

Changes to the FSANZ Internet Page

- In May 2016 FSANZ published a response on our website to a Friends of the Earth report that nanoparticles had been detected in some infant formula products on the US market.
- In May 2017, we were made aware through a media inquiry of another study on nanoparticles in infant formula products purchased in Australia and New Zealand. In anticipation of media reports, FSANZ archived the May 2016 webpage to prepare an updated version addressing new concerns.
- These new concerns were not made public until July 2 2017 when Fairfax published an article about the latest report. FSANZ subsequently published our revised response, which required more detail, on our website.
- Friends of the Earth has suggested that the removal of our May 2016 response and publication of the second response alters the Code. That is not so. FSANZ does not interpret or enforce the Food Standards Code. That is the role of the food regulators.
- The removal or placement of information on our website has no bearing on the requirements of the Food Standards Code. Any change to the Code must undergo a comprehensive assessment and public consultation process. The Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation is the ultimate decision maker in seeking a review or accepting proposed changes to the Food Standards Code.
- Schedule 29-3 of the Food Standards Codes lists various permitted forms of calcium and phosphorous as minerals for infant formula, including calcium phosphate, monobasic; calcium phosphate, dibasic; and calcium phosphate tribasic. Added minerals must meet the Identity and Purity requirements of Schedule 3.