

## **EXPLANATORY STATEMENT**

*Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*

### ***Food Standards (Application A1220 – Beta-amylase from GM Bacillus licheniformis as a processing aid) Variation***

#### **1. Authority**

Section 13 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (the FSANZ Act) provides that the functions of Food Standards Australia New Zealand (the Authority) include the development of standards and variations of standards for inclusion in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code).

Division 1 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act specifies that the Authority may accept applications for the development or variation of food regulatory measures, including standards. This Division also stipulates the procedure for considering an application for the development or variation of food regulatory measures.

The Authority accepted Application A1220 which sought to amend the Code to permit the enzyme beta-amylase ( $\beta$ -amylase) from a genetically modified strain of *Bacillus licheniformis* to be used as a processing aid in starch processing to manufacture maltose syrup. The Authority considered the Application in accordance with Division 1 of Part 3 and has approved a draft variation – *the Food Standards (Application A1220 – Beta-amylase from GM Bacillus licheniformis as a processing aid) Variation*.

Following consideration by the Food Ministers' Meeting (FMM), section 92 of the FSANZ Act stipulates that the Authority must publish a notice about the standard or draft variation of a standard.

#### **2. Variation is a legislative instrument**

The approved draft variation is a legislative instrument for the purposes of the *Legislation Act 2003* (see section 94 of the FSANZ Act) and is publicly available on the Federal Register of Legislation ([www.legislation.gov.au](http://www.legislation.gov.au)).

This instrument is not subject to the disallowance or sunset provisions of the *Legislation Act 2003*. Subsections 44(1) and 54(1) of that Act provide that a legislative instrument is not disallowable or subject to sunset if the enabling legislation for the instrument (in this case, the FSANZ Act): (a) facilitates the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental scheme involving the Commonwealth and one or more States; and (b) authorises the instrument to be made for the purposes of the scheme. Regulation 11 of the *Legislation (Exemptions and other Matters) Regulation 2015* also exempts from sunset legislative instruments a primary purpose of which is to give effect to an international obligation of Australia.

The FSANZ Act gives effect to an intergovernmental agreement (the Food Regulation Agreement) and facilitates the establishment or operation of an intergovernmental scheme (national uniform food regulation). That Act also gives effect to Australia's obligations under an international agreement between Australia and New Zealand. For these purposes, the Act establishes the Authority to develop food standards for consideration and endorsement by the FMM. The FMM is established under the Food Regulation Agreement and the international agreement between Australia and New Zealand, and consists of New Zealand, Commonwealth and State/Territory members. If endorsed by the FMM, the food standards on gazettal and registration are incorporated into and become part of Commonwealth, State

and Territory and New Zealand food laws. These standards or instruments are then administered, applied and enforced by these jurisdictions' regulators as part of those food laws.

### **3. Purpose**

The Authority has approved a draft variation amending the table to subsection S18—9(3) in Schedule 18 of the Code to permit the use of the enzyme  $\beta$ -amylase (EC 3.2.1.2) sourced from *Bacillus licheniformis* containing the  $\beta$ -amylase gene from *Priestia flexa* (basionym *Bacillus flexus*) as a processing aid in starch processing to manufacture maltose syrup. This permission is subject to the condition that the maximum permitted level or amount of the enzyme that may be present in the food must be consistent with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).

### **4. Documents incorporated by reference**

The approved draft variation does not incorporate any documents by reference.

However, existing provisions of the Code incorporate documents by reference that will prescribe identity and purity specifications for the processing aid to be permitted by the approved draft variation. Section 1.1.1—15 of the Code requires substances used as processing aids to comply with any relevant identity and purity specifications listed in Schedule 3 of the Code. Section S3—2 of Schedule 3 incorporates by reference the specifications listed in the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Combined Compendium of Food Additive Specifications (FAO JECFA Monographs 23 (2019)) and the United States Pharmacopeial Convention (2020) Food Chemicals Codex (12th edition). These include general specifications for the identity and purity of enzyme preparations used in food processing.

### **5. Consultation**

In accordance with the procedure in Division 1 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act, the Authority's consideration of Application A1220 included one round of public consultation following an assessment and the preparation of a draft variation and associated report. Submissions were called for on 2 August 2022 for a six-week consultation period.

The Office of Best Practice Regulation (OBPR) granted the Authority a standing exemption from the requirement to develop a Regulatory Impact Statement for applications relating to permitting new processing aids and genetically modified foods (OBPR correspondence dated 24 November 2010 - reference 12065). This standing exemption was provided as permitting new genetically modified foods and new processing aids is deregulatory as their use will be voluntary if the application concerned is approved. This standing exemption relates to the introduction of a food to the food supply that has been determined to be safe.

### **6. Statement of compatibility with human rights**

This instrument is exempt from the requirements for a statement of compatibility with human rights as it is a non-disallowable instrument under section 44 of the *Legislation Act 2003*.

### **7. Variation**

Item [1] of the Schedule to the variation inserts a new entry, in alphabetical order, into the table to subsection S18—9(3) in Schedule 18. The new entry consists of the following enzyme in column 1 of the table:

- $\beta$ -Amylase (EC 3.2.1.2) sourced from *Bacillus licheniformis* containing the  $\beta$ -amylase gene from *Priestia flexa* (basionym *Bacillus flexus*).

The technological purpose for this enzyme prescribed in column 2 of the table is use as a processing aid in starch processing to manufacture maltose syrup. Specifically, the enzyme catalyses the hydrolysis of starch to maltose.

The permission is subject to the condition, as prescribed in column 3 of the table, that the maximum permitted level or amount of this enzyme that may be present in the food must be consistent with GMP.

The effect of the variation is to permit the proposed use of  $\beta$ -amylase (EC 3.2.1.2) sourced from *Bacillus licheniformis* containing the  $\beta$ -amylase gene from *Priestia flexa* (basionym *Bacillus flexus*) as a processing aid in accordance with the Code.