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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: FSANZ's operating environment, structure and processes

Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National Food Authority (Australia only) 1991 ■ Australia New Zealand Food Authority 1996 ■ Food Standards Australia New Zealand 2002
Government oversight	The Hon. Dr David Gillespie MP Assistant Minister for Rural Health; Chair, Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation (Ministerial Forum).
Chair, FSANZ Board	Ms Robyn Kruk AM
Chief Executive Officer	Mr Steve McCutcheon (term ended 31 January 2017) and Mr Mark Booth (term began 6 March 2017).
FSANZ staff (30 June 2017)	114 employees (ongoing and non-ongoing), located in Canberra and Wellington offices.
Funding 2016–17 (Portfolio Budget Statement)	Australian Government appropriation—\$17.184m Other—\$2.169m
Food regulatory system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ policy development (Forum on Food Regulation) ■ standards development (FSANZ) ■ enforcement (states, territories, New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries, Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, local government)
Legislative responsibilities	
Enabling Act of Parliament	<i>Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991</i>
Section 18 objectives ('core' objectives applied to FSANZ's regulatory measures function)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ protection of public health and safety ■ provision of adequate information to consumers ■ prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct

Section 18 objectives ('have regard to' objectives applied to FSANZ's regulatory measures function)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ need for [food] standards to be based on risk analysis using the best available scientific evidence ■ promotion of consistency between domestic and international food standards ■ desirability of an efficient and internationally competitive food industry ■ promotion of fair trading in food
Treaty between Australia and New Zealand	Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand concerning a joint food standards system.
Structure and processes	
Organisational structure	See organisation chart on page XIII
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 12-person Board (three members nominated by the New Zealand Government) (Appendix 2) ■ Operates under the FSANZ Act and the <i>Public Governance and Performance Act 2013</i> ■ Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee reports to the Board on financial, accountability, internal audit and compliance systems
Corporate planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corporate Plan ■ Business Plan ■ Portfolio Budget Statement (Health portfolio)
FSANZ outcome (Program 1.1)	A safe food supply and well informed consumers in Australia and New Zealand, including through the development of food regulatory measures and the promotion of their consistent implementation, coordination of food recall activities and the monitoring of consumer and industry food practices.
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop food regulatory measures (standards) or contribute to other control measures using the risk analysis process ■ Coordinate national response, conduct surveillance and monitoring ■ Collect and provide food related information and provide food related advice

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code	Any individual or organisation can apply to amend the Food Standards Code. FSANZ can also initiate changes to the Food Standards Code, usually to protect public safety or assist in addressing issues of long-term public health importance. The latter are normally requested by the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation.
Application Handbook	Contains details on what FSANZ requires to assess applications.
Assessment of applications and proposals to amend the Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ general procedures (nine months to complete assessment, one round of public consultation) ■ minor procedure (three months to complete assessment, limited consultation) ■ major procedure (12 months to complete assessment, two or more rounds of consultation) ■ high level health claims procedure (nine months to complete assessment, one round of publication consultation if applicant does not elect for confidential treatment)
Risk analysis process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ risk assessment—determining the likelihood and severity of hazard ■ risk management—weighting and selecting options of greatest net benefit to the community in a consultative decision-making process ■ risk communication—ensuring stakeholders are aware of, and understand, the risk being addressed and the control measures
Food recall processes	FSANZ coordinates a national food recall systems for Australia, in consultation with the states and territories and the food industry.
National Food Incident Response Protocol	FSANZ coordinates an integrated, whole-of-government response for national incidents.

Summary of financial performance 2016–17



Financial outcome	Operating revenue \$20.349 million
	Operating expenses \$20.29 million

Appendix 2: Food Standards Australia New Zealand Board expertise and experience (2016–2017)

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

s. 116(1)(a)	Chair
	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)	CEO
s. 116(1)(c)	2 members nominated by the New Zealand lead Minister
	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)	1 member nominated by the New Zealand lead Minister
	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)	1 member nominated by consumer organisations*
s. 116(1)(e)	1 member nominated by the CEO of the National Health and Medical Research Council
s. 116(1)(f)	3 members nominated by organisations, or public bodies, established for purposes relating to science or public health*
	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)(g)	2 members nominated by organisations, or public bodies, established for purposes relating to the food industry*
	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.

* These organisations are prescribed in the FSANZ Regulations.

Robyn Kruk AM

(term expires 30 September 2020)

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

Ms Kruk graduated from the University of New South Wales in 1979 with a Bachelor of Science in Psychology (Honours). She subsequently completed a Masters of Public Administration.

Ms Kruk began her career in the NSW public sector in 1980. In 1994 she was appointed Director-General of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and in 2002 was appointed Director-General of the NSW Department of Health.

At the end of her NSW public sector career she was Director-General of the Department of Premier and Cabinet. She left the position in late 2008 and was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (later Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities) in early 2009.

In 2011 Ms Kruk was appointed CEO and Commissioner and set up the newly created National Mental Health Commission.

Following her retirement from the Commission, she undertook program reviews and was appointed to a range of non-executive board and statutory positions. Ms Kruk was the Independent Assessor for the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce (DART) and led international taskforces assessing sustainable development in China. In 2015, she was appointed chair of the eHealth Implementation Steering Committee, to oversight delivery of an Australia-wide electronic medical record system. She is a Chair Emerita of the US Milbank Memorial Fund (a philanthropic health research organisation) and has been a judge of the Dubai government's annual public sector excellence awards since 2013.

Ms Kruk is a member of the NSW Planning Assessment Commission, the Chair of the NSW Ambulance Advisory Council, the Deputy Chair of Mental Health Australia, the Chair of the Victorian Expert Advisory Committee on Perpetrator Interventions, the Chair of the WA Partnership Forum reporting to the Premier on improving community services.

Emeritus Professor Mary Barton AO

(term expires 30 June 2017)

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

Ms Lyn Bentley

(term expires 30 June 2017)

Ms Bentley's [116(1)(g)] passion for food began with a chef apprenticeship in London and although side-tracked by studies in the fields of business and accountancy, she returned to her first love of food. She started WA based Sticky Fingers Gourmet Foods as a home-based business 15 years ago, and has been instrumental in its continued growth within Australian and international markets. Ms Bentley has been an active participant in the Food Industry Association of WA as well as the CCIWA Food Industry Advisory Group, and was a member of the team chosen to provide evidence to the Senate Committee for the Australian Food Processing review. As a member of the FSANZ Board, Ms Bentley's experience brings a fresh perspective as to how Board level decisions may be perceived and effectively implemented by the food service industry and small business.

Mr Mark Booth (Chief Executive Officer)

(term expires 5 March 2021)

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

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

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

Professor Martin Cole

(term expires 30 June 2017)

Professor Martin Cole [116(1)(f)] is the Director of CSIRO Flagship of Food, Nutrition and Bioproducts at Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). Prior to joining CSIRO, Professor Cole was the Director of the US National Centre for Food Safety and Technology (NCFST), one of the US Federal Drug Administration (FDA) Centres for Excellence and Research and Professor of Biology at Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT), Chicago, Illinois. With many years of experience in food policy and the development of international food safety standards, Professor Cole has frequently been called upon as an expert by organisations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as well as the US House of Representatives. He has received numerous awards including election as a fellow of the International Academy of Food Science and Technology. Professor Cole currently chairs the International Commission on the Microbiological Specifications for Food and serves on the board of the Institute of Food Technology.

Associate Professor Stephen Corbett

(term expires 30 June 2019)

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

Professor Lynne Daniels

(term expires 30 June 2017)

Emeritus Professor Daniels [116(1)(e)] is an academic dietitian with 40 years of experience and a Fellow of the Dietitians Association of Australia. She was Head of the School of Exercise and Nutrition Sciences at Queensland University of Technology (QUT) from 2012–2016. Professor Daniels held a research capacity building chair in the QUT Institute Health and Biomedical Innovation from 2006–2011. Professor Daniels spent the first 10 years of her career as a clinical paediatric dietitian and during this time completed a research MSc. In 1988 she was appointed to an academic post in the School of Medicine at Flinders University and in 1995 completed her PhD examining the selenium status of preterm infants. At Flinders her primary role was coordinator of the nutrition and dietetic education programs. Professor Daniels' research interests include feeding practices in early childhood and the prevention and treatment of childhood obesity. She led the NHMRC-funded NOURISH project that evaluated an early feeding intervention to prevent childhood obesity and the Queensland Government funded TRIM Kids project that delivered PEACHTM, a weight management program for moderately obese primary school aged children and their families across Queensland.

Ms Jane Lancaster

(term expires 30 June 2019)

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

Ms Jenni Mack

(term expires 30 June 2017)

Ms Jenni Mack [s. 116(1)(d)] has worked in consumer affairs since 1992 when she was Executive Director of the Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations. Her work has spanned food, chemicals, telecommunications, energy and financial services policy incorporating areas such as industry self-regulatory and co-regulatory practices, professional standards and codes of practice. Ms Mack has worked closely with regulators and government agencies on good regulatory science, community education, licensing, best practice enforcement and compliance schemes, and community and social research projects.

Mr Steve McCutcheon

(Chief Executive Officer)

(term expired 31 December 2016)

Mr McCutcheon [s. 116(1)(b)] holds a Bachelor of Economics degree and has undertaken further studies in public law and public policy. He was appointed CEO of FSANZ in October 2007. Prior to his appointment, Mr McCutcheon held a number of senior executive positions in the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. During that time, he led the team that developed the new food regulatory framework for Australia and New Zealand under the auspices of the Council of Australian Governments. Mr McCutcheon also led the Australian delegation to annual sessions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Dr Andrew McKenzie QSO

(term expires 30 June 2018)

Dr Andrew McKenzie [s. 116(1)(c)] is qualified as a veterinarian with post graduate qualifications in veterinary public health and has a background working for the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries with a focus on the meat, seafood and other food industries. In 2002, Dr McKenzie set up the New Zealand Food Safety Authority and led it until his retirement in June 2010. He has extensive experience in domestic food safety policy and standards, as well as international food safety and trade standards at the bilateral and multilateral level. Dr McKenzie has a continuing interest in management and governance, as well as contemporary regulatory approaches to food safety/quality and trade, particularly around standard-setting.

Mr Tony Nowell CNZM

(term expires 30 June 2017)

Mr Tony Nowell [s. 116(1)(c)] has had extensive senior executive experience across various industries (including food) both internationally and within New Zealand. This has included holding positions such as CEO of Zespri International; Managing Director of Griffin's Foods; Regional Vice President of Sara Lee Asia; Zone Manager for Sara Lee Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand; Managing Director of Sara Lee Indonesia; Managing Director of L'Oreal Indonesia; and Operations Manager of L'Oreal New Zealand.

Mr Nowell's other roles and responsibilities have included being the former Chair of the New Zealand Packaging Accord Governing Board and the New Zealand Government Food and Beverage Taskforce; and include Chairmanship of the New Zealand Forest Research Institute and Wellington Drive Technologies, as well as directorships at New Zealand Food Innovation Auckland and the Export Advisory Board of Business New Zealand. Mr Nowell has represented New Zealand as a member of the APEC Business Advisory Council since 2007.

Appendix 3: Board attendance 2016–17

Member	Qualifications	Meetings	Teleconferences
Ms Robyn Kruk AM (Chair)	Bachelor of Science in Psychology (Honours), UNSW Master of Public Administration	3/3	2/2
Emeritus Professor Mary Barton AO	BVSc University of Sydney PhD University of Melbourne Dip Bact, University of Manchester MBA Deakin University FANZCVS Fellow of the Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists FASM Fellow of the Australian Society for Microbiology Hon DVSc University of Melbourne	4/4	3/3
Ms Lyn Bentley	Chef and successful small business owner, Australian Institute Food Science and Technology—WA committee Royal Agricultural Society WA— Official Food Judge	2/4	3/3
Mr Mark Booth (Chief Executive Officer)	B.A. (Hons) Economics, City of London Polytechnic M.A. Economics, University of Manchester Postgraduate Diploma in Public Health, University of Otago Executive Master in Public Administration (EMPA, Australia and New Zealand School of Government – ANZSOG)	2/2	1/1

Member	Qualifications	Meetings	Teleconferences
Professor Martin Cole	BSc, Biological Sciences, Manchester Metropolitan University PhD, Microbiology, Institute of Food Research, University of East Anglia Graduate of Australian Institute of Company Directors IFT Certified Food Scientist (CFS)	3/4	2/3
Associate Professor Stephen Corbett	MB BS (University of Queensland) MPH (University of Sydney) MRCGP FAFPHM FAICD Conjoint Associate Professor, School of Public Health and Western Clinical School, University of Sydney	4/4	2/3
Emeritus Professor Lynne Daniels	MSc; Grad Dip Nutrition Dietetics, Flinders University, South Australia PhD, Flinders University, South Australia	4/4	1/3
Ms Jane Lancaster MNZM	Graduated BSc Hons (1st Class) in Plant Biochemistry and Plant Physiology, University of Canterbury University of Canterbury Senior Scholar	4/4	3/3
Ms Jenni Mack	BA (Journalism), University of Queensland MALP, University of Sydney Graduate Certificate International Food Laws and Regulation, Michigan State University	4/4	2/3
Mr Steve McCutcheon (CEO)	BEc, University of Sydney GradDipPubLaw, Australian National University	1/2	1/1
Dr Andrew McKenzie QSO	BVSc, Massey University DVPH, Massey University	4/4	3/3

Member	Qualifications	Meetings	Teleconferences
Mr Tony Nowell CNZM	BBS (part-time and extramurally), Auckland University, University of Otago and Massey University (not completed)	4/4	3/3
Observer			
Dr Eva Bennett, Chair, Implementation Subcommittee for Food Regulation (ISFR)		4/4	1/3

Finance, Audit and Risk Management Committee attendance

Member	Meetings
Dr Andrew McKenzie QSO (FARMC Chair)	4/4
Professor Martin Cole	4/4
Professor Mary Barton	4/4
Observers	
Mr Steve McCutcheon (CEO)	2/2
Mr Mark Booth (CEO)	2/2
Ms Audrey Gormley (FSANZ Chief Finance Officer)	3/4

Appendix 4: Report against the FSANZ Act requirements

Applications received and Proposals prepared before 1 October 2007

Section 69 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) requires FSANZ to report on its processing of applications and proposals in the following manner:

During 2016–2017, FSANZ progressed 4 Applications received prior to 1 October 2007:

- (v) 0 withdrawn;
- (vi) 0 rejected by FSANZ;
- (vii) 0 finalised and notified to the Forum;
- (viii) 0 considered after a request for a review and notified to the Forum; and
- (ix) 4 were still being progressed as at 30 June 2017.

During 2016–2017, FSANZ progressed 1 Proposal prepared prior to 1 October 2007:

- (v) 0 abandoned by FSANZ;
- (vi) 0 finalised and notified to the Forum;
- (vii) 0 considered after a request for a review and notified to the Forum; and
- (viii) 1 was still being progressed as at 30 June 2016.

- (e) **Any occasion during 2016–2017 that FSANZ, after preparing a draft standard or a draft variation of a standard, failed to make a decision under section 18 of the FSANZ Act (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) within the period required under section 35 (as was in force prior to 1 July 2007) and a statement of the reasons for that failure:**

Nil

- (f) **Extensions of time FSANZ granted under subsection 35(2) of the FSANZ Act during 2016–2017 and the reasons for those extensions:**

Nil

- (g) **The number of applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal during 2016–2017 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 2016–2017:**

Nil

- (i) **The number of standards made under the FSANZ Act during 2016–2017:**

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

- (j) **The number of draft standards and draft variations approved during 2016–2017 under:**

- (i) section 18 of the FSANZ Act; or (Final Assessment)

Nil

- (k) **The number of occasions during 2016–2017 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 2016–2017 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 2016–2017 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 2016–2017 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 2016–2017 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 2016–2017:**
14
- (ab) **The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during 2016–2017:**
12
- (ac) **The number of applications rejected under subsection 26(1) during 2016–2017 and the reasons for the rejections:**
2

- PA1145 Rejected at Admin Assessment on the basis that it did not meet the mandatory information requirements under subsection 22(2) of the FSANZ Act which are set out in Part 3 of the *FSANZ Application Handbook*.
- PA1148 Rejected at Admin Assessment on the basis that it did not meet the mandatory information requirements under subsection 22(2) of the FSANZ Act which are set out in Part 3 of the *FSANZ Application Handbook*.
- (ad) **The number of applications withdrawn in 2016–2017 under subsection 24(1) during the current year:**
1
- (ae) **The number of applications accepted under subsection 26(1) during 2016–2017 that FSANZ had not begun to assess under section 29 during 2016–2017:**
2
- (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 2016–2017:**
Nil
- (a) **the number of applications that were considered under Subdivision D of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2016–2017:**
28
- (b) **the number of applications that were considered under Subdivision E of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2016–2017:**
Nil

- (c) the number of applications that were considered under Subdivision F of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2016–2017:
Nil
- (d) the number of applications that were considered under Subdivision G of Division 1 of Part 3 during 2016–2017:
Nil
- (e) for each of those Subdivisions, the number of applications considered under that Subdivision that were disposed of during 2016–2017 and the manner of their disposal:
- Subdivision D:**
14 Approved
1 Withdrawn
0 Rejected
- Subdivision E:**
0 Approved
0 Withdrawn
- Subdivision F:**
0 Approved
0 Withdrawn
- Subdivision G:**
0 Approved
0 Withdrawn
- (f) for each of those Subdivisions, the average time taken to dispose of applications during 2016–2017 (for Approval only):
- Subdivision D:**
8.1 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 2016–2017:
5
- (fb) For an application covered by paragraph (fa), the period that has elapsed since the application was accepted under subsection 26(1):
- | | |
|-------|-------------|
| A1102 | 33 months |
| A1127 | 15 months |
| A1129 | 14 months |
| A1130 | 14 months |
| A1131 | 13.5 months |
- (g) the number of applications made during 2016–2017 in relation to which a charge fixed under section 146 was payable:
6
- (h) the number of applications made during 2016–2017 in relation to which no charge fixed under section 146 was payable:
5
- (i) the average number of days that elapsed between the acceptance or rejection under section 26 of an application made during 2016–2017 in relation to which no charge fixed under section 146 was payable, and the commencement of the assessment of the application under section 29:
137.5 days

(j) each occasion during 2016–2017 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:

1

A1102 Due 9 August 2016

(k) each occasion during 2016–2017 on which FSANZ extended the consideration period under subsection 109(4), and the reasons for that extension:

0

(ka) The number of applications declared under section 95 to be urgent applications during 2016–2017:

0

(l) the number of proposals prepared by FSANZ under section 55 during 2016–2017:

3

(la) The number of proposals prepared under section 55 during 2016–2017 that FSANZ had not begun to assess under section 59 during that year:

0

(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 2016–2017

0

(n) the number of proposals that were disposed of during 2016–2017 and the manner of their disposal:

5 Approved

0 Abandoned

(o) the average time taken to dispose of proposals under each of Subdivisions D, E, F, G and H of Division 2 of Part 3 during 2016–2017:

General

20.2 months

Minor

N/A

Major

N/A

High level health claim variation

N/A

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

27 days

(pa) The number of proposals prepared under section 55 during a previous financial year that the FSANZ had begun to assess under section 59 before the end of 2016–2017, but that the FSANZ had not disposed of before the end of 2016–2017:

5

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

P1024 54.5 months
(prepared 13/12/12)

P1028 47.5 months
(prepared 17/7/13)

P1030 41 months (prepared 1/2/14)

P1034 36 months
(prepared 30/4/14)

P1044 6.5 months
(prepared 19/12/16)

- (pc) The number of proposals declared under section 95 to be urgent proposals during 2016–2017:

Nil

In relation to applications or proposals declared to be urgent under section 95, either in 2016–2017 or in previous financial years, the number which were disposed of under section 101 and the manner of their completion:

Nil

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

Nil

- (q) the number of applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal during 2016–2017 for review of decisions of FSANZ:

Nil

- (r) the results of the applications made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal that were determined during 2016–2017:

N/A

- (s) the number of standards made during 2016–2017:

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

FSANZ gazetted amendments to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code relating to 15 applications and 4 proposals.

Amendment No. 164 (21 July 2016)

A1109 – Glutaminase from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* as a Processing Aid (Enzyme)

To permit glutaminase derived from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* as a processing aid in the production of certain seasoning ingredients or foods used for seasoning as an alternative to the use of monosodium glutamate.

A1116 – Food derived from Herbicide-tolerant & Insect-protected Corn Line MZIR098

To seek approval for food derived from a genetically modified corn line MZHIR098 that is tolerant to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium and protected against corn rootworm.

A1120 – Agarose Ion Exchange Resin as a Processing Aid for Lactoferrin Production

To permit the use of agarose ion exchange resin as a processing aid in the production of high purity lactoferrin from bovine milk and milk-related products.

Amendment No. 165 (1 September 2016)

A1118 – Food derived from Herbicide-tolerant Corn Line MON87419	To seek approval for food derived from genetically modified corn line MON87419 which is tolerant to dicamba and glufosinate herbicides.
P1041 – Removal of Country of Origin Labelling Requirements	To remove country of origin labelling requirements from the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code as part of proposed new arrangements where the requirements will fall under Australian Consumer Law.

Amendment No. 166 (12 January 2017)

A1090 – Voluntary Addition of Vitamin D to Breakfast Cereal	To permit the voluntary addition of vitamin D to breakfast cereal.
A1113 – Extension of Use of Propionates in Processed Meat	To request the extension of use of propionates as anti-microbial preservatives in processed meat products.
A1115 – Irradiation of Blueberries & Raspberries	To seek permission to irradiate blueberries and raspberries for phytosanitary purposes against fruit flies and other critical plant pests, at levels between 150 Gray (Gy) and 1 kGy.
P1027 – Managing Low-level Ag & Vet Chemicals without MRLs	To manage low-level agricultural and veterinary chemicals without MRLs (i.e. the food is not listed in Schedule 20, but the chemical is).

Amendment No. 167 (9 February 2017)

A1117 – Extension of Use of L-cysteine as a Food Additive	To extend the use of L-cysteine monohydrochloride to limit enzymatic browning of fresh-cut avocado and banana and so extend the shelf-life.
A1119 – Addition of Water to facilitate Wine Fermentation	To permit the addition of water to dilute high sugar to aid fermentation in the production of wine, sparkling wine and fortified wine.
A1128 – Food derived from reduced Acrylamide Potential & Browning Potato Line E12	To seek approval for food derived from a genetically modified potato line, E12 which has reduced acrylamide potential and reduced browning (black spot).

Amendment No. 168 (13 April 2017)

A1132 – Broaden Definition of Steviol Glycosides (Intense Sweetener)	To expand the definition of steviol glycosides for use as an intense sweetener to include all steviol glycosides present in the <i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> Bertoni leaf.
P1043 – Code Revision (2016)	To make minor amendments including the correction of typographical errors, inconsistencies and formatting issues and updating of references.

Amendment No. 169 (11 May 2017)

P1042 – Low THC Hemp Seeds as Food	To develop a food regulatory measure to permit the addition to food of products from seeds of low tetrahydrocannabinol varieties of <i>Cannabis sativa</i> .
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Amendment No. 170 (25 May 2017)

A1121 – Oryzin (Protease) as a Processing Aid (Enzyme)	To permit the use of oryzin (protease) from <i>Aspergillus melleus</i> as an enzyme for use in baking, flavouring production and dairy, egg, meat, fish, protein and yeast processing.
A1124 – Alternative DHA-rich Algal Oil for Infant Formula Products	To permit the addition of DHA-rich algal oil from <i>Schizochytrium</i> sp. as an alternative or replacement oil for other currently permitted DHA-rich algal oils added to infant formula products.
A1133 – Maximum Residue Limits for Avilamycin in specific Pig Commodities	To establish MRLs for avilamycin in specific pig commodities for import harmonisation purposes.
A1134 – Increased Concentration of Plant Sterols in Breakfast Cereals	To seek approval for the exclusive use for 15 months of an increased concentration of plant sterols to be added to breakfast cereals under the novel food provisions.
P1026 – Lupin as an Allergen	To consider options to regulate food containing lupin as a food allergen.

(t) the number of draft standards and draft variations approved during 2016–2017 under each of the following:

(i) section 33 and 63:

19

(ii) section 41 and 69:

Nil

(iii) section 52 and 78:

Nil

(iv) section 97

Nil

(ta) the number of variations given to the Authority under subsection 82(6) during 2016–2017

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority gazetted and registered on the Federal Register of Legislation 11 amendments to Schedule 20:

APVMA 7, 2016	26 July 2016
APVMA 8, 2016	23 August 2016
APVMA 9, 2016	4 October 2016
APVMA 10, 2016	15 November 2016
APVMA 11, 2016	29 November 2016
APVMA 1, 2017	10 January 2017
APVMA 2, 2017	7 February 2017
APVMA 3, 2017	21 March 2017
APVMA 4, 2017	18 April 2017
APVMA 5, 2017	16 May 2017
APVMA 6, 2017	13 June 2017

(u) the number of occasions during 2016–2017 when requests were made by the Council under Division 3 of Part 3 for a review of a draft standard or draft variation:

Nil

(v) the number of occasions during 2016–2017 when a draft standard or draft variation was rejected by the Council under Division 3 of Part 3:

Nil

(w) the number of occasions during 2016–2017 when requests were made by the Council under Division 4 of Part 3 for a review of a standard or variation:

Nil

(x) the number of occasions during 2016–2017 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 2016–2017:

No guidelines were notified.

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

N/A



APPENDIX 5

Financial statements

Appendix 5: Financial statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Assistant Minister for Rural Health

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of Food Standards Australia New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2017:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of Food Standards Australia New Zealand as at 30 June 2017 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of Food Standards Australia New Zealand, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2017 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authorities, 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 Food Standards Australia New Zealand 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* to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997* (the Code). 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.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

GPO Box 707 CANBERRA ACT 2601
19 National Circuit BARTON ACT
Phone (02) 6203 7300 Fax (02) 6203 7777

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

I communicate with those charged with governance 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



Peter Kerr

Executive Director

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

14 September 2017

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)

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

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the corporate Commonwealth entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

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

			
Robyn Kirk Chairperson FSANZ	Andrew McKenzie Director FSANZ	Mark Booth Chief Executive Officer FSANZ	Karen Hogan Acting Chief Financial Officer FSANZ

14th September

14th September

14th September

14th September

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Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	Original Budget 2017 \$'000	AASB 1055
NET COST OF SERVICES					
Expenses					
Employee Benefits	1.1A	14,927	14,687	14,437	1
Suppliers	1.1B	4,564	4,392	3,811	2
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	776	1,172	1,105	3
Other		19	12		
Total expenses		20,286	20,263	19,353	
Own-Source Income					
Own-source revenue					
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	1.2A	2,839	2,692	100	4
Interest	1.2B	252	271	320	5
Other Revenue		73	15	1,749	6
Total own-source revenue		3,164	2,978	2,169	
Total own-source income		3,164	2,978	2,169	
Net (cost of)/contribution by services		(17,122)	(17,285)	(17,184)	
Revenue from Government	1.2C	17,185	17,288	17,184	
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government		63	3	-	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to net cost of services					
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		-	152	-	
Total other comprehensive income after income tax		63	155	-	

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

FSANZs original budgeted financial statement that was first presented to parliament in respect of the reporting period (i.e. from FSANZs 2016-17 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS)).

Explanations of variances +/- 10% between the actual and original budgeted amounts for 2016-17 are provided further below (except for trivial amounts not considered significant to the performance of FSANZ)

AASB 1055 Explanations of major variances

1. Employee benefits

The increase in employee benefits was primarily due to unbudgeted redundancy payments and on-costs on provisions.

Affected line items (and schedule)

Employee benefits

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

2. Suppliers

The increase in suppliers expense was due to the increase in project work - refer rendering of services below.

Suppliers

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Statement of Comprehensive Income continued

Explanations of major variances

3. Depreciation and amortisation

The budget assumed that internally developed software assets would be consumed fully this year. Additional work to the asset has extended the useful life and reduced the depreciation.

4. Rendering of Services

The budget for other revenue actually relates to the Sale of Goods and Rendering of services. The income was still higher than this budget due to the uncertainty around project work that depends on demand. All project work was provided to other government departments and related to data analysis, labelling and running workshops.

5. Interest

Interest rates were lower than anticipated and this reduced the interest received.

6. Other revenue

As noted in 4, the other revenue budget relates to the sale of goods and services and the goods and services budget relates to Other Revenue. This error will be corrected at the next opportunity.

Affected line items (and schedule)

Depreciation and amortisation

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Rendering of Services

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Interest

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Other revenue

(Statement of Comprehensive Income)

Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	Original Budget 2017 \$'000	AASB 1055
ASSETS					
Financial assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.1A	3,849	3,266	12,621	1
Trade and Other Receivables	2.1B	284	199	616	2
Investments - Term deposits	2.1C	7,647	7,536	-	1
Total financial assets		11,780	11,001	13,237	
Non-financial assets					
Buildings - Leasehold improvements	2.2A	650	551	503	
Plant and equipment	2.2A	325	370	507	
Intangibles	2.2A	2,168	2,172	1,480	
Prepayments		296	282	123	
Total non-financial assets		3,439	3,375	2,613	3
Total assets		15,219	14,376	15,850	
LIABILITIES					
Payables					
Suppliers	2.3A	873	313	754	4
Other Payables	2.3B	1,660	1,671	2,747	5
Total payables		2,533	1,984	3,501	
Provisions					
Employee Provisions	3.1A	4,527	4,302	4,433	
Provision for restoration	2.4A	351	345	326	
Total provisions		4,878	4,647	4,759	
Total liabilities		7,411	6,631	8,260	
Net assets		7,808	7,745	7,590	
EQUITY					
Contributed equity		1,823	1,823	1,823	
Reserves		2,254	2,254	2,102	
Retained surplus		3,731	3,668	3,665	
Total equity		7,808	7,745	7,590	

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

FSANZs original budgeted financial statement that was first presented to parliament in respect of the reporting period (i.e. from FSANZs 2016-17 Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS)).

Between the actual and original budgeted amounts for 2016-17. Explanations of variances above + or - 10% are provided further below.

Explanations of major variances

Affected line items (and schedule)

1. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents

The original budget included the term deposit as cash. This has now been reclassified in the financial statements as an investment. The remaining variance is explained by higher than budgeted payments due to redundancies and some significant leave pay-outs during the period.

(Statement of Financial position)

Statement of Financial Position continued

Explanations of major variances (Continued)

2. Trade and Other Receivables

Budget is an estimated percentage of debtors at year end whereas the actual at year end represented agency efforts to reduce debtors.

3. Non Financial Assets

Non financial assets additions were higher than budgeted in intangibles. This increase was funded from reserves and reflects the business need to improve data management and analysis.

4. Suppliers

Expenditure in June was higher than previous year trends on which the budget was set. This related to project timing.

5. Other payables

The budget did not anticipate the redundancy of three staff at 30 June 2017 and the payable that related to the payout.

Affected line items (and schedule)

Trade and Other receivables

(Statement of Financial position)

Land & Buildings, Plant & Equipment and Intangibles

(Statement of Financial position)

Suppliers

(Statement of Financial position)

Other payables

(Statement of Financial position)

Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 30 June 2017

Notes	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	Original Budget 2017 \$'000
CONTRIBUTED EQUITY			
Opening balance	1,823	1,823	1,823
Adjusted opening balance	1,823	1,823	1,823
Comprehensive income			
Transfers between equity components	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	1,823	1,823	1,823
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Opening balance	3,668	3,665	3,665
Adjusted opening balance	3,668	3,665	3,665
Comprehensive income			
Surplus for the period	63	3	-
Total comprehensive income	63	3	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	3,731	3,668	3,665
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE			
Opening balance	2,254	2,102	2,102
Adjusted opening balance	2,254	2,102	2,102
Comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income	-	152	-
Total comprehensive income	-	152	-
Transfers between equity components	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	2,254	2,254	2,102
TOTAL EQUITY			
Opening balance	7,745	7,590	7,590
Adjusted opening balance	7,745	7,590	7,590
Comprehensive income			
Surplus for the period	63	3	-
Other comprehensive income	-	152	-
Total comprehensive income	63	155	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	7,808	7,745	7,590

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

Accounting Policy

Equity Injections

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

Budget Variances Commentary

FSANZ budgets for a breakeven position each year and does not budget for a surplus.

Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Cash Flow Statement

for the period ended 30 June 2017

	2017	2016	Original Budget 2017	AASB 1055
Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Receipts from Australian Government	17,185	17,257	17,184	
Receipts from New Zealand Government	2,021	1,912	-	1
Sale of goods and rendering of services	448	643	100	2
Interest	150	272	320	
Net GST received	341	385	519	
Other	75	15	1,573	1
Total cash received	20,220	20,484	19,696	
Cash used				
Employees	14,154	15,108	14,437	3
Suppliers	4,479	5,753	3,811	4
Net GST paid	-	-	519	
Total cash used	18,633	20,861	18,767	
Net cash from/(used by) operating activities	1,587	(377)	929	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	-	1	-	
Total cash received	-	1	-	
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	890	568	605	5
Investments	111	212	-	3
Total cash used	1,001	780	605	
Net cash from/(used by) investing activities	(1,001)	(779)	(605)	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	586	(1,156)	324	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	3,266	4,417	12,297	
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(3)	5	-	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	3,849	3,266	12,621	

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

Explanations of major variances

Affected line items (and schedule)

Cash received

1. Receipts from the New Zealand Government were included in Other income in the budget but are separated in the cash flow for more detailed disclosure. The budget was also prepared before the Partnership agreement between The New Zealand Minister for Food Safety and Food Standards Australia New Zealand had been finalised.

*Receipts from New Zealand
Government and Other*

2. FSANZ do not budget for goods and service income due to the uncertainty of the amount.

Cash Flow Statement continued**Explanations of major variances****Affected line items (and schedule)**Cash used

3. Cash used for employees is lower than anticipated due to redundancies which were payable as at 30 June 2017 when the budget anticipated a cash outflow in the 2016-17 year. This allowed an increase in investments.

Employees and Investments

4. Cash used for suppliers is higher than budget to reflect costs associated with the delivery of goods and services income, relating to projects.

Suppliers

5. Cash used for the purchase of property plant and equipment includes higher than anticipated internally developed software to meet emerging business needs and GST.

Purchase of property, plant and equipment

Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Overview

The Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR)* for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2015; and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations - reduced disclosure requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

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

New Accounting Standards

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

Taxation

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

Departmental Events After the Reporting Period

There has been no event since 30 June 2017 that had the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of FSANZ.

Foreign Currency

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

Financial Performance

This section analyses the financial performance of Food Standards Australia New Zealand for the year ended 2017.

1.1 Expenses

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
1.1A: Employee Benefits		
Wages and salaries	10,908	11,204
Superannuation		
Defined contribution plans	919	827
Defined benefit plans	1,146	1,174
Leave and other entitlements	1,585	1,451
Separation and redundancies	364	-
Other employee expenses	5	31
Total employee benefits	14,927	14,687

Accounting Policy

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

1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Consultants and contractors	837	929
Travel	796	806
Computer expenses	467	457
Subscriptions	247	200
Training	235	135
Building running costs	111	107
ISFR Project Officer	144	139
Audit Fees	40	40
Other operating costs	674	544
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	3,551	3,357

Other suppliers

Operating lease rentals	980	1,007
Workers compensation premiums	33	28
Total other suppliers	1,013	1,035
Total suppliers	4,564	4,392

Leasing commitments

FSANZ in its capacity as lessee has leases for its offices in Canberra and Wellington. The Canberra lease expires in February 2018 and the Wellington lease in March 2018. The commitments shown below this year are to the end of the lease.

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable

operating leases are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	916	1,311
Between 1 to 5 years	-	4,714
More than 5 years	-	1,898
Total operating lease commitments	916	7,923

Accounting Policy

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

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

1.2 Own-Source Revenue and gains		
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Own-Source Revenue		
<u>1.2A: Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</u>		
New Zealand Government funding	2,021	1,912
Fee for service	305	260
Surveys	-	164
Asia Pacific Economic Corporation (APEC)	172	85
Labelling	-	120
Other	341	151
Total sale of goods and rendering of services	2,839	2,692

Accounting Policy

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

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

Revenue from rendering of services 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 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.

<u>1.2B: Interest</u>		
Deposits	38	58
Investments	214	213
Total interest	252	271

Accounting Policy

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

<u>1.2C: Revenue from Government</u>		
Corporate Commonwealth entity payment	17,185	17,288
Total revenue from Government	17,185	17,288

Accounting Policy

Funding received or receivable from non-corporate Commonwealth entities (appropriated to the non-corporate Commonwealth entity as a corporate Commonwealth entity payment item for payment to FSANZ) is recognised as Revenue from Government by the corporate Commonwealth entity unless the funding is in the nature of an equity injection or a loan.

Financial Position

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

2.1 Financial Assets

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000

2.1A: Cash and Cash Equivalents

AUSTRALIA		
Cash on hand or on deposit	3,765	3,246
NEW ZEALAND		
Cash on hand or on deposit	84	20
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,849	3,266

Accounting Policy

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

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

2.1B: Trade and Other Receivables

Goods and services receivables	149	91
Other receivables		
Interest	133	31
GST receivable	2	53
Other receivables	-	52
Total other receivables	135	136
Total trade and other receivables (gross)	284	227
Less impairment allowance	-	(28)
Total trade and other receivables (net)	284	199

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.

2.1 Financial Assets

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
2.1C: Investments - Term deposits		
Deposits	7,647	7,536
Total other investments	7,647	7,536

Accounting Policy

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

2.2 Non-Financial Assets**2.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles****Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment for 2017**

	Buildings - Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Intangibles \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2016				
Gross book value	911	370	4,457	5,738
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(360)	-	(2,285)	(2,645)
Total as at 1 July 2016	551	370	2,172	3,093
Additions				
Purchase or internally developed	446	109	281	836
Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(347)	(144)	(285)	(776)
Disposals	-	(10)	-	(10)
Total as at 30 June 2017	650	325	2,168	3,143
Total as at 30 June 2017 represented by				
Gross book value	1,188	469	4,738	6,395
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(538)	(144)	(2,570)	(3,252)
Total as at 30 June 2017	650	325	2,168	3,143

The carrying amount of computer software at 30 June 2017 included \$0.259m purchased software and \$1.909m internally generated software.

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment or land and buildings and intangibles at 30 June 2017.

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.

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated below.

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

FSANZ had no material commitments to purchase assets as at 30 June 2017.

2.2 Non-Financial Assets

Accounting Policy

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Asset Recognition Threshold

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

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

Revaluations

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

Leasehold improvement, property plant & equipment are carried at fair value, being revalued with sufficient frequency such that the carrying amount of each asset class is not materially different at reporting date from its fair value. An independent valuation of all asset categories was carried out by Pickles Valuation Services as at 30 June 2016 and a further desk audit as at 30 June 2017 resulted in no changes to asset values.

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

	2017	2016
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Lease term
Plant and equipment	3-10 years	3-10 years

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2017. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

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

Derecognition

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

Intangibles

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

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

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

	2017	2016
Internally developed	10 Years	10 years
Purchased	4 Years	4 years

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2017.

2.3 Payables		
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000

2.3A: Suppliers

Trade creditors and accruals	873	313
Total suppliers	873	313

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	122	103
Redundancy payable	364	-
Leave payable	196	-
Performance pay	197	220
Unearned income	682	1,120
Lease incentive	68	228
Other	31	-
Total other payables	1,660	1,671

Accounting PolicyUnearned Income

Amounts received in advance for services not yet provided or work not yet undertaken are recorded as unearned income, unless the revenue is a non reciprocal contribution as defined in AASB1004 - *Contributions*.

Parental Leave Payments Scheme

Amounts received under the Parental Leave Payments Scheme by the entity not yet paid to employees were presented gross as cash and a liability (payable). The total amount received under this scheme was \$79,573 (2016: \$26,251).

2.4 Other Provisions

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000

2.4A: Provision for restoration

	Provision for restoration \$'000	Provision for restoration \$'000
As at 1 July	345	327
Additional provisions made	6	-
Restatement of New Zealand balance	-	3
Unwinding of discount or change in discount rate	-	15
Total as at 30 June	351	345

FSANZ currently has 2 (2016: 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 has made a provision to reflect the present value of this obligation.

People and relationships

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

3.1 Employee Provisions

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000

3.1A: Employee Provisions

Leave	4,527	4,302
Total employee provisions	4,527	4,302

Accounting policy

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 Employee Benefits) and termination benefits due within twelve months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. Other long-term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

Leave

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

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The entity recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations. FSANZ had no provision at the 30 June 2017 but a payable is shown in Note 2.3B to reflect redundancies that took effect on the 30 June 2017.

Superannuation

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

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap and other complying superannuation funds are a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance's administered schedules and notes.

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

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

3.2 Key Management Personnel Remuneration

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

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,707	1,562
Post-employment benefits	200	211
Other long-term employee benefits	101	111
Termination benefits	-	199
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses	2,008	2,083

The above table includes paid part time directors of 10 (2016: 11) board positions. The total number of key management personnel that are included in the above table are 16 (2016:16). There were no termination benefits paid in 2016-17.

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

3.3 Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships

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

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.

Significant transactions with related parties can include:

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

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

Managing uncertainties

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

4.1 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

FSANZ did not have any contingent assets or liabilities to report as at 30 June 2017 (2016: Nil).

Accounting Policy

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote. FSANZ did not have any contingent assets or liabilities to report as at 30 June 2017 (2016: Nil).

4.2 Financial Instruments

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000

4.2A: Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Receivables

Cash and cash equivalents	3,849	3,266
Trade and other receivables	282	174
Investments	7,647	7,536
Total receivables	11,778	10,976
Total financial assets	11,778	10,976

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Trade creditors	873	313
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	873	313
Total financial liabilities	873	313

Accounting Policy

Financial Assets

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

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Financial assets held at amortised cost - if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for

loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

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

4.2B: Net Gains or Losses on Financial Assets

Receivables

Interest revenue	252	271
Exchange gains/(losses)	(3)	2
Net gains/(losses) on receivables	249	273
Net gains on financial assets	249	273

4.2C: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	2017	2017	2016	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets				
Receivables	11,778	11,778	10,976	10,976
Total financial assets	11,778	11,778	10,976	10,976
Financial Liabilities				
Trade creditors	873	873	313	313
Total financial liabilities	873	873	313	313

4.3 Fair Value Measurement**4.3A: Fair Value Measurement**

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Non-financial asset		
Leasehold improvements	560	461
Other property, plant and equipment	325	369
Total fair value measurements of assets in the statement of financial position	885	830

Accounting Policy

FSANZ procured valuation services from Pickles Valuation Services (PVS) in 2016 and 2017 and relied on valuation models provided by PVS. FSANZ's asset policy requires that a formal independent valuation process is conducted at least once every three to four years. In years when an independent valuation is not conducted, an assessment is performed by management to ensure that the fair value criterion is reasonable. This assessment normally focuses on 'indicators' to determine whether there has been a material movement in the carrying amount of the assets since the last reporting date. PVS provided written assurance to FSANZ that the model developed is in compliance with AASB 13.

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

Appendix 6: List of requirements

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

PGPA rule requirement	Location
(a) Details of legislation establishing the body	xii, 44
(b) Both of the following	xii, 45
(i) a summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in the legislation	
(ii) the purposes of the entity as included in the entity's Corporate Plan for the period	
(c) The names of the persons holding the position of responsible Minister or responsible Ministers during the period, and the titles of those responsible Ministers	iii, 44
(d) Any directions given to the entity by a Minister under an Act or instrument during the period	N/A
(e) Any government policy orders that applied in relation to the entity during the period under section 22 of the Act	N/A
(f) If during the period, the entity has not complied with a direction or order referred to in paragraph (d) or (e) — particulars of non compliance	N/A
(g) The annual performance statements for the entity for the period in with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of this rule	xiv
(h) A statement of any significant issue reported to the responsible Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non compliance with the finance law in relation to the entity	N/A
(i) If a statement is included under paragraph (h) of this section — an outline of the action that has been taken to remedy the non compliance	N/A
(j) Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the period including:	
(i) the name of the accountable authority or member; and	49
(ii) the qualifications of the accountable authority or member; and	53
(iii) the experience of the accountable authority or member; and	49
(iv) for a member — the number of meetings of the accountable authority attended by the member during the period and;	53
(v) for a member — whether the member is an executive member or non executive member	48

PGPA rule requirement	Location
(k) An outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity)	xiii
(l) An outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity	xiii
(m) Information in relation to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the period	37
(n) the decision making process undertaken by the accountable authority for making a decision if:	
(i) the decision is to approve the entity paying for a good or service from another Commonwealth entity or a company, or providing a grant to another Commonwealth entity or a company; and	69
(ii) the entity, and the other Commonwealth entity or the company, are related entities; and	N/A
(iii) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate value of those transactions, is more than \$10 000 (inclusive of GST)	69
o) If the annual report includes information under paragraph (n)	
(i) if there is only one transaction — the value of the transaction; and	69
(ii) if there is more than one transaction — the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions	69
(p) Any significant activities and changes that affected the operations or structure of the entity during the period	33
(q) Particulars of judicial decision or decisions of administrative tribunals made during the period that have had, or may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	N/A
(r) Particulars of any report on the entity given during the period by:	
(i) the Auditor General, other than a report under section 43 of the Act (which deals with the Auditor General's audit of the annual financial statements for Commonwealth entities); or	N/A
(ii) a Committee of either House, or both Houses, of the Parliament; or	N/A
(iii) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or	N/A
(iv) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	N/A

PGPA rule requirement	Location
(s) If the accountable authority has been unable to obtain information from a subsidiary of the entity that is required to be included in the annual report — an explanation of the information that was not obtained and the effect of not having the information in the annual report	N/A
(t) Details of any indemnity that applied during the period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid for insurance against the authority member or officer's liability for legal costs).	41

Other requirements	Location
Work health and safety (Schedule 2, part 4 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>)	32
Advertising and Market Research (s. 311A of the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>)	41
Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (s. 516A of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>)	
Annual Report requirements (s. 152 of the <i>Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991</i>)	56

Appendix 7: Consultants

Consultancies worth \$10,000 or more carried out in FSANZ in 2016–17

Reason for use

A—skills currently unavailable within agency

B—need for specialised or professional skills

C—need for independent research or assessment

Selection process

Sole provider

Part of an existing contract

Selective tender

Open tender

Panel

Consultant	Nature of Consultancy	Amount – excl. GST	Reason for use A/B/C	Selection process
AKC Consulting Pty Ltd	APEC Import MRL Guideline for Pesticides	\$11,050	B, C	Sole provider
AccessHQ	User testing of website	\$27,200	C	Panel
University of Technology Sydney	DCE report as part of a project to estimate the annual cost of foodborne illness in Australia, circa 2010	\$20,454	A	Sole provider
University of Adelaide	Online survey of caregivers in Australia and New Zealand in relation to infant formula	\$32,727	B, C	Sole provider
Adelaide Research and Innovation (ARI)	Final payment for focus group and eye-tracking research with caregivers in relation to infant formula	\$17,721	B, C	Sole provider
Aust National Audit Office (ANAO)	Audit Financial Statements	\$33,000	B	Sole Provider

Consultant	Nature of Consultancy	Amount – excl. GST	Reason for use A/B/C	Selection process
Australian National University (ANU)	Contribution to NHMRC partnership project on Campylobacter attribution	\$20,000	C	Part of an existing contract
Australian Government Solicitor	Legal services	\$48,500	B	panel
Linda R Scott & Associates Pty Ltd	Coaching of staff	\$22,891	A/B	sole provider
National Measurement Institute (NMI)	26th Australian Total Diet Study (ATDS)	\$150,000	A/B	sole provider
National Measurement Institute (NMI)	Key foods nutrient analytical program	\$47,185	A/B	sole provider
Nous Group Pty Ltd	Undertake Strategic alignment review	\$65,454	B, C	panel
Quality Medication Care Pty Ltd (QMC)	Pharmacokinetic modelling on perfluorinated compounds	\$25,000	A,C	sole provider
Sapere Research Group Limited	Review of Standards Management System	\$30,610	B	selective tender
Searchlight Group Pty Ltd	CEO Recruitment	\$14,928	B	selective tender
Toxconsult Pty Ltd	Review of the immunotoxicity of perfluorinated compounds	\$10,000	B	sole provider
Wardy IT Solutions	Redevelopment of FSANZ's food composition (Silo) and enhancement of dietary exposure (Harvest) capabilities	\$163,265	A/B	Pre-qualified tender

Appendix 8: External FSANZ committees

FSANZ committees and groups with external members

FSANZ could not operate effectively without assistance and advice from committees and groups whose members have been selected for their skills and knowledge. We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of the committee and group members during 2016–2017.

Committees and groups

Advisory Committee on Novel Foods

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

Allergen Collaboration

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

Consumer and Public Health Dialogue

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

Expert Advisory Group on New Breeding Techniques

Purpose: to assist FSANZ with a review of Standard 1.5.2 – Food produced using gene technology and any other NBT issues falling outside of the scope of the review.

Food Incident Forum

Purpose: For government and industry to share information and collaborate on potential food safety issues to determine if they are food safety issues and how prepared Australia is should they eventuate and actual food safety incidents, including the response and recovery.

Health Claims Scientific Advisory Group

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

Jurisdictional Advisory Group on P1042

Purpose: to provide advice in relation to relevant matters identified by FSANZ in P1042 – Low THC Hemp Seeds as Food.

Jurisdictional Technical Forum

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

Committees and groups

Novel Food Standard Development Advisory Group

Purpose: to provide advice and information to FSANZ on matters relating to Proposal P1024 – Revision of the Regulation of Nutritive Substances and Novel Foods.

Packaging Advisory Group

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

Retailers and Manufacturers Liaison Committee

Purpose: to provide an opportunity to maintain ongoing dialogue between FSANZ and industry through informed discussion on standards development and food safety emergencies.

Scientific Nanotechnology Advisory Committee

Purpose: to provide advice and information to FSANZ on matters relating to nanotechnology and food safety.

Social Sciences and Economics Advisory Group

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