

# ANNUAL REPORT

# **2021–22**



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The Hon Mark Butler MP  
Minister for Health and Aged Care  
House of Representatives  
PO Box 6022  
Parliament House  
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Minister Butler

On behalf of the Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ), I am pleased to present to you the FSANZ Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

The report includes FSANZ's audited financial statements and annual performance statements for 2021-22. Our fraud control arrangements comply with section 10 of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G.A. Beauchamp'.

**Glenys Beauchamp PSM**

Chair

4 October 2022

# 2021-22 HIGHLIGHTS



Welcomed a new  
CEO and Board Chair



Finalised  
13 applications  
and 5 proposals



Reviewed  
kava standards  
in the Code

Published

information materials  
on New Breeding Techniques  
and Genetically Modified foods



Coordinated  
79 food recalls



Updated  
the Australian  
Food Composition  
Database

Published  
education materials  
on highly concentrated  
caffeine products



Released  
two Australian  
Total Diet  
Study reports

Increased  
our stakeholder  
satisfaction rating to

**72%**



Led the 8th  
APEC Food Safety  
Cooperation Forum

Hosted  
a bi-national  
future ready



food standards forum  
attended by more than  
300 stakeholders



Approved first  
GM wheat  
as a food

Tested  
food incident  
response readiness  
with a national  
training exercise



# CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S YEAR IN REVIEW



I am pleased to present the 2021-22 Annual Report for Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ).

This year saw ongoing challenges for public health, the food sector, consumers and government driven by COVID-19 and major global events. As an agency, we remained vigilant and prepared to support stakeholders through these difficult times. We continued to monitor and respond to new and emerging risks and manage food safety issues in close collaboration with our food system partners.

In 2021-22, we achieved excellent results by working hard, focussing on key priorities and upholding our organisational values. As CEO, it has been my pleasure to lead an agency that plays such a critical role in ensuring a safe food supply for Australia and New Zealand. Alongside the FSANZ Board and our Executive leadership team, and across the agency, we remain committed to delivering on our vision - *World-leading standards, safe food for life*.

## Leadership and organisational highlights

The 2021-22 financial year brought a number of changes in the FSANZ leadership team. It was an honour to be appointed interim CEO in September and formally appointed as CEO in March, replacing Professor Mark Booth who joined the private sector after more than four years at the helm of the agency. It's been a great pleasure to work alongside Ms Glenys Beauchamp PSM after she took on the acting Board Chair role in September ahead of her formal appointment in November. Glenys replaced acting Chair Mr Steve McCutcheon. I look forward to continuing the strong and productive working relationship Glenys and I have developed into the future and thank Mark and Steve for their hard work and commitment to FSANZ.

In April, we welcomed two new Board members - Ms Jane Lovell and Mr Deon Mahoney. Jane and Deon bring a wealth of experience and expertise to the Board and already have made valuable contributions to deliberations and decisions.



COVID-19 lockdowns and restrictions impacted staff and operations in our Canberra and Wellington offices and across Australia in the first half of the financial year. We were able to quickly adapt to new and updated health advice and effectively managed the transition between working from home and the office as restrictions eased or tightened. As part of our response we formalised flexible work arrangements and developed new models to connect and interact virtually. Changes to our work practices in turn led us to consider how we might digitalise our systems and business processes to deliver more efficient services to our clients.

## Collaboration and stakeholder engagement

2021-22 was a year to reset, re-prioritise and re-engage after the disruption caused by COVID-19. We invested in our relationships, stepped-up engagement with our valued stakeholders and maintained our focus on achieving excellence in client service delivery. This year we:

- » asked how we can better meet our stakeholder needs via a new satisfaction survey
- » worked collaboratively towards shared goals through our formal stakeholder engagement committees and groups
- » strengthened the bi-national relationship with our trans-Tasman system partner New Zealand
- » hosted the International Heads of Food Agency Forum annual meeting, focussing on food safety within sustainable food systems and reinforcing the importance of collaboration between food safety agencies
- » contributed to large international projects including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Food Safety Risk Communication Framework
- » kicked-off work on the Branded Food Database in collaboration with industry
- » continued to put consultation and communication at the heart of all of our assessments and decision-making for food standards development work, and
- » engaged with experts, leaders and representatives from across the food sector through our first stakeholder forum in three years.

We look forward to continuing this collaboration throughout 2022-23.

## Standards development

Food standards are at the heart of our bi-national food system. This year, we progressed work on a number of major proposals to review standards within the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) to ensure they are fit-for-purpose, reflect best available scientific evidence and take account of rapid change and innovation in the food sector.

We progressed two major proposals under a broader review of food safety management requirements in support of *Australia's Foodborne Illness Reduction Strategy 2018-2021+*. This included new primary production and processing standards for three horticulture commodities and the development of food safety management tools for the food services sector.

In response to a request from food ministers, we completed an urgent proposal to amend permissions for kava. The changes more explicitly limit preparation of kava beverages to historically safe (traditional) use. We also began an assessment to review the urgent proposal which will continue into 2022-23.

We consulted widely on proposed new definitions for gene technology and new breeding techniques (NBTs). Work included a public call for submissions on proposed changes, targeted engagement with key stakeholders, publication of two commissioned consumer research reports and delivery of a public webinar to support information sharing and respond to key questions.

Our assessments on regulations for infant formula, formulated supplementary sports foods and caffeine continued and we initiated a proposal to consider primary production and processing requirements for eggs. We also commenced two new labelling proposals - one on added sugars and the other on energy labelling on alcoholic beverages - to ensure that consumers have sufficient information to make informed choices. This work will continue into 2022-23.

## Food safety

At FSANZ, we're proud of our world-class expertise in food safety, technology and science which we apply across all our work.

With our monitoring and surveillance capability we continue to monitor food safety risks and anticipate food issues. This year, we published two Australian Total Diet Study (ATDS) reports which looked at dioxins and dioxin-like compounds and per- and poly-fluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances. Both reports found no public health and safety concerns. The ATDS remains a vital part of FSANZ efforts to keep Australia's food supply safe.

In response to an updated safety assessment by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), FSANZ initiated a review of the use of titanium dioxide as a food additive. Titanium dioxide is approved for use as a food in Australia and New Zealand and our review will consider whether any action may be required to protect the health and safety of Australian and New Zealand consumers. FSANZ will continue to monitor any emerging data or publications on titanium dioxide safety, including through reviews being undertaken by other national food agencies, as we finalise our work.

In June, FSANZ participated in an Australian-first food safety preparedness training exercise to test the National Food Incident Response Protocol. Participants from state and territory food regulators, law enforcement agencies and the food industry shared their knowledge and expertise in a collaborative exercise to test the revised Protocol to better prepare the system for food tampering incidents.

## Looking ahead

As we prepare to meet the challenges and opportunities of the future, we look forward to the outcomes of the review of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*. Part of a broader system modernisation and reform agenda, the review provides the chance to examine our role in the bi-national food regulation system and capitalise on our strengths and global reputation as a world-leading food standards agency. The review presents a once-in-a-generation opportunity to consider how FSANZ can do its job better and potentially:

- » support whole-of-government responses to issues like food security, supply chain disruptions and climate change
- » strengthen engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, including first nations people, and
- » develop risk proportionate standards and regulation.

As we launch into 2022-23, I acknowledge the ongoing efforts of the dedicated staff at FSANZ who demonstrate such professionalism and commitment to achieving outstanding results for the agency. I also acknowledge the contributions of the many stakeholders across government, public health, academia and industry who assist us to achieve our goals, deliver on our commitments and support effective food regulation. We look forward to continuing to work with all our stakeholders to protect public health and keep our food supply safe.



**Dr Sandra Cuthbert**  
Chief Executive Officer



**FOOD STANDARDS**  
Australia • New Zealand  
Kounga Kai – Ahitereiria me Aotearoa



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# ABOUT FOOD STANDARDS AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND

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# ABOUT FOOD STANDARDS AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) is an independent statutory authority in the Australian Government Health portfolio. It is established by the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (FSANZ Act). The agency is a corporate Commonwealth entity under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act).

FSANZ also operates under a treaty-level agreement between the governments of Australia and New Zealand that establishes the agency's role in setting and maintaining trans-Tasman food standards.

The agreement requires that FSANZ and the New Zealand Minister for Food Safety conclude a funding and performance agreement annually. This agreement details the services FSANZ is to provide and includes quarterly performance reporting and details of New Zealand's funding contribution. Reporting to the New Zealand Government is undertaken separately to this Annual Report.

The agency's offices are located in Canberra, Australia and Wellington, New Zealand.

## Objectives and functions

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

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

We contribute towards these goals by:

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

The functions of the agency are set out at section 13 of the FSANZ Act.

## **Purpose**

The agency's broad purpose is to contribute to the bi-national food regulation system by developing science and evidence-based standards, coordinating regulatory responses and providing information to the public about food standards. Under the Portfolio Budget Statements 2021–22, the agency's outcome is a safe food supply and well-informed consumers.

## **Vision**

World-leading standards, safe food for life.

## **Mission**

We develop world-leading food standards for Australia and New Zealand that enable a wide variety of safe foods to be available to consumers. We achieve this by applying the talent of our highly-skilled subject matter experts in collaboration with stakeholders to make informed decisions on food safety, public health and science that ensure consumers can trust the foods they choose.



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## ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

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# ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

As required under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), this report contains FSANZ Performance Statements for 2021-22. The Annual Performance Statements detail results achieved against planned performance criteria set out in the Health Portfolio Budget Statements 2021-22, Health Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements 2021-22, and the agency's Corporate Plan 2021-22.

As the accountable authority of FSANZ, I present the 2021-22 annual performance statements for FSANZ, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the PGPA Act.

In my opinion, these annual performance statements accurately reflect FSANZ's performance in the reporting period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.



**Glenys Beauchamp PSM**  
Chair of the FSANZ Board



## Performance criteria

The Department of Health Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS) 2021–22 set out the performance outcomes and criteria for FSANZ.

### Outcome 1

A safe food supply and well-informed consumers in Australia and New Zealand, including through the development of food regulatory measures and the promotion of their consistent implementation, coordination of food recall activities and the monitoring of consumer and industry food practices.

### Program 1.1: Food Regulatory Activity and Services to the Minister and the Parliament

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

### Delivery on outcomes

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

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

The PBS performance measures set for FSANZ are:

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

## Performance outcomes

FSANZ reports performance against the four PBS criteria and targets detailed in the boxes below. Reporting is supplemented with additional agency-developed performance measures listed in the 2021–22 Corporate Plan. Reporting against the full suite of PBS and Corporate Plan performance measures provides assurance that FSANZ is successfully delivering its outcomes and program activities.

Key performance criteria and areas, their respective PBS and Corporate Plan targets and measures and the results for 2021–22 are reported below.

### **PBS performance criteria:**

Applications to amend the Food Regulatory Measures are considered within statutory timeframes.

### **2021–22 Target:**

Applications to amend Food Standards Codes are assessed within 12 months or less, as required by the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*.

## Performance area: Management and completion of applications and proposals

FSANZ's main function is to develop and maintain food standards within the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). These standards underpin the bi-national food regulation system and assure the safety and suitability of food sold in Australia and New Zealand. Every year FSANZ assesses applications to amend the Code and prepares proposals to vary existing standards or develop new ones. Application assessment is governed by statutory timeframes but proposal assessment is not. The table below lists performance measures for applications. More detailed information on applications and proposals assessed in 2021–22 follows.

Under the FSANZ Act, FSANZ is required to maintain a publicly accessible Work Plan for its assessments and report annually on its processing of applications and proposals. See **Appendix 1** for the report on the FSANZ Work Plan and **Appendix 2** for a report against the FSANZ Act requirements.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021-22 RESULT
% applications completed within the statutory timeframe (PBS measure).	10/13 or 77%
% of applications completed ahead of the statutory timeframe.	6/13 or 46%
% of proposals that meet agreed progress timeframes.	5/5 or 100%
% of accepted applications that used draft application process.	7/19 or 37%
% of accepted applications that the draft process included meetings (face-to-face or video conference) with FSANZ.	7/19 or 37%

## Report on applications

FSANZ approved 13 applications in 2021-22. Of these, 10 were approved within statutory timeframes while 3 were not.

Six applications were completed ahead of statutory timeframes:

- » Application A1211 - *Maltogenic alpha amylase enzyme from GM Bacillus licheniformis*
- » Application A1212 - *Beta-fructofuranosidase enzyme from Aspergillus fijiensis*
- » Application A1218 -  *$\beta$ -Galactosidase from Bacillus subtilis (Enzyme)*
- » Application A1222 - *Steviol glycosides from Yarrowia lipolytica*
- » Application A1231 - *Maltogenic alpha amylase from GM Escherichia coli as a processing aid (enzyme)*
- » Application A1230 - *Very low energy diets (VLED)*

A further four were completed within statutory timeframes:

- » Application A1214 - *Nicotinamide riboside chloride as Vitamin B3 in FSMP*
- » Application A1226 - *Food derived from insect-protected corn line MON95379*
- » Application A1232 - *Food derived from drought-tolerant and herbicide-tolerant wheat line IND-00412-7*
- » Application A1233 - *2'-FL from new GM source for infant formula*

Applications that did not meet statutory timeframes were:

- » Application A1178 - *AOAC 2017.16 as a new method of analysis for total dietary fibre* which presented unforeseen complexities relating to the legal definition for dietary fibre
- » Application A1190 - *2'-FL in infant formula and other products* which was placed on hold pending approval of A1155 - *2'-FL and LNnT as novel foods in infant formula and other products*, which required further review from FSANZ following food ministers' consideration
- » Application A1215 - *Cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC) as a processing aid* which experienced complications in regard to the permission being sought and assessment required. Two 'stop clocks' were issued for the purpose of requesting further information for assessment purposes.

## Report on key proposals

FSANZ progressed and completed work on a range of significant proposals in 2021–22.

### Food safety management proposals

FSANZ continued work to review the food safety management requirements within chapters 3 and 4 of the Code. As part of this review, FSANZ commenced Proposal P1052 - *Primary production and processing requirements for horticulture (Berries, leafy vegetables and melons)* and Proposal P1053 - *Food safety management tools*, examining requirements for the food service sector. Strengthening food safety management in these sectors is identified as a priority under *Australia's Foodborne Illness Reduction Strategy 2018–2021+*.

FSANZ progressed assessment of both proposals including through stakeholder consultation via discussion papers, online surveys and calls for submissions.

For Proposal P1052, FSANZ released the second call for submissions, including draft standards, in November 2021. Following consideration of feedback and data provided through 32 submissions, final standards for primary production and processing of berries, leafy vegetables and melons were approved by the FSANZ Board on 8 June 2022. Pending consideration by food ministers, a 30-month implementation period will apply from the date of gazettal. Non-regulatory tools will be developed in partnership with jurisdictional enforcement agencies to support awareness and implementation of the standards.

For Proposal P1053, FSANZ released a call for submissions on a draft standard in February 2022, receiving 44 submissions. A final report with the proposed standard will be considered by the FSANZ Board in September 2022.

### Review of the kava standard

Following a November 2021 request from the then Chair of the Food Ministers' Meeting, FSANZ prepared urgent Proposal P1057 - *Review of the kava standard* to clarify existing permissions for kava in the Code. This proposal aimed to ensure the continued protection of public health and safety following the Australian Government's decision to allow the commercial importation of kava into Australia from December 2021.

Amendments made to the kava standard (Standard 2.6.3) in March 2022 more explicitly limit preparation of kava beverages to historically safe (traditional) use by:

- » prohibiting the use of food additives and processing aids, and
- » requiring kava to be sourced from Noble varieties of the kava plant which have an established safety profile, consistent with the Codex Regional Standard for Kava.

FSANZ is required to review the amendments within 12 months. This work, including an additional round of public consultation, is due to be completed by March 2023.

The New Zealand Government has not adopted the amendments into New Zealand law.

New Zealand will undertake further engagement with the Pasifika community over the 12-month review period. During this time the previous kava standard will remain in effect in New Zealand.

## Review of electrolyte drink regulations

FSANZ finalised work on Proposal P1030 - *Composition and labelling of electrolyte drinks*. In June 2022, the FSANZ Board approved changes to the Code which support better public health outcomes, including by allowing manufacturers to reduce sugar content and making health claims clearer for consumers who may benefit. These changes are anticipated to be gazetted in August 2022, pending consideration by food ministers.

## Genetically modified foods and new breeding techniques

FSANZ continued work on Proposal P1055 - *Definitions for gene technology and new breeding techniques*. In October 2021, FSANZ released a first call for submissions report seeking comment on the preferred approach to revising definitions for 'food produced using gene technology' and 'gene technology' to better address food derived using new breeding techniques (NBTs). FSANZ received over 1,700 submissions which are being considered as part of development of a second call for submissions report due for release in 2022–23.

To support the consultation, FSANZ released two information videos on genetically modified foods and NBTs, and hosted a public webinar to discuss the proposed approach to revising definitions and answer stakeholder questions. FSANZ also published two consumer research reports commissioned to examine consumer attitudes to NBTs. Additional education materials and consumer research will be progressed in 2022–23.

## Review of infant formula product regulations

FSANZ continued to review the regulatory requirements for infant formula products under Proposal P1028 - *Infant formula*. This included finalising extensive scoping work, release of three consultation papers and the first call for submissions, and completion of six stakeholder workshops. FSANZ continues to work closely with stakeholders as a key part of its ongoing assessment, and expects to release a second call for submissions in 2022–23.

## Review of highly concentrated caffeine products

FSANZ continued work on Proposal P1056 - *Caffeine review* to examine the permissions for caffeine in sports foods and general foods and consider the risk it poses to sensitive sub-populations. FSANZ completed the risk assessment for this work in 2021–22.

Proposal P0156 follows the emergency interim Proposal P1054 - *Pure and highly concentrated caffeine products* that came into effect in December 2019. Work on Proposal P1056 will continue into 2022–23.

## Review of sports food regulations

FSANZ progressed work on Proposal P1010 - *Formulated supplementary sports foods*, including releasing a call for data to inform further assessment and consultation. FSANZ also continued cross-agency work to coordinate efforts on related activities which aim to strengthen consumer safety and better accommodate the rapidly changing sports food market.

## Nutrition labelling about added sugars

FSANZ published its report on a review of nutrition labelling for added sugars in December 2021. This review followed a request from food ministers for FSANZ to review nutrition labelling for added sugars to enable consumers to make food choices consistent with dietary guidelines. Review findings were that while there may be complexities in setting requirements for including added sugars in nutrition labelling, no technical barriers were identified.

In April 2022, FSANZ commenced work on Proposal P1058 - *Nutrition labelling about added sugars* to consider including added sugars information in the nutrition information panel on most packaged foods. This work includes a technical assessment focussed on a definition for 'added sugars' and other related technical and implementation issues.

## Energy labelling of alcoholic beverages

FSANZ completed a preliminary analysis of regulatory and non-regulatory options for energy labelling of packaged alcoholic beverages in December 2021. Based on the findings of this work, FSANZ has commenced Proposal P1059 – *Energy labelling on alcoholic beverages* to consider providing energy labelling information on alcoholic beverages.

## Egg food safety and primary production requirements

FSANZ commenced work on Proposal P1060 - *Egg food safety and primary production requirements*. The proposal will consider amendments to the Code to improve management of a new food safety risk environment for eggs (for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and other *Salmonella* spp) and address a request from the Chair of the Food Regulation Standing Committee regarding egg food safety.

Engagement and consultation with stakeholders will be critical as this work progresses in 2022–23. It is anticipated FSANZ will convene an advisory group to assist in scientific assessment and standards development, and that the Implementation Sub-Committee for Food Regulation (ISFR) will convene a jurisdiction-led implementation working group.

## Maximum residue limits

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

FSANZ undertook 188 dietary exposure assessments (DEAs) related to maximum residue limits (MRLs) in agvet chemicals in 2021–22. This included routine reviews of APVMA DEAs and Proposal M1020 – *Maximum residue limits*.

Proposal M1020 progressed MRL variations for 146 agvet chemicals incorporating 131 DEAs and 646 chemical/food commodity combinations. Work included harmonisations, deletions or reductions in MRLs requested by domestic and overseas stakeholders. The proposal was approved by the FSANZ Board in June 2022. Amendments to the Code are anticipated to be gazetted in 2022–23.

FSANZ considered all new Codex MRLs from the 2021 Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex). The proposal allowed Australia to meet its WTO obligations while enabling the importation of safe food commodities.

## **Review of Schedule 22—Foods and classes of foods**

FSANZ completed a review of Schedule 22 through Proposal M1019 - *Foods and classes of foods*. This proposal sought to align Schedule 22 of the Code more closely with the Codex food classification system. Proposal M1019 was approved by the FSANZ Board in June 2022. Amendments to the Code are anticipated to be gazetted in 2022–23.

Schedule 22 describes foods and classes of foods which are referred to in a number of standards in the Code. It also defines portions of commodities to which MRLs and Extraneous Residue Limits (ERLs) apply.

Schedule 22 is used to classify or identify foods to which MRLs apply, and to inform DEAs. Alignment with Codex and the clarification of foods, groups and subgroups allows FSANZ to continue to provide robust, evidence-based DEAs of agvet chemical residues in foods for various population groups while harmonising domestic and international standards. Improved clarity minimises the issues around interpretation and compliance for government and industry stakeholders who rely on clear and unambiguous regulations.

**PBS performance criteria:**

Coordinate major food incidents under the National Food Incident Response Protocol (the Protocol).

**2021-22 Target:**

Deliver efficient and effective food incident management through the Bi-National Food Safety Network and, when appropriate, the Protocol.

## Performance area: Coordination of food recalls

FSANZ is Australia's national coordinating agency for food recalls and incident response.

When a food recall is required, FSANZ coordinates the recall with the relevant state or territory food regulatory agency and the food business. When a national food incident occurs, FSANZ coordinates the response through the Bi-National Food Safety Network (BFSN). This network provides a mechanism for national coordination, communication and early information-sharing on food incidents between government agencies. Membership of the network includes all Australian state and territory food regulatory agencies, the Department of Health, DAWE, and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZ MPI).

Following recalls and incidents, FSANZ collects satisfaction ratings from recall sponsors and state or territory food regulatory agencies respectively on its role in the response.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021-22 RESULT
% of recall sponsors satisfied with FSANZ information and assistance.	Of 72 responses received, 97% of recall sponsors are satisfied or very satisfied with FSANZ information and assistance.

In 2021-22, FSANZ coordinated 79 recalls and received 72 post-recall reports providing an overall satisfaction rating. The majority of recalls were due to undeclared allergens and microbial contamination.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021-22 RESULT
% of Bi-National Food Safety Network agencies satisfied with FSANZ role in incident response.	100% of Bi-National Food Safety Network agencies reported being satisfied or very satisfied with FSANZ's role in incident response.

2022 is the third year FSANZ has collected a satisfaction rating for incident response. The 2021-22 result shows a high level of satisfaction with FSANZ's services which we will strive to maintain.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021-22 RESULT
Coordinate major food incidents under the National Food Incident Response Protocol (PBS measure).	FSANZ coordinated one national food incident under the National Food Incident Response Protocol.



The National Food Incident Response Protocol (the Protocol) was activated once in 2021–22 for *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* linked to raw oysters. In addition, 20 issues were referred to the Bi-National Food Safety Network, including consumer recalls of infant formula due to potential microbial contamination and prawn crackers due to an undeclared allergen.

## Incident preparedness for intentional tampering project

In June 2022, FSANZ staff participated in a training exercise to test the effectiveness of the revised Protocol in responding to an intentional tampering incident. The exercise was conducted in response to a recommendation from the report on the 2018 needles in strawberries incident.

The first exercise of its kind held in Australia, exercise participants included representatives from FSANZ, Australian food regulatory agencies, state police and the food industry. The event was a success and enabled information exchange and improved understanding of processes between the key system stakeholders and incident responders. The Protocol will be updated based on lessons learned and feedback from exercise participants. FSANZ will also consider additional exercises in the future.

## International Food Safety Network

FSANZ is Australia's emergency contact point for the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN), a global network of food safety authorities under the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). As the emergency contact point, FSANZ is responsible for reporting food safety events of potential international significance to the INFOSAN Secretariat. FSANZ also shares information from the INFOSAN Secretariat with the BFSN.

As a member of INFOSAN, FSANZ actively participates in and contributes to international meetings with other members. In 2021–22, FSANZ attended one INFOSAN regional meeting. FSANZ's involvement in these meetings is vital for maintaining relationships, sharing information and fostering collaboration with overseas food safety authorities.

In 2021–22, FSANZ reported 18 food safety events to INFOSAN, including recalls of food products imported into Australia and exported to other countries. Recalls reported to INFOSAN included chocolate, infant formula and dates due to microbial contamination; prawn crackers and plant-based dips due to undeclared allergens; and alcoholic beverages due to non-compliant labelling.

FSANZ is also a contact point for the European Commission's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF). RASFF is a tool to exchange information between the European Union member states on serious risks associated with food or feed imported into or exported from Australia.

In 2021–22, FSANZ reported 33 food safety events to states and territories following RASFF notifications. These notifications included border rejections, unauthorised substances and chemical and microbial contaminations.

**PBS performance criteria:**

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

**2021-22 Target:**

The annual stakeholder survey indicates around 70% of stakeholders continue to be either satisfied or very satisfied with FSANZ's overall performance in the last 2 years.

## Performance area: Engagement with stakeholders

FSANZ has many formal channels to engage with stakeholders who play an important part in all aspects of FSANZ work. This engagement covers a spectrum of food safety and food regulatory science topics and formal communication channels, including Codex committees and taskforces, international liaison groups, domestic committees and liaison groups from the retail, consumer, and government sectors, and scientific advisory groups.

FSANZ monitors stakeholder satisfaction with it's level of engagement through an annual survey and stakeholder forum.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021-22 RESULT
% of respondents that indicate satisfaction with FSANZ performance (PBS measure).	72%
% of respondents that indicate understanding of the FSANZ roles and responsibilities in the food regulatory system.	86%
Number of stakeholder forum attendees, reported by total and by sector.	327 total attendees, including: 53% industry 26% government 13% public health 8% other
% of stakeholder forum attendees that give positive feedback, reported by total and by sector.	N/A. A survey of forum attendees was not conducted in the reporting period.

## Stakeholder satisfaction survey

FSANZ contracted social research consultants Pollinate to redesign and deliver its Stakeholder Satisfaction Survey. As a key outcome of the survey redesign process, FSANZ implemented a structured program of annual surveys including a diagnostic 'deep-dive' survey every third year to guide service delivery improvements.

The first deep-dive survey was administered and completed in October 2021. Survey results showed FSANZ is performing well in both stakeholder satisfaction (72%) and trust (76%). In general, stakeholders see FSANZ as competent in delivering a wide-ranging remit and rate FSANZ highly on key trust measures. The satisfaction rating represents a 3% improvement on the result from 2019 survey.

Survey results continue to be used by FSANZ to assess current performance and identify ways to more effectively engage with stakeholders into the future.

## 2022 Stakeholder Forum

FSANZ held its stakeholder forum *Future Ready Food Standards* on 29 June 2022.

The forum featured presentations and insights from thought leaders, industry, public health representatives and academic experts on the implications of global megatrends for the food industry, standards setting and regulation. The Hon Ged Kearney MP, Assistant Minister for Health and Aged Care, formerly opened the event.

More than 300 delegates attended in-person and virtually. The event was an important opportunity for FSANZ to re-engage with stakeholders for the first time since the last stakeholder forum in 2019.

## 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, academic, consumer interests and government bodies, including:

- » Advisory Committee on Novel Foods, which considers 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, which strengthens engagement and collaboration among a range of key stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of risk management of food allergens, with the objective of supporting consumers to make safer food choices.
- » Australian BSE Food Safety Assessment Committee, which oversees and guides the country BSE food safety assessments conducted by FSANZ.
- » Consumer and Public Health Dialogue, which provides a platform for two-way engagement between FSANZ and key stakeholders on food safety, public health and consumer issues related to food standards development.
- » Jurisdictional Technical Forum, which provides 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.
- » Retailers and Manufacturers Liaison Committee, which provides a platform for two-way engagement between FSANZ and industry stakeholders on food standards development.
- » Surveillance, Evidence and Analysis Working Group, which supports collective and strategic data generation through the coordination and integration of surveillance and monitoring activities to address ISFR priorities.

## Performance area: Consumer trust in food labels and in the food regulation system

Trust in food labelling is important as it supports consumers to make informed food choices. FSANZ strives to ensure trust in both food labels and its role within the broader food regulatory system.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021–22 RESULT
% of respondents who respond positively about trust in the information on food labels.	67% among Australian consumers. 77% among New Zealand consumers. Results are from the 2015 Consumer Label Survey. A survey to collect new data is planned for 2022–23, subject to funding availability and resourcing.
% of respondents who respond positively about ability of FSANZ current food system to address consumer issues.	55% among Australian consumers. 49% among New Zealand consumers. Results are from the 2007 Consumer Attitudes Survey. A survey to collect new data is planned for 2022–23, subject to funding availability and resourcing.

In 2021–22 FSANZ began initial scoping work to develop an instrument to collect reliable data on consumer trust and confidence in consultation with academic and research partners. Work on this project will continue and it is anticipated that a survey will be undertaken in 2022–23, subject to funding availability and resourcing.

## Performance area: Regulatory science

Regulatory science underpins FSANZ's ability to achieve its purpose and objectives. High-quality regulatory science assesses and analyses the best available evidence from multiple scientific disciplines. It forms the foundation of FSANZ's regulatory decision-making that ensures the continued safety of the food supply.

FSANZ's regulatory science capability encompasses risk assessment for applications and proposals, project and risk management, food supply monitoring and surveillance activities, international and domestic collaboration and engagement, and data and analysis services. Work is guided by an agency wide strategy and undertaken by skilled professionals across multiple disciplines including nutrition, dietetics, toxicology, microbiology, biotechnology, food science, economics and social science.

### Regulatory Science Strategy

FSANZ has continued to implement the Regulatory Science Strategy 2019–23 (the Strategy), which provides a strategic approach to addressing challenges posed by global trends and an ever-changing, dynamic food system. With five strategic objectives, the Strategy describes how FSANZ will maintain outstanding scientific capabilities, tools and partnerships in food regulatory science to meet current and future needs. It emphasises science communication to meet the

increasing expectations of FSANZ's stakeholders. It ensures that FSANZ continues to use the best available scientific evidence to develop food standards, and remains a leader of regulatory science in the region.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021-22 RESULT
Skill development in, or application of, risk assessment methods.	116 engagements with domestic and international experts by staff to share and develop capability in risk assessment methods.
Regulatory and food safety fora attended by FSANZ staff.	62

FSANZ staff continually develop their skills in risk assessment methodologies to enable robust and defensible scientific risk assessments. They participate in various fora to stay up to date with and apply modern risk assessment tools and methods to support risk-based approaches consistent with international benchmarks.

In 2021-22, FSANZ led the Australian work for several Codex Committees that develop international food standards and represented Australia on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Working Party for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds. Due to COVID-19, the Codex Committees and OECD continued to meet by virtual platforms.

FSANZ experts are often invited to participate in other fora, including international scientific meetings. FSANZ attended meetings hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the FAO/World Health Organization Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives and International Life Science Institute.

## Australia New Zealand Science Forum

The Australia New Zealand Science Forum supports collaboration between FSANZ and the New Zealand Food Safety (NZFS) Business Unit at NZ MPI. Meetings are held bi-annually to consider and collaborate on food regulatory science projects relevant to both agencies, particularly about developing food standards.

FSANZ hosted two science forum meetings with stakeholders in New Zealand, focusing on joint work under ministerial priority areas and ongoing opportunities for working together.

## International liaison group meetings

FSANZ continued to collaborate and exchange information with international regulatory science agencies through discipline-based liaison groups in areas including food chemical safety, social sciences, regulatory economics, microbiology, methods for risk assessment of chemicals in food, economics, risk communication and emerging risks.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021-22 RESULT
Collaborations and joint projects.	22 joint projects.

Joint projects are an important way that FSANZ leverages scientific expertise and resources. Together with partners in academia, industry, research institutions and governments, FSANZ has progressed 22 unique and formalised joint projects, 18 of which are externally funded.

## New Zealand MPI Operational Research Program

NZ MPI manage projects funded by the Operational Research Programme (ORP) across biosecurity, animal welfare and food safety areas. Within MPI, the food safety ORP is managed by NZFS. NZFS routinely invites proposals from FSANZ for projects that could be supported under the food safety ORP. In 2021–22, four joint projects were progressed.

## Association of Southeast Asian Nations import maximum residue limit project

FSANZ received funding from DAWE to lead a project on behalf of the Australian Government concerning import MRL settings for Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. The project aims to assist individual ASEAN member with developing and implementing their own systems for assessing and establishing import MRLs.

## Country Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy food safety assessments

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

Countries assigned a *Category 1* or *Category 2* status by FSANZ are eligible to export beef or beef products to Australia. Based on these categories, certification requirements are implemented by DAWE.

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

In addition, FSANZ responded to enquiries from importers, food industry, foreign government authorities and consumers on issues concerning the BSE food safety assessment process.

## International Heads of Food Agencies Forum

In March 2022, FSANZ hosted the third meeting of the International Heads of Food Agencies Forum, held virtually.

## Singapore Food Agency and Enterprise Singapore

FSANZ continued to work with the Singapore Food Agency and Enterprise Singapore on:

- » alternative proteins, novel foods, health claims and cultured meat

- » genetically modified (GM) foods and gene editing
- » data science and chemical risk assessment
- » microbiological science and the Foodborne Illness Reduction Strategy, and
- » international events and digitisation.

FSANZ continues to strengthen its relationship in areas of mutual interest, including scientific collaboration and information exchange.

## Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation's Food Safety Cooperation Forum

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation's (APEC) Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) is a joint initiative between Australia (led by FSANZ) and China. The FSCF continues to provide an important forum for discussing food safety issues.

As part of this APEC work, FSANZ led the development of the Food Safety Risk Communication Framework and associated Guidelines (the Framework). The Framework was published on the FSANZ and APEC websites in early 2022, providing a comprehensive and concise set of guidelines on effective risk communication for food regulatory authorities. The Framework will assist the food industry in APEC countries to improve the effectiveness of their food safety communications.

## Health Canada

FSANZ met regularly with Health Canada to share updates and discuss items of mutual strategic importance, including alternative proteins, digitisation and monitoring of emerging issues.

FSANZ and Health Canada continued to strengthen collaboration on shared GM food assessment, completing the first shared safety assessment in early 2021. Work in 2021–22 prioritised the development of a common template for assessment, and industry outreach to identify a second candidate for safety assessment sharing. Based on the success of the first shared GM food assessment, FSANZ is exploring if a similar approach could apply to food enzyme assessments.

## Multilateral engagement on food safety

FSANZ received grant funding from DAWE to convene a regional multilateral food safety forum on behalf of the Australian Government. The purpose of the grant is for FSANZ to take a leadership role in the region to foster collaboration between science, food safety and risk assessment agencies of Australian and key Asian governments. The project aims to strengthen regional relationships, identify linkages and common areas of interest, and create opportunities for science-based collaborative projects that will support regulatory harmonisation and trade.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021–22 RESULT
Leveraging external scientific expertise.	35 productive interactions with FSANZ Fellows. 11 meetings of FSANZ expert advisory groups and/or engagements for peer review. 2 seminars delivered to FSANZ staff by external scientific experts.

FSANZ has a range of established groups and programs to facilitate interaction and engagement with scientific experts to share expertise and improve the robustness of FSANZ's scientific assessments.

## FSANZ Fellows Program

A total of 24 Fellows were engaged in the Fellows Program. FSANZ held 35 productive interactions where Fellows provided FSANZ with advice, undertook peer-review and delivered seminars. FSANZ held a successful Fellows Day in November 2021.

## Expert Advisory Groups

External experts were consulted through a number of current advisory groups, including:

- » Social Sciences and Economics Advisory Group, which provides expert social sciences and economics advice to FSANZ to assist in developing and reviewing the social sciences and economics evidence base underpinning decisions
- » Expert Advisory Group on New Breeding Techniques, which provides expert advice and information in relation to revised definitions for GM foods and the current science relating to new breeding techniques
- » Food Allergy and Intolerance Scientific Advisory Group, which provides expert clinical advice on a range food allergy and intolerance matters used to assess and manage risk to allergic consumers
- » Expert Scientific Advisory Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), which provides expert scientific advice on a range of matters relating to AMR, including planning, delivery and review of an AMR food surveillance program.
- » Scientific Nanotechnology Advisory Group, which provides advice on the development of guidance for a range of stakeholders, future uses of nanotechnology in food and food packaging and national/international legislation and policy. The group comprises experts in the fields of nanosafety, pharmacology, nano-food technology, toxicology and nanometrology.

## Peer-review

Formal peer-review is one way that FSANZ ensures its scientific output is of a high standard and provides confidence in risk assessment outcomes. FSANZ engaged 4 external experts to undertake peer-reviews of its work across scientific disciplines. This included:

- » FSANZ's scientific opinion on the immunomodulation potential of PFAS chemicals and immunomodulation
- » a consumer literature review for Proposal P1056 - *Caffeine review*
- » a consumer literature review and meta-analysis for W1135 - *Energy labelling of alcoholic beverages*, and
- » the draft 2023 AUSNUT dataset.



## Seminar delivery

Seminars were delivered to FSANZ staff to support scientific capability, providing valuable opportunities to leverage external expertise and strengthen relationships. Topics included:

- » Apparent Consumption of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia, 2020–21, presented by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), and
- » Annual cost of foodborne illness in Australia, presented by the Australian National University.

## Engagement with academic institutions

FSANZ offers opportunities for students and staff from academic and other institutions to undertake placements and projects at the agency. Participating students gain research experience working alongside FSANZ staff and extending their food regulatory science knowledge.

FSANZ hosted two undergraduate students from the University of Canberra who completed projects on the rates of antibiotic resistance in the human, livestock, and food sectors, and an analysis of the current labelling practices of infant formula products in Australia and New Zealand.

A masters student from the University of Wollongong also completed a five-week placement with FSANZ, undertaking research on synthesising nutrition evidence for food regulatory decisions.

## Monitoring and surveillance

FSANZ manages surveillance and monitoring programs to assess and help ensure the continued safety of the food supply. Much of this work is undertaken in partnership with the Implementation Subcommittee for Food Regulation Surveillance, Evidence and Analysis Working Group (SEAWG) through the bi-national Coordinated Food Survey Plan.

The SEAWG comprises experts from all Australian states and territories, the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, the Department of Health, NZ MPI and FSANZ.

## Australian Total Diet Study

The Australian Total Diet Study (ATDS) is a comprehensive ongoing monitoring survey of the Australian food supply that measures the levels of various chemicals, nutrients and other substances in a range of foods and beverages. Data gathered through the survey is used to estimate dietary exposure for the general Australian population and assess public health and safety risks. Information from the ATDS helps ensure the continued safety of the food supply and contributes to effective standards development.

FSANZ published two ATDS reports in 2021 including the 26<sup>th</sup> ATDS (surveying dioxins and dioxin-like compounds) and the 27<sup>th</sup> ATDS (surveying per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)). Both surveys found no public health and safety concerns for the general Australian population.

FSANZ is currently managing two other targeted analytical surveys:

- » *Patulin in apple juice and other apple products*: Sampling and analysis is complete, and a risk assessment is in progress. Publication is anticipated in early-2023.
- » *Pilot study of pyrrolizidine alkaloids in Australian foods*: Sampling is complete with analysis underway. The survey team will consider next steps upon finalisation of analytical results in late-2022.

## Review of titanium dioxide

FSANZ continued work reviewing the safety of titanium dioxide as a food additive in response to the release of an updated safety assessment by the European Food Safety Authority in May 2021.

To inform the assessment, FSANZ issued a call for data from interested parties in July 2021, closing in September 2021.

FSANZ has been reviewing the submitted data as well as published studies of the safety of titanium dioxide. The review is expected to be published in 2022–23.

## Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in retail food

FSANZ commenced a project on surveillance of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in retail food. This work aligns with Objective 5 of *Australia's National Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy - 2020 and Beyond* and provides an opportunity to advance the evidence base for AMR in retail food, an emerging food safety issue of national and international importance.

FSANZ has engaged a range of stakeholders including peak beef, pork and chicken industry bodies, retailers, manufacturers and government to communicate the aims of the surveillance project. The AMR stakeholder engagement strategy will ensure that outcomes are effectively communicated and delivered in collaboration with the food sector.

## Risk advice for imported food

Imported food is inspected and controlled using a risk-based border inspection program called the Imported Food Inspection Scheme, administered by DAWE. FSANZ advises DAWE on whether imported foods have the potential to pose a high or medium risk to public health. DAWE then determines appropriate measures to manage food safety risks for food imported into Australia. In 2021–22, FSANZ provided imported food risk advice to DAWE on kava and rockmelons.

## Emerging issues and intelligence

FSANZ implemented a new approach for identifying and triaging potential food issues on the horizon, providing a more proactive and strategic framework for responding to emerging challenges and opportunities.

The 2021-22 summary report on emerging issues is at **Appendix 3**.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021-22 RESULT
New data and analysis generated or shared to support food safety and standards development.	FSANZ received 11 datasets from externals. FSANZ staff had 2 journal articles published. FSANZ shared 18 scientific data and analysis items to externals.

## Databases and scientific data management

FSANZ maintains a range of databases to support standards assessments, the food regulatory system, the public health sector, policy makers and industry.

### Australian Food Composition Database

FSANZ published an updated version of its reference database - the Australian Food Composition Database (AFCD) - in January 2022. AFCD-2 included data from seven analytical programs generated since its previous release in January 2019 (AFCD-1), resulting in the compilation of 182 new or updated nutrient profiles.

### Nutrition Panel Calculator

FSANZ continues to maintain the Nutrition Panel Calculator (NPC) providing the food industry and other users with a readily available, easy-to-use interactive tool for preparing nutrition information panels, making it easier to meet the labelling requirements of the Code.

This year, on average, 11,260 unique users visited the NPC landing page on the FSANZ website each month.

### Branded Food Database

In 2021, FSANZ engaged GS1 Australia to provide a range of data and data-related services to support the development of the Australian Branded Food Database (BFD). FSANZ is also procuring services to enhance the food composition data management system – known as Silo - to transform, validate, store, analyse and report the branded food data collected.

FSANZ has engaged food manufacturers to participate in the development of the BFD and encourage them to provide their data to support a range of public health activities while minimising the impact on their business.

### Health Star Rating system

In December 2021, FSANZ signed a memorandum of understanding with the Australian Government Department of Health to formalise their role as managers of the Health Star Rating (HSR) calculator.

FSANZ redeveloped the HSR calculator in-house to enable more streamlined modelling, analysis and reporting, provided input and advice to the HSR Secretariat and Implementation Working Group on a range of matters and commenced as a member of the HSR Advisory Committee.

## National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey

FSANZ continued to work with the ABS to provide services to support the next National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS).

Significant progress has been made on customising the survey instrument used to collect the 24-hour recall data so that it more accurately reflects the Australian food supply. This enables more accurate food and nutrient intakes to be estimated from the survey.

## Silo development

In April 2022, FSANZ completed the second phase of Silo development to deliver functionality to enable more streamlined and accurate compilation and reporting of food composition data, and reporting against the Australian Dietary Guidelines for the next NNPAS.

## Analysis of nutrients in foods

FSANZ commissioned laboratory analysis of 15 foods to strengthen the quality and robustness of its nutrient food composition data holdings. Targeted foods were those for which FSANZ currently has no data or out of date data which may no longer reflect products available for consumption.

### **PBS performance criteria:**

Encourage stakeholder engagement through current information on FSANZ's website and social media interactions.

### **2021–22 Target:**

More than 950,000 unique website visitors.

More than 250,000 social media interactions.

## Performance area: Communication to stakeholders

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2021-22 RESULT
Number of new topics/publications developed and published on the website (i.e. proportion of gaps filled).	32+
Number of existing topics reviewed and updated.	100+
Number of media enquiries to FSANZ.	66
% of responses provided by the deadline (target >99%).	100%
Number of visits to the FSANZ website (target >950,000 unique visitors) (PBS measure).	2,360,884 visits 1,442,660 unique visitors
Number of social media followers and interactions (target > 250,000 interactions) (PBS measure).	73,863 followers 250,000+
Number of messages/enquiries managed via social media.	39

## Website

The FSANZ website attracted more than 2 million visits in 2021-22. Each year, parts of the website are reviewed for currency and potential improvements. FSANZ also publishes new content every year including information about food incidents and recalls, responses to food safety issues and updated scientific information. This year new content included information on GM foods, caffeine, regulation of kava, energy labelling of alcoholic beverages, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and raw Pacific oysters, the review of titanium dioxide, food recalls and associated statistics, the FSANZ stakeholder satisfaction survey and the FSANZ stakeholder forum.

## Social media

FSANZ social media channels are an important way to engage with stakeholders on key work, raise awareness about food safety and respond quickly to misinformation or food-related concerns in the media.

FSANZ's total audience across Facebook, Instagram, twitter and LinkedIn increased by more than 11,500 to reach over 73,800 followers in 2021-22.

## Publications

FSANZ has a number of popular publications, including the monthly Food Standards News e-newsletter, the listeria brochure, allergen poster and Safe Food Australia publication. This year FSANZ published a number of new products online including a revised edition of the Compendium of Microbiological Criteria for Food and education videos explaining NBTs and GM foods and the dangers of highly concentrated caffeine products.



# 3

## MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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# MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## Corporate governance

FSANZ is a Commonwealth corporate entity under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). FSANZ's governance framework contributes to strong and sustainable performance and builds confidence in the agency's capacity to respond to new and emerging challenges and opportunities.

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

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

The Board recognises the importance of applying sound governance principles and practices. It has adopted a Board Charter<sup>1</sup> that sets out the role and responsibilities of the Board to ensure that objectives are clearly met and monitored. The Charter also sets out the Board's authority, composition, tenure, reporting and administrative arrangements in accordance with the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (FSANZ Act).

## Corporate Plan

As an independent statutory authority, FSANZ is required to conduct corporate planning and reporting. The central planning document is the FSANZ Corporate Plan, which outlines the agency's purpose and objectives and sets out the strategic priorities, operating environment and key enablers to achieve success. The Corporate Plan is designed to ensure FSANZ meets the outcomes and performance criteria detailed in the Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS).

In addition, FSANZ has developed a suite of performance measures which enable it to monitor and report on performance in meeting the objectives of the Corporate Plan. The measures sit under a range of key performance areas which directly link to FSANZ's three strategic themes – A trusted leader; Deeply engaged with stakeholders; Independent contributor to a robust and agile food regulation system. FSANZ reports on performance through its annual reports.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/about/board/Documents/FSANZ%20Board%20Charter%202020.pdf>

## Accountability to the Minister and Parliament

The Board is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Assistant Minister for Health and Aged Care, the Hon Ged Kearney (the Minister). The Minister was appointed on 1 June 2022 following the 2022 Federal Election. Prior to the election, the responsible minister was the Minister for Senior Australians and Aged Care Services and the Minister for Sport, Senator the Hon Richard Colbeck.

### External scrutiny

The Board informs the Minister of its activities as required.

On Tuesday 7 December FSANZ appeared at the Senate Inquiry into the definitions of meat and other animal products conducted by the Senate Standing Committees on Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport.

### Ministerial directions

No Ministerial directions were received in 2021–22.

### Government policy orders

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

## FSANZ Board

The Board is established under section 116 of the FSANZ Act.

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

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

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



## Meetings

The Board meets face-to-face at least four times per year and also convenes through videoconferences a minimum of four times per year, then as required. Outcomes of Board meetings are published on the agency's website.

In 2021-22 the Board held nine meetings - four face-to-face, including one in Wellington, New Zealand, and the remainder by videoconference.

## Board Performance

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

In November 2021, Board members undertook a self-analysis of their skills against a matrix, the outcomes of which provided a picture of the skills mix within the current Board and identified gaps in skills and knowledge.

## Board expertise and experience

**Table 1:** Sections of the FSANZ Act which apply to Board members' expertise and experience

s. 116(1)(a)	<b>Chair</b> One or more of the following fields: 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.
s. 116(1)(b)	<b>CEO</b>
s. 116(1)(c)	<b>2 members nominated by the New Zealand lead Minister</b> One or more of the following fields: 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.
s. 116(1)(ca)	<b>1 member nominated by the New Zealand lead Minister</b> One or more of the following fields: public health, consumer affairs, food science, food allergy, human nutrition, medical science, microbiology, food safety, biotechnology or veterinary science.

s. 116(1)(d)	<b>1 member nominated by consumer organisations*</b>
s.116(1)(e)	<b>1 member nominated by the CEO of the National Health and Medical Research Council</b>
s. 116(1)(f)	<p><b>3 members nominated by organisations, or public bodies, established for purposes relating to science or public health*</b></p> <p>One or more of the following fields:                      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><b>2 members nominated by organisations, or public bodies, established for purposes relating to the food industry*</b></p> <p>One or more of the following fields:                      the food industry, food processing or retailing, primary food production, small business, international trade, government or food regulation</p>

\*Organisations are prescribed in the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Regulations 1994*.

**Table 2:** Details of accountable authority during the reporting period

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	EXPERIENCE OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD			
			POSITION TITLE / POSITION HELD EXECUTIVE / NON-EXECUTIVE	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	DATE OF CESSATION	NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY ATTENDED
Ms Glenys Beauchamp PSM	Bachelor of Economics, Australian National University Master of Business Administration, University of Canberra Graduate, Australian Institute of Company Directors	Ms Beauchamp has extensive experience at senior levels in the Australian Public Service, serving as Secretary of three Australian Government departments including the Department of Health; Department of Industry, Innovation and Science and Department of Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport. Ms Beauchamp has extensive national board experience and has served on numerous national health, science, community and industry boards.	Chair **Acting Chair	4 November 2021 **1 September 2021 - 3 November 2021	31 August 2025	7/7
Mr Steve McCutcheon	Bachelor of Economics, University of Sydney Graduate Diploma in Public Law, Australian National University Graduate, Australian Institute of Company Directors	Mr McCutcheon has worked with the food and agriculture sectors for his entire career, holding senior leadership roles within the Australian Government Department of Agriculture relating to animal and plant health and food safety. In 2007, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of FSANZ and remained in that role until 2017. He also held various Board positions.	Acting Chair	3 March 2021	31 August 2021	2/2

PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD		PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD				
NAME	QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	EXPERIENCE OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	POSITION TITLE / POSITION HELD EXECUTIVE / NON-EXECUTIVE			
			DATE OF COMMENCEMENT			
			DATE OF CESSATION			
			NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY ATTENDED			
Dr Sandra Cuthbert	Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVMS) Juris Doctor (JD) Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD)	Dr Cuthbert has extensive leadership, policy, corporate governance and stakeholder engagement experience across the public and private sectors. She has held senior roles with various Australian Government departments.	Chief Executive Officer ***Acting Chief Executive Officer	31 March 2022 ***September 2021 – 31 March 2022	31 March 2027	7/7
Mr Mark Booth	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)	Mr Booth 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 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).	Chief Executive Officer	6 March 2017	5 September 2021	2/2

PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD						
NAME	QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	EXPERIENCE OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	POSITION TITLE / POSITION HELD EXECUTIVE / NON-EXECUTIVE	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	DATE OF CESSATION	NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY ATTENDED
Ms Sue Chetwin CNZM	Bachelor of Law and Bachelor of Commerce, Victoria University of Wellington Completed Stage One Maori Language, Auckland University of Technology	Ms Chetwin led Consumer NZ for 13 years until 2020. Sue is a founding member of FSANZ's Consumer and Public Health Dialogue. She is also an experienced and award-winning journalist and a director of the Financial Markets Authority.	Member	18 October 2021	16 October 2025	9/9
Ms Teresa Ciprian	Diploma in Business (Marketing), University of Auckland New Zealand Certificate in Science (Food Science), Auckland Institute of Technology	Ms Ciprian has a background in the commercialisation, innovation, marketing and business development of branded consumer dairy and other foods. She has significant international business experience. As Food Science graduate, her early career technical roles spanned quality control, analytical chemistry and product development. Ms Ciprian has advised a number of internationally focused businesses on their growth strategies and has developed an extensive board governance portfolio.	Member	1 July 2021	30 June 2024	8/9

PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD						
NAME	QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	EXPERIENCE OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	POSITION TITLE / POSITION HELD EXECUTIVE / NON-EXECUTIVE	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	DATE OF CESSATION	NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY ATTENDED
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	Ms Davey is a company director and consultant experienced in general management, innovation, food safety, regulatory affairs and product development in the dairy and food manufacturing sectors. Ms Davey is a non-Executive Director of the deep technology start-up company PPB Pty Ltd. She has previously held various Director positions and senior commercial and technical roles in the dairy manufacturing and prepared foods sectors.	Member	18 October 2021	16 October 2025	9/9
Dr Michael Dunbier CNZM	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	Dr Dunbier 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.	Member	1 July 2021	30 June 2024	9/9

PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD		PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD				
NAME	QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	EXPERIENCE OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	POSITION TITLE / POSITION HELD EXECUTIVE / NON-EXECUTIVE			
			DATE OF COMMENCEMENT			
			DATE OF CESSATION			
			NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY ATTENDED			
Mr John Hart OAM	Bachelor of Commerce (Commercial Law Major), Curtin University Master of Business Law, Curtin University Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors	Mr Hart has spent over 35 years working in the hospitality industry in operational, human resources and industrial relations roles, trained in food and beverage management at the Ecole Hoteliere Lausanne, in Switzerland, and holds a Bachelor of Commerce majoring in Business Law and a Master of Business Law.  Mr Hart is Executive Chair of Australian Chamber – Tourism, Tourism Training Australia and Australian Grape & Wine. He is on the Board of Tourism Australia, the Australian Business Register, and the Angus Knight Group.  John also served as Chair of the Commonwealth Vocational Education and Training Advisory Board and was previously on the Prime Minister’s Business Advisory Council.	Member	18 October 2021	16 October 2025	9/9

PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD		EXPERIENCE OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	POSITION TITLE / POSITION HELD EXECUTIVE / NON-EXECUTIVE	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	DATE OF CESSATION	NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY ATTENDED
Professor Palatasa Havea MNZM	PhD (Food Technology), Massey University, Palmerston North Master of Food Technology (Honours), Massey University, Palmerston North Bachelor of Food Technology, Massey University, Palmerston North	Professor Havea has had a successful research career, spanning 26 years, in the dairy industry. He also has a wide range of governance experience, involving in a number of reference groups and boards for different government agencies. Professor Havea commenced his current role as the Dean of Pacific Students' Success at Massey University, Palmerston North in February 2021.		Member	1 July 2020	30 June 2023	8/9
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	Professor Lawrence is Professor of Public Health Nutrition at the Institute for Physical Activity and Nutrition, Deakin University. He has over 35 years' experience working as a practitioner and academic in food policy and regulation at local, state, national and international levels in the areas of healthy and sustainable food systems, dietary guidelines and ultra-processed foods. Mark is an external advisor to the WHO, the FAO, a member of the Advisory Board for Cochrane Nutrition and a member of the International Union of Nutritional Sciences Task Force on Sustainable Diets.		Member	18 October 2021	6 July 2025	9/9



PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD		PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD				
NAME	QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	EXPERIENCE OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	POSITION TITLE / POSITION HELD EXECUTIVE / NON-EXECUTIVE			
			DATE OF COMMENCEMENT			
			DATE OF CESSATION			
			NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY ATTENDED			
Ms Jane Lovell	Masters of Arts (International Relations) dissertation topic global governance of food security, Deakin University Graduate Certificate of Australian Rural Leadership, James Cook University Fellow, Australian Rural Leadership Program Diploma Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD), Company Directors Course Bachelor of Science (Honours), University of Melbourne	Ms Lovell has an extensive background in on-farm food safety and quality assurance. She has worked across the supply chain, including retailer distribution centres, pack houses, export businesses, freight and logistics and a broad range of farming enterprises. She has first-hand experience of the workings of government and has qualifications in Science, Corporate Governance and Leadership, and has a Masters in International Relations focusing on food security. Ms Lovell has considerable experience in the not-for-profit sector and has also been a member of numerous government working groups and committees.	Member	8 April 2022	7 April 2024	2/2

PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD		PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD				
NAME	QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	EXPERIENCE OF THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY	POSITION TITLE / POSITION HELD EXECUTIVE / NON-EXECUTIVE			
			DATE OF COMMENCEMENT			
			DATE OF CESSATION			
			NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY ATTENDED			
Mr Deon Mahoney	Diploma of Applied Science, Western Sydney University Diploma of Agricultural Microbiology, University of Sydney Master of Science in Agriculture, University of Sydney Fellow, Australian Institute of Food Science and Technology	Mr Mahoney has over 35 years' experience with the food industry, performing various roles including microbiological risk assessment, risk communication, food policy development, drafting and enforcement of food legislation, training and education, and establishing quality assurance programs. Mr Mahoney has previously worked for the WHO, the FAO, FSANZ and Dairy Food Safety Victoria. His international work has involved placements in over 25 countries, providing high-level scientific advice and guidance on ways to manage food safety.	Member	8 April 2022	7 April 2024	2/2

PERIOD AS THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY OR MEMBER WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD						
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Dr Roscoe Taylor	Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery Diploma of Obstetrics Member of the Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners Fellow of the Australian Faculty of Public Health Medicine Master of Environmental Science Graduate Diploma in Clinical Epidemiology Fellow of the Public Health Association of Australia Graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors	Dr Taylor is a specialist in public health medicine with a broad background in general practice, humanities and environmental science. He occupied the statutory position of Director of Public Health in Tasmania from 2002 – 2015 and was also Chief Health Officer 2012–15. He has continued to work across a number of jurisdictions, maintaining interests in environmental health, communicable diseases and chronic disease prevention.	Member	19 October 2019	18 October 2022	9/9

## Board committees

Under section 18 of the FSANZ Act the Board may establish committees as it thinks fit to assist it in carrying out its functions. During 2021–22 two ongoing committees assisted the Board to effectively exercise its functions:

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

### Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee (FARMC) supports the Board's oversight responsibilities relating to FSANZ's risk, control and compliance frameworks, financial statements, and performance reporting responsibilities. The FARMC Charter is available on the FSANZ website<sup>2</sup>.

In 2021–22, the FARMC continued to monitor the corporate governance and risk management activities of the organisation. 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 will occur.

The FARMC is chaired by Board member Ms Teresa Ciprian. It is composed of three Board members and one independent member. Observers to FARMC meetings include representatives from the Australian National Audit Office, the Board Chair and the FSANZ CEO.

**Table 3:** Audit committee

MEMBERNAME	QUALIFICATIONS, KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS OR EXPERIENCE (INCLUDE FORMAL AND INFORMAL AS RELEVANT)	NUMBER OF MEETINGS ATTENDED / TOTAL NUMBER OF MEETINGS	TOTAL ANNUAL REMUNERATION (GST INC.)	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Ms Teresa Ciprian (Chair)	See <b>Table 2</b>	3/4	\$9,880 per year	N/A
Ms Josephine Davey (Member)	See <b>Table 2</b>	4/4	\$4,940 per year	N/A
Dr Michael Dunbier (Member)	See <b>Table 2</b>	4/4	\$4,940 per year	N/A
Ms Mary O'Connor (Independent Member)	See <b>Table 2</b>	4/4	\$0	N/A

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/about/board/Pages/default.aspx>

## People and Culture Committee

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

The Committee is chaired by Board member Mr John Hart OAM. It is composed of three Board members, with the FSANZ CEO an ex-officio member.

## Compliance and assurance

### Internal audit

The FARMC oversaw the 2021–22 Internal Audit Program, which was undertaken by a contracted external provider. The program provided assurance that the key controls over FSANZ's payroll processes were effective; that FSANZ's information and communication technology infrastructure, policies and operations are functioning effectively; and that internal controls exist.

### Risk management

FSANZ is committed to strategically and systematically managing risks. The Board is the accountable authority for FSANZ and is responsible for ensuring the establishment and maintenance of appropriate enterprise risk management and internal control systems.

The Board, acting through the CEO, has established a system of risk management that identifies, assesses, monitors and manages enterprise risks. The FSANZ Risk Management Framework provides the foundation for monitoring, reviewing and continually improving risk management within FSANZ.

FSANZ participates in Comcover's biennial risk management benchmarking survey. This survey provides FSANZ an opportunity to review and benchmark its risk related practices and processes against those of comparable agencies, and implement any changes based on results.

### Compliance reporting

Section 17AG of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014* requires FSANZ to advise of any significant issues reported in relation to non-compliance with the finance law.

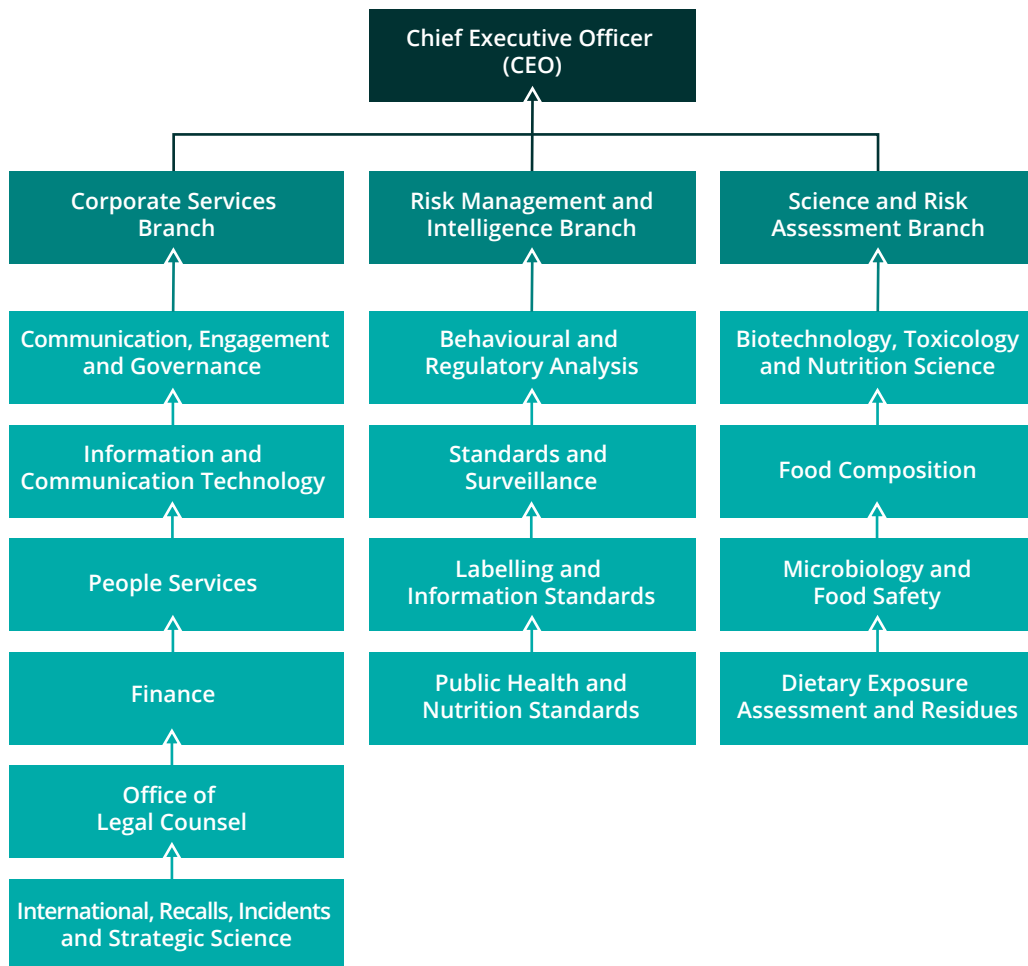
There were no significant instances of non-compliance with the finance law in the 2021–22 reporting year.

**Table 4:** Significant non-compliance with the finance law

DESCRIPTION OF NON-COMPLIANCE	REMEDIAL ACTION
N/A	N/A

## People

FSANZ delivers its work through three branches, each supporting teams with specialist expertise.



As a specialised, knowledge-based agency, FSANZ recognises that people are the key to its success. In the reporting period, FSANZ continued to support employees in both office and home-based work.

## Enterprise Agreement

FSANZ commenced bargaining for a new Enterprise Agreement in January 2022. Enterprise bargaining paused in April 2022 on the advice of the Australian Public Service Commission following the announcement of the 2022 Federal Election. Bargaining will resume once the new Australian Government confirms its workplace bargaining framework.

## Workforce Strategy

The Workforce Strategy (the Strategy) was finalised in 2021 and implementation continues. The Strategy is to be reviewed toward the end of 2022 before being confirmed for a designated time period. Progress on the Workforce Strategy is discussed at the People and Culture Committee.

The Strategy and its accompanying gap analysis will assist FSANZ to:

- » understand its priorities in relation to workforce planning
- » take actions to improve workforce capabilities, and
- » respond to any changes that may arise from the review of the FSANZ Act.

Some of the initiatives undertaken to support the Strategy during 2021–22 include the:

- » introduction of an e-recruitment system and recruitment strategy that has improved the timely selection of candidates through targeted, efficient and merit-based assessment processes.
- » introduction of a Workplace Diversity Program and network, to attract and retain more diverse, quality candidates.
- » building an inclusive workplace culture.
- » review and re-launch of a learning and development framework.

## Learning and development

FSANZ is strengthening its learning and development (L&D) function by establishing a centralised and structured framework to meet the future capability requirements of its workforce.

The revised framework:

- » helps to develop a clear understanding of L&D needs within the agency and to ensure alignment with corporate objectives and workforce capability requirements.
- » categorise training within the framework under four key themes (mandatory training, generalist training, leadership and management, and specialised and technical training).
- » be supported by a commercially available off-the-shelf Learning Management System (LMS) that provides a catalogue of virtual training material.

## Employee Assistance Program

FSANZ entered into a new contractual arrangement for a new Employee Assistance Provider (Converge International) during the financial year. FSNZ will have a more targeted focus on staff health and wellbeing into 2022–23 by including e-learning content in FSNZ's LMS.

## Greater automation of payroll services

Work has commenced on greater automation of payroll services. The software has the capability to automate several self-service functions and provides staff greater access and control to manage their affairs and independently resolve issues.

## Australian Public Service Commission employee census results

Each year FSANZ participates in the Australian Public Service (APS) Census. In 2022 the agency's response rate to the 2022 APS Employee Census was 89% compared to a response rate of 75% in 2021.

Positive themes and observations drawn from the results include:

- » Employee Engagement – the agency received significantly high positive scores in almost all employee engagement questions with increases across almost every question within the index, against 2021 census outcomes and the APS average.
- » Improved scores for the SES across all questions. These improvements were not only higher against 2021 results but also against the APS average and in some cases more than 10 points higher.
- » A rise of two points for Communication and Change compared to the 2021 census.

There are opportunities for FSANZ to build on these positive results with actions focusing on managerial capability uplift, wellbeing, culture and team performance.

The key themes identified as areas for focus and change are:

- » Immediate supervisor - the capability uplift of immediate supervisors as scores for most survey questions fell, albeit modestly, compared to 2021 results.
- » Wellbeing - scores for wellbeing fell compared to 2021 results. The decline related to satisfaction that the policies and procedures help staff manage their health and wellbeing and that the agency does a good job communicating what is offered.
- » Innovation - in the Performance Index 55% of staff felt they had the tools and resources to perform their job well. The result is below 2021 and below the APS average.
- » Retention - 24% of staff indicated that they were thinking of leaving FSANZ within the next 12 months and 20% of respondents advised they were considering retirement at some point in the next 3 years. This will be further explored in the new financial year to assist with succession planning.

## Jawun Secondment Program

A FSANZ staff member participated in the Jawun Secondment Program in the Lower River Murray, Lakes and Coorong Region in South Australia. This was the first time that FSANZ participated in the Jawun program.

Jawun is a not-for-profit organisation that manages secondments to Jawun Indigenous partner organisations. Jawun sources skilled people from corporate and government organisations and places them in Indigenous organisations to share knowledge and expertise. The Australian Governments partnership with Jawun sees the diverse capabilities of APS employees applied to initiatives that:

- » build the capacity of Indigenous individuals and organisations
- » foster strong connections to facilitate dialogue and opportunity, and
- » bring new skills and connections to Indigenous reform efforts.



## Information and communication technology

With a focus on cyber security and stakeholder engagement, FSANZ has continued to deliver responsive information communication technology solutions that support whole-of-government priorities and meet agency business requirements.

FSANZ progressed introduction of the Microsoft M365 platform, including MS Exchange Online, MS Teams, a new version of MS Office, MS SharePoint Online, MS OneDrive and MS Power BI reporting. This has enabled migration of emails to a cloud-based system and data migration to Microsoft Teams, providing improved collaboration and capability for day-to-day business operations.

FSANZ introduced a new finance package (Tech One), transitioned from Jabber to Webex for internal collaboration, and enabled single sign-on functionality. To better support flexible work arrangements, FSANZ supplied headsets and docking stations to all staff for home workstations.

FSANZ again supported the National Archives of Australia's Check-Up PLUS survey of digital information management capability. FSANZ continues to improve its records management each year and plans to keep developing new systems and processes in line with the Information Management principles.

Over the year, FSANZ has strengthened its relationship with the Australian Cyber Security Centre to ensure its data is protected. As a portfolio agency, FSANZ also complies with the Department of Health requirements. FSANZ will continue to maintain excellent cyber security for all platforms and protect its systems and data.

## Management of human resources

**Table 5:** All Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2021-22)

	MALE			FEMALE			INDETERMINATE			TOTAL
	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL MALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL FEMALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL INDETERMINATE	
NSW	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tas	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Vic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	31	2	33	45	15	60	0	0	0	93
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	3	1	4	8	2	10	0	0	0	14
Total	36	3	39	55	18	73	0	0	0	112

**Table 6:** All Non-Ongoing Employees Current Report Period (2021-22)

	MALE			FEMALE			INDETERMINATE			TOTAL
	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL MALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL FEMALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL INDETERMINATE	
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	4	0	4	5	1	6	1	0	1	11
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
Total	5	0	5	7	2	9	1	0	1	15

**Table 7:** All Ongoing Employees Previous Report Period (2020-21)

	MALE			FEMALE			INDETERMINATE			TOTAL
	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL MALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL FEMALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL INDETERMINATE	
NSW	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Qld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tas	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Vic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	32	0	32	39	10	49	0	0	0	81
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	7	0	7	8	2	10	0	0	0	17
Total	41	0	41	49	13	62	0	0	0	103

**Table 8:** All Non-Ongoing Employees Previous Report Period (2020-21)

	MALE			FEMALE			INDETERMINATE			TOTAL
	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL MALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL FEMALE	FULL TIME	PART TIME	TOTAL INDETERMINATE	
NSW	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Qld	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
SA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vic	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	5	0	5	5	3	8	0	0	0	13
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	4
Total	5	0	5	10	6	16	0	0	0	21

## Executive remuneration

**Table 9:** Information about remuneration for key management personnel

NAME	POSITION TITLE	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS		TERMINATION BENEFITS	TOTAL
		BASE SALARY	BONUSES	OTHER BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES		LONG SERVICE LEAVE	OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS		
Sandra Cuthbert	Chief Executive Officer	296,176	-	3,211	32,944	36,820	-	-	369,152
Mark Richard Booth	Chief Executive Officer	25,277	-	-	3,472	(22,034)	-	-	6,715
Scott Crerar	General Manager	199,551	-	29,044	37,865	1,961	-	-	268,421
Glen Neal	General Manager	224,436	-	31,540	35,336	(1,822)	-	-	289,490
Christel Leemhuis	General Manager	189,309	-	29,523	28,244	2,445	-	-	249,521
Glenys Beauchamp	AU Board Member	71,289	-	-	7,129	-	-	-	78,418
Roscoe Taylor	AU Board Member	42,960	-	-	4,296	-	-	-	47,256
Steven McCutcheon	AU Board Member	14,165	-	-	1,416	-	-	-	15,581
Josephine Davey	AU Board Member	47,900	-	-	4,790	-	-	-	52,690
John Hart	AU Board Member	42,960	-	-	4,296	-	-	-	47,256
Mark Lawrence	AU Board Member	42,960	-	-	4,296	-	-	-	47,256
Deon Mahoney	AU Board Member	9,882	-	-	988	-	-	-	10,870
Jane Lovell	AU Board Member	9,882	-	-	988	-	-	-	10,870

NAME	POSITION TITLE	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS		TERMINATION BENEFITS	TOTAL
		BASE SALARY	BONUSES	OTHER BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES		LONG SERVICE LEAVE	OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS		
Suzanne Chetwin	NZ Board Member	42,939	-	-	4,074	-	-	-	47,014
Teresa Ciprian	NZ Board Member	52,815	-	-	5,281	-	-	-	58,095
Michael Dumbier	NZ Board Member	47,877	-	-	4,787	-	-	-	52,664
Palatsa Havea	NZ Board Member	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,360,378	-	93,318	180,203	17,370	-	-	1,651,270

**Table 10:** Information about remuneration for senior executives

TOTAL REMUNERATION BANDS	NUMBER OF SENIOR EXECUTIVES	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS		TERMINATION BENEFITS	TOTAL REMUNERATION
		AVERAGE BASE SALARY	AVERAGE BONUSES	AVERAGE OTHER BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES		AVERAGE LONG SERVICE LEAVE	AVERAGE OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS		
\$0 - \$220,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$220,001 - \$245,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$245,001 - \$270,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$270,001 - \$295,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$295,001 - \$320,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$320,001 - \$345,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$345,001 - \$370,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$370,001 - \$395,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$395,001 - \$420,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$420,001 - \$445,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$445,001 - \$470,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$470,001 - \$495,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$495,001 - ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Table 11:** Information about remuneration for other highly paid staff

TOTAL REMUNERATION BANDS	NUMBER OF SENIOR EXECUTIVES	SHORT-TERM BENEFITS			POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS		TERMINATION BENEFITS	TOTAL REMUNERATION
		AVERAGE BASE SALARY	AVERAGE BONUSES	AVERAGE OTHER BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES		AVERAGE LONG SERVICE LEAVE	AVERAGE OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS		
\$230,001 - \$245,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$245,001 - \$270,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$270,001 - \$295,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$295,001 - \$320,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$320,001 - \$345,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$345,001 - \$370,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$370,001 - \$395,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$395,001 - \$420,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$420,001 - \$445,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$445,001 - \$470,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$470,001 - \$495,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$495,001 - ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



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## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Financial performance overview

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2021-22 Financial Statements

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Financial performance overview

FSANZ financial results for 2021-22 was a deficit of \$0.4 million, when compared to the approved 2021-22 Budget deficit of \$0.9 million, the 2021-22 result is an improvement of \$0.5 million.

The improvement over budget is a result of higher than expected revenue from customers, resulting from increased application and project activity, with total own source revenue being \$0.8 million higher than forecast. The revenue is partially offset by expenses being \$0.4 million higher than estimated, primarily due to increased use of contractors and consultants to assist with the increased application and project activity.

The notes to the Audited Financial Statements provide further explanation on the variances to budget.

## Key Financial Statement Balances

### Revenue

Total income for 2021-22 was \$22.3 million, compared to \$21.0 million in 2020-21, an increase of \$1.3 million. The increased revenue is primarily a result of increased application and project income and annual growth in the contributions from governments.

### Expenses

Total expenditure for the year was \$22.7 million, compared to \$21.5 million in 2020-21, an increase of \$1.2 million. The increase in expenses was primarily due to increased supplier costs as a result of the engagement of contractors and consultants to assist with the additional application and project activity.

### Assets

Financial assets have increased from \$14.8 million in 2020-21 to \$15.3 million in 2021-22 primarily due to project funding received that is yet to be expended. Non-financial assets have decreased to \$10.5 million from \$11.7 million in 2020-21. This decrease is largely a result of the increase in accumulated depreciation.

### Liabilities

Liabilities have decreased from \$16.6 million in 2020-21 to \$16.3 million in 2021-22 primarily due to the amortisation of lease liabilities, offset by an increase in supplier and other payables as a result of increased expenses incurred late in the financial year.

### Equity

Equity has decreased from \$9.8 million in 2020-21 to \$9.4 million in 2021-22 reflecting the reported deficit of \$0.4 million.

FSANZ's detailed financial performance and financial position is outlined in the 2021-22 Financial Statements below.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Assistant Minister for Health and Aged Care

#### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of Food Standards Australia New Zealand (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2022:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures 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 2022 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 as at 30 June 2022 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 (including Independence Standards)* (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 Food Standards Australia New Zealand Board, is 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 – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Accountable Authority is also responsible for such internal control as the Accountable Authority 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 Accountable Authority is 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 Accountable Authority is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

GPO Box 707, Canberra ACT 2601  
38 Sydney Avenue, Forrest ACT 2603  
Phone (02) 6203 7300

**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



Sally Bond

Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

30 September 2022

**Food Standards Australia New Zealand**

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

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 comply with subsection 42(2) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

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

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



Glenys Beauchamp  
Chair  
FSANZ Board  
29 September 2022

Teresa Ciprian  
Chair FARMC  
FSANZ  
29 September 2022

Sandra Cuthbert  
Chief Executive Officer  
FSANZ  
29 September 2022

Adrian Rowles  
Chief Financial Officer  
FSANZ  
29 September 2022

**Statement of Comprehensive Income***for the period ended 30 June 2022*

		Restated <sup>1</sup>		Original <sup>2</sup>
		2022	2021	Budget
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee benefits	1.1A	16,571	16,585	16,898
Suppliers	1.1B	3,891	2,891	3,494
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	2,107	1,974	1,851
Finance costs	1.1C	76	88	111
Foreign exchange losses	1.1D	20	6	-
Write-down and impairment of other assets	1.1E	47	-	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>22,712</b>	<b>21,544</b>	<b>22,354</b>
<b>Own-source revenue</b>				
Revenue from contracts with customers	1.2A	4,776	3,978	1,789
Interest	1.2B	57	67	200
Other revenue		-	12	2,008
<b>Total own-source revenue</b>		<b>4,833</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>3,997</b>
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<b>(17,879)</b>	<b>(17,487)</b>	<b>(18,357)</b>
Revenue from Government	1.2C	17,498	16,964	17,498
<b>Surplus/ (Deficit) on continuing operations</b>		<b>(381)</b>	<b>(523)</b>	<b>(859)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>				
<b>Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services</b>				
(Increase) / Decrease in the value of investment	2.1C	-	-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/ (Loss)</b>		<b>(381)</b>	<b>(523)</b>	<b>(859)</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Overview note.

<sup>2</sup> FSANZ's budget as published in the 2021-22 Portfolio Budget Statements.

**Statement of Financial Position***as at 30 June 2022*

		Restated <sup>1</sup>	Original <sup>2</sup>
	2022	2021	Budget
Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A	1,938	1,289
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	306	475
Investments	2.1C	13,010	13,000
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>15,254</b>	<b>14,764</b>
<b>Non-financial assets</b>			
Buildings - Leasehold Improvements	2.2A	8,173	9,714
Plant and equipment	2.2A	171	306
Intangibles	2.2A	1,474	1,119
Other	2.2B	639	514
<b>Total non-financial assets</b>		<b>10,457</b>	<b>11,653</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>25,711</b>	<b>26,417</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Payables</b>			
Suppliers - trade creditors and accruals	2.3A	1,081	579
Other payables	2.3B	3,713	3,459
<b>Total payables</b>		<b>4,794</b>	<b>4,038</b>
<b>Interest bearing liabilities</b>			
Leases	2.5	6,483	7,592
<b>Total interest bearing liabilities</b>		<b>6,483</b>	<b>7,592</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Employee provisions	3.1	4,694	4,666
Other provisions	2.4	324	324
<b>Total provisions</b>		<b>5,018</b>	<b>4,990</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>16,295</b>	<b>16,620</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>9,416</b>	<b>9,797</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Contributed Equity		1,823	1,823
Reserve		2,513	2,513
Retained surplus		5,080	5,461
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>9,416</b>	<b>9,797</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Overview for further information.

<sup>2</sup> FSNZ's budget as published in the 2021-22 Portfolio Budget Statements.



**Statement of Changes in Equity**

for the period ended 30 June 2022

	Contributed Equity			Retained earnings			Asset revaluation surplus			Total equity		
	2022	2021	Original Budget <sup>2</sup>	2022	Restated 2021 <sup>1</sup>	Original Budget <sup>2</sup>	2022	2021	Original Budget <sup>2</sup>	2022	2021	Original Budget <sup>2</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Opening balance</b>												
Balance carried forward from previous period	1,823	1,823	1,823	5,461	5,980	5,433	2,513	2,513	2,513	9,797	10,316	9,769
Adjustment to prior year error	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Adjustment on initial application of AASB 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjusted opening balance</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>5,984</b>	<b>5,433</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>9,797</b>	<b>10,320</b>	<b>9,769</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>												
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	(381)	(523)	(859)	-	-	-	(381)	(523)	(859)
Other comprehensive income & revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(381)</b>	<b>(523)</b>	<b>(859)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(381)</b>	<b>(523)</b>	<b>(859)</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>9,416</b>	<b>9,797</b>	<b>8,910</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Overview for further information.<sup>2</sup> FSANZ's budget as published in the 2021-22 Portfolio Budget Statements.**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.

**Cash Flow Statement***for the period ended 30 June 2022*

		Restated <sup>1</sup>	Original <sup>2</sup>
	2022	2021	Budget
Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Receipts from Australian Government	17,498	16,964	17,498
Receipts from New Zealand Government	2,034	1,962	2,008
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3,332	1,768	1,789
Interest	57	71	200
Net GST received	419	391	351
Other	-	10	-
<b>Total cash received</b>	<b>23,340</b>	<b>21,166</b>	<b>21,846</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Employees	(16,708)	(16,226)	(16,561)
Suppliers	(3,933)	(2,973)	(1,933)
Net GST paid	(2)	-	(351)
Interest paid	(76)	(88)	(111)
<b>Total cash used</b>	<b>(20,719)</b>	<b>(19,287)</b>	<b>(18,956)</b>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>2,890</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash received</b>			
Proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-
Proceeds from sales of investments	-	-	-
<b>Total cash received</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash used</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(833)	(205)	(1,105)
Investments	(10)	(2,000)	-
<b>Total cash used</b>	<b>(843)</b>	<b>(2,205)</b>	<b>(1,105)</b>
<b>Net cash used by investing activities</b>	<b>(843)</b>	<b>(2,205)</b>	<b>(1,105)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash used</b>			
Principal payments of lease liabilities	(1,109)	(1,048)	(1,065)
<b>Total cash used</b>	<b>(1,109)</b>	<b>(1,048)</b>	<b>(1,065)</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) financing activities</b>	<b>(1,109)</b>	<b>(1,048)</b>	<b>(1,065)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash held</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>(1,374)</b>	<b>720</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	1,289	2,669	15,222
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the reporting period	(20)	(6)	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>2.1A 1,938</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>15,942</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Overview for further information.

<sup>2</sup> FSANZ's budget as published in the 2021-22 Portfolio Budget Statements.

**Budget Variance Commentary***for the period ended 30 June 2022***Budget Variance Commentary**

The table below provides explanations for major variances between the original budget estimates, as published in the 2021-22 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS), and the actual financial performance and position for the year.

Variances are considered to be major based on the following criteria:

- the variance between budget and actual is greater than \$500,000; or
- an item below this threshold that is considered important for the reader's understanding or is relevant to an assessment of the discharge of accountability and to an analysis of performance of the entity.

Where an item was not originally budgeted for in the PBS, for example asset revaluations or the sale of asset adjustments, explanations will only be provided if the variance is considered 'major'.

**AASB 1055 Explanations of major variances**Employee Benefits and Provisions

Employee benefits were lower than expected primarily due to delays in the recruitment of employees engaged to work on a number of projects.

Suppliers Expenses and Payables

Supplier expenses were higher than budget primarily due to increased use of contractors and consultants to support project and application activity, with some expenditure occurring late in the period resulting in higher Suppliers - trade creditors and accruals.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers, Trade and Other Receivables and Other Payables (Unearned Revenue)

Revenue from Contracts with Customers was higher than budget primarily due to a variation in classification of the New Zealand Government contribution, which is budgeted for under Other Revenue, and higher than anticipated application processed and project revenue recognised in the period.

Cash and cash equivalents

The variation is primarily due to the budget classification of Investments as Cash and cash equivalents.

**Affected line items (and schedule)***Employee Benefits**(Statement of Comprehensive Income)**Employee provisions**(Statement of Financial Position)**Suppliers**(Statement of Comprehensive Income)**Suppliers - trade creditors and accruals**(Statement of Financial position)**Suppliers expenses**(Cash Flow Statement)**Revenue from Contracts with Customers**Other Revenue**(Statement of Comprehensive Income)**Trade and Other Receivables**Other Payables**(Statement of Financial position)**Sale of goods and rendering of services**(Cash Flow Statement)**Cash and cash equivalents**(Statement of Financial position)*

## Notes to the financial statements

### Overview

#### Objectives of the Food Standards Australia New Zealand

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

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the PGPA Act.

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 - including simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 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.

#### Prior Period Error Restatement

During 2021-22 the FSANZ identified a prior period error relating to the classification of \$545,213 that didn't meet the definition of an intangible assets under AASB 138. Expenditure from 2019-20 (\$271,232) and 2020-21 (\$273,981) was incorrectly classified as an intangible asset and will now be restated as employee expenses

The FSANZ has corrected the prior period by restating the comparative amounts in its financial statements and notes for 2020-21. The restatement of comparative amounts results in an increase to the deficit reported by \$273,981, aligned with the increase in expenses and associate reduction in assets, as detailed in the table below:

	Notes	2021 (\$'000)	Adjustment (\$'000)	2021 (Restated) (\$'000)
<b>Statement of comprehensive income</b>				
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expense				
Employee Benefits	1.1A	16,311	274	16,585
Total expenses		21,270	274	21,544
Surplus/(Deficit) on continuing operations		(249)	(274)	(523)
Total comprehensive income		(249)	(274)	(523)
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>				
ASSETS				
Non-financial assets				
Intangibles	2.2A	1,664	(545)	1,119
Total non-financial assets		12,198	(545)	11,653
Total assets		26,962	(545)	26,417
Net assets		10,342	(545)	9,797

Notes	2021 (\$'000)	Adjustment (\$'000)	2021 (Restated) (\$'000)
<b>Statement of Change in Equity</b>			
Retained earnings			
Opening balance	6,255	(271)	5,984
Total adjusted opening balance	6,255	(271)	5,984
Comprehensive Income			
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(249)	(274)	(523)
Total comprehensive income	(249)	(274)	(523)
Total closing balance	6,006	(545)	5,461
<b>Cash flow statement</b>			
Operating activities			
Cash used			
Employees	(15,952)	(274)	(16,226)
Total cash used	(19,013)	(274)	(19,287)
Net cash from operating activities	2,153	(274)	1879
Investment activities			
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(479)	274	(205)
Total cash used	(2,479)	274	(2,205)
Net cash used by investing activities	(2,479)	274	(2,205)

### New Australian Accounting Standards

#### *Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements*

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard.

The following amending standards were issued prior to the signing of the statement by the accountable authority and chief financial officer, were applicable to the current reporting period and had a material effect on the entity's financial statements:

Standard/ Interpretation	Nature of change in accounting policy, transitional provisions <sup>1</sup> , and adjustment to financial statements
AASB 1060	This standard sets out new disclosure requirements relevant to Tier 2 general purpose financial statements (consolidates requirements that were previously contained in 38 standards and six interpretations). The disclosures have been significantly simplified especially in the areas of revenue, leases, impairment and financial instruments.

### Taxation

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

### Foreign Currency

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

### Events after the reporting period

There has been no event since 30 June 2022 that had the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of FSANZ.

## Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of the FSANZ for the year ended 30 June 2022.

### 1.1 Expenses

	2022	Restated <sup>1</sup> 2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>1.1A: Employee Benefits</b>		
Salaries and wages	12,603	13,823
Superannuation - defined contribution plans	1,460	1,374
Superannuation - defined benefit plans	850	1,004
Leave and other entitlements	1,554	144
Separation and redundancies	104	240
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>16,571</b>	<b>16,585</b>

#### Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses is contained in the People and Relationships section.

### 1.1B: Suppliers

#### Goods and services supplied or rendered

Employment Related	22	21
Consultants	611	540
Temporary Staff	215	130
Fees for Service	736	211
Learning & Development	130	92
Library	134	198
Travel	202	210
Legal fees	199	110
ICT Expenses	978	693
Property	113	213
Audit fees	159	140
Other operating costs	307	287
<b>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>2,845</b>

#### Other suppliers

Workers compensation expenses	85	46
<b>Total other suppliers</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Total suppliers</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>2,891</b>

#### Accounting Policy

##### *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

FSANZ has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (less than \$10,000). FSANZ recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Overview for further information.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>1.1C: Finance Costs</b>		
Interest on lease liabilities	76	88
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>88</b>

#### Accounting Policy

All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

### 1.1D: Foreign Exchange losses

Non-Speculative	20	6
<b>Total foreign exchange losses</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>

### 1.1E: Write-down and impairment of other assets

Impairment of intangible assets other than goodwill	47	-
<b>Total write-down and impairment of other assets</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-</b>

**1.2 Own-Source Revenue and Gains**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>1.2A: Revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
New Zealand Government funding	2,034	1,962
Cost Recovery Fees	955	743
Project Revenue from Government	1,787	1,273
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>3,978</b>
<b>Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
Major product / service line:		
Regulatory services	955	743
Service delivery	3,821	3,235
	<b>4,776</b>	<b>3,978</b>
Type of customer:		
Australian Government entities (related parties)	1,787	1,273
Non-government entities	2,989	2,705
	<b>4,776</b>	<b>3,978</b>
Timing of transfer of goods and services:		
Over time	4,776	3,978
	<b>4,776</b>	<b>3,978</b>

**Accounting Policy**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cost recovery arrangements are in place for certain applications to develop or amend food standards. Payment of a charge is discretionary for all applicants, unless the approval of an application would confer an exclusive capturable commercial benefit (ECCB) on an applicant.

**1.2B: Interest**

Investments	57	67
<b>Total interest</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>67</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

**1.2C: Revenue from Government**

Payments from Portfolio Department - Department of Health	17,498	16,964
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>17,498</b>	<b>16,964</b>

**Accounting Policy****Revenue from Government**

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 this entity) is recognised as Revenue from Government by the corporate Commonwealth entity unless the funding is in the nature of an equity injection or a loan.

## Financial Position

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

### 2.1 Financial Assets

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash at bank - Australia	1,927	1,253
Cash at bank - New Zealand	11	36
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,289</b>

#### Accounting Policy

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

- a) cash on hand; and
- b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 12 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

### 2.1B: Trade and Other Receivables

#### Goods and services receivables

Goods and services	140	320
<b>Total goods and services receivables</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>320</b>

GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office

Interest receivable	16	2
Other	8	83
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>475</b>

#### 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

<b>Total other investments</b>	<b>13,010</b>	<b>13,000</b>
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#### Accounting Policy

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



**2.2 Non-Financial Assets****2.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles**

	Buildings - Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Intangibles <sup>1</sup> \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>As at 1 July 2021</b>				
Gross book value	12,503	479	5,329	18,311
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(2,789)	(173)	(4,210)	(7,172)
<b>Total as at 1 July 2021</b>	<b>9,714</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>11,139</b>
Additions:				
Purchases	71	32	731	834
Revaluations recognised in asset revaluation reserve <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-
Impairments recognised in net cost of services	-	-	(47)	(47)
Depreciation and amortisation	(390)	(167)	(328)	(885)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	(1,222)	-	-	(1,222)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>8,173</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>9,818</b>
<b>Total as at 30 June 2022</b>				
Gross book value	12,574	511	6,013	19,098
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(4,401)	(340)	(4,538)	(9,280)
<b>Total as at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>8,173</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>9,818</b>

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment or land and buildings and intangibles at 30 June 2022.

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 2.2. On 30 June 2020, an independent valuer conducted the revaluations.

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 intangible assets**

FSANZ has contractual commitment valued at \$0.633 million to build Branded Food database Intangible asset.

<sup>1</sup> Opening Balance has been restated refer to Overview for further information.

**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. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

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 the FSANZ where there exists an obligation to restore the property to prescribed conditions. These costs are included in the value of the FSANZ's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the 'make good' recognised.

Lease Right of Use (ROU) Assets

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

Revaluations

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

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 reverse 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 the 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:

	2022	2021
Leasehold improvements	Lease terms	Lease terms
Plant and equipment	3-10 years	3-10 years

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

**Accounting Policy (continued)*****Impairment***

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2022. 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***

The 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 FSANZ's software are 4 years (2021: 4 years) to purchased software and 10 years (2021: 10 years) for internally developed software's.

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2022.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b><u>2.2B: Other Non-Financial Assets</u></b>		
Prepayments	639	514
<b>Total other non-financial assets</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>514</b>
<b>Other non-financial assets expected to be recovered</b>		
No more than 12 months	639	514
<b>Total other non-financial assets</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>514</b>

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

**2.3 Payables**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000

**2.3A: Suppliers**

Trade creditors and accruals	1,081	579
<b>Total suppliers</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>579</b>

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	403	319
Leave payable	88	171
Separations and redundancies	-	166
Unearned income	3,222	2,059
Refundable applications	-	744
<b>Total other payables</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>3,459</b>

**Accounting Policy*****Unearned Income***

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

***Parental Leave Payments Scheme***

Amounts received under the Parental Leave Payments Scheme by FSANZ not yet paid to employees were presented gross as cash and a liability (payable). The total amount received under this scheme was \$ 68,790 (2021: \$39,504).

**2.4 Other Provisions****2.4 Other provisions**

	Provision for restoration
	\$'000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2021	324
Remeasured make good provision	-
<b>Total as at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>324</b>

FSANZ currently has 2 (2020-21: 2) agreements for the leasing of premises which have provisions requiring the entity to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. FSANZ had not remeasured the make good provision as at 30 June 2022. Hence, no adjustment was made to reflect the present value of this obligation.

**2.5 Interest Bearing Liabilities**

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2.5 Leases</b>		
Lease liabilities	6,483	7,592
<b>Total leases</b>	<b>6,483</b>	<b>7,592</b>

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2022 was [\$1.302m] (2021: \$1.133m)

**Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows**

Within 1 year	1,225	1,185
Between 1 to 5 years	4,732	5,957
More than 5 years	826	723
<b>Total leases</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>7,865</b>

**Accounting Policy**

For all new contracts entered into, FSANZ considers whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Once it has been determined that a contract is, or contains a lease, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable, or the department's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification to the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss depending on the nature of the reassessment or modification.

## People and Relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post employment benefits provided to our people.

### 3.1 Employee Provisions

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Employee provisions</b>		
Leave	4,694	4,666
<b>Total employee provisions</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>4,666</b>

#### Accounting Policy

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected 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 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 FSANZ recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations. As at 30 Jun 2022 FSANZ has no provision for separation and redundancy (2020-21: 1). This has been reported in Note 2.3B as Other Payable.

#### Superannuation

The FSANZ's staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap), or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is 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.

The 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. The 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.

#### Accounting Judgements and Estimates

Employee provisions are dependent on management assumptions for their measurement.

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

### 3.2 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

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

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,454	1,451
Post-employment benefits	180	179
Other long-term employee benefits	17	27
<b>Total key management personnel remuneration expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,657</b>

The above table includes paid part time Directors (board positions) 12 (2021: 12). The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table are 17 (2021:17).

<sup>1</sup> 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 FSANZ.

### 3.3 Related Party Disclosures

#### Related party relationships:

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

#### Transactions with related parties:

Given the breadth 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.

The following transactions with related parties occurred during the financial year:

Significant transactions with related parties can include:

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

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

## Managing Uncertainties

This section analyses how FSANZ 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 2022 (2021: Nil).

#### Accounting Policy

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

### 4.2 Financial Instruments

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,938	1,289
Trade and other receivables	164	405
Investment	13,010	13,000
<b>Total financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>15,112</b>	<b>14,694</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>15,112</b>	<b>14,694</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Trade creditors	1,081	579
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>579</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>579</b>



## 4.2 Financial Instruments (contd.)

**Accounting Policy****Financial Assets**

In accordance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, the FSANZ classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- c) financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both the FSANZ's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when the FSANZ becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

Comparatives have not been restated on initial application.

**Financial Assets at Amortised Cost**

Financial assets included in this category need to meet two criteria:

1. the financial asset is held in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
2. the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding amount.

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method.

**Effective Interest Method**

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for financial assets that are recognised at amortised cost.

**Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)**

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the cash flows meet the SPPI test.

Any gains or losses as a result of fair value measurement or the recognition of an impairment loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income.

**Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)**

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss where the financial assets either doesn't meet the criteria of financial assets held at amortised cost or at FVOCI (i.e. mandatorily held at FVTPL) or may be designated.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest earned on the financial asset.

**Impairment of Financial Assets**

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on Expected Credit Losses, using the general approach which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to *lifetime expected credit losses* where risk has significantly increased, or an amount equal to *12-month expected credit losses* if risk has not increased.

The simplified approach for trade, contract and lease receivables is used. This approach always measures the loss allowance as the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event where the write-off directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

**Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

**Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

**Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost**

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest basis.

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).

**4.2 Financial Instruments (contd.)**

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>4.2A Net Gains or Losses on Financial Assets</b>		
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Interest revenue	57	67
Exchange gains/(losses)	(20)	(6)
<b>Net gains on financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61</b>

**4.3 Fair Value Measurement****Accounting Policy**

FSANZ procured valuation services from Pickles Valuation Services (PVS) in 2020 and relied on valuation models provided by PVS. FSANZ's asset policy requires that a formal independent valuation process is conducted at least once every three to four years. In years when an independent valuation is not conducted, an assessment is performed by management to ensure that the fair value criterion is reasonable. This assessment normally focuses on 'indicators' to determine whether there has been a material movement in the carrying amount of the assets since the last reporting date. As at 30 Jun 2022 FSANZ management assessed and confirmed the carrying amounts for the leasehold improvements and other property, plant and equipment. No change in valuation technique occurred during the period. The highest and best use of all non-financial assets are the same as their current use.

**4.3 Fair Value Measurement**

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Non-financial assets</b>		
Leasehold improvements	8,173	9,714
Other property, plant and equipment	171	306
<b>Total Non-financial asset</b>	<b>8,344</b>	<b>10,020</b>

## Other Information

### 5.1 Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
<b>Assets expected to be recovered in:</b>		
<b>No more than 12 months</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,938	1,289
Trade and other receivables	306	475
Investments - Term Deposits	13,010	13,000
Others non-financial assets	639	514
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>15,893</b>	<b>15,278</b>
<b>More than 12 months</b>		
Buildings - right of use assets	8,173	9,714
Plant and equipment	171	306
Intangibles	1,474	1,119
Total more than 12 months	9,818	11,139
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>25,711</b>	<b>26,417</b>
<b>Liabilities expected to be settled in:</b>		
<b>No more than 12 months</b>		
Suppliers - trade creditors and accruals	1,081	579
Other payables	3,713	3,459
Leases	1,161	1,109
Employee provisions	1,950	1,746
<b>Total no more than 12 months</b>	<b>7,905</b>	<b>6,893</b>
<b>More than 12 Months</b>		
Leases	5,322	6,483
Employee provisions	2,744	2,920
Other provision	324	324
More than 12 months	8,390	9,727
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>16,295</b>	<b>16,620</b>



# APPENDICES

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# APPENDIX ONE

## Work Plan

Under section 20 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (the FSANZ Act), FSANZ is required to maintain a publicly available Work Plan. The Work Plan provides details of the progress of all applications and proposals intended to amend the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code). The Work Plan is regularly updated and published on the FSANZ website. Section 20 of the FSANZ Act requires FSANZ to report annually on the Work Plan. This report is below.

Applications can be either paid or unpaid. While the same statutory timeframes apply, work on paid applications starts immediately once payment is received while work on unpaid applications starts when resources become available, taking into account the number of applications already underway. The current lead time for starting work on unpaid applications is approximately 14 months, consistent with an increase in the number of applications FSANZ is receiving. Proposals are not governed by statutory timeframes however must be reported annually. Information on the different types of procedures for assessing applications is in the Work Plan.

Applications received or proposals prepared before 1 October 2007 continue to be assessed under the procedures in place at that time. The tables below provide detail on applications and proposals listed and assessed under the Work Plan.

**Table 12:** Applications and proposals on the Work Plan

AS AT	30 JUNE 2018	30 JUNE 2019	30 JUNE 2020	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2022
General procedure	19 (10 paid)	20 (8 paid)	22 (12 paid)	39 (9 paid)	34 (9 paid)
Minor procedure	0	0	0	0	0
Major procedure	1 (paid)	4 (1 paid)	8 (1 paid)	1 (paid)	5
High level health claims	0	0	0	0	0
Urgent applications or proposals	1	0	1	0	1
Under review	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	21	24	33	40	40
With the Food Ministers' Meeting (FMM) or awaiting notification to the FMM	5	7	2	2	7
Estimated waiting time for unpaid applications	5 months approx	6 months approx	9 months approx	9 months approx	14 months

**Table 13:** Total applications received and accepted onto the Work Plan and proposals prepared

AS AT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Applications	18	11	17	21	19
Proposals	3	2	4	3	5
TOTAL	21	13	21	24	24

**Table 14:** Applications and proposals approved, withdrawn or rejected

AS AT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Approvals made by the FSANZ Board	14	20	22	16	18
Final assessments made by the FSANZ Board	0	0	0	0	0
Applications withdrawn or rejected*	2	4	0	5	5
TOTAL completed	16	24	22	21	23

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

## Food Ministers' Meeting

**Table 15:** Notification outcomes

AS AT	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Approval decisions notified	16	20	20	16	18
Final assessment decisions notified	0	0	0	0	0
Requests for review	0	0	2	0	0
Review decisions notified	0	0	0	0	0

## Reviews requested by the Food Ministers' Meeting

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

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

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

No reviews were requested in 2021–22.

## Ministerial policy guidelines and statements

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

On 3 September 2021 the Food Ministers' Meeting agreed to rescind the *Policy guideline on country of origin labelling*. Country of origin labelling requirements were removed from the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code on 1 July 2018 and now fall under Australian Consumer Law.

## Gazettal of variations 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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

FSANZ gazetted amendments to the Code relating to 15 applications and 1 proposal. Gazetted amendments are listed in Appendix two.

# APPENDIX TWO

## Report against the FSANZ Act requirements

### Applications received and Proposals prepared before 1 October 2007

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

During 2021–2022, 1 application (A613) received before 1 October 2007 remained on the Work Plan pending advice from applicants:

1. Nil withdrawn;
2. Nil rejected by FSANZ;
3. Nil finalised and notified to the Food Ministers' Meeting;
4. Nil considered after a request for a review and notified to the Food Ministers' Meeting; and
5. 1 was still being progressed as at 30 June 2022.

During 2021–2022, 1 proposal (P290) prepared before 1 October 2007 remained on our Work Plan:

1. Nil withdrawn;
2. Nil rejected by FSANZ;
3. Nil finalised and notified to the Food Ministers' Meeting;
4. Nil considered after a request for a review and notified to the Food Ministers' Meeting; and
5. 1 was still being progressed as at 30 June 2022.

**(e) Any occasion during 2021–2022 that FSANZ, after preparing a draft standard or a draft variation of a standard, failed to make a decision under section 18 of the FSANZ Act (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) within the period required under section 35 (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) and a statement of the reasons for that failure:**

Application A613 – *Definitions for Nutritive Substance & Nutritive Ingredient* is on hold while Proposal P1024 - *Revision of the Regulation of Nutritive Substances and Novel Foods* seeks to develop an alternative framework for the regulation of nutritive substances and novel foods in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

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



**(f) Extensions of time FSANZ granted under subsection 35(2) of the FSANZ Act during 2021–2022 and the reasons for those extensions:**

Nil

**(g) The number of applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal during 2021–2022 for a review of a decision made by FSANZ:**

Nil

**(h) The results of the applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal that were determined during 2021–2022:**

N/A

**(i) The number of standards made under the FSANZ Act during 2021–2022:**

Nil (includes standards and variations to standards gazetted)

**(j) The number of draft standards and draft variations approved during 2021–2022 under section 18 of the FSANZ Act; or (Final Assessment)**

Nil

**(k) The number of occasions during 2021–2022 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 2021–2022 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 2021–2022 when a draft standard or draft variation was rejected under section 23 of the FSANZ Act (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007):**

Nil

**(n) The number of occasions during 2021–2022 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 2021–2022 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 2021-2022:**

21

**(ab) The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during 2021-2022:**

19

**(ac) The number of applications rejected under subsection 26(1) during 2021-2022 and the reasons for the rejections:**

1 – the application did not meet the requirements in Part 3 of the Application Handbook

**(ad) The number of applications withdrawn in 2021-2022 under subsection 24(1) during the current year:**

4 (A1189, A1234, A1235 and an application was withdrawn before public notice of the application was required)

**(ae) The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during 2021-2022 that FSANZ had not begun to assess under section 29 during 2021-2022:**

5 (A1236, A1243, A1245, A1250, A1254)

**(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 2021-2022:**

Nil

**(a) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision D of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2021-2022:**

37

**(b) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision E of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2021-2022:**

Nil

**(c) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision F of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2021-2022:**

1

**(d) The number of applications that were considered under Subdivision G of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2021-2022:**

Nil

**(e) For each of those Subdivisions, the number of applications considered under that Subdivision that were disposed of during 2021-2022 and the manner of their disposal:****Subdivision D:**

13 Approved (A1178, A1190, A1211, A1212, A1214, A1215, A1218, A1222, A1226, A1230, A1231, A1232, A1233)

3 Withdrawn (A1189, A1234, A1235)

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 2021-2022 (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 2021–2022:**

1 (A1205)

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

24 months, 11 days

**(g) The number of applications made during 2021–2022 in relation to which a charge fixed under section 146 was payable:**

14 (A1238, A1239, A1240, A1241, A1244, A1246, A1247, A1248, A1249, A1251, A1252, A1253, A1255, A1256)

**(h) The number of applications made during 2021–2022 in relation to which no charge fixed under section 146 was payable:**

5 (A1236, A1243, A1245, A1250, A1254)

**(i) The average number of days that elapsed between the acceptance or rejection under section 26 of an application made during 2021–2022 in relation to which no charge fixed under section 146 was payable, and the commencement of the assessment of the application under section 29:**

N/A

**(j) Each occasion during 2021–2022 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:**

A1178 – 14 December 2020. Approved by the FSANZ Board 27 October 2021.

A1189 – 28 June 2021. Withdrawn 24 March 2022.

A1190 – 23 July 2020. Approved by the FSANZ Board 27 October 2021.

A1215 – 16 February 2022. Approved by the FSANZ Board 8 June 2022.

**(k) Each occasion during 2021–2022 on which FSANZ extended the consideration period under subsection 109(4), and the reasons for that extension:**

Nil

**(ka) The number of applications declared under section 95 to be urgent applications during 2021–2022:**

Nil

**(l) The number of proposals prepared by FSANZ under section 55 during 2021-2022:**

5 (P1057, P1058, P1059, P1060, M1020)

**(la) The number of proposals prepared under section 55 during 2021-2022 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 2021-2022:**

Nil

**(n) The number of proposals that were disposed of during 2021-2022 and the manner of their disposal:**

4 (P1030, P1052, M1019, M1020)

Nil Abandoned

**(o) The average time taken to dispose of proposals under each of Subdivisions D, E, F, G and H of Division 2 of Part 3 during 2021-2022:****General**

334 days (M1019, M1020)

**Minor**

N/A

**Major**

2,042 days (P1030, P1052)

**Urgent**

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:**

0 days (P1057, P1058, P1059, P1060)

**(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 2021-2022, but that FSANZ had not disposed of before the end of 2021-2022:**

10 (P1010, P1024, P1028, P1047, P1049, P1053, P1055, P1056, P1058, P1059)

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

P1010 -36 months, 16 days

P1024 -114 months, 14 days

P1028 - 103 months, 23 days

P1047 - 50 months, 20 days

P1049 - 46 months, 1 day

P1053 - 34 months, 30 days

P1055 - 28 months, 2 days

P1056 12 months, 29 days

**(pc) The number of proposals declared under section 95 to be urgent proposals during 2021-2022:**

1 (P1057)

**In relation to applications or proposals declared to be urgent under section 95, either in 2021-2022 or in previous financial years, the number which were disposed of under section 101 and the manner of their completion:**

**(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 2021-2022 for review of decisions of FSANZ:**

Nil

**(r) The results of the applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal that were determined during 2021-2022:**

Nil

**(ra) The number of draft standards and draft variations approved during 2021–2022 under each of the following:****Section 33 and 63:**

17

**Section 41 and 69:**

Nil

**Section 52 and 78:**

Nil

**Section 97:**

Nil

**(s) The number of standards made during 2021–2022:**

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

FSANZ gazetted amendments to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code for 15 applications and 1 proposal. Note that there were also amendments notified for 1 urgent proposal. Amendments resulting from a proposal prepared under urgency are notified, not gazetted.

**Table 16:** Gazetted food standard variations

AMENDMENT NO. 201 (22 JULY 2021)	
A1193 Irradiation as a phytosanitary measure for all fruit and vegetables	To extend the option of phytosanitary irradiation to all types of fresh fruits and vegetable
A1206 Subtilisin from GM <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> as a PA (enzyme)	To permit the use of subtilisin from <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> containing the subtilisin gene from <i>Pyrococcus furiosus</i>
A1207 Rebudioside M as Steviol Glycoside	To permit the use of Steviol glycosides Rebudioside M that is produced by fermentation from <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> , expressing steviol glycoside biosynthesis pathway genes, as a general purpose sweetening agent.
A1216 GM Food derived from herbicide-tolerant canola line MON94100	To permit the sale and use of food derived from herbicide-tolerant canola line MON94100, genetically modified to provide tolerance to dicamba.

<b>AMENDMENT NO. 202 (26 AUGUST 2021)</b>	
A1210 Maltogenic alpha amylase enzyme from GM <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	To permit a new source microorganism, being a genetically modified <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> , for the permitted enzyme, maltogenic alpha amylase
M1018 Maximum Residue Limits (2020)	To vary certain maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of specified agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals that may occur in food commodities
<b>AMENDMENT NO. 203 (21 OCTOBER 2021)</b>	
A1214 Nicotinamide riboside chloride as Vitamin B3 in FSMP	To permit the use of nicotinamide riboside chloride as a permitted form of Vitamin B3 in food for special medical purposes (FSMPs)
A1218 $\beta$ -Galactosidase from <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (Enzyme)	To permit for a $\beta$ -Galactosidase (EC 3.2.1.23) enzyme derived from a genetically modified organism for use as processing aid in dairy food applications
<b>AMENDMENT NO. 204 (6 DECEMBER 2021)</b>	
A1222 Steviol glycosides from <i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i>	To permit the use of a steviol glycoside mixture, Rebaudioside MD, that is produced by fermentation from a genetically modified <i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i> ( <i>Y. lipolytica</i> ), expressing steviol glycoside biosynthesis pathway genes, as an intense sweetener.
<b>AMENDMENT NO. 205 (20 JANUARY 2022)</b>	
A1178 Method AOAC 2017.16 as a new method of analysis for total dietary fibre	The addition of a new total dietary fibre method, AOAC 2017.16, as a permitted method in Schedule 11 of the Australia and New Zealand Food Standards Code
A1190 2'-FL in infant formula and other products	To permit 2'-fucosyllactose (2'-FL), produced by microbial fermentation using genetically modified <i>Escherichia coli</i> ( <i>E.coli</i> ) strains, in infant formula products, follow-on formula and formulated supplementary foods for young children (FSFYC)
A1211 Maltogenic alpha amylase enzyme from GM <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i>	To permit a new source microorganism, being a genetically modified <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> , for the permitted enzyme, maltogenic alpha amylase.
<b>AMENDMENT NO. 207 (27 APRIL 2022)</b>	
A1226 Food derived from insect-protected corn line MON95379	To permit the sale and use of food derived from genetically modified corn (maize) line MON95379. This line has been modified for protection from lepidopteran insect pests.
<b>AMENDMENT NO. 208 (1 JUNE 2022)</b>	
A1212 Beta-fructofuranosidase enzyme from <i>Aspergillus fijiensis</i>	To permit a new source microorganism, <i>Aspergillus fijiensis</i> , being an updated name of <i>Aspergillus niger</i> , for the permitted enzyme beta-fructofuranosidase.
A1230 Very Low Energy Diets (VLED)	To include foods suited for Very Low Energy Diets (VLEDs) in foods for special medical purposes (FSMPs).
A1231 Maltogenic alpha amylase from GM <i>Escherichia coli</i>	To permit the use of maltogenic alpha amylase, sourced from GM <i>Escherichia coli</i> , as a processing aid in baking, brewing and starch processing.



**(ta) The number of variations given to the Authority under subsection 82(6) during 2021-2022:**

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority gazetted and registered on the Federal Register of Legislation 5 amendments to Schedule 20:

Gazette No. 13, 13 July 2021

Gazette No. 18, 7 September 2021

Gazette No. 21, 19 October 2021

Gazette No. 4, 22 February 2022

Gazette No. 10, 17 May 2022

**(u) The number of occasions during 2021-2022 when requests were made by the Food Ministers' Meeting under Division 3 of Part 3 for a review of a draft standard or draft variation:**

Nil

**(v) The number of occasions during 2021-2022 when a draft standard or draft variation was rejected by the Food Ministers' Meeting under Division 3 of Part 3:**

Nil

**(w) The number of occasions during 2021-2022 when requests were made by the Food under Division 4 of Part 3 for a review of a standard or variation:**

Nil

**(x) The number of occasions during 2021-2022 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 2021-2022:**

On 3 September 2021 the Food Ministers' Meeting agreed to rescind the *Policy guideline on country of origin labelling*. Country of origin labelling requirements were removed from the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code on 1 July 2018 and now fall under Australian Consumer Law.

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

Nil

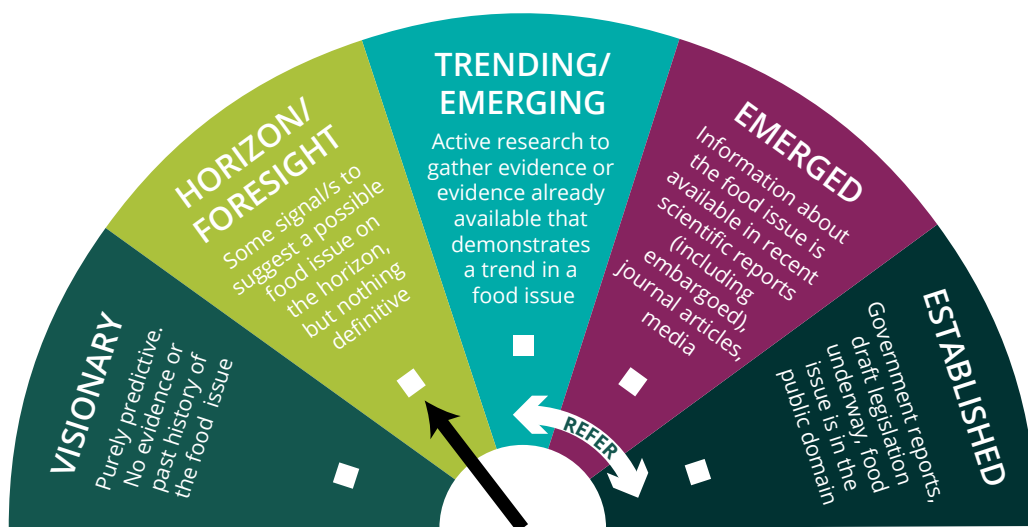
# APPENDIX THREE

## 2021–22 Summary report on emerging issues

FSANZ implemented a new approach for identifying and triaging potential food issues on the horizon, providing a more proactive and strategic framework for responding to emerging challenges and opportunities.

The customised framework - the VIBE (Vigilance and Intelligence Before food issues Emerge) - consolidates intelligence being opportunistically 'sensed' by agency staff and gathered through national and international networks and collaborations. Under the new approach, FSANZ has adopted a broader definition of emerging issues, extending beyond chemical and microbiological hazards to include areas such as labelling, nutrition, food production and social sciences.

Representatives from teams across the agency meet monthly to nominate and consider emerging issues which are captured in the VIBE register. Issues brought to the VIBE are triaged into one of five categories (see image below) based on the available evidence. This process assesses the likelihood of the potential food issue becoming a matter of concern for FSANZ.



In 2021–22, FSANZ considered a range of food issues through the VIBE. The image below captures trending/emerging, emerged and established issues. A case study for each of these three triage categories is also included.

**Trending/  
Emerging**  
Active research to gather evidence already available that demonstrates a trend in a food issue

ISSUE
Impact of war on food security (eg. shortage), safety, labelling (e.g. ingredient substitution) and enforcement.
Titanium dioxide - EFSA opinion leading to the potential banning of TiO2 in food.
Allergenicity of edible insects food products and potential protein cross reactivity in consumers allergic to crustacea.
Patulin in apple juice - food recalls prompted an analytical survey to determine levels in apple juice & apple-based products.
Precautionary allergen labelling (PAL) informs food allergic consumers of possible allergens in food through cross contamination. Public calls for the Code to regulate PALS.

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE**  
FSANZ is reviewing the safety of titanium dioxide as a food additive, following EFSA's updated safety assessment (2021). FSANZ issued a call for data on particle size of titanium dioxide used in food as well as the safety as a food additive. FSANZ's review is focussing on the key areas highlighted by EFSA, and will consider whether any actions may be required to protect public health and safety of Australian and New Zealand consumers.

**Emerged**  
Information about the food issue is available in recent scientific reports (including embargoed), journal articles, media

ISSUE
Pyrrrolizidine alkaloids - with EC regulations coming into effect on 1 July 2022, an analytical survey sampling of mainly honey and teas is underway to inform FSANZ's position.
Alternative protein regulation and interpretation of labelling requirements is needed.
Kava - following commercial importation of kava in Australia for traditional ceremonial use only, there have been concerns that kava may be used in more mainstream products that could impact consumer public health and safety.
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> and raw oysters from Coffin Bay in South Australia resulted in approx 200 cases of illness, some hospitalised, however no deaths.

**KAVA**  
An urgent proposal to amend the Code was approved in March 2022, to support the commercial importation of kava into Australia under the *Pacific Step-up* kava pilot. This change supported the continued use of kava in historically-safe and culturally-appropriate ways only. There are some concerns that products may be used more broadly in food which could impact consumer public health and safety. FSANZ will review the amendment, 12 months from the date of effect, to re-affirm or prepare a new proposal to consider further changes to the standard.

**Established**  
Government reports, draft legislation underway, food issue is in the public domain

ISSUE
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in food is a public health and safety concern. National food surveillance work is underway.
Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl (PFAS) - there have been some concerns about the presence of PFAS in the food supply, as it persists in the environment. FSANZ has investigated PFAS most recently in the 27th Australian Total Diet Study, which confirms the safety of the general Australian food supply in relation to PFAS.

**ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**  
FSANZ is undertaking a two-year project looking at antimicrobial resistant bacteria in the Australian food supply, funded by the Department of Health. A surveillance program, isolating bacteria from retail meat, will be undertaken to identify multi-drug resistant bacteria. Genomic analysis of resistant isolates will be undertaken to identify genetic determinants for AMR. This project plan aligns with Objective 5 of *Australia's National AMR Strategy - 2020 and Beyond* (i.e. 'Integrated surveillance and response to resistance and usage'), and will provide an opportunity to advance the evidence base for AMR in retail food in Australia.

# APPENDIX FOUR

## List of requirements

Below is the table set out in Schedule 2A of the PGPA Rule section 17BE(u) requires this table be included in entities' annual reports.

**Table 17:** List of requirements

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	PART OF REPORT	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT
17BE	<i>Contents of annual report</i>		
17BE(a)	Part 1 – About FSANZ	Details of the legislation establishing the body	Mandatory
17BE(b)(i)	Part 1 – Objectives and functions	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in legislation	Mandatory
17BE(b)(ii)	Part 1 – Purpose	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period	Mandatory
17BE(c)	Part 3 – Accountability to the Minister and Parliament	The names of the persons holding the position of responsible Minister or responsible Ministers during the reporting period, and the titles of those responsible Ministers	Mandatory
17BE(d)	Part 3 – Ministerial directions	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(e)	Part 3 – Government policy orders	Any government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(f)	N/A	Particulars of non-compliance with: a) a direction given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period; or b) a government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(g)	Part 2 – Annual Performance Statements	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the rule	Mandatory
17BE(h), 17BE(i)	Part 3 – Compliance reporting	A statement of significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	PART OF REPORT	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT
17BE(j)	Part 3 – Board expertise and experience	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period	Mandatory
17BE(k)	Part 3 – People	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity)	Mandatory
17BE(ka)	Part 3 – Management of human resources	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: a) statistics on full-time employees; b) statistics on part-time employees; c) statistics on gender; d) statistics on staff location	Mandatory
17BE(l)	Part 1 – About FSANZ	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity	Mandatory
17BE(m)	Part 3 – Corporate governance	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period	Mandatory
17BE(n), 17BE(o)	N/A	For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST): a) the decision-making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and b) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(p)	N/A	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(q)	N/A	Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(r)	N/A	Particulars of any reports on the entity given by: a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or b) a Parliamentary Committee; or c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	If applicable, mandatory

PGPA RULE REFERENCE	PART OF REPORT	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENT
17BE(s)	N/A	An explanation of information not obtained from a subsidiary of the entity and the effect of not having the information on the annual report	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(t)	N/A	Details of any indemnity that applied during the reporting period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer's liability for legal costs)	If applicable, mandatory
17BE(taa)	Part 3 – Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee	The following information about the audit committee for the entity: a) a direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the audit committee; b) the name of each member of the audit committee; c) the qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the audit committee; d) information about each member's attendance at meetings of the audit committee; e) the remuneration of each member of the audit committee	Mandatory
17BE(ta)	Part 3 – Executive remuneration	Information about executive remuneration	Mandatory
17BF	<i>Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises</i>		
17BF(1)(a)(i)	N/A	An assessment of significant changes in the entity's overall financial structure and financial conditions	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(1)(a)(ii)	N/A	An assessment of any events or risks that could cause financial information that is reported not to be indicative of future operations or financial conditions	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(1)(b)	N/A	Information on dividends paid or recommended	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(1)(c)	N/A	Details of any community service obligations the government business enterprise has including: a) an outline of actions taken to fulfil those obligations; and b) an assessment of the cost of fulfilling those obligations	If applicable, mandatory
17BF(2)	N/A	A statement regarding the exclusion of information on the grounds that the information is commercially sensitive and would be likely to result in unreasonable commercial prejudice to the government business enterprise	If applicable, mandatory

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