



FOOD STANDARDS
Australia New Zealand
Te Mana Kounga Kai - Ahitereiria me Aotearoa



2018-19
ANNUAL REPORT

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2018-19

ANNUAL REPORT



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Hon Richard Colbeck

Minister for Aged Care and Senior Australians
Minister for Youth and Sport
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister Colbeck,

I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report of Food Standards Australia New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2019.

This report fulfils the reporting requirements of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cth) and the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* (Cth).

The report also fulfils the reporting requirements of section 152 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*.

The Food Standards Australia New Zealand Board is responsible for preparing the report [made in accordance with a resolution of FSANZ Board Members (Directors)] and for providing a copy of the report to the Minister under section 46 of the PGPA Act.

Yours sincerely



Robyn Kruk AO

Chair – Food Standards Australia New Zealand Board
October 2019



CONTENTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	III
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REVIEW	VIII
Standards development	VIII
Food Composition Data	IX
International engagement	IX
Stakeholder engagement	IX
Food incidents	X
Culture	X
Our Board	X
Modernisation	X
Financial outcomes	XI
Looking ahead	XI
FSANZ PURPOSE AND PERFORMANCE	XIV
Purpose	XIV
Annual performance statements	XIV
1: FOOD STANDARDS	1
HIGHLIGHTS	2
New breeding techniques	2
Pregnancy warnings on alcohol	2
Review of formulated supplementary sports foods standard	3
Work Plan	3
Ministerial policy guidelines and statements	6
Gazettal of variations 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019	6
Maximum residue limits	9
2: COORDINATE AND MONITOR	11
NATIONAL RESPONSE	12
Food recalls	12
Undeclared allergen recall statistics	13
INFOSAN/RASFF	14
Strawberry tampering	14
Monitoring and surveillance	15



3: INFORMATION	17
SCIENTIFIC DATA MANAGEMENT	18
Food composition database	18
4: KEY ENABLERS	21
RISK – AN ANTICIPATIVE APPROACH TO MANAGING RISK	22
Our approach	22
Emerging issues and intelligence	22
Behavioural and Regulatory Analysis	22
Risk advice for imported food	23
SCIENCE – ROBUST EVIDENCE AND SUSTAINED, HIGH-QUALITY SCIENTIFIC CAPACITY	24
Regulatory Science Strategy	24
Fellows	24
Australia New Zealand Science Forum	25
Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)	25
Toxicological assessment	26
World Health Organization activities	26
Nutrition risk assessment	27
Dietary Exposure Assessments	28
International	28
PEOPLE – DEDICATED PEOPLE WITH A DIVERSE RANGE OF SPECIALIST DISCIPLINES	30
Staff forum	30
Sustainable development	30
Training	31
FSANZ employment profile	31
Employment conditions	33
Work health and safety	33
Workplace bullying and harassment	34
Workplace diversity and disability	34
Rewards and recognition	34
Chair’s Annual Development Award	34
Achievement Awards	34



COMMUNICATION – A BROAD COMMUNICATION CAPACITY	37
Stakeholder engagement	37
Social media	38
Website	38
Publications	39
Information and Communication Technology	39
Canberra–Wellington external collaboration	39
Information and records management	39
GOVERNANCE – GOOD GOVERNANCE AND EFFECTIVE PROCESS	40
Governance and parliament	40
Ministerial correspondence	40
FSANZ Board	42
Ethical standards	43
Board development and review	43
Board performance	43
Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee (FARMC)	43
People, Culture and Remuneration Committee	44
Directors’ insurance	44
5: APPENDICES	45
APPENDIX 1: OPERATING ENVIRONMENT, STRUCTURE AND PROCESSES	46
Summary of financial performance 2018–19	49
APPENDIX 2: BOARD EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE	50
Food Standards Australia New Zealand Board expertise and experience (2018–2019)	50
APPENDIX 3: BOARD MEETING ATTENDANCE	55
APPENDIX 4: REPORT AGAINST THE FSANZ ACT REQUIREMENTS	58
Applications received and Proposals prepared before 1 October 2007	58
Applications received and Proposals prepared from 1 October 2007 onwards	59
APPENDIX 5: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	68
APPENDIX 6: LIST OF REQUIREMENTS	90
APPENDIX 7: EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION 2018–19	93
Introduction	93
Remuneration policies and practices	93
Remuneration governance arrangements	93



APPENDIX 8: CONSULTANTS	97
APPENDIX 9: FSANZ COMMITTEES WITH EXTERNAL MEMBERS	98
APPENDIX 10: PUBLISHED ARTICLES IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS	100
Presentations and contributions to conferences	101
OTHER INFORMATION	102
Acronyms and abbreviations	102
INDEX TO FSANZ 2018–19 ANNUAL REPORT	104



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REVIEW



As always it has been a very busy year for Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ). While our core business developing food standards continues to be a significant focus, it has also been an important year for stakeholder engagement, with our first biennial stakeholder forum held in Sydney. 2018–19 also saw more than 100 food incidents and recalls coordinated by our food safety team. This was a record number for the agency and included the strawberry tampering incident in September 2018.

Standards development

FSANZ has a considerable body of work relating to requests from the ministers responsible for food regulation (the **Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation**¹). Following a stakeholder round table in July 2018 ministers agreed on an action plan that included a request to FSANZ to conduct a full review of Standard 2.9.4 – Formulated supplementary sports foods as a matter of priority.

We have prepared a proposal and are currently developing a situational analysis to inform the direction of future sports food regulation. This work will investigate the complex regulatory environment including the food medicine interface, compliance with current regulation, and the higher risk appetite of sports food industry players, including importers, and some sports consumers.

Meanwhile, FSANZ has begun work on a review of chapters 3 and 4 of the Food Standards Code to progress standards for high risk horticulture and food safety management in the food service sector. Consultation on our approach to this work began in May 2019.

Ministers have also asked FSANZ to consider a mandatory labelling standard for pregnancy warning labels on packaged alcoholic beverages and that the work be undertaken expeditiously. In response, FSANZ prepared Proposal P1050 – Pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages which was publicly notified in early November 2018. The primary focus of the proposal is the design and implementation of a mandatory pregnancy warning label. A call for submissions on FSANZ's proposal is expected to be released later this year.

Another significant piece of work is looking at whether food derived from new breeding techniques should be captured for pre-market safety assessment approval under Standard 1.5.2 and whether the definitions for 'food produced using gene technology' and 'gene technology' in Standard 1.1.2–2 should be changed to improve clarity about which foods require pre-market approval. Last year we released a preliminary report summarising the views of submitters to an initial consultation paper. While the submissions showed there are diverse views in the community about the safety and regulation of food derived using NBTs, a common thread was that the current definitions are outdated and not fit for purpose. In the coming year, we aim to release our final report on the review, taking into account the feedback from submissions and our recommendations on whether to prepare a proposal to amend the Code.

1

<https://foodregulation.gov.au/internet/fr/publishing.nsf/Content/Forum-members>



Food Composition Data

One of our major achievements this year was the publication of the new Australian Food Composition Database – Release 1. This was a huge piece of work for multiple teams in the organisation and the final result is one we can be proud of.

The Australian Food Composition Database (previously called NUTTAB) is a reference database that contains primarily analytical data on the nutrient content of Australian foods. It is a popular tool for many of our stakeholders, including food and beverage manufacturers, universities, students, nutritionists, health professionals and policy makers. Release 1 is the first in the new series and contains updated data for 1,534 foods and beverages commonly consumed in Australia. Our stakeholders will also notice a new look and feel and enhancements to search functionality to make finding data easier.

International engagement

International engagement is vital to our work and ensures FSANZ continues to work effectively with other countries in relation to food safety and standards setting. In 2018–19 FSANZ led the Australian delegation for several Codex Committees which develop international food standards. Our experts are often invited to participate in other forums, including international scientific meetings.

We hosted several international delegations in our FSANZ offices in Canberra, including visitors from South Korea, Japan and Saudi Arabia.

In April 2019, following 18 months of bilateral discussions, FSANZ signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with the European Food Safety Authority. The MoC seeks to formalise the interactions between our agencies with a view to further strengthening our relationship in areas of mutual interest, including scientific collaboration and information exchange.

In May 2019 FSANZ led a suite of APEC (a forum of 21 Asia–Pacific economies) events. The meetings, held in Chile, were very successful, with FSANZ leading two technical workshops that resulted in the launch of a framework for food safety modernisation and two tools for the implementation of the APEC guidelines on import MRLs for pesticides. We also ran the Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF), leading to the adoption of a formal inter-governmental APEC Statement.

Stakeholder engagement

In March 2019 we held our first Biennial Stakeholder Forum in Sydney.

The theme for our forum was ‘Fit for purpose – food regulation now and in the future’. Speakers explored a range of topics relating to the future of food regulation, food safety and food science. The forum was a great success, with more than 240 delegates filling our venue to capacity. The feedback from attendees was extremely positive and we are already looking forward to our 2021 forum, which we are expecting to hold in Melbourne. Given the enthusiasm of attendees we are aiming for a bigger event to meet demand from our stakeholders.



Food incidents

In 2018–19 our food safety team coordinated 106 food incidents and recalls. This is the highest number of recalls in a 12-month period – mainly due to undeclared allergens and microbial contamination. Of these, the strawberry tampering incident was one of the most significant events of the year. Due to the criminal nature of the incident the response was led by Queensland Police and the Queensland Department of Health. In its coordination role, FSANZ liaised with jurisdictions during the incident.

We were asked by the Minister for Health, the Hon Greg Hunt, to investigate potential supply chain weaknesses and whether there were actions we could take to assist the police, including any systemic changes which might be required. FSANZ organised stakeholder forums with jurisdictions and industry representatives on the incident, with a focus on what improvements need to be made to the regulatory system in response to such incidents. We released our report late last year and the Government agreed to all the recommendations. Follow-up stakeholder forums (that included police representatives) were held in April 2018 to help identify issues that need to be explored further. Feedback on this debrief has been provided to Government.

Culture

Following an organisational culture survey, we undertook a whole-of-agency program of culture change work. Workshops were held to develop FSANZ shared values and behaviours which complement the Australian Public Service “I CARE” values. FSANZ’s values will guide internal behaviours for working together and serve to promote a constructive work culture in the agency. A culture change roadmap has been prepared with an associated action plan to enable embedding of the new values and behaviours, which were launched in June 2019.

Our Board

I would like to thank Associate Professor Stephen Corbett, whose last Board meeting was in June, for his contribution to the FSANZ Board. Associate Professor Corbett’s expertise has proved invaluable in considering both our standards development and our scientific work on a range of matters.

Modernisation

Last year I reported on our modernisation work. During 2018–19 we continued to progress this work, consulting with key stakeholders on a proposed approach to modernisation.

After discussing the findings the Board has adopted as a vision: Consumers have a high level of confidence in the safety of food. We have mapped out some strategic directions for the agency in the coming year, including embracing opportunities to be the face of food safety; building on our scientific expertise; and enhancing our international engagement. These will be reflected in the 2019–20 Corporate Plan. In addition, we have started work on areas where we do not need legislative change, such as a review of the end-to-end standard setting process to identify where improvements to work practices can be made. This will help to ensure that the standards management process is robust and agile to support the rapidly changing food environment, including advances in technology, and that innovation efficiencies can be made.



Financial outcomes

FSANZ achieved a surplus of \$2.461m in 2018–19. This surplus is a direct result of project funds received from other government agencies and is related to specific projects and cannot be used for “business as usual” work. Expenditure will be recognised in 2019–20 as the projects are completed. The surplus from normal operations before project revenue recognition and asset write-downs was \$0.023m. The underlying fiscal situation of FSANZ remains unchanged. Recognition of revenue and expense in different years is required under accounting standards in this situation.

Looking ahead

The year ahead presents both challenges and opportunities for FSANZ as we continue to balance the current priorities of the agency with new and emerging issues. We will continue to work closely with our stakeholders and collaborators to ensure that we are able to respond to future challenges and ensure our regulatory system keeps pace and continues to underpin the trust in our food supply.

Engaging our people will be critical to achieving this goal. Our recruitment, induction, reward systems and leaders’ behaviours will be examined to ensure our people are enabled to learn, grow and continue to deliver on our reputation for excellence.



Mark Booth
Chief Executive Officer





2018–19 HIGHLIGHTS

WEBSITE VISITS:

1MIL

A **RECORD** 106
FOOD INCIDENTS
AND RECALLS

INCLUDING THE STRAWBERRY
TAMPERING INCIDENT

37% UNDECLARED
ALLERGENS

5% LABELLING

34% MICROBIAL

2% BIOTOXIN

14% FOREIGN MATTER

10% OTHER



DELIVERED
OUR FIRST BIENNIAL
STAKEHOLDER FORUM



OUR STAFF PUBLISHED **SIX ARTICLES**
IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS AND
9 ABSTRACTS IN SCIENTIFIC
PROCEEDINGS.



LAUNCHED

OUR NEW AUSTRALIAN FOOD
COMPOSITION DATABASE
CONTAINING NEW DATA FOR OVER
1,500 FOODS COMMONLY
CONSUMED IN AUSTRALIA. INCLUDES
IMPROVED SEARCH FUNCTIONALITY
AND EASIER FOOD IDENTIFICATION.



1,151

FACEBOOK LIKES



RELEASED

A REPORT ON THE STRAWBERRY TAMPERING INCIDENT; COMPLETED A TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF CARBOHYDRATE CLAIMS IN ALCOHOL AND AN ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF MINERAL OIL HYDROCARBONS IN FOOD AND FOOD PACKAGING.



BEGAN

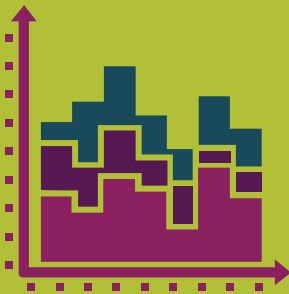
OUR PROGRAM OF CULTURE CHANGE INCLUDING THE LAUNCH OF OUR CULTURE CHANGE ROADMAP AND NEW SHARED VALUES AND BEHAVIOURS.



PROVIDED **NUTRITION RISK ASSESSMENT** INPUT TO **SEVEN APPLICATIONS** AND **PROPOSALS**.

1,151

FOLLOWERS LAUNCHED INSTAGRAM IN FEBRUARY 2019



COMPLETED

TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS ON TEN FOODS FOR USE AS ADDITIVES, SUBSTANCES, PROCESSING AIDS, AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.



6.8k

TWITTER FOLLOWERS



FINALISED **20 APPLICATIONS** AND **PROPOSALS**

FSANZ PURPOSE AND PERFORMANCE

Purpose

FSANZ's purpose is to contribute to the cooperative food regulatory system by developing science and evidence-based standards, providing evidence-based advice, coordinating regulatory responses and providing information about food standards.

We are established by the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*, which was enacted to implement an Intergovernmental Agreement between the Australian Government and all states and territories and a treaty agreement between Australia and New Zealand.

The object of the Act is to ensure a high standard of public health protection throughout Australia and New Zealand. FSANZ's objective is a safe food supply and well-informed consumers.

Our operating environment, structure and processes are detailed in Appendix 1 on page 46.

Annual performance statements

Under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* FSANZ is required to present annual performance statements.

Our reporting outcomes are linked with those of the portfolio agency, the Australian Government Department of Health, in particular the department's Outcome 1: Population Health.

Through Program 1.1 the Australian Government aims to:

- ensure effective, evidence-based food standards
- coordinate food regulation to protect public health and safety
- provide food-related information.

The qualitative deliverables set by the portfolio agency and our performance against those deliverables are detailed below. The measures below are also reflected in our 2018–19 Corporate Plan.

FSANZ outcome and program

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 Parliament. The Australian Government aims to ensure that all Australians have access to a safe food supply and adequate, accurate information to make informed choices about the food they consume. FSANZ develops evidence-based food regulatory measures, coordinates transjurisdictional food regulatory activities, and provides information about food regulation in order to enhance confidence in food for sale.

Food regulatory measures are considered in a timely manner.

	2018–19 target	Performance
Food regulatory measures are considered in a timely manner.	Applications are assessed within 12 months or less as required by the FSANZ Act.	All applications finalised this year were completed within the statutory timeframes.

Providing advice and co-ordinating regulatory responses

Coordinate major food incidents under the National Food Incident Response Protocol.	Deliver efficient and effective food incident management through the Bi-National Food Safety Network and, when appropriate, the National Food Incident Response Protocol.	14 issues were referred to the Bi-National Food Safety Network. Of these one was managed under the National Food Incident Response Protocol. Debriefings with key stakeholders occur after each incident to identify possible improvements in managing future incidents.
Make a valuable contribution to ensuring that the food regulatory system is implemented consistently.	FSANZ's coordination role is effectively demonstrated in the annual report on recall activities (including evaluation outcomes) to states and territories, through the Implementation Subcommittee for Food Regulation (ISFR).	FSANZ coordinated 106 recalls during 2018–19. FSANZ surveys stakeholders after each recall to determine the level of satisfaction with how the recall is managed.
Deliver efficient and effective food recall coordination.	Industry satisfaction with food recall coordination is ≥95%.	All industry responses gave FSANZ a satisfied to very satisfied rating for food recall coordination.



Providing food-related information

FSANZ is recognised as the primary source of information about food standards and food regulation in Australia and New Zealand.

Stakeholders consistently report a high level of satisfaction with FSANZ and the information it provides.

Results from 2019 stakeholder survey show close to 70% of our stakeholders are either satisfied or very satisfied with FSANZ's overall performance in the last two years.

Improved understanding of community food safety and public health issues through the Consumer and Public Health Dialogue (CPHD).

Food policy is informed by public health and consumer evidence base.

We contributed advice in support of policy work by the Food Regulation Standing Committee (FRSC) on sugar labelling, pregnancy warning labels on packaged alcoholic beverages and formulated supplementary sports foods. The CPHD met twice during 2018–19 to contribute consumer and public health intelligence on issues and challenges related to FSANZ's roles and responsibilities, and the broader priorities of the food regulatory system.

Encourage stakeholder engagement through up-to-date information on FSANZ's website and social media interactions.

a: Website unique visitors.	A:>850,000	1,134,000
b: Social media interactions	B:>200,000	415,000

01

FOOD STANDARDS

Develop food regulatory measures (standards) or contribute to other control measures using the risk analysis process



HIGHLIGHTS

New breeding techniques

In 2018 we issued a consultation paper on how the Food Standards Code applies to food derived using new breeding techniques (NBTs).

The consultation paper sought feedback from the community on whether food derived from NBTs should be captured for pre-market safety assessment approval under Standard 1.5.2 and whether the definitions for 'food produced using gene technology' and 'gene technology' in Standard 1.1.2–2 should be changed to improve clarity about which foods require pre-market approval.

Following the consultation, we prepared a preliminary report summarising the views of submitters. The preliminary report was released in August 2018, along with submissions. While the submissions show there are diverse views in the community about the safety and regulation of food derived using NBTs, a common thread was that the current definitions are outdated and require amendment.

We have been carefully considering the consultation outcomes and possible options for moving forward, including whether to prepare a proposal to amend the Code. We are aiming to release the final review report in early 2020, at which point we will indicate whether we intend to proceed with a proposal to amend the Code.

Pregnancy warnings on alcohol

At the Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation (the Forum) meeting in October 2018, FSANZ was asked to consider changing the Code to require pregnancy warning labels on packaged alcoholic beverages and that the work be undertaken expeditiously. In response, FSANZ prepared Proposal P1050 – Pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages which was publicly notified in early November 2018.

The primary focus of the proposal is the design and implementation of a mandatory pregnancy warning label.

In early 2019, FSANZ held consultation meetings with the alcohol industry sector and public health groups in both Sydney and Wellington, and with jurisdictions. In response to strong stakeholder support for consumer testing and to add further robustness to the available evidence, FSANZ commissioned consumer testing of the wording of the pregnancy warning label. FSANZ has reviewed existing evidence on the design of warning labels, including evidence on features that attract consumer attention. Outcomes from the consumer testing will supplement the existing evidence base.

Further targeted consultations were held in late June 2019 to seek stakeholder views of a proposed warning label. Findings from consumer testing will be included in the call for submissions report, which is expected to be released in late 2019.



Review of formulated supplementary sports foods standard

Following a stakeholder roundtable in July 2018 on the safety of sports supplements, the Forum agreed to an action plan that included a request to FSANZ to conduct a full review of Standard 2.9.4 – Formulated supplementary sports foods as a matter of priority.

We have prepared a proposal and are currently developing a situational analysis to inform the direction of future sports food regulation. This work will investigate the current complex regulatory environment, including the food medicine interface, compliance with current regulation, and the higher risk appetite of sports food industry players, including importers, and some sports consumers.

The review of this standard will involve working closely with the Australian and New Zealand regulators of therapeutic goods and all jurisdictions in policy and enforcement roles to determine the scope of sports food regulation, and an appropriate approach to managing risk. Due to the complexity of the work, including the broad range of stakeholders and number of products to consider, this proposal will take several years to complete.

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 approach. Information on the different procedures for assessing applications is in the Work Plan **on our website**².



Table 1: Applications and proposals on the Work Plan

As at	30 June 2017	30 June 2018	30 June 2019
General procedure	15 (4 paid)	19 (10 paid)	20 (8 paid)
Minor procedure	0	0	0
Major procedure	3	1 (paid)	4 (1 paid)
High-level health claims	0	0	0
Urgent applications or proposals	0	1	0
Under review	0	0	0
TOTAL	18	21	24
With the Forum or awaiting notification to the Forum	5	5	7
Estimated waiting time for unpaid applications	5 months approx	5 months approx	6 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 reflecting the number of applications already underway. The current lead time for starting work on unpaid applications is approximately 6 months, which is consistent with the historical range of 3–9 months.

Table 2: Applications and proposals on the Work Plan (received or prepared before 1 October 2007)

As at	30 June 2017	30 June 2018	30 June 2019
Group 1	1	1	1
Group 2	4	4	2
Under review	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	5	3
With the Forum or awaiting notification to the Forum	0	0	0
Estimated waiting time Group 2	0	0	0

Tables 3 and 4 summarise our performance in developing food standards.



Table 3: Total applications received and accepted onto the Work Plan and proposals prepared

As at	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Applications	12	18	11
Proposal	3	3	2
TOTAL	15	21	13

* This includes one cost-recovered application which was rejected because the applicant chose not to pay the fees owing for an exclusive capturable commercial benefit by the due date.

Table 4: Applications and proposals finalised

As at	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Approvals made by the FSANZ Board	19	14	20
Final assessments made by the FSANZ Board	0	0	0
Applications withdrawn or rejected*	3	2	4
TOTAL completed	22	16	24

* This includes potential applications rejected following an administrative assessment or withdrawn before an administrative assessment was completed.

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.

Table 5 shows the status of the applications and proposals received or prepared before 1 October 2007 and which remain on the Work Plan.

Table 5: Status of remaining applications and proposals received or prepared before 1 October 2007

Application / Proposal	Step	Reason
A576 – Labelling of Alcoholic Beverages with a Pregnancy Health Advisory Label	Draft assessment	Received 17 February 2006 – deferred at the request of the Applicant and consideration of P1050.
A613 – Definitions for Nutritive Substance & Nutritive Ingredient	Initial assessment	Received 11 August 2007. Waiting on advice from the Applicant and consideration of P1024.
P290 – Food Safety Programs for Catering Operations to the General Public	Final	Prepared 13 May 2004 – deferred pending a new proposal.



Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation

Table 6: Notification outcomes

	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Approval decisions notified	15	16	20
Final assessment decisions notified	0	0	0
Requests for review	0	0	0
Review decisions notified	0	0	0

Reviews requested by the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation

The forum 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. More details on the review process are in the **Application Handbook**³.

Under the 2008 Inter-Governmental Food Regulation Agreement, the forum 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 forum
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 2018–19.

Ministerial policy guidelines and statements

The forum 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 section 18 of the FSANZ Act, FSANZ must have regard to any written policy guidelines formulated by ministers and notified to FSANZ for these purposes.

No guidelines were notified.

Gazettal of variations 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Variations to standards arising from 14 applications were gazetted (compared to 14 in 2017–18). Variations to standards arising from 3 proposals were gazetted (compared to 2 in 2017–18). See Appendix 4 for more detail.

3

<http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/changes/pages/applicationshandbook.aspx>



Table 7: Gazetted food standard variations

Application / Proposal	Description	Date of gazettal
A1129 – Monk Fruit Extract as a Food Additive	To permit monk fruit extract as a food additive, specifically as an intense sweetener.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 23 January 2019 (Amendment 183)
A1137 – Polysorbate 20 as a Food Additive	To permit the use of polysorbate 20 as an emulsifier.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 29 November 2018 (Amendment 182)
A1144 – Re-categorising coconut milk for food additive permissions	To consider whether the food category for food additive permissions for coconut milk products is more appropriate under fruits, rather than beverages.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 23 August 2018 (Amendment 180)
A1146 – Thermolysin (Protease) as a Processing Aid (Enzyme) <i>(Level 2)</i>	To permit the use of thermolysin (protease) from <i>Anoxybacillus caldiproteolyticus</i> as a processing aid in protein, dairy, egg, meat and fish processing and flavour production.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 23 October 2018 (Amendment 181)
A1149 – Addition of Steviol Glycosides in Fruit Drinks	To amend Schedule 15 relating to Standard 1.3.1 of the Australian New Zealand Food Standards Code (FSC), to include the addition of steviol glycosides in Fruit Drinks at a level of 200 mg/kg steviol equivalents.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 6 May 2019 (Amendment 185)
A1151 – β -Galactosidase from <i>Papiliotrema terrestris</i> as a Processing Aid (Enzyme)	To amend Schedule 18 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code to include β -Galactosidase from <i>Papiliotrema terrestris</i> as a Processing Aid.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 23 August 2018 (Amendment 180)
A1153 – Endo xylanase from <i>T. reesei</i> as a Processing Aid	To amend Schedule 18 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code to include a genetically modified strain of <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> as permitted source for Endo-1,4 (3) – β -xylanase (E.C.3.2.1.8).	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 23 August 2018 (Amendment 180)



A1154 – Food derived from insect-protected cotton line MON88702	To seek approval for food derived from a genetically-modified insect-protected cotton line, MON88702.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 23 August 2018 (Amendment 180)
A1158 – Rosemary extract as a food additive	To permit the use of rosemary extract as a food additive with the technological purpose of antioxidant.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 23 January 2019 (Amendment 183)
A1167 – Lactase from <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> as a Processing Aid (Enzyme)	To permit the use of lactase enzyme from <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> as a processing aid for use in dairy processing.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 6 May 2019 (Amendment 185)
A1161 – Potassium Polyaspartate as a food additive in wine	To permit the use of Potassium Polyaspartate as a food additive in wine at a maximum permitted limit of 100mg/L.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 27 February 2019 (Amendment 184)
P1046 – L-amino acid acetate in Food for Special Medical Purposes	To remove a negative impact on trade in food for special medical purposes (FSMP) by permitting acetate forms of L-amino acids.	Reaffirmed
P1048 – Code revision 2018	To make minor amendments including the correction of typographical errors, inconsistencies and formatting issues and updating of references.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 29 November 2018 (Amendment 182)
M1015 – Maximum Residue	To consider varying certain maximum residue limits for residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals that may occur in food.	No review requested by Forum Gazetted 23 August 2018 (Amendment 180)

Maximum residue limits

Maximum residue limits (MRLs) are listed in Schedule 20 of the Code and are set for agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals at levels that reflect the highest concentrations that may occur in foods from the approved conditions of use. MRLs are therefore not direct safety limits but nevertheless FSANZ undertakes an assessment to ensure that the residues are safe for the consumer.

In 2018–19 FSANZ undertook 185 MRL-related dietary exposure assessments (DEAs) for agvet chemicals. This included routine reviews of Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) DEAs and the 2018 MRL harmonisation proposal, Proposal M1016. The MRL process also resulted in the establishment of 29 *All other foods except animal food commodities* (AoF)⁽¹⁾ MRLs for low-level inadvertent chemical residues in food, for the chemicals assessed as suitable to have this in MRL category.

Proposal M1016, considered 99 agvet chemicals for a total of 88 DEAs and 234 chemical/food commodity combinations requested by domestic and overseas stakeholders. The proposal ensured that the existence or absence of Australian MRLs in Schedule 20 of the Code did not pose a barrier to food trade. It allowed Australia to meet its WTO obligations while enabling the importation of safe food commodities.

The APVMA also has the power to amend permitted MRLs in Schedule 20 as a result of amendments to domestic use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals (see Appendix 4 for further information).

We are required by the FSANZ Act to provide advice about applications and variations that are being considered by the APVMA that may result in an amendment to the Code. FSANZ considered 97 DEAs from 18 APVMA notifications of proposed amendments for 278 food/chemical commodity combinations. We notify the public via our Notification Circular of progress with any proposed amendments during the APVMA's MRL consideration process.

FSANZ continues to liaise closely with the APVMA and the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to ensure that agvet chemical residues in the Australian food supply do not pose health and safety concerns to consumers.

Table 8: Summary of routine APVMA and Harmonisation proposal MRL DEAs (up to 30 June 19)

Year	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Number of regular DEA notifications	29	27	29	38	27	22	18
Number of DEA approved	93	112	92	122	84	87	97
Emergency Permit DEA notifications	1	5	1	0	0	0	1
DEAs relating to pesticide contamination incident(s)	–	–	–	–	13	–	–



Proposal number	M1008	M1009	M1010	M1011	M1014	M1015	M1016
MRL harmonisation request DEAs	25	70	93	48	72	90	88
Total DEAs (routine and harmonisation requests)	118	182	185	170	156	177	185

[1] AoF MRLs refer to all other foods except animal food commodities MRLs which are set on a case-by-case basis to prevent the application of zero tolerance to food commodities with low level inadvertent residues of chemicals that result from farming processes such as spray drift and crop rotation following their legitimate use on other foods.



02

COORDINATE AND MONITOR

Coordinate national response, conduct surveillance
and monitoring



NATIONAL RESPONSE

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

The network includes all Australian state and territory food enforcement agencies, the Australian Government Department of Health, the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. During 2018–19 fourteen issues were referred to the network, including *Listeria* in frozen vegetables from Belgium, *Salmonella* Enteritidis in eggs and the strawberry tampering incident.

Food recalls

There were 106 food recalls coordinated by FSANZ from 1 July 2018–30 June 2019 (Figure 1). The recalls were mainly due to undeclared allergens and microbial contamination (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Number of recalls by month (1 July 2018–30 June 2019)

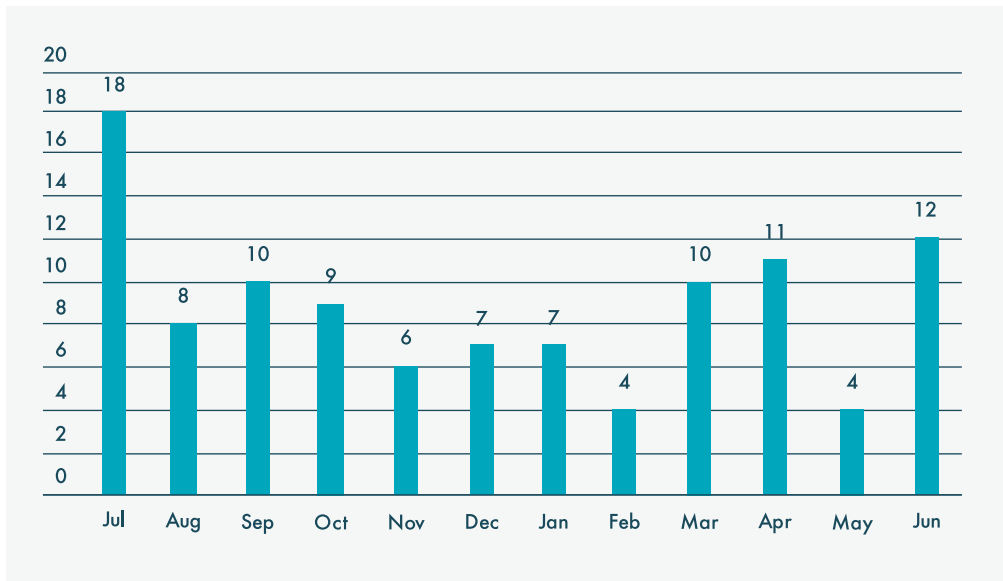
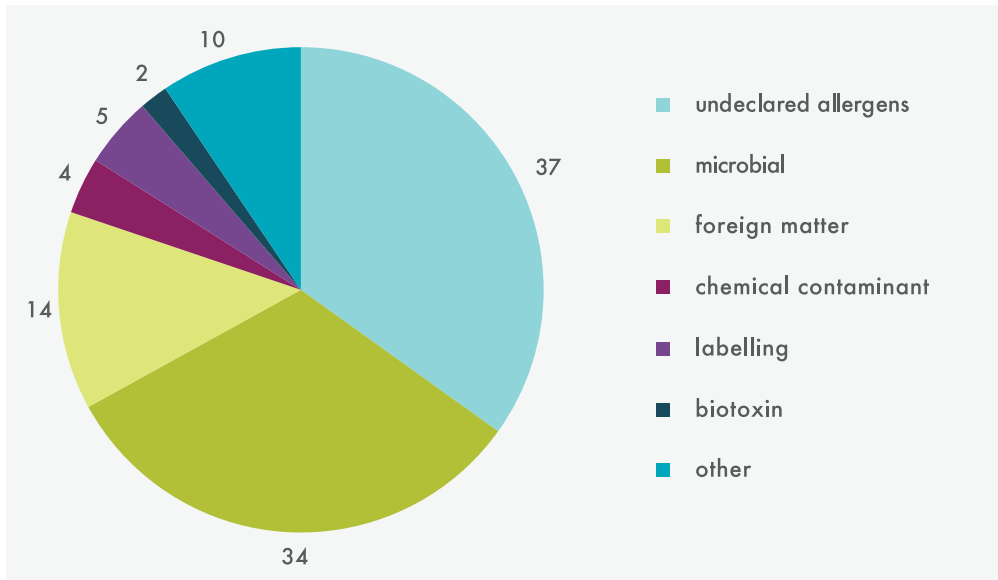


Figure 2: Reason for recalls (1 July 2018–30 June 2019)



Undeclared allergen recall statistics

In March 2019, FSANZ created an **additional webpage**⁴ for new undeclared allergen statistics including information on the root cause, problem detection and corrective actions. The data was collected by adding root cause analysis questions in the post-recall report. The information was first collected in August 2016.

FSANZ identified four key causes of allergen-related recalls, including lack of skills and knowledge of labelling requirements, supplier verification, packaging errors and accidental cross contamination.

There were 33 undeclared allergen recalls in 2016 (46%), 34 (49%) in 2017, and 46 (46%) in 2018. In the last three years, customer complaints were the most common method of detecting the need to recall food due to allergens, followed by routine testing by the company and then routine government testing. Detection by customer complaints and routine testing by the company has increased since 2016.

Packaging errors are the leading cause of undeclared allergen recalls. The exception to this was in 2016 when supplier verification issues were the leading cause. Unknown causes can be due to the food business not being able to determine the root cause or FSANZ did not receive any post-recall information from the business following their recall.

4

<http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/industry/foodrecalls/recallstats/Pages/allergen-stats.aspx>



INFOSAN/RASFF

FSANZ is Australia's Emergency Contact Point for the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN), a global network under the World Health Organization and 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.

In 2018–19 FSANZ reported three food safety events to INFOSAN relating to Listeria in frozen vegetables from Belgium and Listeria in white mould cheeses from France.

FSANZ is also a contact point for the 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 Australia.

In 2018–19 FSANZ reported fourteen food safety events to states and territories following RASFF notifications. These notifications included border rejections and unauthorised substances, undeclared allergen detections and biotoxin, chemical and microbial contaminations.

Strawberry tampering

In response to a strawberry tampering incident in September 2018 FSANZ was asked by the Minister for Health, the Hon Greg Hunt, to '*... investigate whether there are supply chain weaknesses, whether there are actions we can take to assist the police, whether there are systemic changes which are required*'.

After consulting with government and industry stakeholders FSANZ **published its report**⁵ in October 2018. The report summarises:

- measures taken by food regulatory agencies, the police and industry in response to the incident
- issues identified by food regulatory agencies, police and industry stakeholders about supply chain vulnerabilities, response procedures and communications
- recommendations arising from these meetings to improve current arrangements.

Key recommendations focused on the need for improved communication during incidents, particularly those involving criminal matters.

The report also provides general background information on Australia's national incident response framework, strawberry production and related industry bodies in Australia.

After publishing the report FSANZ held the joint debrief with industry, government and police representatives in May 2019. The purpose of the debrief was to reflect on the incident and confirm what systemic changes may be required to address future events. Feedback on this debrief has been provided to Government.

5

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



Monitoring and surveillance

Analysis of nutrients in foods

We commissioned the laboratory analysis of 34 foods to strengthen the quality and robustness of our nutrient food composition data holdings. The analyses focussed on foods which contribute significantly to the Australian population nutrient intake and for which our current data holdings were outdated or non-existent.

Australian Total Diet Study

FSANZ's Australian Total Diet Study (ATDS) is the most comprehensive ongoing monitoring survey of the Australian food supply. It investigates Australian consumers' dietary exposure to agricultural and veterinary chemicals, metal contaminants and other substances. The ATDS provides a scientific evidence base to allow FSANZ to assess and monitor the safety of the Australian food supply and ensure the continued effectiveness of food regulatory measures.

The 25th ATDS, which investigated agricultural and veterinary chemicals and various metal contaminants, was published at the end of June 2019.

Sampling and analysis of samples for the 26th ATDS, focusing on dioxins and dioxin-like compounds, was also completed this year.

On request from the Food Regulation Standing Committee, FSANZ is planning for the 27th ATDS which will investigate the dietary exposure of the general Australian population to per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances.





03

INFORMATION

Collect and provide food-related information and
provide food-related advice



SCIENTIFIC DATA MANAGEMENT

We continue to actively support and implement the Australian Government Public Data Policy. The FSANZ Data Management Strategy 2016–2020 has been substantially implemented and is under review to refine future priorities. Key achievements include a Scientific Data Repository that applies a consistent metadata schema to FSANZ data holdings.

Using, maintaining and enhancing our scientific databases and associated tools is an important part of managing our scientific data appropriately. This year we completed minor enhancements to our Harvest database to allow us to more efficiently load and manipulate dietary exposure assessment data.

Food composition database

Silo database development

We completed work on redeveloping our food composition database platform, Silo, which allowed us to decommission our legacy system (the Australian Nutrient Data Bank). The redeveloped platform incorporates a range of enhanced functionality that, together with an upgraded website infrastructure, will allow more efficient compilation and reporting of food composition data and more regular publication of updated food composition data. Future enhancements to Silo will focus on storing and compiling other non-nutrient concentration data for foods and linking these data to the dietary modelling platform Harvest.

Nutrition Panel Calculator (NPC)

The 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 Food Standards Code. This year, on average, there were 15,000 hits on the NPC landing page each month, by approximately 9,800 unique users.

In 2018–19 we started work on redeveloping the calculator to enhance the stability of the platform and provide improved functionality and overall user experience. This work is expected to be completed by the end of 2019. Future work will involve updating the nutrient data which supports the calculator.

Australian Food Composition Database

In January 2019 FSANZ launched its new **Australian Food Composition Database**⁶. The database (previously called NUTTAB) included an improved web interface and enhanced search to help users find what they're looking for.

6

<http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/science/monitoringnutrients/afcd/Pages/default.aspx>



Other changes include introducing custom serve sizes to help users easily calculate the nutrient content based on what they eat (any gram or millilitre amount). Common serve sizes are also provided, such as a 375 mL can or 600 mL bottle, in addition to 100 mL.

New data has been included for highly consumed foods such as milk and bread; and new foods added such as rocket, quinoa, oat and rice milk, gluten free flour and pasta, and green tea. Identifying foods was also improved by assigning each food a unique code (the Public Food Key) which replaces the previously used Food ID. The Key will be consistent across all of our food composition databases.



Dig up the data on your dates

Our new look nutrition database, the Australian Food Composition Database, is your number one source for comprehensive nutrition data.



Data on more than 1,500 foods available in Australia



New foods added such as green tea, rocket, quinoa, oat and rice milk, and gluten free pasta and flour



Easily customise serve sizes based on what you eat

Access the database at
www.foodstandards.gov.au/afcd





04

KEY ENABLERS

Risk – An anticipative approach to risk

Science – Robust evidence and sustained, high quality scientific capacity

People – Dedicated people with a diverse range of specialist disciplines

Communication – A broad communication capacity

Governance – Good governance and effective process



RISK – AN ANTICIPATIVE APPROACH TO MANAGING RISK

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

FSANZ published its third Annual Emerging Issues report in May 2019. One new emerging issue was identified: microplastics in the food supply. Ten issues were archived and a watching brief on seven issues was maintained.

Table 9: Ongoing issues in 2019

Antimicrobial resistance
Arsenic in rice
3-monochloro-propanediol and glycidal esters
Glutamates in food
Hepatitis A virus in ready-to-eat berries
Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl substances
Pyrrolizidine alkaloids

Behavioural and Regulatory Analysis

In 2018–19 FSANZ assisted the broader food regulatory system by providing behavioural and regulatory analysis advice and expertise in the policy development processes of the Food Regulation Standing Committee (FRSC). We worked with FRSC policy reference groups to reduce duplication in the policy development process when they were likely to result in standards development activity.

Meetings of the International Food Safety Regulatory Economics Working Group and the International Social Science Liaison Group were held during the year. These groups comprise economists and social scientists working in government food regulation, policy and standards



setting. Meetings provide opportunities to share methodological approaches, data and findings relevant to the activities of the agencies. Membership comprises Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, EFSA (ISSLG only), Korea (FSREWG only). Both meetings were successful, with new collaborative projects identified.

Regulatory and behavioural analysis continued to inform standards development, with substantive work being undertaken in relation to: P1050 Pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages; P1049 Carbohydrate and sugar claims on alcoholic beverages; P1044 Plain English allergen labelling; P1028 Review of infant formula standard.

Risk advice for imported food

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

In 2018–2019 we provided risk advice to Agriculture on a range of potential microbial and chemical hazards for imported human milk and human milk products. We also **published a guideline document**⁷ in December 2018 that describes the assessment process for risks from food imported into Australia. This document includes the microbiological risk characterisation framework utilised for the assessment of microbiological hazards. An additional chapter that provides specific guidance on the assessment of chemical hazards in imported foods will be included in a future edition.

7

<http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Pages/Importedfoodriskassessment.aspx>



SCIENCE – ROBUST EVIDENCE AND SUSTAINED, HIGH-QUALITY SCIENTIFIC CAPACITY

Regulatory Science Strategy

To ensure that we are undertaking high-quality science, FSANZ implements a Regulatory Science Strategy outlining a strategic approach to ensuring our scientific capability is maintained. The strategy aims to develop our scientific capabilities, tools and partnerships in food regulatory science to meet current and future needs. It positions us to effectively respond to the strategic challenges of a complex operating environment, advance regulatory science and use the best available scientific evidence to inform decision-making.

The **FSANZ Science Strategy 2018–2022⁸** identifies three key strategic areas: scientific capability, evidence and collaboration.

During 2018–19 FSANZ undertook a comparative assessment of our performance compared to a baseline, which provided valuable information about where to focus our efforts. Also, recognising that our strategic environment is changing, FSANZ drafted the new Regulatory Science Strategy 2019–23. The new strategy describes how we intend to respond to current and anticipated global challenges into the future and maintain our position as a leader in regulatory science in our region.

Fellows

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

Table 10: FSANZ Fellows

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
Professor Stephen Goodall	Health economist
Professor Bridget Hutter	Social sciences



Professor Martyn Kirk	Applied epidemiology
Professor Peter Langridge	Genomics
Professor Brian Priestly	Health risk assessment
Professor Seppo Salminen	Intestinal micro biota and health, probiotics and prebiotics, health claims
Professor Samir Samman	Human nutrition
Professor Murray Skeaff	Nutrition
Professor Mark Tamplin	Microbiology and food safety
Professor Wendy Umberger	Agricultural and food economics

Student projects

The student research project gives students an opportunity to gain research experience working alongside staff from FSANZ. In participating, students can extend their knowledge of food regulatory science. In 2018–19 FSANZ hosted two students from the University of Sydney for an 11-week placement looking at imported food risk advice and options for collecting food labelling information.

Australia New Zealand Science Forum

The Australia New Zealand Science Forum allows FSANZ and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI) to nurture our scientific relationship. Meetings are held bi-annually to consider and collaborate on food regulatory scientific projects relevant to both agencies, particularly in relation to the development of food standards. In particular, FSANZ collaborates on current projects jointly managed by FSANZ and NZMPI that are funded under the NZMPI Operational Research Program.

During 2018–19, FSANZ hosted two additional science forum meetings with our New Zealand stakeholders, with a focus on nutrition science and biotechnology aspects.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

FSANZ supports the implementation of the National Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Strategy through various activities including technical expertise to a working group, led by the Commonwealth Department of Health. In 2018–19 FSANZ led the Australian delegation to the Codex *ad hoc* Taskforce on AMR. The taskforce is currently developing draft guidelines on Integrated Surveillance for AMR and reviewing the Code of Practice to Minimise and Contain AMR. We have also contributed to the development of the next national AMR strategy, 2020 and beyond. FSANZ is also a member of the Australian Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Antimicrobial Resistance.



Toxicological assessment

FSANZ completed toxicological assessments on:

- Monk Fruit Extract as a Food Additive
- L-carnitine as a Nutritive Substance
- Polysorbate 20 as a Food Additive
- Steviol glycosides as a Food Additive
- Potassium Polyaspartate as a Food Additive
- Thermolysin (Protease) as a Processing Aid
- β -galactosidase from *Papiliotrema terrestris* as a Processing Aid
- Rosemary Extract as a Food Additive
- Lactase from *Bacillus subtilis* as a Processing Aid
- L-amino acid acetate in Food for Special Medical Purposes.

We provided the Department of Agriculture with risk assessment advice on therapeutics, drugs of abuse, persistent organic pollutants, mycotoxins and metal contaminants that may be found in human breast milk. FSANZ also continued to provide expert scientific advice on the toxicity and dietary exposure to perfluorinated compounds in the food supply to support site- specific risk assessment of PFAS compounds conducted by the states and territories.

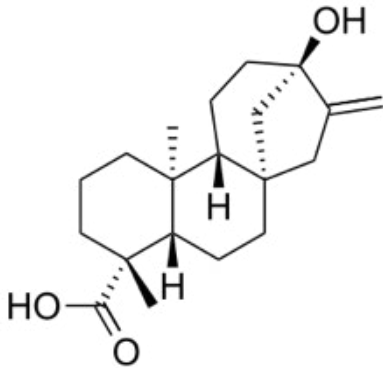
World Health Organization activities

We contributed to World Health Organization activities including the 87th meeting of Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA). JECFA is an independent scientific expert committee which performs risk assessments and provides advice to FAO, WHO and the member countries of both organisations, as well as to the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC). FSANZ also participated in an expert meeting revising the Dose–Response Assessment and Derivation of Health-Based Guidance Values chapter in the WHO guidance on ‘Principles and Methods for the Risk Assessment of Chemicals in Food’.

Our staff sit on the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Water Quality Advisory Committee (WQAC) which provides expert advice to NHMRC on public health issues related to drinking water quality. FSANZ’s participation on this committee helps to ensure consistent approaches to the assessment of chemical and microbiological contaminants in food and drinking water. Our experts also participate on NHMRC committees undertaking the priority driven review of the nutrient reference values.



Case study: Assessments of steviol glycoside food additives



Steviol glycosides are the chemical compounds responsible for the sweet taste of the plant-derived sweetener called Stevia. FSANZ completed a series of assessments of steviol glycosides produced using two different production methods involving biotechnology. One such method is enzymatic conversion. In this process, plant enzymes expressed by microorganisms, are incubated with an extract of the Stevia leaf to prepare an enriched solution of steviol glycosides. The other method involves fermentation, where steviol glycosides are produced from a genetically modified microorganism, independent of the Stevia plant. This last example is the first food additive produced using gene technology that has been approved by FSANZ.

Nutrition risk assessment

FSANZ provided nutrition risk assessment input for the following applications and proposals:

- A1102 – L-carnitine as a nutritive substance
- A1155 – 2'-FL and LNnT in infant formula and other products
- A1173 – Minimum protein in follow-on formula
- P1028 – Infant formula
- P1030 – Composition and labelling of electrolyte drinks
- P1044 – Plain English Allergen Labelling
- P1046 – L-amino acid acetate in Food for Special Medical Purposes



Dietary Exposure Assessments

A key component of our scientific risk assessments is the preparation of a dietary exposure assessment (DEA). FSANZ is recognised nationally and internationally as having a high degree of expertise in this area. Dietary exposure assessments were completed for a range of applications (e.g. A1137 Polysorbate 20 as a food additive, A1149 Addition of steviol glycosides to fruit drinks, A1161 Potassium polyaspartate as a Food Additive, A1102 L-carnitine in food, A1156 Food derived from Super High Oleic Safflower Lines 26 and 40). In addition, in recognition of our expertise in this area, we have participated in FAO/WHO international working groups and expert committees (JECFA) and provided input into the revision of international guidance documents on dietary exposure assessments. We also provided technical advice and DEA services, including staff training in the use of the Harvest DEA database, to a New Zealand government agency.

International

FSANZ continued to be actively engaged with our international regulatory partners. For example, in April we signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the European Food Safety Authority. We take part in a number of international liaison groups involving other national food agencies. These liaison groups usually meet by teleconference.

We lead Australian delegations to five committees/taskforces of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius, namely those relating to food additives, contaminants, nutrition, food hygiene and anti-microbial resistance. We are also leading important work on allergen labelling on behalf of Australia for the Codex Committee on Food Labelling.

Throughout the year we welcomed international delegations from a number of countries, including Japan, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, China and the United Kingdom.

FSANZ also takes a leadership role in co-chairing the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF), with the Chinese General Administration for Customs. In May we led a suite of APEC food safety events in Viña del Mar, Chile and were successful in steering the APEC Forum to an agreed statement relating to food safety activities.

We also managed two high-profile APEC projects which included the organisation of a number of international FSCF expert meetings. The first project was the development of an 'APEC Framework on Food Safety Modernisation' which was funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The development of the framework strengthened FSANZ's capability and enhanced FSANZ's links with international stakeholders. The second project was co-funded by Australian Department of Agriculture and DFAT and worked to develop two implementation tools to facilitate the harmonisation of maximum residue limits for pesticides. Both projects were successfully completed.





L-R: Glen Neal (General Manager, FSANZ) and Bernhard Url (Executive Director, EFSA) exchanging the signed European Food Safety Authority/FSANZ MoC.



FSANZ successfully hosted the 3rd Expert Meeting on trade facilitation through an APEC Framework on Food Safety and Modernisation with support from the Chinese government in Shanghai, in November 2018.



PEOPLE – DEDICATED PEOPLE WITH A DIVERSE RANGE OF SPECIALIST DISCIPLINES

FSANZ has staff with expertise in a diverse range of scientific disciplines, including toxicology, nutrition, food technology, microbiology, biotechnology, public health, immunology, chemistry, mathematical modelling, epidemiology, behavioural and social science and regulatory analysis. Our expertise enables us to deal with a broad range of food regulatory issues, using the **risk analysis**⁹ framework. FSANZ has specialised risk-assessment and risk management teams. Our risk-management teams include staff with expertise in the use of food labelling as an effective risk-management tool.

Our staff continue to strengthen their external links through membership of professional associations at both national and international levels and through participation in forums such as the **Regulatory Science Network (RSN)**¹⁰ which enable staff to discuss a broad range of technical and scientific issues and promote interagency cooperation in food regulatory science.

Our staff published 6 articles in peer-reviewed journals and 9 abstracts in scientific proceedings in 2018–2019 (Appendix 10).

Staff forum

FSANZ supports open communication and information sharing between staff and the Executive. This is encouraged through a number of avenues, one being a staff forum which is made up of representatives of each section of the agency and meets monthly. The forum chair reports to the Executive each month to provide feedback on workplace issues raised by the staff forum and any outcomes from the Executive are reported back to the Forum.

In 2018–19 the Forum discussed a range of issues, including progress on our culture change work and a range of workplace policies including WH&S, working from home and travel.

Sustainable development

FSANZ is located in a 5 Star, Green Star-rated building. The building has been designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and water usage. Energy saving devices have been used throughout the building and the fit-out to further reduce energy consumption.

FSANZ continues to work closely with the building owners to ensure efficiency of the Australian and New Zealand office air conditioning and electricity usage, limiting the overuse of energy during working hours. FSANZ has also contracted to source 10 per cent of energy for the Canberra office from renewable sources.

9 <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/science/riskanalysis/Pages/default.aspx>

10 <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/science/expertise/Pages/Regulatory-Science-Network-.aspx>



As part of FSANZ's commitment to sustainable development, the following activities are being undertaken:

- contracting services to recycle organic waste, paper and cardboard
- reducing electricity use by encouraging staff to turn off computers and monitors when they leave for the night
- reducing electricity by using sensors for the office lights in the Canberra office, ensuring lights are turned off when there is no movement in an area
- providing recycling bins in all kitchens
- recycling decommissioned computers, tablets and phones.

Training

FSANZ supported staff in a range of professional development activities during 2018–19. FSANZ spent \$318,000 on staff development during the financial year and provided in-house training that was available for all staff.

FSANZ employment profile

Tables 11–16 summarise FSANZ's employment profile for the year. Comparisons are made with the previous year's data and to the APS overall. APS statistics were obtained from the APS Statistical Bulletin. Data for FSANZ and the APS are as at 30 June for the year in question. Employee numbers stabilised in 2018–19. Non-ongoing employees have been engaged during the year in order to manage workloads and deliver against priority work (see Table 11).

Table 11: Total employees

	FSANZ 2017–18	APS Dec 2018	FSANZ 2018–19
Total employees	108	152,095	117
Total employees (ongoing)	97	137,255	94
Total employees (non-ongoing)	11	14,840	11
New Zealand-based employees	12	n/a	12

Table 12: Stability and mobility

	FSANZ 2017–18	APS Dec 2018	FSANZ 2018–19
New starters – ongoing (% employees ongoing)	5 (4.6%)	9,123 (6.6%)	10 (9.2%)
New starters – non-ongoing	10	n/a	8
Separations – ongoing	12	9,677	16
Retention rate (% ongoing employees)	88%	n/a	83.3%



Table 13: Workforce diversity

Indigenous Australian employees	3%	1%
Employees with disability	9%	9%
Non-English Speaking Background (NESB)	23%	35%
Women	59%	68%
Part-time employees (ongoing)	15.8%	16.8%

The retention rate decreased in 2018–19, with the majority of separations occurring because of employees moving to new roles (see Table 12).

FSANZ has a specialised workforce and does not target specific diversity groups in its recruitment practices. Where employees elect to disclose their diversity status, FSANZ ensures that appropriate support is in place. FSANZ has a slightly higher representation of staff from non-English speaking backgrounds in the workforce than the APS average. FSANZ will continue to encourage employees to report their diversity status, as a large proportion of employees have not done so. FSANZ continues to employ a higher proportion of women than the broader APS. Two thirds of our employees are women.

We continue to support flexible working arrangements for staff, with part-time employment numbers (17 per cent) being significantly higher than the rest of the APS (see Table 13).

Table 14: Workforce experience

	FSANZ 2017–18	APS Dec 2018	FSANZ 2018–19
Average length of service in APS (ongoing)	11 years	10.5 years	9.75 years

Table 15: Age structure

	FSANZ 2017–18	APS Dec 2018	FSANZ 2018–19
Less than 30	4.6%	13%	5.5%
30 to 39	24.8%	26%	25.0%
40 to 49	24.8%	29%	27.7%
50 to 59	34.9%	25%	34.3%
Over 60	10.9%	8%	7.4%



Table 16: Classification structure

	FSANZ 2017–18	APS Dec 2018	FSANZ 2018–19
APS levels	41% (46 people)	70.6%	40.7% (44 people)
EL levels	55% (63 people)	26.2%	55.5% (60 people)
SES	4% (5 people)	1.9%	3.7% (4 people)

FSANZ has a workforce with relatively more experience than the average for the APS overall. The requirement for specialised employees means that employees often spend a large part of their working careers as FSANZ employees (see Table 14).

The proportion of FSANZ employees who are over 50 years has decreased from 45.8 per cent of all employees to 41.7 per cent of employees in 2018–19. Those under 40 years are currently 30.5 per cent of employees, a minor increase on the prior year. The mean age of FSANZ employees is 47, compared with the APS mean age of 43 years (see Table 15).

Due to the nature of FSANZ's work, involving large numbers of executive-level employees with specialist scientific and technical skills, the proportion of APS level employees (41 per cent) is significantly less than the APS average of 74 per cent (see Table 16).

Employment conditions

In early 2019 FSANZ Chief Executive Officer Mark Booth issued a remuneration determination for Australian employees under Section 24(1) of the Public Service Act which maintained the current Enterprise Agreement and allowed for a 2% pay rise effective 16 May 2019, with a further 2% pay rise each of the following two years i.e. 16 May 2020 and 16 May 2021. New Zealand employees are employed on individual contracts and are not covered by the Enterprise Agreement.

Work health and safety

FSANZ is committed to work health and safety through a number of initiatives, one of which is the Health and Safety Committee. The committee is made up of representatives of management, work health and safety representatives, first-aid officers and workplace behaviour contact officers. The committee reports on a number of items, including incidents reported, first aid reports and activities, workplace behaviour contacts and HR statistics that might identify if there is an area of concern within the agency.

FSANZ supports activities that aim to contribute to the wellness of staff including:

- FSANZ provided onsite flu vaccinations for all employees and reimbursement for some employees who received it at a different location.
- Flexible working arrangements are encouraged to support work-life balance. Thirty-two employees currently have formal flexible working arrangements in place, including seven employees with formal working from home agreements.



Workplace bullying and harassment

Trained harassment contact officers (known as Workplace Behaviour Contact Officers) continued to assist employees who feel they may have been discriminated against, bullied and/or harassed. In 2018–19 no formal complaints were made under the bullying and harassment guidelines. During the year, FSANZ implemented a new Workplace Behaviour Policy that supports, encourages and enforces respectful and courteous workplace behaviour. It also provides guidance on appropriate and inappropriate behaviour.

Workplace diversity and disability

FSANZ's Diversity Framework is an important part of the Diversity Plan component of our People Strategy. The framework includes our reconciliation action plan and disability. FSANZ raises awareness of the importance of considering diversity issues through recruitment processes by improving internal communication, including at staff meetings. FSANZ only has a few employees who identify as being from a diverse background, as defined by the Australian Public Service Commission. Raising awareness is the first step in addressing this under-representation.

Rewards and recognition

In 2018–19 FSANZ honoured three staff members for their contribution to the work of the agency. FSANZ also presented 13 staff with long-service awards. These employees were acknowledged and thanked for their contribution and dedication to FSANZ.

Chair's Annual Development Award

The Chair's Annual Development Award was awarded to Katinka Mitchell for exemplifying the APS Values and Code of Conduct during her employment at FSANZ, showing herself to be impartial, committed to service, accountable, respectful and ethical.

Achievement Awards

FSANZ's Achievement Award is a cross-agency initiative that acknowledges the contribution of an individual or team displaying innovation, outstanding performance, client service, corporate achievement or excellence while modelling the APS values in their core duties.

This year the team Achievement Awards were presented to our finance team for their work during major system and structure changes and the food safety and response team for their work on the strawberry tampering incident. Individual achievement awards were presented to Diane Bourn for her significant contributions to high-profile and complex labelling projects and Amanda Tritt for her high standard of work and performance in managing Application A1155 – HMO in infant and toddler formula.





The Chair's Annual Development Award was presented to Katinka Mitchell (pictured centre with CEO Mark Booth and Board Chair Robyn Kruk).



Vicki Monterosso and Vicki Hubber with CEO Mark Booth and Board Chair Robyn Kruk





Food Safety team Jessica McNeill, Gabrielle Weidner, and Patricia Blenman with CEO Mark Booth and Board Chair Robyn Kruk.



Diane Bourn with CEO Mark Booth.



Amanda Tritt with CEO Mark Booth.

COMMUNICATION – A BROAD COMMUNICATION CAPACITY

Stakeholder engagement

FSANZ engages regularly with stakeholders both formally and informally. In 2019 we held our first biennial stakeholder event. Food Regulation and whether it is fit for purpose given rapidly changing technology was under the microscope at the forum.

The one-day forum was a mix of expert presentations and moderated discussion panels, and was followed by a reception where attendees met with presenters and FSANZ Board members.

Speakers included Dr Norman Swan, host of The Health Report on the ABC's Radio National and Tonic on ABC News 24; Professor Martin Cole, Director of Food and Nutrition Flagship at Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO); and Professor Linda Tapell, a leading academic in the discipline of nutrition and dietetics.



Social media

This year we added Instagram to our social media channels (Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube and Twitter). Our combined social media audience is now around 70,000. Food recall notifications continue to attract the most engagement but we are driving engagement with other posts on subjects as diverse as food safety (e.g. not washing chicken before cooking); the science of food (why some people hate coriander) and FSANZ's nutrition database.



2018 Stakeholder survey

We conducted our biennial stakeholder survey between 15 April and 14 June 2019. The survey offers an insight into how stakeholders think FSANZ is performing in its key roles and their understanding of what we do. This year we also asked stakeholders to give us feedback on potential modernisation and what roles they thought FSANZ should undertake in the food regulation system. We expect to publish a report on the outcome of the survey in September 2019.

Website

Our website attracts more than 1 million unique visitors annually. Each year parts of our website are reviewed for currency and potential improvements. We also publish new content every year, including information about food incidents and recalls, responses to issues and updated scientific information. In 2018–19 our new content included information about glyphosate, recalls of eggs due to *Salmonella Enteritidis*, an updated Australian Food Composition Database and microplastics in food.

Publications

FSANZ has a number of popular publications. These include our Listeria brochure, Allergen poster and Safe Food Australia publication. This year we developed several new online publications including A Report on Emerging Issues; a Report on the Strawberry Tampering Incident; updated Imported Food Risk Assessments; A Technical Assessment of Carbohydrate Claims in Alcohol and an Analytical Survey of Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons in Food and Food Packaging.

Information and Communication Technology

During 2018–19 FSANZ's ICT team managed the infrastructure, data and communications network and developed and managed ICT operational policy (including security policies), application development and lifecycle management of FSANZ's ICT assets. Additionally, they assisted directorates and agencies in relation to ICT security matters.

FSANZ's entire backend server infrastructure underwent an upgrade in 2018–19, with the new servers being faster, twice as efficient and half the cost over the life cycle of the hardware. They will also allow for our virtual servers to seamlessly failover to another physical server if one fails. The servers provide double the memory and 75% more computer power than was previously available. This means that all internal applications will run faster and minimises the risk of network disruptions.

The external-facing infrastructure was upgraded to SharePoint 2016 and the SQL server was upgraded to version 2017.

Canberra–Wellington external collaboration

FSANZ simplified its user authentication process this year so that staff in the Wellington office are able to login to systems in the same way as staff in Canberra. Remote users are now able to log on with improved security and better capability.

Video Conferencing was also improved with Cisco Telepresence Management suite, which simplifies room bookings and improves room availability.

Information and records management

FSANZ supported the Government's Digital Continuity 2020 Policy, showing continued improvement in the 2018 Check-Up digital survey of digital information management capability. We continue to work towards the Digital Continuity 2020 deadline. We develop electronic forms for business processes and our paper record digitisation program is complete. FSANZ has also established an information governance committee and has implemented an information Governance Framework and Digital Strategy.



GOVERNANCE – GOOD GOVERNANCE AND EFFECTIVE PROCESS

Governance and parliament

FSANZ has processes and practices in place to manage interaction with ministers and their officers, as well as other government departments. For most of 2018–19 the Minister for Rural Health, the Hon Bridget McKenzie, was the minister responsible for food regulation. Following the 2019 federal election, the Hon Richard Colbeck has responsibility for food regulation.

Ministerial correspondence

FSANZ provides input to correspondence handled by the Minister's office as well as input into FSANZ-related matters handled by other Commonwealth and state and territory agencies.

Issues raised in correspondence include GM, allergen labelling reform, plastic packaging, food additives and raw milk.

Table 17: Ministerial correspondence

	Completed on time	1–2 days late	3–7 days late	8–14 days late	>14 days late	TOTAL for action	For info/ no further action
2018–19	20	0	0	0	0	20	13
	100%	0	0	0	0		
2017–18	39	0	0	0	0	39	18
	100%	0	0	0	0		
2016–17	38	0	0	0	0	38	20
	100%	0	0	0	0		
2015–16	28	0	0	0	0	28	27
	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	



Table 18: Ministerial submissions

	Sent	Returned
2018–19	4	4
2017–18	2	1
2016–17	4	2
2015–16	14	14

Issues raised in ministerial submissions included cost recovery and changes to regulations and the strawberry tampering report.

Table 19: Briefing note requests

	Sent	Late
2018–19	10	0
2017–18	17	0
2016–17	21	0
2015–16	16	0

FSANZ responded to or generated briefing note requests on a number of matters relating to the outcomes of Board meetings and teleconferences, release of new breeding techniques discussion paper, nanoparticles in infant formula, food incident responses, NBT preliminary report, MCPD survey and the FSANZ inaugural biennial stakeholder forum.

Table 20: Parliamentary questions on notice

	Received	Sent	Late
2018–19	0	0	0
2017–18	1	1	0
2016–17	0	0	0
2015–16	0	0	0



Senate estimates

Senior staff were required to appear before Senate Estimates on 1 occasion during 2018–19 (October 2018). Issues raised during the hearings related to new breeding techniques and GM labelling.

Parliamentary enquiries

Nil.

Notice of motion

Nil.

FSANZ Board

We are governed by a 12-member Board, whose members are drawn from Australia and New Zealand. Members have a number of areas of expertise covering public health, food science, medical science, consumer policy, primary industry, the food industry and government.

The nine Australian members are appointed by the Australian Minister for Health, in consultation with the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation, following consultation with the Australian, state, territory and New Zealand governments and consideration by the Cabinet. The three New Zealand members are nominated by the New Zealand Government and appointed by the Australian Minister for Health.

All members are part-time, except for the FSANZ Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Details of the qualifications of Board members and their attendance at meetings are summarised in Appendix 2.

In July 2018 Dr Michael Dunbier was appointed to the Board. The term of Dr Stephen Corbett ceased on 30 June 2019.

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

- establishing and disclosing the respective roles and responsibilities of the Board and management
- exercising key Board functions efficiently and effectively, including ethical and responsible decision-making
- exercising sound Board governance processes to facilitate the achievement of FSANZ's objectives
- striving to continuously improve Board and FSANZ processes.

The Board meets at least four times per year and also convenes through teleconferences as required. Four Board meetings and three Board teleconferences were held during 2018–19. Board meeting outcomes are published **on our website**¹¹.

¹¹ <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/about/board/outcomes/Pages/default.aspx>



Ethical standards

The Board Charter outlines Board members' responsibilities in dealing with directors' conflicts of interest and material personal interests. The Board also has an agreed process for managing conflicts of interest for FSANZ Board members as required by the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

Board development and review

New Board members are provided with a formal induction which includes a meeting with the Board Chair, FSANZ CEO and Executive Management team. Board members are also provided with an Induction Manual (which includes the Board Charter, Corporate Plan, Business Plan and other relevant information).

Board members attend an annual formal training session which covers issues such as the duties and responsibilities of directors; the unique perspective of a Board functioning under the PGPA Act; and the need for directors to have an independent view and governance.

Board performance

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

Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee (FARMC)

The Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee (FARMC) consists of non-executive Board Directors, and supports the Board's oversight responsibilities relating to the financial and business affairs of FSANZ, the preparation and integrity of our financial accounts and statements, internal controls, policies and procedures used to identify and manage business risks, insurance activities, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and compliance policies.

During 2017–18, the FARMC continued to monitor the corporate governance and risk-management activities of the organisation, advising the Board on FSANZ's appetite for risk in relation to strategic, operational and fraud control matters. The committee regularly monitors the identification and management of risks to FSANZ, providing assurance that reasonable steps have been taken to address the risks by reducing the likelihood they (and their consequences) will occur.

FARMC also oversees our corporate risk- assessment processes, and these risk assessments inform both FARMC's risk monitoring activities and the Strategic Internal Audit Plan. Internal audits considered by FARMC in 2017–18 related to FSANZ's risk management framework.

FARMC also continued to provide independent assurance and advice to the Board on FSANZ's risk, control, compliance, governance framework, and its financial statement responsibilities.

FARMC observers included representatives from the Australian National Audit Office and the FSANZ CEO.



People, Culture and Remuneration Committee

In December 2018 the Board agreed to rename the previous Remuneration and Senior Staff Committee to People, Culture and Remuneration Committee. This newly named committee has subsumed the existing responsibilities of the Remuneration and Senior Staff committee and has broadened its remit around capability, people and culture.

The committee meets at least twice a year to consider issues such as remuneration and performance standards for the CEO, as well as Board remuneration issues (which are determined by the Remuneration Tribunal).

Directors' insurance

Under the Comcover Statement of Cover, FSANZ maintained professional indemnity insurance coverage for our directors (Board members) and officers of \$100 million.



05

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Operating environment, structure and processes

Appendix 2: Board expertise and experience

Appendix 3: Board meeting attendance

Appendix 4: Report against the FSANZ Act requirements

Appendix 5: Financial statements

Appendix 6: List of requirements

Appendix 7: Executive Remuneration 2018–19

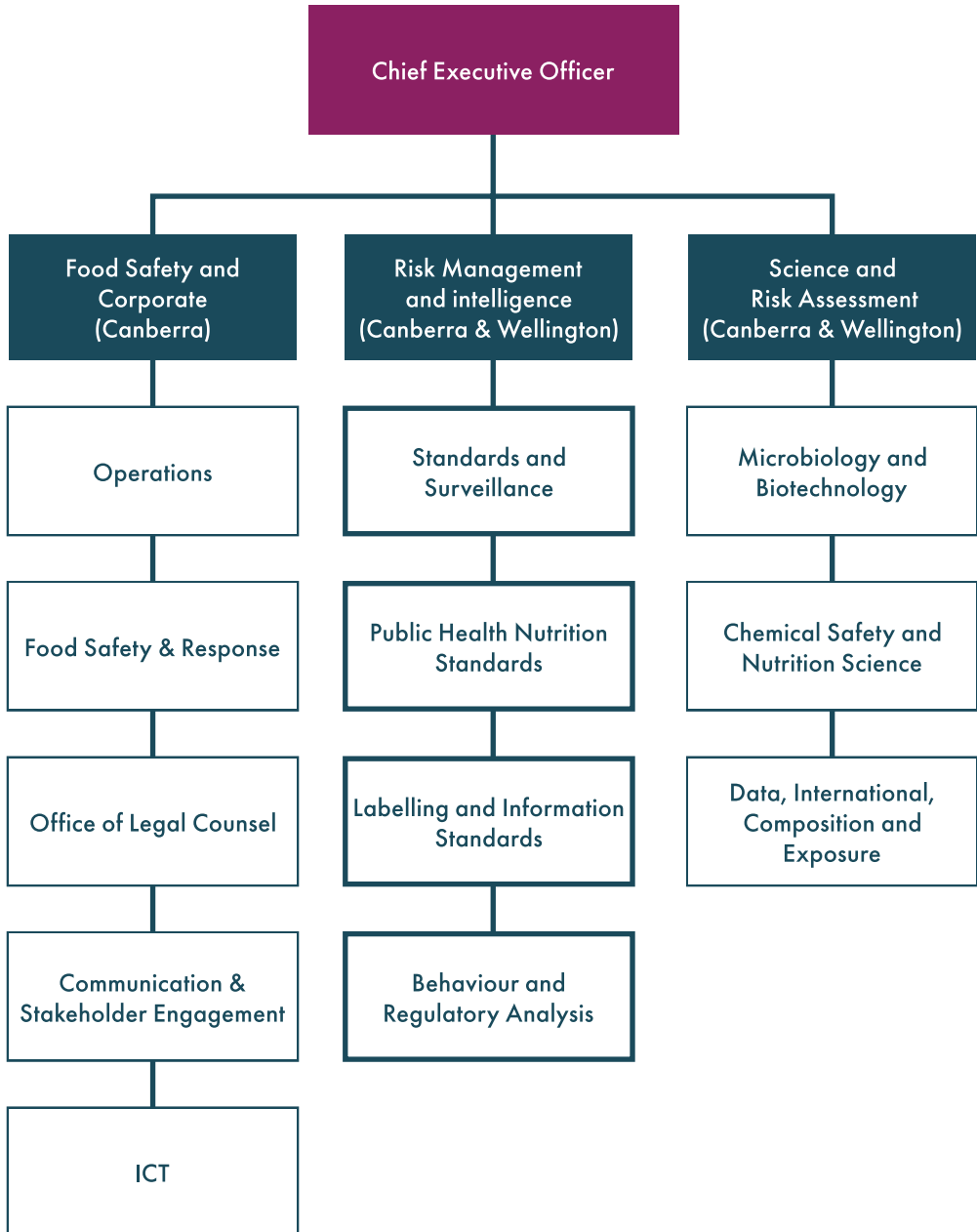
Appendix 8: Consultants

Appendix 9: FSANZ committees with external members

Appendix 10: Published articles in peer-reviewed journals



APPENDIX 1: 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 Bridget McKenzie MP Minister for Rural Health; Chair, Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation (Ministerial Forum) (1 July 2018 – 29 May 2019) The Hon Richard Colbeck MP Minister for Aged Care and Senior Australians Minister for Youth and Sport (29 May 2019 – 30 June 2019)
Chair, FSANZ Board	Ms Robyn Kruk AO
Chief Executive Officer	Mr Mark Booth
FSANZ staff (30 June 2019)	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 2018–19 (Portfolio Budget Statement)	Australian Government appropriation – \$17.158m Other – \$5.996m
Food regulatory system	Policy development (Forum on Food Regulation) 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 measures function)	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)	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 on page {X}
Governance	<p>12-person Board (three members nominated by the New Zealand Government) (Appendix 11)</p> <p>Operates under the FSANZ Act and the <i>Public Governance and Performance Act 2013</i></p> <p>Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee reports to the Board on financial, accountability, internal audit and compliance systems</p>
Corporate planning	<p>Corporate Plan</p> <p>Business Plan</p> <p>Portfolio Budget Statement (Health portfolio)</p>
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 of food recall activities and the monitoring of consumer and industry food practices
Purpose	<p>Develop food regulatory measures (standards) or contribute to other control measures using the risk analysis process</p> <p>Coordinate national response, conduct surveillance and monitoring</p> <p>Collect and provide food-related information and provide food-related advice</p>
Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code	Any individual or organisation can apply to amend the Food Standards Code. FSANZ can also initiate changes to the Food Standards Code, usually to protect public safety or assist in addressing issues of long-term public health importance. The latter are normally requested by the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation
Structure and processes continued	
Governance	<p>12-person Board</p> <p>Operates under the FSANZ Act and the <i>Public Governance and Performance Act 2013</i></p> <p>Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee reports to the Board on financial, accountability, internal audit and compliance systems</p>
Corporate planning	Corporate Plan 2018–19



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	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	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	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 system for Australia, in consultation with the states and territories and the food industry
National Food Incident Response Protocol	FSANZ coordinates an integrated, whole-of-government response for national incidents

Summary of financial performance 2018–19

Financial outcome	Operating revenue – \$23.154m
	Operating expenses – \$20.693m



APPENDIX 2: BOARD EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE

Food Standards Australia New Zealand Board expertise and experience (2018–2019)

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)	<p>CEO</p>
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)	<p>1 member nominated by consumer organisations*</p>
s.116(1)(e)	<p>1 member nominated by the CEO of the National Health and Medical Research Council</p>



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 expires 30 September 2020)

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

Ms 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, food standards, environment/planning and mental health.

Mr Mark Booth (Chief Executive Officer) (term expires 5 March 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 Suzanne Chetwin (term expires 16 October 2021)

Ms Suzanne Chetwin [s.116(1B)] has been the CEO of Consumer NZ for 10 years. 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. She has been involved with monitoring media standards through the former Online Media Standards Authority. Ms Chetwin is a director of the NZ Banking Ombudsman scheme. She is currently studying part-time for a law degree at Victoria University, Wellington.

Ms Teresa Ciprian (term expires 30 June 2021)

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 a 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 the Director of CSIRO Flagship of Food, Nutrition and Bioproducts at Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). Prior to joining CSIRO, Professor Cole was the Director of the US National Centre for Food Safety and Technology (NCFST), one of the US Federal Drug Administration (FDA) Centres for Excellence 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) and 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.



Associate Professor Stephen Corbett (term expired 30 June 2019)

Associate Professor Stephen Corbett [s.116(1)(f)] has had more than 20 years of experience as a public and environmental health physician, with qualifications in public health and medicine. His interests include environmental health risk assessment and management, regulatory policy and practice, and chronic disease prevention. Associate Professor Corbett's experience includes holding senior executive positions in NSW Health – Public Health; being Conjoint Associate Professor at the School of Public Health, University of Sydney and Western Clinical School, Westmead Hospital; and being Associate Editor on the journal *Evolution, Medicine and Public Health*.

Ms Josephine Davey (term expires 16 October 2021)

Ms Jo Davey [s.116(1B)] is a company director and food industry consultant experienced in general management, food safety, innovation 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.

Ms Davey serves as a Director of the Subtropical Dairy Programme, a Regional Development Programme of Dairy Australia responsible for research, development and extension for the dairy farming sector in northern Australia, and as a Director of PPB Pty Ltd, a start-up diagnostics company.

She 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 2021)

Dr 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 (term expires 16 October 2021)

Mr John Hart [s.116(1B)] is Executive Director of Restaurant & Catering Australia, Executive Director of Business Group Australia, Executive Chair of Australian Chamber – Tourism and on the Board of the National Centre of Vocation Education Research, the Australian Business Register and Food Standards Australia and New Zealand.

He was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of Restaurant & Catering Australia in 1999. Restaurant & Catering Australia is the peak industry body representing restaurants, cafes and caterers across Australia. Mr Hart came to the Association from Tourism Training NSW where he was Executive Officer for five years.

Mr Hart has spent over 30 years working in the hospitality industry in operational, HR and IR roles, trained in food and beverage management at the Ecole Hotelliere Lausanne, Switzerland, and holds a Bachelor of Commerce majoring in 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.

Ms Jane Lancaster (term expired 30 June 2019)

Ms Jane Lancaster [s.116(1)(ca)] has significant regulatory and food industry experience with a professional background in science and technology. She has experience in a broad range of governance roles over 15 years, from SOEs to the private sector and voluntary boards. Ms Lancaster's professional training is in biochemistry and biotechnology in plant and food science. She has been a professional member of the New Zealand Institute of Food Science & Technology since 1998. She has authored more than 75 publications in refereed scientific journals, written two book chapters and has one biotechnology patent. This research background provides an evidence-based framework for risk assessment and decision making. In 2006, in recognition of Ms Lancaster's leading role in commercialising science and technology with a wide range of companies, she was made a Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit. In the Not for Profit voluntary sector Ms Lancaster is interested in advocacy and support for the well being of children, and vulnerable children in particular.

Professor Mark Lawrence (term expires 6 July 2021)

Mr Mark Lawrence [s.116(1B)] 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. Mr Lawrence'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, Chair 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.



APPENDIX 3: BOARD MEETING ATTENDANCE

Member	Qualifications	Meetings	Teleconferences
Ms Robyn Kruk AO (Chair)	Bachelor of Science in Psychology (Honours), UNSW Master of Public Administration	4/4	3/3
Emeritus Professor Mary Barton AO	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	4/4	2/3
Mr Mark Booth (Chief Executive Officer)	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) Graduate, Australian Institute of Company Directors	4/4	2/3
Ms Suzanne Chetwin	Ongoing part-time study at Victoria University of Wellington towards conjoint LLB (Bachelor of Law) and BCA (Bachelor of Commerce) Completed Stage One Maori Language, Auckland University of Technology	4/4	2/3
Ms Teresa Ciprian	Diploma in Business (Marketing); University of Auckland New Zealand Certificate in Science (Food Science); Auckland Institute of Technology	4/4	1/3



Professor Martin Cole	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)	3/4	3/3
Associate Professor Stephen Corbett	MB BS (University of Queensland) MPH (University of Sydney) MRCGP FAFPHM FAICD Conjoint Associate Professor, School of Public Health and Western Clinical School, University of Sydney	4/4	3/3
Ms Josephine Davey	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	4/4	3/3
Dr Michael Dunbier	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	4/4	3/3
Mr John Hart	Bachelor of Commerce (Commercial Law Major), Curtin University Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors	4/4	3/3
Ms Jane Lancaster MNZM	Graduated BSc Hons (1st Class) in Plant Biochemistry and Plant Physiology, University Of Canterbury University of Canterbury Senior Scholar	4/4	3/3



Professor Mark Lawrence	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	3/4	3/3
Observer			
Dr Eva Bennett, Chair, Implementation Subcommittee for Food Regulation (ISFR)		4/4	1/3

Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee attendance

Member	Meetings	Teleconferences
Professor Martin Cole (FARMC Chair)	4/4	1/1
Professor Mary Barton	3/4	0/1
Ms Teresa Ciprian	4/4	1/1
Ms Angelis Widjaja	4/4	1/1
Observers		
Mr Mark Booth (CEO)	4/4	1/1
Ms Robyn Kruk (Board Chair)	3/4	0/1



APPENDIX 4: 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 in the following manner:

During 2018–2019, 2 applications received before 1 October 2007 remained on the Work Plan pending advice from applicants:

1. 0 withdrawn;
2. 0 rejected by FSANZ;
3. 0 finalised and notified to the Forum;
4. 0 considered after a request for a review and notified to the Forum; and
5. 2 were still being progressed as at 30 June 2019.

During 2018–2019, one proposal (prepared before 1 October 2007) remained on our Work Plan:

1. 0 withdrawn;
2. 0 rejected by FSANZ;
3. 0 finalised and notified to the Forum;
4. 0 considered after a request for a review and notified to the Forum; and
5. 1 was still being progressed as at 30 June 2019

(e) Any occasion during 2018–2019 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:

Nil

(f) Extensions of time FSANZ granted under subsection 35(2) of the FSANZ Act during 2018–2019 and the reasons for those extensions:

Nil

(g) The number of applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal during 2018–2019 for a review of a decision made by FSANZ:

1



(h) The results of the applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal that were determined during 2018–2019:

Nil

(i) The number of standards made under the FSANZ Act during 2018–2019:

Nil (this includes both standards and variations to standards gazetted)

(j) The number of draft standards and draft variations approved during 2018–2019 under:

Section 18 of the FSANZ Act; or (Final Assessment)

Nil

(k) The number of occasions during 2018–2019 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 2018–2019 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 2018–2019 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):

2

(n) The number of occasions during 2018–2019 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 2018–2019 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 2018–2019:

16

(ab) The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during 2018–2019:

13

(ac) The number of applications rejected under subsection 26(1) during 2018–2019 and the



reasons for the rejections:

Nil

(ad) The number of applications withdrawn in 2018–2019 under subsection 24(1) during the current year:

2

(ae) The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during 2018–2019 that FSANZ had not begun to assess under section 29 during 2018–2019:

4

(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 2018–2019:

Nil

(a) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision D of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2018–2019:

14

(b) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision E of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2018–2019:

Nil

(c) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision F of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2018–2019:

1

(d) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision G of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2018–2019:

Nil

(e) For each of those Subdivisions, the number of applications considered under that Subdivision that were disposed of during 2018–2019 and the manner of their disposal:

Subdivision D:

15 Approved

2 Withdrawn

Nil Rejected

Subdivision E:

Nil Approved

Nil Withdrawn

Subdivision F:

Nil Approved

Nil Withdrawn



Subdivision G:

Nil Approved

Nil Withdrawn

(f) For each of those Subdivisions, the average time taken to dispose of applications during 2018–2019 (for Approval only):

Subdivision D:

9 months

Subdivision E:

N/A

Subdivision F:

N/A

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 2018–2019:

6

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

A1155 18 months

A1159 16 months

A1160 16 months

A1163 13 months

A1164 13 Months

A1166 13 months

(g) The number of applications made during 2018–2019 in relation to which a charge fixed under section 146 was payable:

9

(h) The number of applications made during 2018–2019 in relation to which no charge fixed under section 146 was payable:

5



(i) The average number of days that elapsed between the acceptance or rejection under section 26 of an application made during 2018–2019 in relation to which no charge fixed under section 146 was payable, and the commencement of the assessment of the application under section 29:

143

(j) Each occasion during 2018–2019 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:

Nil

(k) Each occasion during 2018–2019 on which FSANZ extended the consideration period under subsection 109(4), and the reasons for that extension:

A1155 Consideration period extended by 6 months due to complexity of the Application.

(ka) The number of applications declared under section 95 to be urgent applications during 2018–2019:

Nil

(l) The number of proposals prepared by FSANZ under section 55 during 2018–2019:

3

(la) The number of proposals prepared under section 55 during 2018–2019 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 2018–2019:

Nil

(n) The number of proposals that were disposed of during 2018–2019 and the manner of their disposal:

2 Approved

0 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 2018–2019:

General

N/A

Minor

N/A

Major

N/A

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:

38 days

P1024 19 days

P1028 123 days

P1030 21 days

P1044 76 days

P1047 21 days

P1048 21 days

P1049 21 days

P1050 21 days

M1015 21 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 2018–2019, but that FSANZ had not disposed of before the end of 2018–2019:

5

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

A1155 – 2'–FL and LNnT in infant formula and other products. Delay due to the complexity of new regulatory elements in the application, and issues raised in submissions.

P1024 – Revision of the Regulation of Nutritive Substances & Novel Food. Delay due to the complexity of issues, variety of stakeholder views and some resourcing issues. An improved framework will consider a number of broader legislative and policy issues which have arisen. P1024 has been divided into two stages for further progression in 2019.

P1028 – Infant Formula Products. Delay due to complexity of issues, expanded scope, consideration of the divergent stakeholder views and some resourcing issues. Work on this large and complex project is progressing. We have been undertaking targeted consultation to progress our assessment to this stage. All issues previously considered in the 2016 (infant formula) and 2017 (special use infant formula) consultation papers will be addressed in the 1st Call for Submissions for release toward end of 2019.

P1030 – Composition & Labelling of Electrolyte Drinks. Delay due to complexity of issues raised in submissions and other work priorities. Project scope has been narrowed in response to submitter's concerns. A consultation discussion paper is planned for release later in 2019.

(pc) The number of proposals declared under section 95 to be urgent proposals during 2018–2019:

Nil



In relation to applications or proposals declared to be urgent under section 95, either in 2018–2019 or in previous financial years, the number which were disposed of under section 101 and the manner of their completion:

Nil

(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 2018–2019 for review of decisions of FSANZ:

Nil

(r) The results of the applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal that were determined during 2018–2019:

N/A

(s) The number of standards made during 2018–2019:

Gazettal and registration on the Federal Register of Legislation of amendments to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code occurs throughout the year after the Forum 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 Forum accepts or amends the Standards or variation to a Standard. Each series of amendments is sequentially numbered.

FSANZ gazetted amendments to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code relating to 16 applications, and one proposal.

Amendment No. 180 (23 August 2018)	
A1144 – Re-categorising Coconut Milk for Food Additive Permissions	Consider whether the food category for food additive permissions for coconut milk products is more appropriate under fruits, rather than beverages.
A1151 – Beta-Galactosidase from <i>P. terrestris</i> as a Processing Aid (Enzyme)	Amend Schedule 18 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code to include β -Galactosidase from <i>Papiliotrema terrestris</i> as a Processing Aid.
A1153 – Endo xylanase from <i>T. reesei</i> as a Processing Aid	Include a genetically modified strain of <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> as permitted source for Endo-1,4- β -xylanase (EC3.2.1.8) for manufacture and/or processing of bakery products, cereal products, grain, cereal-based beverages (including beer) brewing and potable alcohol.
A1154 – Food derived from insect-protected cotton line MON88702	Seek approval for food derived from a genetically-modified insect-protected cotton line, MON88702.



M 1015 – Maximum Residue Limits (2017)	Consider varying certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of specified agricultural and veterinary chemicals that may occur in food commodities.
Amendment No. 181 (23 October 2018)	
A 1146 – Thermolysin (Protease) as an enzyme processing aid	Permit the use of thermolysin (protease) from <i>Anoxybacillus caldiproteolyticus</i> as a processing aid in protein, dairy, egg, meat and fish processing and flavour production.
Amendment No. 182 (29 November 2018)	
Application A 1137 – Polysorbate 20 as a Food Additive	Permit the use of polysorbate 20 as an emulsifier
Amendment No. 183 (23 January 2019)	
A 1129 – Monk Fruit Extract as a Food Additive	Permit monk fruit extract as a food additive, specifically as an intense sweetener
A 1156 – Food derived from Super High Oleic Safflower Lines 26 and 40	Seek approval for food derived from SHO safflower lines 26 and 40, genetically modified to produce high levels of oleic acid in the seed.
A 1157 – Enzymatic production of Rebaudioside M	Seek approval for a new specification for rebaudioside M produced by an enzymatic conversion method.
A 1158 – Rosemary extract as a food additive	Permit the use of rosemary extract as a food additive with the technological purpose of antioxidant.
Amendment No. 184 (27 February 2019)	
A 1161 – Potassium Polyaspartate as a food additive in wine	Permit the use of Potassium Polyaspartate as a food additive in wine at a maximum permitted limit of 100mg/L
Amendment No. 185 (6 June 2019)	
A 1149 – Addition of Steviol Glycosides in Fruit Drinks	Amend Schedule 15 relating to Standard 1.3.1 of the Australian New Zealand Food Standards Code (FSC), to include the addition of steviol glycosides in Fruit Drinks at a level of 200 mg/kg steviol equivalents.
A 1162 – Triacylglycerol lipase preparation from <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> as a PA (Enzyme)	Permit the use of enzyme triacylglycerol lipase from <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> as a processing aid in the manufacturing of cereal-based products.
A 1165 – Lysophospholipase from <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> as a PA (Enzyme)	Permit the use of lysophospholipase enzyme from <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> as a processing aid for use in starch processing.
A 1167 – Lactase from <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> as a PA (Enzyme)	Permit the use of lactase enzyme from <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> as a processing aid for use in dairy processing.



(t) The number of draft standards and draft variations approved during 2018–2019 under each of the following:

Section 33 and 63:

16

Section 41 and 69:

Nil

Section 52 and 78:

Nil

Section 97:

Nil

(ta) The number of variations given to the Authority under subsection 82(6) during 2018–2019:

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority gazetted and registered on the Federal Register of Legislation 10 amendments to Schedule 20:

Gazette No. 9, 7 May 2019

Gazette No. 7, 9 April 2019

Gazette No. 4, 26 February 2019

Gazette No. 2, 29 January 2019

Gazette No. 24, 4 December 2018

Gazette No. 22, 6 November 2018

Gazette No. 19, 25 September 2018

Gazette No. 17, 28 August 2018

Gazette No. 16, 14 August 2018

Gazette No. 13, 3 July 2018

(u) The number of occasions during 2018–2019 when requests were made by the Council under Division 3 of Part 3 for a review of a draft standard or draft variation:

Nil

(v) The number of occasions during 2018–2019 when a draft standard or draft variation was rejected by the Council under Division 3 of Part 3:

Nil

(w) The number of occasions during 2018–2019 when requests were made by the Council under Division 4 of Part 3 for a review of a standard or variation:

Nil

(x) The number of occasions during 2018–2019 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 2018–2019:

No guidelines were notified.

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

N/A



APPENDIX 5: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Minister for Aged Care and Senior Australians
To the Minister for Youth and Sport**

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Food Standards Australia New Zealand ('the Entity') for the year ended 30 June 2019:

- (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 2019 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 2019 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 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 the Entity, the directors are responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under the Act. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity 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 directors are 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
19 National Circuit BARTON 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



Rahul Tejani
Audit Principal
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra
4 October 2019





CONTENTS

Statement by the Accountable Authority, Chief Executive And Chief Financial Officer

Primary financial statement

Statement of Comprehensive Income
 Statement of Financial Position
 Statement of Changes in Equity
 Cash Flow Statement

Overview

Notes to the financial statements:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Departmental Financial Performance | 1.1 Expenses
1.2 Own-Source Revenue and gains |
| 2. Departmental Financial Position | 2.1 Financial Assets
2.2 Non-Financial Assets
2.3 Payables
2.4 Other Provisions |
| 3. People and relationships | 3.1 Employee Provisions
3.2 Key Management Personnel Remuneration
3.3 Related Party Disclosures |
| 4. Managing uncertainties | 4.1 Contingent Assets and Liabilities
4.2 Financial Instruments
4.3 Fair Value Measurement
4.4 Aggregate Assets and Liabilities |
-



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 2019 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 the corporate Commonwealth entity 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.



Robyn Kruk AO
Chair
FSANZ Board

Professor
Martin Cole
Chair FARMC
FSANZ

Mark Booth
Chief Executive Officer
FSANZ

Brian Hawes
Chief Financial Officer
FSANZ

4 October 2019

4 October 2019

4 October 2019

4 October 2019



Food Standards Australia New Zealand Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	AASB 1055
NET COST OF SERVICES					
Expenses					
Employee Benefits	1.1A	14,151	13,712	14,432	1
Suppliers	1.1B	5,117	4,855	3,712	2
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	1,093	1,102	1,105	
Write-down and Impairment	2.2A	327	37	-	
Finance cost	2.4A	5	2	-	
Total expenses		20,693	19,708	19,249	
Own-Source Income					
Own-source revenue					
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	1.2A	5,755	2,693	100	3
Interest	1.2B	224	204	320	4
Other Revenue		17	11	1,930	2
Total own-source revenue		5,996	2,908	2,350	
Total own-source income		5,996	2,908	2,350	
Net (cost of)/contribution by services		(14,697)	(16,800)	(16,899)	
Revenue from Government	1.2C	17,158	16,961	16,899	
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government		2,461	161	-	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services					
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	-	-	
Total other comprehensive income after income tax		2,461	161	-	

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

The surplus was higher in 2018-19 due to a change in treatment of additional Project funding from the Government as current year Revenue. Prior year funding was recorded as Unearned Revenue in error and recognised as revenue matching incurred expenditure.

AASB 1055 Explanations of major variances

1. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits were lower than budget due to the use of contractors to temporarily fill some roles and the time taken to fill a number of positions.

2. Suppliers

Supplier expenses were higher than budget due to contractor costs.

3. Sale of goods and rendering of services and other Revenue

Sales of goods and rendering of services includes the New Zealand Government contribution previously budgeted as Other Revenue.

4. Interest

The interest revenue was lower than expected due to rates being lower than anticipated compared to rates at budget.

Affected line items (and schedule)

Employee Benefits

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Suppliers

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Sale of goods and rendering of services and other Revenue

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Interest

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)



Food Standards Australia New Zealand Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	AASB 1055
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.1A	5,150	2,184	4,496	1
Trade and Other Receivables	2.1B	651	480	284	2
Investments - Term deposits	2.1C	8,000	8,000	8,000	1
Total financial assets		13,801	10,664	12,780	
Non-financial assets					
Buildings - Leasehold improvements	2.2A	2,773	3,045	690	
Plant and equipment	2.2A	633	1,046	224	
Intangibles	2.2A	1,641	1,881	1,229	
Prepayments		262	165	296	
Total non-financial assets		5,309	6,137	2,439	3
Total assets		19,110	16,801	15,219	
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	2.3A	671	845	873	4
Other Payables	2.3B	2,489	2,745	1,660	5
Total payables		3,160	3,590	2,533	
Provisions					
Employee Provisions	3.1A	4,447	4,174	4,527	
Provision for restoration	2.4A	206	201	351	6
Total provisions		4,653	4,375	4,878	
Total liabilities		7,813	7,965	7,411	
Net assets		11,297	8,836	7,808	
EQUITY					
Contributed equity		1,823	1,823	1,823	
Reserves		2,254	2,254	2,254	
Retained surplus		7,220	4,759	3,731	
Total equity		11,297	8,836	7,808	

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



Explanations of major variances**1. Cash and cash equivalents**

The variance between actual and budget is due to additional project funding received from the Department of Health.

2. Trade and Other Receivables

The variance is primarily due to revenue from the Government that was receivable at year-end.

3. Non Financial Assets

The expenditure on non-financial assets, particularly leasehold improvements and plant and equipment, was higher than expected. In summary:

- Building and leasehold improvements – the move to the new premises in Canberra required expenditure on a new fitout the cost of which was unknown at budget.
- Plant and equipment – the plant and equipment had become outdated and required replacing particularly as a result of the move to the new Canberra premises.
- Intangibles – capitalisation of intangibles was higher than budget due to internally developed records management software.

4. Suppliers

Supplier balance varies depending on settlement timing at year-end.

5. Other payables

Reduction in the other payables was due to a change in recognition criteria for treatment of unearned revenue as a revenue item rather than previous treatment as a liability until actual expenditure has been earned.

6. Provision for restoration

The make good provision for both the Canberra and Wellington offices was redone as a result of new leases. The provision for the Canberra office was significantly less than the previous allowance. This is because the previous make good was for three floors of an older building compared to one floor in the new accommodation.

Affected line items (and schedule)

Cash and cash equivalents

(Statement of Financial position)

Trade and Other receivables

(Statement of Financial position)

Land & Buildings, Plant & Equipment and Intangibles

(Statement of Financial position)

Suppliers

(Statement of Financial position)

Other payables

(Statement of Financial position)

Provision for restoration

(Statement of Financial position)



Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 30 June 2019

Notes	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	Original Budget 2019 \$'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 2019	1,823	1,823	1,823
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Opening balance	4,759	3,731	3,731
Adjustment for errors ¹	-	867	-
Adjusted opening balance	4,759	4,598	3,731
Comprehensive income			
Surplus for the period	2,461	161	-
Total comprehensive income	2,461	161	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2019	7,220	4,759	3,731
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE			
Opening balance	2,254	2,254	2,254
Comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2019	2,254	2,254	2,254
TOTAL EQUITY			
Opening balance	8,836	7,808	7,808
Adjustment for errors	-	867	-
Adjusted opening balance	8,836	8,675	7,808
Comprehensive income			
Surplus for the period	2,461	161	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	2,461	161	-
Closing balance as at 30 June 2019	11,297	8,836	7,808

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

1. Adjustment relates to prior year error in application of accounting standard that affected the opening balance of Retained Earnings.

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.



Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2,019 \$'000	2018 \$'000	Original Budget 2019 \$'000	AASB 1055
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Receipts from Australian Government		16,899	16,961	16,899	
Receipts from New Zealand Government		1,967	1,936	1,930	
Sale of goods and rendering of services		4,068	1,133	100	1
Interest		226	325	320	
Net GST received		312	464	-	
Other		18	11	-	
Total cash received		23,490	20,830	19,249	
Cash used					
Employees		14,056	14,653	14,432	
Suppliers		5,974	3,196	3,712	
Net GST paid		-	-	-	
Total cash used		20,030	17,849	18,144	
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities		3,460	2,981	1,105	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received					
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	
Total cash received		-	-	-	
Cash used					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		495	4,293	605	2
Investments		-	353	-	
Total cash used		495	4,646	605	
Net cash from/(used by) investing activities		(495)	(4,646)	(605)	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		2,965	(1,665)	500	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		2,184	3,849	11,996	
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		1	-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2.1A	5,150	2,184	12,496	

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

Explanations of major variances

Cash received

1. The increase is due to the higher than expected number of applications received for possible amendments to the Food Standards Code (this is a demand driven item).

Affected line items (and schedule)

Sale of goods and rendering of services

(Cash Flow Statement)

Cash used

2. Cash used for the purchase of property, plant and equipment resulted from the relocation of the Canberra office to new premises necessitating a fitout and associated cabling and set up costs. The previous computer hardware had also reached the end of

Purchase of property, plant and equipment

(Cash Flow Statement)



Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Overview

Objectives of the Entity

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.

The Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and 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 and Interpretations - reduced disclosure requirements 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. FSANZ will apply AASB 16 *Leases* from 2019-20. The standard will require the net present value of payments under most operating leases to be recognised as assets and liabilities. FSANZ has commenced the analysis to quantify the impact. AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* applies from 2018- 19. FSANZ is not impacted by this standard.

Taxation

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

Events After the Reporting Period

There has been no event since 30 June 2019 that had the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of FSANZ.

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.

Explanations for Budget Variances

FSANZ's original budgeted financial statements first presented to parliament in respect of the reporting period (i.e. from FSANZ's 2018-19 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS)).

Explanations of variances +/- 10% between the actual and original budgeted amounts for 2018-19 are provided further below (except for trivial amounts not considered significant to the performance of FSANZ).

Prior Year Error Adjustment

The prior year unearned income was reduced by an adjustment relating to error in application of accounting standard that affected the 2017-18 opening balance of Retained Earnings. This was disclosed in the statement of changes in equity and Note 2.3.



Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of Food Standards Australia New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2019.

1.1 Expenses

	2019	2,018
	\$'000	\$'000
1.1A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	11,614	10,839
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	939	949
Defined benefit plans	973	1,027
Leave and other entitlements	613	885
Other employee expenses	12	12
Total employee benefits	14,151	13,712

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses is contained in Note 3.1: People and relationships.

1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Consultants and contractors	881	819
Technical Food Analysis	211	-
Travel	994	848
Computer expenses	374	580
Subscriptions	284	263
Training	319	189
Building running costs	117	133
ISFR Project Officer	150	140
Audit Fees	42	49
Other operating costs	713	597
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	4,085	3,618

Other suppliers

Operating lease rentals	1,009	1,214
Workers compensation premiums	23	23
Total other suppliers	1,032	1,237
Total suppliers	5,117	4,855

Leasing commitments

FSANZ in its capacity as lessee has leases for its offices in Canberra and Wellington. The Canberra lease expires in January 2028 and the Wellington lease in April 2024. The commitments shown below are to the end of the lease.

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	1,160	1,168
Between 1 to 5 years	5,010	5,279
More than 5 years	4,452	6,179
Total operating lease commitments	10,622	12,626

Accounting Policy

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets. FSANZ has no finance leases.

Lease incentives taking the form of 'free' leasehold improvements are recognised as liabilities. These liabilities are reduced on a straight-line basis by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the lease incentive liability.



1.2 Own-Source Revenue and gains

	2019	2,018
	\$'000	\$'000

Own-Source Revenue**1.2A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services**

New Zealand Government funding	1,967	1,936
Fee for service	404	378
Asia Pacific Economic Corporation (APEC)	-	222
Project Revenue from Government	3,384	157
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	5,755	2,693

Accounting Policy

Revenue from the sale of goods and rendering of services is recognised when:

- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- FSANZ retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to FSANZ.

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:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- 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 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.

1.2B: Interest

Deposits	12	27
Investments	212	177
Total interest	224	204

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).

1.2C: Revenue from Government

Corporate Commonwealth entity payment	17,158	16,961
Total revenue from Government	17,158	16,961

Accounting Policy

Funding received or receivable 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.



Financial Position

This section analyses 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

2.1 Financial Assets

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000

2.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents

AUSTRALIA		
Cash on hand or on deposit	5,139	2,120
NEW ZEALAND		
Cash on hand or on deposit	11	64
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,150	2,184

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

2.1B: Trade and Other Receivables

Goods and services receivables	233	438
Receivable from Government	259	-
Other receivables		
Interest	10	12
GST receivable	70	-
Other receivables	79	30
Total other receivables	159	42
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	651	480
Less impairment allowance	-	-
Total trade and other receivables (net)	651	480

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.

2.1C: Investments - Term deposits

Deposits	8,000	8,000
Total other investments	8,000	8,000

Accounting Policy

FSANZ invests in only Authorised Deposit-Taking Institutions (ADIs). Deposits for period greater than 3 months are classified as investments.



2.2 Non Financial Assets

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 for 2019

	Buildings -			Total
	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and equipment	Intangibles	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2018				
Gross book value	3,283	1,311	4,928	9,522
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(238)	(265)	(3,047)	(3,550)
Total as at 1 July 2018	3,045	1,046	1,881	5,972
Additions				
Purchase or internally developed	53	215	227	495
Depreciation and amortisation	(325)	(301)	(467)	(1,093)
Write-off and impairment	-	(327)	-	(327)
Total as at 30 June 2019	2,773	633	1,641	5,047
Total as at 30 June 2019 represented by				
Gross book value	3,336	958	5,155	9,449
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(563)	(325)	(3,514)	(4,402)
Total as at 30 June 2019	2,773	633	1,641	5,047

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment or land and buildings and intangibles at 30 June 2019.

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 had no material commitments to purchase assets as at 30 June 2019.



2.2 Non Financial Assets

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.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment are carried at 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 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:

	2019	2018
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Plant and equipment	3-10 years	3-10 years

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 the entity 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 the entity's software are:

	2019	2018
Internally developed	10 years	10 years
Purchased	4 years	4 years



2.3 Payables

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
--	----------------	----------------

2.3A: Suppliers

Trade creditors and accruals	444	726
Operating lease rentals	227	119
Total suppliers	671	845

Suppliers include trade creditors and accruals. Suppliers expected to be settled in no more than 12 months. Settlement was usually made within 30 days.

2.3B: Other Payables

Salaries and wages	108	99
Leave payable	35	-
Performance pay	-	173
Unearned income ¹	81	374
Refundable applications	320	24
Lease incentive	1,945	2,075
Total other payables	2,489	2,745

1. The prior year unearned income was reduced by an adjustment relating to error in application of accounting standard that affected the 2017-18 opening balance of Retained Earnings.

Financial Statement Line item	2018 \$'000 (Original)	Adjustment \$'000	2018 \$'000 (Restated)
Unearned Revenue	1,241	867	374
Statement of Changes in Equity			
Retained earnings - opening balance	3,731	867	4,598

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 is a non reciprocal contribution as defined in AASB1004 - *Contributions*.

Parental Leave Payments Scheme

Amounts received under the Parental Leave Payments Scheme by the entity not yet paid to employees were presented gross as cash and a liability (payable). The total amount received under this scheme was \$51,657 (2018: \$24,240).

2.4 Other Provisions

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
--	----------------	----------------

2.4 Other Provisions

As at 1 July	201	351
Make Good realised	-	(351)
New Make Good Provision	-	199
Unwinding of discount rates	5	2
Total as at 30 June	206	201

FSANZ currently has 2 (2018: 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.



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

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000

3.1A: Employee Provisions

Leave	4,447	4,174
Total employee provisions	4,447	4,174

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 the entity'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. The entity 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. FSANZ had no provision as at the 30 June 2019.

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.



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 Directors. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below:

Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the reporting period	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Short-term benefits ²	1,642	1,543
Post-employment benefits	186	171
Other long-term employee benefits	67	25
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	1,895	1,739

The above table includes paid part time Directors of 10 (2018: 11) board positions. The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table are 15 (2018:16).

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 the entity.

2. Annual leave expense has been re-classified from other long-term benefits to short-term benefits for 2017-18.

3.3 Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships

FSANZ is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to FSANZ are key management personnel.

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.

Managing uncertainties

This section analyses how 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 2019 (2018: 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. FSANZ did not have any contingent assets or liabilities to report as at 30 June 2019 (2018: Nil).



4.2 Financial Instruments

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000

4.2A: Categories of Financial Instruments**Financial Assets****Receivables**

Cash and cash equivalents	5,150	2,184
Trade and other receivables	322	480
Investments	8,000	8,000
Total receivables	13,472	10,664
Total financial assets	13,472	10,664

Financial Liabilities**Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Trade creditors	444	726
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	444	726
Total financial liabilities	444	726

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).

4.2B: Net Gains or Losses on Financial Assets**Receivables**

Interest revenue	224	204
Exchange gains/(losses)	1	(3)
Net gains/(losses) on receivables	225	201
Net gains on financial assets	225	201

4.2C: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

	Carrying amount 2019 \$'000	Fair value 2019 \$'000	Carrying amount 2018 \$'000	Fair value 2018 \$'000
Financial Assets				
Receivables	13,472	13,472	10,664	10,664
Total financial assets	13,472	13,472	10,664	10,664
Financial Liabilities				
Trade creditors	444	444	726	726
Total financial liabilities	444	444	726	726



4.3 Fair Value Measurement

4.3A: Fair Value Measurement

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period	
	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Non-financial asset		
Leasehold improvements	2,773	3,045
Other property, plant and equipment	633	1,047
Total fair value measurements of assets in the statement of financial position	3,406	4,092

Accounting Policy

FSANZ procured valuation services from Pickles Valuation Services (PVS) in 2016 and 2017 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. PVS provided written assurance to FSANZ that the model developed is in compliance with AASB 13.

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.

4.4 Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

4.4 Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Assets Expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	14,062	10,847
More than 12 months	5,048	5,954
	19,110	16,801
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	5,022	5,537
More than 12 months	2,791	2,428
Total liabilities	7,813	7,965





APPENDIX 6: LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

The table below details where you can find the information that is required to be in this Annual Report under paragraph 17BE(u) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014.

PGPA rule requirement	Location (page)
(a) Details of legislation establishing the body	47
(b) Both of the following:	
(i) a summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in the legislation	47
(ii) the purposes of the entity as included in the entity's Corporate Plan for the period	48
(c) The names of the persons holding the position of responsible Minister or responsible Ministers during the period, and the titles of those responsible Ministers	40, 47
(d) Any directions given to the entity by a Minister under an Act or instrument during the period	x, 14
(e) Any government policy orders that applied in relation to the entity during the period under section 22 of the Act	N/A
(f) If during the period, the entity has not complied with a direction or order referred to in paragraph (d) or (e) — particulars of non compliance	N/A
(g) The annual performance statements for the entity for the period in with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of this rule	xiv-xvi
(h) A statement of any significant issue reported to the responsible Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with the finance law in relation to the entity	N/A
(i) If a statement is included under paragraph (h) of this section — an outline of the action that has been taken to remedy the non-compliance	N/A
(j) Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the period including:	
(i) the name of the accountable authority or member; and	51
(ii) the qualifications of the accountable authority or member; and	55
(iii) the experience of the accountable authority or member; and	51
(iv) for a member — the number of meetings of the accountable authority attended by the member during the period and;	55-56
(v) for a member — whether the member is an executive member or non executive member	50-51



(k) An outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity)	46
(l) An outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity	46
(m) Information in relation to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the period	40-44
(n) the decision making process undertaken by the accountable authority for making a decision if:	
(i) the decision is to approve the entity paying for a good or service from another Commonwealth entity or a company, or providing a grant to another Commonwealth entity or a company; and	N/A
(ii) the entity, and the other Commonwealth entity or the company, are related entities; and	N/A
(iii) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate value of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST)	N/A
(o) If the annual report includes information under paragraph (n)	
(i) if there is only one transaction — the value of the transaction; and	N/A
(ii) if there is more than one transaction — the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions	N/A
(p) Any significant activities and changes that affected the operations or structure of the entity during the period	N/A
(q) Particulars of judicial decision or decisions of administrative tribunals made during the period that have had, or may have, a significant effect on the operations of the entity	N/A
(r) Particulars of any report on the entity given during the period by:	
(i) the Auditor General, other than a report under section 43 of the Act (which deals with the Auditor General's audit of the annual financial statements for Commonwealth entities); or	N/A
(ii) a Committee of either House, or both Houses, of the Parliament; or	N/A
(iii) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or	N/A
(iv) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	N/A
(s) If the accountable authority has been unable to obtain information from a subsidiary of the entity that is required to be included in the annual report — an explanation of the information that was not obtained and the effect of not having the information in the annual report	N/A



(t) Details of any indemnity that applied during the 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.	44
Other requirements	Location (page)
Work health and safety (Schedule 2, part 4 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>)	33
Advertising and Market Research (s. 311A of the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>)	N/A
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (s. 516A of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>)	30-31
Annual Report requirements (s. 152 of the <i>Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991</i>)	59-67



APPENDIX 7: EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION 2018–19

Introduction

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 Members. During the reporting period ended 30 June 2019, FSANZ had 15 executives who met the definition of key management personnel. Their names and the length of term as KMP are summarised at Table 21.

Remuneration policies and practices

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 General Managers are engaged by Individual Contracts under the *Public Service Act 1999* (Australia). The Chief Executive Officer sets the level of remuneration guided by equivalent remuneration levels in the APS for the identified work level standards.

Remuneration governance arrangements

The Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has formed the People, Culture and Remuneration Committee to assist the Board in fulfilling its governance responsibilities in relation to the people, culture and remuneration functions of the agency. The Committee is responsible for providing the Board with independent advice and guidance on the exercise of the Board's powers under Division 2 of Part 4 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*.

Table 21: Key Management Personnel and length of term

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
Peter May	General Manager	Full Year
Sandra Cuthbert	General Manager	Two Months
Mary Barton	AU Board Member	Full Year
Stephen Corbett	AU Board Member	Full Year



Josephine Ann Davey	AU Board Member	Full Year
John Hart	AU Board Member	Full Year
Robyn Kruk	AU Board Member (Chair)	Full Year
Mark Andrew Lawrence	AU Board Member	Full Year
Suzanne Eleanor Chetwin	NZ Board Member	Full Year
Teresa Farac-Ciprian	NZ Board Member	Full Year
Jane Elizabeth Lancaster	NZ Board Member	Full Year
Michael William Dunbier	NZ Board Member	Full Year

Table 22: Key Management Personnel Remuneration for the reporting period 2018–19

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Short-term benefits		
Base salary	1,443	1,385
Bonus	98	57
Other benefits and allowances	101	100
Total short-term benefits	1,642	1,542
Post-employment benefits		
Superannuation	186	171
Total post-employment benefits	186	171
Other long-term benefits		
Long service leave	67	25
Termination benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	67	25
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	1,895	1,738





Table 23: In accordance with the PGPA Rule, this information is further disaggregated as follows:

Name	Position title	Short-term benefits				Post-employment benefits		Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Total
		Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions	Long service leave	Other long-term benefits			
Mark Booth	Chief Executive Officer	300	50	3	33	15	-	-	401	
Scott Crerar	General Manager	211	9	29	44	12	-	-	305	
Glen Neal	General Manager	226	20	34	32	7	-	-	319	
Peter May	General Manager	180	19	29	27	8	-	-	263	
Sandra Cuthbert	General Manager	52	-	6	5	26	-	-	89	
Robyn Kruk	AU Board Member (Chair)	84	-	-	8	-	-	-	92	
Mary Barton	AU Board Member	47	-	-	4	-	-	-	51	
Stephen Corbett	AU Board Member	42	-	-	4	-	-	-	46	

Name	Position title	Short-term benefits				Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits			Total
		Base salary	Bonuses	Other benefits and allowances	Superannuation contributions		Long service leave	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	
Josephine Ann Davey	AU Board Member	42	-	-	4	-	-	-	46	
John Hart	AU Board Member	42	-	-	4	-	-	-	46	
Mark Andrew Lawrence	AU Board Member	42	-	-	4	-	-	-	46	
Suzanne Eleanor Chetwin	NZ Board Member	42	-	-	4	-	-	-	46	
Teresa Farac-Ciprian	NZ Board Member	47	-	-	5	-	-	-	52	
Jane Elizabeth Lancaster	NZ Board Member	42	-	-	4	-	-	-	46	
Michael William Dunbier	NZ Board Member	43	-	-	4	-	-	-	47	
Total		1,442	98	101	186	68	0	0	1,895	



APPENDIX 8: CONSULTANTS

Consultancies worth \$10,000 or more carried out in FSANZ in 2018-19. Reasons for Use:

A - skills currently unavailable within agency

B - need for specialised or professional skills

C - need for independent research or assessment

Consultant	Nature of consultancy	Amount excluding GST	Reason for use	Selection process
Sage	Sage (Accpac) System Support	30,571	B	Sole Provider
National Measurement Institute	Nutrient analysis for the key foods analytical program	36,018	C	Selective Tender
University of Adelaide	Infant Formula Labelling	28,069	C	Selective Tender
Roy Morgan	Alcohol Warning Labels Cognitive Testing	63,529	C	Limited Tender
Flinder University	Trust Measure Literature Review	10,000	C	Limited Tender
Wardy IT Solutions	Continue redevelopment of food composition system (Silo) capabilities	43,850	B	Pre-qualified Tender
CSIRO	Food safety research	50,000	B	Sole Provider
Symbio Laboratories	SYMBIO - 27TH ATDS	53,776		Sole Provider
AKC Consulting	Report to facilitate trade through the harmonisation of maximum residue levels for pesticides in APEC member countries	17,182	B	Panel
Human Synergistics Australia	Quality training workshops on Leadership, values, next steps, embedding, EL2 coaching workshop	49,612	B	Limited Tender



APPENDIX 9: FSANZ COMMITTEES WITH EXTERNAL MEMBERS

FSANZ maintains a number of committees with members selected for their skills and knowledge, drawn from a wide range of industry, academia, consumer interest 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 amongst 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.

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 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 an opportunity to maintain ongoing 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 and Monitoring 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.

* may include workshops, request for advice on issues outside of meetings. General email contact not included.



APPENDIX 10: PUBLISHED ARTICLES IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS

Author	Details
Prof Dorothy Mackerras (FSANZ75)	Singh G, Mackerras D et al. Iodine status of young Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults in the Top End: pre- and post-mandatory fortification. Medical Journal of Australia (in press)
Dr Lisa Kelly (FSANZ77)	<p>Australia (Dr Lisa Kelly from FSANZ) has had leader authorship on the following OECD publication <i>“Consensus Document on Compositional Considerations for New Varieties of COWPEA (Vigna unguiculata): Key Food and Feed Nutrients, Anti-nutrients and Other Constituents”</i>.</p> <p>Published as No. 30 in the Series on the Safety for Novel Foods and Feeds, it is now available on the OECD BioTrack public website. Cowpea is a highly-nutritious legume cultivated predominantly in Africa, as well as in South America and Asia. It can be used for food, fodder and green manure. Given the importance of the crop, this publication should be of particular interest to readers.</p>
Prof Dorothy Mackerras (FSANZ77)	Singh G, Davison B, Ma G, Eastman C, Mackerras D. Iodine status of young Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults in the Top End: pre- and post-mandatory fortification. Medical Journal of Australia (in press).
P1028 Infant Formula focus group research (FSANZ77)	<p>Malek, L., Fowler, H., Duffy, G., & Katzer, L. (2018). <i>Informed choice or guessing game? Understanding caregivers’ perceptions and use of infant formula labelling</i>. Public Health Nutrition, 1 – 14.</p> <p>This research was commissioned by FSANZ to understand caregivers’ interpretation and use of the following labelling elements on infant formula products: the nutrition information statement, the ingredients list, and nutrition content and health claims. The findings from this research will inform FSANZ’s assessment of Proposal P1028 – Infant Formula.</p>
Verger P, Arcella D., Boobis A., Cressey P., Dutra-Caldas E., Erdely H., Fattori V., Leblanc J.C., Lipp M., Reuss R., Scheid S., Tritscher A., van der Velde T. (FSANZ78)	<p>Harmonised methodology to assess chronic dietary exposure to residues from compounds used as pesticide and veterinary drugs.</p> <p>Critical Reviews in Toxicology, Published online 28 March 2019.</p>



<p>Alan Boobis, Carl Cerniglia, Alan Chicoine, Vittorio Fattori, Markus Lipp, Rainer Reuss, Philippe Verger, Angelika Tritscher (FSANZ78)</p>	<p>Characterising chronic and acute health risks of residues of veterinary drugs in food: latest methodological developments by the joint FAO/WHO expert committee on food additives. Critical Reviews in Toxicology Volume 47, 2017, Issue 10.</p>
<p>Mackerras D.</p>	<p>Mis-match between the Healthy Food and the Ultra-processed Food Classifications in Australia (OR14-03-19). <i>Curr Dev Nutr.</i> 2019 Jun; 3(Suppl 1): nzz038.OR14-03-19. Published online 2019 Jun 13. doi: 10.1093/cdn/nzz038.OR14-03-19.</p>

Presentations and contributions to conferences

The First FAO/WHO/AU International Food Safety Conference, Addis Ababa February 2019.
Digital transformation of the food system (presentation) Mark Booth, *Chief Executive Officer, FSANZ.*

42nd Annual Scientific Meeting of the Nutrition Society of Australia, November 2018

1. Monitoring the Safety of Intense Sweeteners – An Added Sugars Replacement Dietary Exposure Model.
M. de Abreu, D. Mackerras and T. Hambridge
2. Nutrition Safety Assessment of DHA from Canola.
R. Alhazzaa and R. Reuss
3. Updated Australian Food Composition Database (Formerly NUTTAB) (presentation)
S. Tompsett, R. Sobolewski, A. Craven, D. Ballantyne and J. Cunningham (Consultant)
4. Usual Intake of Trans Fatty Acids by Australian Adults in 2011–12.
K. Bathgate, D. Mackerras, T. Hambridge, J. Boorman and P. Atyeo (Australian Bureau of Statistics)
5. The Shape of the Vitamin A Nutrient Intake Distribution Might Vary over Time.
Messina (University of Wollongong), T. Hambridge and D. Mackerras
6. Is A Meta–Analysis Always the Best Summary of A Body of Evidence (presentation)
D. Mackerras

5th International Vitamin Conference, Sydney, 8–10 August 2018.

1. Abstract submission from Barry Fields (also had a poster)
2. Abstract submission from Shari Thomsett
3. Abstract submission from Dorothy Mackerras (also gave a presentation)



OTHER INFORMATION

Acronyms and abbreviations

ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ADI	Acceptable daily intake
AFGC	Australian Food and Grocery Council
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
CCCF	Codex Committee on Contaminants in Food
CCFA	Codex Committee on Food Additives
CCFH	Codex Committee on Food Hygiene
CCFL	Codex Committee on Food Labelling
CCFICS	Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection Certification Systems
CCNFSDU	Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
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
FOI	Freedom of Information
Food Standards Code	Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code
FRSC	Food Regulation Standing Committee
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia New Zealand
FSANZ Act	<i>Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991</i>



GM	Genetically modified
HACCP	Hazard analysis and critical control points
IGA	Inter-Government Agreement
ILSI	International Life Sciences Institute
INFOSAN	International Food Safety Authorities Network
ISFR	Implementation Subcommittee for Food Regulation
JECFA	Joint Expert Meeting on Food Additives
Ministerial Forum	Australia New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation
MPI	Ministry for Primary Industries (New Zealand)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRL	Maximum residue limit
NESB1	Non-English speaking Background 1
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NICNAS	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
NUTTAB	Nutrient content of food in Australia (publication)
OBPR	Office of Best Practice Regulation
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGTR	Office of the Gene Technology Regulator
PFAS	Per- and poly-fluoroalkylated substances
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
QUADS	Food Safety Quadrilateral meetings, involving Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States
SCSC	APEC Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance
SES	Senior Executive Service
TDI	Tolerable daily intake
TGA	Therapeutic Goods Administration
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WHS	Work Health and Safety



INDEX TO FSANZ 2018–19 ANNUAL REPORT

A

5 star, green-star rated building 30
 2018-19 highlights xii–xiii
 Achievement Awards 34, 35–6
 acronyms and abbreviations 102–3
 Advisory Committee on Novel Foods 98
 agvet chemicals
 dietary exposure assessments 9, 15
 see also pesticides
 alcoholic beverages
 carbohydrate and sugar claims 23
 pregnancy warning labels on viii, xvi, 2, 23
 Allergen Collaboration 98
 allergens
 Plain English labelling 23, 27
 undeclared allergen recall statistics x, 12, 13
 L-amino acid acetate in food for special medical purposes 26, 27
 annual performance statement xiv–xvi
 antimicrobial resistance (AMR) 22, 25
 APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) 28
 APEC food safety events, Viña del Mar, Chile ix, 28
 APEC Framework on Food Safety and Modernisation, 3rd Expert Meeting, Shanghai 28, 29
 Application Handbook 6, 49
 APS Values and Code of Conduct 34
 arsenic in rice 22
 Asia-Pacific relationships ix, 28, 29
 assessment of applications and proposals to amend the Code, time frame 49
 Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum

 on Food Regulation *see* Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation

Australia New Zealand Science Forum 25

Australian BSE Food Safety Assessment Committee 98

Australian Food Composition Database ix, 18–19

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) 9

Australian Total Diet Study 15

B

Barton, Mary 51, 55, 93, 95

behavioural and regulatory analysis 22–3

Bennett, Eva 57

Bi-National Food Safety Network xv, 12

Biennial Stakeholder Forum 37

Blenman, Patricia 36

Board x, 42

 appointments 42, 49–50

 Charter 42

 development and review 43

 director's insurance 44

 ethical standards 43

 expertise and experience 50–4

 Finance, Audit and Risk Management

 Committee (FARMC) 43, 48, 57

 meeting attendance 55–7

 members 42, 51–4, 55–7

 People, Culture and Remuneration Committee 44, 93

 performance 43

 remuneration 93–4

 roles and responsibilities 42

Booth, Mark viii–xi, 33, 35, 36, 47, 51, 55,



57, 93, 95
 Bourn, Diane 34, 36
 briefing note requests 41
 bullying and harassment 34

C

Canberra-Wellington external collaboration 39
 carbohydrate and sugar claims on alcoholic beverages 23
 L-carnitine as nutritive substance 26, 27
 Chair iii, 35, 36, 47, 51, 55, 57
 Chair's Annual Development Award 34, 35
 Charter (Board) 42, 43
 Chetwin, Suzanne Eleanor 52, 55, 94, 96
 Chief Executive Officer 33, 36, 42, 46, 47, 51, 55, 57
 Chief Executive Officer's review viii–xi
 Ciprian, Teresa Farac- 52, 55, 94, 96
 Codex Alimentarius Commission 26, 28
 Codex Committee on Food Labelling ix, 28
 Colbeck, the Hon Richard iii, 47
 Cole, Martin 37, 52, 56
 committees with external members 98–9
 communication 37–9
 conference presentations and contributions 30, 101
 consultants 97
 Consumer and Public Health Dialogue xvi, 98
 Corbett, Stephen x, 42, 53, 56, 93, 95
 Corporate Plan 2018-19 x, 48
 Crerar, Scott 93, 95
 culture change x
 Cuthbert, Sandra 93, 95

D

Data Management Strategy 2016-2020 18
 Davey, Josephine Ann 53, 56, 94, 96
 Department of Agriculture (Aust) 12, 26, 28
 Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

(Aust) 9
 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) 28
 Department of Health (Aust) 12, 25
 dietary exposure assessments 28
 for agvet chemicals 9, 15
 to metal contaminants 15
 Digital Continuity 2020 Policy 39
 dioxins and dioxin-like compounds 15
 directors' insurance 44
 disability 34
 Diversity Framework 34
 Dumbier, Michael William 42, 53, 56, 94, 96

E

electrolyte drinks, composition and labelling 27
 employment conditions 33
 employment profile 31–3, 47
 energy efficiency 30–1
 Enterprise Agreement 33
 ethical standards (Board members) 43
 European Food Safety Authority, Memorandum of Cooperation ix, 28, 29
 Executive see Senior Executive
 Expert Advisory Group on New Breeding Techniques 99

F

Fellows 24–5
 Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee (FARMC) 43, 48, 57
 financial performance summary 49
 financial statements 68–89
 follow-on formula, minimum protein in 27
 food additives, toxicological assessment 26, 27
 Food and Agriculture Organization 14
 Food Allergy and Intolerance Scientific Advisory Group 98
 food composition database ix, 18–19



- food derived from new breeding techniques (NBTs) viii, 2
- food for special medical purposes, toxicological assessment 26
- food nutrient analysis 15
- food recalls and incidents viii, x, xv, 12–13, 38
- notifications 38
 - number of recalls x, 12
 - process 49
 - reasons for recalls 13
 - stakeholder surveys xv
 - strawberry tampering incident x, 12, 14
- Food Regulation Standing Committee (FRSC) xvi, 15, 22
- food regulatory measures xv, 15, 48, 49
- behavioural and regulatory analysis 22–3
 - and ministerial policy guidelines and statements 6
 - Regulatory Science Strategy 24
 - standards development see food standards
 - strawberry tampering incident x, 12, 14
- food-related information, provision of xvi
- Food Safety and Corporate (branch) 46
- Food Safety team 36
- food standards 2–10
- applications and proposals 4–5, 58–67
 - development viii
 - dietary exposure assessments 9, 28
 - gazettal of variations 6–8
- international participation 28–9
- maximum residue limits (MRLs) ix, 9–10, 28
- Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation viii, 2, 3, 4, 6, 46, 47
- Ministerial policy guidelines and statements 6
- Work Plan 3–6, 58–67
- Food Standards Australia New Zealand
- annual performance statements xiv–xvi
 - Board see Board
 - legislative responsibilities 47
 - operating environment, structure and processes 46–9
- Outcome and Program statement xiv–xv, 48, 49
- purpose xiv, 48, 49
 - role 47
 - Senior Executive 30, 93
- Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* iii, xiv, 3, 47, 48, 93
- Food Standards Code viii, 2, 3, 9, 48
- gazetted amendments 64–5
 - review of chapters 3 and 4 viii
 - time frame for assessment of applications and proposals to amend the Code 49
- formulated supplementary sports foods viii, xvi, 3
- FSANZ Data Management Strategy 2016–2020 18
- FSANZ Fellows 24–5
- FSANZ Science Strategy 2018–2022 24
- funding 47

G

- β -galactosidase from *Papiliotrema terrestris* as processing aid 26
- gene technology, food produced using viii
- glutamates in food 22
- glyphosate 38
- governance 40–4, 48
- and parliament 40

H

- Hart, John 54, 56, 94, 96
- Health and Safety Committee 33
- Health Claims Scientific Advisory Group 98
- hepatitis A virus in ready-to-eat berries 22
- Hubber, Vicki 35
- human breast milk
- metal contaminants in 26
 - mycotoxins in 26
- Hunt, the Hon Greg x, 14



I

- Implementation Subcommittee for Food Regulation (ISFR) xv, 57
- imported food risk advice 23
- infant formula 27
 - 2'-FL and LNnT in 27
- Infant Formula Standard 23
- information and communication technology (ICT) 39
- information and records management 39
- international engagement ix, 28–9
- International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) 14
- International Food Safety Conference, Addis Ababa, February 2019 101
- International Food Safety Regulatory Economics Working Group 33
- International Social Science Liaison Group 22
- International Vitamin Conference, 5th, Sydney, 8–10 August 2018 101
- Inter-Governmental Food Regulation Agreement 6

J

- Joint FAO/ WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) 26
- Jurisdictional Forum 98

K

- key enablers
 - communication 37–9
 - governance 40–4
 - people 30–6
 - risk 22–3
 - science 24–9
- key management personnel, remuneration 93–6
- Kruk, Robyn iii, 35, 36, 47, 51, 57, 94, 95

L

- lactase from *Bacillus subtilis* as processing aid 26
- Lancaster, Jane Elizabeth 54, 56, 94, 96
- Lawrence, Mark Andrew 54, 57, 94, 96
- list of requirements 90–2
- listeria in frozen vegetables 12
- looking ahead xi

M

- McKenzie, the Hon Bridget 40, 47
- McNeill, Jessica 36
- maximum residue limits (MRLs) 9–10
 - harmonisation for pesticides ix, 9, 28
- May, Peter 93, 95
- metal contaminants
 - dietary exposure assessments 15
 - in human breast milk 26
- microbial contamination x, 12, 13
- microplastics in food 38
- Minister for Aged Care and Senior Australians iii, 47
- Minister for Health x, 14, 42
- Minister for Rural Health 40
- Minister for Youth and Sport iii, 47
- Ministerial correspondence 40–1
- Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation (Forum) viii, 2, 3, 4, 42, 47
 - ministerial policy guidelines and statements 6
 - notification outcomes 6
 - reviews requested 6
- Ministerial policy guidelines and statements 6
- Ministerial submissions 41
- Mitchell, Katinka 34, 35
- modernisation x, 38
- monitoring and surveillance 15
 - Australian Total Diet Study 15
 - nutrient analysis in foods 15
- monk fruit extract as food additive 26
- 3-monochloro-propandiol and glycidal esters 22



Monterosso, Vicki 35
 mycotoxins, in human breast milk 26

N

National Food Incidence Response Protocol xv, 49
 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Water Quality Advisory Committee (WQAC) 26
 national response 12
 food recalls and incidents x, xv, 12–13
 International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) 14
 monitoring and surveillance 15
 National Food Incident Response Protocol xv, 49
 Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) 14
 strawberry tampering incident x, 12, 14
 Neal, Glen 29, 93, 95
 new breeding techniques (NBTs), food derived from viii, 2
 New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZMPI) 12, 25
 nutrient analysis of foods 15
 nutrition database 18–19
 Nutrition Panel Calculator (NPC) 18
 nutrition risk assessment 27
 Nutrition Society of Australia, 42nd Annual Scientific Meeting, Nov. 2018 101
 nutritive substances, toxicological assessment 26
 NUTTAB see Australian Food Composition Database

O

operating environment, structure and processes 46–9
 organisational culture survey x

organisational structure 46
 Outcome and Program xiv–xv, 48, 49

P

Packaging Advisory Group 98
 parliamentary questions on notice 41
 people see staff
 People, Culture and Remuneration Committee 44, 93
 per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) 15, 22, 26
 performance statements xiv–xvi
 persistent organic pollutants 26
 pesticides
 import MRLs for ix
 MRL harmonisation 28
 Plain English allergen labelling 23, 27
 polysorbate 20 as food additive 26
 Portfolio Budget Statement 47
 potassium polyaspartate as food additive 26
 pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages viii, xvi, 2, 23
 processing aids, toxicological assessment 26
 Program 1.1 xiv–xv, 48, 49
Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 iii, xiv, 48
 Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014 90
Public Service Act 1999 (Aust) 93
 publications 39
 published articles in peer-reviewed journals 30, 100–1
 purpose (of FSANZ) xiv, 48, 49
 pyrrolizidine alkaloids 22

Q

Queensland Department of Health x
 Queensland Police x



R

- Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) 14
- recalls *see* food recalls
- recycling 31
- regulatory and behavioural analysis 22–3
- Regulatory Science Network (RSN) 30
- Regulatory Science Strategy 2019-23 24
- remuneration (key management personnel) 44, 93–6
 - governance arrangements 93
 - policies and practices 93
- report against FSANZ Act requirements 3–6, 58–67
- responsible ministers 47
- Retailers and Manufacturers Liaison Committee 99
- rewards and recognition 34–5
- risk
 - approach to 22
 - behavioural and regulatory analysis 22–3
 - emerging issues and intelligence 22
 - imported food risk advice 23
- risk analysis 22
 - framework 30
 - process 49
- risk assessment advice 22, 26
- risk communication 22
- risk management 22
- Risk Management and Intelligence (branch) 46
- rosemary extract as food additive 26

S

- Salmonella enteritidis* in eggs 12, 38
- science 24–9
 - data management 18–19
 - international engagement ix, 28–9
 - Science Strategy 2018-2022 24
- Science and Risk Assessment (branch) 46
- Scientific Data Repository 18

- Senate Estimates 42
- Senior Executive 30, 33
 - remuneration 93
 - see also* Chief Executive Officer
- Silo food composition database 18
- social media xvi, 38
- Social Sciences and Economics Advisory Group 99
- sports food regulation viii, xvi, 3
- staff
 - bullying and harassment 34
 - classification structure 33
 - diversity and disability 34
 - employment conditions 33
 - employment profile 31–3, 47
 - flexible working arrangements 32, 33
 - publishing output 30
 - rewards and recognition 34–6
 - staff forum 30
 - training 31
 - work health and safety 33
 - see also* senior executive
- stakeholder engagement ix, 37
- stakeholder surveys x, xv, xvi, 38
- standards development *see* food standards
- steviol glycoside food additives 26
 - case study 27
- strawberry tampering incident x, 12, 14
- student projects 25
- sugar labelling xvi
- Surveillance and Monitoring Working Group 99
- sustainable development 30
- Swan, Norman 37

T

- thermolysin (protease) as processing aid 26
- Topsell, Linda 37
- toxicological assessment 26, 27
- training 31



Tritt, Amanda 34, 36
Tutin Steering Committee 99

U

Uhl, Bernhard 29
undeclared allergen recall statistics x, 12, 13

V

video conferencing 39

W

website 38
 undeclared allergen statistics 13
 visitors xvi, 38
Weidner, Gabrielle 46
Widjaja, Angelis 57
work health and safety 33
Work Plan 3–6, 58–67
 applications and proposals 4
 applications and proposals finalised 5
 applications and proposals (received or prepared before 1 October 2007) 4, 58–9
applications received and proposals prepared from 1 October 2007 onwards 59–67
status of remaining applications and proposals received or prepared before 1 October 2007 5
total applications received and accepted and proposals prepared 5
Workplace Behaviour Policy 34
World Health Organization 14
 activities 26



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