**Supplemental Table 1: Good practice food environment policies by policy domain (as in the Healthy Food Environment Policy Index (Food-EPI))**

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| **Domain** | **Good practice indicator** | **Short name indicator** |  |
| **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) | Food composition targets |  |
| **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 | Nutrient declarations |  |
| **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 | Food claim regulations |  |
| **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 | Front-of-pack labelling |  |
| **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 | Menu board labelling |  |
| **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 broadcast media (e.g. TV, radio) | Restriction unhealthy food marketing broadcast media |  |
| **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. social media, point-of-purchase, product placement, packaging, sponsorship) | Restriction unhealthy food marketing non-broadcast media |  |
| **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) | Restriction unhealthy food marketing child settings |  |
| **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) | Low tax on healthy foods |  |
| **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 | High tax on unhealthy foods |  |
| **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 | Intent subsidies for healthy foods |  |
| **PRICES4:** The government ensures that food-related income support programs are for healthy foods | Healthy food income support |  |
| **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 | Healthy school food policies |  |
| **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 | Public sector food policies |  |
| **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 | Support systems |  |
| **PROV4:** Government actively encourages and supports private companies to provide and promote healthy foods and meals in their workplaces | Private workplace food policies |  |
| **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 | Zoning laws |  |
| **RETAIL2:** 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 | In-store healthy food policies |  |
| **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 | Health impact assessment trade |  |
| **TRADE2:** The government adopts measures to manage investment and protect their regulatory capacity with respect to public health nutrition | Protection regulatory capacity trade |  |