

### APPENDIX 3

**Table 1: Overview of the most common policy instruments at the interface between health, agriculture and agri-food**

POLICY INSTRUMENTS	EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION TO AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD
Regulatory instruments (laws, statutes, etc.)	<p>For a full discussion of regulations and legislation related to the agri-food sector, please see the CAPI report<sup>239</sup></p> <p>Legislation and regulations such as:                      Food and Drug Act                      Consumer Labelling Act                      Canadian Food Inspection Act                      Meat Inspection Act, Fish Inspection Act</p> <p>Food safety is an area where there is shared federal and provincial jurisdiction. As such there are numerous provincial standards and regulation related to food safety. For a full discussion of food safety instruments used in the provinces, please see CAPI report.<sup>240</sup></p>
Forms of self-regulation	<p>“On-farm food safety programs,” Good Agricultural Practices programs, programs that incorporate control of hazards within the processing environment using Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points. For high risk agriculture and agri-food products (such as meat), these programs can be mandatory. For lower risk products, industry is voluntarily implementing these programs in order to provide higher levels of food safety assurance to consumers and to mitigate the business risks of food safety incidents.</p> <p>In 2006, the Advertising Standards of Canada (ASC), a self regulatory organization for advertising, produced a Reference Guide for advertising to children in Canada. Though led by industry, this is a joint approach: the Government of Canada has delegated responsibility for monitoring the Broadcast Code, a statutory instrument, to the ASC.</p> <p>ISO Food programs (ISO 22000 global standard for food safety management systems that includes the entire supply chain)</p> <p>Private standards (i.e. GlobalGap)</p>
Standards	<p><b>Mandatory Standards</b>                      The number of standards in the agri-food sector is large and includes those related to the composition of foods, pesticide residues, food contaminants, etc.</p> <p><b>Voluntary Standards and other forms of voluntary action</b>                      The Canadian “Industry’s Integrated Children’s Food and Beverage Advertising Initiatives”<sup>241</sup> includes pledges by 17 food and beverage companies to devote at least 50% of their television, radio, print and Internet advertising aimed at children under 12 years of age to promote products that represent healthy dietary choices and/or include healthy lifestyle messages.</p> <p><b>Trans Fat</b> – industry is voluntarily reducing the levels of trans fat in the food supply. The Federal Government will introduce mandatory regulations on the limits if these are not reached voluntarily within 2 years.</p>

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Economic instruments	<p>Taxation</p> <p>Taxation has not yet been applied in Canada. However, examples of taxes could include: removing sales taxes on healthy food, a tax on unhealthy foods categories (also called “fat tax,” “snack tax, or “junk food tax”) or taxation of particular nutrients.</p>
	<p>Subsidies</p> <p>Subsidies for particular foods are not broadly in place in Canada. Future subsidies could include subsidizing healthy foods (also called “thin subsidy”).</p> <p>There are Canadian programs providing free fruits and vegetables as part of pilot projects and school meal programs: “British Columbia’s free fruit and vegetable program,” “Northern Ontario Fruits and Vegetables Program,” and “Club des petit dejeunerers du Quebec.”</p> <p>The Canadian Food Mail Program subsidizes the transportation of healthy foods in remote communities.</p>
	<p>Other economic approaches including public expenditure</p> <p>There are numerous Farm Income Support programs and programs to support R&amp;D.</p>
	<p>Trade Tariffs apply additional costs of imported products</p>
Information and education	<p>Some examples of information and education initiatives include:</p> <p>The Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association and Canada’s largest restaurant chains launched a nutrition information program in 2005 that makes it easier for consumers to obtain dietary information from standard menus. This information makes it easier for consumers to purchase healthier restaurant meals.</p> <p>The Heart &amp; Stroke Foundation “Health Check” program provides additional information to consumers.</p>
Collaborative or consensual approaches (including formalized partnerships and less formalized networks)	<p>A Multi-Stakeholder Sodium Working Group has been established in Canada to develop a long-term national strategy to reduce dietary sodium levels.</p> <p>The Children’s Healthy Active Living Program (CHALP) represents a collective partnership that contributes an informed solution on the part of industry, government and issue experts.</p> <p>The 5 to 10 a Day initiative to promote fruits and vegetables in Canada is a social marketing and school education program led by the Canadian Produce Marketing Association and supported by the Heart &amp; Stroke Foundation of Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society.</p>