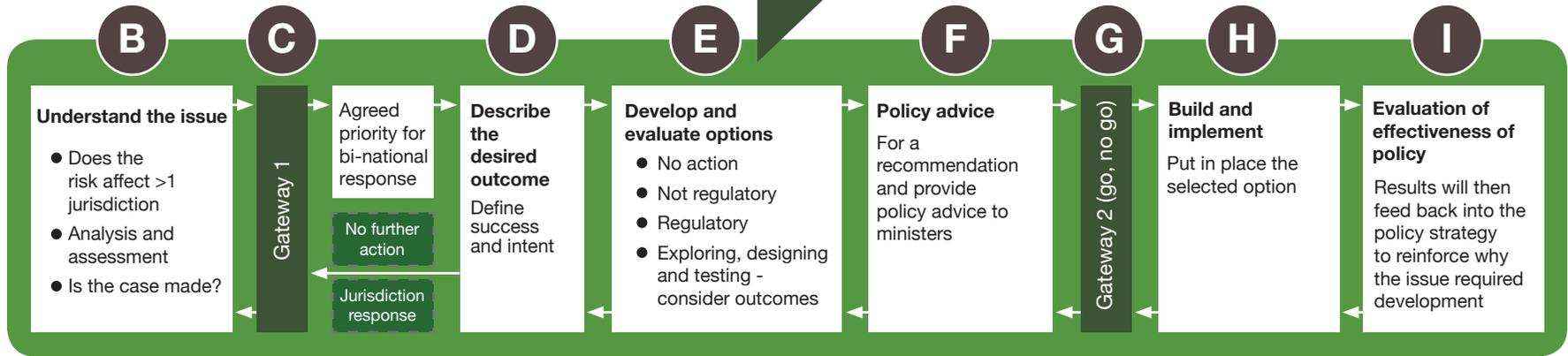# FOOD REGULATION POLICY FRAMEWORK

The full range of regulatory and non-regulatory and government or industry initiated options need to be explored, including:
Education, partnering, communication and information, voluntary industry standards, industry codes of practice, incentive programs, co-regulatory arrangements, industry driven alternative solutions and development of food standards.
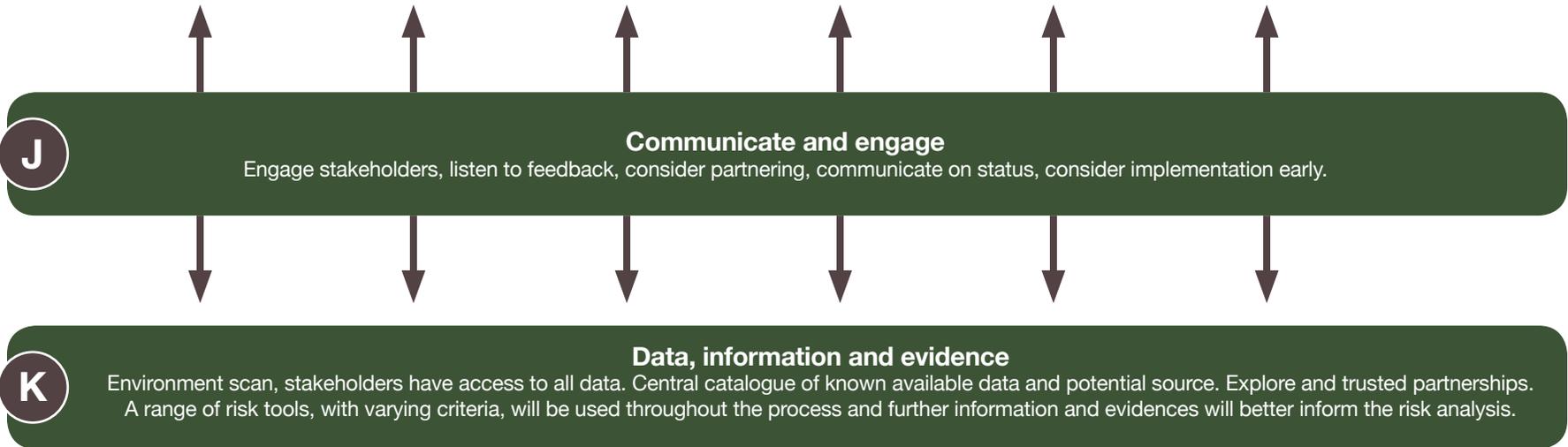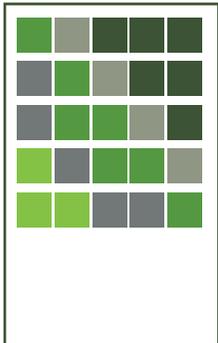
A — Authorising environment requires clear:
- Scope
- Objectives
- Permission

Risk analysis
Use of risk tools to assess the priority and ensure the case for action is made.

B — **Understand the issue**
- Does the risk affect >1 jurisdiction
- Analysis and assessment
- Is the case made?

C — Gateway 1
- No further action
- Jurisdiction response

Agreed priority for bi-national response

D — **Describe the desired outcome**
Define success and intent

E — **Develop and evaluate options**
- No action
- Not regulatory
- Regulatory
- Exploring, designing and testing - consider outcomes

F — **Policy advice**
For a recommendation and provide policy advice to ministers

G — Gateway 2 (go, no go)

H — **Build and implement**
Put in place the selected option

I — **Evaluation of effectiveness of policy**
Results will then feed back into the policy strategy to reinforce why the issue required development

This process is flexible to facilitate back and to ensure issues are assessed adequately. A decision to discontinue the process can be made at any point.

J — **Communicate and engage**
Engage stakeholders, listen to feedback, consider partnering, communicate on status, consider implementation early.

K — **Data, information and evidence**
Environment scan, stakeholders have access to all data. Central catalogue of known available data and potential source. Explore and trusted partnerships. A range of risk tools, with varying criteria, will be used throughout the process and further information and evidences will better inform the risk analysis.

Equal time investment

Policy initiation
1/3 of effort and time will focus on understanding the issue and developing a case.

Policy development and evidence
1/3 of focus and time on outcomes, opinions and recommendation/advice.

Evaluation and review
1/3 of effort and time on implementation and evaluating the effectiveness of the policy.