

Supplementary file 1

Table S1. Policy Actions (Proposed and Existing) Aimed at Reducing Consumption and/or Production of Red/Processed Meat

Policy action domain		Policy action example
<i>Governance (including policy and regulatory frameworks)</i>	Dietary guidelines reform	<i>Holistic dietary guidelines</i> - reform national dietary guidelines to consider both health and sustainability, including the promotion of reduced/minimal RPM consumption ^{153,188,191-193}
	Governance structures	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility</i> – Self-regulating business model that promotes companies to be environmentally accountable ¹⁹⁴
<i>Food supply</i>	Fiscal measures	<i>Investment in agricultural technologies</i> – Government investment in technologies that assist farm production to be more environmentally efficient, eg, water management systems, more efficient carbon sequestration ^{92,118,121,153,193,195-215}
		<i>Carbon/emissions tax</i> – eg, production taxes on an agricultural level around GHG emissions (incl. nitrogen) ^{23,32,87,88,91,93,94,117,120,122,151,153,191-193,206,212,216-222}
		<i>Environmental practice incentive/subsidy</i> – Subsidise or give financial/other incentives to farmers who adopt environmentally friendly methods of RPM production ^{32,87,88,116,123,153,198,206,207}
		<i>Agricultural subsidies (removal of)</i> – Remove current subsidies that promote intensive animal agriculture ^{97,125,195,201,216}
		<i>Production quota</i> – set limits for animal agriculture production ^{151,201}
		<i>Ecological compensation/true pricing</i> - Integrating health and environmental externalities into food pricing and/or government/commercial accounting methods ^{115,218}
		<i>Biodiversity offsets</i> – any predicted biodiversity impacts in agricultural practices must be minimised and/or reversed, and then remaining impacts should be compensated elsewhere ¹¹⁵
		<i>Regulation of land clearing</i> – Implement limits on the amount of land able to be converted for agricultural purposes ¹²⁵
	Waste management	<i>Reduction of food waste</i> – No specific definition was mentioned in the studies, however an example of a policy action would be adding value to non-utilised fruits/vegetables that ordinarily would not meet market acceptability ^{118,121,124,214}
Trade	<i>Import tax</i> – Adoption of tariffs on imported RPM products ^{95,96,163,223}	

		<p><i>Trade policy</i> – Various options were suggested in the literature, for example, removing free trade of food commodities that generate high greenhouse gas emissions i.e. red meat ^{96,198}</p> <p><i>Tradeable quotas (eg, nitrogen)</i> – implement set limits for trade of high nitrogen producing food commodities i.e. red meat ^{127,151}</p> <p><i>Regulation of international corporate tax havens</i> – Increasing transparency of off-shore tax processes in low-regulation countries such as Bermuda, in order to remove anonymity of investments made in harmful sectors ²²⁴</p>
<i>Food environment</i>	Fiscal measures	<i>Meat tax</i> - consumption tax designed to increase the cost of red/processed meats ^{32,89-91,97,98,116,123,124,151,153,163,196,208,209,221,225-234}
		<i>Subsidies for fruit/veg</i> - Implement subsidies or remove taxes on fruit and vegetables in order to decrease the cost and promote over RPM ^{227,234}
	Labelling	<i>Consumer labelling</i> – eg, package labels that communicate information about the total greenhouse emissions released throughout production and transport of RPM ^{95,116,122-124,151-153,163,173,193,194,207-209,219,221,233,235,236}
	Availability	<i>Meat substitution/Alternative proteins</i> – promotion and increased availability of alternative sources of protein eg, tofu, lentils, cultured meat ^{116,118,123,237-239}
		<i>Meat ban</i> - government policy that removes availability of RPM available for purchase ¹²³
		<i>Meat rationing</i> – government policy that sets limits on the amount of RPM available for purchase ¹²³
	Procurement	<i>Public food programs</i> - Set specifications around RPM reduction/replacement for public procurement by government institutions including schools, hospitals, armed forces, and prisons ^{163,188}
Advertising and promotion	<i>Marketing/advertising restrictions</i> – Restricting marketing of RPM products ^{32,194}	
<i>Consumer Behaviour</i>	Information provision	<i>Consumer education</i> – developing public education initiatives or social marketing campaigns that inform consumers on the health/environmental impacts of RPM ^{23,32,105,117,120,123-126,162,192,219,221,233,238}
	Non-information provision	<i>Consumer nudging</i> – eg, incorporating plant semi-manufactures in meat products, in an effort to make eating sustainable products gradually become more accessible ^{120,238,240}
	Community-led initiatives	<i>Consumer alliances</i> – promotion of social movements or advocacy groups aimed at informing consumers and advocating for policy around RPM reduction ²³⁸