Financial Instruments are stated at fair value.

Accounting Policy

Financial Assets

FSANZ classifies its financial assets in the following categories as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'receivables'.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets held at amortised cost - if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 4.2B: Net Gains Or Losses From Financial Assets		
Receivables		
Interest revenue	67	161
Exchange gains/(losses)	-	(3)
Net gains/(losses) on receivables	67	158
Net gains on financial assets	67	158

4.3. Fair Value Measurement

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Note 4.3A: Fair Value Measurements		
Non-financial assets:		
Leasehold improvements	9,714	11,164
Other property, plant and equipment	306	476
Total fair value measurements of assets in the statement of financial position	10,020	11,640

Accounting Policy

FSANZ procured valuation services from Pickles Valuation Services (PVS) in 2020 and relied on valuation models provided by PVS. FSANZ's asset policy requires that a formal independent valuation process is conducted at least once every three to four years. In years when an independent valuation is not conducted, an assessment is performed by management to ensure that the fair value criterion is reasonable. This assessment normally focuses on 'indicators' to determine whether there has been a material movement in the carrying amount of the assets since the last reporting date. As at 30 Jun 2021 FSANZ engaged an independent valuer who assessed and confirmed the carrying amounts for the leasehold improvements and other property, plant and equipment.

No change in valuation technique occurred during the period. The highest and best use of all non-financial assets are the same as their current use.

5. Current/Non-current Distinction for Assets and Liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 5.1A: Current/Non-current Distinction for Assets and Liabilities		
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,289	13,669
Trade and other receivables	475	1,206
Other non-financial assets	498	345
Investments - Term Deposits	13,000	11,000
Total no more than 12 months	15,262	15,220
More than 12 months		
Land and buildings	9,714	11,165
Property, plant and equipment	306	472
Intangibles	1,664	1,486
Other non-financial assets	16	-
Total more than 12 months	11,700	13,123
Total assets	26,962	28,343
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	580	496
Other payables	3,459	3,730
Leases	1,109	1,042
Employee provisions	1,679	1,723
Total no more than 12 months	6,827	6,991
More than 12 months		
Leases	6,483	7,544
Employee provisions	2,986	3,008
Other provisions	324	213
Total more than 12 months	9,793	10,765
Total liabilities	16,620	17,756

APPENDIX SIX

List of requirements

Table 28: List of requirements

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	PART OF REPORT	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT
17BE	Contents of annual report		
17BE(a)	About us	Details of the legislation establishing the body.	Mandatory
17BE(b)(i)	About us	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in legislation.	Mandatory
17BE(b)(ii)	About us	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE(c)	About us	The names of the persons holding the position of responsible Minister or responsible ministers during the reporting period, and the titles of those responsible ministers.	Mandatory
17BE(d)	N/A	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(e)	N/A	Any government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(f)	N/A	Particulars of non-compliance with: (a) a direction given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period; or (b) a government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(g)	Our performance story	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the rule.	Mandatory
17BE(h), 17BE(i)	N/A	A statement of significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(j)	About us	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period.	Mandatory

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	PART OF REPORT	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT
17BE(k)	Our people	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity).	Mandatory
17BE(ka)	Our people	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full-time employees; (b) statistics on part-time employees; (c) statistics on gender; (d) statistics on staff location.	Mandatory
17BE(l)	About us	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity.	Mandatory
17BE(m)	Corporate governance	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period.	Mandatory
17BE(n), 17BE(o)	N/A	For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST): (a) the decision making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and (b) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(p)	N/A	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(q)	N/A	Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(r)	N/A	Particulars of any reports on the entity given by: (a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or (b) a Parliamentary Committee; or (c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or (d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(s)	N/A	An explanation of information not obtained from a subsidiary of the entity and the effect of not having the information on the annual report.	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	PART OF REPORT	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT
17BE(t)	N/A	Details of any indemnity that applied during the reporting period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer's liability for legal costs).	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(taa)	Corporate governance Appendix three Appendix two and three Appendix three Appendix three	The following information about the audit committee for the entity: (a) a direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the audit committee; (b) the name of each member of the audit committee; (c) the qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the audit committee; (d) information about each member's attendance at meetings of the audit committee; (e) the remuneration of each member of the audit committee.	Mandatory
17BE(ta)	Our people	Information about executive remuneration.	Mandatory
17BF	Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises		
17BF(1)(a)(i)	N/A	An assessment of significant changes in the entity's overall financial structure and financial conditions.	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(1)(a)(ii)	N/A	An assessment of any events or risks that could cause financial information that is reported not to be indicative of future operations or financial conditions.	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(1)(b)	N/A	Information on dividends paid or recommended.	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(1)(c)	N/A	Details of any community service obligations the government business enterprise has including: (a) an outline of actions taken to fulfil those obligations; and (b) an assessment of the cost of fulfilling those obligations.	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(2)	N/A	A statement regarding the exclusion of information on the grounds that the information is commercially sensitive and would be likely to result in unreasonable commercial prejudice to the government business enterprise.	If applicable, mandatory

APPENDIX SEVEN

FSANZ committees with external members

FSANZ maintains a number of committees with members selected for their skills and knowledge and drawn from a wide range of industry, academia, consumer and government bodies. We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of the committee members listed below.

Committees and Groups

Advisory Committee on Novel Foods

Purpose: To consider and provide recommendations to FSANZ on whether particular foods are likely to meet the definition of novel food in Standard 1.5.1.

Allergen Collaboration

Purpose: To strengthen engagement and collaboration among a range of key stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of risk management of food allergens, with the objective of supporting consumers to make safer food choices.

Australian BSE Food Safety Assessment Committee

Purpose: To oversee and guide the country BSE food safety assessments conducted by FSANZ.

Consumer and Public Health Dialogue

Purpose: To provide a forum for FSANZ to consult in-depth with peak consumer and public health bodies and key academics to improve our understanding of community food safety and public health issues and provide a more effective food regulatory response.

Expert Scientific Advisory Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

Purpose: To provide information and advice to assist FSANZ in its work on the surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in food commodities for retail sale.

Food Allergy and Intolerance Scientific Advisory Group

Purpose: To provide expert clinical advice on a range of matters relating to food allergy and intolerance reactions, which are used to assess and manage risk to allergic consumers.

Health Claims Scientific Advisory Group

Purpose: To provide advice on the quality of evidence relating to food-health relationships for assessing health claims.

Jurisdictional Technical Forum

Purpose: To provide an additional means for jurisdictions to participate in the FSANZ standard-setting process and engage in informed discussion around specific issues related to standards development.

Packaging Advisory Group

Purpose: To provide advice and information on chemicals used in packaging and chemical migration from packaging into food, quality assurance and quality control systems, sourcing and use of packaging materials in the food sector and consumer concerns.

Retailers and Manufacturers Liaison Committee

Purpose: To provide regular and facilitated dialogue between FSANZ and industry through informed discussion on standards development and food safety emergencies.

Social Sciences and Economics Advisory Group

Purpose: To provide expert social sciences and economics advice to FSANZ to assist FSANZ in developing and reviewing the social sciences and economics evidence base underpinning its decisions.

Surveillance, Evidence and Analysis Working Group

Purpose: To achieve collective and strategic data generation through the coordination and integration of surveillance and monitoring activities to address ISFR priorities.

Tutin Steering Committee

Purpose: To facilitate the completion of the risk analysis for tutin in honey as part of a review of the maximum levels in the Code.

Expert Advisory Group on New Breeding Techniques

Purpose: To provide expert advice on a range of matters relating to new breeding techniques and the review of Standard 1.5.2 Food produced using gene technology.

APPENDIX EIGHT

Published articles in peer-reviewed journals

Trevor Webb

Tonkin, E., Henderson, J., Meyer, S.B., Coveney, J., Ward, P.R., McCullum, D., Webb, T. and Wilson, A.M. (2021), Expectations and everyday opportunities for building trust in the food system, *British Food Journal*, Vol. 123 No. 2, pp. 702-719.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/BFJ-05-2020-0394>

Tonkin, E., Webb, T., Henderson, J. *et al.* The health implications of distrust in the food system: findings from the dimensions of trust in food systems scale (DOTIFS scale).

BMC Public Health 21, 1468 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11349-9>

Henderson J, Ward PR, Tonkin E, Meyer SB, Pillen H, McCullum D, Toson B, Webb T, Coveney J and Wilson A (2020) Developing and Maintaining Public Trust During and Post-COVID-19: Can We Apply a Model Developed for Responding to Food Scares? *Front. Public Health* 8:369.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2020.00369>

Jason March

March, J (2020). Food Regulation—the Economic and Social Science Revolution. *Food Law and Policy* 93, National Food Safety Information Service, Republic of Korea.

Hazel Fowler

Malek, L., Duffy, G., Fowler, H., & Katzer, L. (2020). Use and understanding of labelling information when preparing infant formula: Evidence from interviews and eye tracking.

Food Policy, 93, 101892. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2020.101892>

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Table 29: Acronyms and abbreviations

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ADI	Acceptable Daily Intake
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APS	Australian Public Service
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
ATDS	Australian Total Diet Study
Codex	Codex Alimentarius Commission and its committees
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
FARMC	Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Food Standards Code	Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia New Zealand
FSANZ Act	<i>Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991</i>
GM	Genetically Modified
INFOSAN	International Food Safety Authorities Network
ISFR	Implementation Subcommittee for Food Regulation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRL	Maximum residue limit
NESB1	Non-English speaking Background 1
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
OBPR	Office of Best Practice Regulation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFAS	Per- and poly-fluoroalkylated substances
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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 Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code *see* Food Standards Code
 Australian BSE Food Safety Assessment Committee, 115

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