

Table 1 sets out some of the ways in which individuals and families, communities, health services, industry and governments can work together on these priorities to achieve change in overweight and obesity.

PRIORITIES	ACTIONS	BENEFITS	Individuals and families	Communities schools & workplaces	Health services	Industry	Cwith, states & Local Government
Reshape industry supply and consumer demand towards healthier products	Review the taxation system to enable access to healthier foods and recreation (eg increase tax breaks for fitness related products and recreational activities and for school and workplaces to provide healthy foods) and provide disincentives for unhealthy foods (eg consider increasing taxes for energy dense foods)	Families have access to affordable fruit and vegetables; schools provide variety of healthy foods in school canteens; workplaces can provide healthier foods and encourage physical activity; and families can spend more time with their children in active play and recreation	■	■		■	■
	Regulate the amount of trans fats, saturated fat, salt and sugar content in foods	Food supply is changed, and families have access to foods which are low in levels of trans fats, saturated fats, salt and sugar	■			■	■
	Provide subsidies for rural and remote area transport of fresh foods	Healthy food is available on a regular basis throughout Australia at realistic prices. Families in all areas including remote and rural locations have equitable access to purchasing a variety of affordable healthy food products	■	■		■	■
Protect children and others from inappropriate marketing of unhealthy foods and beverages	Outb inappropriate advertising and promotion, including banning advertising of energy dense, nutrient poor foods during children's viewing hours	Healthy eating is reinforced and normalised for Australian children, which enables them to make healthier food choices	■			■	■
		Parents can purchase healthy food choices with less pressure from children for unhealthy food options	■				