Food Regulation Policy Framework

Source of issue:
- FRSC
- Food Ministers
- ISFR

A

Authorising environment requires clear:
- Scope
- Objectives
- Permission

Project proposal

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

Flexible and non-linear process:
- Project leads determine which steps are necessary for each project.
- Work can be discontinued, deferred, referred or merged with another processes (with approval from FRSC) at any stage as more evidence and stakeholder information is obtained.

Communicate and engage

Engage stakeholders, listen to feedback, consider partnering, communicate on status, consider implementation early.

B

Understand the issue and describe the desired outcome
- Define success and intent
- Does the risk affect >1 jurisdiction

Issues paper

C

Gateway 1 (go, no go)

Agreed priority for bi-national response

No further action

Jurisdiction response

D

Develop and evaluate options
- No action (status quo)
- Not regulatory
- Regulatory (consider policy guideline)
- Exploring, designing and testing
- Consider outcomes

Policy options paper (+/- new or revised draft policy guideline) and **consultation report**

E

Policy advice

Identify preferred policy option(s) and develop advice for ministers.

Policy paper +/- new or revised policy guidelines

F

Gateway 2 (go, no go)

G

Build and implement

Put in place the selected option

H

Evaluation of effectiveness of policy

Refer to Food Regulation Evaluation Framework. Revisit preceding steps if desired outcome is not achieved.

Evaluation report

Data, information and evidence

Environment and evidence scan. Stakeholders may be able to provide commercial in-confidence data (to be kept confidential by the project team) and no-commercial-in-confidence data (made available for transparency). Explore trusted partnerships. Data may be commissioned to support policy development.

25%	50%	25%
Policy initiation	**Policy development and evidence**	**Evaluation and review**
25% of effort and time will focus on understanding the issue and developing a case	50% of focus and time on outcomes, options and recommendation/advice.	25% of effort and time on implementation and evaluation the effectiveness of the policy.

D 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, incentive programs, co-regulatory arrangements and development of food standards