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Sent: Wednesday, 6 April 2011 9:55 AM
To: standards management
Subject: Legalising Low THC Hemp as a Food
Attachments: FSANZ submission.docx

Good Morning,

Attached is my submission regarding the legalising of hemp as a food.

Have a great day.

Kind Regards,

Paul Watzlaff

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FSANZ Application A1039

Hemp Foods for Australia

Discussion points

1Are you aware of any evidence that consumers believe that low THC hemp foods have psychoactive effects?

I run a market stall at a couple of health food market stalls in Sydney and sell hemp oil for external use only. I have come into contact of literally hundreds of consumers where the significant majority know that the hemp oil has no psychoactive effect. Many consumers are knowledgeable about the fact Australia is behind the rest of the world in terms of legalising hemp as a food. The unique and exceptional nutritional profile present in the hemp seed is the main selling point and this has attracted the attention of people with special dietary requirements, such as vegans and vegetarians, raw foodies and those who generally wish to provide optimal nutrition for themselves and their families. Those seeking out hemp foods include the elderly, pregnant mothers and their young children. It is reasonable to conclude that the consumers of hemp foods are generally more knowledgeable and better informed than the average consumer on matters of health and nutrition and well able to discriminate between nutrition and intoxication.

2Are you aware of any evidence that representations on low THC food (including labelling and advertising) mislead consumers by leading them to believe that low THC hemp foods have psychoactive effects when consumed?

Again the significant majority of consumers are already aware that there are no psychoactive effects. Hemp foods are widely sold in the United Kingdom and the European Community, Canada and the United States. It is a simple matter to examine the packaging of these products. No instance of false or misleading advertising can be seen in any of the products that have been examined. In contrast, it would be instructive to compare this with the standard of advertising currently employed in Australia.

3Can you provide any evidence in addition to that presented in this consultation paper whether or not the consumption of low THC foods can return a positive test for a THC drug test?

I have been told numerous anecdotal stories by customers whose jobs

require blood tests that the hemp oil they use does not return positive drug tests. I would also like to note that I always advise that the hemp oil is sold for external use only but some people still decide to ingest it. It would be great to be able to get proper food grade hemp oil so that I would not have to worry about this.

4Can you provide information on THC testing in Australia and NZ, particularly with regard to regulatory limits of THC that may be set?

No.

5Can you provide information to indicate whether there will be an impact on the cost of testing for THC in humans that could arise from an approval of hemp foods?

The cost of testing for THC in humans will not be increased following an approval of hemp foods, simply because no false positives are likely to be encountered. In the USA, where mandatory drug testing is much more widespread than in Australia, this has not surfaced as an issue.

6Do you agree that there are adequate controls currently in place, or that would be achieved by imposing maximum limits for THC, to mitigate any risk of high THC Cannabis varieties entering the food supply?

There is NO risk of high THC cannabis entering the food supply. Hemp food is exclusively derived from hemp seed which are produced from industrial hemp plantations, which are subject to regulatory testing to ensure low levels of THC. The majority of high THC cannabis is now grown by vegetative propagation from females of known potency and growth characteristics. There is an international market in high THC cannabis seeds, produced by specialist breeders principally in Holland and Canada. These seeds are bought by prospective growers who use them to establish their stock female plants. Typically, the breeders sell the seeds in packets of ten with prices ranging from \$20 to \$100, although exceptional varieties can cost even more. It is inconceivable that these seeds would be used as food due to their scarcity and expense. Additionally, even in the case of large scale outdoor drug plantations only seedless plants are grown, because the male plants are removed to prevent pollination and seed formation. Additionally, even if the seeds of a high THC producing plant were to be used as food, those seeds have no THC themselves, only the potential to produce THC in the flower of the mature plant.

7Do you consider that trade practices legislation in Australia and New Zealand is sufficient to mitigate the potential risk that representations (including labelling and advertising) of hemp foods could suggest

psychoactive properties relating to consumption of those foods? If not, what labelling and representations of hemp foods should be considered?

This question relates to question 2. The advertising standards in Australia are rather stringent and quite adequate to prevent any false or misleading claims being made. Those interested in marketing hemp seed products intend to use the ample nutritional benefits as the selling point, not some juvenile reference to "getting high".

8What is the potential opportunity costs for current producers of hemp crops if hemp foods continue to be prohibited?

Hemp crops may be grown for the production of long and short fibre, for seed production or co-cultured to yield both seed and fibre. Currently in Australia there is a paucity of fibre processing capacity and that is limiting the growth of the hemp industry. The essential problem for the growth of the fibre hemp industry is achieving a sufficient size to justify the establishment of expensive industrial capacity, such as a paper pulp mill. The minimum scale of such a plant would be around 100,000 tons annually, necessitating up to 10,000 hectares under cultivation. For the production of medium density particle board at least 1000 hectares would be required.

On the other hand an area as small as 100 hectares could form the basis of a hemp seed industry and provide commercial justification for the more modest costs of the processing machinery needed to convert the seed into a saleable commodity. Thus, the hemp seed industry could provide the core commercial base for establishing a hemp industry in Australia and then from there expand to fibre scale plantations. In that regard the legalisation of hemp as a food would facilitate the development of the broader hemp industries.

9What are the potential benefits to food manufacturers if hemp foods were approved for use?

Amending the current inappropriate restrictions on the food uses of hemp seed in Australia would expand the range of products able to be manufactured. This would also greatly help in giving farmers options as well as a possible movement of people to rural areas to grow this fantastic crop. When added to existing foods such as soy milk in place of canola oil, hemp seed would add considerably to the nutritional benefit of the product. An amendment to hemp food legislation would also open the way for production of a range of new foods, such as hemp milk and ice cream. For those suffering allergies to soy or dairy products this would provide a valuable alternative source of these types of foods. Manufacturers could use the hemp seed to produce concentrated health bars which would find a ready use in a range of markets from school lunches, hiking and camping food through

to emergency food provisions as part of a natural disaster relief effort. Using Australia's environmental credentials and the excellent environmental credentials of hemp would open a potentially very large export market.

10. Are there likely to be any additional costs for food manufacturers wishing to supply hemp foods?

Hemp seed can be produced economically, especially when economies of scale and dual fibre/seed plantations are operating. The seed requires only minimal processing before being used in most food preparation. It is stable and can be kept for months without special storage needs. Over many years of food use overseas no significant problem with allergies have arisen, so existing food processing machinery can be used with no expensive decontamination procedures. Therefore, no additional costs would be anticipated.

11. Would the approval of low THC hemp foods increase the cost of food enforcement beyond what would be expected of the approval of any other substance added to food, or other food regulatory change?

No additional costs could be reasonably anticipated. Hemp seed, especially hulled hemp seed contains negligible quantities of THC. Therefore, any food manufactured from these will also be virtually free of THC, making product testing unnecessary. If testing is considered necessary it would only be necessary to batch test at the first stage of production i.e. the seed producer, with all downstream producers covered by the certainty that their products would be compliant.

12. What other legislation would affect or be affected by approval of hemp foods?

There need be minimal changes to existing legislation. Australia is currently the only country on Earth to restrict the food uses of hemp and no legislative or enforcement issues, to my knowledge, have arisen in other countries. Although locally produced hemp foods are preferred minor modifications to the Customs regulations would need to be made to facilitate any import of food grade hemp seeds. The changes would be of a similar nature to the industrial hemp laws, where exemptions to existing restrictions were introduced without difficulty or problems.

13. Would the approval of hemp food have an impact on hemp regulations in Australia and New Zealand? Would industrial hemp destined for use in food require additional controls to those already specified in industrial hemp regulations?

Hemp seed is currently a legal item of commerce in Australia, currently being used in the manufacture of cosmetics and other topical products, as well as a pet food supplement. No additional controls could conceivably be required, especially when dealing with processed items incapable of germination, such as hulled seeds.

14. Do you have a view about the appropriate preferred regulatory options regarding the approval of hemp foods, based on benefits and costs?

My preferred regulatory option is that of minimal intervention, leading to a rapid normalisation of the hemp food industry. The stated aim of the food regulations is to protect the health and well-being of the Australian population. This is best done by expediting the introduction of hemp foods, whose ample nutritional profile will greatly benefit the population. The imposition of unnecessary, vexatious or expensive conditions are to be avoided. Most progressive social legislation faced the barriers of ignorant criticism and fear-mongering when they were first proposed. Consider the resistance placed in the way of what we now consider self-evident truths, such as female suffrage and equal rights for all racial groups, when they were first introduced. What we are seeking is not radical or ground breaking change, but simply to join the world community in adopting a safe and beneficial food.

Conclusion:

I personally believe that legalising hemp for food consumption would bring great benefits to the whole society financially, economically, and socially. Many consumers, literally hundreds, would love for hemp to be legalised and cannot understand why it has taken us so long to catch up with our other global counterparts such as Canada and the European Union.

I hope that the facts are weighed fairly and hemp as a food is given the chance to help Australia once again.

Thank You,

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