# Online Appendix 3: List of good practice statements and experts’ ratings 2014, 2017 and 2020

| **Domain** | | **Good practice statements:** | **RATING**  category 2014 | **RATING**  category 2017 | **RATING**  category 2020 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Food Composition:**  *There are government systems implemented to ensure that, where practicable, processed foods minimise the energy density and the nutrients of concern (salt, fat, saturated fat, trans fat, added sugar)* | | **COMP 1:** Food composition targets/standards have been established by the government for the content of the nutrients of concern in certain foods or food groups if they are major contributors to population intakes of these nutrients of concern (*trans* fats and added sugars in processed foods, salt in bread, saturated fat in commercial frying fats) | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **COMP2:** Food composition targets/standards have been established for out-of-home meals in food service outlets by the government for the content of the nutrients of concern in certain foods or food groups if they are major contributors to population intakes of these nutrients of concern (*trans* fats, added sugars, salt, and saturated fat). | Not applicable | Medium | Low |
| **Food Labelling**:  *There is a regulatory system implemented by the government for consumer-oriented labelling on food packaging and menu boards in restaurants to enable consumers to easily make informed food choices and to prevent misleading claims* | | **LABEL1**: Ingredient lists and nutrient declarations in line with Codex recommendations are present on the labels of all packaged foods | High | High | High |
| **LABEL2:** Robust, evidence-based regulatory systems are in place for approving/reviewing claims on foods, so that consumers are protected against unsubstantiated and misleading nutrition and health claims | High | High | High |
| **LABEL3:** A single, consistent, interpretive, evidence-informed front-of-pack supplementary nutrition information system, which readily allows consumers to assess a product’s healthiness, is applied to all packaged foods | Low | Medium | Medium |
| **LABEL4:** A consistent, single, simple, clearly-visible system of labelling the menu boards of all quick service restaurants (i.e. fast food chains) is applied by the government, which allows consumers to interpret the nutrient quality and energy content of foods and meals on sale | Very little, if any | Low | Low |
| **Food Promotion**:  *There is a comprehensive policy implemented by the government to reduce the impact (exposure and power) of promotion of unhealthy foods to children (<16years) across all media* | | **PROMO1:** Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict exposure and power of promotion of unhealthy foods to children through all forms of media, including broadcast (TV, radio) | Very little, if any | Low | Low |
| **PROMO2:** Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict exposure and power of promotion of unhealthy foods to children through non-broadcast media (e.g. Internet, social media, food packaging, sponsorship, outdoor advertising including around schools) | Very little, if any | Low | Low |
| **PROMO3:** Effective policies are implemented by the government to ensure that unhealthy foods are not commercially promoted to children in settings where children gather (e.g. preschools, schools, sport and cultural events) | Very little, if any | Low | Low |
| **Food Prices**:  *Food pricing policies (e.g., taxes and subsidies) are aligned with health outcomes by helping to make the healthy eating choices the easier, cheaper choices* | | **PRICES1:** Taxes on healthy foods are minimised to encourage healthy food choices where possible (e.g. low or no sales tax, excise, value-added or import duties on fruit and vegetables) | Very little, if any | Very little, if any | Very little, if any |
| **PRICES2:** Taxes on unhealthy foods (e.g. sugar-sweetened beverages, foods high in nutrients of concern) are in place to discourage unhealthy food choices where possible, and these taxes are reinvested to improve population health | Very little, if any | Very little, if any | Very little, if any |
| **PRICES3:** The intent of existing subsidies on foods, including infrastructure funding support (e.g. research and development, supporting markets or transport systems), is to favour healthy rather than unhealthy foods | Very little, if any | Very little, if any | Very little, if any |
| **PRICES4:** The government ensures that food-related income support programs are for healthy foods | Low | Low | Medium |
| **Food Provision:**  *The government ensures that there are healthy food service policies implemented in government-funded settings to ensure that food provision encourages healthy food choices, and the government actively encourages and supports private companies to implement similar policies* | | **PROV1:** The government ensures that there are clear, consistent policies (including nutrition standards) implemented in schools and early childhood education services for food service activities (canteens, food at events, fundraising, promotions, vending machines etc.) to provide and promote healthy food choices | Low | Low | Low |
| **PROV2:** The government ensures that there are clear, consistent policies in other public sector settings for food service activities (canteens, food at events, fundraising, promotions, vending machines, public procurement standards etc.) to provide and promote healthy food choices | Low | Medium | Medium |
| **PROV3:** The government ensures that there are good support and training systems to help schools and other public sector organisations and their caterers meet the healthy food service policies and guidelines | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **PROV4:** Government actively encourages and supports private companies to provide and promote healthy foods and meals in their workplaces | Medium | Low | Low |
| **Food Retail:**  *The government has the power to implement policies and programs to support the availability of healthy foods and limit the availability of unhealthy foods in communities (outlet density and locations) and in-store (product placement)* | | **RETAIL1:** Zoning laws and policies are robust enough and are being used, where needed, by local governments to place limits on the density or placement of quick serve restaurants or other outlets selling mainly unhealthy foods in communities | Very little, if any | Very little, if any | Very little, if any |
| **RETAIL2**: Zoning laws and policies are robust enough and are being used, where needed, by local governments to encourage the availability of outlets selling fresh fruit and vegetables | Not applicable | Very little, if any | Very little, if any |
| **RETAIL3:** There are existing support systems to encourage food stores to promote the in-store availability of healthy foods and to limit the in-store availability of unhealthy foods | Very little, if any | Very little, if any | Very little, if any |
| **RETAIL4:** The government ensures existing support systems are in place to encourage food service outlets to increase the promotion and availability of healthy foods and to decrease the promotion and availability of unhealthy foods | Not applicable | Low | Low |
| **Food Trade & Investment:**  *The government ensures that trade and investment agreements protect food sovereignty, favour healthy food environments, are linked with domestic health and agricultural policies in ways that are consistent with health objectives, and do not promote unhealthy food environments* | | **TRADE1:** The direct and indirect impacts of international trade and investment agreements on food environments and population nutrition and health are assessed and considered | Very little if any | Very little, if any | Very little, if any |
| **TRADE2:** The government adopts measures to manage investment and protect their regulatory capacity with respect to public health nutrition | Very little, if any | Very little, if any | Very little, if any |
| **Leadership**:  *The political leadership ensures that there is strong support for the vision, planning, communication, implementation and evaluation of policies and actions to create healthy food environments, improve population nutrition, and reduce diet-related inequalities* | | **LEAD1:** There is strong, visible, political support (at the Head of State / Cabinet level) for improving food environments, population nutrition, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities | Low | Low | Low |
| **LEAD2:** Clear population intake targets have been established by the government for the nutrients of concern to meet WHO and national recommended dietary intake levels | Low | Low | Low |
| **LEAD3:** Clear, interpretive, evidence-informed food-based dietary guidelines have been established and implemented | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **LEAD4:** There is a comprehensive, transparent, up-to-date implementation plan (including priority policy and program strategies, social marketing for public awareness and threat of legislation for voluntary approaches) linked to national needs and priorities, to improve food environments, reduce the intake of the nutrients of concern to meet WHO and national recommended dietary intake levels, and reduce diet-related NCDs | Very little,  if any | Low | Low |
| **LEAD5:** Government priorities have been established to reduce inequalities in relation to diet, nutrition, obesity and NCDs | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **Governance:**  *Governments have structures in place to ensure transparency and accountability, and encourage broad community participation and inclusion when formulating and implementing policies and actions to create healthy food environments, improve population nutrition, and reduce diet-related inequalities* | | **GOVER1:** There are robust procedures to restrict commercial influences on the development of policies related to food environments where they have conflicts of interest with improving population nutrition | Medium | Medium | Low |
| **GOVER2:** Policies and procedures are implemented for using evidence in the development of food policies | Medium | Medium | Low |
| **GOVER3:** Policies and procedures are implemented for ensuring transparency in the development of food policies | High | High | High |
| **GOVER4:** The government ensures access to comprehensive nutrition information and key documents (e.g. budget documents, annual performance reviews and health indicators) for the public | High | High | High |
| **Monitoring & Intelligence:**  *The government’s monitoring and intelligence systems (surveillance, evaluation, research and reporting) are comprehensive and regular enough to assess the status of food environments, population nutrition and diet-related NCDs and their inequalities, and to measure progress on achieving the goals of nutrition and health plans* | | **MONIT1:** Monitoring systems, implemented by the government, are in place to regularly monitor food environments (especially for food composition for nutrients of concern, food promotion to children, and nutritional quality of food in schools and other public sector settings), against codes/guidelines/standards/targets. | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **MONIT2:** There is regular monitoring of adult and childhood nutrition status and population intakes against specified intake targets or recommended daily intake levels. | Medium | Medium | Low |
| **MONIT3**: There is regular monitoring of adult and childhood overweight and obesity prevalence using anthropometric measurements | High | High | High |
| **MONIT4:** There is regular monitoring of the prevalence of NCD risk factors and occurrence rates (e.g. prevalence, incidence, mortality) for the main diet-related NCDs | High | High | High |
| **MONIT5:** There is sufficient evaluation of major programs and policies to assess effectiveness and contribution to achieving the goals of the nutrition and health plans | Low | Low | Low |
| **MONIT6:** Progress towards reducing health inequalities and social determinants of health are regularly monitored | Medium | High | High |
| **Funding & Resources:**  *Sufficient funding is invested in ‘Population Nutrition Promotion’(estimated from the investments in population promotion of healthy eating and healthy food environments for the prevention of obesity and diet-related NCDs, excluding all one-on-one promotion (primary care, antenatal services, maternal and child nursing services etc.), food safety, micronutrient deficiencies (e.g. folate fortification) and under-nutrition) to create healthy food environments, improved population nutrition, reductions in obesity, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities* | | **FUND1:** The ‘Population Nutrition Promotion’ budget, as a proportion of total health spending and/or in relation to the diet-related NCD burden is sufficient to reduce diet-related NCDs | Low | Low | Low |
| **FUND2:** Government funded research is targeted for improving food environments, reducing obesity, NCDs and their related inequalities | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| **FUND3:** There is a statutory health promotion agency in place that includes an objective to improve population nutrition, with a secure funding stream. | Not applicable | Medium | Medium |
| **Platforms for Interaction**:  *There are coordination platforms and opportunities for synergies across government departments, levels of government, and other sectors (NGOs, private sector, and academia) such that policies and actions in food and nutrition are coherent, efficient and effective in improving food environments, population nutrition, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities* | | **PLATF1:** There are robust coordination mechanisms across departments and levels of government (national and local) to ensure policy coherence, alignment, and integration of food, obesity and diet-related NCD prevention policies across governments | Low | Medium | Medium |
| **PLATF2:** There are formal platforms between government and the commercial food sector to implement healthy food policies | Low | Medium | Low |
| **PLATF3:** There are formal platforms for regular interactions between government and civil society on food policies and other strategies to improve population nutrition | Not applicable | Medium | Low |
| **PLATF4:** The government leads a broad, effective and sustainable systems-based approach with local organisations to improve the healthiness of food environments at a national level | Low | Medium | Medium |
| **Health-in-all-policies:**  *Processes are in place to ensure policy coherence and alignment, and that population health impacts are explicitly considered in the development of government policies* | **HIAP1:** There are processes in place to ensure that population nutrition, health outcomes and reducing health inequalities are considered and prioritised in the development of all government policies relating to food | Low | Low | Low |
| **HIAP2:** There are processes (e.g. health impact assessments) to assess and consider health impacts during the development of other non-food policies | Low | Very little, if any | Very little, if any |