



Policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments

**Scorecard and priority
recommendations for
Australian governments**

February 2017

Further details available at
www.foodpolicyindex.org.au



Executive summary

Comprehensive government policy action is needed to address unhealthy Australian diets

Unhealthy diets and obesity are leading contributors to poor health in Australia.¹ Almost two out of three (63%) Australian adults, and one in four (25%) Australian children are overweight or obese.² The costs associated with overweight and obesity have been estimated at over \$56 billion each year.³

There is expert consensus internationally on policy actions that are required to improve population nutrition and create healthier food environments. This project aimed to assess the extent to which each jurisdiction in Australia is implementing these globally recommended policies, and identify priority actions for each government.

What we did

The project team worked closely with government officials to document current policy actions (up to 30 June 2016) in each jurisdiction, across 42 policy areas. These policy areas spanned key aspects of food environments known to impact on population diets, as well as infrastructure that supports policy implementation. The methods for the project were based on a tool developed by INFORMAS (an international network of population health and policy experts) that has been applied in several countries.

Over 100 experts (including academics, nutritionists, and senior representatives from health NGOs and community groups) from 53 organisations assessed the extent of implementation in each policy area, for each level of government. They also identified policy recommendations for each jurisdiction, and prioritised them based on their perceived importance and achievability.

¹ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. Australian Burden of Disease Study (2011)

² Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 'Overweight and obesity' (2017)

³ Colagiuri S, et al. The cost of overweight and obesity in Australia. MJA 2010; 192 (5):260-264



Key findings

Federal/National government assessment

- Australia is meeting best practice in the implementation of some policies, including:
 - aspects of food labelling (such as the development of the Health Star Rating scheme, and regulations on health claims)
 - food prices (no GST on basic foods)
 - regular monitoring of population body weight.
- There are a number of areas where Australia is significantly lagging behind other countries in their efforts to address unhealthy diets and obesity.
- Priority areas recommended for action include:
 - Development of an overall national strategy and implementation plan for improving population nutrition
 - Taxes to increase the price of unhealthy foods (especially sugary drinks)
 - Regulations to reduce exposure of children to marketing of unhealthy food.

State/Territory government assessments

- States and Territories varied in their level of implementation of internationally recommended policies.
- The policies in some States / Territories were recognised as meeting global best practice benchmarks. These include:
 - Menu labelling regulations (ACT/NSW/QLD/SA)
 - Support and training systems to help schools and organisations to provide healthy foods (VIC)
 - Independent statutory health promotion agencies (VIC/WA)
 - Mechanisms to incorporate population health considerations into all policy development processes (SA)
- All States and Territories have policies for healthy school food provision, but they differ in the way the policies are applied and the extent to which implementation is monitored and supported. Policy effort in this area needs to focus on mechanisms to increase awareness and ensure compliance with existing healthy food provision policies.

- Promising new areas of policy action at the State/Territory level are initiatives to:
 - Improve the healthiness of foods and reduce the promotion of unhealthy foods in settings controlled or managed by governments (ACT)
 - Incorporate population nutrition considerations and healthy food environments as part of planning provisions (QLD)
 - Improve the healthiness of food in restaurants and other food service outlets (SA).
- Improved monitoring of food environments (particularly food provision and promotion) is needed to measure progress. There is considerable potential for leading policy initiatives, programs and supporting infrastructure to be applied more broadly across jurisdictions.

Assessment challenges

- Benchmarks of international best practice, used as part of the assessment process, are evolving. As more countries complete this process and new evidence of policy action emerges, benchmarks are likely to change, informing future iterations of the tool.
- Assessments were conducted by a different set of panel members in each State/Territory. All participants in the assessment process are influenced by individual biases and experiences that are inherently subjective in nature.
- In some policy areas considered, policy development involves collaboration between Federal and State/Territory governments, and implementation of national guidance and policy is at the discretion of each jurisdiction. Although each jurisdiction was assessed separately, joint responsibilities can make a distinction between their roles difficult.

Implications

Australia needs comprehensive government action to address unhealthy diets and obesity. While Australian policy efforts are amongst global best practice in some areas, there are others in which Australia is significantly lagging behind the efforts of other countries to tackle these issues.

Strategic commitment to invest in improving population nutrition and preventive health is urgently needed. Co-ordinated national action, underpinned by a national strategy, will help to ensure that successful policy initiatives are broadly applied.

Government	Policy areas rated highest (with reference to international best practice)	Priority policy recommendations
Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring: Regular monitoring of population body weight at a national level • Food prices: No GST on fresh fruit and vegetables • Food labelling: Development of the Health Star Rating scheme, and regulations on health and nutrition claims • Dietary guidelines: Food-based dietary guidelines implemented, based on rigorous evidence • Governance: Procedures for transparency and broad consultation as part of policy development within the Food Regulation System 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Establish obesity prevention as a national priority, with a national taskforce, sustained funding, and regular monitoring 2 Develop a National Nutrition Policy, building on the work that has already been undertaken to inform its development 3 Implement a health levy on sugar-sweetened drinks, and invest revenue raised into public health interventions 4 Implement mandatory time-based (up to 9:00pm) restrictions of unhealthy food advertising on broadcast media 5 Fast-track changes to the Health Star Rating scheme to address anomalies / design issues, and make the scheme mandatory for all packaged food by July 2019 6 Commit sustained funding and ongoing support for a comprehensive diet and nutrition survey conducted every 5-10 years 7 Establish targets for national population dietary intake and for reductions in key nutrients in major food categories
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership: Strong commitments to combat the rise of obesity and overweight in the ACT, with clear targets, detailed implementation plans and regular reporting • Food promotion: Sustained efforts to reduce promotion of unhealthy food in selected settings • Food provision: Multiple initiatives to increase the healthiness of school food, mandatory restrictions on unhealthy foods in other government settings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Food retail: expand existing initiatives to improve availability of healthy foods and limit availability of unhealthy foods in food retail outlets 2 Food promotion: continue efforts to restrict the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages in community and sports settings 3 Monitoring: actively monitor all aspects of food environments, with a focus on food in schools and public sector settings 4 School food: develop and implement healthy food provision guidelines for early childhood settings and non-government schools 5 Community education: continue efforts to improve population nutrition through community education and awareness raising strategies
New South Wales (NSW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food provision: Support and training systems to help schools to provide and promote healthy food and meals • Menu labelling: Regulations and initiatives to provide nutrition labelling in fast food outlets, including ongoing monitoring and evaluation • Monitoring: Regular monitoring of nutrition status and rates of overweight and obesity in New South Wales children and adults 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Monitoring: actively monitor food environments, including marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and food in schools and public sector settings 2 Food promotion: implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy foods in settings controlled or managed by the New South Wales government 3 Menu labelling: enhance existing regulations by requiring food outlets to display more comprehensive nutrition information in an easy-to-understand format 4 Food provision: implement a healthy food procurement and provision policy that applies across all New South Wales government departments and settings under government control 5 School food: introduce stronger incentives and accountability mechanisms for schools to comply with healthy food provision policies
Northern Territory (NT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food retail: Collaborations with selected remote community stores to encourage stores to promote healthy foods and limit unhealthy foods • Research and evaluation: Sustained funding for research and evaluation into improving food environments and reducing diet-related disease in the Northern Territory • Nutrition education: Support to educators for the inclusion of food and nutrition in school curricula 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Monitoring: actively monitor the extent of marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and food in schools and public sector settings 2 School food: improve awareness and compliance with existing healthy food provision policies by extending reporting mechanisms, incentives and support systems 3 Food prices: actively monitor prices of healthy and unhealthy foods across the Northern Territory 4 Food retail: expand existing work with food retailers to improve availability and promotion of healthy foods and limit unhealthy foods 5 Food provision: implement a healthy food procurement and provision policy that applies across all Northern Territory government departments and settings

Government	Policy areas rated highest (with reference to international best practice)	Priority policy recommendations
Queensland (QLD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring: Regular monitoring of nutrition status and rates of overweight and obesity in Queensland children and adults • School food: Strong policies and supports in place for healthy school food provision • Governance: Transparency regarding the development of policies related to food and nutrition, including detailed and timely disclosure of political donations and lobbying activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Governance: continue efforts to establish a state-wide Queensland Health Promotion Commission (QHPC) to direct health promotion initiatives 2 School food: introduce stronger incentives and accountability mechanisms for schools to comply with healthy food provision policies 3 Food provision: implement a healthy food procurement and provision policy that applies across all Queensland government departments and settings under government control 4 Menu labelling: enhance existing regulations by requiring food outlets to display more comprehensive nutrition information in an easy-to-understand format 5 Monitoring: actively monitor food environments, including marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and food in schools and public sector settings
South Australia (SA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring: Regular monitoring of nutrition status and rates of overweight and obesity in South Australian children and adults • Food service: Regulations to provide kilojoule labelling on menus, steps to improve the healthiness of food through the Premier's 'Healthy Kids Menus Initiative' • Health-in-all-Policies: Mechanisms to incorporate population health considerations into policy development processes across the South Australian government 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Leadership: develop a comprehensive strategy and implementation plan for addressing population nutrition needs in South Australia 2 School food: mandate implementation of healthy school food guidelines in all schools, and actively monitor compliance 3 Food promotion: implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy foods in settings controlled or managed by the South Australian government 4 Monitoring: actively monitor food environments, including marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and food in schools and public sector settings 5 Leadership: support local governments to develop and implement plans to create healthy food environments and improve population nutrition
Tasmania (TAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership: Strong high-level commitments to focus on health of Tasmanians, including strategies for improving population nutrition • School food: Programs and policies for establishing healthy food environments in schools • Access to healthy food: State Planning policies include an objective to promote health and wellbeing, several initiatives to increase access to and promotion of healthy food 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Governance: establish and lead a collaborative, state-wide coalition that aims to address population nutrition and obesity 2 Leadership: provide resources for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 'Healthy Tasmania Strategy' 3 Food provision: implement a healthy food procurement and provision policy that applies across all Tasmanian government departments and settings under government control 4 School food: provide strong incentives and accountability mechanisms for all schools to implement healthy food provision policies 5 Public education: commit to ongoing support for healthy eating social marketing campaigns involving collaboration with multiple sectors
Victoria (VIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding & resources: Independent statutory health promotion agency (VicHealth) in place that includes a focus on improving population nutrition • Food provision: Support and training systems to help schools, workplaces and community organisations to provide and promote healthy foods and meals • Public education: Strong investment in high quality public education campaigns promoting healthy eating 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Support for communities: establish state-wide structures to support local communities to create and maintain healthy food environments 2 Food provision: implement a healthy food procurement and provision policy that applies across all Victorian government departments and settings under government control 3 Monitoring: actively monitor food environments, including marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and food in schools and public sector settings 4 School food: introduce stronger incentives and accountability mechanisms for schools to comply with healthy food provision policies 5 Food promotion: require all organisations that receive funding from the Victorian government to restrict promotion of unhealthy food as a condition of receiving funding
Western Australia (WA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding & resources: Independent statutory health promotion agency (Healthway) in place that includes a focus on improving population nutrition • Support for communities: Strong investment in high quality public education campaigns promoting healthy eating • Nutrition education: Support to educators for the inclusion of food and nutrition in school curricula 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Monitoring: actively monitor food environments, including marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and food in schools and public sector settings 2 Education campaigns: continue to invest in sustained, high quality state-wide public education campaigns promoting healthy eating 3 Leadership: support local governments to develop and implement plans to create healthy food environments and improve population nutrition 4 Food promotion: implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy foods in settings controlled or managed by the Western Australian government 5 Food provision: implement a healthy food procurement and provision policy that applies across all Western Australian government departments and settings under government control

Obesity and diet-related diseases in Australia are a public health crisis

Unhealthy diets and obesity are leading contributors to poor health and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Australia.¹

Almost 2 out of 3 (63%) Australian adults and 1 in 4 (25%) Australian children are overweight or obese.² The costs associated with overweight and obesity have been estimated at over \$56 billion each year.³

Comprehensive government policy action is needed

Addressing obesity and improving population diets requires a comprehensive government response at Commonwealth and State/Territory levels.

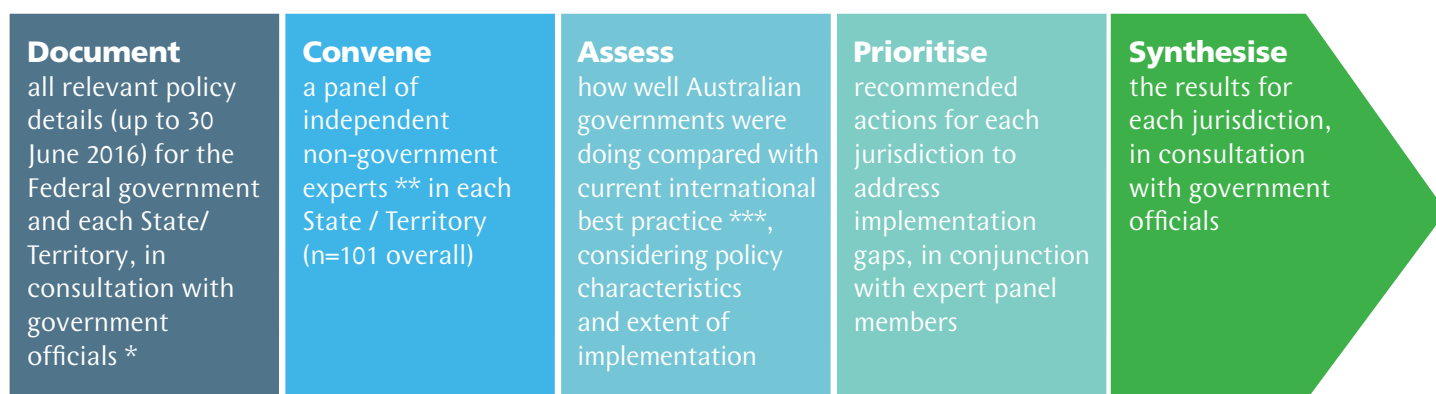
This project aimed to assess the extent to which governments in Australia are implementing globally recommended policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments, and identify prioritised actions for each government.

Food Policy Index

A Food Policy Index was developed for Australia to assess the food- and diet-related policies that are in place and identify gaps. This was based on the Healthy Food Environment Policy Index (Food-EPI)⁴ that was developed by INFORMAS⁵, an international network of experts in food policy, and has been applied in several countries.

The Food-EPI covers all of the key policies in this area, including specific aspects of food environments (such as food composition, labelling, promotion, prices and provision) that have been shown to have an important impact on population diets and obesity, and infrastructure support (including leadership, governance, monitoring and funding) that helps facilitate effective policy implementation.

Process for assessing extent of policy implementation in Australia



¹ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. Australian Burden of Disease Study (2011)

² Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; 2017: <http://www.aihw.gov.au/overweight-and-obesity/>

³ Colagiuri S, et al. The cost of overweight and obesity in Australia. *MJA* 2010; 192 (5):260-264

⁴ Swinburn B, et al. Monitoring and benchmarking government policies and actions to improve the healthiness of food environments: the government healthy food environment policy index. *Obesity Reviews* 2013; 14 Suppl 1:24-37

⁵ International Network for Food and Obesity/NCDs Research, Monitoring and Action Support

* Detailed summaries of each government's policy details are available at www.foodpolicyindex.org.au

** Panel members included academics, nutritionists, and senior representatives from health NGOs and community groups with expertise in population nutrition and / or obesity prevention

*** Global benchmarks as identified by INFORMAS. As more countries complete the Food-EPI assessment process and new evidence of policy action emerges, benchmarks are likely to change, informing future iterations of the tool. The Federal government and each State/Territory were assessed separately; however, in some policy areas, policy development involves collaboration between Federal and State/Territory governments, and implementation of national guidance and policy is at the discretion of each jurisdiction.

Benchmarks of good practice Policy actions targeting food environments

Domain	Policy area	International best practise (as identified by INFORMAS)
Food composition	Food composition standards / targets for packaged foods	Argentina Mandatory maximum levels of sodium (salt) permitted in various food categories Denmark Ban on trans fats
	Food composition targets / standards for out-of-home meals	USA National Salt Reduction Initiative has established salt reduction targets for 25 restaurant food categories
Food labelling	Ingredient lists / nutrient declarations	Canada, USA (and others) Requirement for trans fat labelling on packaged food USA Requirement for added sugar to be included on labelling of packaged food
	Regulatory systems for health and nutrition claims	Australia Regulations on health and nutrition claims
	Front-of-pack labelling	Chile Warning labels for products high in energy, sugar, saturated fat or sodium Ecuador Mandatory traffic light labelling indicating healthiness of food products
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in broadcast media	Chile No advertising of unhealthy foods directed to children under 14 (or when audience share is greater than 20% children)
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Quebec, Canada Ban on all commercial advertising directed to children (under 13 years) through any medium
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Spain Legislation requires that kindergartens and schools are free from all advertising
Food prices	Minimise taxes on healthy foods	Australia No GST on basic foods (including fresh fruit and vegetables)
	Increase taxes on unhealthy foods	Mexico 10% tax on sugary-drinks and 8% tax on unhealthy snack foods Hungary Public health tax on sugary-drinks and various unhealthy foods
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	UK Mandatory nutritional standards for all food served in schools -restrictions on high fat/sugar/salt/processed foods
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	New York City, USA Mandatory nutritional standards for all food purchased/sold by city agencies (hospitals, prisons, aged care, health facilities)
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	Japan Mandatory oversight and monitoring by dietitian/nutritionist (incl. menu development) for all government facilities providing >250 meals/day
	Support and training systems for private companies	UK Responsibility Deal included collective pledges for health at work, including a focus on healthier staff restaurants - over 160 signatories
Food retail	In-store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	UK Agreement to increase availability of fruit and vegetables at convenience stores, and commitments (as part of the Responsibility Deal) to decrease availability of confectionery at supermarket checkouts
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Singapore Government partnership ('Healthier Hawker' program) with selected food vendors to improve healthiness of take-away food
Food trade	Trade agreement impacts assessed	European Union Mandatory environmental impact assessments (potentially including health impacts) for all new trade agreements
	Protect regulatory capacity regarding nutrition	Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) clauses in World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements

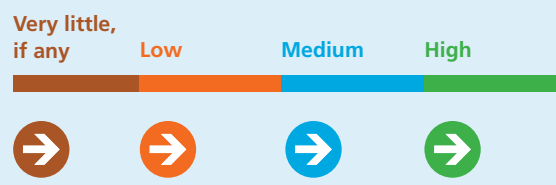
Benchmarks of good practice Infrastructure support actions

Domain	Policy area	International best practise (as identified by INFORMAS)
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	New York City, USA Mayor (Michael Bloomberg) showed strong political leadership in introducing landmark food policies, including restrictions on trans-fat and portion size restrictions on sugary-drinks
	Population intake targets established	Brazil 'Strategic Action Plan for Confronting NCDs' specifies targets for fruit and vegetable consumption, and reductions in average salt intake
	Food-based dietary guidelines implemented	Brazil National dietary guidelines address healthy eating from a cultural, ethical and environmental perspective
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	European Union The European Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2015-20 outlines clear strategic goals, guiding principles, objectives, priorities and tools
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	New Zealand Ministry of Health upholds contracts with NGOs/other institutions to prioritise Maori health and Maori specific needs in service delivery, service development and planning
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	USA Mandatory and publicly accessible lobby registers – including extensive reporting of nature of lobbying activities
	Use of evidence in policies related to population nutrition	Australia NHMRC requirements to develop evidence-based guidelines
	Transparency and access to government information	Australia Open access principles across governments, FSANZ processes for extensive stakeholder engagement in the development of new standards
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	SA, Australia Mechanisms to incorporate population health considerations into policy development processes across the South Australian government
Monitoring & intelligence	Monitoring food environments	New Zealand Comprehensive database of nutrient information for different foods, continued monitoring of school food environments nationwide
	Monitoring population nutrition intake	USA National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), conducted annually, provides detailed national information on health status, disease history and nutritional intake of adults and children
	Monitoring population body weight	UK National Child Measurement Program for children's BMI, assessing children ages 4-6 and 10-11
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	USA The National Institutes for Health (NIH) provides dedicated funding for research that evaluates new policies/programs expected to influence obesity related behaviours
Funding & resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	New Zealand Approximately 11% of the Health Research Council's total budget of \$70M spent on population nutrition and/or prevention of obesity and NCDs
	Independent health promotion agency	Thailand The Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth) is an autonomous government agency established as a dedicated health promotion agency
Platforms for interaction	Coordination mechanisms (national, state and local government)	Australia Food Regulatory system provides several forums and committees that bring together Health Ministers from Australian States and Territories, the Federal Government, as well as other Ministers from related portfolios (e.g. Primary Industries) and local government where relevant
	Platforms for government and food sector interaction	UK Responsibility Deal was a UK government initiative to bring together food companies and NGOs to take steps (through voluntary pledges) to address NCDs
	Platforms for government and civil society interaction	Brazil The National Council of Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA) is a body made up of civil society and government representatives that advises the President's office on matters involving food and nutrition security
Support for communities	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	Multiple international examples
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	UK National framework for core food competency skills and knowledge in children ages 5-16 years

Scorecard for the Australian Federal government



Expert panels' assessment of the Australian Federal government's level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments



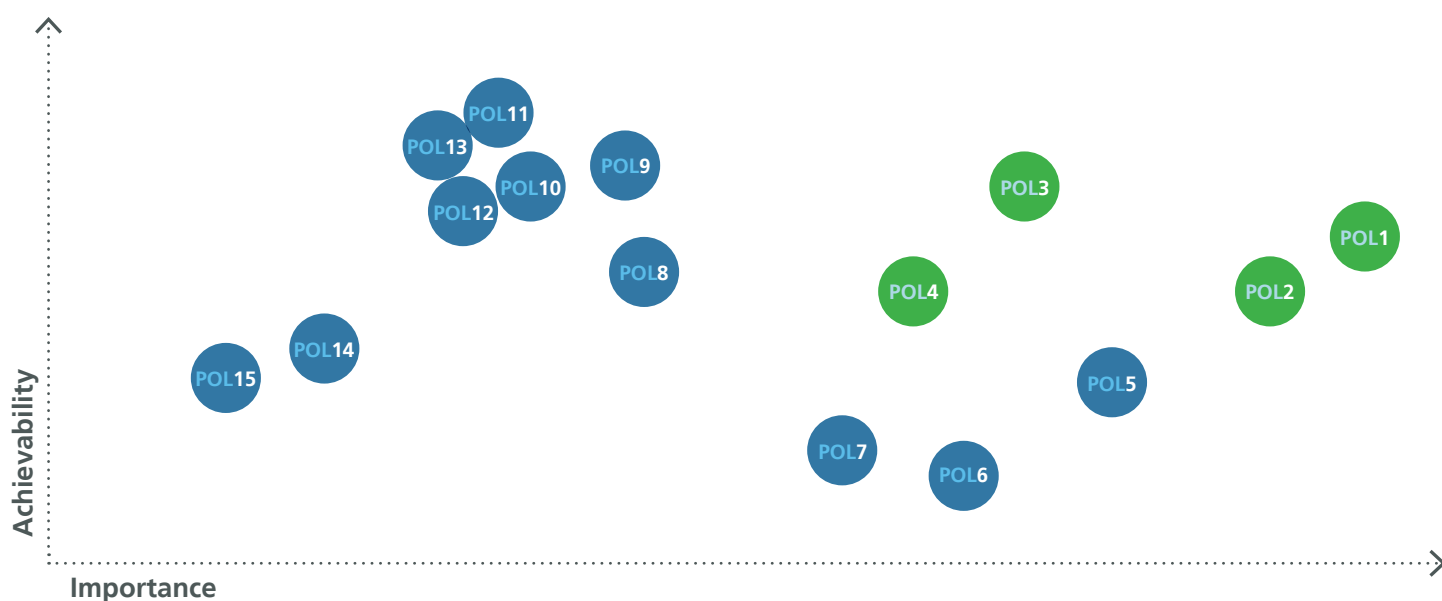
Category	Policy	Implementation Level
Food composition	Food composition standards / targets for packaged foods	Low
	Food composition standards / targets for out-of-home meals	Low
Food labelling	Ingredient lists / nutrient declarations	High
	Regulatory systems for health and nutrition claims	High
	Front-of-pack labelling	Medium
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in broadcast media	Low
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Very little, if any
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Very little, if any
Food prices	Minimise taxes on healthy foods	High
	Increase taxes on unhealthy foods	Very little, if any
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	Medium
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	Low
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	Low
	Support and training systems for private companies	Low
Food retail	Retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
Food trade	Trade agreement impacts assessed	Very little, if any
	Protect regulatory capacity regarding nutrition	Low
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	Low
	Population intake targets established	Low
	Food-based dietary guidelines implemented	High
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	Very little, if any
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	Low
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	Low
	Use of evidence in policies related to population nutrition	Medium
	Transparency and access to government information	High
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	Low
Monitoring & intelligence	Monitoring food environments	Low
	Monitoring population nutrition intake	Low
	Monitoring population body weight	High
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	Medium
Funding & resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	Medium
	Independent health promotion agency	Very little, if any
Platforms for interaction	Coordination mechanisms (national, state and local government)	Medium
	Platforms for government and food sector interaction	Medium
	Platforms for government and civil society interaction	Medium
Support for communities	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	Low
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	Low

Indicates areas in which the Federal government collaborates with State and Territory governments to set national guidance and policy

Prioritised recommended actions for the Australian Federal government

Policy actions targeting food environments

	Domain	Recommended policy action
POL1	Food prices	Implement a health levy on sugar-sweetened drinks to increase consumer-end prices by 20%, and invest revenue raised into public health interventions
POL2	Food promotion	Implement mandatory time-based (up to 9:00pm) restrictions of unhealthy food and beverage advertising on broadcast media (television and radio), including effective monitoring and enforcement
POL3	Food composition	Establish clear national targets for reductions in salt, saturated fat, trans fat and added sugar in key food categories related to packaged foods and out-of-home meals
POL4	Food labelling	Fast-track changes to the Health Star Rating scheme to address anomalies / design issues, and make the scheme mandatory for all packaged food by July 2019 in collaboration with State and Territory governments
POL5	Food promotion	Staged removal of unhealthy food and beverage sponsorship of major sporting codes and events
POL6	Food prices	Implement a health levy on unhealthy foods (broadly defined, including sugar-sweetened drinks, confectionery, unhealthy snack food, unhealthy take-away food, etc.) to increase consumer-end prices by 20%, and invest revenue raised into public health interventions
POL7	Food promotion	Remove the tax deductibility (for companies) of marketing expenditure related to the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages
POL8	Food labelling	Restrict the use of nutrition content claims on discretionary foods (as defined by the Australian Dietary Guidelines and associated resources) in collaboration with State and Territory governments
POL9	Food labelling	Provide resources to support improved consumer awareness and understanding of the Health Star Rating scheme, particularly targeting vulnerable populations
POL10	Food provision	Develop and implement clear, consistent policies to provide and promote healthy food choices in food service activities (canteens, food at events, fundraising, promotions, vending machines, public procurement standards etc.) in settings under Federal government control. This includes public sector workplaces, and government-owned, funded or managed services
POL11	Food provision	Update and strengthen the National Healthy School Canteen guidelines (including restrictions on the promotion of unhealthy foods and beverages in all primary and secondary schools), and provide additional resources to support the States and Territories to implement the guidelines
POL12	Food composition	Continue and re-emphasise the government's commitment to the newly established Healthy Food Partnership, including resources to support implementation as well as independent monitoring and evaluation of progress and performance
POL13	Food provision	Revise the regulations for early childhood settings to include detailed requirements regarding the healthiness of foods provided and promoted, and provide resources to support implementation
POL14	Food retail	Through the Healthy Food Partnership, explore voluntary initiatives to increase the in-store availability of healthy foods (e.g., healthy kids menus in fast food outlets) and decrease the in-store availability of unhealthy foods (e.g., confectionery- and soft-drink free checkout lanes in supermarkets)
POL15	Food provision	Provide funding and support to the States and Territories to support private sector companies to develop, implement and monitor health and wellbeing policies, adopting a national approach and building on the resources currently available

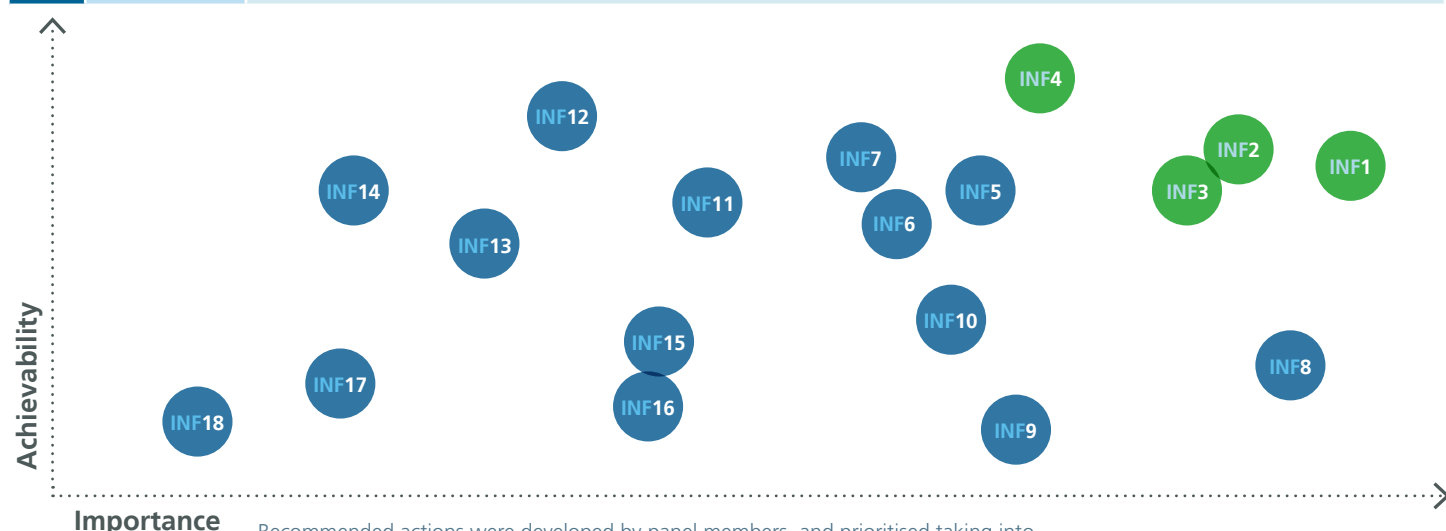


Recommended actions were developed by panel members, and prioritised taking into account their perceptions of the relative importance (including perceived need, likely impact and equity) and achievability (including feasibility, level of acceptability to a wide range of key stakeholders, affordability and cost-effectiveness) of each action

Prioritised recommended actions for the Australian Federal government

Infrastructure support actions

	Domain	Recommended policy action
INF1	Leadership	Establish obesity prevention as a national priority, with a national taskforce, sustained funding, regular and ongoing monitoring and evaluation of key measures, and regular reporting with respect to targets
INF2	Leadership	Develop a National Nutrition Policy, building on the work that has already been undertaken to inform its development. The Policy should: be integrated with the National Strategic Framework for Chronic Conditions and National Diabetes Strategy; include explicit, specific strategies to reduce inequalities and target all vulnerable populations, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders; and be supported by a long-term funding stream, with co-ordination across government departments and jurisdictions
INF3	Monitoring & intelligence	Commit sustained funding and ongoing support for a comprehensive diet and nutrition survey conducted every 5-10 years
INF4	Leadership	Establish national population dietary intake targets, including reducing the proportion of discretionary food intake
INF5	Funding and resources	Ensure research funding allocation, including the Medical Research Future Fund, takes into account the diseases and conditions with the highest burden, including an increase in the proportion of research funding that is allocated specifically to improving population nutrition and diet-related non-communicable disease prevention
INF6	Support for communities	Develop and fund an ongoing comprehensive obesity prevention or nutrition-focused social marketing campaign, implemented across a wide range of platforms and channels, designed to support related policy initiatives
INF7	Support for communities	Support nutrition education in schools and early childhood education and care services by: integrating practical nutrition and cooking skills into the national curriculum for all school years; embedding nutrition and the Australian Dietary Guidelines into learning outcomes assessment requirements; adequately educating, training, accrediting and otherwise supporting teachers to be able to provide high quality nutrition information to students
INF8	Funding and resources	Re-establish the Australian National Preventive Health Agency (or a similar independent agency), with a secure funding stream, to coordinate health promotion functions (including improving population nutrition) across jurisdictions
INF9	Governance	Implement a health-in-all-policies framework nationally, with formal health impact assessments as part of policy development and proposal processes, including explicit details about the consideration of potential impacts of policies on population nutrition and health
INF10	Governance	Set clear guidelines for involvement of different stakeholders in policy development processes, ensuring that food industry representatives are not involved in setting policy objectives and agendas where they have conflicts of interest with improving population nutrition
INF11	Support for communities	Support community-based interventions to create healthy food environments by implementing and funding a national knowledge translation and exchange platform to provide advice, promote best practice, and offer networking opportunities
INF12	Support for communities	Provide additional resources to support increased understanding, use and uptake of the Australian Dietary Guidelines among the general public
INF13	Leadership	Explicitly incorporate environmental sustainability in the next revision of the Australian Dietary Guidelines
INF14	Governance	Introduce requirements for stakeholders to declare potential conflicts of interest during public consultation processes regarding policy development and implementation
INF15	Monitoring & intelligence	Establish a consistent national approach to regular measuring of children's height and weight at key stages of primary and secondary schools, including 'opt-out' consent
INF16	Governance	Implement measures (such as cross-departmental working groups and advisory boards) to improve integration, dialogue and policy coherence across agriculture, health and trade, with the aim of ensuring that public health and nutrition are explicit and specific considerations during policy development processes
INF17	Governance	Modify the government lobby register to require more detailed reporting, including details of specific lobbying activities (such as when lobbying is occurring, who is involved, and the issues discussed)
INF18	Governance	Improve transparency of political donations by introducing online, real-time declaration of political donations over \$1,000, and apply these requirements nationally



Recommended actions were developed by panel members, and prioritised taking into account their perceptions of the relative importance (including perceived need, likely impact and equity) and achievability (including feasibility, level of acceptability to a wide range of key stakeholders, affordability and cost-effectiveness) of each action

State and Territory government assessments

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State and Territory government assessments

Expert panels' assessments of level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments¹



¹ Assessments were conducted by a different set of panel members in each State/Territory

Level of implementation (with reference to international best practice)
■ Very little, if any ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High

Benchmarks of good practice Policy actions targeting food environments

Domain	Policy area	International best practise (as identified by INFORMAS)	Leading State / Territory in Australia (as per assessments as part of this project)
Food labelling	Menu labelling	South Korea All fast-food outlets required to display detailed nutrition information (incl. energy, total sugars, protein, saturated fat and sodium) on menus	ACT/NSW/QLD/SA Large fast food chains required to display average energy content on menus and overall average daily energy intake. NSW supports continued monitoring and evaluation of menu labelling
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Quebec, Canada Ban on all commercial advertising directed to children (under 13 years) through any medium	ACT Advertising of unhealthy food on government-run buses is restricted, other options under consideration
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Spain Legislation requires that kindergartens and schools are free from all advertising	ACT Advertising and promotion of red/amber foods or drinks is restricted at ACT Health facilities and activities. ACT actively exploring options that reduce promotion of unhealthy foods in children's settings
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	UK Mandatory nutritional standards for all food served in schools -restrictions on high fat/sugar/salt/processed foods	All states and territories have policies for healthy school food provision. ACT has several initiatives designed to increase policy compliance, including a requirement for license agreements with canteen operators and active monitoring. WA requires principals to develop whole-of-school food provision policies
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	New York City, USA Mandatory nutritional standards for all food purchased/sold by city agencies (hospitals, prisons, aged care, health facilities)	ACT Mandatory restrictions on the sale/promotion/placement of unhealthy foods in ACT Health facilities, policies and commitments to improve healthy food choices in all government workplaces and facilities
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	Japan Mandatory oversight and monitoring by dietitian/nutritionist (incl. menu development) for all government facilities providing >250 meals/day	VIC Healthy Eating Advisory Service (HEAS) provides a wide range of resources to support settings such as childcare centres, schools, health services, and sports centres to provide healthy foods and drinks
	Support and training systems for private companies	UK Responsibility Deal included collective pledges for health at work, including a focus on healthier staff restaurants - over 160 signatories	WA The Healthier Workplace WA program provides a number of free services to support workplaces state-wide to make cultural, environmental and policy changes that support and encourage positive lifestyle behaviours amongst employees
Food retail	Planning policies and zoning laws: unhealthy foods	South Korea 'Green Food Zones' around schools (200 metre radius) in which sales of 'unhealthy' foods are prohibited	QLD Incorporates health as a key consideration as part of the Planning Act, and provides detailed resources (Active Healthy Communities) for local councils on ways to limit access to unhealthy fast food outlets
	Planning policies and zoning laws: healthy foods	USA Provision of grants for states to provide financial/other types of assistance to attract healthier retail outlets to underserved areas	QLD Provides detailed information and resources (Active Healthy Communities) for local government on ways to promote healthy food choices through the built environment and encourage outlets that sell healthy food
	In-store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	UK Agreement to increase availability of fruit and vegetables at convenience stores, and commitments (as part of the Responsibility Deal) to decrease availability of confectionery at supermarket checkouts	NT Ongoing formal commitment to support selected remote community stores in encouraging in-store availability of healthy foods and discouraging availability of unhealthy foods
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Singapore Government partnership ('Healthier Hawker' program) with selected food vendors to improve healthiness of take-away food	SA South Australian Premier's Healthy Kids Menus Initiative aims to increase the provision of and access to healthy menu options for children in South Australian restaurants, cafes, hotels and clubs

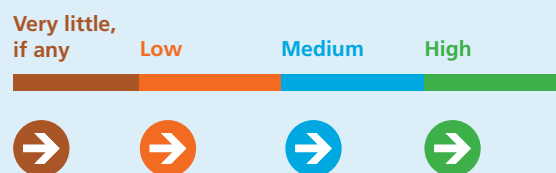
Benchmarks of good practice Infrastructure support actions

Domain	Policy area	International best practise (as identified by INFORMAS)	Leading State / Territory in Australia (as per assessments as part of this project)
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	New York City, USA Mayor (Michael Bloomberg) showed strong political leadership in introducing landmark food policies, including restrictions on trans-fat and portion size restrictions on sugary-drinks	ACT Healthy Weight Initiative is a whole of government initiative to combat the rise of obesity and overweight in the ACT, led by the Chief Minister with regular reporting of progress
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	European Union The European Food and Nutrition Action Plan 2015-20 outlines clear strategic goals, guiding principles, objectives, priorities and tools	ACT The 'Towards Zero Growth: Healthy Weight Action Plan' (the HWAP) outlines clear targets for obesity rates, details a range of policy and program initiatives across health and non-health sectors, with a taskforce and dedicated implementation groups established
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	New Zealand Ministry of Health upholds contracts with NGOs/other institutions to prioritise Maori health and Maori specific needs in service delivery, service development and planning	WA Key strategic health promotion documents identify priority groups, WA government has highlighted a strategic focus on improving nutrition in vulnerable groups, several targeted initiatives
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	USA Mandatory and publicly accessible lobby registers – including extensive reporting of nature of lobbying activities	QLD Lobby register includes mandatory reporting of the type and purpose of lobbying conduct, real-time disclosure of political donations
	Transparency and access to government information	Australia Open access principles across governments, FSANZ processes for extensive stakeholder engagement in the development of new standards	All governments across Australia have open data policies, frameworks for information access, and policies and procedures that ensure transparency
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	SA, Australia Mechanisms to incorporate population health considerations into policy development processes across the South Australian government	SA Mechanisms to incorporate population health considerations into policy development processes across the South Australian government
Monitoring and intelligence	Monitoring food environments	New Zealand Comprehensive database of nutrient information for different foods, continued monitoring of school food environments nationwide	ACT Extensive monitoring of unhealthy food marketing to children, and nutritional quality of food in public sector settings
	Monitoring population nutrition intake	USA National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), conducted annually, provides detailed national information on health status, disease history and nutritional intake of adults and children	WA Health and Wellbeing Surveillance System collects annual data on key nutrition indicators, Nutrition Monitoring Survey series collects data every three years on community perceptions and attitudes around nutrition
	Monitoring population body weight	UK National Child Measurement Program for children's BMI, assessing children ages 4-6 and 10-11	ACT/NSW/QLD/SA Regular surveys of self-reported BMI from adults and children
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	USA The National Institutes for Health (NIH) provides dedicated funding for research that evaluates new policies/programs expected to influence obesity related behaviours	QLD Health and Wellbeing Strategy outlines key evaluation questions, with associated guidelines - specific evaluation framework under development. All programs required to conduct evaluations
Funding and resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	New Zealand Approximately 11% of the Health Research Council's total budget of \$70M spent on population nutrition and/or prevention of obesity and NCDs	NT/WA Provides sustained funding for research that improves foods environments, reduces obesity, NCDs and their related inequalities
	Independent health promotion agency	Victoria, Australia VicHealth is an independent statutory health promotion agency	VIC/WA Independent statutory health promotion agencies, include an objective to improve population nutrition
Support for communities	Mechanisms to support community-based interventions	Australia Previous National Partnership Agreement on Preventive Health (now defunct) provided State and Territory level support for initiatives aimed at obesity and NCD prevention	VIC Multiple targeted strategies, policies and initiatives at state and local level designed to create healthier food environments (schools, childcare centres, workplaces, food outlets, sporting clubs, businesses and local government)
	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	Multiple international examples	WA Funds several obesity and NCD prevention social marketing campaigns, online and community programs, including LiveLighter that has now been adopted in multiple states / territories
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	UK National framework for core food competency skills and knowledge in children ages 5-16 years	ACT/WA Ongoing support and provision of resources to educators for the inclusion of food and nutrition in school curricula

Scorecard for the ACT



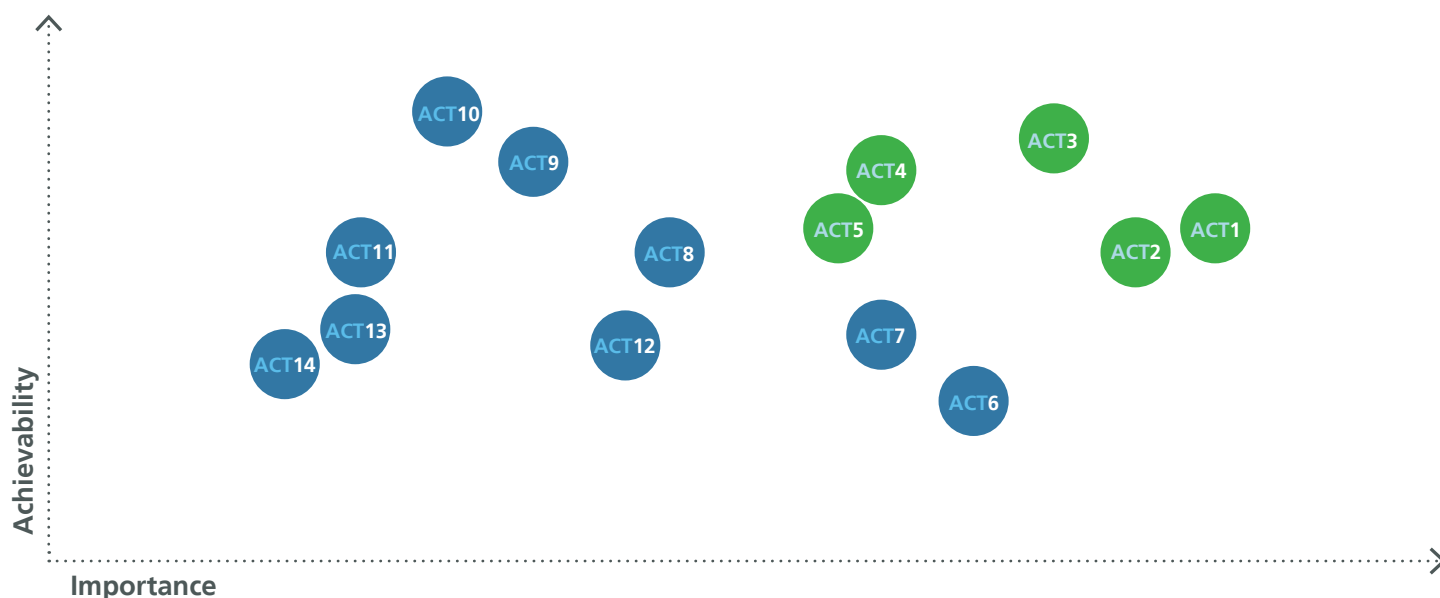
Expert panel's assessment of the ACT's level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments



Category	Policy	Implementation Level
Food labelling	Menu labelling	High
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Medium
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Medium
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	High
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	Medium
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	Medium
	Support and training systems for private companies	Medium
Food retail	Planning policies and zoning laws: unhealthy foods	Low
	Planning policies and zoning laws: healthy foods	Low
	Retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	High
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	High
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	Medium
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	Medium
	Transparency and access to government information	High
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	Medium
Monitoring & intelligence	Monitoring food environments	Medium
	Monitoring population nutrition intakes	Medium
	Monitoring population body weight	High
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	Medium
Funding & resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	Medium
	Independent health promotion agency	Very little, if any
Support for communities	Mechanisms to support community-based interventions	Low
	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	Medium
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	High

Prioritised recommended actions for the ACT government

	Domain	Recommended policy action
ACT1	Food retail	Expand existing work with retailers and food service outlets to improve in-store availability of healthy foods and limit availability and sales of unhealthy foods
ACT2	Food promotion	Continue demonstrating leadership in implementing mechanisms to restrict the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages in community and sports settings, and particularly in children's settings
ACT3	Monitoring and intelligence	Implement ongoing monitoring of food environments, with a particular focus on the nutritional quality of food provided / available in early childcare settings, schools, and public sector settings (such as hospitals, workplaces, community and sports centres)
ACT4	Food provision	Develop and implement healthy food provision guidelines for early childhood settings and non-government schools
ACT5	Support for communities	Continue efforts to improve population nutrition through community education and awareness raising strategies
ACT6	Governance	Implement formal health impact assessments as part of policy development and proposal processes, including explicit details about the consideration of potential impacts of policies on population nutrition and health
ACT7	Food retail	Investigate options for amending the Territory Plan and associated planning controls to decrease access to unhealthy take-away foods (e.g., limiting density of outlets, restricting placement of outlets near schools) and increasing access to healthy food outlets
ACT8	Food promotion	Require all organisations, such as community groups and sports clubs, that receive funding from the ACT government to restrict all promotion (including sponsorship) related to unhealthy food and beverages as a condition of receiving funding
ACT9	Support for communities	Put in place community-wide structures, with associated resources, to provide broad and coordinated support for community-based interventions designed to create and maintain healthy food environments across multiple settings
ACT10	Monitoring and intelligence	Provide funding for oversampling for the ACT in the triennial National Health Survey for the purposes of monitoring BMI and key nutrition indicators of children and adults
ACT11	Food labelling	Enhance existing menu labelling regulations by requiring outlets to display interpretive nutrition labelling (broader than kilojoule labelling), potentially through adaptation of the Health Star Rating scheme
ACT12	Monitoring and intelligence	Introduce regular measuring of children's height and weight at key stages of primary and secondary schools, on an 'opt-out' consent basis
ACT13	Governance	Modify the government lobby register to require more detailed reporting, including details of specific lobbying activities (such as when lobbying is occurring, who is involved, and the issues discussed)
ACT14	Governance	Improve transparency of political donations by introducing real-time declaration of political donations

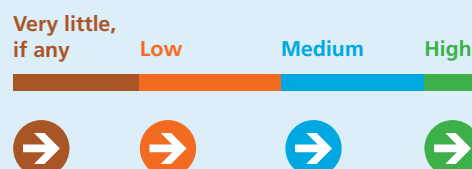


Recommended actions were developed by panel members, and prioritised taking into account their perceptions of the relative importance (including perceived need, likely impact and equity) and achievability (including feasibility, level of acceptability to a wide range of key stakeholders, affordability and cost-effectiveness) of each action

Scorecard for New South Wales



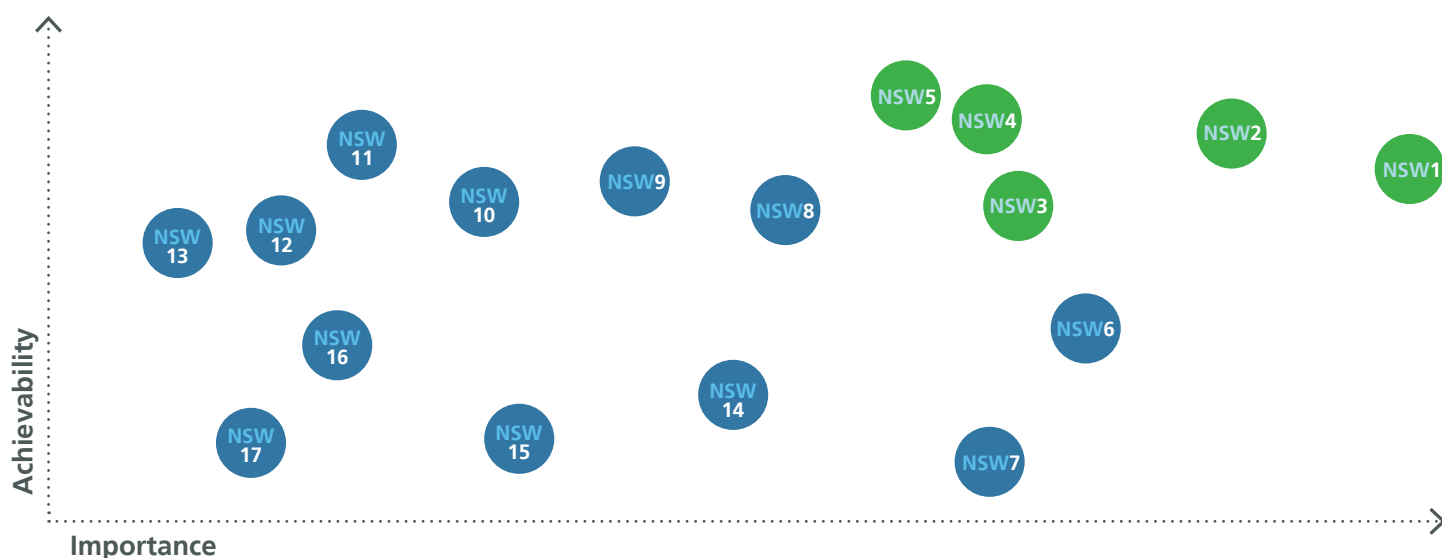
Expert panel's assessment of New South Wales' level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments



Category	Policy	Level of Implementation
Food labelling	Menu labelling	High
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Low
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Low
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	High
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	Medium
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	High
	Support and training systems for private companies	Medium
Food retail	Planning policies and zoning laws: unhealthy foods	Very little, if any
	Planning policies and zoning laws: healthy foods	Low
	Retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Very little, if any
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	Medium
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	Medium
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	Medium
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	Low
	Transparency and access to government information	Medium
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	Low
Monitoring & intelligence	Monitoring food environments	Medium
	Monitoring population nutrition intakes	Medium
	Monitoring population body weight	High
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	Medium
Funding & resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	Medium
	Independent health promotion agency	Low
Support for communities	Mechanisms to support community-based interventions	Medium
	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	Medium
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	Medium

Prioritised recommended actions for the New South Wales government

	Domain	Recommended policy action
NSW1	Monitoring and intelligence	Implement ongoing monitoring of food environments, with a particular focus on the extent of marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and the nutritional quality of food provided / available in schools and public sector settings (such as hospitals, other government facilities providing food service)
NSW2	Food promotion	Implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages in settings controlled or managed by the New South Wales government (e.g., public transport, bus shelters, government-owned billboards, sporting facilities and events)
NSW3	Food labelling	Enhance existing menu labelling regulations by requiring food outlets to display interpretive nutrition labelling (broader than kilojoule labelling), potentially through adaptation of the Health Star Rating scheme
NSW4	Food provision	Establish a whole-of-government policy on healthy food provision, potentially by applying the 'Live Life Well @ Health: Healthier Food and Drink Choices' policy across all New South Wales government departments and settings under government control (e.g., sport and recreation facilities, community events)
NSW5	Food provision	Improve compliance with the 'Fresh Tastes @ School: NSW Healthy School Canteen Strategy' (and related nutrition policies) in all schools (including government, independent and Catholic schools) by extending reporting mechanisms, incentives and support systems
NSW6	Food retail	Incorporate nutrition and healthy food environments into guidelines and advice around the development of Regional Growth Plans and other state, regional and local planning strategies, including ways to decrease access to unhealthy take-away foods through planning provisions (e.g., limiting density of outlets, restricting placement of outlets near schools)
NSW7	Funding and resources	Establish an independent, statutory health promotion agency, with a secure funding stream, that includes an objective to improve population nutrition
NSW8	Monitoring and intelligence	Introduce regular measuring of children's height and weight at key stages of primary and secondary schools, on an 'opt-out' consent basis
NSW9	Food promotion	Require all organisations, such as community groups and sports clubs, that receive funding from the New South Wales government to restrict all promotion (including sponsorship) related to unhealthy food and beverages as a condition of receiving funding
NSW10	Food retail	Expand programs, including the use of incentives or accreditation schemes, for sports and recreation clubs to sell a healthier range of food and beverages whilst limiting availability of unhealthy food and beverages
NSW11	Food provision	Actively promote the 'Get Healthy at Work' resources (that aim to build the capacity and capability of businesses to create a workplace that supports health and a healthy food environment) to private sector workplaces, and monitor and evaluate progress within workplaces that have implemented the program
NSW12	Governance	Improve transparency of political donations by introducing real-time declaration of political donations
NSW13	Food retail	Develop and implement programs, including incentives or accreditation schemes, for restaurants, pubs and clubs to improve the healthiness of their menu options
NSW14	Governance	Implement formal health impact assessments as part of policy development and proposal processes, including explicit details about the consideration of potential impacts of policies on population nutrition and health
NSW15	Governance	Establish governance structures to improve policy coherence regarding agriculture, food, health, and innovation / research and development policies
NSW16	Governance	Modify the government lobby register to require more detailed reporting, including details of specific lobbying activities (such as when lobbying is occurring, who is involved, and the issues discussed)
NSW17	Governance	Add food manufacturers (and associated entities) to the list of prohibited political donors (these currently include property developers and liquor, gambling and tobacco industry business entities)



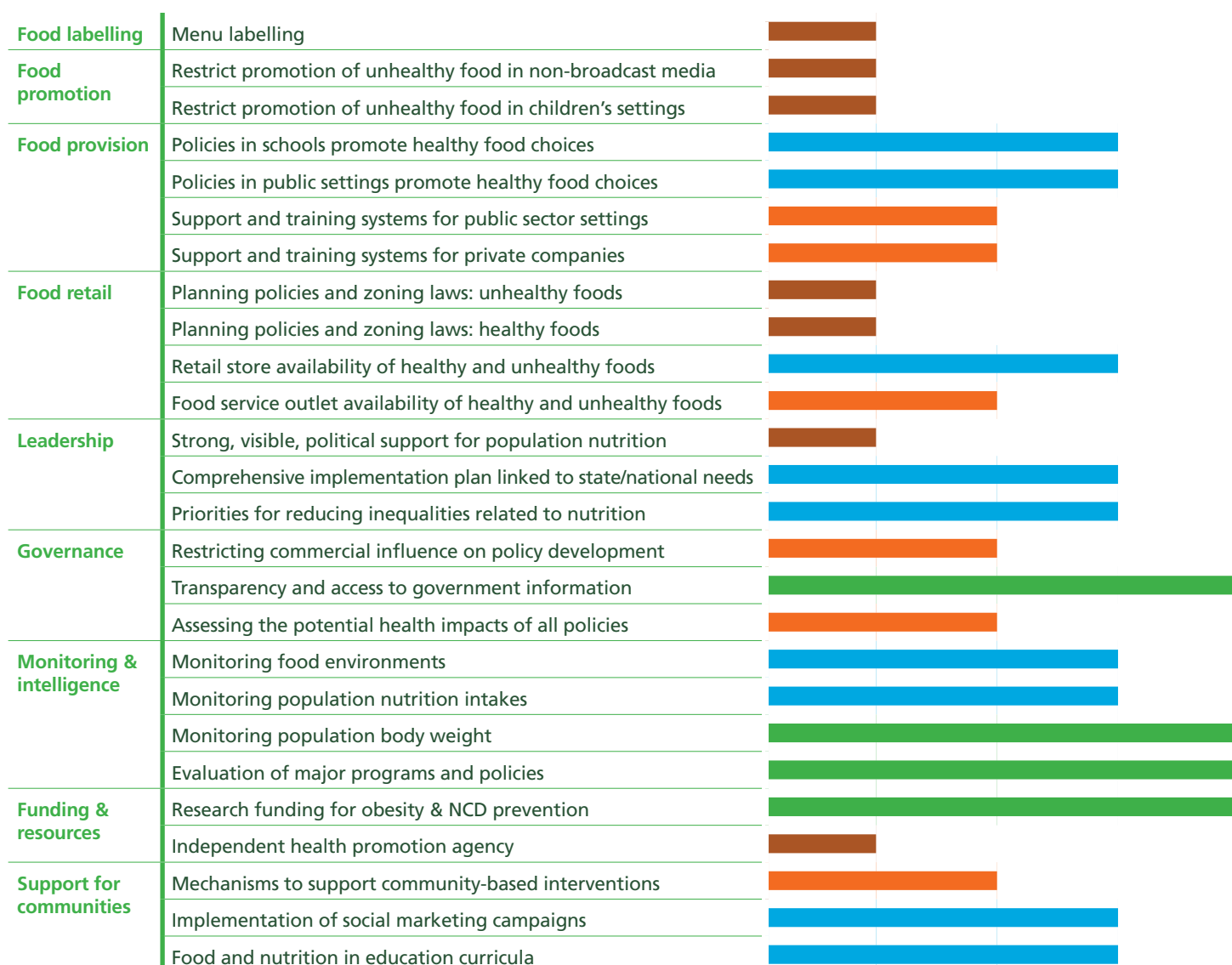
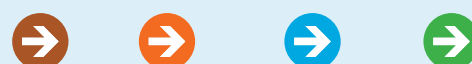
Recommended actions were developed by panel members, and prioritised taking into account their perceptions of the relative importance (including perceived need, likely impact and equity) and achievability (including feasibility, level of acceptability to a wide range of key stakeholders, affordability and cost-effectiveness) of each action

Scorecard for the Northern Territory



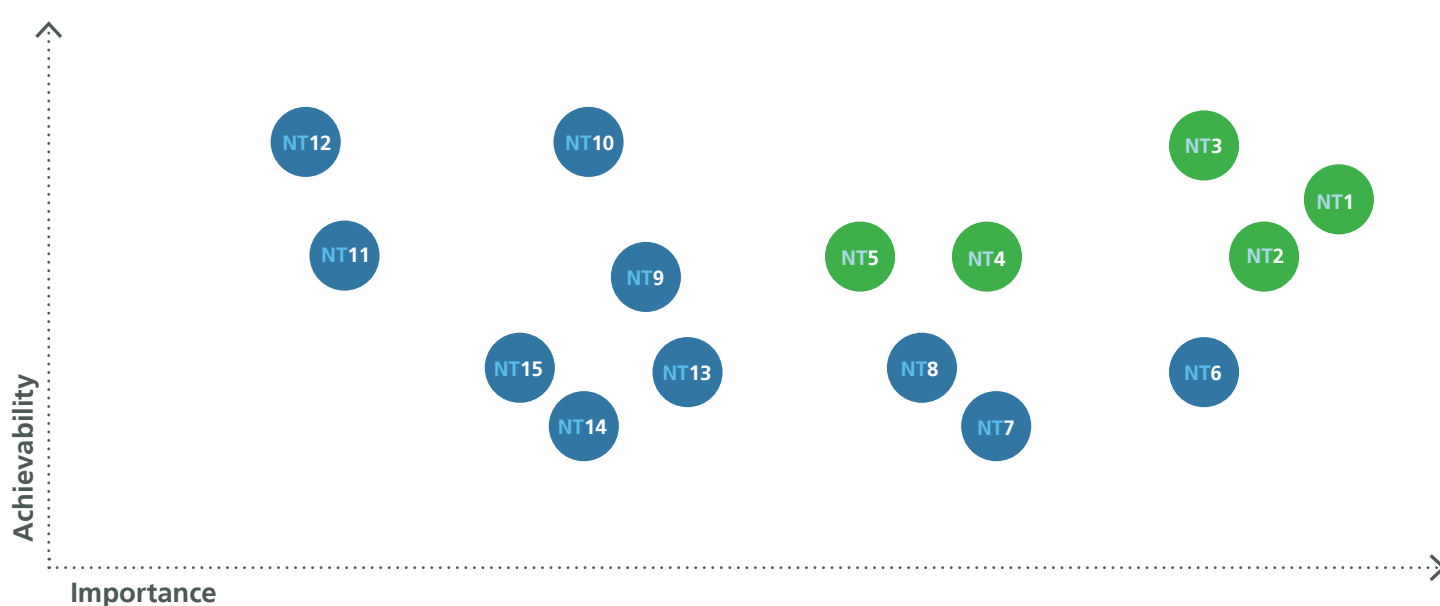
Expert panel's assessment of the Northern Territory's level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments

Very little, if any Low Medium High



Prioritised recommended actions for the Northern Territory government

	Domain	Recommended policy action
NT1	Monitoring and intelligence	Implement ongoing monitoring of the extent of marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and the nutritional quality of food provided / available in schools and public sector settings (such as hospitals, other government facilities providing food service)
NT2	Food provision	Improve awareness and compliance with the existing 'Canteen, nutrition and healthy eating policy' in all schools (including government, independent and Catholic schools) by extending reporting mechanisms, incentives and support systems
NT3	Monitoring and intelligence	Actively monitor prices of healthy and unhealthy foods across the Northern Territory by widening the scope of the 'Market Basket Survey', including expansion of the survey to urban areas
NT4	Food retail	Expand existing work with retailers and food service outlets to improve in-store availability of healthy foods and limit availability and sales of unhealthy foods, particularly in remote stores
NT5	Food provision	Establish a whole-of-government policy on healthy food provision by applying the NT Health 'Healthy Choices Made Easy' policy across all public sector settings (e.g., public sector workplaces) as well as settings under government control (e.g., sport and recreation facilities, community events)
NT6	Food labelling	Implement mandatory nutrition labelling on menus at food service outlets (e.g., fast food and other take-away food stores), in line with regulations in other States / Territories
NT7	Governance	Implement formal health impact assessments as part of policy development and proposal processes, including explicit details about the consideration of potential impacts of policies on population nutrition and health
NT8	Food retail	Amend the planning framework to explicitly make health and healthy food environments a priority, as part of facilitating local governments to limit the placement / density of unhealthy food outlets while supporting healthy food outlets
NT9	Food promotion	Implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages in settings controlled or managed by the Northern Territory government (e.g., public transport, bus shelters, government-owned billboards, sporting facilities and events)
NT10	Food retail	Develop and implement programs, including incentives or accreditation schemes, for sports and recreation clubs to sell a healthier range of food and beverages whilst limiting availability of unhealthy food and beverages
NT11	Support for communities	Commit to ongoing, long-term support for social marketing campaigns promoting healthy eating (including tailored campaigns for remote communities), as part of broader efforts to improve population nutrition
NT12	Food provision	Roll out the newly developed 'Healthy Workplace' resources to support healthy eating policy implementation in private sector workplaces
NT13	Food promotion	Require all organisations, such as community groups and sports clubs, that receive funding from the Northern Territory government to restrict all promotion (including sponsorship) related to unhealthy food and beverages as a condition of receiving funding
NT14	Support for communities	Roll out the 'Childhood Obesity Prevention and Lifestyle (COPAL)' program across the Northern Territory, providing funding and support for implementation at the local government and / or community level
NT15	Monitoring and intelligence	Introduce regular measuring of children's height and weight at key stages of primary and secondary schools, on an 'opt-out' consent basis

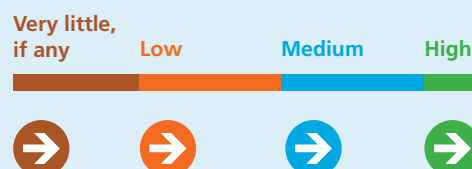


Recommended actions were developed by panel members, and prioritised taking into account their perceptions of the relative importance (including perceived need, likely impact and equity) and achievability (including feasibility, level of acceptability to a wide range of key stakeholders, affordability and cost-effectiveness) of each action

Scorecard for Queensland



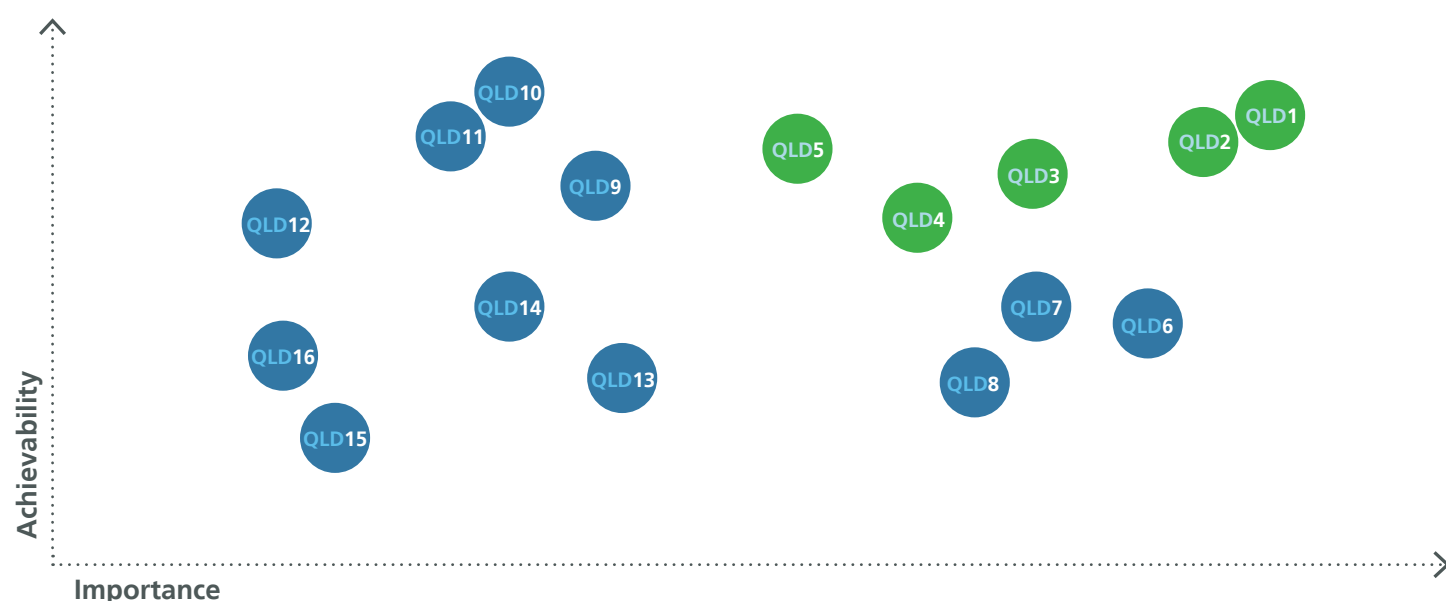
Expert panel's assessment of Queensland's level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments



Category	Policy	Implementation Level
Food labelling	Menu labelling	High
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Very little, if any
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Low
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	High
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	Medium
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	Medium
	Support and training systems for private companies	Medium
Food retail	Planning policies and zoning laws: unhealthy foods	Medium
	Planning policies and zoning laws: healthy foods	Medium
	Retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	Medium
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	Medium
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	Medium
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	High
	Transparency and access to government information	High
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	Low
Monitoring & intelligence	Monitoring food environments	Medium
	Monitoring population nutrition intakes	High
	Monitoring population body weight	High
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	High
Funding & resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	Low
	Independent health promotion agency	Medium
Support for communities	Mechanisms to support community-based interventions	Low
	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	Medium
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	Low

Prioritised recommended actions for the Queensland government

	Domain	Recommended policy action
QLD1	Leadership	Continue efforts to establish a state-wide Queensland Health Promotion Commission (QHPC) to direct whole-of-government initiatives and partnerships for implementing evidence-based programs to promote health and wellbeing
QLD2	Food provision	Improve compliance with the 'Smart Choices: Healthy Food and Drink Strategy for Queensland Schools' policy in all schools (including government, independent and Catholic schools) by extending reporting mechanisms, incentives and support systems
QLD3	Food provision	Establish a whole-of-government policy on healthy food procurement and provision across all Queensland government departments and settings under government control (e.g., sport and recreation facilities, community events)
QLD4	Food labelling	Enhance existing menu labelling regulations by requiring food outlets to display interpretive nutrition labelling (broader than kilojoule labelling), potentially through adaptation of the Health Star Rating scheme
QLD5	Monitoring and intelligence	Implement ongoing monitoring of food environments, including the extent of marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and the nutritional quality of food provided / available in schools and public sector settings (such as hospitals, other government facilities providing food service)
QLD6	Food promotion	Implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages in settings controlled or managed by the Queensland government (e.g., public transport, bus shelters, government-owned billboards, sporting facilities and events)
QLD7	Food promotion	Require all organisations, such as community groups and sports clubs, that receive funding from the Queensland government to restrict all promotion (including sponsorship) related to unhealthy food and beverages as a condition of receiving funding
QLD8	Governance	Implement formal health impact assessments as part of policy development and proposal processes, including explicit details about the consideration of potential impacts of policies on population nutrition and health
QLD9	Support for communities	Put in place overarching state-wide structures, with associated resources, to provide broad and coordinated support for creating and maintaining healthy food environments at the community level across multiple settings
QLD10	Support for communities	Extend commitment to existing social marketing campaigns (including the 'Healthier. Happier.' campaign) by increasing their scope and reach, as part of broader efforts to improve population nutrition
QLD11	Food retail	Develop and implement programs, including incentives or accreditation schemes, for sports and recreation clubs to sell a healthier range of food and beverages whilst limiting availability of unhealthy food and beverages
QLD12	Food provision	Increase incentives for workplaces to adopt the 'Healthier. Happier. Workplaces' initiative, with a particular focus on healthy eating components, and provide greater support and promotion for the initiative
QLD13	Governance	Establish governance structures to improve policy coherence regarding agriculture, food, health, and innovation / research and development policies
QLD14	Food retail	Expand existing initiatives with retailers and food service outlets in remote communities to improve in-store availability of healthy foods and limit availability and sales of unhealthy foods
QLD15	Monitoring and intelligence	Introduce regular measuring of children's height and weight at key stages of primary and secondary schools, on an 'opt-out' consent basis
QLD16	Food retail	Develop and implement programs, including incentives or accreditation schemes, for restaurants, pubs and clubs to improve the healthiness of their menu options



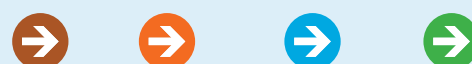
Recommended actions were developed by panel members, and prioritised taking into account their perceptions of the relative importance (including perceived need, likely impact and equity) and achievability (including relative feasibility, level of acceptability to a wide range of key stakeholders, affordability and cost-effectiveness) of each action

Scorecard for South Australia



Expert panel's assessment of South Australia's level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments

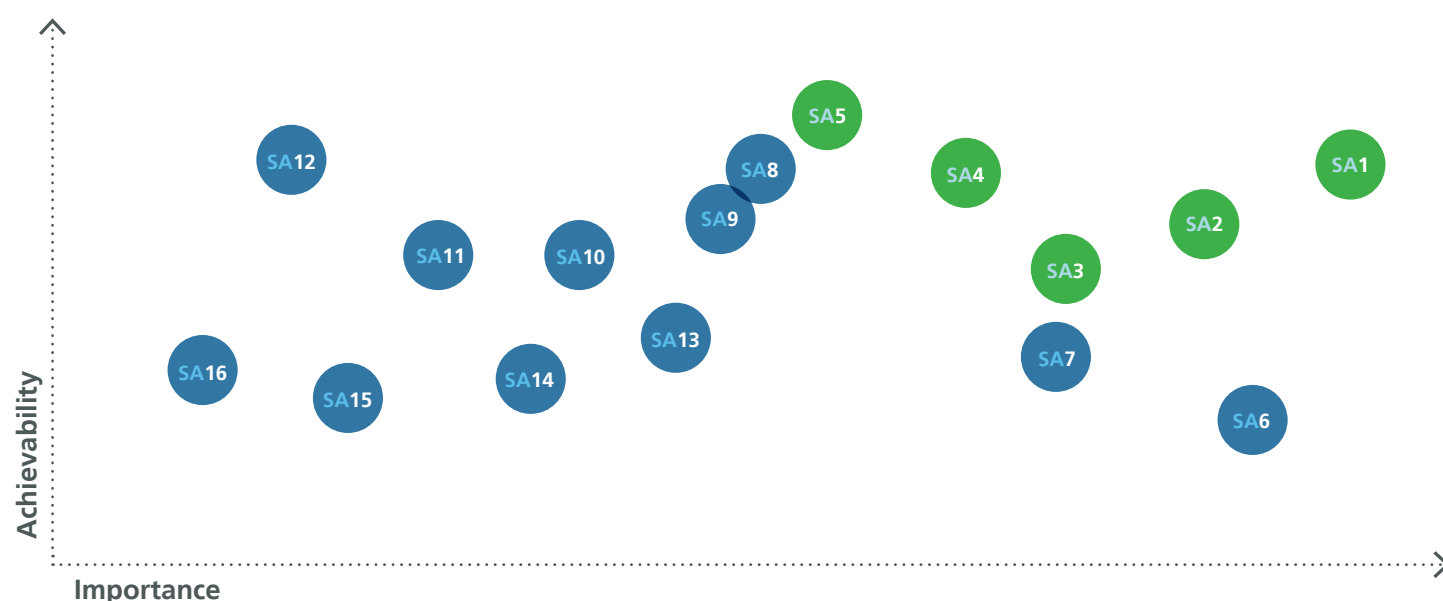
Very little, if any Low Medium High



Category	Policy	Assessment Level
Food labelling	Menu labelling	High
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Very little, if any
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Very little, if any
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	Medium
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	Low
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	Low
	Support and training systems for private companies	Low
Food retail	Planning policies and zoning laws: unhealthy foods	Low
	Planning policies and zoning laws: healthy foods	Low
	Retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Very little, if any
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Medium
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	Very little, if any
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	Low
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	Medium
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	Low
	Transparency and access to government information	Medium
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	Medium
Monitoring & intelligence	Monitoring food environments	Very little, if any
	Monitoring population nutrition intakes	Medium
	Monitoring population body weight	High
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	Medium
Funding & resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	Medium
	Independent health promotion agency	Very little, if any
Support for communities	Mechanisms to support community-based interventions	Low
	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	Low
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	Medium

Prioritised recommended actions for the South Australian government

	Domain	Recommended policy action
SA1	Leadership	Develop a comprehensive strategy, with a clear implementation plan and associated funding, that includes addressing population nutrition needs in South Australia
SA2	Food provision	Mandate comprehensive implementation of guidelines in the 'Right Bite' (healthy school food) policy in all schools and preschools. Actively monitor the extent to which schools comply, and introduce reporting mechanisms, incentives and stronger support systems to increase awareness and compliance
SA3	Food promotion	Implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages in settings controlled or managed by the South Australian government (e.g., public transport, bus shelters, government-owned billboards, sporting facilities and events)
SA4	Monitoring and intelligence	Implement ongoing monitoring of food environments, including the extent of marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and the nutritional quality of food provided / available in schools and public sector settings (such as hospitals, other government facilities providing food service)
SA5	Leadership	Support local governments to develop and implement Regional Public Health Plans that include actions to create healthy food environments and improve population nutrition
SA6	Funding and resources	Establish an independent, statutory health promotion agency, with a secure funding stream, that includes an objective to improve population nutrition
SA7	Food promotion	Require all organisations, such as community groups and sports clubs, that receive funding from the South Australian government to restrict all promotion related to unhealthy food and beverages as a condition of receiving funding
SA8	Food provision	Establish a whole-of-government policy on healthy food procurement and provision across all SA government departments and settings under government control (e.g., sport and recreation facilities, community events)
SA9	Support for communities	Commit to ongoing, long-term support for social marketing campaigns promoting healthy eating, as part of broader efforts to improve population nutrition
SA10	Support for communities	Building on the work of OPAL, put in place overarching state-wide structures, with associated resources, to provide broad and coordinated support for creating and maintaining healthy food environments at the community level across multiple settings
SA11	Food retail	Develop and implement programs, including incentives or accreditation schemes, for sports and recreation venues and clubs to sell a healthier range of food and beverages whilst limiting availability of unhealthy food and beverages
SA12	Food provision	Provide greater support for early childhood services to develop and implement best practice healthy food policies
SA13	Food retail	Pending a successful pilot, explore the potential to extend the Premier's 'Healthy Kids Menus Initiative' to apply to all food service outlets and restaurants in South Australia, including incentives or accreditation schemes for restaurants, pubs and clubs to improve the healthiness of all their menu options
SA14	Monitoring and intelligence	Introduce regular measuring of children's height and weight at key stages of primary and secondary schools, on an 'opt-out' consent basis
SA15	Governance	Continue a health-in-all-policies approach to relevant government priorities. Ensure that where priorities are relevant to population nutrition and health issues, these are considered at each stage of the policy development process
SA16	Food labelling	Enhance existing menu labelling regulations by requiring a broad range of outlets to display interpretive nutrition labelling (broader than kilojoule labelling), potentially through adaptation of the Health Star Rating scheme

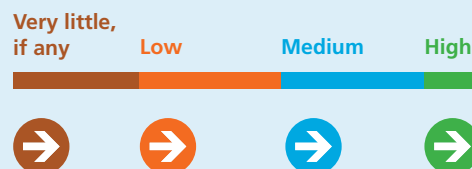


Recommended actions were developed by panel members, and prioritised taking into account their perceptions of the relative importance (including perceived need, likely impact and equity) and achievability (including relative feasibility, level of acceptability to a wide range of key stakeholders, affordability and cost-effectiveness) of each action

Scorecard for Tasmania



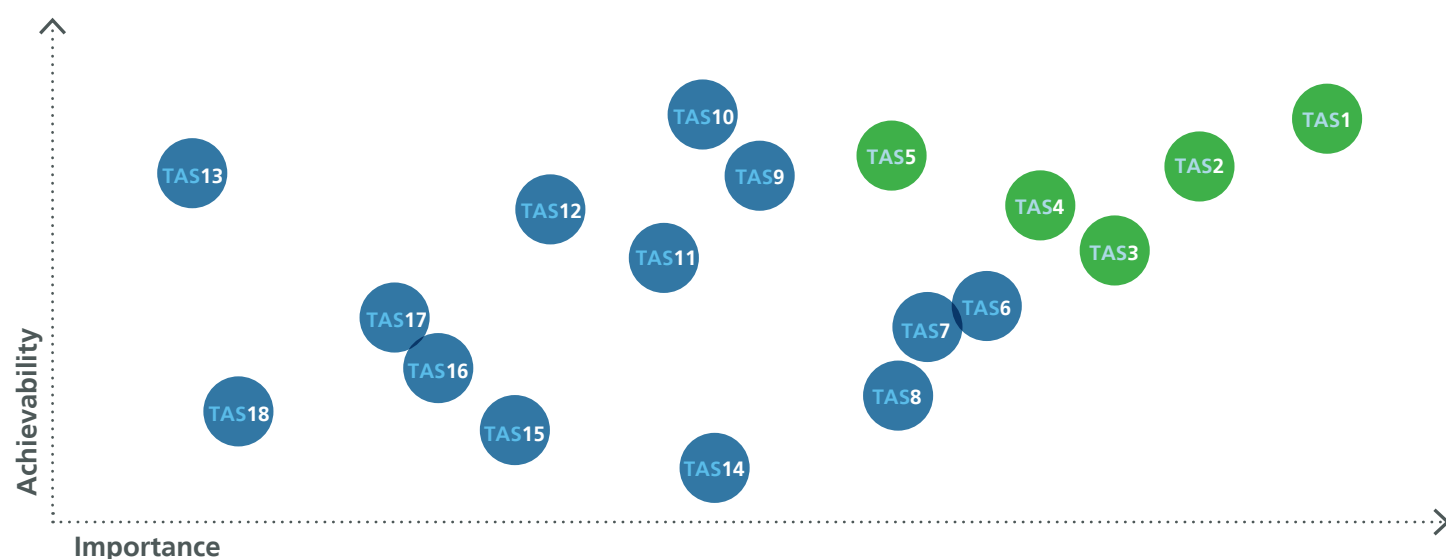
Expert panel's assessment of Tasmania's level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments



Category	Policy	Implementation Level
Food labelling	Menu labelling	Low
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Very little, if any
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Low
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	High
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	Very little, if any
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	Medium
	Support and training systems for private companies	Medium
Food retail	Planning policies and zoning laws: unhealthy foods	Medium
	Planning policies and zoning laws: healthy foods	Medium
	Retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Very little, if any
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	Medium
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	Low
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	Low
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	Low
	Transparency and access to government information	High
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	Low
Monitoring & intelligence	Monitoring food environments	Low
	Monitoring population nutrition intakes	Medium
	Monitoring population body weight	Medium
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	Medium
Funding & resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	Low
	Independent health promotion agency	Very little, if any
Support for communities	Mechanisms to support community-based interventions	Low
	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	Low
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	Low

Prioritised recommended actions for the Tasmanian government

	Domain	Recommended policy action
TAS1	Funding and resources	Establish and lead a collaborative, state-wide coalition (such as the Tasmanian Food and Nutrition Coalition), with a long-term commitment of resources, that aims to address population nutrition and obesity
TAS2	Leadership	Provide resources for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 'Healthy Tasmania Strategy'
TAS3	Food provision	Establish a whole-of-government policy on healthy food provision that applies across all Tasmanian government departments and settings under government control
TAS4	Food provision	Provide strong incentives for all schools (including government, independent and Catholic schools) to implement the 'Move Well Eat Well' initiative (a health and wellbeing framework for schools) and associated Canteen Accreditation Program, strongly support implementation, and actively monitor the extent of implementation
TAS5	Support for communities	Commit to ongoing, long-term support for healthy eating social marketing campaigns, potentially involving collaboration with the food production, food service, tourism and health sectors, as part of broader efforts to improve population nutrition
TAS6	Food promotion	Implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages in settings controlled or managed by the Tasmanian government (e.g., public transport, bus shelters, government-owned billboards, sporting facilities and events)
TAS7	Food retail	Work with supermarkets and other retailers on ways to improve the availability of healthy foods and decrease the availability and promotion of unhealthy foods in retail settings, using East Well Tasmania as a framework for engagement
TAS8	Food promotion	Require all organisations, such as community groups and sports clubs, that receive funding from the Tasmanian government to restrict all promotion (including sponsorship) related to unhealthy food and beverages as a condition of receiving funding
TAS9	Monitoring and intelligence	Implement ongoing monitoring of food environments, including the extent of marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and the nutritional quality of food provided / available in schools and public sector settings (such as hospitals, other government facilities providing food service)
TAS10	Monitoring and intelligence	Provide funding for oversampling for Tasmania in the triennial National Health Survey for the purposes of monitoring BMI and key nutrition indicators of children and adults
TAS11	Monitoring and intelligence	Monitor prices of healthy and unhealthy foods across Tasmania, through the Healthy Food Access Survey, every 3 years
TAS12	Food retail	Provide co-ordinated support for local communities to access healthy produce and promote healthy eating, continuing the work of the Healthy Food Access Project
TAS13	Support for communities	Improve support for school teachers to implement nutrition education as part of the national curriculum
TAS14	Food provision	Require that locally sourced foods constitute a given proportion (e.g., 25%) of the food provided in school canteens, as part of the 'Move Well Eat Well' initiative and / or the Canteen Accreditation Program
TAS15	Governance	Implement formal health impact assessments as part of policy development and proposal processes, including explicit details about the consideration of potential impacts of policies on population nutrition and health
TAS16	Food retail	Develop guidelines and offer co-ordinated support to local governments on ways to decrease access to unhealthy take-away foods through planning provisions (e.g., limiting density of outlets, restricting placement of outlets near schools)
TAS17	Food retail	Develop and implement programs, including incentive or accreditation schemes, for sports and recreation clubs to sell a healthier range of food and beverages whilst limiting availability of unhealthy food and beverages
TAS18	Food retail	Develop and implement programs, including incentive or accreditation schemes, for restaurants, pubs and clubs to improve the healthiness of their menu options, building on the 'Healthy Options Tasmania' approach



Recommended actions were developed by panel members, and prioritised taking into account their perceptions of the relative importance (including perceived need, likely impact and equity) and achievability (including relative feasibility, level of acceptability to a wide range of key stakeholders, affordability and cost-effectiveness) of each action

Scorecard for Victoria



Expert panel's assessment of Victoria's level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments

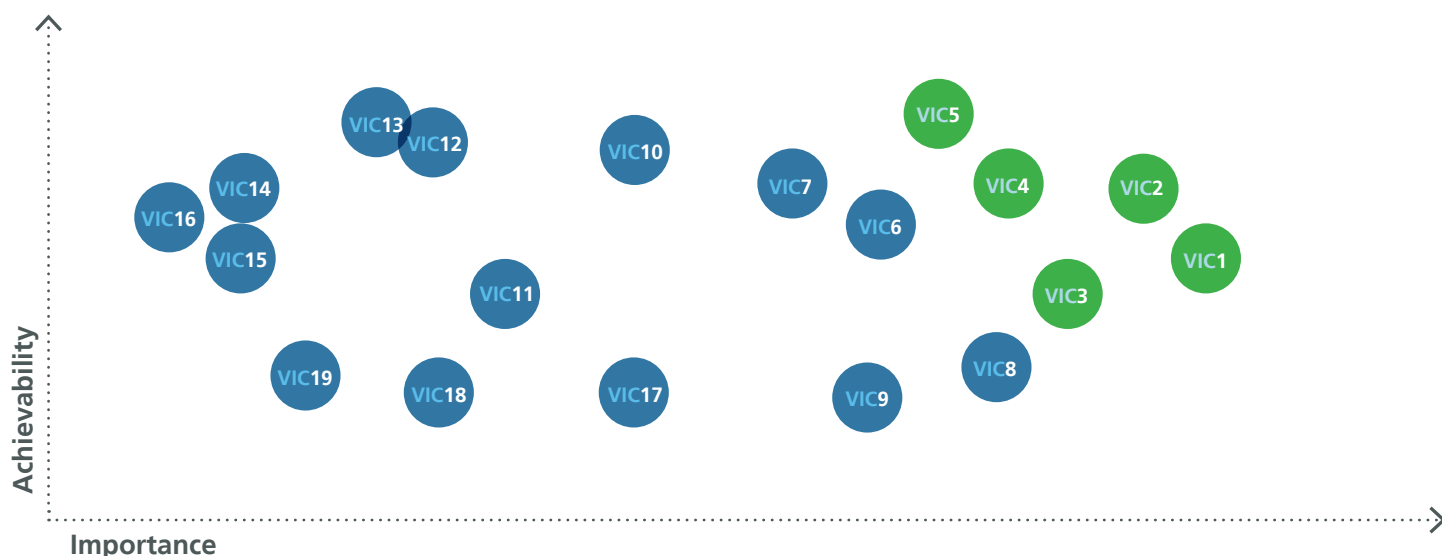
Very little, if any Low Medium High



Category	Policy	Assessment Level
Food labelling	Menu labelling	Medium
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Very little, if any
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Low
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	Medium
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	Medium
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	High
	Support and training systems for private companies	Medium
Food retail	Planning policies and zoning laws: unhealthy foods	Very little, if any
	Planning policies and zoning laws: healthy foods	Low
	Retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	Low
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	Medium
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	Medium
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	Low
	Transparency and access to government information	High
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	Medium
Monitoring & intelligence	Monitoring food environments	Medium
	Monitoring population nutrition intakes	Medium
	Monitoring population body weight	Medium
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	Medium
Funding & resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	Medium
	Independent health promotion agency	High
Support for communities	Mechanisms to support community-based interventions	Medium
	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	Medium
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	Medium

Prioritised recommended actions for the Victorian government

	Domain	Recommended policy action
VIC1	Support for communities	Put in place overarching state-wide structures, with associated resources, to provide broad and coordinated support for creating and maintaining healthy food environments at the community level across multiple settings
VIC2	Food provision	Establish a whole-of-government policy on healthy food procurement and provision across all Victorian government departments and settings under government control (e.g., sport and recreation facilities, community events)
VIC3	Monitoring and intelligence	Implement ongoing monitoring of food environments, including the extent of marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and the nutritional quality of food provided / available in schools and public sector settings (such as hospitals, other government facilities providing food service)
VIC4	Food provision	Improve compliance with the 'School Canteens and Other School Food Services Policy' in all schools (including government, independent and Catholic schools) by extending reporting mechanisms, incentives and support systems
VIC5	Food promotion	Require all organisations, such as community groups and sports clubs, that receive funding from the Victorian government (including VicHealth) to restrict all promotion (including sponsorship) related to unhealthy food and beverages as a condition of receiving funding
VIC6	Food retail	Develop guidelines and offer co-ordinated support to local governments on ways to improve the availability of healthy foods in retail settings, and decrease the availability and promotion of unhealthy foods in retail settings
VIC7	Food promotion	Implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages in settings controlled or managed by the Victorian government (e.g., public transport, bus shelters, government-owned billboards, sporting facilities and events)
VIC8	Governance	Implement formal health impact assessments as part of policy development and proposal processes, including explicit details about the consideration of potential impacts of policies on population nutrition and health
VIC9	Food retail	Amend the planning framework to explicitly make health and healthy food environments a priority in state planning, as a way to facilitate local governments limiting the placement / density of unhealthy food outlets while supporting healthy food outlets
VIC10	Food provision	Demonstrate long-term commitment and increased support for the 'Achievement Program' and the 'Health Eating Advisory Service', which support a wide range of public and private-sector settings to implement healthy food policies
VIC11	Support for communities	Integrate practical skills in growing and cooking foods, as well as nutrition information, into the school curriculum across all school years in a way that supports existing teaching priorities
VIC12	Food retail	Implement and promote incentives or accreditation schemes (potentially based on the 'Achievement Program') for sports and recreation clubs to sell a healthier range of food and beverages whilst limiting availability of unhealthy food and beverages
VIC13	Support for communities	Commit to ongoing, long-term support for social marketing campaigns promoting healthy eating, as part of broader efforts to improve population nutrition
VIC14	Monitoring and intelligence	Introduce regular measuring of children's height and weight at key stages of primary and secondary schools, on an 'opt-out' consent basis
VIC15	Food labelling	Extend the proposed implementation of kilojoule menu labelling in fast food chains to apply to more settings (e.g., cinemas) with potential adaptation of the Health Star Rating scheme for menu labelling purposes
VIC16	Food retail	Develop and implement programs, including incentives or accreditation schemes, for restaurants, pubs and clubs to improve the healthiness of their menu options, building on the 'Healthy Dining Victoria - Pubs and Clubs' initiative
VIC17	Governance	Establish governance structures to improve policy coherence regarding agriculture, food, health, and innovation / research and development policies
VIC18	Governance	Modify the government lobby register to require more detailed reporting, including details of specific lobbying activities (such as when lobbying is occurring, who is involved, and the issues discussed)
VIC19	Governance	Improve transparency of political donations by introducing online, real-time declaration of political donations over \$1,000

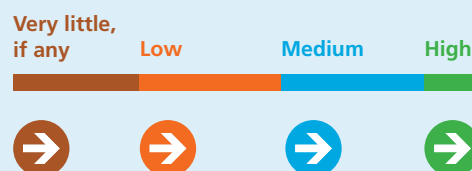


Recommended actions were developed by panel members, and prioritised taking into account their perceptions of the relative importance (including perceived need, likely impact and equity) and achievability (including feasibility, level of acceptability to a wide range of key stakeholders, affordability and cost-effectiveness) of each action

Scorecard for Western Australia



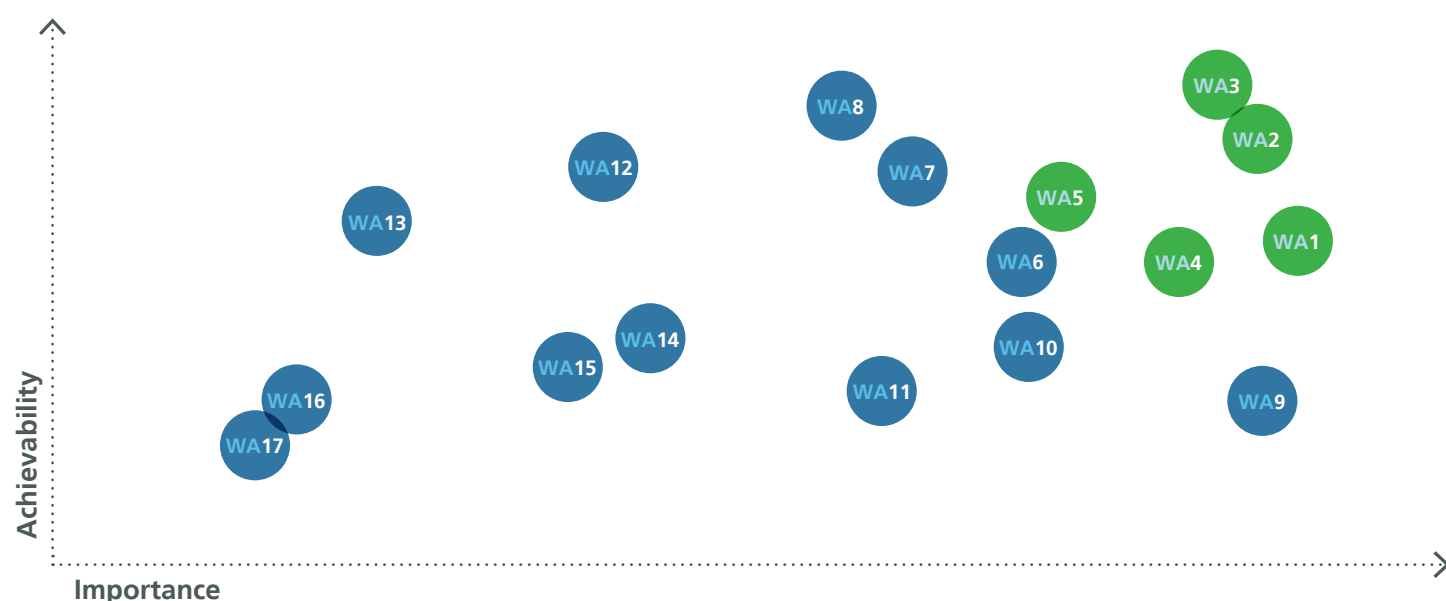
Expert panel's assessment of Western Australia's level of implementation (up to 30 June 2016) of key policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments



Category	Policy	Assessment Level
Food labelling	Menu labelling	Very little, if any
Food promotion	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in non-broadcast media	Low
	Restrict promotion of unhealthy food in children's settings	Low
Food provision	Policies in schools promote healthy food choices	High
	Policies in public settings promote healthy food choices	Medium
	Support and training systems for public sector settings	Medium
	Support and training systems for private companies	Medium
Food retail	Planning policies and zoning laws: unhealthy foods	Very little, if any
	Planning policies and zoning laws: healthy foods	Low
	Retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
	Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	Low
Leadership	Strong, visible, political support for population nutrition	Low
	Comprehensive implementation plan linked to state/national needs	High
	Priorities for reducing inequalities related to nutrition	High
Governance	Restricting commercial influence on policy development	Medium
	Transparency and access to government information	High
	Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	Medium
Monitoring & intelligence	Monitoring food environments	Medium
	Monitoring population nutrition intakes	High
	Monitoring population body weight	Medium
	Evaluation of major programs and policies	High
Funding & resources	Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	High
	Independent health promotion agency	High
Support for communities	Mechanisms to support community-based interventions	Low
	Implementation of social marketing campaigns	High
	Food and nutrition in education curricula	High

Prioritised recommended actions for the Western Australian government

	Domain	Recommended policy action
WA1	Monitoring and intelligence	Implement ongoing monitoring of food environments, including the extent of marketing of unhealthy foods to children, and the nutritional quality of food provided / available in schools and public sector settings (such as hospitals, other government facilities providing food service)
WA2	Support for communities	Continue to invest in sustained, high quality state-wide public education campaigns promoting healthy eating, as part of broader efforts to improve population nutrition
WA3	Leadership	Develop guidelines to support local governments to implement public health and wellbeing plans under the Public Health Act 2016, including details on how to incorporate policies for creating healthy food environments and improving population nutrition
WA4	Food promotion	Implement policies to restrict the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages in settings controlled or managed by the Western Australian government (e.g., public transport, bus shelters, government-owned billboards, sporting facilities and events)
WA5	Food provision	Establish a whole-of-government policy on healthy food procurement and provision across all WA government departments and settings under government control (e.g., sport and recreation facilities, community events)
WA6	Food promotion	Require all organisations, such as community groups and sports clubs, that receive funding from the Western Australian government to restrict all promotion related to unhealthy food and beverages as a condition of receiving funding, using the Healthway co-sponsorship policy or 'WA Health Sponsorship Policy' as a model
WA7	Food provision	Improve awareness and compliance with the 'School Healthy Food and Drink Policy' in all schools (including government, independent and Catholic schools) by extending reporting mechanisms, incentives and support systems
WA8	Food labelling	Implement mandatory nutrition labelling on menus at food service outlets (e.g., fast food and other take-away food stores), in line with regulations in other States / Territories
WA9	Food retail	Amend the planning framework to explicitly make health and healthy food environments a priority in state planning, as a way to facilitate local governments limiting the placement / density of unhealthy food outlets while supporting healthy food outlets
WA10	Support for communities	Put in place overarching state-wide structures, with associated resources, to provide broad and coordinated support for creating and maintaining healthy food environments at the community level across multiple settings
WA11	Governance	Establish governance structures to improve policy coherence regarding agriculture, food, health, and innovation / research and development policies
WA12	Food provision	Continue to invest in state-wide initiatives that support workplaces to make cultural, environmental and policy changes promoting positive lifestyle behaviours amongst employees
WA13	Food retail	Develop and implement programs, including incentives or accreditation schemes, for sports and recreation clubs to sell a healthier range of food and beverages whilst limiting availability of unhealthy food and beverages
WA14	Governance	Strengthen the requirements for health impact assessments in the policy development and proposal process, including explicit details about consideration of potential impacts of policies on population nutrition and health
WA15	Monitoring and intelligence	Introduce regular measuring of children's height and weight at key stages of primary and secondary schools, on an 'opt-out' consent basis
WA16	Governance	Improve transparency of political donations by introducing online, real-time declaration of political donations over \$1,000
WA17	Governance	Modify the government lobby register to require more detailed reporting, including details of specific lobbying activities (such as when lobbying is occurring, who is involved, and the issues discussed)



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Acknowledgements

This project was conducted by researchers within the Global Obesity Centre, a WHO Collaborating Centre for Obesity Prevention, at Deakin University. This research has been supported by The Australian Prevention Partnership Centre, funded by the NHMRC, the Australian Government Department of Health, the NSW Ministry of Health, ACT Health and the HCF Research Foundation, and administered and hosted by the Sax Institute.

The project forms part of INFORMAS (International Network for Food and Obesity/NCDs Research, Monitoring and Action Support), a global network of public-interest organisations and researchers that seek to monitor and benchmark public and private sector actions to create healthy food environments and reduce obesity and NCDs globally. The project team was led by Dr Gary Sacks, with research assistance provided by Emily Hadgkiss, Karen Peterson and Brydie Clarke. A steering committee, made up of Prof Sharon Friel, Prof Amanda Lee, Jane Martin, Prof Anna Peeters, Prof Boyd Swinburn and Dr Stefanie Vandevijvere, provided overall guidance to the project.

Government officials provided assistance in coordinating government input into the project, including: Elizabeth Flynn and Holly Jones (Department of Health, Canberra); Erica Nixon, Andrew Hogan and Bronwyn Wilkes (ACT government); New South Wales Ministry of Health; Annie Villeseche and Carrie Turner (Northern Territory Department of Health); Mathew Dick (Queensland Health); South Australia Health, Government of South Australia; Judy Seal (Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services); Veronica Graham (Victorian Department of Health and Human Services); and Denise Sullivan (Western Australia Department of Health).

Experts from the following organisations contributed to the assessment of Australian governments: Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance Northern Territory (AMSANT), Australian National University, Australian Red Cross, Bond University, Cancer Council ACT, Cancer Council New South Wales, Cancer Council Northern Territory, Cancer Council Queensland, Cancer Council South Australia, Cancer Council Victoria, Cancer Council Western Australia, Charles Darwin University,

Country Kitchens, CSIRO, Curtin University, Deakin University, Diabetes Queensland, Diabetes Tasmania, Diabetes Western Australia, Dietitians Association of Australia, Eat Well Tasmania, Edith Cowan University, Ethnic Communities Council of Queensland, Flinders University, Food Bank Western Australia, Griffith University, Healthy Living Northern Territory, Heart Foundation Australia, Heart Foundation ACT, Heart Foundation New South Wales, Heart Foundation Queensland, Heart Foundation South Australia, Heart Foundation Tasmania, Heart Foundation Victoria, Heart Foundation Western Australia, Home Economics Institute of Australia, Menzies School of Health Research, Monash University, Nutrition Australia, Queensland University of Technology, Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Foundation, Tasmanian School Canteen Association, Telethon Kids Institute, The George Institute for Global Health, University of Adelaide, University of Melbourne, University of Newcastle, University of South Australia, University of Sydney, University of Tasmania, University of Western Australia, University of Wollongong, Victoria University.

Cite this report as: Sacks G for the Food-EPI Australia project team. Policies for tackling obesity and creating healthier food environments: scorecard and priority recommendations for Australian governments. Melbourne: Deakin University, 2017.

The contents of this published material are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not reflect the views of the NHMRC or funding partners. The research was approved by the Human Ethics Advisory Group of the Faculty of Health at Deakin University, project number HEAG-H 162_2015.