



4PCAN

D2.4 – Alcohol, food, sugar regulations analysis

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4PCAN



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List of Abbreviations

- D – Deliverable
- Eos – Expected outcomes
- EU – European Union
- EUR – Euro
- KPI – Key performance indicators
- NCDs – Non communicable diseases
- NR: not reported/retrieved;
- SSB(s) – Sugar-sweetened beverage(s)
- T – Task
- WHO – World Health Organization
- WP(s) – Work Package(s)
- L: liter; g: gram; kg: kilogram; mL: millilitre. Amount-specific tax: tax based on the sugar content in grams or on the volume of the product. Ad valorem tax: tax based on the value of the product and calculated as a percentage of the price.

Executive Summary

Deliverable (D) 2.4 focuses on **Alcohol, Food, and Sugar Regulations**, and constitutes a crucial component of Work Package 2 (WP2): Multi-level Assessment of Cancer Risk Factors. This deliverable synthesizes the findings from Task (T) 2.2.2, which investigates the implementation of alcohol control measures, food regulations, and sugar-sweetened beverage policies.

Indeed, the aim of D2.4 is to assess national policies, legislative frameworks, and regulatory environments pertaining to alcohol, food (including preservatives and artificial sweeteners), and sugar-sweetened beverages at both the EU level and in non-EU countries participating in the 4P-CAN Consortium.

Methodologically, this assessment relied on extensive literature scoping reviews dedicated to each key intervention area:

- Alcohol
- Sugar-sweetened beverages
- Food

Additionally, a supplementary grey literature review was conducted to enhance existing research findings. **This methodological approach ensures a thorough examination of regulatory landscapes and the effectiveness of policies across diverse contexts.** As a result, the findings in D2.4 are particularly valuable for policymakers, public health experts, researchers, citizens, and stakeholders interested in understanding and improving regulatory frameworks related to cancer risk factors influenced by the consumption of alcohol, food, and sugary beverages.

Results highlight notable **disparities in regulatory approaches** across countries, influencing consumer behaviours and yielding significant implications for public health outcomes. These insights underscore the **necessity for unified policy initiatives and evidence-based interventions to attenuate cancer risks associated with dietary factors.**

D2.4 contributes a thorough assessment of existing regulatory frameworks and proposes recommendations designed to enhance policy coherence and efficacy in addressing the cancer-related risks posed by alcohol, food, and sugar-sweetened beverages.

Introduction

Objective and scope

The 4P-CAN project aims to advance four impact pathways, aligning with the expected outcomes (EOs) detailed in the project call. These pathways harmonize with the objectives of Europe's Beating Cancer Plan (1), the Implementation Roadmap, and the Cancer Mission scope. Central to 4P-CAN's objectives is the transition from a patient-centric approach to a broader citizen-centric perspective, engaging the entire population in cancer prevention and healthcare strategies. The project also aims to reduce health disparities across different regions, particularly addressing the East-West gap in cancer care. By promoting equitable access to prevention methods, including vaccination, 4P-CAN strives to ensure that all citizens benefit from the latest advancements in cancer prevention and treatment.

A critical objective of the project is to increase population adherence to preventive measures. This includes promoting vaccination and other preventive strategies to reduce cancer incidence and improve public health outcomes. Empowering citizens by enhancing their knowledge and understanding of cancer is also a key goal. Improving cancer literacy is essential for enabling individuals to make informed decisions about their health and engage proactively in preventive measures.

Additionally, 4P-CAN seeks to leverage the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic. The project aims to strengthen the connection and collaboration between medical and healthcare innovations, social innovations, and comprehensive policies. By integrating these elements, 4P-CAN aims to maximize the societal and economic value of healthcare innovations, ensuring they are effective and accessible to all citizens.

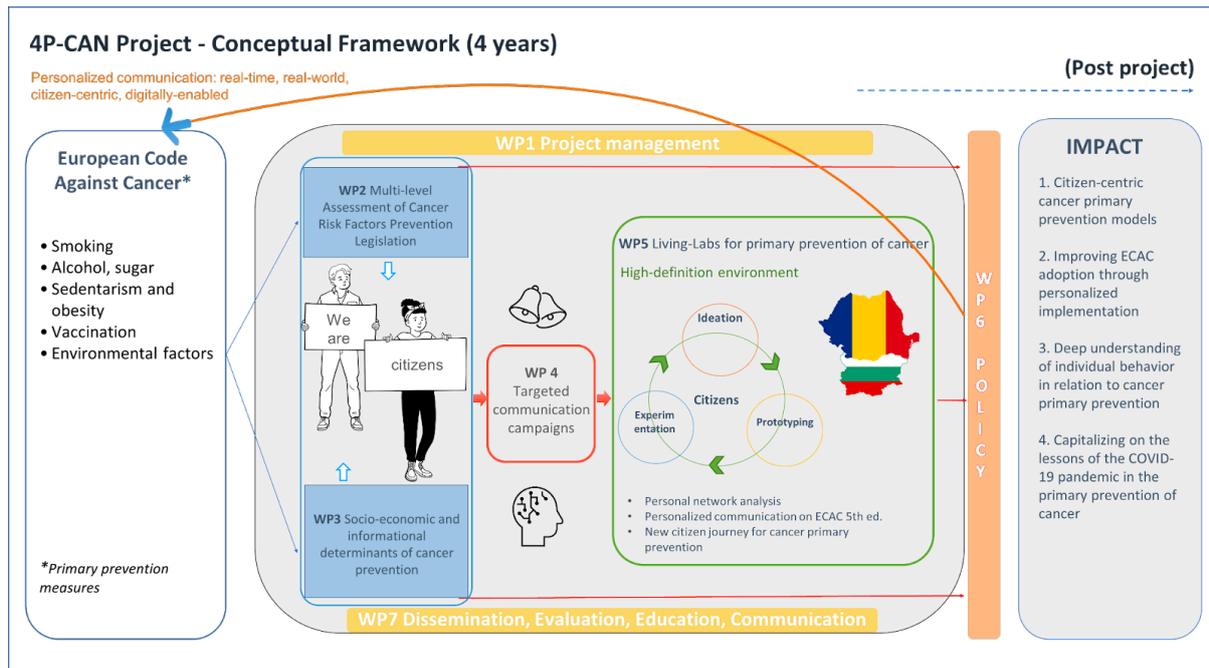


Figure 1 4P-CAN conceptual framework.

Cancer research is crucial, as cancer remains one of the leading causes of death worldwide. A significant proportion of established causes of cancer are attributable to modifiable factors, which vary between tumor types (2). Therefore, prevention plays a crucial role, offering significant benefits to individuals, communities, and healthcare systems. Primary prevention is one of the most advantageous approaches for reducing the burden of cancer and other non-communicable diseases (NCDs), as it focuses on intervening before health effects occur and altering risk factors of cancer that contribute to multiple health conditions (3).

Control measures, such as legislation and regulations, are pivotal in primary prevention and cancer control for several key reasons. They establish standards for workplace safety, environmental protection, and public health measures, which help reduce exposure to carcinogens and promote healthier lifestyles (4). By enforcing compliance, regulations ensure that industries and individuals adhere to these standards, thereby reducing the risk of occupational and environmental cancer. Economic incentives, such as tax breaks or subsidies, encourage industries to adopt safer practices and reduce their environmental impact, significantly contributing to primary prevention (5). Furthermore, legislation supports public health campaigns and education programs that raise awareness about the importance of healthy lifestyles and cancer prevention. Regulations provide a framework for monitoring and enforcement, maintaining high standards, and preventing lapses in safety and health practices (5). They also address social determinants of health, such as poverty and socioeconomic inequalities, which contribute to cancer incidence and mortality (4) International agreements and frameworks facilitate cooperation among countries, allowing them to share best practices and promote global cancer prevention efforts.

In alignment with the project's aims and to support cancer research, this report presents the results of three scoping reviews of control measures about alcohol, food and SSBs consumption. These measures encompass policies, guidelines, regulations, laws, actions, initiatives, plans, and programs within the European community and the non-EU countries represented in the project by the Consortium partners: Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, and Ukraine.

Relation to other WPs and deliverables

The relationship to other Work Packages (WPs) and deliverables is extensive. Specifically, in relation to WP2 *Multi-level Assessment of Cancer Risk Factors*, the project underscores the significance of legislation and regulations in primary cancer prevention. WP2 is expected to involve a comprehensive assessment of existing preventive legislations, identification of gaps, and formulation of recommendations to mitigate cancer risk factors through enhanced legal frameworks and key performance indicators (KPIs).

The project's emphasis on reducing health disparities and improving cancer literacy aligns seamlessly with WP3's objective of exploring how socio-economic factors and access to information influence cancer prevention efforts. This includes analysing the impact of socio-economic status and information dissemination on adherence to preventive measures. Additionally, the project's goal to boost adherence to preventive measures, including vaccination, through public awareness and education directly aligns with WP4's aim to design and implement effective public health communication campaigns targeting diverse populations. The transition from a patient-centric to a citizen-centric approach necessitates engaging the entire population in preventive strategies, a concept that can be practically explored and refined within the framework of living labs. WP5 will utilize living labs to develop, test, and refine community-based primary prevention interventions.

Moreover, the project's integration of lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic highlights the necessity for collaborative policy-making that incorporates social innovations and comprehensive policies. WP6 will thus focus on engaging multiple stakeholders to co-create policy recommendations, ensuring they are informed by the project's findings and aligned with the Cancer Mission (6) scope.

Content of the deliverable

The deliverable provides a comprehensive analysis of policies, guidelines, regulations, laws, actions, initiatives, plans, and programs related to alcohol, food, and SSBs. It presents the control measures adopted within both the European community and non-EU project consortium partners. The primary emphasis is on preventive measures and their effectiveness in reducing modifiable cancer risk factors.

The document describes the critical role of legislation and regulations in primary prevention, demonstrating how these measures establish standards for workplace safety, environmental protection, and public health, thereby mitigating exposure to carcinogenic factors. It highlights the significance of economic incentives and public health campaigns in fostering healthier lifestyles and enhancing cancer prevention. Additionally, the deliverable outlines a robust framework for monitoring and enforcing compliance with health and safety standards.

The primary aim of this deliverable is to offer an extensive overview of the current landscape of control measures about alcohol, food and SSBs consumption. It underscores the pivotal role of legislation and socio-economic factors and provides evidence-based recommendations designed to enhance cancer prevention efforts across Europe and among consortium partners.

ALCOHOL

Background

In recent years, there has been increasing concern about the health impacts of the consumption of alcohol. Alcohol is a widely distributed substance, present not only in beverages but also in medications, mouthwashes, and household products. Globally, alcohol contributes to nearly 3 million deaths annually, with significant health, social, and economic impacts. For example, in the World Health Organization (WHO) European Region, alcohol causes around 2545 deaths per day, including nearly 92,000 cancer-related deaths in 2018 (7).

In OECD countries, approximately 30% of adults engage in heavy drinking episodes at least once a month. Despite legal restrictions, over 60% of 15-year-olds report consuming alcohol. Alcohol use is particularly prevalent among certain demographic groups, such as highly educated women and individuals in both low and high-income brackets. European countries have the highest global alcohol consumption rates, averaging 11.3 liters per capita (7,8).

Alcohol is a causal factor in over 200 diseases, including mental disorders like alcohol dependence, and NCDs such as liver cirrhosis, cancer, and cardiovascular disease (9,10). The overall health risks of alcohol vary depending on factors like region, age, and sex (11), with consumption linked to increased risks of cancers in areas such as the oral cavity, liver, and breast (10,11).

In this context, the harmful use of alcohol is a major public health issue worldwide. These concerns have led to the introduction of various policies across EU member states and other countries aimed at regulating these substances to promote healthy lifestyles and to reduce the burden of this factor.

Indeed, many countries have implemented laws and policies to control alcohol consumption. Even at international level the effort and commitment to reduce alcohol consumption is great, so much so that the WHO has integrated alcohol into its global monitoring framework for NCDs, with targets to be met by 2025 (12). Moreover, the WHO launched the "SAFER" initiative, promoting the adoption of effective policies include taxing alcohol, restricting its availability, and limiting alcohol advertising (13).

However, the regulatory landscape varies significantly across countries.

In this context, this scoping review aims to compile and summarize national policies and laws related to alcohol sales and consumption in EU and Balkan countries participating in the 4P-CAN Consortium.

Methods

A scoping review was conducted following PRISMA–ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta–Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews) guidelines (14). The protocol is registered on Open Science Framework platform (15). The aim and methodology of this review have been formulated in accordance with key guidelines for conducting scoping reviews and are aligned with the project's objectives and established methods. The search strategy was conducted collecting, through scientific databases and grey literature, all reviews and reports that already gather policies, laws, and regulations on alcohol. The research question and eligibility criteria for inclusion in our work are formulated according to the PCC framework (14):

- Population: general population
- Concept: policies, laws and regulations concerning the sale and consumption of alcohol
- Context: EU countries (Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden) and not EU countries included in the 4P–CAN consortium (Republic of Moldova; Ukraine; Romania; Bulgaria; North Macedonia; Montenegro).

On PubMed and Scopus databases, it was used a search string using terms related to systematic review, scoping review, alcohol, drinking behaviour, policies, laws, regulations and their synonyms, setting a time limit for the search from January 1, 2008, to January 1, 2024. The results were uploaded to the Rayyan platform and duplicates were removed.

The eligibility criteria are reported in detailed in Table 1.

Documents characteristics	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Publication type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviews (systematic, scoping, narrative) collecting policies, laws or regulation. • National or international report collecting policies, laws or regulation • Official documents reporting information on laws, policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary studies, opinion pieces

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and regulations. • Official website reporting information on laws, policies and regulations. • All languages 	
Populations targeted by the policies, laws and regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General population of the included countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population from countries not included in the reviews
Concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, laws, taxes, and regulations in place at the national or regional level (UE) aiming at reducing alcohol consumption that target to drink-driving; alcohol availability; marketing of alcoholic beverages; pricing and taxation; reducing the public health impact of illicit and informally produced alcohol; community action; reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication. At least this list of information must be available: coverage period, countries, institution, aim, target population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local policies, laws, and regulations
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current EU countries (Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden) and non-EU countries in the 4Pcan consortium (Republic of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not EU and not countries included in the 4Pcan consortium

	Moldova; Ukraine; Romania; Bulgaria; North Macedonia; Montenegro).	
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Table 1 Inclusion and exclusion criteria if alcohol related documents based on different components.

Two authors independently screened the articles according to the eligibility criteria in two stages: first by title and abstract, and then by reviewing the full text. In cases of conflict between the authors, a third author examined the article. All included articles were uploaded to a shared folder named using the authors and the year of publication.

At the same time, two authors performed a Google search using terms such as “alcohol”, “policies”, ‘laws’, and “regulation” and the name of the country. This search was conducted for all the countries included in the Consortium. The first 100 results of each search were assessed according to the eligibility criteria. Countries institutional websites were also examine.

All relevant reports were uploaded to a shared folder, labelled with the first author or institution and the year of publication.

Three authors extracted information from the documents and recorded it in an Excel sheet. An author performed the extraction, while a second author verified the information. The following information was extracted:

- Name of the policy/law/regulation
- Start date and duration of coverage
- Countries or regions involved
- Purpose of the policy/law/regulation
- Description of the policies

All the policies were subsequently grouped into categories defined by the Global Health Observatory of the WHO (16), which identifies categories based on the objective of the policies.

Results

We identified 346 policies, laws and regulations categorized into 10 categories. In the Appendix table 1, all the policies are listed, including the policy name, coverage period, policy description, objective, and WHO category assigned. Table 2 shows the absolute and percentage frequency of policies, into the 10 categories.

The categories with the highest number of policies are Taxes, Drinking driving, and Age limit, for which all countries report at least one policy. In the following

paragraphs, a description of the mapped policies according to each category is provided.

WHO Policies Categories	N	%
Advertising	38	11%
Age limit	35	10%
Drink driving	35	10%
Licensing requirements	124	36%
Price measures other than taxes	3	1%
Sales promotion	8	2%
Selling off premise and on premise	16	5%
Taxes	40	12%
Use in public space	19	5%
Warning and consumer information labels	28	8%

Table 2 Alcohol policies (n=346) distribution in the categories defined by the Global Health Observatory of the World Health Organization.

Taxes

We identified 40 laws (12%) related to the taxation and excise duties on alcoholic beverages, covering every European country as well as the non-EU nations participating in the 4P-CAN consortium.

An excise tax on alcoholic beverages is defined as a specific tax levied on the production and sale of alcohol (17). The main aspects are on excise duty rates on alcohol, including beer, wine, fermented beverages, intermediate products, and pure ethanol, based on the alcohol content or the volume of the final product. Some laws provide reduced excise rates for small breweries or distilleries with limited production volumes. Certain regulations exempt alcohol produced or imported for personal consumption within set limits from excise duties. Still wine and fermented beverages are often exempt from excise duties, while sparkling wines are taxed at higher rates.

Table 3 provides an overview of the excise duty rates on alcoholic beverages across countries, focusing on beer (measured per °Plato per hectoliter), wine (still and sparkling, measured per hectoliter), and ethyl alcohol (measured per hectoliter). Key takeaways include:

- Excise duties on beer range widely, from 0.51 € per °Plato in Ukraine to 14.48 € per °Plato in Finland.
- Still wine is often taxed at 0 € in many countries, such as Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy and Luxembourg, whereas sparkling wine tends to attract higher taxes, especially in countries like Belgium and Denmark.

- Excise rates on ethyl alcohol also show significant variation, with Finland imposing the highest duty at 5,480 € per hectoliter, while Ukraine and Romania apply much lower rates.

This variation in tax rates reflects differing national policies on alcohol consumption and taxation, with countries like Finland, Sweden, and Ireland imposing higher taxes to curb consumption, while others, such as Germany and Italy, have relatively lower rates, especially for wine.

Country	Beer (Per hl Per °Plato ¹)	Wine (Per hl)		Ethyl alcohol (Per hl)
		Still	Sparkling	
Austria	€ 2	€ 0	€ 0	€ 648
Belgium	€ 2.0043	€ 749.086	€ 256.3223	€ 2,992.7928
Bulgaria	€ 0.7669	€ 0	€ 0	€ 562.4297
Croatia	€ 2.1240	€ 0	€ 0	€ 796.34
Cyprus	€ 2.4	€ 0	€ 0	€ 956.82
Czech Republic	€ 1.3083	€ 0	€ 95.6664	€ 1,451.3491
Denmark	€ 2.6139	€ 202.1854 ¹ € 150.9687 ²	€ 247.1006 ³ € 195.8839 ⁴	€ 2,011.1282
Estonia	€ 5.336	€ 155.21	€ 155.21	€ 1,975
Finland	€ 14.48	€ 456 ⁵ € 456 ⁶	€ 456 ⁵ € 456 ⁶	€ 5,480
France	€ 3.184	€ 4.05 ⁷	€ 10	€ 1,866.52
Germany	€ 0.787	€ 0	€ 136	€ 1,303
Greece	€ 5	€ 0	€ 0	€ 2,450
Hungary	€ 1.8528	€ 0	€ 46.5775	€ 1,456.0988
Ireland	€ 9	€ 424.84 ⁸ € 616.45 ⁹	€ 849,68 ¹⁰	€ 4,257
Italy	€ 2.99	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,035.52
Latvia	€ 3.6	€ 122 ¹¹	€ 122 ¹²	€ 1,862
Lithuania	€ 3.784	€ 219	€ 219	€ 2,467
Luxembourg	€ 0.7933	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,123.1042
Malta	€ 1.93	€ 20.5	€ 20.5	€ 1,360
Netherlands	€ 3.248	€ 95.69 ¹³	€ 95.69 ¹³	€ 1,827
Poland	€ 2.2548	€ 45.7472	€ 45.7472	€ 1,649.936
Portugal	€ 12.06	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,602.51

¹ °Plato (degrees Plato) is a scale used to measure the concentration of extract (mainly sugars) in beer wort before fermentation

Romania	€ 0.9287	€ 0	€ 13.3352	€ 930.6404
Slovakia	€ 1.4348	€ 0	€ 79.65	€ 1,490.4
Slovenia	€ 4.84	€ 0	€ 0	€ 1,320
Spain	€ 7.48	€ 0	€ 0	€ 958.94
Sweden	€ 7.8734	€ 255.3676 ¹⁴ € 534.39 ¹⁵	€ 255.3676 ¹⁴ € 534.39 ¹⁵	€ 4,549.3944
Republic of Moldova	€ 7.6	€ 0	€ 0	€ 625
Ukraine	€ 0.51	€ 0.022	€ 26.7600	€ 291.67
North Macedonia	€ 2.6	€ 0	€ 0	€ 553
Montenegro	€ 2	€ 0	€ 35	€ 1,250
EUR (Minimum)	€ 0.748	€ 0	€ 0	€ 550

¹For alcohol by volume between 15%:22%. ²For alcohol by volume between 6%:15%. ³For alcohol by volume between 15%:22%. ⁴For alcohol by volume between 6%:15%. ⁵For alcohol by volume between 8%:18%. ⁶For alcohol by volume between 6%:15%. ⁷For alcohol by volume between 1,2%:18%. ⁸For alcohol by volume between 5,51%:15%. ⁹For alcohol by volume 15%. ¹⁰For alcohol by volume 5,51%. ¹¹For alcohol by volume between 1,2%:18%. ¹²For alcohol by volume between 1,2%:15%. ¹³For alcohol by volume 8,51%. ¹⁴For alcohol by volume between 8,51%:15%. ¹⁵For alcohol by volume between 15,01%:18%. hl: hectoliter.

Table 3 Alcohol excise duty in mapped countries by average category.

Age limit

We identified 35 policies (10%) concerning the age restrictions on alcoholic beverages, encompassing all European countries and non-EU countries of the 4P-CAN consortium. The legal age limit for on-premises service refers to the minimum age at which individuals can be served alcoholic beverages in places such as bars or restaurants. In contrast, the legal age limit for off-premises sales denotes the minimum age at which individuals are permitted to purchase alcoholic beverages for consumption outside, such as in retail stores (18). These laws address the legal restrictions surrounding the sale, service, and consumption of alcoholic beverages, primarily focusing on age limits. The key provisions include prohibiting the sale or serving of alcohol to individuals under the age of 18, with some countries applying stricter limits for stronger alcoholic beverages or setting different age thresholds for beer, wine, and spirits. Additionally, several laws impose identity checks to verify age and restrict the presence or consumption of alcohol by minors in public and specific places. Some countries also include fines and penalties for violations and exceptions under parental supervision. Table 4 outlines the legal age for purchasing alcohol beverages in the mapped countries.

Key details include:

- Many countries, such as Austria, Belgium, and Germany, have differentiated age limits for different types of alcohol, with lower ages for beer and wine, and higher ages for spirits.
- In Lithuania, the legal drinking age is 20, the highest among the included countries.
- Denmark and Finland have split age limits depending on the alcohol content of the beverage.
- Several countries, like France and Ireland, allow exceptions under parental supervision.

Country	Age
Austria	16 years old for beer, wine and cider
	18 years old for distilled beverages
Belgium	18 years old for distilled beverages 1.2% ABV and fermented beverages \geq 22% ABV [#]
	16 years old for other alcohol beverages
Bulgaria	18 years old
Croatia	18 years old
Cyprus	18 years old
Czech Republic	18 years old
Denmark	16 years old if ABV <16.5%
	18 years old if ABV \geq 16.5%
Estonia	18 years old
Finland	18 years old if ABV <22%
	20 years old if ABV \geq 22%
France	18 years old
Germany	16 for beer, wine and cider
	18 for spirits and foods containing spirits above negligible amounts
Greece	18 years old
Hungary	18 years old
Ireland	18 years old
Italy	18 years old
Latvia	18 years old
Lithuania	20 years old
Luxembourg	16 years old
Malta	17 years old
Netherlands	18 years old
Poland	18 years old
Portugal	18 years old
Romania	18 years old

Slovakia	18 years old
Slovenia	18 years old
Spain	18 years old
Sweden	18 years old for folk beer (2.25 – 3.5% ABV)
	20 for other beverages
Republic of Moldova	18 years old
Ukraine	18 years old
North Macedonia	18 years old
Montenegro	18 years old

#ABV: alcohol by volume

Table 4 Legal age for purchasing alcohol by country

Drink driving

We identified 35 policies (10%) out of 346 on drink driving. The legislations regarding the drink driving category establish legal Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) limits that differ by country and driver classification. BAC is defined as the maximum legal limit of alcohol in the bloodstream (measured as mass per volume) permitted while driving a vehicle in a country. Specific BAC limits are established for different groups, including the general population, young or novice drivers, and professional or commercial drivers (19).

Generally, most countries impose a standard limit of 0.5 g/l or 0.5 mg/ml for regular drivers, while novice, professional, or younger drivers face more stringent limits, typically ranging from 0.0% to 0.2%. Penalties for violating these limits can include fines, license suspension, imprisonment, and the installation of mandatory alcohol detection devices. Furthermore, certain categories, such as public transport and hazardous goods drivers, are subject to even stricter regulations, resulting in more severe penalties for elevated BAC levels. Penalties for violating these limits can include fines, license suspension, imprisonment, and the installation of mandatory alcohol detection devices. Furthermore, certain categories, such as public transport and hazardous goods drivers, are subject to even stricter regulations, resulting in more severe penalties for higher BAC levels. Table 5 presents the BAC limits for drivers in various countries, categorized into two sections: general limits for all drivers and specific limits for other categories. Key points include:

- Most countries set a standard BAC limit of 0.5 g/L for general drivers.
- Several countries have zero-tolerance policies for specific categories, such as Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia, where any detectable alcohol is not permitted.

- Many nations impose stricter BAC limits for novice, young, and professional drivers, with countries like Germany, Greece, and Ireland enforcing lower limits (0.0 to 0.2 g/L) for these groups.
- Some countries, like Malta and Spain, have dual BAC limits depending on the driver's category, differentiating between novice and commercial drivers.

Overall, the table emphasizes the varying legal standards and policies concerning drinking and driving across different European countries, reflecting regional approaches to road safety and alcohol consumption.

Country	BAC limit (g/L)	Additional restrictions
Austria	0,5	0,1 for drivers under the 20 years of age and for provisional driver licence holders and professional drivers
Belgium	0,5	0,2 for professional drivers
Bulgaria	0,5	None
Croatia	0,5	0,0 for drivers aged 18 to 24 and professional drivers on duty
Cyprus	0,5	0,2 for novice drivers (on learner's permit or holding a license for less than 3 years) and commercial drivers
Czech Republic	0,0	None
Denmark	0,5	None
Estonia	0,2	None
Finland	0,5	None
France	0,5	0,2 for drivers on a learner's permit, public transport drivers and drivers whose license is on probation
Germany	0,5	0,0 for novice drivers (on learner's permit or below 21 years old) and for commercial/professional drivers
Greece	0,5	0,2 for novice and commercial drivers and for drivers of motorcycles and mopeds
Hungary	0,0	None
Ireland	0,5	0,2 for drivers aged 18–25 and professional drivers
Italy	0,5	0,0 for commercial and young (aged under 21) drivers
Latvia	0,5	0,2 for novice (within two years of obtaining a license) drivers
Lithuania	0,4	0,0 for novice (within the first two years of obtaining a license) and commercial taxi drivers, truck, bus, motorcycle drivers)

Luxembourg	0,5	0,2 for novice and professional drivers
Malta	0,5	0.2 for commercial and novice drivers and 0.0 for professional drivers of vehicles carrying passengers
Netherlands	0,5	0,2 for novice drivers (in the first 5 years since obtaining a license)
Poland	0,2	None
Portugal	0,5	0,2 for commercial drivers and novice drivers (in the 3 years since first obtaining a license)
Romania	0,0	None
Slovakia	0,0	None
Slovenia	0,5	0,0 for novice and professional drivers
Spain	0,5	0,3 for commercial and novice drivers (in the first two years since obtaining a license and 0,00 for minors)
Sweden	0,2	None
Republic of Moldova	0,3	None
Ukraine	0,2	None
North Macedonia	0,5	0,3 for professional drivers
Montenegro	0,3	0,0 for young and novice drivers

Table 5 BAC Limits and Additional Restrictions for Drivers by country.

Licensing requirements

The review identified 124 licensing requirements policies (36%). Licensing refers to the government's partial control over the production, sale, wholesale distribution, and import and export of alcoholic beverages. This control is exercised through a licensing system that requires compliance with specific regulations (20).

The objective of these laws is to regulate the alcohol industry to ensure safety, compliance, and public health by overseeing the production, marketing, and regulation of alcoholic beverages across various jurisdictions.

A framework has been established for issuing retail licenses for the sale of alcohol, which includes background checks on applicants and assessments of the suitability of their premises. Licenses can be revoked for fraud or serious offenses, and the sale of alcohol is permitted only in authorized locations, with strict operating hours.

There are exceptions for festivals and home brewing for personal use, while commercial production and importation require licenses. Regulations outline the requirements for production, bottling, labelling, and quality control, emphasizing the importance of hygiene standards. The laws also specify tax-free import quotas

for travellers and the necessary permits for businesses importing alcohol, ensuring safety and quality. Violations can result in significant fines and license revocations, with escalating penalties for repeated offenses. All the details about the identified laws in this category are listed Appendix table 1.

Price measures other than taxes

This category includes pricing regulations for both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages that go beyond mere taxation. We identified 3 policies in this category (1%). It comprises measures such as minimum pricing for alcohol, requirements to set non-alcoholic beverage prices lower than those of alcoholic drinks, prohibitions on selling alcohol at a loss, and limits on volume discounts. The main objective is to regulate the affordability and consumption of alcohol through strategic pricing controls (21). These laws regulate alcohol pricing to prevent excessively low prices and discourage overconsumption. One law sets a minimum price of €0.10 per gram of alcohol, impacting how alcohol products are priced and sold. Another law specifically prohibits the sale of alcohol at reduced prices during limited-time promotions, such as "happy hours," to avoid encouraging excessive drinking. All the details about the identified laws in this category are listed Appendix table 1.

Sales promotion

We identified 8 policies related to sales promotion (2%). Restrictions on alcohol sales promotion are legally binding regulations that govern how alcohol can be promoted by producers, retailers, and establishments like pubs and bars. These restrictions address various marketing practices aimed at facilitating alcohol purchases, such as promotional events, discounts (e.g., "two for one" deals or happy hours), and free alcohol offerings (22).

This category covers various advertising forms, imposing bans on marketing alcohol on television and radio during specific hours, in public spaces, and against misleading content or consumer participation. It is also established the pricing regulations that prohibit discounts on bulk purchases, rebates tied to other products, and short-term promotions to prevent practices that might encourage irresponsible drinking. Additionally, unauthorized movement of alcohol products is prohibited, ensuring that warehouse keepers comply with sales and promotional restrictions. The legislation prohibits aggressive sales promotions aimed at increasing alcohol consumption and bans offering alcoholic beverages as gifts or free samples, although alcohol tasting is permitted in designated areas. Sponsorship of children's events or sports that reference alcohol is also banned,

and minors are not allowed to participate in promotional campaigns. All the details about the identified laws in this category are listed Appendix table 1.

Selling off premise and on premise

We identified 16 policies (5%) in this category. Restrictions on on-premises and off-premises sales of alcoholic beverages refer to regulated limitations regarding the hours and days when these beverages can be sold within a country (23). These laws aim to promote responsible drinking and public safety. These laws prohibit the sale of alcohol to individuals under 18, intoxicated persons, and in specific locations such as schools, medical facilities, and during events for minors.

Restrictions are placed on the opening and closing hours of licensed premises. Sales of alcohol are generally prohibited from 10 PM to 10 AM for off-premises consumption and may be limited during certain hours for on-premises places. Special permits can allow later sales for a fee. In the identified laws, alcohol sales are banned in specific venues like healthcare facilities, on public transport (with exceptions), and at sporting events (except for low-alcohol beer). The laws also restrict the sale of alcoholic beverages in public spaces and areas frequented by minors. Outdoor alcohol sales are limited to consumption on the premises, and takeaway alcohol sales are heavily restricted.

These laws set limits on alcohol sales during occasions such as sports competitions and public events, with various restrictions based on the day of the week. Additionally, there are specific regulations governing online sales of alcoholic beverages, differentiating between mildly alcoholic and stronger beverages. All the details about the identified laws in this category are listed Appendix table 1.

Advertising

The review identified 38 policies on advertising (11%). Restrictions on alcohol advertising are legally enforced regulations that limit the promotion of alcoholic beverages across various media, including television, radio, print, cinemas, billboards, point-of-sale, the internet, and social media (24).

These laws focus on time and place restrictions: advertisements for alcohol are restricted from appearing in certain media formats (e.g., newspapers, TV) during peak times and in locations such as billboards or near schools. Advertisements must not feature or target individuals under a certain age (usually 18 or 25), and stronger alcohol (over 15% or 20% ABV) is subject to stricter advertising limitations.

Many countries ban alcohol ads during specific times (e.g., between 7 AM and 10 PM), near schools or healthcare facilities, and prohibit ads that target minors,

depict health benefits, or encourage excessive drinking. Two countries to note: In the Netherlands, advertising of alcohol and soft drinks (up to 0.5% ABV) is prohibited for individuals under 18 years of age and for pregnant women. In Poland, alcohol advertising is generally prohibited except for beer, with ads banned on TV and radio between 6 AM and 9 PM. Poland has a comprehensive legal framework regulating advertising across several sectors, including alcohol, to protect consumers and vulnerable groups.

Use in public spaces

We identified 19 policies in this category (5%). Restrictions on alcohol use in public places apply to educational institutions, government offices, healthcare facilities, leisure events, parks and streets, public transportation, religious establishments, sporting events, and workplaces (25).

Key points of this category include: prohibition of alcohol consumption in public spaces like streets, parks, and transport, except in designated areas within licensed places. Prohibitions of being intoxicated in public places where there is a risk of harm to oneself or others, with potential fines. Law enforcement can seize alcohol or intoxicating substances if an offense is suspected. Alcohol cannot be served to intoxicated individuals, minors, or in specific locations like military premises, schools, and healthcare facilities. Municipalities can designate additional areas where alcohol sales are banned. This category also includes workplace regulations: employees are prohibited from being intoxicated at work due to alcohol, medication or drugs that could pose a safety risk. Employers must maintain a safe working environment and the consumption of alcohol (except for certain beverages such as beer and wine) is generally prohibited, with a requirement to take preventive measures if safety is threatened. All the details about the identified laws in this category are listed Appendix table 1.

Warning and consumer information labels

28 policies were identified related to labelling (8%). The laws of the category focus on the regulation of alcoholic beverages, covering aspects such as labelling, advertising, and public health measures. This category includes laws that state that drinks with over 1.2% ABV must display alcohol content, and those above 10% ABV are exempt from mandatory nutrition declarations but must mention allergens.

Labels must include health warnings about alcohol risks (e.g. pregnancy, cancer). Alcohol advertisements must include warnings about health risks and the prohibition of sales to minors, occupying at least 10% of the ad space. Alcohol ads are banned on TV and in places frequented by minors. Authorities must notify

health agencies when individuals involved in substance abuse are ordered to undergo treatment and the healthcare professional must report back to the judicial authority. Alcoholic products must meet safety standards, and any non-compliant products must be processed or destroyed. Products must be stored securely until labelled correctly, and premises must provide relevant information on request.

Special provisions for wine labelling include information on vintage, aging, and geographical indications to ensure product quality. All the details about the identified laws in this category are listed Appendix table 1.

Conclusions

This mapping of 346 alcohol-related policies, laws, and regulations across European countries and in the other countries included in the 4PCAN consortiums, highlights the breadth and complexity of legislative measures aimed at reducing alcohol misuse and promoting public health. One of the most striking findings is the sheer volume of licensing requirements, accounting for 36% of all identified measures (124 policies). This prominence underscores the importance that governments place on overseeing the production, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. By controlling who can produce, import, export, or sell alcohol, authorities aim to ensure compliance with safety standards and minimize illegal or high-risk practices. The presence of rigorous background checks, strict operating hours, and potential license revocations for violations underscores a strong regulatory focus on preventing alcohol-related harm.

Among the remaining categories, taxation (12%), drink driving (10%), and age limit (10%) each feature in almost all of the countries examined, suggesting broad agreement on their importance as levers of alcohol policy. Taxation serves a dual purpose: it can both discourage excessive alcohol consumption by making products more expensive and generate revenue for public health or social programs. However, the wide variability in tax rates—ranging from minimal or zero taxes on still wine in certain European countries, to very high excise duties in places like Finland—reveals the different cultural, economic, and social factors at play. Some governments prioritize high taxes as a deterrent to overconsumption, while others appear more motivated by industry or cultural considerations, particularly where wine is culturally significant.

In addition to taxes, drink driving legislation emerges as an area of broad consensus, with most countries establishing a 0.5 g/L BAC limit for general drivers and stricter zero- or near-zero-tolerance for novice and professional drivers. These measures reflect a commitment to road safety, recognizing the potential

risks posed by drivers under the influence. At the same time, the diverging thresholds—ranging from complete zero tolerance (e.g., Czech Republic) to 0.5 g/L (e.g., Austria)—indicate that countries balance public health priorities with social norms and historical practices. Strict penalties, such as license suspension or mandatory alcohol detection devices, further signal that many nations view impaired driving as a serious threat to public welfare.

Age limit policies, consistently set at 18 years old in most of the mapped countries, also include variations based on beverage strength (e.g., lower thresholds for beer or wine and higher for spirits) or specific age splits in places like Denmark (16 years for lower ABV drinks, 18 for higher) and Finland (18 years for beverages under 22% ABV, 20 for stronger). These nuanced distinctions suggest different levels of cultural acceptance for certain drinks, as well as an attempt to tailor regulations to local alcohol consumption patterns. Lithuania's age limit of 20, the highest identified, reflects a stricter preventive stance that may be influenced by public health data or cultural attitudes toward underage drinking.

Beyond high-profile measures such as taxation, age limits, and drink driving regulations, the policies governing advertising, sales promotion, use in public spaces, warning labels, and selling off and on premise illustrate the wide range of methods countries employ to influence drinking behaviour and protect public health. Some nations emphasize tight control over the contexts in which alcohol can be consumed—restricting times, locations, and promotional tactics—while others place greater weight on informational approaches, such as comprehensive warning labels and public awareness campaigns. This divergence reflects distinct cultural attitudes toward alcohol, differing legal traditions, and varying degrees of political will to regulate private behaviour. Whether through limiting retail hours and public consumption or mandating explicit health messages on packaging, governments across Europe seek to manage alcohol-related risks in ways that align with their social norms and policy priorities. Taken together, these categories underscore the complexity and adaptability of regulatory frameworks, as each country balances public health goals with cultural traditions and economic considerations.

In sum, this extensive mapping underscores the wide-ranging and sometimes divergent efforts to control alcohol availability, affordability, promotion, and consumption in the region. While certain regulatory approaches—taxes, age limits, drink driving—are nearly universal, there remains considerable heterogeneity in their specific implementation. Ultimately, the variety of measures revealed by this mapping affirms that alcohol policy is not only a matter of setting legal thresholds but also of balancing public health priorities with cultural and market dynamics.

FOOD

Background

Unhealthy diet represents a major contributor to the pathophysiology of many NCDs, including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancer (26). The Global Burden of Disease study reported that in 2019 dietary risk factors were among three of the top 15 risk factors, accounting for 7.9 million deaths and 187.7 million disability adjusted life years (DALYs), with a large distribution located in highly populated countries (27).

In the past decades, effective government policies and legislations have been recognized as key strategies to reverse the obesogenic nature of the food environment, thus reducing population inequalities and the economic impact associated with healthcare costs and productivity losses (28, 29).

However, these policies have been adopted heterogeneously in European countries, so that health inequalities represent a widening threat in eastern countries, especially among lower socioeconomic groups and across people with lower educational level (30). In fact, three decades after the Iron Curtain fall, a broad health gap persists between Eastern and Western Europe (31).

According to 2015 data, male and female life expectancy at birth in Eastern European countries was on average 8.4 and 4.8 years lower compared to western ones, respectively. Previous research has attempted to investigate the underlying reasons for the East-West inequalities, and several risk factors have been identified (32), including negative behaviours and lifestyle (e.g., alcohol consumption and smoking) (33). In this context, the goal of this scoping review is to gather and summarize national policies, legislation, laws, and regulations addressing production, sale, and consumption of food at the national level within the EU, as well as in some non-EU countries, included in the 4P-CAN consortium.

Methods

This review draws upon steps outlined in Arksey and O'Malley's (34) framework for scoping reviews. The review followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) guidelines (14), which identify essential items to be reported. The research protocol was registered on the Open Science Framework platform (<https://osf.io/8dyp6/>).

Search strategy and definitions

The search strategy was developed by 4 researchers (NS, LV, RP, SB). Both academic databases (PubMed and Scopus), and gray literature sources (FAOLEX, Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action – GINA, and Google) were searched. Relevant keywords, related to core concepts of the research question, were identified and concatenated in a search query to gather the main information of national laws, policies, and secondary legislation instruments that aimed to reduce the incidence and prevalence of diet-related risk factors, thus fostering healthy dietary habits at the population level. Moreover, although European Union (EU) regulations were not specifically included in the primary aims of this review, these were identified and included separately to provide a broad picture of the relevant regulatory landscape. Eligible policies, laws and other relevant legislations needed to be retrievable via academic and not-academic databases, and this was considered necessary for potentially effective implementation. The search strategy was piloted to ensure that relevant articles were retrieved, and it covered the period spanning from January 2014 till January 2024. This time frame was defined based on a preliminary search and on a priori consensus among consortium partners. Additionally, considering the intrinsic taxonomy complexity of multiple legal instruments, and their heterogeneity in terms of normative power across countries and legal systems, it was established to ground the search on a flexible definition of “national policy actions”, provided by the World Cancer Research Fund International (WCRFI) in CO-CREATE (Confronting Obesity: Co-creating Policy with Youth), a project funded by the European Union’s Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme. These can be defined as *“any form of government action including, but not restricted to, legislations, regulations, decrees, standards, policies, programmes, guidelines, fiscal measures and government-supported voluntary programmes, action and campaigns.”*

Eligibility Criteria and assessment

Inclusion criteria

Only review articles published in peer-reviewed journals and official documents reporting policies, laws, or secondary legislation instruments published in any language were considered eligible for inclusion. EU countries and non-EU countries participating in the 4PCAN consortium were included: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, North Macedonia, Montenegro.

Overall, food and nutrition policies, laws, or secondary legislation instruments were included if they fell under the following seven domains: (i) Food safety (e.g hygiene, sanitation, handling and processing); (ii) Food labelling and packaging (e.g requirements for nutrition labelling, allergen labelling, country of origin, packaging and labelling standards); (iii) Nutrition and health (e.g food additives and preservatives, marketing and advertising of unhealthy foods, nutrition education programs); (iv) Food standards and composition (e.g certification of imported and exported food products, tariffs and trade agreements); (v) Food pricing and taxation (e.g taxes on and high-fat snacks, subsidies to promote production or consumption of healthy items); (vi) Food security and accessibility (assistance programs to minorities or underprivileged); (vii) Consumer protection and rights (e.g food fraud and misleading advertising).

Exclusion criteria

Policies, laws and other legislations were excluded if: (i) they referred to the local, or provincial level; (ii) they were not enacted (e.g drafts); (iii) they were standards, procedures, decisions, recommendations, opinions; (iii) they were solely focused on alcoholic or sugar sweetened beverages.

Screening of records

The records identified through the searches were managed using Rayyan software and screened according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. After removing duplicates, 6 authors (NS, AT, SDG, LS, GP, DD) independently screened 70 records based on titles and abstracts, to pilot the search and clarify inclusion and exclusion criteria through discussion after conflict resolution. Each stage of the search related to academic databases (title/abstract, full text screening, data extraction) was conducted in double blind by 6 authors (NS, AT, SDG, LS, GP, DD); while the gray literature sources were evaluated independently by 7 authors (NS, AT, SDG, LS, GP, DD, DL), and cross-checked by one researcher (NS).

Data Extraction

From each eligible document or record we extracted information including: (i) source of reference (e.g. academic database, FAOLEX, Google, GINA); (ii) type of document; (iii) name of the norm; (iv) year of entry in force; (v) country; (vi) description; (vii) primary aims; (viii) main institution involved in promulgation; (ix) monitoring.

Data Synthesis

In this review, mapped extracted nutrition policy actions were tabulated against the NOURISHING framework. The NOURISHING framework was developed in 2013 by the WCRFI to support governments to promote healthy diets and reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases. It covers 10 policy areas across three domains (“Food environment”, “Food system”, “Behaviour change communication”) which are presented as collectively forming a “comprehensive” nutrition policy package. Each letter of the word “NOURISHING” represents an area where policy action is required (<https://policydatabase.wcrf.org>) (Figure 2). National nutrition policies, laws and secondary legislation measures that met the inclusion criteria were scrutinized line by line, for terms corresponding to each policy in the framework, by 7 authors (NS, AT, SDG, LS, GP, DD, DL), independently. We computed descriptive statistics for each policy domain and presented the results narratively, delineating them in tables.



Figure 2 NOURISHING framework (source: <https://www.wcrf.org>)

Results

Our search of nutrition policy actions yielded a total of 4,513 unique records retrieved through scientific databases, from which we selected 68 review studies that have deemed eligible for data extraction. 409 additional records were retrieved via other sources, namely FAOLEX (62%) and GINA (34%) databases, and Google search engine (4%). From the research, we identified: 82 national nutrition policies, and 68 laws (primary legislation); moreover, we retrieved 227 executive instruments (secondary legislation) such as government decrees (34%), orders (29%), regulations (28%) and ordinances (9%). Overall, we identified 377 legislations.

All nutrition policy actions (either primary or secondary legislations) highlighted a major involvement of three higher-ranked governmental bodies typology in the promulgation process, namely: a) ministries in charge of health or public health; b) ministries responsible for agriculture related matters, including fisheries, water, food and forestry; c) government, parliaments, ministers' cabinet and similar. Regarding *primary legislation*, for all countries we managed to identify at least 2 laws or policies, except only one for Lithuania (e.g. Law No. I-657 on the Consumer Protection, 1994). Concerning the *secondary legislation*, for all countries we managed to identify at least one decree, order, ordinance or regulation, except for Cyprus. All retrieved information is available in **Appendix Table 2**. Lastly, in addition to the mapping of primary and secondary legislation instruments, 49 relevant European regulations were also identified. These have been tabulated separately and are available in **Appendix Table 4** to enable a more in-depth analysis of included EU countries, against the EU regulatory framework.

Categorization of nutrition policy actions against the NOURISHING framework

All the identified legal instruments, both in terms of primary and secondary legislation, were categorized into the NOURISHING framework, considering the domain and the corresponding letter. All the policies are available in **Table 2 of Appendix**, according to the NOURISHING framework domains. The number of policies for each domain is listed in the following table. Overall, the analysis of laws and policies led to the categorization of 804 combinations according to the NOURISHING framework. Notably, the same legislation may fall within one or more domains of the framework. For this reason, the number of categorized combinations is greater than the number of identified legislations. The breakdown of records for each domain is shown in Table 6.

Nourishing policies area framework	N	%
Nutrition label standards and regulations	118	15%
Offer healthy food in public institutions and other settings	64	8%
Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	10	1%
Restrict food advertising and other forms of promotion	25	3%
Improve nutritional quality of the whole food supply	153	19%
Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail environment	95	12%
Harness food supply chains to create healthier diets	257	32%
Inform people about food and nutrition through public awareness	50	6%
Nutrition advice and counselling in health care settings	8	1%
Give nutritional education and skills	24	3%
Total	804	100%

Table 6. Food policies distribution in the categories defined by the NOURISHING

Nutrition policy actions in the Food environment domain

The 'Food Environment' domain of the NOURISHING framework includes 6 of the 10 policy areas ('NOURIS'). The percentage number of policies is calculated from the total number of policies found, as shown in Table 6.

Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food (N)

Among this domain 118 nutrition policy actions (15% of the total) were legal instruments related to food labelling; primarily, these were national regulations (25%), decrees (25%), laws (20%), policies (14%), orders (12%) and ordinances (4%). Most measures mandated rules on nutrient claims and clearly visible "interpretative" and warning labels. These mainly included front-of-pack labelling (FOPL) systems, specifying nutritional quality information in different food categories like cheese, sausages, bread, meat products, milk-based products and follow on formula. These aimed to take care of consumer protection allowing informed choices toward healthier food options, defining requirements related to

salt, sugar and fat content, and requiring that food exceeding such limits be properly labelled. Some of legal tools were part of broader labelling initiatives, such as the Nutri-Score (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg) and Keyhole labelling policy (Denmark, Sweden, Lithuania); while others were country-specific, for example in Denmark (e.g., Whole Grain Logo), Finland (e.g., Finnish Heart Symbol), Germany (e.g., Act on the Introduction and Use of a Label for Products from Organic Farming) and Netherlands (e.g., The Choices Programme). However, out of 31 included countries only two (6%) were not represented under this domain (Greece, Slovenia).

Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings (O)

Among this domain 64 nutrition policy actions (8% of the total) were legal instruments with the focus on fostering healthy dietary choices (e.g., fruit, vegetables, water), and disincentivizing unhealthy food options (e.g., sugar, salt, trans fat) across public settings. Of these, most were national policies (35%), laws (29%), decrees (14%), orders (8%), regulations (8%) and ordinances (6%).

Nutrition policy actions mainly addressed young students and children – including those with special needs and unprivileged ones – to tackle childhood obesity and other preventable diet related diseases, with the primary aim of promoting overall health and wellbeing. Targeted public institutions and settings predominantly included school or preschool school environments (e.g., canteens, cafeterias, vending machines), catering services, childcare facilities, and events directed at children; while only two countries (Portugal, Germany) specifically mentioned health centers or hospitals. In depth, examples of legal measures were related to banning vending machines in schools (e.g., Loi n° 2004-806 du 9 août 2004 relative à la politique de santé, France), promoting increased portions of healthy foods in school meals (e.g., Program for the promotion of fruit and vegetable consumption in schools, Greece), and enhancing access to healthy diet choices in unprivileged communities (e.g., National Programme for Nutrition and Physical Activity 2015-2025, Slovenia). Few regulatory frameworks specifically addressed leading causes of morbidity and mortality, including obesity, in the Czech Republic (e.g., HEALTH 2020 – National Strategy for Health Protection and Promotion and Disease Prevention), and Austria (National Nutrition Action Plan – NAP.e); alongside those that regulated the marketing of unhealthy foods for children, including initiatives promoting healthy eating through subsidies and public campaigns (e.g., Subsidiary Legislation 550.01: Procurement of Food for Schools Regulations, under the Healthy Lifestyle Promotion and Care of Non-Communicable Diseases Act,

Malta; Spanish strategy for nutrition, physical activity and prevention of obesity (NAOS), Spain). However, out of 31 included countries seven (23%) were not represented under this domain (Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, North Macedonia).

Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives (U)

Among this domain, 10 nutrition policy actions (1% of the total) concerned the implementation of economic tools to enhance the affordability of healthy eating habits; primarily, these included national policies (50%), laws (40%) and regulation (10%).

Findings revealed a general interest in imposing taxes on food nutritional components deemed harmful for health – particularly those high in sugar, salt, and fat – to promote better diets and address rising obesity rates. This pattern has been evidenced for Hungary (e.g., Hungarian National Public Health Product Tax – NETA), Finland (e.g., Excise duty on sweets and ice-cream), Portugal (e.g., Value-Added Tax – VAT Policy on Processed Foods), and Denmark (e.g., Act on Taxation of Chocolate and Confectionary Products, etc. – Chocolate Tax Act – No. 1010 of 2018). Other legislations targeted specific coffee-based items (Coffee Tax Act, 2009, Germany), or were part of broader financial national plans (e.g., Legge di Bilancio, 2024, Italy), or aimed to stabilize prices of basic food items to protect citizens living standards during periods of rising inflation (e.g., Law on Temporary Measures to Limit the Prices of Products of Special Importance for Human Life and Health, 2022, Montenegro). Lastly, Sweden sets fees for official control of foods and some agricultural products (e.g., Regulation (2006:1166)), and promotes grain products with 0% VAT on bread and cereals, 34.2% VAT on bakery goods and ready meals, and 50% subsidies for some labelled items, as part of the joint Keyhole labelling policy. However, out of 31 included countries twenty-three (74%) were not represented under this domain (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Moldova, Ukraine, North Macedonia).

Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion (R)

Among this domain, 25 nutrition policy actions (3% of the total) were legal instruments focused on regulating food marketing, sponsorship, and advertising practices for consumer protection. These were primarily laws (32%), policies (28%), regulations (16%), decrees (12%), orders (8%) and ordinance (4%).

Several legal instruments generally aimed to protect children, by restricting unhealthy food advertisements, especially through television and other digital platforms they are commonly exposed to. For instance, five countries have established code of ethics, namely Denmark (e.g., Code of responsible food marketing communication to children, 2008), Ireland (e.g., Children's Commercial Communications Code, 2010; Code of Standards for Advertising and Marketing Communications, 2016), Netherlands (e.g., Dutch Advertising Code for Food Products, 2019), Slovenia (e.g., Slovenian Code of Advertising Practice, 2009), and Spain (e.g., Codigo - PAOS, 2005). On the other hand, five countries set mandatory constraints in other forms, such as Belgium (e.g., Decree on advertising to children, 2007), Finland (e.g., Finnish Consumer Protection Act, 1978; Decree 807/1994 - Policy on marketing material on feeding infants and small children, 1994), France (Loi de modernisation de l'économie, 2008), Portugal (e.g., Law No. 30/2019 on Advertising Food and Beverages High in Sugar, Fat, or Salt, 2019) and Sweden (e.g., Swedish Marketing Act, 2008). However, out of 31 included countries twelve (38%) were not represented under this domain (Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine, Montenegro).

Improve nutritional quality of the whole food supply (I)

Among this domain, 153 nutrition policy actions (19%) were legal instruments related to reformulation of foodstuff; primarily, these were national decrees (25%), orders (24%), policies (20%), regulations (15%), laws (14%) and ordinances (2%). Most effort in this area focused on product reformulation to reduce salt content, especially for bread and some specific baked goods, in Austria (e.g., Less salt is healthier initiative, 2010), Bulgaria (e.g., Standards for bread and flour) and Portugal (e.g., Law No. 75/2009), as examples. Strategic plans or national frameworks often form the backbone of these initiatives, highlighting the collaboration between governments and food industries to address nutrition-related health issues in Slovenia (e.g., National action plan for reducing salt intake in the diet of the population of Slovenia for the period 2010–2020), and Hungary, under the Codex Alimentarius Hungaricus. Other targets referred to maximum allowable levels of sugar, fats and trans fats, as the cases of Germany (e.g., National reduction and innovation strategy for sugar, fats and salt in finished products), Romania (e.g., Law 182/2020) or Latvia (e.g., Latvian national legislation on Trans Fatty Acids). However, out of 31 included countries only one (3%) was not represented under this domain (Cyprus).

Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment (S)

Among this domain, 95 nutrition policy actions (12%) were legal instruments related to healthy retail and food service environments that support healthy eating; primarily, these included national decrees (44%), policies (22%), laws (15%), regulations (14%) and orders (5%).

Most instruments focused on consumer health, targeting food safety across the entire food chain, from production to consumption. Main elements included reducing harmful ingredients such as sugar, salt and chemicals in foodstuff, enhancing the availability of healthy food options. Few efforts addressed the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, and set standards for handling food and related products, for example in Croatia (e.g., National Strategy for the Implementation of School Fruit and Vegetable Scheme). Other countries worked to create an environment that promotes proper nutrition, by fostering conditions that encourage healthy eating habits across various settings and populations, Montenegro among these (e.g., Action Plan for Nutrition 2017–2018). The role of animal handling in food production has been highlighted, alongside the control of additives, vitamins, and minerals in foods to ensure safety and quality (e.g., Rules for adding vitamins, minerals and some other substances to food products in Ukraine). Among the reported initiatives, few Eastern European countries put in place notable examples of working in support of local food retail environments. For instance, Moldova set rules aiming to increase the presence of local products in the shelf spaces of retail stores to promote the availability and visibility of locally sourced food products, supporting small scale producers and enhancing food security (e.g., Governmental Decree No. HG113/2021). Montenegro enhanced access to nutritious foods for primary school students, promoting health and local agriculture through educational engagement (e.g., Programme for the improvement of the availability of food); while Croatia focused on providing fresh, locally sourced fruits and vegetables during the school year, as part of the abovementioned National Strategy for the Implementation of School Fruit and Vegetable Scheme. However, out of 31 included countries only four (13%) were not represented under this domain (Cyprus, Ireland, Poland, North Macedonia).

Policy actions in the Food system domain: Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health (H)

Among this domain, we found 257 nutrition policy actions (32% of the total). Of these, most legal instruments were national decrees (23%), orders (23%), policies

(17%), regulations (16%), laws (15%) and ordinances (6%). This domain covered a broad range of comprehensive regulatory frameworks and national plans, including the implementation of government bodies and initiatives to ensure healthy eating across the whole food system, and the sectors influencing it. Overall, identified legislations focused – but are not limited to – on several aspects related to food safety, hygiene, including prevention of contamination risk induced by the presence of nitrate, pesticides and other chemicals. Virtuous examples countries included Croatia (e.g., Law on food hygiene and microbiological criteria for food), Poland (e.g., Act on safety of food and nutrition), Bulgaria (e.g., Bulgarian Law on food), Montenegro (e.g., Food and feed safety measures Programme) and Germany (e.g., German Food, Commodities and Feed Code (LFGB)). Lastly, Denmark and Sweden were a benchmark of collective contribution to the global dialogue on preventing obesity by encouraging healthy living and physical activity (e.g., Nordic plan of action on better health and quality of life through diet and physical activity). Of note, all the 31 included countries (100%) are represented under this domain.

Behaviour change communication

All the nutrition policy actions were related to national legal instruments concerning dissemination of information, education and improving food literacy and skills in the three areas of the NOURISHING framework's 'Behaviour change communication' domain (ING).

Inform people about food and nutrition through public awareness (I)

Among this domain, 50 nutrition policy actions (6%) were legal instruments focusing on boosting awareness through public campaigns; primarily, these were decrees (44%), policies (28%), orders (14%), and regulations (14%).

Overall, these aimed to address key public health concerns by regulating recommendations on diet, physical activity, advertising standards, and nutritional strategies to promote the well-being of children and adolescents. This has been evidenced across the national policies of Belgium (e.g., Policy for promotion of healthy nutritional habits and physical activity of children and adolescents), Croatia (e.g., Normative for nutrition of students in primary school), France (e.g., ARPP – Advertising Code: Food behaviours recommendation) and Spain (e.g., Spanish strategy for nutrition, physical activity and prevention of obesity (NAOS)). Out of the 31 included countries, ten (32%) were not represented under this domain (Cyprus, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Montenegro).

Nutrition advice and counselling in healthcare settings (N)

Among this domain, 8 nutrition policy actions (1%) fell under this domain, and all of the legal instruments identified (100%) were national policies.

Only Austria (e.g., National Nutrition Action Plan – NAP.e) and Poland (e.g., National Health Program for 2016 – 2020) explicitly included mechanisms for integrating nutrition advice into primary care through collaboration, providing obesity support through nutritional counselling, and offering comprehensive healthcare services. Out of the 31 included countries, 23 (74%) were not represented under this domain (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, North Macedonia, Montenegro).

Give nutrition education and skills (G)

Among this domain, 24 nutrition policy actions (3%) were legal instruments focused on improving knowledge and health promoting behaviour; primarily, these were national policies (67%), decrees (21%), laws (8%) and ordinance (4%).

Valuable efforts have been noted across several countries, such as Hungary, which emphasizes consumer information and integrates nutrition education into school curricula (e.g., Hungarian National Nutrition Policy 2010–2013); Belgium, which was committed to foster education, community involvement, and coordinated efforts among families, schools, and local authorities to create a supportive environment that promotes long-term health and critical awareness of media and commercial influences (e.g., Policy for promotion of healthy nutritional habits and physical activity of children and adolescents); and Malta, which encouraged balanced lifestyles through a flexible curriculum and consistent health messaging in schools to empower students in making informed choices (e.g., Whole School Approach to Healthy Lifestyle: Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Policy). Out of the 31 included countries, 14 (45%) were not represented under this domain (e.g., Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, Montenegro).

Conclusions

The aim of this study was to map the recognition of the importance of introducing laws and policies addressing production, sale, and consumption of food within the 4P-CAN consortium. In particular, these policies can be seen as part of an overall framework to improve nutrition at the community and individual level. Indeed, nutrition labelling policies are key to promoting transparency and enabling

consumers to make more informed food choices. Clear and understandable labels, such as those highlighting nutrients or sugar and fat levels, can incentivize the purchase of healthier foods.

Similarly, healthy food offerings in public institutions and other settings can ensure access to healthy foods in places such as schools, hospitals and other public places is a crucial step in influencing people's eating habits.

Few policies fall under economic tools to address food affordability and incentivize purchases, despite the importance of such policies. In fact, economic policies can act on the price of food, such as through subsidies for healthy foods or taxes on unhealthy foods, to make food choices more affordable and geared toward healthier options.

Food advertising aimed at children and adults can negatively influence eating habits by pushing toward consumption of products high in sugar, fat, or salt. Policies that limit the advertising of these products are an important way to reduce the consumption of unhealthy foods.

Policies that aim to improve the nutritional quality of food products available in the market have a relevant role but again are poorly classified. It may include initiatives to reduce levels of sodium, sugar and fat in processed products, as well as the use of healthier ingredients in food production.

Creating incentives and rules for a healthy retail environment plays a key role, being a crucial factor in promoting healthy food choices. Policies that encourage the provision of healthy products in stores, markets and supermarkets, such as reducing harmful products or promoting fresh and local foods, are essential in encouraging healthier eating habits.

The broader area concerns the influence of food supply chains on health. Policies that aim to make the entire food production, distribution, and consumption process healthier, such as promoting sustainable supply chains and improving the nutritional quality of ingredients, have a direct impact on people's diets by playing a key role. Similarly, public awareness is a key tool for educating people about the benefits of a balanced and healthy diet. Awareness campaigns can be particularly useful in addressing misinformation and promoting behavioural changes at the population level.

Nutrition counselling and counselling in health care facilities, although representing a small percentage, is an area is critical for direct intervention on individuals who need individualized support, such as in hospital or primary care settings. Nutrition counselling helps prevent and treat nutrition-related diseases.

Finally, nutrition education and skills development in schools, communities, or through online platforms is a key element in creating awareness. Providing the

skills needed to make informed food choices can help change unhealthy eating behaviours in the long run.

Overall, food and nutrition policies acting on different levels—from food regulation to awareness and education—are essential to combat nutrition-related diseases such as obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. The variety of approaches highlighted by these insights shows how collaboration between the public and private sectors, together with active community involvement, can generate significant changes in people's eating habits.

This analysis suggests that while some countries are making significant progress in improving the nutritional quality of their food systems and promoting public health policies, there are still areas where stronger action is needed, particularly in relation to food affordability and nutrition education. Introducing economic incentives to encourage the purchase of healthy foods could help combat food inequality. Tools such as subsidies for fresh, healthy foods or reduced taxes on healthy products are policies that could make healthy foods more accessible to all, regardless of income. Integrating nutrition education into school curricula and public awareness campaigns is key to positively influencing long-term dietary behaviours. Each country should, therefore, consider implementing more robust policies in this area to educate people to make more informed and informed food choices. In this context, adopting an integrated approach that combines regulations on nutrition labels, restrictions on the advertising of unhealthy foods, and policies that improve the nutritional quality of foods is crucial. This model seems to work best in countries that have made significant progress in combating diet-related noncommunicable diseases.

Policies regarding the use of economic instruments to address food affordability and nutrition education and food skills are among the least adopted. These areas are particularly crucial for reducing food inequality and promoting access to healthy foods, but they seem to receive less attention in many countries. Indeed, food affordability is a crucial issue for low-income households, and without policies that promote affordable access to healthy foods, food inequalities may persist. Similarly, nutritional advice in health facilities is another area where there are wide differences between countries.

Some countries, such as France, Belgium, Greece, and Italy, emerge as leaders in implementing food and nutrition policies. These countries seem to have adopted an integrated and holistic view, including strict regulations on nutrition labels, advertising restrictions, and a strong commitment to improving the nutritional quality of the food supply. France has made significant progress with its food labelling and regulation policy. Countries such as Estonia, Slovakia and Romania, on the other hand, show a more limited presence of nutrition policies. This could

reflect a lower priority assigned to nutrition and public health or the need to develop additional policies to address challenges related to nutrition and noncommunicable diseases.

SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES

Background

The consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs), commonly known as sweet drinks or soft drinks, is characterized by high levels of added sugars like sucrose (table sugar) and high-fructose syrups (35,36). These beverages encompass a wide range, including carbonated soft drinks, fruit juices with added sugars, energy drinks, sweetened tea and coffee, and various flavoured drinks. The intake of these sugary beverages has been consistently associated with adverse health outcomes such as obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, dental issues, and an increased risk of mortality associated with these conditions (37,38).

Sugar-sweetened beverages have become popular worldwide in recent decades, with a significant increase in their consumption (39, 40).

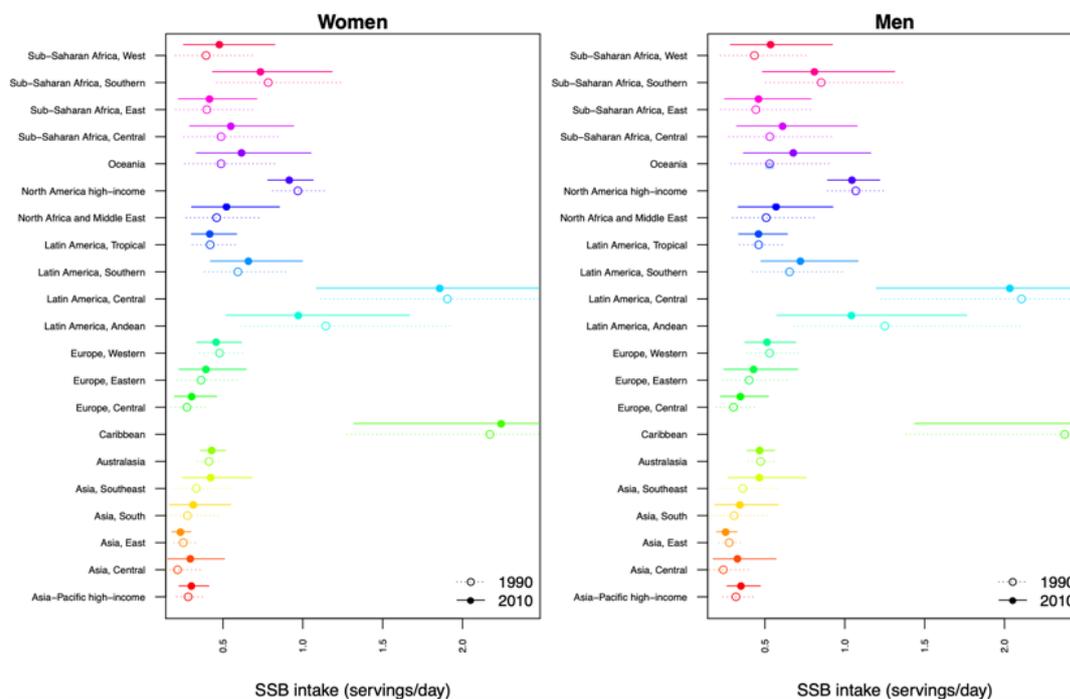


Figure 3 Regional sugar-sweetened beverage consumption in 1990 and 2010.

This trend has been driven by aggressive marketing, widespread availability, larger portion sizes, and the immediate satisfaction derived from their sweet taste. However, this rise in consumption has raised significant public health concerns, with evidence indicating a strong correlation between prolonged SSBs intake and elevated mortality rates, particularly linked to cardiovascular disease. Studies from the Global Burden of Disease reveal a concerning increase in mortality rates attributed to SSBs consumption globally, advancing from 2.8 to 3.13 per 100,000

population between the years 1990 and 2019. Over the same period, there was a significant increase in the number of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), rising from 69.13 to 81.52 per 100,000 individuals. Additionally, the analysis revealed more than a doubling in the years lived with disability (YLDs), increasing from 8.79 to 18.23 per 100,000 (41,42).

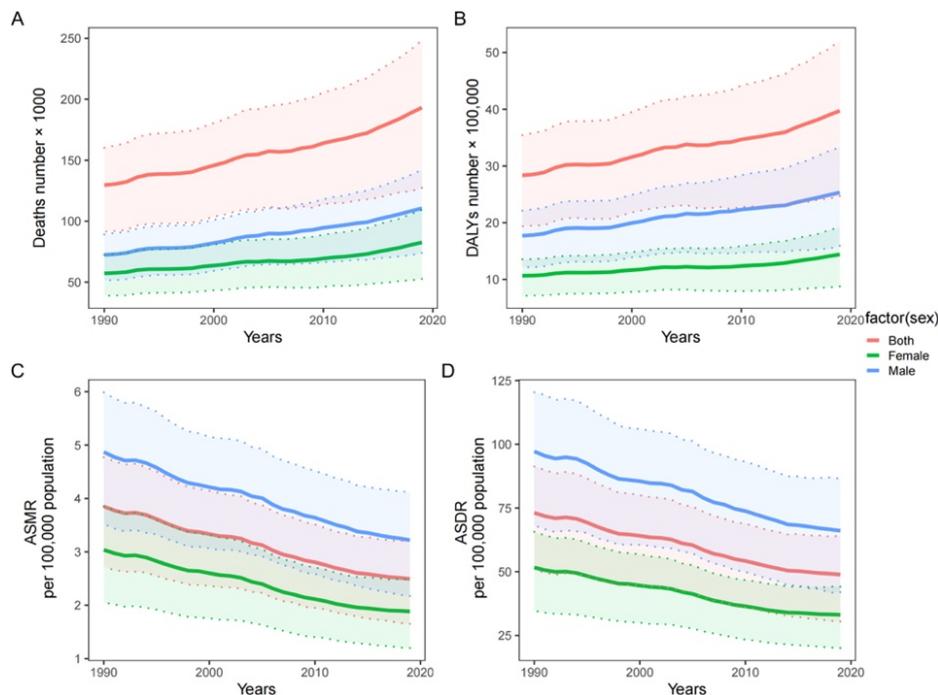


Figure 4 The deaths number (A), DALYs number (B), ASMR per 100,000 population (C), ASDR per 100,000 population (D) of cardiovascular diseases attributed to diet high in sugar-sweetened beverages by sex, 1990 to 2019. ASMR, age-standardised mortality rate; ASDR, age-standardised DALYs rate.

These findings underscore the substantial impact of SSBs consumption on global health, emphasizing the growing burden of non-communicable diseases and associated disabilities.

Recognizing these health risks, leading health organizations like the American Heart Association and the WHO have issued guidelines recommending reduced sugar intake to mitigate the risks associated with SSBs consumption: in 2009, the American Heart Association issued a guideline recommending a reduction in the consumption of added sugars to not exceed 100 calories daily for women and 150 calories daily for men (43). Likewise, in 2015, the WHO advised that adults and children should decrease their consumption of free sugars to less than 10% of their total caloric intake (44).

In response to the escalating public health concerns, governments have introduced taxes on SSBs as a dual strategy to curb consumption by raising prices and generate revenue for public health programs aimed at addressing obesity and diet-related diseases. Research supports the effectiveness of SSBs taxation in reducing consumption: A study published in 2019 showed that in Mexico, after the

introduction of a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages in 2014, the consumption of these drinks decreased, and water consumption increased (45). This taxation strategy represents a health policy tool that can help steer consumption behaviour in a healthier direction, with potential significant public health benefits. However, to be truly effective, these measures should be complemented by other policies and educational programs that promote healthy lifestyles and inform consumers about food choices.

The scope of this work is to analyse and provide insights on the extent to which countries that are part of the 4P-CAN consortium have implemented taxes and policies aimed at reducing the consumption of SSBs.

The analysis focuses on the 4P-CAN consortium countries, which include both European Union (EU) and non-EU countries. This is particularly relevant given that WHO has recommended a 20% tax on SSBs as an effective strategy to reduce sugar intake and combat the growing burden of obesity and NCDs in the WHO European Region (46). By examining the policy landscape within the 4P-CAN consortium, this work aimed to shed light on the extent to which these countries have taken action to address the public health challenges associated with excessive SSB consumption. The analysis explored the specific tax and policy interventions that have been introduced, as well as the subsequent effects on health outcomes, including the prevalence of obesity, diabetes, and other diet related NCDs.

The findings from this study have contributed to the broader understanding of the effectiveness of SSBs taxation as a public health tool, providing valuable insights to guide policymakers in the 4P-CAN countries and beyond as they consider the implementation or refinement of such measures to promote healthier consumption habits and improve population health.

Methods

The study followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines extended for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist (47), aiming to comprehensively analyse the global landscape of enacted national tax legislations on SSBs. The research question and eligibility criteria were formulated based on the Population, Intervention, Comparison and Outcome (PICO) model (48), focusing on the general population and the implemented laws on taxation targeting SSBs in EU and non-EU countries within the 4P-CAN consortium. The search strategy involved utilizing scientific databases and grey literature to gather reviews and reports on policies, laws, and regulations related to SSBs. Regarding the eligibility criteria, primary studies, abstracts, commentaries, editorials, opinion pieces, and animal studies were excluded. The rest, including reviews, official documents, official websites, and databases, were included. Only laws enacted and in place at the national or EU level were considered. The search was conducted up to May 1, 2021, with subsequent updates covering the period from May 2021 to January 2022 and then from January 2022 to January 2024. The study aimed to extract details such as author, publication year, country, type of

taxation, and key characteristics of the tax law for each document included in the scoping review. A narrative summary of the results was conducted. Articles were clustered based on the aim of the policies/legislation/regulation, target population, and geographic area.

Results

The 4P-CAN consortium comprises 33 countries, both EU and non-EU, representing 27 EU member states and 6 non-EU countries. This accounts for 16.9% of the total number of countries globally. Having an overview of how many and which of these 33 countries have implemented policies and laws on SSBs can help understand and achieve the goal of the project. Of these 33 countries, only 12, all of which are EU member states, have implemented laws that promote a decrease in SSB consumption. This represents less than half of the countries within the 4P-CAN consortium.

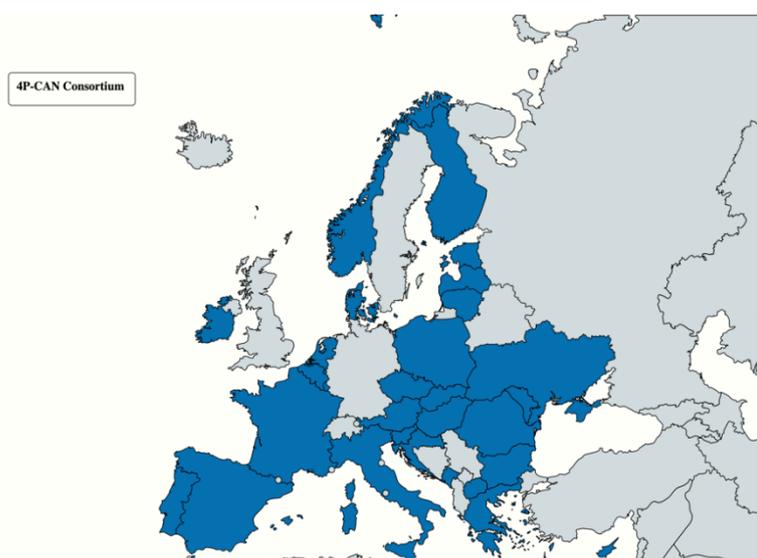


Figure 5 Countries participating to Personalized Cancer Primary Prevention (4P-CAN) project.

Of note, the countries that have implemented laws and policies on SSBs are predominantly high-income countries, according to the World Bank classification (49). Except for Latvia and Romania, which are considered upper-middle-income countries, the gross national income (GNI) per capita of these two countries is lower compared to the high-income countries as defined by the World Bank. Even Hungary, despite having imposed a limit on the sugar content of beverages not exceeding 8 grams/L in 2011 and subsequently in 2022, with a taxation of 310 Forints/L for those exceeding the limit, is among the countries that are not classified as high-income by the World Bank. This observation suggests that the implementation of comprehensive policies and regulations targeting SSBs has been more prevalent in high-income countries within the 4P-CAN consortium, while the adoption of such measures has been more limited in middle-income countries.

The observation that high-income countries within the 4P-CAN consortium have implemented more comprehensive policies and regulations targeting SSBs compared to middle-income countries can be attributed to several factors. Firstly, high-income countries tend to have more resources available for implementing and enforcing policies, which can facilitate the development and implementation of effective regulations. Additionally, these countries often have a higher level of technical capacity, which enables them to design and implement policies that are more effective in reducing SSB consumption. Considering likely opposition and strategies to counter this can improve the likelihood of successful SSBs taxes adoption and ongoing implementation. SSBs taxes face opposition throughout the policy cycle, from initial resistance to ongoing challenges post-implementation, with industry actors, retailers, and industry-funded groups being key opponents. This aligns with the observation that high-income countries within the 4P-CAN consortium have been more successful in implementing robust SSBs policies due to their greater resources and technical capacity, as highlighted in the WHO's Policy Brief on Taxing Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (50).

Country	Current income level	Year of entry into force	Amount/percentage of the price	Products	Tax design
Belgium	High	2016	0.068 €/L	All soft drinks, including non-alcoholic drinks and water containing added sugar or other sweeteners or Flavors.	Amount-specific, volumetric Amount-specific, volumetric
Estonia	High	2018	0.10 €/L	Only artificially sweetened drinks or products with 5–8 g sugar per 100mL	
			0.20 €/L	Products containing artificial sweeteners and a sugar content of 5–8 g per 100mL	
			0.30 €/L	Products with sugar content of >8 g per 100mL and on products with artificial sweeteners, sugar and sugar content of >8 g per 100mL	
Finland	High	1940	NR	NR	NR
		2011	0.11 €/L	Non-alcoholic sweetened beverages	Amount-specific, volumetric
			0.22 €/L	Sugar-sweetened beverages containing > 0.5% sugar	

France	High	2012	0.0716 €/L	All sugar-sweetened beverages, including sugar substitutes used in diet drinks.	Amount-specific, volumetric
		2018	3.11 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with ≤ 1 Kg per 100 L	Amount-specific, volumetric
			3.63 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 1-2 Kg per 100 L	
			4.14 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 2-3 Kg per 100 L	
			4.66 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 3-4 Kg per 100 L	
			5.70 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 4-5 Kg per 100 L	
			6.74 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 5-6 Kg per 100 L	
			7.77 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 6-7 Kg per 100 L	
			9.84 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 7-8 Kg per 100 L	
			11.92 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 8-9 Kg per 100 L	
			13.98 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 9-10 Kg per 100 L	
			16.05 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 10-11 Kg per 100 L	
			18.12 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 11-12 Kg per 100 L	
			20.20 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 12-13 Kg per 100 L	
22.27 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 13-14 Kg per 100 L				

			24.34 €/100 L	Sugar-sweetened beverages with 14–15 Kg per 100 L	
			+2.07 €/ Kg of added sugar (in addition to the value in the previous band)	Sugar-sweetened beverages with > 15 Kg per 100 L	Amount-specific, based on sugar content in grams
Hungary	Medium -High	2011	7 Forints/L	Soft drinks	Amount-specific, volumetric
			200 Forints/L	Concentrated syrups used to sweeten drinks	
		2022	8 Forints/L	Soft drinks < 8 g of sugar per 100 mL	Amount-specific, volumetric
			310 Forints/L	Sugar-sweetened beverages > 8g of sugar per 100mL	
Ireland	High	2018	0.20 €/L	Sugar-sweetened beverages between 5–8 g of sugar per 100mL	Amount-specific, volumetric
			0.30 €/L	Sugar-sweetened beverages > 8g of sugar per 100mL	
Latvia	Medium -High	2004	4 lats /100 L	Non-alcoholic beverages (water and mineral water with added sugar, other sweetener or flavouring, and other non-alcoholic beverages) Drinks exempt from the tax: fruit and vegetable juice and nectar, beverages containing >90% juice (except fruit juices made of concentrate) and less than 10% of added sugar and which do not contain food additives and flavourings, natural water and mineral water, water enriched with minerals and vitamins, and without added sugar, other sweetener or flavouring.	Amount-specific, volumetric

		2016	0.074 €/L		Amount-specific, volumetric
		2022	0.14 €/L	Sugar-sweetened beverages > 8g of sugar per 100mL	Amount-specific, volumetric
Netherlands	High	2022	0.09 €/L	All non-alcoholic beverages, including SSBs and plain waters	Amount-specific, volumetric
Poland	High	2021	0.53 €/L	Beverages with >5 g of sugar per 100 mL	Amount-specific, volumetric
Portugal	High	2017	0.082 €/L	Drinks with sugar content < 80g/L	Amount-specific, volumetric
			0.164 €/L	Drinks with sugar content > 80g/L	
Romania	Medium-High	2023	19%	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages.	Ad valorem
Spain	High	2021	21%	Sugar-sweetened beverages	Ad valorem

Table 7 SSB taxes within 4P-CAN consortium. WHO: World Health Organization; NR: not reported/retrieved; L: liter; g: gram; kg: kilogram; mL: milliliter. Amount-specific tax: tax based on the sugar content in grams or on the volume of the product. Ad valorem tax: tax based on the value of the product and calculated as a percentage of the price.

Despite this, the implementation of an amount-specific tax on SSBs in Latvia, in 2008, positioned the country as an early mover in adopting fiscal measures to address the public health concerns associated with excessive sugar consumption. The Latvian SSBs targeting non-alcoholic beverages, exempting certain categories of beverages, containing more than 90% juice and less than 10% added sugar, aimed at discouraging the consumption of sugary drinks while promoting the intake of healthier substitutes.

Most SSB taxes are specific excise taxes (14 of 16 [87,5%]), levied as fixed amounts based on some measure of consumption, and only 2 of 16 ([12,5%]) are ad valorem (levied based on a percentage of the value of the product). This last type of taxation mentioned do not necessitate adjustments for inflation. However, this tax structure can be vulnerable to industry price manipulation, as manufacturers may adjust their pricing to mitigate the impact of the tax. Additionally, ad valorem taxes may incentivize consumers to switch to less expensive brands, regardless of the

sugar content of those alternative products. This can potentially undermine the intended public health objectives of the tax, as consumers may opt for cheaper sugary beverages rather than reducing their overall consumption of these products (51,52). Sugar-specific excise taxes are expected to shift demand most efficiently toward lower- or zero-sugar substitutes (53).

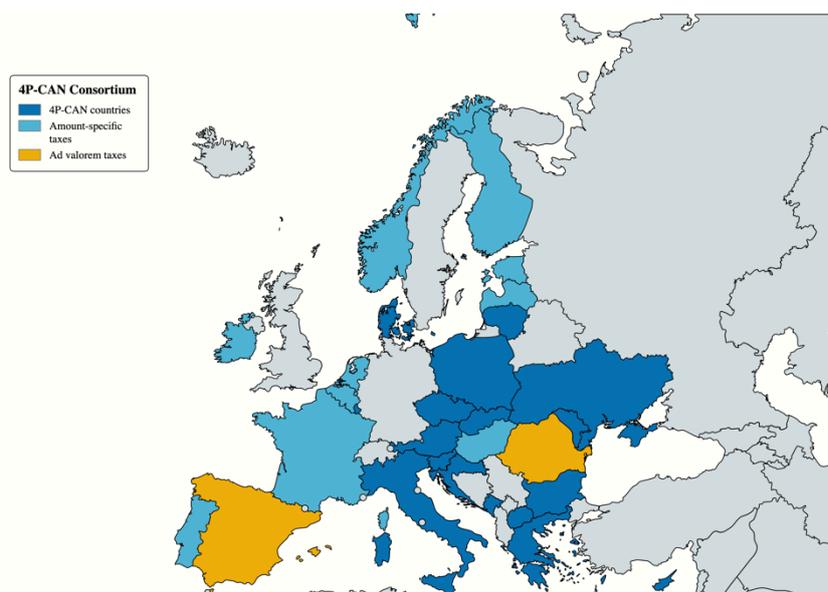


Figure 6 Map of Sugar-Sweetened Beverage (SSB) Taxes in 4P-CAN consortium.

In Poland, a volume-specific excise tax applies on lower-sugar SSBs (with <5 g of sugar per 100 mL). An additional sugar-specific tax is levied on higher-sugar beverages (PLN 0.05 [US\$ 0.011 as of February 13, 2013] per gram of sugar at >5 g of sugar per 100 mL) and an additional volume-specific tax levied on drinks containing caffeine or taurine (PLN 0.09 [US \$0.02] per L).

The policy response has been limited, despite the significant public health concerns associated with excessive SSBs intake. Among the countries that have introduced policies on sweetened beverages, there are some where the effects of these policies have been studied and made known: In Portugal, a two-tiered SSBs tax was introduced in 2017, with a rate of €0.8/L for drinks with sugar content less than 80 g/L and €0.16/L for those with 80 g/L or more, resulting in a 7% reduction in sales of sugar-sweetened beverages in the first year. Additionally, the tax incentivized product reformulation, leading to an 11% reduction in the total energy intake from SSB consumption (54,55).

The implementation of SSBs taxes in EU member states reflects a recognition of the substantial public health burden linked to excessive SSBs consumption. These countries have prioritized addressing the issue as part of their comprehensive strategies to combat diet related NCDs, as recommended by WHO. Target 3.4 of Deliverable 2.4 Alcohol, food, sugar regulations analysis – 4PCAN

Sustainable Development Goal 3 is to reduce premature mortality from NCDs by a third by 2030 relative to 2015 levels, and to promote mental health and well-being. However, only 17 countries are on track to meet that target for women and 15 for men (56). WHO's World health statistics 2020 reveal that, compared with the advances against communicable diseases, progress in preventing and controlling premature death from NCDs has been inadequate, with an estimated 41 million people worldwide dying of NCDs in 2016, equivalent to 71% of all deaths (57).

The aim of this study was to map the recognition of the importance of introducing taxes to reduce the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages within the 4P-CAN consortium. Among the 33 countries in the consortium, 12 (Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain) have implemented national laws that include taxation on sugar-sweetened beverages.

Reasons for the non-adoption, implementation, or enactment of such measures in countries like Ukraine, Romania, North Macedonia, and Montenegro may be linked to industry resistance and economic concerns, which can hinder the adoption of policies aimed at reducing the consumption of sugary drinks. Political pressures and a lack of public consensus further complicate the adoption of such measures, while uncertainties about their health impact contribute to governmental hesitation. Lower resources and technical capacity compared to high-income countries can also make it more difficult to develop and implement effective regulations. Instead, the proactive strategy of countries that have implemented SSB policies, demonstrates a commitment to public health by reducing sugary drink consumption and encouraging healthier dietary choices.

Sassano et al. (2024) conducted a comprehensive review of the implementation of national taxes on SSBs and employed a time series analysis to evaluate its effects on health outcomes related to obesity. Their study revealed a decrease in adult overweight in countries like Hungary following the introduction of the sugar tax, with a notable reduction in obesity rates observed as well. Furthermore, Hungary experienced a decline in the prevalence of diabetes at the point of intervention (58).

Despite the challenges, the implementation of SSBs taxes in the 4P-CAN consortium reveals a varied landscape, with only 12 out of 33 countries having enacted such measures. Progress varies among nations, reflecting unique national contexts and challenges. This dynamic environment highlights the intricate journey towards addressing the health impacts of excessive SSB consumption, emphasizing the diverse approaches countries take to enhance public health

outcomes within the consortium. By integrating these efforts with educational programs and policies promoting healthy lifestyles, countries can realize substantial public health benefits, aligning with the WHO's Sustainable Development Goal of reducing premature mortality from non-communicable diseases.

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Appendix

Appendix Table 1. List of the mapped alcohol policies

Country	WHO Category	Name of the law	Time coverage	Brief description of the main content of the law	Aim of the law
Romania	Advertising	Government Resolution no. 106/2002	2002-current	<p>This policy ensures that labels on Romanian traditional spirits are clear, accurate, and non-misleading. It covers all labelling aspects, prohibiting design elements that misrepresent the product. Compliance with national regulations, including age restrictions, is required, though specific limits on labels are not mandated.</p> <p>Manufacturers, packers, and distributors must provide their name and address, and importers' details for traceability when relevant.</p> <p>Promotional content must be truthful, and key product information—such as name, ingredients, alcoholic strength, and storage conditions—must be clearly visible, regardless of sales location.</p>	To address the aspects of labelling of alcohol products.
Austria	Advertising	Audiovisual Media Services Act	2001-current	"Set limits on alcohol-related ads by ensuring they do not target minors	To set standards for audiovisual

				(under 18) or depict them consuming alcohol. Ads should avoid suggesting that alcohol improves performance or driving, implying social or sexual success from drinking, and claiming therapeutic or calming effects. They must not promote excessive drinking or portray moderation negatively, nor present alcohol content as a positive feature. "	commercial communication regarding alcoholic beverages.
Belgium	Advertising	Consumer Protection Act	1977–current	This legislation prohibits alcohol advertising from being aimed at minors or pregnant women, forbids any association between the consumption of alcoholic beverages and the improvement of health or sports performance, and bans the advertising of alcoholic beverages during the screening of films primarily targeted at minors in cinemas.	The aim of this legislation is to regulate alcohol advertising to protect vulnerable groups and prevent misleading health or performance claims.
Bulgaria	Advertising	Health act	2004–current	The goal is to prohibit the direct advertising of spirit beverages and places restrictions on indirect advertising of spirits, wine, and beer. It forbids targeting individuals under 18, using minors in ads, associating alcohol with sports, driving, or health benefits, and requires that spirit ads	" The aim is to regulate alcohol advertising to protect minors and prevent misleading associations with health, sports, or driving."

				not be broadcast on radio or TV before 22:00.	
Croatia	Advertising	THE FOOD ACT	2002– current	This legislation prohibits the advertising of alcoholic beverages in most public spaces, including the press, media, and public places, with exceptions for beer, wine, and fruit wine under specific regulations, as well as for professional publications or information about alcoholic beverages in sales environments.	To restrict the advertising of alcoholic beverages in public spaces in order to protect consumers, particularly by limiting their exposure to alcohol marketing
Croatia	Advertising	Electronic media Act	2021– current	This legislation provides content restrictions on alcohol advertising and also stipulates that audiovisual commercial communications for alcoholic beverages shall not be specifically aimed at children and minors.	To provide regulations regarding alcohol advertising targeting minors and in audiovisual media services
Czech Republic	Advertising	Act No. 40/1995 on the Regulation of Advertising	1995– current	This legislation provides the basis for ensuring a high level of protection for young people and responsible alcohol consumption. It applies to all forms of alcohol advertising, including production, distribution, and display of such advertisements. However, it shall not apply to non-commercial or	To prohibit advertisements that encourage underage drinking or suggest alcohol has curative, stimulating, calming effects, or

				<p>private messages related to alcohol. The Act contains, at the outset, a definition clause relating to various terms employed therein, such as alcohol advertising, young people, and curative or stimulating qualities. Advertisements that encourage young people to drink alcohol or suggest that alcohol has curative, stimulating, calming qualities, or can solve personal problems, are prohibited.</p>	<p>can solve personal problems.</p>
Denmark	Advertising	The marketing Practice Act	2005-current	<p>The legislation stipulates that commercial practices directed at children and young people under 18 years must not include images or references to alcohol.</p>	<p>To protect young people and promote responsible drinking</p>
Estonia	Advertising	Advertising Act in Estonia	2009-current	<p>The law regulates alcohol advertising by limiting it to neutral, product-focused information such as the name, type, and properties of the beverage. It prohibits advertising that could encourage consumption, use engaging or animated visuals, or appear in places or media targeting children. Alcohol advertising in broadcasting prohibited between 7am and 10pm (1 hour longer).</p>	<p>The aim of the law is to reduce alcohol-related harm by preventing promotional practices that might normalize alcohol consumption.</p>

					To encourage member states to adopt co-regulation and self-regulation measures through codes of conduct to minimize minors' exposure to alcohol-related commercial communications
EU	Advertising	EU regulation 2018/1808 on the provision of audiovisual media services directive	2018–current	This regulation encourages Member States to promote self- and co-regulatory codes to limit children's exposure to alcohol advertising and strengthen responsible marketing practices, including the inclusion of responsible drinking messages in advertisements.	
Finland	Advertising	The alcohol act, No. 1143/1994	1994–current	The alcohol advertising regulation prohibits the direct or indirect promotion of strong alcoholic beverages and places strict limits on the advertising of mild alcoholic beverages with at least 1.2% alcohol. The law also restricts alcohol promotions in public places and on television or radio during certain hours.	It aims to protect vulnerable groups, such as minors, by banning alcohol ads targeting them or associating alcohol with driving, social success, or health benefits
France	Advertising	Public health code	1953–current	The law regulates the advertising and propaganda of alcoholic beverages. Advertising is permitted in written press (excluding youth publications), sound broadcasting at designated times, posters and signs under	The law aims to control the promotion of alcohol, particularly to protect young

				specific regulations, and through certain commercial materials. Sponsorship for alcoholic beverages is prohibited, and any advertising must include a health warning about alcohol abuse.	people and public health.
Germany	Advertising	Youth Protection Act of 23rd July 2002	2002-current	This law stipulates that advertising films for tobacco or alcoholic beverages may only be screened after 6 p.m	To avoid advertising being directed at children and adolescents
Germany	Advertising	Interstate Treaty on Protection of Human Dignity and Protection of Minors in Broadcasting and Telemedia	2003-current	This law stipulates that advertisements for alcoholic beverages may not be aimed at children or youths or appeal to children or youths through its depictions of them, and may not show children or youths consuming alcohol.	To restrict the promotion of alcohol beverages among children and minors
Greece	Advertising	Presidential Decree 109/2010, Art 10,11	2010-current	This decree ensures that advertisements of Alcoholic beverages must not be aimed at minors or depict minors consuming such beverages. Also, it stipulates those Audiovisual commercial communications for alcoholic beverages during children's programme is strictly forbidden	To protect minors, promote responsible drinking, and ensure public safety

Hungary	Advertising	Act CLXXXV of 2010 on media services and mass media	2010–current	This legislation provides that commercial communications for alcoholic beverages must not target minors, depict excessive drinking positively, or associate alcohol with social, sexual, or physical success. It forbids claims of health benefits or the idea that low-alcohol drinks prevent overconsumption. Ads must avoid showing minors drinking, linking alcohol to driving, or portraying high alcohol content as a positive attribute.	To regulate commercial communications for alcoholic beverages, protecting minors and promoting responsible consumption.
		Act XLVIII on the basic requirements of and certain restrictions on commercial Advertising Activities	2008–current	This Act bans alcohol ads targeting children or youths and restricts their placement on front pages, websites, and in theatres or cinemas before 8:00 p.m. or during children's programming.	To ensure that advertising practices do not contribute to the promotion unhealthy drinking or alcohol abuse especially among minors
Hungary	Advertising				
Ireland	Advertising	Public Health (Alcohol) Act 2018	2018–current	The policy restricts alcohol advertising near sensitive locations like schools and playgrounds to limit exposure to children and the public. It bans alcohol ads at public sports and child-focused events, prohibits alcohol branding on children's clothing, limits cinema ads	To restrict alcohol advertising near sensitive locations.

				to films rated 18+, and requires separation of alcohol products and advertisements in mixed retail stores to reduce visibility and promote responsible sales practices. This legislation prohibits alcohol companies from sponsoring events where the majority of participants are children, events aimed at children, or events involving car or motorbike racing.	
Italy	Advertising	Law 125/2001 Framework Law on Alcohol and Alcohol-Related Problems	2001-current	This law regulates advertising for alcoholic beverages and workplace safety. Broadcasting stations and advertising agencies must create self-regulatory codes for alcohol advertising within six months. Advertising targeting minors, claiming unrecognized health benefits, or depicting minors consuming alcohol is prohibited. Alcohol ads are banned in places frequented by minors, and spirits ads are restricted on TV/radio between 4 PM and 7 PM. Fines for violations range from 5 to 20 million lire, with doubled penalties for repeat offenses.	
Latvia	Advertising	Law on the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages	2004-current	This legislation mandates that advertisements for alcoholic	To ensure that alcohol

				<p>beverages include a warning about the negative effects of alcohol and the prohibition of sales to minors, occupying at least 10% of the ad space. Basic information such as trademarks, name, price, and volume at sales points is exempt from this requirement. The warning must be displayed in black on a white background at the bottom of the advertisement, with maximized text size. Sponsoring events for children or sports that link to alcohol is prohibited, and similar restrictions on depicting alcohol consumption apply to advertising other products unless they aim to discourage alcohol use, including in institutional settings.</p>	<p>advertisements prominently feature clear warnings about the dangers of alcohol consumption.</p>
Latvia	Advertising	Handling of Alcoholic Beverages Law	1998–current	<p>This legislation requires alcohol advertisements to include warnings about the negative effects of alcohol and the prohibition of sales to minors, occupying at least 10% of the ad space. It prohibits showing individuals consuming alcohol, using national symbols, suggesting medical benefits, or associating alcohol with sports or driving, and making claims about</p>	<p>To regulate alcohol advertising</p>

				<p>solving personal problems. Furthermore, it bans alcohol ads in educational institutions, medical facilities, public transport, and public spaces, including postal items and book or magazine covers.</p>	
Latvia	Advertising	Advertising law	2004-current	<p>This law restricts the use of minors in the advertising of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, as well as prohibits advertising of alcoholic beverages during children's programmes</p>	<p>To regulate the production, distribution, and commercialization of alcohol and tobacco products</p>
Lithuania	Advertising	Law on alcohol control	1995-current	<p>This legislation in Lithuania prohibits alcohol advertising and mandates that Lithuanian National Radio and Television broadcast programs promoting a healthy lifestyle and warning about alcohol dangers at least twice a week. These broadcasts must last at least five minutes and air between 18:00 and 22:30. Exceptions to the advertising ban include industry-specific information, trademarks, and labels on buildings, vehicles, or packaging. The Drug, Tobacco, and Alcohol Control Department enforces these rules and can request the removal or blocking of</p>	<p>To prohibit alcohol advertising, with certain exceptions.</p>

				online alcohol ads, with oversight from the Vilnius Regional Administrative Court.	
Lithuania	Advertising	Law on alcohol control	1995–current	This legislation permits Lithuanian and foreign alcoholic beverage production and trading companies to sponsor sports, cultural, and other events that are not associated with alcoholic beverages or their consumption.	To limit of sponsorship of alcoholic beverages.
Malta	Advertising	Broadcasting Act	2010–current	This Act sets out that Commercial marketing of alcohol shall not aim at minors, shall not encourage excessive drinking, and shall not depict children or minors consuming them. It also restricts the advertisement of alcoholic beverages of more than 1.2% between 6:00 am and 9:00 pm	To provide a ban on alcohol marketing and advertising at certain events, and to impose restrictions on the timing of alcohol advertisements
Netherlands	Advertising	Media Act	2008–current	This law regulates the alcoholic and non-alcoholic (alcohol content up to 0.5%) beverages advertising in the Netherlands: ban on advertising directed at children under 18 years of age, the requirement of the slogan "NIX18", the prohibition of advertising directed at under 18 years old people and pregnant women, prohibition of	The law aims to regulate conditions and timing of alcohol advertisement, especially toward minors.

				advertising of alcohol on television and radio between 6 AM and 9 PM.	
Poland	Advertising	The act on upbringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism	2001–current	This law establishes that the advertising and promotion of alcoholic beverages are prohibited in Poland, with the exception of beer.	To prohibit the advertising and promotion of alcoholic beverages.
Poland	Advertising	Advertising Law	1992–current	This policy regulates the rules for advertising of pharmaceuticals, gambling, alcohol, food, tobacco and more on television, radio, print, and outdoor. Poland has implemented a robust regulatory framework for advertising, aiming to protect consumers, ensure fair competition and safeguarding vulnerable groups like children.	To regulate the advertising of pharmaceuticals, gambling, alcohol, food, tobacco, and other products across various media.
		Advertising Code (Approved by Decree–Law No. 330/90, of October 23, with amendments introduced by subsequent Decree–Laws)	1990–current	This law provides a ban on alcohol advertising between 7 .00 am – 10.30 pm. It also aims to protect minors	To protect young people and also provide content restrictions
Portugal	Advertising	Law No. 1227 of June 27, 1997, on Advertising	1997–current	This legislation restricts alcohol advertisements from airing on TV between 7 AM and 10 PM and prohibits	To regulate alcohol advertisements by restricting their

				<p>them from implying benefits for success or health, discrediting abstinence, or making false therapeutic claims. Additionally, these ads cannot appeal to minors, be placed near educational or medical institutions, or promote excessive drinking. They must not emphasize alcohol content, and the Competition Council is responsible for overseeing compliance with these regulations.</p>	<p>broadcast times and content to protect public health and prevent underage exposure.</p>
Romania	Advertising	Advertising Law no.148/2000	2000–current	<p>The regulations prohibit alcohol advertising in key areas to protect minors and sensitive environments. Ads are banned on public transportation tickets, certain media outlets, and near educational or healthcare institutions. They cannot target minors, depict them consuming alcohol, suggest health benefits, or promote high alcohol content. Additionally, ads must not link alcohol to driving, and health warnings are required.</p>	<p>To protect minors and sensitive environments by restricting alcohol advertising and ensuring responsible promotion.</p>
Slovakia	Advertising	Act no. 147/2001 on advertising and change and amendment of some laws	2001–current	<p>The policy regulates alcoholic drink advertisements by prohibiting claims that associate alcohol with improved physical or mental performance,</p>	<p>To promote responsible and truthful advertising for alcoholic drinks.</p>

				<p>curative effects, excessive consumption, or quality based on alcohol content. Its goal is to ensure responsible and truthful advertising that does not mislead consumers or encourage harmful drinking behaviours. Additionally, the policy mandates that advertisements must not target under-aged individuals and ensures that no minors are featured in such promotions, promoting responsible marketing practices in compliance with legal age restrictions.</p>	
				<p>This Act stipulates that advertisements for alcoholic beverages may not be aimed at children or youths or appeal to children or youths through its depictions of them, and may not show children or youths consuming alcohol. Also, it specifies that broadcasting for alcoholic beverages except beer and wine shall be prohibited between 6:00 am and 8:00 pm; for wine prohibited between 6:00 am and 8:00 pm</p>	<p>To provide regulations regarding alcohol advertising targeted at minors and in audiovisual media services</p>
Slovakia	Advertising	Act No 308/2000 on broadcasting and retransmission	2000–current		
Slovenia	Advertising	Act on the health suitability of food and	2000–current	This legislation prohibits the advertising of alcoholic beverages	To regulate the advertising of

		products and substances that come into contact with food		containing more than 15% alcohol by volume. Advertising of beverages with 15% or less alcohol is permitted in specific formats such as newsletters, catalogues, leaflets, and brochures intended for business communication, but is not allowed on billboards, signs, or light displays along roads. Advertising in newspapers, magazines, radio, television, electronic publications, and other editorial content is allowed. Additionally, alcoholic beverages cannot be advertised to minors or feature individuals under 25 years of age consuming alcohol.	alcoholic beverages based on alcohol content and to restrict advertising to minors.
Spain	Advertising	Law 34/1988 General Law on Advertising	1988–current	This legislation prohibits the advertising of beverages with an alcohol content exceeding 20% Alcohol by Volume (ABV) in an effort to reduce public exposure to high-alcohol products.	Aimed at limiting the influence of alcohol advertising
Sweden	Advertising	Swedish Alcohol Act	2010–current	This legislation requires that the marketing of alcoholic beverages must be moderate, avoiding aggressive promotion or encouragement of excessive consumption. Advertisements must not target or	To regulate the responsible marketing of alcoholic beverages and prevent targeting

				<p>depict individuals under the age of 25 and are prohibited from appearing in TV programs, radio, or periodicals accessible to the general public, particularly for beverages with an alcohol content under 15% ABV. The legislation also prohibits marketing practices that could negatively impact public spaces or encourage overconsumption. By regulating how alcohol is marketed and promoted, this policy indirectly supports efforts to combat drink driving and promotes safer drinking behaviours.</p>	<p>of underage individuals.</p>
Ukraine	Advertising	Law of Ukraine on advertising	1996–current	<p>This legislation prohibits the advertising of alcoholic beverages on radio and television from 6:00 AM to 11:00 PM. It also bans such advertising on the first and last pages of newspapers, on magazine covers, and in all publications targeted at children and minors. Additionally, indoor advertising of alcoholic beverages is prohibited, and outdoor advertising is not allowed.</p>	<p>To restrict the advertising of alcoholic beverages in various media and public spaces.</p>
Ukraine	Advertising	Advertising Act, Law No.270/96–VR	1996–current	<p>The legislation provides for restrictions on beer and alcohol advertising on TV and radio from 6</p>	<p>To protect young people and impose</p>

				a.m. to 11 p.m., and in print media, except for specialized publications on alcohol.	content restrictions
Austria	Age limit	Child and Adolescent Employment Act	1987–current	This legislation provides that the provision of alcohol and tobacco to children as compensation for their labour is prohibited. Children are not allowed to consume any alcoholic beverages or tobacco during or in connection with work.	To set regulations on compensation for child labour.
Austria	Age limit	Regional youth protection act	2019–current	Restricted the sale of wine and beer to individuals under the age of 16, and the sale of distilled alcoholic beverages to those under 18.	To reduce alcohol consumption among children.
Belgium	Age limit	The Law of 2009 concerning the selling and serving of alcohol to youths	2009–current	This legislation prohibits the sale, serving, or offering of any distilled alcoholic beverages to individuals under the age of 18, and any alcoholic beverages to those under 16.	To set age restrictions and guidelines for the sale and consumption of alcohol.
Bulgaria	Age limit	Child Protection Act	2000–current	This legislation establishes a prohibition on the sale or offer of alcoholic beverages to individuals under the age of 18.	To reduce alcohol consumption among children.
Croatia	Age limit	The Hospitality and Catering industry Act	2015–current	This legislation establishes regulations to prevent the consumption of alcoholic beverages by individuals under 18 years of age in hospitality	To enforce age restrictions on the sale and consumption of

				and catering facilities. It mandates that establishments display a visible sign indicating this prohibition. Service providers are required to ensure that guests who appear to be underage must provide valid identification to prove their age before being served alcohol. Additionally, the representative body has the authority to restrict the serving of alcoholic beverages during specific times of the day.	alcoholic beverages in hospitality and catering facilities.
Cyprus	Age limit	Sale of Alcoholic Beverage Law (Cap 144)	1959–current	This legislation prohibits serving or allowing the consumption of alcoholic beverages, other drinks, and beverages containing alcohol to persons under 18 years of age.	To protect minors from the potential harmful effects of alcohol and promoting public health.
Czech Republic	Age limit	Act No. 379/2005 Coll. on measures to protect against damage caused by tobacco, alcohol and other addictive substances	2005–current	It is illegal to sell or serve alcoholic beverages to persons under 18. Additionally, selling alcohol through vending machines is banned if age verification is not possible, particularly in areas accessible to those under 18.	To prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to individuals under 18.
Denmark	Age limit	Law regulating alcohol drinking age in Denmark	2004–current	This legislation raises the minimum age limit for purchasing alcohol in shops from 15 to 16 years. Individuals under 16 years old are not permitted	The law aims to reduce alcohol consumption

				to buy alcohol from retail establishments.	among young people.
Estonia	Age limit	Alcohol Act in Estonia (Alcohol sale)	2001–current	The goal is to prohibit the sale, service, or supply of alcoholic beverages to anyone under the age of 18 years. To enforce this regulation, any alcohol found in the possession of a minor can be confiscated by the police. This measure is part of a broader initiative to promote responsible drinking and safeguard the health of young individuals.	To prohibit the sale and supply of alcoholic beverages to individuals under 18 and to enforce penalties for violations to promote responsible drinking.
EU	Age limit	The Council recommendation on the drinking of alcohol by young people, in particular children and adolescents (2001/458/EC)	2021–current	This legislation provides guidance on the protection of young people, particularly children and adolescents, from alcohol consumption. While no specific age limit is set by the EU Commission, the Council's recommendation emphasizes that children should not be targeted by alcohol manufacturers and calls for the strengthening of regulatory controls on alcohol retailing to protect minors.	the aim of the recommendation is to protect the health and well-being of children and adolescents by limiting their exposure to alcohol. By advising against targeting young people in alcohol marketing and calling for stronger regulatory

					control of alcohol retailing
Finland	Age limit	Alcohol law 28.12.2017/1103	2018– current	This legislation establishes the formula for calculating Alcohol by Volume (ABV) as follows: $ABV = (\text{Volume of Alcohol} / \text{Total Volume}) * 100$. It also sets the minimum legal drinking age at 18 years for beverages with an ABV of 1.2% to 22%, and at 20 years for beverages exceeding 22% ABV.	The law aims to protect the health and well-being of minors by preventing early exposure to alcohol
France	Age limit	Public health code	1953– current	This legislation prohibits the sale and free offering of alcoholic beverages to minors (under 18 years old) in France, with violations subject to a fine of €7,500. Although there is no explicitly stated consumption age, sellers are required to request proof of age and ensure compliance with this law in public places, including drinking establishments.	To protect minors from alcohol consumption and regulate its availability in public and sporting venues.
Germany	Age limit	Protection of Young Persons Act	2002– current	This legislation prohibits the sale and consumption of beer, wine, or alcoholic mixtures in public to individuals under 16 years of age, and restricts the sale of other alcoholic beverages to children and adolescents, except when accompanied by a responsible adult.	The law aim is to establish rules regarding the sale, consumption and distribution of alcoholic beverages to minors.

				The Act prohibits the sale of alcoholic drinks in vending machines unless they are placed in areas inaccessible to minors or equipped with age verification controls. Additionally, sweet alcoholic drinks must bear the label "Prohibited for supply to persons under 18 years of age."	
Greece	Age limit	Law n. 3730/2008	2008-current	This law prohibits minors from entering and staying in entertainment venues and bars, engaging in any activities or employment there, and consuming alcoholic beverages in public centers, except during private events.	The law aim is to establish rules regarding the sale, consumption and distribution of alcoholic beverages to minors.
Hungary	Age limit	Act CLV of 1997 on consumer protection	1999-current	This law establishes prohibitions regarding the sale and serving of alcoholic beverages under 18. To enforce these restrictions, businesses may request proof of age from consumers, and if proof cannot be provided, they must refuse the sale.	The law aim is to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.
Ireland	Age limit	Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003	2003-current	Sets strict age limits on the sale and provision of intoxicating liquor to individuals under 18 years. It is an offence to serve alcohol to a person under 18. It is illegal to sell or deliver	To protect minors from the harmful effects of alcohol by enforcing strict age restrictions on

				alcohol to a minor, except in private residences with explicit parental consent. Violation of this provision results in fines or sanctions against the licensee.	alcohol sales and distribution.
Ireland	Age limit	Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003	2003-current	This legislation allows licensees to adopt a policy of refusing to supply intoxicating liquor to individuals under a specified age (which may be higher than 18) without it being considered age discrimination, as long as the policy is properly communicated and implemented in good faith	To enable licensees to refuse the sale of intoxicating liquor to individuals under a specified age.
Italy	Age limit	Law 125/2001 Framework Law on Alcohol and Alcohol-Related Problems	2001-current	The law establishes that, except where the act constitutes a crime, there is an administrative fine ranging from €250 to €1,000 for anyone selling alcoholic beverages to minors under 18 years old.	To protect minors by preventing the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.
Latvia	Age limit	Law on the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages	2004-current	This legislation prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages to individuals under 18 years of age. Those between 18 and 25 must present personal identification, regardless of the retailer's request. Sales to individuals whose age is questionable and who do not provide identification are prohibited. Additionally, purchasers	To protect minors from purchasing and consuming alcohol by enforcing strict age restrictions.

				must confirm their age and identity if requested by the supervision and control authority.	
Latvia	Age Limit	Handling of Alcoholic Beverages Law	1998–current	This legislation prohibits individuals under 18 from handling alcoholic beverages.	To enforce regulations that prevent individuals under the age of 18 from handling alcoholic beverages.
Lithuania	Age limit	Law on alcohol control	1995–current	This legislation prohibits the sale, serving, or supply of alcoholic beverages to anyone under the age of 20.	To limit alcohol access and consumption among young people to protect public health and safety.
Luxembourg	Age limit	Law of December 22 2006, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors under sixteen years of age.	2006–current	The law establishes that in all commercial establishments, shops and public places, it is forbidden to sell or offer free alcoholic beverages or cocktails containing more than 1.2% alcohol by volume to minors under 16 years of age, both for on-site consumption and for take-away. Any violation of this law is punishable by a fine of between €251 and €1,000.	To prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors under the age of 16 years and the related penalties in case of violation.

Malta	Age limit	Cap 10 Code of Police Laws	2009–current	This law prohibits licensed retail sellers of wine, beer, or spirituous liquor from selling to drunken individuals, those appearing to be of unsound or weak mind, or anyone under the age of seventeen.	To prevent underage drinking.
Montenegro	Age limit	Law on Public Order	2011–current	"This law stipulates that the minimum drinking age is 18 years, and individuals must provide proof of age before making a purchase. "	The law aim is to establish rules regarding the sale, consumption and distribution of alcoholic beverages to minors.
Netherlands	Age limit	Alcohol Act	2021–current	This law establishes the legal age to purchase both mildly and strong alcoholic beverages is 18 years old. Sellers must verify the age of buyers, and penalties exist for non-compliance, including fines and potential license suspensions. It also establishes a ban on public possession of alcohol for individuals aged 12 to 18. Some exceptions apply, such as for those working in catering venues.	The aim is to regulate the selling and possession of alcohol to minors.
North Macedonia	Age limit	Law on Public Peace and Order 26/93	1993–current	This law establishes that the legal drinking age in North Macedonia is 18	The law aims to enhance public

				years old. However, it provides an exception for minors aged 16 and 17, allowing them to consume alcoholic beverages if they are accompanied by a parent, guardian, or another adult who has obtained their consent.	safety and promote responsible alcohol consumption
Poland	Age limit	The Act on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism	1982–current	This legislation prohibits the sale or serving of alcoholic beverages to anyone under the age of 18. If there is any doubt regarding a customer's age, sellers and servers are required to request identification as proof. Additionally, drinking in public places is prohibited for all ages, except in designated drinking zones.	The law aim is to establish rules regarding the sale, consumption and distribution of alcoholic beverages to minors.
Portugal	Age limit	Decree–Law no. 50/2013	2013–current	The regulations prohibit providing, selling, or making alcoholic beverages available in public places to individuals under 18 for spirits and under 16 for all alcoholic drinks. Identification may be requested to verify age when there are doubts.	Ensure compliance with age restrictions for the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.
Republic of Moldova	Age limit	Law No. 1100 of 30.06.2000 regarding the production and circulation of ethyl alcohol and alcoholic products	2000–current	This legislation prohibits the sale or serving of alcoholic beverages to anyone under the age of 18 years. However, it does not prohibit minors from buying, attempting to buy, or consuming alcohol.	To protect minors from the harmful effects of alcohol by enforcing strict age restrictions on

					alcohol sales and distribution.
Romania	Age limit	Law No. 61/1991 For the Sanctioning of Acts of Violation of Public Order and Peace	1991–current	Set limits on the sale of alcoholic beverages to individuals under the age of 18. For establishments that sell alcohol, it is prohibited to serve anyone who cannot provide valid identification proving they are of legal age.	To regulate the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages to ensure public order, safety, and health.
Slovakia	Age limit	Act 219/1996 Coll protection against abuse of alcoholic beverages and the establishment and operation of teetotal reception rooms	1996–current	This legislation prohibits the sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages to individuals under 18 years of age and disallows their use of such beverages.	To prohibit the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages to minors.
Slovenia	Age limit	Act Restricting the Use of Alcohol	2003–current	This legislation prohibits the sale or offering of alcoholic beverages or drinks mixed with alcoholic beverages to individuals under eighteen years of age.	To protect minors by preventing the sale or offering of alcoholic beverages.
Spain	Age limit	Licensing Act 2003	2003–current	This legislation prohibits the sale, serving, or supply of alcohol to individuals under the age of 18.	To safeguard young people from the harmful effects of alcohol consumption.

Sweden	Age limit	Alcohol law	2010– current	This legislation stipulates that shoppers in stores can purchase beverages with an alcohol content of up to 3.5% at the age of 18, while stronger beverages must be purchased at the age of 20. However, the age limit for buying alcohol at bars and restaurants remains at 18. Additionally, stronger alcohol above 3.5% is sold exclusively at the state-owned Systembolaget.	To regulate alcohol purchase age
Ukraine	Age limit	Law No. 1824–VI on state regulation of production and turnover of ethyl, cognac and fruit, alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	1995– current	This legislation prohibits the serving of alcoholic beverages to anyone under the age of 18.	To protect minors from the harmful effects of alcohol.
Austria	Drink driving	The Motor Vehicle Act	1967– current	Set limits on the blood alcohol content (BAC) for the driver of a school transport vehicle to 0.1 g/l. For breath alcohol concentration, the limit must not exceed 0.05 mg/l.	To regulate alcohol consumption among drivers of school vehicles.
Austria	Drink driving	Driving License Act	1997– current	This legislation provides that drivers must adhere to a maximum blood alcohol level of 0.5 mg/100 ml. For drivers under 20 years of age and provisional licence holders, this limit is	To establish regulations on alcohol limits for drivers.

				reduced to 0.1 mg/100 ml or below. Drivers who operate a vehicle with a blood alcohol level exceeding the legal limit are subject to administrative penalties. If the alcohol level exceeds 0.8 mg/100 ml, this may result in a recordable offence or suspension of their driving licence.	
Belgium	Drink driving	Highway code	1975–current	The alcohol limit for Belgium when driving is 0.5g per liter of blood, or 0.2g/L for professional drivers.	To reduce the harms of drunk driving.
Bulgaria	Drink driving	The Road Traffic Act	1999–current	This legislation states that a driver commits a drink driving offence if an alcohol test finds a blood alcohol concentration of more than 0.5 per thousand. A driver with a blood alcohol concentration exceeding 1.2 per thousand shall be punished by imprisonment for one to three years and a fine ranging from BGN 200 to 1,000.	To reduce the harms of drunk driving.
Croatia	Drink driving	Road Traffic Safety Act	2008–current	This legislation establishes the legal maximum blood alcohol level of 0.5 mg/100 ml for drivers, ensuring road safety and protecting public health. For drivers aged 18 to 24 and professional drivers on duty, a strict zero blood alcohol level is enforced.	To enhance road safety and protect public health by establishing clear blood alcohol limits for drivers.

Cyprus	Drink driving	Criminal Code	1954– current	This legislation provides the basis for ensuring a high level of public safety and health regarding alcohol consumption. The standard legal maximum blood alcohol level of 0.5 mg/100 ml applies.	To reduce the harms of drunk driving
Czech Republic	Drink driving	Road Traffic Act	1994– current	This legislation establishes a legal framework to ensure road safety regarding alcohol consumption by drivers. It applies to all individuals operating motor vehicles. However, it shall not apply to individuals who are not engaged in driving or operating a vehicle. The Act contains, at the outset, a definition clause relating to various terms employed therein, such as blood alcohol content (BAC), motor vehicle, and legal consequences. For drivers, any BAC levels measured over 0% are subject to legal consequences.	To promote road safety.
Denmark	Drink driving	Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) Drink Driving Limit	1998– current	The legal limit for all drivers is 0.5g/l	The aim of the law is to enhance road safety by reducing the risk of accidents caused by impaired driving.

Estonia	Drink driving	Code Road Traffic Act, the Criminal Code in Estonia	2008–current	This legislation establishes that drivers must not be intoxicated. Intoxication is defined as a state resulting from the consumption of alcohol, drugs, psychotropic substances, or other similar substances, resulting in noticeable disturbances or alterations in physical or mental functions and reactions, the blood alcohol limit is 0.02%.	The aim of the law is to ensure road safety by preventing impaired driving.
EU	Drink driving	Commission recommendation of January 2001 concerning the maximum authorised level of alcohol in the blood	2021–current	This legislation recommends two different alcohol limits (AL) within the Community, to be applied based on criteria for drivers and vehicles. The standard AL for all motor vehicle drivers, which should be adopted by all Member States, is set at no more than 0.5 mg/ml. Additionally, a second, lower AL of 0.2 mg/ml is recommended for specific categories of drivers and vehicles, including inexperienced drivers, motorcyclists, drivers of large vehicles such as lorries, and drivers of vehicles carrying dangerous goods.	The aim of these EU Commission recommendations is to enhance road safety across Member States by setting uniform blood alcohol limits (AL) for drivers.
Finland	Drink driving	Road Traffic Act	2020–current	This legislation sets the standard Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) limit at 0.5 g/l for all drivers in Finland,	The aim of the law is to enhance road safety by reducing

				without specifying a lower alcohol limit for any particular group of drivers.	the risk of accidents caused by impaired driving.
France	Drink driving	Public health code	1953-current	This law requires venues serving alcohol to provide devices for detecting alcohol levels between 2 a.m. and 7 a.m. and mandates that take-away outlets sell these devices near alcohol displays. Specific implementation details, such as device quantity and technical standards, are determined by a joint ministerial decree. Public intoxication is penalized with a 2nd-class fine, and intoxicated individuals may be detained by police until sober. Decision no. 2012-253 QPC of June 8, 2012, confirmed the law's constitutionality with some reservations.	The law aims to promote public safety by reducing alcohol-related harm.
France	Drink driving	Traffic code	1958-current	This law regulates alcohol consumption for drivers, setting strict limits on blood alcohol concentration (BAC) based on the type of driver. Public transport drivers, those with breathalyser ignition devices, probationary drivers, and learner drivers must not exceed a BAC of 0.20	The aim of this law is to ensure road safety by limiting alcohol-impaired driving.

				grams per liter or a breath alcohol concentration of 0.10 milligrams per liter. Other drivers have a higher limit of 0.50 grams per liter (0.25 milligrams per liter in breath). Offenders face penalties, including a driving license suspension of up to three years, the requirement to use a Breathalyzer interlock device, and an automatic six-point reduction on their driving license.	
Germany	Drink driving	Road Traffic Law	1960–current	This law sets the legal alcohol limits for drivers at 0.25 mg/L of breath alcohol or 0.5‰ blood alcohol for standard drivers. For novice drivers in their probationary period or those under 21, the limit is 0 mg/L. Violations of these limits can result in fines ranging from €3,000 to €5,000, depending on the circumstances.	The law aims to establish the legal limit of alcohol in blood for driving and the penalties in case of alcohol levels above permissible limits.
Greece	Drink driving	National Road Safety Strategic Plan	2021–2030	The goal of this policy is to monitor the number of people driving under the influence of alcohol.	The policy aims to reduce the number of fatalities and injuries resulting from road accidents related to alcohol consumption.

Greece	Drink driving	Traffic Laws	2015– current	This law establishes the legal blood alcohol limit for driving at 0.5 mg/mL for standard drivers, and 0.2 mg/mL for new drivers, as well as for motorcycle and moped operators and professional drivers.	The law aims to establish the legal limit of alcohol in blood for driving.
Hungary	Drink driving	Act I of 1988 on Road Transport	2008– current	This law establishes a "zero tolerance" policy regarding blood alcohol content (BAC) for driving, stating that a BAC greater than 0.50 results in criminal sanctions.	The law aims to establish the legal limit of alcohol in blood for driving.
Ireland	Drink driving	Road Traffic Act 2010	2010– current	This legislation states that it is illegal to drive or attempt to drive a mechanically propelled vehicle in a public place while impaired by intoxicants or when the alcohol concentration in the body exceeds certain limits within three hours after driving. Regarding blood alcohol concentration, the limit for experienced drivers is set at more than 50 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood, while for other drivers it is more than 20 mg. Moving to urine alcohol concentration, for experienced drivers the limit is over 67 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of urine, while for other drivers it is more than 27 mg. Lastly, in terms	To enhance road safety by preventing impaired driving due to intoxication.

				of breath alcohol concentration, experienced drivers must not exceed 22 µg of alcohol per 100 ml of breath, while for other drivers the limit is set at more than 9 µg.	
Italy	Drink driving	Law 120/2010 Provisions on road safety	2010–current	The law prohibits driving under the influence of alcohol for drivers under 21, novice drivers, and those professionally transporting people or goods. It sets penalties for exceeding legal alcohol limits and mandates automatic license revocation for blood alcohol levels over 1.5 g/L or repeated offenses within three years. Additionally, certification proving the absence of alcohol abuse is required when applying for any driving license or professional qualification certificates like types KA or KB.	The law aims to establish the legal limit of alcohol in blood for driving and the penalties in case of alcohol levels above permissible limits.
Latvia	Drink driving	National Road Safety Strategy	2006–current	This policy establishes legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limits based on driver experience. For drivers with less than two years of experience, the maximum allowable BAC is 0.02%, acknowledging the higher risk posed by novice drivers. For drivers with more than two years	To enhance road safety by establishing differentiated blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limits based on driver experience.

				of experience, the allowable BAC limit is set at 0.05%.	
Lithuania	Drink driving	Law on alcohol control	1995–current	This legislation in Lithuania allows police to conduct mandatory intoxication checks on drivers. Suspected individuals must undergo medical examinations, and legal responsibility applies to both driving under the influence and allowing intoxicated individuals to drive. The maximum allowable blood alcohol concentration is 0.00% for taxi, truck, bus, and motorcycle drivers, as well as for those with less than two years of experience, while drivers with more than two years of experience may have a maximum concentration of 0.04%.	To reduce the harms of drunk driving.
Luxembourg	Drink driving	Circulation on public roads	1955–current	This legislation sets the legal limit for alcohol at 0.25 mg per litre of breath for drivers in general. However, for certain categories of drivers, a lower limit of 0.1 mg per litre of breath is enforced. This stricter limit specifically applies to driving test candidates, learner drivers, instructors during practical driving lessons, and accompanying persons during	To minimize the risk of accidents caused by impaired driving.

				<p>supervised driving. It also extends to drivers of emergency service vehicles, those transporting dangerous goods, drivers of taxis and hire cars, as well as ambulances and breakdown vehicles. Furthermore, this limit includes drivers of buses, coaches, lorries, and tractor units, as well as any driver who has not yet reached the age of 18 and all vehicles used for paid passenger transport.</p>	
Malta	Drink driving	Traffic Regulation Ordinance	2017-current	<p>This law establishes blood alcohol content (BAC) limits for drivers, setting a general limit of 0.50 mg/ml for all drivers, a limit of 0.2 mg/ml for commercial and novice drivers, and a strict limit of 0.0 mg/ml for professional drivers of vehicles carrying passengers.</p>	<p>To prevent impairment, promote responsible driving, and ultimately reduce traffic accidents related to alcohol consumption.</p>
Montenegro	Drink driving	Law on Road Traffic Safety 2012	2012-current	<p>This law establishes a blood alcohol content (BAC) limit of 0.3 mg/ml for all drivers, while maintaining a BAC limit of 0.0 for young and novice drivers. By enforcing stricter limits for inexperienced drivers, the law aims to prevent impaired driving among those who may lack experience or judgment,</p>	<p>The aim of the law is to reduce traffic accidents and improve road safety.</p>

				while still allowing moderate alcohol consumption for more experienced drivers.	
Netherlands	Drink driving	Road Traffic Act 1994	1994–current	This legislation establishes a blood alcohol content (BAC) limit of 0.5 g/l of blood for all drivers. For novice drivers, defined as those within the first five years of obtaining a license, and for drivers of mopeds who received their license while under 18 years old during their first seven years of licensure, the BAC limit is set lower at 0.2 g/l.	The law aims to is to enhance road safety by setting stricter blood alcohol content (BAC) and breath alcohol content (BrAC) limits for novice drivers.
North Macedonia	Drink driving	Criminal code 37/96	1996–current	This law establishes the legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for drivers at 0.05%, which is approximately equivalent to one standard drink. For professional and novice drivers, the limit is set even lower at 0.00%.	The law aims to establish the legal limit of alcohol in blood for driving.
Poland	Drink driving	Criminal Code	1997–current	This legislation establishes a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit of 0.02%, classified as a misdemeanour, which is punishable by a fine, 10 penalty points, a suspended sentence of up to 30 days in jail, and the potential suspension of a driving license for up to 3 years. At a BAC of	The law aims to establish the legal limit of alcohol in blood for driving.

				0.05%, the offense is considered a crime, punishable by a fine, 10 penalty points, either a suspended or mandatory jail sentence of up to 2 years, and a possible driving license suspension for 3 years or more.	
Portugal	Drink driving	Law no. 72 of 2013	2013–current	This legislation establishes that the legal alcohol limit for drivers is 0.5 grams per litre of blood. Drivers found with a blood alcohol content exceeding this limit face varying penalties based on the registered levels. For professional drivers—such as those in rescue or emergency services, collective transport of children and young people up to 16 years old, taxis, heavy passenger vehicles, or those transporting dangerous goods—the penalties are as follows: a blood alcohol level between 0.2 g/l and 0.5 g/l incurs a fine ranging from €250 to €1,250, while a level between 0.5 g/l and 1.2 g/l results in a fine of €500 to €2,500.	To enhance road safety, reduce alcohol-related accidents, and enforce stricter regulations for high-risk drivers.
Republic of Moldova	Drink driving	Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) Drink Driving Limit	2009–current	This legislation sets the drink-drive limit at 0.03%.	To discourage excessive alcohol consumption before driving.

Romania	Drink driving	Criminal Code	2024-current	This legislation sets the legal Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) limit for driving at a strict 0.00%. Any BAC value up to 0.8 g/l constitutes a violation, resulting in a penalty of 9 to 20 points, a fine ranging from 1,305 lei to 2,900 lei (approximately 264 to 586 euros), and a suspension of driving rights on public roads for 90 days. If a crash occurs, the suspension is extended to 120 days.	To improve road safety by enforcing a strict legal Blood Alcohol Content limit.
Slovakia	Drink driving	Slovakia Road Code	2020-current	This legislation mandates that all driver categories, including standard, novice, and professional drivers, maintain a blood alcohol concentration of 0.0 mg/ml. Drivers with a BAC below 0.03% or a BrAC below 0.15 mg/l will not be prosecuted by the police.	To enforce a zero-blood alcohol concentration for all driver categories.
Slovenia	Drink Driving	Road Traffic Safety Act	2011-current	This legislation establishes a legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit of 0.05% (0.5 grams per liter) for standard drivers. In contrast, novice drivers with less than two years of experience, professional drivers operating commercial or public transport vehicles, and young drivers	To reduce alcohol-related accidents, improve road safety for all users.

				under the age of 21 must adhere to a strict BAC limit of 0.00%.	
Spain	Drink driving	Royal Legislative Decree 6/2015	2015–current	This legislation sets the legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit at 0.5 g/l for standard drivers, while reducing the limit to 0.3 g/l for novice and professional drivers, including bus and coach drivers in public transport, to enforce stricter safety standards on the road.	To safeguard both drivers and passengers, stricter regulations for inexperienced drivers and those operating larger vehicles have been implemented.
Sweden	Drink driving	Swedish Road Traffic Offences Act	1951–current	This legislation establishes a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) threshold of 0.02%, with levels exceeding 0.1% classified as aggravated.	To regulate blood alcohol concentration
Ukraine	Drink driving	Road Traffic Convention	1974–current	This legislation establishes that the permissible blood alcohol content for drivers is 0.02%. If this limit is exceeded, the driver may be fined between UAH 17,000 and UAH 51,000 and could face a suspension of their driving privileges for a period of 1 to 10 years.	To promote road safety by imposing strict limits on alcohol consumption for drivers.
Austria	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Tax Act	2022–current	Under the Alcohol Excise Law, individuals wishing to produce alcohol for personal use must apply for approval from the Customs Authority. The alcohol produced should primarily	To regulate personal alcohol production, ensure proper tax compliance, and

				<p>come from self-produced alcohol-forming substances (like fruits or cereals), and it must be distilled using an approved "simple distillation device." The law imposes limits on quantities produced, with alcohol duty being applied based on the expected alcohol yield. The law aims to regulate personal production while ensuring compliance with excise duty and preventing illegal trade or misuse</p>	<p>prevent illegal activities.</p>
Austria	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Tax Act	2022-current	<p>The production of alcohol in bonded distilleries is tightly regulated. Producers must maintain detailed records, including the quantities and nature of the alcohol, and submit regular alcohol excise duty returns. Distilleries must obtain specific permits and undergo regular inspections to ensure that alcohol is only produced under licensed conditions. The law specifies the storage and transfer of alcohol, with clear guidelines for tax-free use in certain processes like food production or medical applications</p>	<p>To control alcohol production, ensure tax compliance, and monitor alcohol usage for specific purposes</p>
Austria	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Tax Act	2022-current	<p>The law governs the wholesale movement and import of alcohol</p>	<p>To monitor and control the</p>

				<p>within and outside Austria. Alcohol imported under duty suspension must be tracked using the Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS), and businesses must comply with regulations about alcohol warehouse operations and storage. Importers and wholesalers are required to submit detailed returns and maintain documentation to track the alcohol's movement, ensuring it adheres to excise duty guidelines.</p>	<p>wholesale movement of alcohol, ensuring proper duty payment and compliance with regulations</p>
Austria	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Tax Act	2022–current	<p>Retailers selling alcohol must comply with excise duty regulations, including maintaining records of alcohol transfers and sales. Businesses involved in the retail sale of alcohol are required to provide monthly alcohol excise duty returns and maintain detailed records for each transaction. Alcohol that is sold must be appropriately documented, including information about suppliers and buyers. Retailers are also responsible for ensuring that the alcohol is sold in compliance with all applicable laws.</p>	<p>To ensure alcohol is sold legally and that excise duties are paid on all sales</p>
Belgium	Licensing Requirements	law of 7 January 1998 on the structure and	1998–current	<p>A hobby brewer is an individual who produces beer solely for personal use,</p>	<p>The law aims to distinguish hobby</p>

		rates of excise duties on alcohol and alcoholic beverages		sharing it with family members and guests without any sales. Hobby brewers are exempt from paying excise duties and do not require a recognized warehouse keeper permit but must submit a "possession declaration 108" to the appropriate customs office. Once validated, they can begin brewing without restrictions on volume or frequency, as long as they adhere to these conditions.	brewers from commercial brewers, ensuring proper oversight of alcohol production while promoting responsible, non-commercial brewing for personal enjoyment. It simplifies compliance for hobbyists while maintaining safeguards against unauthorized commercial activities.
Belgium	Licensing Requirements	ministerial decree of 1 February 1994	1994–current	Commercial brewers producing beer in Belgium must obtain a "Recognized Warehouse Keeper" permit. This license, granted by the General Administration of Customs and Excise, allows production under an excise duty suspension arrangement, meaning excise duties are paid only when beer is released for	The law aims to ensure accountability and compliance in alcohol production by mandating permits, inspections, and inventory tracking.

				consumption. Key requirements include providing guarantees for storage and shipment, maintaining detailed inventory records, and ensuring compliance with inspections. Additional obligations include submitting brewing declarations and excise duty payments through automated systems.	This safeguards public revenue through excise duties and fosters trust between producers and regulatory authorities.
Belgium	Licensing Requirements	ministerial decree of 1 February 1995	1994–current	Brewers can wholesale beer within Belgium or export to other EU or non-EU countries under specific conditions. Wholesale within Belgium requires the customer to hold a similar "Recognized Warehouse Keeper" permit. For EU exports, an electronic Excise Movement Control System (EMCS) document is required, while non-EU exports demand both EMCS and export declarations. These measures ensure tax compliance and efficient tracking of alcohol movements.	The regulations aim to facilitate lawful and transparent alcohol distribution within Belgium and across borders. By requiring proper permits and documentation like the EMCS, the law ensures tax compliance and smooth trade operations while preventing illicit activities.
Belgium	Licensing Requirements	ministerial decree of 1 February 1996	1994–current	Retailers selling beer in Belgium, whether in physical shops, markets, or online, must acquire a permit for "ethyl	The law aims to regulate the retail sale of alcohol to

				<p>alcohol and alcoholic beverages." Excise duties must be paid on all beer sold to consumers. Webshops have the option to sell beer either under an excise duty suspension arrangement or with excise duties pre-paid. These rules aim to regulate retail alcohol sales and ensure proper taxation.</p>	<p>ensure proper taxation and consumer protection. By requiring permits and the pre-payment of excise duties, it creates a fair-trading environment while curbing unauthorized retail operations.</p>
Bulgaria	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act	2006-current	<p>Individuals are permitted to produce up to 30 liters of ethyl alcohol (rakiya) annually, exclusively for personal and family consumption. This alcohol must be derived from their own production of grapes and fruits</p>	<p>The law aims to ensure that alcohol production for personal use remains small-scale and non-commercial, preventing illegal trade and maintaining safety and quality standards.</p>
Bulgaria	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act	2006-current	<p>Alcoholic beverages production must take place in authorized tax warehouses or registered specialized</p>	<p>To control the production of alcohol, ensuring</p>

				small distilleries for rakiya production. Producers are required to have a license and adhere to measurement and control systems regulated by law	compliance with safety, tax, and quality standards while preventing unregulated production
Bulgaria	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act	2006-current	Alcohol designated for wholesale and import must be stored and traded through licensed and registered entities. Imported alcohol must be accompanied by documents verifying its excise duty status from the originating country	This regulation ensures proper taxation and oversight of alcohol entering or being traded in the market, preventing tax evasion and illegal imports
Bulgaria	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duties and Tax Warehouses Act	2006-current	Retail sales of alcoholic beverages are allowed in authorized establishments such as specialized stores, restaurants, and bars. Such establishments must display clear labelling and avoid locations near schools or medical facilities	The law ensures responsible alcohol sales, reducing access to minors and promoting safe retail practices
Croatia	Licensing Requirements	Act on Amendments to the Excise Duties Act" (NN 144/2021)	2021-current	The law does not explicitly define a limit or license requirements for personal use alcohol production in the amendments. no excise duties on beer and wine for own consumption and	To allow citizens to engage in small-scale, non-commercial alcohol production while ensuring

				consumption of household members and guests	commercial activities remain within regulated systems
Croatia	Licensing Requirements	Act on Amendments to the Excise Duties Act" (NN 144/2021)	2021-current	Alcohol production for commercial purposes must occur within authorized excise warehouses or under a licensed operator's supervision. Producers must comply with registration, measurement, and excise payment systems	To control alcohol production, ensuring tax compliance, quality assurance, and safety in commercial activities
Croatia	Licensing Requirements	Act on Amendments to the Excise Duties Act" (NN 144/2021)	2021-current	Alcohol for wholesale or import requires registration with Croatia's excise administration. Imported alcohol must follow excise declaration processes, including documentation proving compliance with EU regulations	To ensure excise duties are collected on all alcohol entering the country, preventing illegal imports and ensuring compliance with EU trade standards
Croatia	Licensing Requirements	Act on Amendments to the Excise Duties Act" (NN 144/2021)	2021-current	Retail establishments must adhere to excise regulations and maintain accurate records of sales. Locations selling alcohol require licensing and adherence to public safety guidelines, including prohibitions against sales	To promote responsible alcohol distribution while safeguarding public health and

				near sensitive areas like schools or hospitals	reducing underage access
Cyprus	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duties Law No. 91(l) of 2004	2004-current	Licenses for simple stills are required for producing wine distillate for personal use, limited to primary distillation of fermented grapes, raisins, or residues thereof. Bottling of wine distillate is prohibited without a special permit.	To ensure small-scale production is controlled, maintaining the quality of distillates and preventing unregulated production or trade
Cyprus	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duties Law No. 91(l) of 2004	2004-current	Alcoholic beverages must be produced in authorized tax warehouses managed by licensed operators (Authorized Warehouse Keepers). Licensing involves registration with SEED (System of Exchange of Excise Data) and compliance with excise duties upon production or processing of alcohol. Licenses are required for producing alcohol and alcoholic beverages, including beer and ethyl alcohol.	To ensure alcohol production is monitored, taxes are levied correctly, and operations meet safety and quality standards
				* Maturation warehouses for aging	

				alcohol must meet minimum storage capacity requirements (e.g., 5,000 liters)	
Cyprus	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duties Law No. 91(l) of 2004	2004-current	Wholesale and importers must operate through authorized tax warehouses. Warehouses must comply with regulations under SEED (System of Exchange of Excise Data) to ensure traceability and proper excise duty handling	To control alcohol movement and prevent illegal imports or untaxed alcohol from entering the market
Cyprus	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duties Law No. 91(l) of 2004	2004-current	Retailers are required to obtain permits for selling alcoholic beverages. Retail sales are regulated to prevent access to minors and ensure alcohol is sold responsibly within approved locations	To promote responsible retailing practices and maintain compliance with tax and trade regulations
Czech Republic	Licensing Requirements	Excise Tax Act	2003-current	Individuals in Czechia may produce alcohol for personal use, but it is subject to limitations on quantity and regulations. For example, growers may produce up to 30 liters of ethanol from fruit distillation per production period, subject to conditions outlined in the Alcohol Act.	This law aims to regulate personal alcohol production while maintaining controls over larger-scale operations and tax compliance.
Czech Republic	Licensing Requirements	Excise Tax Act	2003-current	For the production of alcohol on a commercial scale, legal entities and	The aim of these provisions is to

				individuals must comply with strict regulations regarding taxation, licensing, and tax security. Alcohol intended for sale is taxable, with rates determined by the alcohol content (e.g., 35,500 CZK per hectoliter of ethanol for most alcohol, reduced for fruit distillates).	monitor production to ensure compliance with tax laws and to prevent illicit production and trafficking of alcohol.
Czech Republic	Licensing Requirements	Excise Tax Act	2003-current	Wholesalers and importers of alcohol are subject to excise duties and must adhere to reporting requirements. They are obligated to declare the alcohol's volume and the percentage of alcohol by volume on all sales and transport documents. They must notify the tax authority of the first purchase or import of alcohol each calendar year, ensuring transparency in the movement of alcohol products across borders.	This regulation aims to control the circulation of alcohol, ensuring that all products comply with tax obligations.
Czech Republic	Licensing Requirements	Excise Tax Act	2003-current	Retailers who wish to sell alcohol must comply with tax documentation requirements, including providing proof of alcohol taxation on sales documents. Retailers are also responsible for notifying the tax administrator of any spirits sold below the taxable price, ensuring that spirits	This regulation is designed to protect consumers and ensure that tax is fairly applied to alcohol sales across the retail market.

				are sold legally and with appropriate tax considerations.	
Denmark	Licensing Requirements	Beer and Wine Excise Duty Act	2017-current	Under Danish law, individuals may produce beer for their personal use, without incurring any tax liability, as long as it is consumed by themselves, their family, or guests. The beer must not be sold or otherwise distributed commercially.	This provision, which is part of the Tax Exemption and Tax Refund Act, aims to allow private individuals to brew small quantities of alcohol for personal enjoyment without facing taxation. The exemption ensures that personal, non-commercial production remains a low-regulation activity.
Denmark	Licensing Requirements	Beer and Wine Excise Duty Act	2017-current	For companies involved in the production of alcohol, specific accounting, control, and reporting measures apply. Companies must maintain detailed records of the production, receipt, and delivery of taxable goods, ensuring transparency and compliance with tax laws.	This law, effective under the Tax Exemption and Tax Refund Act, regulates the alcohol production process to prevent tax evasion, while

					allowing legitimate businesses to operate. Companies must comply with tax obligations by declaring and paying taxes on taxable goods, including alcohol.
Denmark	Licensing Requirements	Beer and Wine Excise Duty Act	2017-current	Companies importing alcohol from outside the EU or from areas not covered by the EU tax area must ensure that the tax is paid according to regulations. Importers must maintain records of the receipt and delivery of taxable goods and follow the rules regarding the transport and declaration of imported goods.	The law aims to ensure that alcohol entering Denmark is properly taxed and controlled to maintain a fair and effective tax system.
Denmark	Licensing Requirements	Beer and Wine Excise Duty Act	2017-current	The sale of alcohol at retail is closely monitored under this law. Retailers must maintain records of alcohol transactions, including invoices, delivery notes, and receipts, which should be kept for a minimum period.	The law aims to ensure that alcohol sold to consumers is taxed properly, with stringent reporting requirements for retailers to prevent tax evasion.

					Retailers must ensure that they only sell alcohol in accordance with the legal tax framework, helping maintain a controlled and transparent market for alcoholic beverages.
Estonia	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol, Tobacco, Fuel and Electricity Excise Duty Act	2008-current	Under the law, alcohol produced in a private household for personal use, such as beer, wine, and fermented beverages, is exempt from excise duty. These products are not considered excise goods as long as they are made solely for personal consumption and not for commercial purposes.	This regulation aims to allow individuals to produce small quantities of alcohol without the burden of excise duty or the need for licenses, provided that the production is non-commercial.
Estonia	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol, Tobacco, Fuel and Electricity Excise Duty Act	2008-current	The law regulates the production of alcohol through excise duties. The excise duty on beer is set at a rate of 13.34 euros per percent of ethanol by volume per hectolitre of beer, while	The primary aim of this regulation is to support smaller producers while ensuring that

				<p>reduced rates apply to small breweries. Independent small breweries that produce up to 15,000 hectolitres of beer annually are eligible for a 50% reduced rate. However, exceeding this limit within a given year results in the application of the full excise rate on the excess amount. To qualify for this reduced rate, small breweries must submit documentation regarding their planned production to the tax authority.</p>	<p>alcohol production is taxed fairly.</p>
Estonia	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol, Tobacco, Fuel and Electricity Excise Duty Act	2008-current	<p>For the wholesale and importation of alcohol, excise duty is applicable. Alcohol transported across Member States is subject to strict regulations, requiring certified consignors and consignees for commercial transport. When alcohol is imported or acquired through distance sales, the excise duty must be paid by the seller or tax representative. The law also includes specific provisions for alcohol imported for diplomatic or military use, exempting them from excise duty.</p>	<p>To regulate the movement of alcohol for commercial purposes across borders, ensuring that excise duties are paid and that alcohol is only transported by registered entities to avoid illicit trade.</p>

Estonia	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol, Tobacco, Fuel and Electricity Excise Duty Act	2008–current	Retail sale of alcohol is regulated through the use of alcohol revenue stamps. These stamps are affixed to alcohol sales packaging, confirming that excise duty has been paid. Alcohol that exceeds certain ethanol content and volume must carry a revenue stamp before it can be sold. Retailers must ensure compliance with these requirements, including notifying the tax authority when stamps are applied or alcohol is sold.	To maintain control over the retail distribution of alcohol, ensuring excise duties are collected and to prevent illegal or untaxed alcohol from reaching consumers.
Finland	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol act	2018–current	In Finland, individuals are permitted to prepare mild alcoholic beverages in their household for personal use, as long as they do not use distillation processes. This provision ensures that people can produce alcohol for their own consumption without needing a permit.	The aim of this law is to allow personal alcohol production while maintaining public safety and preventing commercial abuse of this exemption.
Finland	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol act	2018–current	A permit is required to manufacture alcoholic beverages and spirits in Finland. Applicants must demonstrate expertise in ensuring product safety, quality, and have suitable facilities for production. Additionally, applicants must be approved as tax-free warehouse keepers and prepare a	The law regulates the production of alcohol to ensure safety, quality control, and proper taxation, while preventing illegal or

				self-monitoring plan. Notably, the production of slightly denatured spirits can be done by anyone authorized to import, sell wholesale, or use spirits.	unsafe production practices.
Finland	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol act	2018–current	To engage in the wholesale or import of spirits, a permit is required. The applicant must have appropriate storage facilities for control and product safety, as well as approval as a tax-free warehouse keeper. This also includes a self-monitoring plan. Those with a permit to manufacture alcoholic beverages are automatically granted wholesale rights.	The regulation aims to control the flow of alcohol through the wholesale and import channels to maintain product quality, safety, and proper taxation.
Finland	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol act	2018–current	A retail permit is necessary for the sale of alcoholic beverages containing up to 5.5% alcohol by volume, within a physical retail outlet. Specific conditions apply depending on the nature of the business, such as selling alongside food products or within specific retail environments. The applicant must have a self-monitoring plan in place, and the licensing authority may impose further requirements based on the business location or operations.	The goal is to control the retail sale of alcohol to ensure that it is conducted in safe, regulated environments, minimizing risks to public safety and order.

France	Licensing Requirements	Public Health Code	2005-current	<p>The French alcohol laws do not regulate the production of alcohol for personal use, provided that it is not for commercial purposes. This implies that individuals can produce alcohol for their personal consumption without the need for regulatory declarations. However, once alcohol is produced with the intent to sell, distribute, or offer it freely, legal regulations must be followed.</p>	<p>the aim is to allow individuals to produce alcohol for personal consumption without the need for regulatory oversight, as long as the alcohol is not intended for sale or distribution.</p>
France	Licensing Requirements	Public Health Code	2005-current	<p>In France, individuals or companies involved in the production or importation of alcoholic beverages classified under the third, fourth, or fifth groups must declare their intent to sell or distribute the beverage. This declaration must be made to the indirect taxes administration, providing details such as the beverage's name, composition, and intended use (aperitif or digestif). The law mandates that no changes be made to the composition or manufacturing method of a declared beverage unless another declaration is made. Additionally, the same beverage cannot be declared as both an aperitif</p>	<p>To ensure that alcoholic beverages are properly identified and categorized for regulatory and health purposes, allowing for the monitoring of alcoholic products in the market.</p>

				and a digestif. This regulation ensures proper monitoring and taxation of alcoholic beverages and prevents deceptive practices.	
France	Licensing Requirements	Public Health Code	2005–current	The law specifies that no alcoholic beverage falling under the specified groups can be delivered, sold, or distributed without proper labelling. This labelling must include the beverage’s name, the name and address of the manufacturer or importer, and a designation of whether the drink is an aperitif or digestif. Additionally, alcoholic beverages cannot be advertised as having any medical or hygienic value. The law also requires that packaging units display health warnings, especially concerning alcohol consumption during pregnancy.	To regulate the sale and distribution of alcohol, ensuring that all imported and wholesale alcohol products are properly labelled, with health warnings and accurate information.
France	Licensing Requirements	Public Health Code	2005–current	Retail sale of alcoholic beverages is subject to strict regulations. Notably, it is prohibited to sell alcoholic beverages on credit or in a manner where the price is fixed for unlimited consumption, except in specific circumstances like traditional festivals or authorized tastings.	To regulate retail sales and prevent harmful consumption practices, ensuring that alcohol is sold responsibly and in accordance with

					public health guidelines.
Germany	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Tax Act	2013–current	Individuals brewing beer for personal use are exempt from tax, provided the production is limited and not intended for commercial purposes.	This exemption promotes cultural practices like homebrewing while maintaining a distinction between personal and commercial production
Germany	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Tax Act	2013–current	Alcohol production must occur in licensed, securely lockable closed distilleries monitored by customs. Distilleries must be economically independent to qualify for reduced tax rates, with smaller producers (e.g., those producing up to 4 hl A annually) benefiting from lower tax rates of EUR 730 per hl A. Tax warehouses may also manufacture alcohol under duty suspension, but compliance with facility security and record-keeping requirements is mandatory.	The aim is to regulate the production process, ensuring proper taxation, preventing illegal production, and supporting small-scale producers with reduced tax rates.
Germany	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Tax Act	2013–current	Wholesale operations or importers require a permit, ensuring tax reliability and adherence to record-keeping	These rules ensure fair trade practices, prevent

				<p>obligations.</p> <p>Tax suspension may apply when alcohol is transported between Member States, but a security deposit is required to safeguard tax revenues. Registered senders and recipients must meet stringent criteria, including providing financial security proportional to their expected monthly tax liabilities.</p>	<p>tax evasion, and align German alcohol trade policies with EU regulations.</p>
Germany	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Tax Act	2013–current	<p>Retailers must obtain the necessary licenses to sell alcohol products and comply with guidelines on storage and handling to prevent unauthorized access or distribution. Tax warehouse owners releasing alcohol into free circulation are responsible for securing tax payments.</p>	<p>The primary aim is to control the distribution and ensure retailers adhere to taxation laws, contributing to fiscal revenue while maintaining public safety.</p>
Greece	Licensing Requirements	Law No. 2969/2001 Ethyl alcohol and alcoholic products	2001–current	<p>Individuals can produce alcohol for personal use only through registered "small distillers" (διήμεροι). These producers may utilize simple alembics with a maximum capacity of 130 liters. The materials used must comply with specific guidelines (e.g., grapes or other approved substances).</p>	<p>This regulation preserves traditional small-scale distilling while ensuring production remains within legal and tax parameters,</p>

					reducing potential misuse for commercial purposes.
Greece	Licensing Requirements	Law No. 2969/2001 Ethyl alcohol and alcoholic products	2001-current	Alcohol production for commercial purposes requires licenses categorized by activity: Category A and B Distilleries: Focus on large-scale ethyl alcohol and product production. Equipment and facilities must meet specific operational and safety standards. Alembics for commercial use must have a capacity greater than 200 liters and are subject to detailed inspections and registration.	To regulate large-scale production, ensuring quality, safety, and proper tax contributions while preventing illicit activities.
Greece	Licensing Requirements	Law No. 2969/2001 Ethyl alcohol and alcoholic products	2001-current	Wholesalers and importers must obtain permits, demonstrating reliability and compliance with customs and tax laws. Imported alcohol must adhere to EU standards and procedures, including documentation and duty payments. Distilling machinery, whether imported or locally produced, must be registered and authorized.	These rules facilitate controlled distribution, tax revenue protection, and alignment with EU trade and safety standards.

Greece	Licensing Requirements	Law No. 2969/2001 Ethyl alcohol and alcoholic products	2001-current	Retailers must secure licenses to sell alcohol products, demonstrating compliance with health, safety, and taxation laws. Specific rules govern the handling, storage, and sale of alcohol to ensure public safety and lawful operations.	To ensure the safe distribution of alcohol to consumers and safeguard against illegal trade or health hazards.
Hungary	Licensing Requirements	Act LXVIII on Excise tax	2016-current	Private individuals may produce alcohol for personal use, but it must adhere to excise rules. Alcohol made by individuals is intended strictly for personal consumption by the producer, their family, or guests. Equipment used for distilling alcohol must comply with legal requirements, and production for resale is prohibited without a license.	To support traditional home brewing while ensuring that it remains non-commercial and does not evade taxation or safety standards.
Hungary	Licensing Requirements	Act LXVIII on Excise tax	2016-current	Producers require a license from the State Tax and Customs Authority to manufacture alcohol. Production includes by-products, packaging, and the use of alcohol in controlled processes. Distilleries can sell their products under strict packaging and labelling regulations, either to licensed wholesalers or through limited local	To regulate commercial alcohol production, ensuring safety, tax compliance, and accountability while supporting small-scale and traditional

				<p>direct sales (e.g., at fairs or markets within 40 km).</p> <p>Excise duties must be paid on all products intended for commercial purposes.</p>	<p>producers under specific conditions.</p>
Hungary	Licensing Requirements	Act LXVIII on Excise tax	2016–current	<p>Only licensed traders can purchase or sell excise goods domestically or internationally.</p> <p>Wholesale activity includes obtaining excise products from authorized sources such as tax warehouses or licensed producers.</p> <p>Importers must declare goods and pay excise taxes upon release for free circulation.</p> <p>Transport and storage of excise goods require specific authorization and compliance with official seals and tracking mechanisms.</p>	<p>To facilitate controlled movement and trade of alcohol products, ensuring proper taxation, preventing smuggling, and maintaining market order.</p>
Hungary	Licensing Requirements	Act LXVIII on Excise tax	2016–current	<p>Retailers need a license to sell excise alcohol products.</p> <p>Alcohol may only be purchased from authorized sources (e.g., tax warehouses or licensed producers).</p> <p>Retailers can sell small quantities for cash but must issue invoices with CN codes and license numbers for all transactions.</p>	<p>To maintain oversight of alcohol sales, prevent underage access, ensure proper tax collection, and align retail activities with</p>

				<p>Certain products (e.g., still wine) may be distributed via specialized equipment or packaging under approved conditions.</p> <p>Mobile shops can sell alcohol under pre-notification to the authorities.</p>	public safety and health standards.
Ireland	Licensing Requirements	The 2000 Liquor Licensing Act	2000-current	<p>Personal production of alcohol is not explicitly detailed in the Act, but unlicensed production is generally prohibited under Irish law.</p> <p>Individuals must secure a license even for small-scale production to ensure compliance with safety and quality standards.</p>	To prevent unregulated alcohol production that might pose health risks or lead to illegal distribution.
Ireland	Licensing Requirements	The 2000 Liquor Licensing Act	2000-current	<p>A license is required to produce alcohol commercially, and applications must be submitted to the Revenue Commissioners or relevant court.</p> <p>Premises must meet strict criteria for suitability, including safety, location, and operational standards.</p> <p>The Revenue Commissioners may refuse applications for reasons such as unfitness of premises or applicant's misconduct.</p>	To ensure commercial alcohol production adheres to safety, quality, and legal standards while supporting regulatory oversight.
Ireland	Licensing Requirements	The 2000 Liquor Licensing Act	2000-current	<p>Wholesale distributors and importers of alcohol must obtain licenses and provide necessary documentation.</p>	To regulate the flow of alcohol into and within Ireland,

				<p>Imported alcohol must comply with Irish and EU standards, including labelling and excise duty requirements.</p> <p>Special provisions exist for wholesale activities during authorized events (e.g., racecourses).</p>	<p>ensuring compliance with trade laws and fiscal obligations.</p>
Ireland	Licensing Requirements	The 2000 Liquor Licensing Act	2000–current	<p>Retail sale requires an "on-license" or "off-license" depending on whether consumption occurs on the premises. Licenses may be granted or transferred only upon court approval, subject to meeting character and premises fitness criteria.</p> <p>Specific restrictions apply, including prohibited hours for sales (e.g., no sales on Christmas Day or Good Friday).</p>	<p>To manage alcohol availability responsibly and prevent misuse, particularly by regulating accessibility through licensed premises.</p>
Italy	Licensing Requirements	Dlgs. n. 504 Consolidated excise law	1995–current	<p>Individuals are allowed to produce alcohol for personal use without a license, provided that the quantity does not exceed 10 liters per year.</p>	<p>This regulation aims to allow individuals to engage in traditional practices while ensuring that small-scale production does not interfere with</p>

					commercial markets.
Italy	Licensing Requirements	Dlgs. n. 504 Consolidated excise law	1995–current	Commercial alcohol production requires a specific license from the relevant authorities. Producers must register with the Agenzia delle Dogane e dei Monopoli and comply with strict regulations regarding health and safety standards. The law stipulates that producers must pay an excise tax based on the volume of alcohol produced, which is assessed at the time of production.	This framework aims to regulate the industry, ensuring quality control and public safety while generating revenue for the state.
Italy	Licensing Requirements	Dlgs. n. 504 Consolidated excise law	1995–current	Wholesale distributors of alcoholic beverages must obtain a license and adhere to regulations that govern the importation of alcohol from other countries. Importers are required to pay excise duties upon entry of products into Italy.	The law aims to prevent illegal trade and ensure that all imported alcoholic beverages meet national standards, thereby protecting consumers.
Italy	Licensing Requirements	Dlgs. n. 504 Consolidated excise law	1995–current	Retailers selling alcoholic beverages must also be licensed and comply with laws regulating sales hours and advertising. They are responsible for ensuring that alcohol is not sold to	The primary aim of these regulations is to control the availability of alcohol, promote responsible

				minors and must maintain accurate records of their sales for tax purposes.	consumption, and ensure compliance with health standards.
Latvia	Licensing Requirements	Law on Excise Duties	2004-current	Individuals in Latvia can produce alcohol for personal use without requiring a license, as long as the production does not exceed 100 liters of fermented beverages or 30 liters of distilled spirits per year.	The aim of this regulation is to allow individuals to engage in traditional home brewing while ensuring that it does not impact commercial production. Personal use production must not be sold or distributed.
Latvia	Licensing Requirements	Law on Excise Duties	2004-current	Commercial alcohol production requires a license from the State Revenue Service. Producers must adhere to strict regulations including health and safety standards, and pay an excise tax based on the volume produced.	The law aims to regulate the industry, ensuring quality control and public safety while generating state revenue through taxation.
Latvia	Licensing Requirements	Law on Excise Duties	2004-current	Wholesale distributors must obtain a license and comply with regulations	The primary aim of these regulations is

				concerning the importation of alcoholic beverages. Importers are required to pay excise duties upon entry into Latvia.	to prevent illegal trade and ensure that all imported alcoholic beverages meet national standards, thereby protecting consumers.
Latvia	Licensing Requirements	Law on Excise Duties	2004-current	Retailers selling alcoholic beverages must also be licensed and adhere to laws regarding sales hours and advertising. They are responsible for ensuring that alcohol is not sold to minors and must maintain accurate sales records for tax purposes.	The aim of these regulations is to control the availability of alcohol, promote responsible consumption, and ensure compliance with health standards.
Lithuania	Licensing Requirements	Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Excise Duties	2002-current	Lithuanian citizens are permitted to produce alcohol for personal use without a license, with a limit of 20 liters of spirits or 100 liters of fermented beverages annually.	This regulation aims to preserve cultural practices while preventing large-scale production that could affect commercial markets. Personal production must

					remain non-commercial.
Lithuania	Licensing Requirements	Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Excise Duties	2002-current	To produce alcohol commercially, manufacturers must obtain a license from the State Food and Veterinary Service. They are required to comply with specific health regulations and pay excise taxes based on their production volume.	The objective of this law is to ensure consumer safety and product quality while regulating the industry for tax purposes.
Lithuania	Licensing Requirements	Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Excise Duties	2002-current	Wholesale distributors must also secure a license and follow strict guidelines when importing alcoholic beverages. Importers are subject to excise duties upon entry into Lithuania.	The law's aim here is to regulate imports effectively, preventing illegal activities while ensuring compliance with national standards.
Lithuania	Licensing Requirements	Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Excise Duties	2002-current	Retailers must be licensed to sell alcoholic beverages and comply with regulations regarding sales hours, advertising restrictions, and age verification for customers. They are required to keep detailed records for taxation purposes.	The goal of these regulations is to manage alcohol availability responsibly, protect public health, and prevent underage drinking.
Luxembourg	Licensing Requirements	Law on Excise Duties	2011-current	In Luxembourg, individuals are allowed to produce alcohol for personal use	The aim of this regulation is to

				without a license, with a limit of 10 liters of spirits or 100 liters of fermented beverages per year.	enable individuals to engage in home brewing while ensuring that such production does not interfere with commercial activities.
Luxembourg	Licensing Requirements	Law on Excise Duties	2011-current	Commercial production of alcohol requires a license from the Administration de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines. Producers must comply with health and safety regulations and pay excise duties based on their production volume.	The goal of this law is to ensure product quality and consumer safety while generating revenue for the state through taxation.
Luxembourg	Licensing Requirements	Law on Excise Duties	2011-current	Wholesale distributors must obtain a license and adhere to regulations concerning the importation of alcoholic beverages. Importers are required to pay excise duties upon entry into Luxembourg.	This regulation aims to prevent illegal trade and ensure that all imported alcoholic products meet national standards, thereby protecting consumers.
Luxembourg	Licensing Requirements	Law on Excise Duties	2011-current	Retailers selling alcoholic beverages must also be licensed and comply with laws regulating sales hours and	The aim of these regulations is to control alcohol

				advertising practices. They are responsible for verifying the age of customers to prevent underage sales and must maintain accurate sales records for tax purposes.	availability, promote responsible consumption, and ensure compliance with health standards.
Malta	Licensing Requirements	Subsidiary legislation 41.02 alcoholic beverages regulations	1974-current	Individuals in Malta can produce alcohol for personal use without a license, provided that the quantity does not exceed 20 liters of spirits or 100 liters of fermented beverages annually.	This regulation allows individuals to engage in traditional home brewing while ensuring that such activities do not impact commercial markets.
Malta	Licensing Requirements	Subsidiary legislation 41.02 alcoholic beverages regulations	1974-current	Commercial alcohol production requires a license from the Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority. Producers must adhere to strict health and safety standards and pay excise taxes based on their production volume.	The objective of this law is to regulate the industry effectively, ensuring product safety and quality while generating revenue through taxation

Malta	Licensing Requirements	Subsidiary legislation 41.02 alcoholic beverages regulations	1974-current	Wholesale distributors must obtain a license and comply with regulations regarding the importation of alcoholic beverages. Importers are subject to excise duties upon entry into Malta.	The aim of these regulations is to prevent illegal trade practices and ensure that imported alcoholic products meet national standards, thus protecting consumers.
Malta	Licensing Requirements	Subsidiary legislation 41.02 alcoholic beverages regulations	1974-current	Retailers selling alcoholic beverages must be licensed and adhere to laws governing sales hours, advertising restrictions, and age verification processes for customers. They are required to keep detailed records for taxation purposes.	The primary aim of these regulations is to manage alcohol availability responsibly, protect public health, and prevent underage drinking.
Montenegro	Licensing Requirements	Law 3/2023 on strong alcoholic beverages	2023-current	Montenegrin citizens may produce alcohol for personal use without a license, limited to 50 liters of spirits or 200 liters of fermented beverages annually.	This provision allows individuals to participate in traditional brewing practices while ensuring that it does not interfere with commercial production

Montenegro	Licensing Requirements	Law 3/2023 on strong alcoholic beverages	2023-current	To produce alcohol commercially, manufacturers must obtain a license from the Ministry of Finance. They are required to comply with specific health regulations and pay excise taxes based on their production volume.	The aim of this law is to ensure consumer safety and product quality while regulating the industry for tax purposes.
Montenegro	Licensing Requirements	Law 3/2023 on strong alcoholic beverages	2023-current	Wholesale distributors need a license and must follow strict guidelines when importing alcoholic beverages into Montenegro. Importers are required to pay excise duties upon entry into the country	The law's objective is to regulate imports effectively, preventing illegal activities while ensuring compliance with national standards.
Montenegro	Licensing Requirements	Law 3/2023 on strong alcoholic beverages	2023-current	Retailers must obtain a license to sell alcoholic beverages and comply with regulations regarding sales hours, advertising restrictions, and age verification for customers. They are responsible for maintaining accurate records for tax purposes.	The goal of these regulations is to manage alcohol availability responsibly, protect public health, and prevent underage drinking.
Netherlands	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Act	2021-current	In the Netherlands, the production of alcohol for personal use is permitted without a license, provided that the	the law aims to regulate the production and consumption of

				quantity does not exceed 100 liters per year.	alcoholic beverages while allowing individuals to engage in home distillation for personal enjoyment. The law emphasizes responsible consumption and aims to prevent illegal trade and health risks associated with unregulated alcohol production
Netherlands	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Act	2021-current	For commercial production of alcohol, a license is required. Producers must apply for a permit from the local municipality, demonstrating compliance with health and safety regulations.	This law aims to ensure that all commercial alcohol production adheres to public health standards and quality control
Netherlands	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Act	2021-current	The wholesale distribution of alcoholic beverages requires a specific license that is issued by the municipality. This regulation ensures that wholesalers	The aim is to control the flow of alcohol in the market and prevent illegal

				comply with safety standards and taxation laws.	distribution practices.
Netherlands	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Act	2021-current	Retailers must obtain a license to sell alcoholic beverages, which involves meeting certain requirements related to age restrictions and responsible selling practices.	This law aims to regulate the sale of alcohol to prevent underage drinking and promote responsible consumption.
North Macedonia	Licensing Requirements	Law on excise duty	2019-current	Citizens can produce up to 50 liters of wine and 30 liters of spirits annually for personal use without a license.	This provision encourages traditional home production while limiting excessive production that could impact public health
North Macedonia	Licensing Requirements	Law on excise duty	2019-current	Commercial producers must obtain a license from the Ministry of Finance. The law stipulates that producers must meet specific health and safety standards, with regular inspections to ensure compliance.	The aim is to maintain high-quality standards in commercial alcohol production.
North Macedonia	Licensing Requirements	Law on excise duty	2019-current	Wholesalers are required to register with the Ministry of Finance and comply with excise duty regulations on imported alcohol.	This regulation aims to ensure proper taxation and control over the alcohol market.

North Macedonia	Licensing Requirements	Law on excise duty	2019–current	Retailers must acquire a license for selling alcoholic beverages, which includes adherence to regulations regarding age verification and responsible selling practices.	The goal is to promote responsible consumption among consumers.
Poland	Licensing Requirements	excise duty act	2009–current	Individuals may produce alcoholic beverages for personal use without a license, limited to up to 100 liters of spirits annually.	This law supports home production while preventing commercial exploitation.
Poland	Licensing Requirements	excise duty act	2009–current	A permit is required for commercial production of alcohol, which involves meeting strict health and safety standards set by local authorities.	This regulation aims to ensure consumer safety and product quality in the commercial sector.
Poland	Licensing Requirements	excise duty act	2009–current	Wholesalers must obtain a license from local authorities and adhere to regulations regarding excise duties on imported alcohol.	This law aims to regulate the wholesale market effectively and ensure compliance with tax obligations.
Poland	Licensing Requirements	excise duty act	2009–current	Retailers are required to have a permit for selling alcoholic beverages, ensuring compliance with age restrictions and responsible marketing practices.	The aim is to promote responsible drinking habits among consumers.

Portugal	Licensing Requirements	n.º 106/2015 Alcohol law	2015–current	The law typically exempts individuals from taxes or licenses for producing small quantities of alcohol (e.g., up to 30 liters of aguardente) for personal and family use.	To allow traditional and small-scale production while preventing commercial misuse.
Portugal	Licensing Requirements	n.º 50/2013 Fiscal law	2013–current	Commercial alcohol production is strictly regulated. Producers must be licensed, meet health and safety standards, and adhere to quotas or restrictions based on product type. Commercial producers must declare output and comply with excise taxes and production caps for some alcohol categories.	To regulate and standardize production, ensuring quality and safety while controlling the market.
Portugal	Licensing Requirements	n.º 52/1993 Excise duty law	1993–current	Alcohol wholesalers and importers require specific permits, including registration with customs authorities and adherence to EU and national regulations on alcohol movement. No direct production limits, but import volumes may be scrutinized for tax and regulatory compliance.	To control the alcohol supply chain and ensure revenue collection through excise duties.
Portugal	Licensing Requirements	n.º 106/2015 Alcohol law	2015–current	Retailers must obtain licenses to sell alcohol, and sales are subject to restrictions on hours and age verification. Retailers may only sell licensed and	To reduce underage drinking and public health risks, ensuring

				properly labelled products, limiting unauthorized or unregulated alcohol on the market.	sales align with public safety goals.
Republic of Moldova	Licensing Requirements	Law No. LP57/2006 on Vineyards and Wine	2006-current	Production of alcohol for personal consumption is allowed without requiring a license, provided it is not intended for sale or distribution. The law exempts personal production of alcohol from licensing and taxation but does not specify production limits for personal use.	To preserve traditional practices and allow small-scale household production while preventing unauthorized commercial use.
Republic of Moldova	Licensing Requirements	Law No. LP57/2006 on Vineyards and Wine	2006-current	Commercial production of alcohol requires a license and compliance with technical, sanitary, and fiscal standards. Producers must meet national quality standards and register as "licensed entities." standards for labelling, storage, and quality must be upheld.	To regulate commercial production, ensure quality and safety, and support the development of the wine and spirits industry as a major economic sector.
Republic of Moldova	Licensing Requirements	Law No. LP57/2006 on Vineyards and Wine	2006-current	Wholesale and import activities are regulated through licensing. Imported alcohol must meet Moldovan standards and comply with customs regulations. There are no explicit limits for wholesale or import, but volumes	To control the supply chain, prevent smuggling, and ensure all imported products

				are subject to registration and tax declarations.	meet national standards.
Republic of Moldova	Licensing Requirements	Law No. LP57/2006 on Vineyards and Wine	2006–current	Retailers must have licenses to sell alcohol and comply with restrictions, including the prohibition of sales to minors and guidelines for labelling and packaging.	To safeguard public health, ensure traceability, and prevent unauthorized alcohol from entering the retail market.
Romania	Licensing Requirements	Law No. 571/2003 (Fiscal Code)	2003–current	The production of alcohol for personal consumption is allowed without requiring a commercial license, provided it is not intended for sale. Personal production of wine and spirits is generally capped (e.g., 100 liters of wine per household annually for personal use), while higher quantities may require registration.	To preserve cultural traditions of homebrewing and winemaking while preventing unauthorized commercial activity.
Romania	Licensing Requirements	Law No. 571/2003 (Fiscal Code)	2003–current	Commercial alcohol production requires a license, adherence to strict quality standards, and compliance with excise duty regulations. Producers must register with the national authorities and meet technical, sanitary, and safety standards.	To regulate commercial activities, ensure quality, and promote the development of the alcohol industry while

					protecting consumers.
Romania	Licensing Requirements	Law No. 571/2003 (Fiscal Code)	2003-current	Alcohol wholesalers and importers require special permits, registration, and compliance with national and EU standards for alcohol trade. Imported products must meet labelling and quality standards and are subject to excise duties.	To monitor the supply chain, ensure tax compliance, and prevent illegal trade and smuggling.
Romania	Licensing Requirements	Law No. 349/2002 Alcohol sale	2002-current	Retailers must obtain licenses to sell alcohol. There are restrictions on the sale of alcoholic beverages, including prohibitions on sales to minors and regulated sale hours. Specific labelling and storage requirements apply. Retailers can only sell alcohol produced and distributed by licensed entities. Unlicensed or improperly labelled products are prohibited.	To control public access to alcohol, promote responsible consumption, and ensure all products sold meet safety and quality standards.
Spain	Licensing Requirements	Spanish Excise Duty Act 38/1992	1992-current	Alcohol production for personal use is generally permitted but must remain strictly for personal consumption or family use. Selling or distributing alcohol produced under personal-use exemptions is prohibited. Specific limits may vary depending on regional regulations. For example, small-scale wine production by individuals for	To uphold cultural and traditional home production practices while preventing commercialization without proper licensing.

				personal consumption is exempt from excise duties, provided it does not exceed defined thresholds.	
Spain	Licensing Requirements	Spanish Excise Duty Act 38/1992	1992–current	Commercial production of alcohol requires obtaining a license, registering with the relevant tax authorities, and adhering to safety, health, and technical standards. Producers must ensure proper labelling, quality assurance, and traceability. There are no strict production caps, but excise taxes are calculated based on production volumes. Small producers may qualify for tax reductions (e.g., craft brewers and small wineries producing below a certain threshold).	To regulate the industry, ensure product quality, protect consumers, and collect excise taxes.
Spain	Licensing Requirements	Spanish Excise Duty Act 38/1992	1992–current	Alcohol wholesalers and importers must register with the tax authorities and comply with EU standards for product movement, labelling, and quality. Imported alcohol is subject to customs duties and excise taxes.	To regulate the alcohol supply chain, ensure tax compliance, and maintain standards for imported and distributed alcohol.
Spain	Licensing Requirements	Decree 106/2015 and Law 34/1998 retail operations and alcohol sale restrictions	2015–current 1998–current	Retailers must acquire licenses to sell alcoholic beverages, which are subject to restrictions such as minimum legal drinking age (18), hours of sale, and	To control alcohol distribution and consumption in retail settings,

				location-based prohibitions (e.g., near schools). Retailers are required to display proper labelling and ensure product traceability. Retailers can only sell alcohol supplied by licensed producers and distributors. Illicit or unlicensed products are strictly prohibited.	promote responsible drinking, and enforce product safety and quality.
Sweden	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Act (2010:1622)	2010–current	Production of alcohol for personal use is generally prohibited in Sweden, except for brewing beer or fermenting wine for personal consumption. The production of spirits or other distilled beverages is illegal without a specific permit. Personal brewing or fermentation of beverages must not be intended for commercial sale.	To ensure public safety and control over alcohol production, limiting unregulated and potentially dangerous production methods.
Sweden	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Act (2010:1622)	2010–current	Commercial production of spirits, beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverages requires approval as a "storekeeper" under the Alcohol Tax Act. Strict regulations govern manufacturing, labelling, and storage standards. No direct limits are set, but commercial producers must adhere to licensing terms and pay excise duties based on production volumes.	To regulate commercial activities, ensure product quality, and prevent illegal production while facilitating tax revenue collection.

Sweden	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Act (2010:1622)	2010–current	Wholesale trade and import of alcoholic beverages are restricted to licensed entities, ensuring compliance with national and EU regulations. Only registered traders may bring in alcohol for commercial purposes. Not applicable directly, but all imports and wholesale transactions must be documented and declared.	To monitor alcohol movement, prevent smuggling, and ensure all imported products meet Swedish standards.
Sweden	Licensing Requirements	Alcohol Act (2010:1622)	2010–current	The state-owned company, Systembolaget, holds a monopoly on the retail sale of spirits, wine, and strong beer. Private sales are prohibited, except for low-alcohol beverages such as folk beer. Retailers can only sell approved and properly labelled products supplied through regulated channels.	To control alcohol distribution, promote responsible consumption, and limit public access to strong alcoholic beverages.
Slovakia	Licensing Requirements	Law on Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages (Act No. 530/2011)	2011–current	In Slovakia, producing alcohol for personal use, especially spirits, is strictly regulated. Individuals may produce limited amounts of fruit-based spirits under a license obtained from a registered distillery. Wine and beer production for personal use without a license is permitted, but the products cannot be sold. Personal distillation of spirits is limited to 25	To preserve traditional practices like home winemaking and fruit spirit production while ensuring public safety through regulated distillation.

				liters of pure alcohol annually per household. Homebrewing of beer and winemaking do not have specified volume limits as long as the products are not sold.	
Slovakia	Licensing Requirements	Act on Excise Duties on Alcohol (Act No. 467/2002)	2002–current	Commercial production of alcohol requires registration and licensing through the Ministry of Agriculture or other designated authorities. Producers must comply with health, safety, and quality standards, as well as tax regulations. No explicit production cap exists, but producers are taxed based on output and must adhere to capacity limits established by their permits.	To regulate alcohol production, ensure product quality and traceability, and collect excise duties effectively.
Slovakia	Licensing Requirements	Customs Act (Act No. 199/2004)	2004–current	Alcohol wholesale and import require a specific trade license, and importers must comply with EU standards for alcoholic beverages. Imported alcohol must be reported to customs authorities, and excise duties must be paid. Not applicable directly but applies to declared trade volumes and compliance with customs declarations.	To prevent smuggling, ensure alcohol quality, and maintain fiscal accountability in the trade of alcoholic beverages.
Slovakia	Licensing Requirements	Act on the Sale of Alcohol and Alcoholic	1996–current	Retail sales of alcohol require a license, and retailers must comply with	To regulate alcohol access, protect

		Beverages (Act No. 219/1996)		restrictions such as age verification (minimum drinking age is 18), sales hours, and location restrictions. The sale of strong alcohol outside licensed premises is prohibited. Retailers are permitted to sell only licensed and properly labelled alcohol products from approved sources.	minors, and ensure only legally produced alcohol is sold.
Slovenia	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duty Act	2007–current	Alcohol production for personal use is permitted under specific conditions. Individuals may produce wine and beer without a license, but the production of spirits for personal use is prohibited unless carried out at a registered distillery. Personal production cannot be sold or distributed commercially. For personal use, individuals may produce up to 100 liters of wine annually per household. Beer production is not explicitly limited but must not be intended for sale. Spirits can only be produced at registered distilleries, even for personal consumption.	To preserve traditional and cultural practices while ensuring safety and preventing illegal sales.
Slovenia	Licensing Requirements	Excise Duty Act	2007–current	Commercial production of alcohol requires registration and licensing with the Financial Administration of Slovenia. Producers must meet	To regulate alcohol production, ensure product quality, and prevent

				sanitary, technical, and environmental standards and adhere to labelling and excise tax regulations. No explicit production cap is specified; however, producers must declare all production and adhere to taxation and reporting requirements.	unauthorized production and tax evasion.
Slovenia	Licensing Requirements	Customs Act Excise duty Act	2007- current	Wholesalers and importers must obtain a license to operate and comply with EU regulations for alcohol movement and labelling. Imported alcoholic products are subject to excise duties and customs inspections. all imported products must be declared, and import volumes must align with reported figures for tax purposes.	To monitor alcohol imports, prevent smuggling, and ensure imported products meet Slovenian and EU quality standards.
Slovenia	Licensing Requirements	Law on Restriction of the Use of Alcohol	2003- current	Retail sales of alcohol require a license, and specific restrictions apply to age (minimum drinking age is 18), sales hours, and advertising. The sale of spirits is restricted to licensed premises, and public consumption laws must be observed. Retailers can only sell legally produced and labelled alcohol obtained from authorized producers or importers.	To control alcohol accessibility, promote responsible drinking, and reduce public health risks associated with alcohol misuse.

Ukraine	Licensing Requirements	Law of Ukraine on State Regulation of Production and Circulation of Ethyl Alcohol, Cognac and Fruit Alcohol, Alcoholic Beverages, and Tobacco Products (Law No. 481/95-BP)	1995-current	In Ukraine, alcohol production for personal use is heavily regulated. While individuals may produce homemade wine and beer for personal consumption without a license, the production of spirits is strictly prohibited unless carried out at licensed distilleries. Homemade wine and beer production are not explicitly capped but must not be sold or distributed. Spirit production is only permissible at licensed facilities.	To preserve traditional practices of winemaking and brewing while ensuring public safety and preventing unregulated and potentially hazardous spirit production.
Ukraine	Licensing Requirements	Law of Ukraine on State Regulation of Production and Circulation of Ethyl Alcohol, Cognac and Fruit Alcohol, Alcoholic Beverages, and Tobacco Products (Law No. 481/95-BP)	1995-current	Commercial alcohol production requires a license issued by the State Tax Service of Ukraine. Producers must adhere to strict quality control, labelling standards, and excise duty payment requirements. No specific production caps are outlined, but all production must be declared, taxed, and comply with licensing agreements.	To regulate the alcohol market, ensure product quality and safety, and generate government revenue through taxation.
Ukraine	Licensing Requirements	Law of Ukraine on State Regulation of Production and Circulation of Ethyl Alcohol, Cognac and Fruit Alcohol, Alcoholic Beverages, and	1995-current	Wholesale and importation of alcohol require special licenses. Imported products must comply with Ukrainian standards for labelling, quality, and excise duty payment. Alcohol imports are also subject to customs inspections and declarations. Not	To prevent smuggling, ensure imported alcohol meets Ukrainian quality standards, and maintain fiscal accountability.

		Tobacco Products (Law No. 481/95-BP)		applicable directly, but volumes must be declared and align with documented imports for tax purposes.	
Ukraine	Licensing Requirements	Law of Ukraine on State Regulation of Production and Circulation of Ethyl Alcohol, Cognac and Fruit Alcohol, Alcoholic Beverages, and Tobacco Products (Law No. 481/95-BP)	1995-current	Retail alcohol sales require a license, and strict rules are in place regarding minimum legal drinking age (18), sales hours, and advertising. The sale of alcohol is prohibited near schools and other specified locations. Retailers must also verify the source of their alcohol to ensure it is licensed and taxed. Retailers are restricted to selling only legally produced and labelled alcohol from licensed distributors.	To control access to alcohol, prevent the sale of counterfeit products, and safeguard public health through responsible retail practices.
Ireland	Price measures other than taxes	Public Health (Alcohol) Act 2018	2018-current	This legislation prohibits the selling, advertising, or promoting of alcohol below the minimum price of €0.10 per gram of alcohol, directly impacting the pricing strategies of alcohol products. This regulation ensures that alcohol cannot be sold at excessively low prices.	To establish a minimum price for alcohol to prevent the sale of alcoholic products at excessively low prices.
Ireland	Price measures other than taxes	Public Health (Alcohol) Act 2018	2015-current	This legislation establishes a minimum price of €0.10 per gram of alcohol.	The aim is to reduce excessive alcohol consumption, particularly

					targeting cheap, high-alcohol products that contribute to harmful drinking behaviours.
Ireland	Price measures other than taxes	Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003	2003–current	This legislation prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor at reduced prices for limited periods, ensuring that pricing strategies do not encourage overconsumption during "happy hours" or other promotional events.	To prevent overconsumption of alcohol by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor at reduced prices.
Finland	Sales promotion	Alcohol law 28.12.2017/1103	2018–current	This legislation establishes restrictions on the marketing of spirits and mild alcoholic beverages to ensure the protection of minors and to prevent excessive consumption or misleading claims. It applies to various forms of advertising, including bans on alcohol marketing on TV and radio during specified hours, in public spaces, and through misleading content or consumer participation. The Act also includes pricing regulations, prohibiting discounts on bulk purchases, rebates tied to other products, and short-term promotional	The law aims to regulate alcohol marketing and pricing to prevent harm, discourage excessive consumption, and avoid misleading information.

				offers. These provisions are intended to regulate alcohol marketing practices while safeguarding public health.	
Ireland	Sales Promotion	S.I. No. 379/2004 – Alcohol Products Tax Regulations	2004–current	The policy prohibits unauthorized movement of alcohol products, which includes any unsanctioned promotional activities. Warehousekeepers are required to handle alcohol products in a way that complies with all sales and promotional restrictions, ensuring no abuse of sales promotions occurs during warehousing or transit.	To prevent unauthorized movement and promotion of alcohol products.
Ireland	Sales promotion	Public Health (Alcohol) Act 2018	2018–current	The policy prohibits promoting alcohol products below a minimum price threshold and restricts sales promotions, including loyalty points on alcohol purchases, multi-buy discounts, and discounts lasting less than three days, to limit offers that could encourage excessive consumption.	To prohibit the promotion of alcohol products below a minimum price.
Ireland	Sales promotion	Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003	2003–current	This legislation prohibits any activity on licensed premises aimed at promoting excessive consumption of alcohol, limiting aggressive sales	To prevent excessive alcohol consumption.

				promotions designed to increase alcohol intake.	
Latvia	Sales promotion	Law on the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages	2004-current	This legislation prohibits offering alcoholic beverages free of charge, as gifts, or as compensation for other purchases. While alcohol tasting is allowed, it must occur in a separate self-service area. Additionally, promotion through sponsorship of children's or sports events is banned if it includes references to alcohol.	To prevent irresponsible promotion of alcohol.
Latvia	Sales promotion	Handling of Alcoholic Beverages Law	1998-current	This law prohibits sponsoring events related to children or sports that include references to alcohol.	To prevent alcohol-related influences at children's and sports events.
Lithuania	Sales promotion	Law on alcohol control	1995-current	This legislation prohibits alcohol sellers from promoting sales through giveaways, fixed discounts with coupons, free samples, or contests. It also bans the involvement of minors under the age of 18 in any promotional campaigns.	To restrict of promotion of sale and advertising of alcoholic beverage.
Sweden	Sales promotion	Swedish Alcohol Act	2010-current	This legislation stipulates that alcoholic beverages may only be provided as product samples and not as gifts in connection with marketing services or other products. Marketing	To regulate alcohol sampling and prevent promotions

				efforts must also avoid promotions that could encourage excessive drinking.	encouraging excessive drinking.
Bulgaria	Selling off premise and on premise	Health act	2004-current	The goal is to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to individuals under 18 years of age, to intoxicated persons, and in specific locations such as kindergartens, schools, student hostels, medical establishments, as well as during sporting events and public events organized for children and students.	Restricted alcohol sales in designated areas.
Cyprus	Selling off premise and on premise	Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Law	1959-current	The law regulates the opening and closing hours for premises with a retailer's license to sell intoxicating liquors in Cyprus. The Governor can authorize the Commissioner to issue special permits allowing these premises to stay open later for a fee not exceeding 100 mils per hour. Licensed establishments can sell intoxicating liquors during the extended hours specified in the permit. Violations include selling or exposing liquor for sale, opening the premises, or allowing the consumption of previously purchased liquor during closed hours. Offenders may face a	To ensure the responsible sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors.

				fine of up to £25, and the court may revoke the retailer's license for the premises involved.	
Czech Republic	Selling off premise and on premise	Act No. 379/2005 Coll. on measures to protect against damage caused by tobacco, alcohol and other addictive substances	2005–current	It is illegal to sell or serve alcoholic beverages to persons at events for minors, to visibly intoxicated individuals, in healthcare facilities, on public transportation (with exceptions for certain dining cars and ships), at sporting events (except for low-alcohol draft beer), and in schools.	To prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to specific categories of individuals
Estonia	Selling off premise and on premise	Alcohol Act in Estonia (Alcohol sale)	2001–current	This legislation stipulates that the sale of alcohol by on-premise outlets for off-premise consumption is prohibited from 10 PM to 10 AM. It also extends this restriction to delivery services, forbidding the delivery of alcoholic beverages to customers during these hours. The Act includes a specific clause defining the hours of restriction and the scope of application for both on-premise sales and delivery services.	The aim is to curb late-night alcohol consumption and promote public safety.
Finland	Selling off premise and on premise	Alcohol law 28.12.2017/1103	2018–current	The law regulates the retail and serving of alcoholic beverages to ensure responsible consumption and maintain public order. It mandates that alcoholic beverages can only be	The aim of this law is to promote responsible drinking, prevent disorderly conduct,

				<p>sold or served in designated, approved areas, prohibits consumption in certain locations, and restricts sales to individuals based on age and behaviour.</p>	<p>and protect public health and safety by regulating the sale and consumption of alcohol</p>
Italy	Selling off premise and on premise	Law 125/2001 Framework Law on Alcohol and Alcohol-Related Problems	2001-current	<p>This law prohibits the takeaway sale and serving of spirits between 10 PM and 6 AM. Between the hours of 24:00 and 7 AM, the serving and consumption of alcoholic beverages on-site is restricted to establishments holding the specific license. Anyone selling or serving alcoholic beverages in public spaces or areas outside these licensed establishments during this time period, except during authorized fairs, festivals, markets, or events promoting local products, faces administrative fines ranging from €2,000 to €12,000.</p>	<p>Sale and serving of alcoholic and spirituous beverages on highways, public areas, and to minors</p>
Latvia	Selling Off Premise and On Premise	Law on the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages	2004-current	<p>This legislation mandates licenses for wholesale and retail alcohol sales, limiting sales to designated locations, including off-premise sites. Retail sales are prohibited from 22:00 to 08:00, with exceptions for duty-free shops and on-premise sales. Vending</p>	<p>To restrict alcohol sales to designated times and locations.</p>

				<p>machine and vehicle sales, as well as distance sales, are banned. Alcohol sales are also prohibited in social care, medical, educational, and certain state institutions, as well as in booths and kiosks without designated sales areas. Establishments smaller than 20 square meters or in shared-access apartment buildings cannot sell alcohol. Beer over 5.8% alcohol content must be sold in a separate self-service area or via individualized customer service.</p>	
Latvia	Selling Off Premise and On Premise	Handling of Alcoholic Beverages Law	1998-current	<p>This legislation prohibits retail alcohol trade, allowing specific handling in pharmacies and medical institutions. It establishes rules for selling alcohol at licensed points, bans wholesale sales in certain market areas, and requires visible signboards at licensed premises. Home production of alcoholic beverages is prohibited except for personal consumption of specific types like beer and wine. The legislation also regulates the storage and transportation of alcoholic beverages with specific documentation requirements.</p>	<p>To regulate the sale and handling of alcoholic beverages by prohibiting retail trade in certain settings.</p>

Lithuania	Selling off premise and on premise	Law on alcohol control	1995–current	Set limits on alcohol sales during specific occasions, such as sports competitions, 1 September, and public events. On weekdays, alcohol sales are restricted before 10:00 and after 20:00, while on Sundays, the limits are set before 10:00 and after 15:00, applying to both retail and catering establishments. However, exceptions exist for international transport and certain venues.	To regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages.
Netherlands	Selling off premise and on premise	Alcohol Act	2021–current	This law regulates the sale and serving of alcoholic beverages. Off-Premise Sales: mildly alcoholic beverages (0.5% to 15% ABV) can only be sold in grocery and licensed liquor stores, strong alcoholic beverages (15% ABV and above) can only be sold in licensed liquor stores. Prohibited sales locations: alcohol cannot be sold at gas stations, kiosks, or through vending machines. Online sales: mildly alcoholic beverages can be ordered online from grocery stores and liquor stores without a license. Strong alcoholic beverages can only be ordered from licensed liquor stores.	To regulate the off-premises, on-premises sale of alcoholic beverages.

Portugal	Selling off premise and on premise	Decree-Law no. 50/2013	2013-current	This law relates to the restrictions on selling alcohol between 00:00 and 08:00, with exceptions for certain venues. The prohibition of alcohol sales to visibly intoxicated individuals or those with mental health issues relates to controlling and restricting sales based on specific conditions.	Regulate the sale of alcohol by imposing restrictions on sales.
Romania	Selling Off Premise and On Premise	Law No. 61/1991 For the Sanctioning of Acts of Violation of Public Order and Peace	1991-current	The goal is to regulate the sale and consumption of alcohol based on the location and type of establishment. To achieve this, unauthorized sales and consumption in public spaces such as streets, parks, and transport are prohibited, with exceptions for designated areas in licensed establishments.	The aim is to control the sale and consumption in designated, licensed areas.
Ireland	Selling off-premise and on-premise	Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2021,	2021-current	The policy clearly states that alcohol sold in outdoor seating areas must be consumed on the premises, whether indoor or outdoor. The sale of alcohol for off-premises consumption (takeaway alcohol) is prohibited in these outdoor areas.	To regulate the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in outdoor seating areas of licensed premises or clubs.
Ireland	Selling off-premise and on-premise	Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003	2003-current	This legislation focuses on on-premise selling, stating that alcohol must not be supplied to a drunken person,	To regulate on-premise alcohol sales.

				whether by the licensee or other individuals on the premises.	
Ireland	Selling off-premise and on-premise	Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003	2003-current	This law defines operating hours for on-premise alcohol sales, allowing sales from 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. on weekdays and until 12:30 a.m. on weekends. Off-premise sales may be subject to broader legislation. It also introduces specific provisions for selling intoxicating liquor in national sporting arenas during events, with restrictions on timing and designated consumption areas.	To establish regulated operating hours for on-premise alcohol sales.
Latvia	Selling off-premise and on-premise	Law on Handling of Alcohol	2002-current	This legislation prohibits the off-premise sale of alcoholic beverages from 10:00 PM to 8:00 AM. However, these restrictions do not apply to on-premises sales locations, such as bars, restaurants, cafes, and clubs, as well as duty-free shops located on ships, in ports, and at flights or airports.	To limit the availability of alcohol during late-night hours when excessive drinking and alcohol-related incidents are more likely to occur.
Austria	Taxes	Alcohol Tax Act 2022	2022-current	Set the alcohol tax rate to 1,200 euros per 100 liters of pure alcohol (standard rate). The alcohol tax is reduced to 54% of the rate mentioned for alcohol produced under settlement within the production limit or upon	To establish and regulate alcohol tax rates.

				request in bonded distilleries with an annual production of up to 400 liters of pure alcohol.	
Belgium	Taxes	Law on the Structure and Rates of Excise Duty on Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages	1998–current	The regulations define beer as any product with over 0.5% alcohol by volume, subject to excise duties of 32 francs and a special duty of 37 francs per hectoliter–degree Plato. Small breweries producing less than 200,000 hectoliters annually may qualify for reduced rates, while personal consumption is exempt under royal oversight. Wines are classified as "still" (1.2% to 15% alcohol) or "sparkling" (with at least 3 bar pressure), both with zero excise duties but special duties of 1,900 francs for still and 6,500 francs for sparkling wines, also exempt for personal production. Other fermented beverages are categorized similarly, with zero excise duties and special rates of 1,900 francs for non-sparkling and 6,500 francs for sparkling varieties. Beverages with alcohol content up to 8.5% have a special rate of 600 francs, with exemptions for	To establish a clear framework for the taxation of alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine, and other fermented drinks.

				personal production under the King's supervision.	
Bulgaria	Taxes	Value Added Tax Act	2006-current	This legislation details tax exemptions for the importation of certain goods, including specific provisions for alcohol. Notably, non-commercial alcohol products carried in personal luggage by travellers are tax-exempt within set quantity limits. Exemptions also apply to alcohol for personal use, such as non-frothy wine and beer, provided certain conditions are met. Completely denatured ethyl alcohol is exempt from excise duty. The alcohol tax is set at 562.43 euros per hectolitre of alcohol.	The aim is to establish clear exemptions from tax for the importation of specific goods.
Croatia	Taxes	Decree on the Amount of Excise Duty on Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages	2020-current	This legislation provides the basis for the imposition of an alcohol tax of €796.34 per hectolitre of alcohol.	To impose a standardized alcohol tax.
Cyprus	Taxes	The Excise Duties Law No. 91	2006-current	This legislation provides the basis for the imposition of an excise duty of €956.82 per 100 litres of ethyl alcohol. It applies to all stages of production, distribution, and sale of ethyl alcohol.	To regulate and impose an excise duty on ethyl alcohol, ensuring proper taxation at all stages of its production,

					distribution, and sale.
Czech Republic	Taxes	Alcohol excise duties	2024-current	This legislation provides the basis for the imposition of a revised excise duty on pure ethanol, effective from January 1, 2024. It applies to all stages of production, distribution, and sale of ethanol. However, it shall not apply to ethanol produced for private domestic use or personal consumption. The Act contains, at the outset, a definition clause relating to various terms employed therein, such as pure ethanol, excise duty, and sale. Starting from this date, the applicable rate will be CZK 35,500 (€1,322.25) per 100 litres of pure ethanol, representing a 10% increase compared to the rate valid in 2023.	" To implement a revised excise duty on pure ethanol with a 10% increase starting in 2024."
Denmark	Taxes	Law regulates Excise Taxes on Beverages in Denmark	2003-current	This legislation provides that excise taxes on spirits reduced by 45%, and on wine & beer reduced by 13% (2005) and reduced by 15% on beer (2013), as of January 1st, 2020 Excise duty per liter of pure alcohol is € 20.09	The law aims to stimulate Domestic Consumption, increase sales and hence boost tax revenue and combat illicit trade.

Estonia	Taxes	Alcohol, Tobacco, Fuel and Electricity Excise Duty Act	2003–current	The law sets excise duty rates for various alcoholic beverages: €12.70 per percent ethanol by volume for beer, €63.35 per hectolitre for fermented beverages or wine with ≤6% ethanol, and higher rates for beverages with >6% ethanol. The new government decided to cut excise tax rates on both light alcohol and spirits by 25% from July 2019.	The aim of this law is to regulate and tax alcohol production and sales, ensuring fair taxation
EU	Taxes	Council Directive on the harmonization of the structures of excise duties on alcohol and alcoholic beverages	1992–current	This law requires Member States to apply excise duties on alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine, ethyl alcohol, and other fermented drinks. The excise duty is determined based on specific criteria, such as the volume of alcohol content or the hectolitre of the finished product. Member States have some flexibility to apply reduced rates for small-scale producers and low-alcohol products, and to exempt products that are used for non-consumption purposes (e.g., medicine, scientific research). Excise products and minimum rates: beer – Hectolitre per degree alcohol –EUR 1.87; wine – Hectolitre of product – EUR 0; intermediate Products (e.g. port,	The law aims to harmonize alcohol taxation across Member States while allowing flexibility for small producers and lower-alcohol products.

				sherry) – Hectolitre of product– EUR 45; spirits – Hectolitre of pure alcohol – EUR 550.	
Finland	Taxes	Alcohol tax interventions in Finland	2016–current	This legislation establishes an excise duty of €50.35 per litre of pure alcohol and €14.10 for 700ml of a beverage containing 40% alcohol. Finland has implemented significant changes to its alcohol laws, including the removal of quotas on tax-free EU alcohol imports in 2016 to simplify import regulations. Additionally, the government reduced tax rates on alcoholic beverages by an average of one-third, resulting in lower retail prices across various types of alcohol. In 2008, Finland abolished import quotas on alcohol for personal use to enhance consumer access. However, prior to these changes, taxes on alcohol had been increased, including a 10% rise across all alcohol types in 2009 and further increases in 2008.	The aim of these laws was to manage alcohol consumption through pricing, regulatory measures, and strategic policy development.
France	Taxes	Code of Social Security, Contribution on alcoholic beverages	2024–current	This legislation establishes an excise duty of €17.87 per liter of pure alcohol and €5.05 for 700ml of a beverage containing 40% alcohol. It includes a specific contribution on alcoholic	To mitigate the health risks related to excessive alcohol consumption by

				<p>beverages with more than 18% alcohol content to address health risks associated with excessive consumption. The contribution rates are set at €599.31 per hectoliter for high-taxed alcoholic beverages and €50.60 per hectoliter for other drinks, with the maximum contribution not exceeding 40% of the applicable excise duty for certain beverages. Additionally, the contribution rate is adjusted annually based on the consumer price index, with a maximum increase of 1.75%.</p>	<p>imposing financial disincentives on high-alcohol-content beverages.</p>
Germany	Taxes	Alcopops Tax Act	2004-current	<p>The alcopop tax is an excise tax on sweet alcoholic drinks made from a combination of beverages like soft drinks or fermented drinks and alcoholic goods like whisky or gin. These drinks must have an alcohol content between 1.2% and 10% and be ready-to-drink. The tax is applied when the products enter the German market, are removed from a tax warehouse, consumed in a tax warehouse, or imported from non-EU countries. The tax is calculated based</p>	<p>"To reduce the consumption of sweet alcoholic beverages, especially among younger consumers. "</p>

				on alcohol content, amounting to EUR 5,550 per 100 liters of pure alcohol.	
Germany	Taxes	Alcohol Tax Act	2013– current	This law establishes that the alcohol tax is based on the amount of pure alcohol in a product, with a standard rate of €1.303 per hectoliter at 20°C. Reduced rates apply to alcohol produced in compensatory distilleries or by substance owners within annual production limits, set at €1.022 per hectoliter. Additionally, closure distilleries producing up to 4 hectoliters benefit from a reduced rate of €730 per hectoliter. These reduced rates are exclusively available to independent producers.	The law aim is to establish the tax amount on alcoholic beverages.
Greece	Taxes	Law n. 2960/2001 "Excise Tax Regime Law"	2001– current	This law sets excise duties on alcoholic beverages: Ethyl alcohol is taxed at €2,450 per hectolitre, with a reduced rate of €1,225 for specific products like Ouzo, Tsipouro, and Tsikoudia. Beer is taxed at €5 per Plato degree per hectolitre, while small breweries (up to 200,000 hectolitres annually) have a reduced rate of €2.50. Intermediate products incur a tax of €51 per hectolitre, plain and sparkling wine are exempt, and	The law aims is to establish the tax amount on different types of alcoholic beverages.

				fermented beverages other than wine and beer are taxed at €20 per hectolitre.	
Hungary	Taxes	Act LXVIII of 2016 on Excise Tax	2016–current	This law sets the tax amounts for various alcoholic beverages along with their VAT rates. Ethyl alcohol is taxed at €1,456.10 per hl, with a minimum of €550 or €1,000 per hl of pure alcohol, and a VAT of 27%. Beer has a standard rate of €4.63 per hl per degree of alcohol, with a minimum of €1.87 and also subject to a 27% VAT. Still wine has no tax, while sparkling wine is taxed at €46.58 per hl, both with a VAT of 27%. Still fermented beverages other than wine and beer are taxed at €28.05 per hl (minimum €0), and sparkling fermented beverages at €46.58 per hl, each with a VAT of 27%. Still intermediate products are taxed at €72.31 per hl (minimum €45), and sparkling intermediate products are taxed similarly, both including a 27% VAT.	The law aim is to establish the tax amount on alcoholic beverages.
Ireland	Taxes	Alcohol Products Tax Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Finance Act 2003	2003–current	This legislation outlines the excise duty rates for alcoholic beverages to regulate consumption and generate revenue. It applies to all stages of	To discourage excessive consumption of alcohol

				<p>production, distribution, and sale, excluding private domestic production or consumption. Key definitions include spirits, beer, wine, and fermented beverages. The duty rates are as follows: spirits are taxed at €42.57 per liter; beer varies based on alcohol content, with rates from €0.00 to €22.55 per hectolitre; still and sparkling wines are taxed from €141.57 to €849.68 per hectolitre based on strength; other fermented beverages range from €47.23 to €849.68 per hectolitre; and intermediate beverages start at €424.84 per hectolitre for those not exceeding 15% volume.</p>	
Ireland	Taxes	Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003	2003–current	This law establishes a duty of excise of €250 for licenses issued to national sporting arenas and does not impose any other taxes on intoxicating liquor.	The specific aim of this law is to create a clear financial framework by establishing an excise duty for licenses.
Ireland	Taxes	Value-Added Tax	2012–current	The standard VAT rate is set at 23%.	To reduce harmful alcohol consumption

Italy	Taxes	Dlgs. n. 504 of 26 October 1995 (Consolidated excise law)	1995–current	<p>"The excise duty tax for alcoholic beverages is established with specific rates. For pure alcohol, the excise duty is set at €10.36 per litre. For a 700ml bottle containing 40% alcohol, the excise duty amounts to €2.90. Additionally, for beer, the excise duty is €0.12 for a 330ml bottle (11.2oz) with an alcohol by volume (ABV) of 5%. Moreover, a value-added tax (VAT) of 22% is applied to these beverages. The standard rate for beer, applicable to those with an actual alcoholic strength by volume greater than 0.5%, is €2.99 per degree Plato. Independent small breweries, defined as those with a yearly production of 200,000 hectolitres or less, benefit from a reduced rate of €1.794 per degree Plato. Lastly, the standard rate for ethyl alcohol is set at €1,035.52 per hectolitre. "</p>	Italy's tax laws on alcoholic beverages aim to generate revenue, promote public health by discouraging excessive consumption, and ensure EU compliance
Latvia	Taxes	Law on the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages	2004–current	<p>This legislation grants preferential treatment for excise duty security registration to merchants producing wine, fermented beverages, or other alcoholic beverages under 15,000 liters and up to 100 liters of absolute</p>	To support small-scale alcohol producers by providing exemptions and preferential

				<p>alcohol per year. Merchants producing up to 1,000 liters of wine or fermented beverages annually are exempt from excise duty security. The Cabinet regulates the procedures for registering and controlling alcohol used in production and packaging that is exempt from excise duty. Additionally, the Law on Excise Duty governs the handling of alcohol in specialized industries, such as pharmacies and veterinary practices.</p>	<p>treatment regarding excise duty security.</p>
Latvia	Taxes	Handling of Alcoholic Beverages Law	1998–current	<p>This legislation prohibits cash transactions for alcoholic beverages, requiring all transactions to be settled through credit institutions. It outlines procedures for excise duty documentation and the import of beer from non-EU states, including provisions for documenting transactions and ensuring compliance with tax laws.</p>	<p>This legislation aims to enhance financial transparency in alcohol transactions.</p>
Latvia	Taxes	Law On Excise Duties	2023–current	<p>This legislation establishes alcohol excise duties in Latvia ranging from EUR 64 to EUR 1,862 per 100 liters, depending on the type of alcohol. For beer, the duty is set at EUR 9 for each percent of absolute alcohol, with a</p>	<p>To regulate alcohol excise duties in Latvia to ensure fair taxation of both locally produced and</p>

				reduced rate of EUR 4.1 for small breweries, but not less than EUR 16.7 per 100 liters. These excise duties apply to both locally produced and imported alcoholic beverages.	imported alcoholic beverages.
Lithuania	Taxes	Excise Law no. IX-569	2019-current	This legislation stipulates that ethyl alcohol is subject to an excise duty rate of EUR 2,025 per hectolitre of pure ethyl alcohol. This rate is applicable to all forms of ethyl alcohol produced, distributed, or sold, ensuring uniform taxation within the industry.	To reduce availability of alcohol.
Luxembourg	Taxes	Grand-ducal regulation of December 28, 2005 relating to manufactured alcoholic beverages	2005-current	The excise duty tax on alcoholic beverages is structured as follows. For pure alcohol, the excise duty is set at €10.41 per litre. In the case of spirits, the excise duty for a 700ml bottle containing 40% alcohol is €2.92. For beer, the excise duty is €0.03 for a 330ml bottle (11.2oz) with an alcohol by volume (ABV) of 5%. In addition to the excise duties, a value-added tax (VAT) of 17% applies. The standard rate for beer, specifically for those with an actual alcoholic strength by volume greater than 0.5%, is €0.7933 per degree Plato. However, there is a	The law aim is to establish the tax amount on alcoholic beverages.

				reduced rate for independent small breweries, defined as those with yearly production of 200,000 hectolitres or less, which is set at €0.3966 per degree Plato. For ethyl alcohol, the standard rate is €1,123.10 per hectolitre.	
Malta	Taxes	Excise Duty Act	1995–current	This law sets the excise duty rates for alcoholic beverages, establishing a standard rate of €1.93 per °Plato for beer, €20.50 for wine, and €152 for intermediate products.	The aim of the law is to generate government revenue, discourage excessive consumption, and regulate the market.
Montenegro	Taxes	Law on excise	2001–current	This law outlines the excise tax rates for various alcoholic beverages for the year 2023. The rates are set as follows: for beer, the excise tax is 5.00 EUR per hectoliter; for still wine, the rate is 0 EUR per hectoliter; for sparkling wine, the rate is 35.00 EUR per hectoliter; for still non-fermented drinks, the tax is 25.00 EUR per hectoliter; for sparkling fermented drinks, the rate is 35.00 EUR per hectoliter; for intermediate products, the excise tax	The law aim is to establish the tax amount on alcoholic beverages.

				is 100.00 EUR per hectoliter; and for pure alcohol, the tax is 1250.00 EUR per hectoliter.	
Netherlands	Taxes	Excise tax on alcohol	2024-current	This law regulates the excise duties on all alcoholic beverages. All alcohol excise taxes increased by 8.4% in 2024. Excise duties are collected by the tax administration from manufacturers, traders and importers.	This law aims to regulate the excise duties on all alcoholic beverages.
North Macedonia	Taxes	Law on excise	2019-current	This law regulates various aspects related to alcohol, including excise tax subjectivity, excise tax calculation, excise tax payers, tax declaration, excise tax refund, and tariff suspension agreements. The tax rates are as follows: for beer, the rate is 4 denars per 1% of alcohol content per litre of finished product; for ethyl alcohol and liquors, the rate is 340 denars per 1% of alcohol content per litre; and for intermediate products with less than 15% alcohol content, the tax is 33 denars per 1% of alcohol content per litre.	The law aims to generate government revenue while promoting responsible consumption and managing the production and distribution of alcohol.
Poland	Taxes	Act of 6 December 2008 on excise duty	2008-current	Set limits on excise duties for alcoholic beverages as follows. For pure alcohol, there is an excise duty set at €13.96 per litre. In the case of	The law aims to regulate the taxation of alcoholic

				<p>spirits, the duty applies to 700ml containers that contain 40% alcohol, which incurs a charge of €3.91. For beer, the excise duty is €0.08 per 330ml bottle at an alcohol content of 5% by volume. When it comes to wine, the excise duty amounts to €3.58 for a 9L case. In addition to these excise duties, a value-added tax of 23% is applied to specific standard rates. For beer, the standard rate is calculated at €2.2548 per degree Plato. For wine, the standard rate is set at €45.7472 per hectolitre. Lastly, for intermediate products, the standard rate is €91.9281 per hectolitre.</p>	<p>beverages through excise duties and value-added tax (VAT) and encourage responsible consumption</p>
Portugal	Taxes	Decree-Law No. 2/2011	2011-current	<p>This legislation stipulates that the tax applied to alcohol and alcoholic beverages varies based on the type of goods supplied, ranging from EUR 9.64 to EUR 33.85 per hectolitre for beer and EUR 1,602.51 per hectolitre for spirits.</p>	<p>To encourage responsible drinking while ensuring that the financial implications align with the nature and strength of the beverages.</p>
Republic of Moldova	Taxes	Law No. 1100-XIV on manufacturing and	2000-current	<p>This legislation addresses tax-related aspects, including the establishment of permanent tax posts, the</p>	<p>To regulate tax procedures related to ethyl alcohol</p>

		trade of ethyl alcohol and liquors		calculation and payment of taxes on ethyl alcohol and alcoholic products, and the application of excise duties. It ensures that excise duties on both imported and domestically produced ethyl alcohol are paid only once and permits businesses to offset excise duties on excise-taxed alcoholic products.	and alcoholic products
Republic of Moldova	Taxes	Moldovan Tax Code	2016-current	This legislation sets the Value-Added Tax (VAT) on alcohol at 20%.	To encourage consumers to think critically about their alcohol purchases.
Romania	Taxes	Fiscal Code of Romania	2023-current	This legislation establishes the excise duty rate for ethyl alcohol at RON 4,629.75 per hectolitre of pure alcohol. The excise duty for still fermented beverages, excluding beer and wines, is set at RON 555.58 per hectolitre of product, while the excise duty for apple and pear cider, mead, and fermented beverages made from berries is nil. For fermented sparkling beverages, other than beer and wines, the excise duty is set at RON 66.34 per hectolitre of product, with apple and pear cider and mead also having a	To control alcohol consumption, generate revenue, and encourage compliance with tax regulations.

				nil rate. The excise duty for intermediary products is established at RON 555.58 per hectolitre of product, and for beer, it is set at RON 4.62 per hectolitre per Plato degree.	
Slovakia	Taxes	Act No. 530/2011 Coll. on Excise Duty on Alcoholic Beverages	2011-current	This legislation establishes the tax rate on alcoholic beverages at €1,080, with a reduced rate of €540 applicable to spirits produced in farmer distilleries for up to 43 liters for the grower and their family. The tax for still wine is set at €0, while sparkling wine is taxed at €79.65, and sparkling wine with an alcohol content of up to 8.5% vol is taxed at €54.16. The tax on intermediate products is €84.24 per hectolitre. For beer, the standard rate is €3.587 per hectolitre, with a reduced rate of €2.652 for beer produced by small independent breweries and for beer imported from other EU member states if certified.	To establish tax rates on alcoholic beverages
Slovenia	Taxes	Value Added Tax Act	2013-current	This legislation states that alcoholic beverages are subject to a standard VAT rate of 22%, applicable to all types of alcohol, including beer, wine, and spirits.	To impose a standard VAT rate of 22% on all alcoholic beverages.

Slovenia	Taxes	Excise Duty Act	1999– current	This legislation stipulates that excise duty applies to beer, wine, other fermented beverages, intermediate beverages, and ethyl alcohol, with the duty amount determined by their classification under the Combined Nomenclature of the Customs Tariff and their alcohol content (measured as alcoholic strength by volume at 20°C). The excise duty for beer is set at €12.10 per 1% of alcohol per hectoliter. Still and sparkling wines, as well as other fermented beverages, are exempt from excise duty, with a rate of €0 per hectoliter. In contrast, intermediate beverages are taxed at €132 per hectoliter, while ethyl alcohol incurs the highest excise duty of €1,320 for 100% alcohol per hectoliter.	To establish excise duty rates for various alcoholic beverages based on classification and alcohol content.
Spain	Taxes	Law 31/1992	1993– current	This legislation establishes that the standard VAT rate in Spain is set at 21%.	The aim of this legislation is to set the standard VAT rate to ensure consistent tax revenue generation for public services and infrastructure

Spain	Taxes	Excise duty on alcohol and alcoholic beverages	2017-current	This legislation outlines the taxation structure for alcoholic beverages, specifying a duty of EUR 0 per hectoliter for wine and fermented beverages, while beer is taxed based on its alcohol content. Intermediate products are subject to a duty of EUR 38.48 per hectoliter for those with an alcohol content not exceeding 15%, which rises to EUR 64.13 for stronger beverages. Pure alcohol is taxed at EUR 958.94 per hectoliter, with lower rates applied in the Canary Islands and under certain craft distilling schemes.	To reduce the consumption of alcohol.
Sweden	Taxes	Swedish Tax Agency: Excise duties	2007-current	This legislation mandates that alcoholic beverages are taxed according to their alcohol content, with beer containing 2.8% ABV or less exempt from tax. Specifically, vodka is taxed at 200.56 SEK per liter, wine at 22.08 SEK per liter, and beer at 6.615 SEK per liter for 4.5% ABV. Additionally, a Value Added Tax (VAT) of 12% applies to beverages with up to 3.5% alcohol sold in shops, while a higher rate of 25% is imposed on drinks with higher alcohol content and those served in restaurants.	To regulate the alcohol consumption.

Ukraine	Taxes	Tax Code of Ukraine	2022– current	This legislation establishes an Alcohol Value Added Tax (VAT) set at 20%, which is included in the final price consumers pay for all types of alcoholic beverages, including wine, beer, cider, and spirits. Additionally, the excise duty structure in Ukraine has been updated to tax alcoholic beverages based on their total volume, applying a retail tax of 5% to all products. Specific excise tax rates are set at 0.01 UAH per liter for still wine, 12.23 UAH per liter for sparkling wine, 2.78 UAH per liter for beer, and 133.31 UAH per liter for spirits, while import duties vary by beverage type.	To generate government revenue while also potentially discouraging excessive alcohol consumption.
Austria	Use in public space	Employee Protection Act	1999– current	Prohibit employees from being in a state of intoxication due to alcohol, medication, or drugs that could pose a risk to their own safety or that of others. This ensures that employees remain clear-headed and capable of performing their duties safely, avoiding any impairment that could compromise workplace safety.	To establish and enforce regulations to protect the safety, health, and well-being of employees in the workplace.
Belgium	Use in public space	Decree Act on the control of drunkenness	1939– current	This law prohibits serving alcoholic beverages to individuals who appear to be intoxicated, encouraging	The aim of this law is to prevent behaviours that

				excessive drinking, or intentionally causing someone to become drunk due to illness or incapacity.	could endanger public health and safety by limiting irresponsible alcohol consumption.
Bulgaria	Use in Public space	Law of Health	2005–current	The law prohibits the sale of alcohol on the premises of kindergartens, schools, student hostels, and medical establishments	To protect young people and vulnerable populations
Croatia	Use in Public space	Law on the Prevention of riot at sports events	2003–current	This law specifies that it is unlawful to possess or consume alcoholic beverages containing more than 6% alcohol, and any attempt to enter, arrive, or remain in the area of a sports facility intoxicated above 0.50 g per kg is considered unlawful. Additionally, the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages are prohibited in the area where sports are held.	To prevent disorders at sports competitions and reduce availability of alcoholic beverages
Czech Republic	Use in Public space	Act No. 379/2005 Coll., on the protection against harmful effects of tobacco, alcohol, and other addictive substances	2005–current	The law bans the consumption of alcohol in schools and hospitals, but permits it during sports events, provided the beverage is beer with a low alcohol content.	To decrease the accessibility of alcoholic beverages
Denmark	Use in public space	Law on the alcohol consumption at work	2021–current	This legislation stipulates that employers must ensure a safe and	The aim of the law is to prevent

				healthy working environment. This includes maintaining a workplace free from hazards such as alcohol consumption that could impair employees' ability to work safely.	hazards and maintain safety in the workplace.
				The regulation stipulates that the consumption of alcoholic beverages in public places is prohibited (such as around childcare centres and playgrounds, health authorities, on public transport and at stops, and local authorities will not be able to allow the consumption of alcohol in these areas), with exceptions for establishments where the retail sale of alcoholic beverages is conducted for on-premises consumption, provided the alcoholic beverages are obtained within the premises, and in cases prescribed by legislation issued by local government councils	to provide general prohibitions on the consumption of alcohol in public places
Estonia	Use in Public space	The Alcohol Act	2001-current		
		Public Order Act (612/2003; amendments up to 774/2010)	2003-current	The legislation prohibits the use of intoxicating substances in public places within built-up areas, at border crossing points, and in vehicles used for public transport	To safeguard public order and security
Finland	Use in Public space				
France	Use in public space	Labor Code	1973-current	The law prohibits the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the workplace,	The law aims to safeguard the

				except for wine, beer, cider, and perry. If the consumption of these drinks threatens the safety or health (both physical and mental) of employees, the employer must implement preventive measures. These measures, detailed in internal regulations or a service note, may include restricting or banning alcohol consumption and must be proportional to the intended goal.	health and safety of workers and reduce accident risks.
Greece	Use in public space	Law 3730/2008	2008-current	The law sets the prohibition to minors from entering, staying, working, or consuming alcohol in entertainment venues, bars, and public centers, except during private events.	To safeguard minors by restricting their access to alcohol consumption environments
Ireland	Use in Public Space	S.I. No. 379/2004 – Alcohol Products Tax Regulations	2004-current	The policy ensures that alcohol products are stored securely and not used in unauthorized public spaces before their official distribution. Any illegal use of alcohol in public spaces that may originate from warehousing is strictly regulated, with products moved only after proper tax procedures.	To regulate the illegal use of alcohol that may originate from warehouses.
Ireland	Use in public space	Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003	2003-current	This law limits the sale and consumption of alcohol by minors in	To limit the sale and consumption

				public spaces to prevent underage drinking.	of alcohol by minors in public spaces.
Ireland	Use in public space	Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act	1994–current	<p>This legislation outlines that being in a public place while intoxicated to a level where there is a reasonable risk of harm to oneself or others constitutes an offence. In such cases, a fine of up to £100 can be imposed upon summary conviction for being intoxicated in a public space. Additionally, law enforcement, specifically the Garda Síochána, has the authority to seize bottles or containers without a warrant if they suspect these contain intoxicating substances and if the person in possession is committing an offence. The legislation also provides definitions for terms such as "bottle or container" and "intoxicated," clarifying that this includes alcohol, drugs, solvents, or other intoxicating agents that fall under this policy.</p>	To maintain public safety and order by addressing the risks associated with public intoxication
Italy	Use in public space	Law 125/2001 Framework Law on Alcohol and Alcohol-Related Problems	2001–current	The law establishes that in workplaces with high injury risks or affecting public safety, alcohol and strong alcoholic beverages are prohibited by	To prohibit alcohol consumption in workplaces that present high injury

				decree of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, in consultation with the Minister of Health. Alcohol testing in workplaces is limited to occupational physicians or designated occupational health doctors. Employees with alcohol-related disorders seeking therapeutic programs are governed by specific regulations on narcotics and psychotropic substances.	risks or impact public safety.
Lithuania	Use in Public Space	Law on alcohol control	1995–current	This legislation prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages in places such as military premises, health care facilities, schools, and religious institutions, as well as nearby if requested by the heads of these establishments.	To prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in specific locations and under certain conditions to ensure public safety and order.
Poland	Use in Public Space	The act on upbringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism	2001–current	This law prohibits the consumption of alcoholic beverages in specific locations, including schools, workplaces, public gatherings, and public transport. Individuals who cause harm as a result of alcohol abuse may be mandated to undergo treatment. Additionally, employers and authorities are authorized to conduct sobriety tests on employees.	To prohibit the consumption of alcoholic beverages in designated areas.

Romania	Use in Public Space	Law No. 61/1991 For the Sanctioning of Acts of Violation of Public Order and Peace	1991–current	This legislation prohibits alcohol consumption in public spaces, including streets, parks, and transportation, with exceptions made for designated areas within licensed establishments.	To prohibit alcohol consumption in public spaces to promote public order and safety.
Slovakia	Use in public space	Act. 214/2009 Coll.	2009–current	This legislation prohibits the presence of individuals up to 15 years old in public places that serve alcoholic beverages after 9:00 p.m., unless they are accompanied by their legitimate representatives, such as parents or legal guardians.	To restrict minors' access to public places.
Slovakia	Use in public space	Act. 88/2013 Coll.	2013–current	This legislation allows local municipalities to consider local circumstances and designate additional public places where the sale or serving of alcoholic beverages is prohibited, extending beyond those already defined at the national level.	To empower local municipalities to designate additional public places for alcohol sales and serving restrictions.
Bulgaria	Warning and consumer information labels	Law on wine and spirits	2012–current	The law specifies that the label must provide clear information on the product category, origin (DOP/IGP), alcohol content, place of origin, bottler's name, sugar content, lot number, and sulfite content, without misleading consumers.	To ensure that the label provides clear and accurate information

Croatia	Warning and consumer information labels	THE FOOD ACT	2002-current	The law stipulates that alcoholic beverages must be labelled with clear, accurate, and non-misleading information. The label should include the product name, ingredient list, net quantity, durability date, storage conditions, producer's name and address, country of origin, and alcoholic strength (if over 1.2% vol)	To ensure that alcoholic beverages are labelled with clear, accurate, and non-misleading information
Czech	Warning and consumer information labels	Law No. 110/1997 Coll. on food and tobacco products	1997-current	This law stipulates that the list of ingredients for beer, wine, spirits, and other alcoholic beverages is obligatory	to ensure transparency and provide consumers with clear and accurate information regarding the ingredients of alcoholic beverages
Estonia	Warning and consumer information labels	Alcohol Act	2002-current	The law stipulates that the labelling of alcoholic beverages must be clear, durable, and include essential information such as the product name, alcohol content, producer, and country of origin.	To ensure that the labelling of alcoholic beverages is clear, durable, and includes essential information
EU	Warning and consumer information labels	Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the	2011-current	This legislation mandates that alcoholic beverages containing more	The aim of this law is to ensure

	information labels	provision of food information to consumers		<p>than 1.2% alcohol by volume (abv) must display their alcoholic strength on the label with one decimal place, followed by "% vol." The label may optionally include "alc" or "alcohol" before the percentage. Beverages with over 10% abv are exempt from a mandatory nutrition declaration and ingredients list, though they must still mention certain allergens and compounds. There is no requirement for a "best before" date for these higher-alcohol beverages. The Act includes specific provisions for labelling and exemptions applicable to alcoholic beverages, defining the necessary information and requirements for consumer protection.</p>	<p>transparency, promote consumer awareness about alcohol content and associated health risks</p>
EU	Warning and consumer information labels	EU Regulation 2021/2117	2022-current	<p>The regulation establishes mandatory requirements for the indications that must be displayed on bottles, including the denomination of origin, grape variety, vintage, alcohol content (actual alcoholic strength by volume), nominal volume, country of production, and specific details about the bottle.</p>	<p>To enhance transparency, ensure product authenticity, and improve market organization in the wine sector by implementing mandatory</p>

					labelling requirements
EU	Warning and consumer information labels	EU Regulation 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products	2014-current	The regulation for the wine sector outlines provisions for geographical indications, designations of origin, and quality classifications, while mandating labelling requirements to provide consumers with clear and accurate information	To ensure transparency and provide consumers with clear and accurate information.
EU	Warning and consumer information labels	EU Regulation 33/2019	2019-current	The regulation specifies the mandatory information to be displayed on bottles, including the category designation, actual alcoholic strength by volume, nominal volume, country of production, indication of the bottler, sugar content, vintage year, and presence of allergens. It also defines the permitted tolerances for the actual alcoholic strength by volume.	To ensures transparency, authenticity, and protection of wine quality standards within the EU market.
EU	Warning and consumer information labels	EU Regulation 2117/2021 on the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products.	2023-current	The wine label must indicate the nutritional values and the list of ingredients.	To increase transparency and consumer information
EU	Warning and consumer information labels	EU regulation 889/2008	2009-current	The regulation specifies that the label for wine made from organic grapes must state 'Wine from organically	To prevent misleading claims

	information labels			grown grapes' and cannot simply be referred to as 'organic wine.	
France	Warning and consumer information labels	Public health code	1953–current	The law mandates that when a judicial authority orders a person involved in illicit narcotics use or excessive alcohol consumption to undergo therapeutic intervention, the regional health agency's director general is notified. The individual must then be examined by a designated doctor or, if necessary, a psychologist or other authorized health professional, The healthcare professional is required to report back to the judicial authority with their findings.	The aim of this law is to ensure appropriate medical supervision and care for individuals with alcohol abuse issues to promote rehabilitation.
France	Warning and consumer information labels	Law on the Fight Against Tobacco and Alcoholism	1991–current	The law imposes strict restrictions on the advertising of tobacco and alcohol products, including a ban on advertising alcohol products on television and in places frequented by minors. It restricts alcohol consumption in public places and public transport to reduce alcohol-related disturbances and health issues. The law requires clear health warnings on alcohol and tobacco products to inform consumers of the risks associated with their use.	The primary aim of this law is to combat the negative health effects of smoking and alcohol consumption.

France	Warning and consumer information labels	Law no 2005-102 on equal rights and opportunities, participations and citizenship of people with disability	2005-current	The law mandates that all packaging units for alcoholic beverages carry a health message recommending the absence of alcohol consumption by pregnant women. This requirement is specified under the conditions set by the Minister for Health.	to ensure that every alcohol advertisings must contain a health warning and show that alcohol abuse is dangerous for health, especially for during pregnancy
France	Warning and consumer information labels	Article L. 3323-4 of the public health code	2005-current	The law mandates that labels and advertisements for alcoholic beverages include a warning about the risks of alcohol consumption during pregnancy, even in small amounts, which can seriously damage the child's health. This warning must be accompanied by a pictogram to effectively convey the message.	To ensure health warning for pregnant women are mandatory on every alcohol content
Ireland	Warning and Consumer Information Labels	S.I. No. 379/2004 - Alcohol Products Tax Regulations	2004-current	This legislation mandates that alcohol products be stored in a secure environment until they are properly labelled and released. Labels on alcohol products must include consumer warnings and other legally required information to ensure that consumers are well-informed before	To ensure that alcohol products remain securely stored until they are properly labelled and released.

				the products are distributed from the warehouse.	
Ireland	Warning and consumer information labels	Public Health (Alcohol) Act 2018	2018–current	The policy requires alcohol product labels to include health warnings about alcohol consumption risks, pregnancy, and cancer, as well as details on alcohol content, calories, and energy content. Additionally, licensed premises must display related warnings and provide relevant information upon request.	To inform consumers about the health risks associated with alcohol consumption.
Ireland	Warning and consumer information labels	Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003	2003–current	This legislation requires labels on containers of intoxicating liquor sold for off-premise consumption to include information identifying the licensee and the licensed premises.	To ensure transparency.
Latvia	Warning and Consumer Information Labels	Law on the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages	2004–current	This legislation requires that alcohol advertisements include warnings about the negative effects of alcohol consumption and the prohibition of sales to minors, covering at least 10% of the ad space. These warnings must be positioned at the bottom of the advertisement in black letters on a white background, with appropriately sized text.	To provide clear and visible warnings on alcohol advertisements.
Latvia	Warning and Consumer	Handling of Alcoholic Beverages Law	1998–current	This legislation requires alcoholic beverage advertisements to include	The aim is to ensure that

	Information Labels			prominent warnings about the negative effects of alcohol and prohibitions against sales to minors. Additionally, it mandates that alcoholic beverages meet safety and quality standards, stipulating that non-compliant products must be processed or destroyed, with sellers responsible for covering testing costs.	alcoholic beverage advertisements prominently feature clear warnings about the negative effects of alcohol and the prohibition of sales to minors.
Latvia	Warning and consumer information labels	Law on Handling of alcohol beverages	2004-current	This law establishes that advertisements for alcoholic beverages must include information warning the public about the negative effects of alcohol consumption, as well as informing about the prohibition of selling, purchasing, and handing over alcoholic beverages to minors. At least 10 percent of the advertisement's content shall be allocated for such information	To reduce alcohol-related harm and promoting responsible consumption
Lithuania	Warning and consumer information labels	Law on Alcohol control	1995-current	This law mandates that labels of distilled beverages of 1.2% ABV or higher and fermented beverages of 0.5% ABV or higher are required to include a pictogram warning of the potential effects of drinking alcohol during pregnancy	To reduce alcohol consumption levels and its availability, particularly among minors and vulnerable populations, to mitigate the health

					and economic harms caused by alcohol abuse, and to establish the legal framework for granting economic operators the rights to produce, sell, import, and export alcohol products regulated by this law
Republic of Moldova	Warning and Consumer Information Labels	Law No. 57-XVI of March 10, 2006, on Vines and Wines	2006-current	This legislation implies the necessity for compliance with labelling requirements as part of its broader regulatory framework. It ensures that grape and wine products adhere to legal standards, including appropriate warning and consumer information labels, to guarantee that all labels are accurate and conform to legal requirements. This includes information on protected designations of origin and geographical indications.	To enforce labelling requirements for grape and wine products, ensuring accuracy and compliance with legal standards.
Republic of Moldova	Warning and Consumer Information Labels	Law No. 1100-XIV on manufacturing and trade of ethyl alcohol and liquors	2000-current	This legislation ensures that all measuring and control instruments used in production are certified and sealed to prevent tampering and	To ensure quality control, safety, and accountability in ethyl alcohol and

				guarantee accuracy. This certification and sealing contribute to the overall quality and safety of the final product, which is essential for maintaining consumer confidence.	spirits production by regulating the technological equipment used.
Republic of Moldova	Warning and consumer information labels	Law no. 1100-XIV on manufacturing and trade of ethyl alcohol and liquors, last amended 2023	2000-current	The law specifies that beverages with an alcohol by volume (ABV) of 1.5% or higher must include an 18+ symbol and a symbol recommending abstinence during pregnancy.	To ensure that alcoholic beverages shall be labelled in accordance with the established modalities and must not contain misleading labels
Romania	Warning and consumer information labels	Government decision 106/2002 on food labelling (including alcohol)	2002-current (Updated in 2015)	The law specifies that beverages containing more than 1.2% alcohol by volume must indicate their alcoholic strength on the label. However, this requirement does not apply to products classified under tariff headings 22.04 and 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff.	To regulate the labeling of alcoholic beverages by standardizing how their alcohol concentration is expressed. It ensures clarity and uniformity in labeling for consumer transparency

Slovenia	Warning and consumer information labels	Act on the health suitability of food and products and substances that come into contact with food	2000–current	This legislation requires that all alcoholic beverage advertisements include a health warning stating: "Minister for Health warns: Alcohol consumption can be harmful to health!" or "Minister for Health warns: Excessive alcohol consumption harms health!" The warning must be clearly visible, adhering to specific text size and duration requirements for visibility and readability. In films and TV, the warning must be displayed for at least 5 seconds or for the entire duration of a shorter advertisement, and it should occupy at least 10% of the advertisement's total area.	To mandate health warnings on alcoholic beverage advertisements regarding the risks of alcohol consumption.
Sweden	Warning and consumer information labels	Swedish Alcohol Act	2010–current	This legislation mandates that advertisements for alcoholic beverages must include prominently displayed information about the harmful effects of alcohol. The content of this information must vary with each advertisement to effectively educate consumers about the risks associated with alcohol consumption.	To mandate health warnings in alcohol advertisements to educate consumers on associated risks.
Ukraine	Warning and consumer	Law of Ukraine – On state regulation of production and	1995–current	This legislation mandates comprehensive consumer information on labels, including the product name,	To require comprehensive labeling of

information labels	circulation of ethyl, cognac and fruit, alcoholic drinks and tobacco	manufacturer details, alcohol content, and container capacity. It also requires additional information such as sugar content, bar codes, and the date of manufacture. For wine products, the legislation includes specific labeling requirements related to aging, vintage, and controlled designation of origin. This ensures that consumers have access to crucial information about the products they purchase.	alcoholic beverages for informed consumer choices.
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Appendix Table 2. List of the mapped national food and nutrition legislations

Country	Main Policy area (NOURISHING)	Legislation name	Year of entry into force	Brief description of the main content	Aim of the legislation
Austria	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act	2006	This legislation protects health and consumer interests throughout food production, processing, and distribution, excluding private domestic activities.	To safeguard consumer health and prevent deception by enforcing relevant EU laws.
Austria	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	National Nutrition Action Plan (NAP.e)	2011	The policy aims to reduce obesity, promote access to nutritious food, and integrate nutrition into healthcare through collaboration.	To improve public health by promoting better diets and reducing diet-related diseases.
Austria	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Less salt is healthier initiative	2010	The policy reduces salt in bread and baked goods by 15% by 2015, with 113 bakery businesses and over 350 branches committed to this reduction.	To reduce the salt content in bread and baked goods.
Austria	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Austria trans fatty acids regulation	2009	The regulation limits Trans Fatty Acids to 2% of total fat content, with multi-ingredient processed foods under 20% fat limited to 4%, and those under 3% fat limited to 10%	To reduce TFA content in food products.
Belgium	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté du Gouvernement flamand relatif à la production biologique	2021	The decree regulates all aspects of organic production, preparation, and distribution, including catering, setting standards for soil management, pest	To ensure organic products meet EU standards for quality, traceability, and integrity.

		et à l'étiquetage des produits biologiques.		control, animal welfare, and labeling to ensure consumer trust.	
Belgium	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Arrêté ministériel déterminant les formes chimiques et les critères de pureté pour les nutriments qui peuvent être utilisés pour des compléments alimentaires.	2003	This decree specifies the authorized chemical forms and purity criteria for nutrients used in food supplements.	To ensure dietary supplements meet specific safety and quality standards.
Belgium	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté royal concernant la mise dans le commerce de nutriments et de denrées alimentaires auxquelles des nutriments ont été ajoutés.	2021	The Royal Decree of May 30, 2021, establishes regulations for nutrients and nutrient-enriched foods in Belgium.	To set on the market of nutrients and foods to which nutrients have been added.
Belgium	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté royal du 25 novembre 1991 concernant les solvants d'extraction utilisés dans la fabrication des denrées alimentaires.	1991	This decree regulates extraction solvents used in food manufacturing but excludes those for food additives, vitamins, and nutrients unless specified in the annex.	To regulate the use of extraction solvents in food manufacturing, prohibiting harmful substances within the EU.

Belgium	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté royal fixant des mesures complémentaires pour l'organisation des contrôles officiels concernant les produits d'origine animale destinés à la consommation humaine.	2005	The regulation establishes specific rules for official controls on animal origin products intended for human consumption.	To protect public health by ensuring animal products are safely inspected and free from contaminants before reaching consumers.
Belgium	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté royal relatif à l'autocontrôle, à la notification obligatoire et à la traçabilité dans la chaîne alimentaire.	2003	The regulation was designed to protect public health by ensuring that food products are safe, properly labeled, and traceable throughout the food supply chain.	The legislation aims to enhance food safety by establishing comprehensive measures for self-monitoring, mandatory reporting, and traceability within the food supply chain.
Belgium	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Arrêté royal relatif à la crème.	1934	The decree regulates the classification and labeling of cream products.	To outline specific definitions for various types of cream based on their fat content percentage, and prohibiting those that contain antiseptic.
Belgium	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and	Arrêté royal relatif à la fabrication et au commerce de compléments alimentaires	2021	The regulation sets strict standards for the manufacturing and sale of food products with plant ingredients, covering production, hygiene, labeling, and safety.	To ensure safety and compliance in their respective areas—one for dietary supplements and the other for food

	implied claims on food	contenant d'autres substances que des nutriments et des plantes ou des préparations de plantes.			products containing plant ingredients.
Belgium	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté royal relatif au contrôle de la qualité du lait cru et à l'agrément des organismes interprofessionnels.	2021	It sets standards for the control of raw milk quality and accredits interprofessional organizations. It mandates procedures for sampling and transporting milk samples to ensure food chain safety in line with EU regulations.	To establish a robust framework for the official control of raw milk quality, ensuring food safety within the dairy supply chain.
Belgium	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Decree on advertising to children	2007	The decree prohibits advertisements targeting children and young people from encouraging or justifying the excessive consumption of unhealthy foods.	To protect children from being influenced by advertisements that promote or normalize excessive consumption of foods containing fats, trans fats, salt or sodium, and sugar.
Belgium	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Royal Decree of 2 September 1985 on bread and other bakery products	1985	This royal decree limits salt in bread to 2% based on dry matter (1.7% on flour or 1.2–1.4% in the final product), excluding imported bread.	To reduce the content of salt in foodstuff.
Belgium	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Loi relative à la protection de la santé de consommateurs en ce qui concerne les	1977	This law of January 24, 1977 on consumer health protection with regard to foodstuffs and other products defines certain terms, such as "foodstuffs", "other products",	The law is aimed at protecting public health, ensuring food safety, preventing fraud and ensuring that consumers

		denrées alimentaires et les autres produits.		“trade or placing on the market”, “manufacture or fabrication”, and so on.	receive correct and complete information on food products.
Belgium	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Nutri-Score Labeling Policy	2019	The voluntary Nutri-Score front-of-pack nutrition labelling system represents a front-of-pack labelling system providing a synthetic information system based on colours and letters (from green/A to red/E).	To allow consumers to see and compare at a glance the nutritional value of pre-packaged foodstuffs.
Belgium	Inform people about food and nutrition through public awareness	Policy for promotion of healthy nutritional habits and physical activity of children and adolescents	2005	This policy emphasizes the importance of education, community involvement, and coordinated efforts among families, schools, and local authorities to create a supportive environment that promotes long-term health and critical awareness of media and commercial influences.	To enhance the well-being of children and adolescents by promoting healthy eating habits, regular physical activity, and critical awareness of commercial influences.
Bulgaria	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decree No. 18 of 2 February 2023 on the adoption of an Ordinance on the requirements for certain sugars intended for human consumption.	2023	The Ordinance defines necessary requirements as regards the names, characteristics, composition and quality, labelling and methods of analysis of certain sugars intended for human consumption.	To ensure food quality and labelling in relation to sugar content.
Bulgaria	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and	Decree No. 170 of 23 April 2021 on the adoption of an Ordinance on the	2021	This decree establishes specific criteria regarding names, composition, characteristics, labeling, sampling methods, and analytical procedures	The aim of this decree is to adopt regulations for specific partially or completely dehydrated

	food service environment	requirements for certain partially or completely dehydrated milk intended for human consumption.		for certain types of dehydrated milk meant for human consumption.	milk intended for human consumption.
Bulgaria	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Decree No. 248 of 26 July 2021 on the adoption of an Ordinance on specific requirements for caseins and caseinates intended for human consumption.	2021	This Decree enacts Regulations governing precise criteria for caseins and caseinates meant for human consumption, derived from the provisions of the national Food Law.	To stipulate specific standards concerning names, composition, attributes, labeling, sampling methods for chemical analysis, and analysis techniques for composition.
Bulgaria	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Decree No. 260 of 29 July 2021 on the adoption of an Ordinance on specific requirements for dairy products.	2021	The decree outlines detailed regulations concerning the production, labeling, and trade of dairy products in Bulgaria.	The aim of the decree is to set out conditions to protect consumers and maintain product integrity in the market.
Bulgaria	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Decree No. 302 of 17 September 2021 on the adoption of an Ordinance on the requirements for coffee and chicory extracts.	2021	The decree establishes regulations on the production, labeling, and quality standards for coffee and chicory extracts (% dry matter by weight).	To establish requirements for the labeling, composition, and analysis methods of coffee and chicory extracts.

Bulgaria	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Decree No. 367 of 19 October 2021 adopting the Ordinance on the requirements for cocoa and chocolate products.	2021	The Ordinance shall determine the requirements for the names, composition, characteristics and labelling of cocoa and chocolate products.	To establish comprehensive regulations governing the production, processing, labeling, and commercialization of cocoa and chocolate products.
Bulgaria	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decree No. 97 of 19 March 2021 on the adoption of an Ordinance on the provision of information to consumers about food.	2021	The adopted Ordinance shall determine: 1. batch identification requirements for food; 2. national measures for consumer food information, including packaging and labeling.	Decree on the adoption of an Ordinance on the provision of information to consumers about food.
Bulgaria	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Decree No. 42 of 1 April 2022 on the adoption of an Ordinance on the requirements for the use of extraction solvents in the production of food and food ingredients.	2022	This regulation establishes guidelines for the use of extraction solvents in the production of food and food ingredients.	To ensure the safety of food and food ingredients by regulating the use of extraction solvents.
Bulgaria	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Ordinance No. 10 of 26 April 2021 on specific requirements to produce food of animal origin in slaughterhouses.	2021	This ordinance defines specific requirements to produce food of animal origin in slaughterhouses, these provisions shall apply to large and small ruminants, and some mammals.	The ordinance sets out specific requirements to produce food of animal origin in slaughterhouses.

Bulgaria	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance No. 11 of 7 June 2021 on terms and conditions for processing foods with ionizing radiation and requirements for them.	2021	This ordinance regulates the processing of food using ionizing radiation. It outlines maximum permissible doses of radiation, procedural requirements, and mandates labeling of irradiated foods.	To set terms and conditions for processing foods with ionizing radiation and requirements for them.
Bulgaria	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance No. 5 of 9 February 2021 on the authorization for the placing on the market and use of plant protection products.	2021	This ordinance regulates the conditions and procedures for: authorizing the placement and use of plant protection products (PPP), and renewing or modifying permits for PPP.	Ordinance on the authorization for the placing on the market and use of plant protection products.
Bulgaria	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance No. 8 of 23 February 2021 on the terms and conditions for control over plant protection products, trade, repackaging, storage and use.	2021	This ordinance sets the conditions and procedures for controlling plant protection products (PPP) in terms of their general use, trade, repackaging, storage, and application.	This ordinance, in compliance with the Bulgarian Law on Plant Protection, aims to set control over plant protection products, trade, repackaging, storage and use.
Bulgaria	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Ordinance No. 37 of July 21, 2009 on healthy feeding of pupils	2009	This ordinance outlines the requirements for providing healthy nutrition in various school related settings. It applies to school cafeterias, buffets, vending machines, and specialized institutions for social services.	To regulate and ensure the provision of healthy and balanced nutrition for students within school environments.

Bulgaria	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Regulation No– 2 of 20 January 2021 on the specific requirements for the safety and quality of food offered in kindergartens, school canteens and retail outlets on the territory of schools and kindergartens, as well as for food offered at organized events for children and students.	2021	This regulation defines the specific requirements for the safety and quality of food offered in childcare facilities, school canteens and in points of sale in the territory of schools and childcare facilities.	To ensure the safety and quality of food provided to children and young students in childcare facilities, school canteens, and at events.
Bulgaria	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	National Food and Nutrition Action Plan: Ordinance for healthy nutrition in school	2012	This ordinance sets mandatory nutritional standards for food provided to school-aged children in canteens and other facilities, such as accommodation and sports centers. It specifies maximum salt limits for various foods, including bread, cheeses, meat products, and traditional Bulgarian foods like lutenica.	To lower the salt content in food provided within the school environment.
Bulgaria	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Bulgarian Law on food	2020	The law covers food safety and sets out the responsibilities of food business operators and workers in production, processing, and distribution. It sets standards for packaging, labeling, advertising, and production practices, including	This law aims to ensure a high level of protection of the health and interests of consumers with regard to food; ensure the application of laws of the European Union and of

				Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP).	national measures in food sector.
Bulgaria	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law on the management of the agro-food chain.	2020	This legislation oversees plant health, animal health, veterinary medicines, feed, food safety, GMOs (excluding environmental release), and biological production. These collaborate to ensure compliance with EU regulations, maintain food safety, and protect consumer interests.	To regulate and ensure the safety, quality, and traceability of agricultural and food products throughout the production, distribution, and marketing processes.
Bulgaria	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Bulgaria National Development Programme 2030.	2021	Strategic national development program defining Bulgaria's goals and priorities specifically related to food security, safety standards, agricultural sustainability, and nutrition until 2030.	Guide medium- and long-term development policies across all government sectors.
Bulgaria	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	National Food and Nutrition Action Plan (NFNAP) 2005–2010	2005	The NFNAP focuses on three key areas: (i) Nutrition: Promoting healthier dietary habits and improving nutritional standards for the entire population; (ii) Food Safety: Ensuring safe practices in food production, handling, and consumption to prevent foodborne diseases; (iii) Food Security: Ensuring reliable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food for all.	The NFNAP aims to reduce foodborne illnesses and diet-related chronic diseases through a comprehensive and coordinated approach.

Bulgaria	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Standards for bread and flour	2011	This policy specifies the maximum allowable level of culinary salt in food products, stating that it should not exceed 1 gram per 100 grams of the product.	The policy aims to control the salt content in food items, thereby contributing to better public health outcomes and adherence to nutritional guidelines.
Bulgaria	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Bulgarian white brined cheese 2010	2010	This policy establishes the specific physicochemical standards and production processes for Bulgarian white brined cheese, ensuring consistent quality and safety in its production. This regulates aspects such as fat content, salt levels, and energy value.	This policy aims to outline the physicochemical parameters and technological processes required to produce Bulgarian white brined cheese. The policy also details the energy value of the cheese, and the salting process.
Croatia	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Ordinance on the indication of nutritional values of food	2005	This ordinance mandates nutritional information only for foods with nutritional claims on their labels, packaging, or advertising.	To ensure foods with nutritional claims provide standardized information, helping consumers make informed choices.
Croatia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Ordinance on Cereals and Cereal Products	2018	The ordinance stipulates that the salt content in baked bread that is prepared and ready for consumption must not exceed 1.4% of the total weight of the bread.	To ensure that bread products contribute to a healthier diet by limiting excessive salt intake, reducing the risk of diet-related health problems.

Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation determining the composition of raw milk.	2020	This determines the chemical composition, physical properties and quality of raw milk from domestic animals used in the production of drinking milk and dairy products.	To regulate the determination of the composition of raw milk.
Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on cereals and cereal products.	2022	The regulation prescribes general quality requirements for cereals intended for the final consumer for immediate consumption as well as cereal products that are placed on the market.	To set food security and quality standards for cereals.
Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on conditions for monitoring, labelling and packaging of genetically modified organisms and products consisting of or containing genetically modified organisms or a combination of genetically modified organisms.	2020	This Regulation prescribes objectives and the general principles for the purpose of drawing up plans for monitoring, labelling and packaging of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).	To establish clear objectives and principles for the effective monitoring, labeling, and packaging of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) to ensure safety and transparency.
Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on edible oils and fats	2019	This Regulation prescribes the food quality requirements in the production and placing on the market of edible oils of plant origin and of fats of plant and animal origin, including dietary supplements.	To establish and prescribe the quality standards and requirements for the production and marketing of edible oils and fats of both plant

					and animal origin in Croatia.
Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on Food for Infants and Toddlers and Processed Cereal Based Food for Infants and Toddlers	2008	This Regulation sets out conditions for these products to ensure they are nutritionally appropriate for infants transitioning from breastfeeding and for young children as they gradually adjust to a regular diet.	To ensure that the composition, labelling, and advertising of initial and follow-on formulas, processed cereal-based foods, and baby foods meet specific standards.
Croatia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Regulation on fruit jams, jellies, marmalades and sweetened chestnut puree.	2019	This Regulation prescribes the quality requirements which must be met, in terms of production, composition, names, labeling and placing on the market, by all sweet fruit preserves and spreads.	The aim of this regulation is to establish the quality standards and requirements for the production and marketing of fruit jams and similars.
Croatia	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Regulation on market standards for poultry meat.	2022	The regulation establishes comprehensive standards and procedures for ensuring the quality and safety of poultry meat.	To implement and enforce Regulation (EC) No. 543/2008 within Croatia, which sets detailed rules for the application of market standards for poultry meat across the European Union.

Croatia	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation on marketing standards for eggs.	2021	The national regulation establishes standards for the production, labeling, packaging, import, and export of eggs.	The regulation ensures that eggs produced and imported meet specified quality and safety criteria before they are placed on the market for consumption or processing.
Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on the conditions, criteria and manner of granting aid under measure IV.4. "Processing of fishery and aquaculture products".	2021	This Regulation support the measure IV.4 "Processing of fishery and aquaculture products". The support focuses on investments in processing fishery and aquaculture products.	It sets conditions, criteria and manner of granting aid under measure IV.4. "Processing of fishery and aquaculture products".
Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on the mandatory submission of data in the milk and milk products sector.	2021	The regulation prescribes mandatory reporting of raw cow, sheep and goat milk production quantities in the dairy sector.	To ensure compliance with EU regulations, and to provide accurate data on milk production for market and policy analysis.
Croatia	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation on the national quality system of agricultural and food products "Proven quality".	2020	"Proven quality" is a national quality system intended for labeling agricultural and food products with special characteristics in multiple sectors of food supply chain. (Specifications from Article 99 paragraph 1 of the Act).	To provide a labelling system for food agricultural products.

Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on the production of flour and bakery products.	2020	This Ordinance sets flour yield minimums, usage limits for bakery products, and requirements for traceability, record-keeping, and reporting to the Ministry of Agriculture.	To regulate flour yields, usage, and ensure proper documentation and traceability in the milling and bakery sectors.
Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law on food hygiene and microbiological criteria for food	2022	This text regulates different food hygiene and microbiological criteria related topics and issues, such as: direct placing of food on the market (internal and international trade also), good practices, labelling requirements and special hygiene rules for food of animal origin.	To regulate different food hygiene and microbiological criteria related topics and issues.
Croatia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law on food	2023	This Law establishes the competent authorities and the tasks of the competent authorities, the obligations of subjects in the food and animal feed business, official controls, and prescribes administrative measures and misdemeanor provisions.	To promote food safety and quality.
Croatia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Strategic Plan for Salt Intake Reduction.	2015	The Strategic Plan set goals to reduce average daily salt intake from 11.6 grams to 9.3 grams by 2019, representing an average annual reduction of 4%.	This plan aims to significantly decrease the prevalence of hypertension and other cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases by reducing the level of salt intake.

Croatia	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	National Strategy for the Implementation of School Fruit and Vegetable Scheme	2017	The scheme targets nearly 450,000 students, including 290,000 in primary and 160,000 in secondary schools. It focuses on providing fresh, locally sourced fruits and vegetables during the school year, excluding products with added sugars or unhealthy additives.	To improve children's eating habits and raise public awareness about the importance of healthy nutrition for their development. The scheme seeks to enhance dietary patterns and foster a greater appreciation for nutritious foods.
Croatia	Inform people about food and nutrition through public awareness	Normative for nutrition of students in primary school	2013	This policy provides age- and gender-based recommendations for daily energy, nutrient, vitamin, and mineral intake to help plan school nutrition. It includes guidelines on meal timing and energy distribution, meal frequency based on school hours, and recommended food types per meal period.	To provide comprehensive guidelines for ensuring proper nutrition for students during their time at primary school.
Cyprus	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	The Poultry Meat Marketing Specifications Law, no. 110 of 2020.	2020	Matters covered by this Law include: (i) classification and labelling of poultry meat and exceptions; (ii) prohibition from receiving and possessing poultry meat not classified and marked, for the purpose of sale; (iii) powers of the competent Authority.	This legislation aims to regulate the labelling and safety of food products.

Cyprus	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law no. 39 of 2021 on the Preservation of Stocks of Raw Materials for Animal Feed and Grain for Human Use.	2021	This law regulates the management and control of feed raw material and grain stocks for animal and human consumption. It covers areas like stock responsibilities, inventory management, stock replenishment, and financial resources.	The aim of this legislation is to promote food security along the supply chain.
Cyprus	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Infant Formula and Follow-on Formula Regulations	2001	This policy outlines the requirements for formulae and follow-on formulae intended for infants and young children.	To establish comprehensive standards for the production and marketing of infant and follow-on formulae. These standards are intended to ensure the safety, nutritional adequacy, and proper labeling of such products.
Czechia	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Decree 282/2016 on requirements for food that may be advertised, offered or sold in schools	2016	The policy sets school food standards, banning sweeteners, caffeine, trans fats, and energy drinks, while permitting only low-sugar, low-fat items like fruits, vegetables, and select juices.	To establish nutritional standards for food sold in schools.
Czechia	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Decree No. 107/2005 on school meals	2005	The decree regulates catering requirements for children, students, and others in full-day or boarding services.	To ensure the overall well-being of students in the educational system.

Czechia	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decree no. 366/2005 on requirements applicable to certain frozen foods.	2005	The decree establishes requirements for certain frozen foods, including labeling, minimum technological requirements, storage, handling, transportation, and sampling.	To set quality and safety standards for the management of frozen foods, ensuring they are properly labeled and handled throughout all stages of the food chain.
Czechia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree on food requirements	2023	This policy sets technological, marketing, and food safety standards for meals, including temperature limits for oils, meal storage, and microbiological safety.	The regulation aims to ensure food safety by setting standards to prevent microbiological and chemical risks from improper handling and storage.
Czechia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree on requirements for milled cereal products, pasta, bakery products, confectionery products and doughs.	2020	This decree regulates: a) information methods and classifications for cereal products, b) product types, c) quality standards and weight deviations, d) storage, handling, and technological requirements.	To set rules for products made from ground cereals, pastries and certified products.
Czechia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree on requirements for preserved fruit and preserved vegetables, nuts, mushrooms, potatoes and their products and bananas.	2021	The decree specifies safety requirements to prevent contamination, spoilage, or other hazards during production, storage, and distribution.	To ensure that consumers receive safe, high-quality preserved foods that meet established standards of hygiene, safety, and nutritional value.

Czechia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree on the list of foodstuffs according to § 9b par. 1c of the Food and Tobacco Products Act.	2021	Specifies and categorizes food products according to criteria set forth in the Food and Tobacco Products Act.	To provide clear definitions and guidelines regarding the categorization and regulation of foodstuffs.
Czechia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree on veterinary and sanitary requirements for animal products not covered by directly applicable regulations of the European Community	2007	The decree outlines the veterinary and hygiene requirements for animal products that are not directly regulated by European Community regulations.	To ensure food safety and public health by establishing comprehensive standards and procedures for the handling, processing, and sale of these products.
Czechia	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	HEALTH 2020 – National Strategy for Health Protection and Promotion and Disease Prevention	2014	This policy promotes healthier food environments through reformulation of products and improved school nutrition programs. It also focuses on increasing nutritional literacy, providing dietary advice, and enhancing healthcare capacity to address malnutrition. Monitoring, evaluation, and research on nutritional status are key components.	To improve public health by promoting proper nutrition and a healthy lifestyle through targeted interventions.
Czechia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Act on foodstuffs and tobacco products	1997	This Act lays down, in accordance with the legislation of the European Community, obligations of entrepreneurs dealing with production of foodstuffs and tobacco products and marketing of them and establishes public inspection	This legislation aims to ensure that Czech food laws are in full compliance with EU standards, enhancing food safety, consumer protection, and regulatory oversight.

				controlling obligations specified in this Act.	
Denmark	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. 1299 on dairy products, etc.	2022	This Order lays down rules on the production and composition, as well as on the labelling, of dairy products.	To regulate the production, composition and labelling of dairy products.
Denmark	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. 1349 on on the import of food with special restrictions and penalties for the infringement of EU legislation.	2019	The law details restrictions on the importation of specific foodstuffs into Denmark and transit through Denmark to other trading countries.	The aim of the law is to set requirements for documentation, sampling, and testing of imported foodstuffs, particularly focusing on animal products and potential contaminants such as histamine in fish products from specific regions.
Denmark	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. 406 on veterinary control of imports of food of animal-origin and penalties for the violation of related EU legislation.	2019	This Executive Order encompasses all forms of importation into Denmark of animal-based foods listed in Annex 1, Part I.	To set veterinary control for the Import of Animal-Based Foods and Penalties for Violation of Related EU Regulations.

Denmark	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. 726 on the addition to food of certain substances other than vitamins and minerals.	2020	This order specifies the scope and definitions related to the addition of substances to foods, including dietary supplements, for nutritional or physiological purposes.	It aims to regulate the addition of certain other substances than vitamins and minerals to foods.
Denmark	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation No. 1163 on bread wheat.	2022	The regulation lays down the criteria that wheat varieties shall meet in terms of nitrogen standard during cultivation, in accordance with the applicable Order on agricultural use of fertilizers for the planning period.	The objective of the law is to ensure food safety and protect consumer health by ensuring that wheat varieties placed on the market are safe, of high quality, and properly labeled.
Denmark	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Regulation on Infant Formula and Follow-on Formulas for Infants and Young Children	2012	The policy regulates advertising and product presentation, covering product form, packaging, placement, and display environment.	To regulate the marketing and advertising practices for infant formula.
Denmark	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Trans Fatty Acids regulation	2004	This regulation sets a 2% iTFA limit for oils and fats in both domestic and imported foods—effectively banning TFA in 2003. A transitional 5% iTFA limit was instated for the remainder of 2003, and the 2% limit came into full effect on January 1, 2004.	To reduce levels of artificial TFAs in food.
Denmark	Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	Act on Taxation of Chocolate and Confectionary Products, etc. (Chocolate Tax Act) – No. 1010 of 2018	2018	The present Act establishes a series of taxes on chocolate products and other confectionery products. It contains the following Chapters: 1) Tax on chocolate and confectionary	To regulate and tax certain confectionery and sugary products to ensure compliance and revenue generation for the state treasury.

				products; 2) Tax on raw materials; 3) Coverage tax; 4) General provisions.	
Denmark	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Food Act (No. 46 of 2017)	1998	This Act serves as the legal foundation for ensuring that all aspects of food production and distribution in Denmark adhere to high standards of safety, quality, and transparency, thereby protecting consumers and maintaining fair practices within the food industry.	To promote healthy eating habits in Denmark.
Denmark	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	The Whole Grain Logo	2009	The Whole Grain Logo may be applied to products containing significant amounts of whole grains, including products such as rye bread, wheat bread, flour, cereals, crispbread, and breakfast cereals. To qualify for the Whole Grain Logo, products must also meet the Keyhole label's nutritional criteria.	The aim of this policy is to encourage healthier eating habits by identifying products that are high in whole grains and adhere to standards for fat, sugar, salt, and dietary fiber content.
Denmark	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Nordic plan of action on better health and quality of life through diet and physical activity	2006	This plan represents a collective Nordic contribution to the global dialogue on preventing obesity and encouraging healthy living by promoting better dietary practices and physical activity, highlighting the role of Nordic cooperation in enhancing the effectiveness of health initiatives.	To enhance health and quality of life across the Nordic countries through improved diet and physical activity, aiming to leverage regional cooperation to create synergistic benefits in

					promoting healthy lifestyles.
Denmark	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Code of responsible food marketing communication to children	2008	The policy seeks to ensure that such marketing practices comply with Danish laws and ethical standards, especially concerning foods high in sugar, fat, or salt, in order to protect children from potentially harmful advertising.	To regulate advertising and sponsorship practices related to food products targeting children under 13 years of age.
Denmark	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Keyhole labeling policy	2009	The Keyhole labeling policy belongs to a Joint Nordic Initiative driven by the desire to promote healthier food choice and provide consumers with more information about nutritional content of the products.	To allow consumers to find and compare at a glance the nutritional quality of pre-packaged foodstuffs.
Estonia	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Food Intended for Particular Nutritional Uses (Regulation No. 436)	2000	The regulation provides guidelines for manufacturing, handling, and labeling of specialized foodstuffs like Infant and Follow-On Formulae.	To establish standards for foodstuffs catering to specific nutritional needs, ensuring safety, quality, and accurate labeling.
Estonia	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation No. 324 on food labelling	2004	The policy sets the maximum allowable sodium chloride content, by mass percentage, for various food products.	To limit the maximum sodium chloride content in food products.

Estonia	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Regulation on health protection requirements for catering facilities in pre-school institutions, schools	2008	The policy mandates the creation of a 10-day menu for child care institutions, including weekends for 24-hour facilities, according to the daily energy and nutrient needs of different age groups, with specific limits on protein, fat, and sugar intake.	To ensure that children in care institutions receive well-balanced, nutritious meals that meet their specific dietary needs, promoting overall health and development while minimizing exposure to unhealthy foods.
Estonia	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Food Act	1999	This act lays down the rules for the management of food and raw materials, self-control of operators and state supervision, ensuring food safety and compliance with requirements.	The aim of this law is to regulate the handling of food and raw materials, ensure food safety and compliance with relevant requirements.
Estonia	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Veterinary Act (2021).	2021	This Act, among its main functions, regulates the handling of animal-based food products.	To promote food safety.
Finland	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decree 1010/2014 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry declaring certain foods to be high in salt]	2016	The regulation requires labeling certain food products as "high in salt" when they exceed specified thresholds, such as 1.4% for cheese, 2.0% for sausages and fish products.	To inform consumers about high salt content and promote healthier dietary choices.
Finland	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and	Decree 1224/2007 of the Ministry of Trade and Industry on amending the regulation of the	2008	This policy mandates labeling the salt content in certain foods, by specifying the percentage of sodium chloride by weight on packaging.	To ensure transparency about salt content in food products.

	implied claims on food	Ministry of Trade and Industry on food packaging labels]			
Finland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree on food supervision (No. 315 of 2021)	2021	This decree ensures the safety of germinated products and meat production, allowing slaughterhouse staff to assist with inspections under certain conditions.	To enhance food safety, maintain hygiene standards, and ensure proper inspection protocols in primary production and meat processing.
Finland	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Government Decree on a subsidy for the distribution of dairy products, fruits and vegetables in school for the academic year 2020–2021(No. 421 of 2020).	2020	This decree contains provisions on the aid for distribution in schools as referred to in the Act on the Market Organization for Agricultural Products (999/2012).	To promote the distribution of Milk Products, Fruits, and Vegetables in Schools.
Finland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Government Decree on food hygiene in notified food premises (No. 1367 of 2011).	2011	The Decree addresses self-monitoring, temperature control for perishable foods, conditions for food sales, personal hygiene, animal access, and the transport of raw and non-heat-treated milk.	To ensure food hygiene in notified food premises.
Finland	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and	National legislation on compulsory 'warning labelling' of high salt foods	1993	In accordance to this legislation, foods that are high in salt are required to carry a "high salt content" warning. A "high salt content" must be labelled, if the salt content is more than 1.3% in	This legislation aims to inform consumers about the salt content in food products (salt labelling), helping them make

	implied claims on food			bread, 1.8% in sausages, 1.4% in cheese, 2.0% in butter, and 1.7% in breakfast cereals or crisp bread.	healthier dietary choices and reduce sodium intake.
Finland	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Finnish Consumer Protection Act (38/1978)	1978	The law governs the offering, selling, and marketing of goods and services to consumers by prohibiting deceptive, unfair, and discriminatory practices, requiring transparency and accuracy in information, ensuring marketing practices align with societal values.	This Act applies to the offering, selling and other marketing of consumer goods or services by traders to consumers.
Finland	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Food Act (No. 297/2021).	2021	It covers all stages of the production, processing, and distribution chain for food and food contact materials, including activities of food business operators and food inspectors. The Act promotes healthy food practices and requires accurate and sufficient information about food products. It excludes primary production for private household use and certain alcoholic beverages.	To protect consumer health and economic interests by ensuring the safety and quality of food products and food contact materials throughout the production, processing, and distribution chain.
Finland	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	National legislation on products entitled to EU subsidies (School Milk Scheme).	2009	This measure promotes the consumption of milk-based products by young people, and to have an educational influence on dietary habits.	To guarantee the sale of reduced-rate milk products to schoolchildren.

Finland	Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	Excise duty on sweets and ice-cream	2011	Finland had a sweets tax in 1999–2000, the tax rate amounted to 0.75€/kg for solid tax-liable products. The tax was reintroduced in January 2011 with a new tax rate amounted to 0.95 Euro per kg by weight for confectionery and ice cream.	The aim was to reduce the consumption of candy and ice cream.
Finland	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Action Plan for Promoting Finnish Heart symbol	2000	It represents the only symbol in Finland giving information about the nutritional quality of food products.	To inform consumers at a glance that a food product with this symbol is a nutritionally better choice among its product group in terms of fat and salt.
Finland	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Compulsory use of warning labels on high-salt foods	1991	This policy ensures that certain food products are properly labeled as "high in salt" and "low in salt" if their sodium chloride content exceeds, and not, certain thresholds.	To ensure that consumers make informed choices about certain food products in Finland based on salt content.
Finland	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Decree 807/1994 – Policy on marketing material on feeding infants and small children	1994	This decree outlines strict guidelines for the creation and distribution of informational and advisory materials related to infant nutrition.	To protect parents and caregivers from misleading or biased information related to infant and child nutrition, ensuring that such materials promote breastfeeding as the superior method of feeding.

France	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté du 18 décembre 2009 relatif aux règles sanitaires applicables aux produits d'origine animale et aux denrées alimentaires en contenant	2009	This article establishes specific sanitary rules for the production, processing, and sale of products of animal origin. It sets hygiene standards for slaughterhouses, cutting plants, and the direct supply of small quantities of primary products to local markets, ensuring compliance with EU regulations.	To maintain food safety by setting additional hygiene requirements for animal products and related foodstuffs.
France	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Arrêté du 23 juin 1993 relatif au sel alimentaire et aux substances d'apport nutritionnel pouvant être utilisées pour sa supplémentation	1993	The policy ensures controlled addition of iodine and fluoride to table salt to support public health, addressing iodine deficiency and dental health.	To regulate the iodization and fluoridation of table salt to improve public health.
France	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté du 24 avril 2013 relatif à la lutte contre les infections à salmonelles considérées comme dangers sanitaires de première catégorie dans les troupeaux de poulets de chair et de dindes d'engraissement et fixant les modalités de déclaration des salmonelles considérées comme	2013	This order establishes a national program to control Salmonella infections in broiler chicken and fattening turkey flocks. It mandates systematic screening for Salmonella, decontamination of infected sites, and management of meat from infected flocks.	To control Salmonella infections in poultry and reduce the risk of contamination in the food supply.

		dangers sanitaires de deuxième catégorie dans ces troupeaux			
France	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté du 30 juin 2008 relatif aux limites maximales applicables aux résidus de chlordécone que ne doivent pas dépasser certaines denrées alimentaires d'origine végétale et animale pour être reconnues propres à la consommation humaine.	2008	This decree sets maximum residue limits (MRLs) for chlordécone in specific foodstuffs of plant and animal origin to ensure they are safe for consumption.	To enforce MRLs for chlordécone in foodstuffs, ensuring food safety and protecting public health from harmful residue levels.
France	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Arrêté du 9 mars 1981 relatif au retrait de la consommation humaine des produits de la mer et d'eau douce conservés ou préparés à l'aide de substances non autorisées par la réglementation en vigueur	1981	The decree prohibits the human consumption of seafood and freshwater products that have been preserved or prepared with substances not authorized by current regulations.	This decree aims to protect public health by preventing the marketing of aquatic products treated with non-approved preservatives or additives, thereby guaranteeing consumer safety.

France	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Decree No. 2011-1227 of September 30, 2011, relating to the nutritional quality of meals served as part of school catering	2011	The decree establishes nutritional quality requirements for canteen managers regarding meal diversity, portion sizes, and the provision of water, bread, salt, and sauces.	To ensure the nutritional quality of meals in canteens.
France	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Décret n°71-644 du 30 juillet 1971 portant application de la loi modifiée du 1er août 1905 sur la répression des fraudes dans la vente des marchandises et des falsifications des denrées alimentaires et des produits agricoles, en ce qui concerne les produits utilisés en agriculture ou en élevage, pouvant être tolérés dans les denrées alimentaires et les boissons	1971	This decree addresses residues from products used in agriculture or livestock farming that may be tolerated in foodstuffs and beverages, prohibiting those products that pose a danger to human health.	To prevent fraud in the sale of foodstuffs and agricultural products.
France	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Décret n°93-1074 du 13 septembre 1993 pris pour l'application de la loi du 1er août 1905 en ce qui	1993	The decree sets labeling criteria for bread: only bread kneaded, shaped, and baked on-site can be called "home-made," while additive-free, unfreezed bread meeting specific	To set clear labeling criteria for different bread types, ensuring transparency and quality.

		concerne certaines catégories de pains		standards may be labeled "French traditional bread."	
France	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Programme national de l'alimentation et de la nutrition (PNAN)	2019	This policy promotes healthy eating habits, encourages physical activity, and reduces sedentary behavior. It also aims to reduce health inequalities, aligning with the National Health Strategy 2018–2022 and the "Priority Prevention" Plan. Evaluations are based on public health nutrition goals set by the High Council for Public Health (HCSP).	To improve population health by focusing on nutrition and physical activity as key determinants.
France	Inform people about food and nutrition through public awareness	ARPP Advertising Code: Food behaviours recommendation	2009	This policy requires all food and beverage advertisements to promote healthy eating and physical activity, especially for young audiences. Ads must align with the National Nutrition and Health Program's guidelines, avoiding the promotion of unhealthy behaviors, and should support public health recommendations across all media.	To prevent advertising from undermining efforts to improve dietary practices and food hygiene.
France	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	French National Nutrition and Health Program (PNNS)	2001	The policy aims to increase healthy nutrients while reducing fats, sugars, and alcohol to curb excessive caloric intake.	To improve population health through strategies to enhance diets.

France	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Second national nutrition and health programme 2006-2010	2006	The policy aims to reduce insufficient fruit and vegetable consumption by 25% in around 45% of the population while increasing calcium intake and decreasing total fat intake to under 35% of daily energy.	To improve population health by setting nutritional goals to enhance diets and address health concerns.
France	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Loi n° 2004-806 du 9 août 2004 relative à la politique de santé	2004	This law bans the installation of vending machines in schools to improve children's dietary habits.	To mitigate childhood obesity and promote healthy eating habits among students.
France	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Loi de modernisation de l'économie	2008	This law establishes rules for food advertising, including requirements for mandatory health or nutrition messages in advertising campaigns.	This law aims to ensure that French consumers receive accurate and transparent information about health and nutrition through food advertising.
France	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	LOI no 2018-938 du 30 octobre 2018 pour l'équilibre des relations commerciales dans le secteur agricole et alimentaire et une alimentation saine, durable et accessible à tous	2018	This law, divided into 4 sections, regulates the relationship between the agricultural and the food sector.	The law aims to: improve the balance of commercial relations in the agricultural and food sector (Title I), and to provide healthy, sustainable, and accessible food, respectful of animal welfare (Title II).

France	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Programme National Nutrition Santé (PNNS) 2011-15	2011	The PNNS 2011-2015 was designed to create a comprehensive approach to improving the nutritional health of the French population, addressing both individual behaviors and broader social determinants of health.	To reduce the prevalence of obesity and overweight in the population, promote healthy eating practices, and encourage physical activity.
France	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Nutri-Score Labeling Policy	2017	It represents a front-of-pack labelling system providing a synthetic information system based on colours and letters (from green/A to red/E), to allow consumers to see and compare at a glance the nutritional value of pre-packaged foods.	The main aim of the Nutri-Score is to guide consumers toward healthier food choices and promote better public health by providing simple, color-coded nutritional information.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance on commodities	1992	This ordinance ensures that materials and objects in contact with food, such as plastics and ceramics, meet strict safety standards, minimizing the migration of harmful substances into food.	To ensure the safety of food-contact materials and protect consumer health.
Germany	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Beef Carcass Trade Class Ordinance.	2008	This ordinance sets labeling requirements for beef carcasses, specifying category designations, meatiness classes, and fat class indicators.	To standardize beef carcass labeling for transparency in quality and classification.

Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Cheese regulation	1965	This regulation sets standards for the production, marketing, and quality testing of cheese and cheese products. It includes rules on labeling, branding, production processes, and the use of rennet substitutes, with enforcement authority remaining at the federal state level.	To regulate the production, marketing, and quality control of cheese to ensure consistent standards.
Germany	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Ordinance implementing EU provisions concerning food information to consumers.	2017	This ordinance enforces EU Regulation No. 1169/2011, mandating accurate labeling and provision of essential information on food products for consumers.	To ensure that consumers have access to essential information about the food products they purchase and consume.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance on butter and other milk fats	1997	This ordinance sets detailed standards for the production, labeling, and marketing of butter and milk fats, including three-quarter fat butter and half-fat butter. It defines specific fat content classifications and quality requirements for these products.	To regulate the production and marketing of butter and milk fats, ensuring compliance with quality standards.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance on foodstuff provisions to control zoonoses and zoonotic agents	2007	This ordinance mandates food business operators to implement measures for the early detection and reporting of zoonoses and zoonotic agents.	To detect and monitor zoonotic diseases and agents in the food supply chain to protect public health.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance on hygiene requirements for the production, handling and placing on the market of certain	2007	This ordinance sets hygiene and safety requirements for the production, processing, and marketing of foodstuffs of animal origin, aligning with EU Regulation No.	To implement strict hygiene standards for animal-origin food products throughout the supply chain.

		foodstuffs of animal origin		853/2004. It covers meat inspections, retail sales, and the handling of primary products.	
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance on marketing of eggs	1977	This ordinance ensures that eggs marketed in Germany comply with both national and European Union standards.	To regulate the marketing and quality of eggs to ensure compliance with standards.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance on maximum residue limits of pesticides and fertilizer, and other substances in and on foodstuffs and tobacco products	1994	This ordinance sets maximum residue limits for pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances in or on foodstuffs and tobacco products.	To regulate the maximum amount of residues of pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances in and on foodstuffs and tobacco products.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance on milk products	1970	This ordinance regulates the production, packaging, and labeling of dairy products intended for human consumption in Germany, ensuring compliance with set standards and exceptions for milk-based products.	To standardize the production and labeling of milk products for consumer safety.
Germany	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Organic Out-of-Home Catering Regulation (Bio-AHVV).	2023	This regulation sets standards for the use, control, and labeling of organic ingredients in catering services. It ensures that enterprises clearly label the percentage of organic food offered, adhering to certification requirements.	To promote the use of organic food in catering services and ensure transparency for consumers.

Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Raw Milk Quality Ordinance.	2021	This ordinance sets strict quality standards for raw milk production, collection, transportation, and processing.	To safeguard public health by enforcing high standards in the raw milk supply chain.
Germany	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Regulation on the adaptation of national legislation to Union rules on flavourings and foodstuffs containing flavourings.	2021	This regulation enforces EU standards on the use and labeling of flavorings in food, prohibiting certain flavors in infant food and requiring detailed labeling of smoke flavors and natural flavors. It mandates transparency in flavor content percentages and restricts the term “natural” to cases that meet EU Regulation (EC) No. 1334/2008.	To ensure compliance with EU regulations on flavoring use and labeling for consistent consumer information.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on the implementation of EU regulations on food additives (food additive implementation regulation – LMZDV).	2021	This regulation enforces EU standards on food additives, defining permissible substances, approval procedures, and labeling requirements.	To protect public health by regulating safe and transparent use of food additives in line with EU standards.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ordinance on the Limitation of Contaminants in Foodstuffs (Contaminants Ordinance – KmV)	2010	This ordinance prohibits the circulation of foodstuffs exceeding maximum contaminant levels, including mycotoxins. It covers definitions, treatment of contaminated food, labeling, and official sampling during controls.	To mitigate the presence of contaminants in foodstuff.

Germany	Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	Coffee Tax Act	2009	This law imposes taxes on coffee products, including 2.19 euros/kg for green coffee beans and 4.78 euros/kg for both roasted and instant coffee.	To generate revenue for the federal government and regulate the coffee market
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	German Food, Commodities and Feed Code (LFGB)	2005	This policy implements EU directives to protect public health and ensure the safety of food and animal feed. It covers production, processing, labeling, and distribution, with strict provisions to prevent health risks and protect consumers from fraud and deception.	To ensure safe use of food, cosmetics, and daily articles; protect consumers from fraud; ensure safe animal feed and high-quality food products.
Germany	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Law Amending the Organic Farming Law and the Organic Labelling Law.	2021	This law introduces stricter labeling requirements for organic products used in collective catering facilities, ensuring clearer and more standardized information for consumers.	To include specific regulations for communal dining environments, such as schools and hospitals and to guarantee transparency and uniformity in the labeling of organic products in collective catering settings.
Germany	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Act on the Introduction and Use of a Label for Products from Organic Farming	2001	This law sets standards for the labeling of organic products, ensuring that only products meeting strict organic criteria can display the eco-label, protecting consumers from misleading claims and promoting trust in organic products.	To regulate the use and implementation of an eco-label for organic farming products.

Germany	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Organic Farming and the Organic Labelling Law.	2008	This law implements EU regulations on organic farming and labeling establishing a framework for the Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food to oversee compliance with EU standards on production, labeling, and processing of organic products. The law includes procedures for approving inspection bodies, licensing for imported organic products, and temporary approvals for agricultural ingredients.	To ensure the authenticity of organic products through strict control and transparency in labeling, while facilitating imports that meet EU organic certification standards.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Act on the implementation of unions legislation on the school program for fruit, vegetables and milk.	2016	The legislation implements the EU's school fruit, vegetable, and milk program in Germany, outlining federal and state responsibilities for program management.	To implement EU regulations regarding school programs for distributing fruits, vegetables, and milk to children.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Act on the marketing of milk, milk products and fats	1951	This legislation regulates the production, distribution, quality and marketing of milk and milk products, imposing specific obligations on producers, dairies and traders to ensure proper management of the sector and to protect the quality of products offered to consumers.	This legislation aims to ensure the quality and safety of milk and dairy products.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Federal Act on milk, milk products, margarine and similar products	1990	This act regulates the production, handling, and marketing of milk, dairy products, margarine products, mixed fat products, and similar items intended for human consumption.	The legislation aims to ensure that milk and related products meet stringent quality and safety standards, provide

					clear information to consumers, and comply with European Union regulations.
Germany	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Nutri-Score Labeling Policy	2019	This front-of-pack labeling system provides consumers with easy-to-read nutritional information using a color-coded scale (from green/A to red/E). It helps consumers quickly compare the nutritional value of pre-packaged foods.	To facilitate informed food choices through clear labeling.
Germany	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	National reduction and innovation strategy for sugar, fats and salt in finished products	2018	This policy aims to reduce sugar, fats, and salt levels in processed foods through a scientifically based strategy. Key targets include a 20% sugar reduction in children's cereals, a 15% reduction in sugar in sweetened dairy products, and lower salt levels in bread and frozen pizzas through agreements with manufacturers.	To reduce sugar, fats, and salt in processed foods within a single, coordinated framework.
Germany	Give nutrition education and skills	German National Initiative to Promote Healthy Diets and Physical Activity.	2008	This policy provides actionable recommendations, enhances support structures for healthy living, and fosters collaboration between stakeholders to create a coordinated approach to public health.	To improve dietary habits and physical activity levels nationwide.
Greece	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and	Health Ordinance Y1c/G.P. house 73828/1-8-06 regarding hygiene rules and	2013	The ordinance aims to protect public health by addressing obesity and chronic diet-related diseases through the establishment of a school	To promote healthy dietary habits in school environment.

	other specific settings	determining products available from public and private school canteens		canteen, serving as an educational tool for promoting healthy eating principles.	
Greece	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	The food code Ministerial Decision 1100/1987	1987	This law establishes comprehensive safety and hygiene standards for foodstuffs and beverages sold, regulating the production, treatment, labeling, and market placement.	To safeguard food safety and hygiene in the production and sale of food and beverages.
Greece	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Mandatory Salt Limits for Bread, Tomato Juice, and Tomato Concentrates	2011	This law establishes mandatory limits on salt content for bread, tomato juice, and tomato concentrates aiming to reduce salt levels in these commonly consumed products.	To improve the nutritional quality of the food supply by reducing salt content.
Greece	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Food and Drinks Code of Greece	1971	This law sets precise limits on salt content in various products: for bread, the salt limit is less than 1.5%. Tomato juice can contain a maximum of 1% salt. For tomato concentrates, the salt content varies ranging from a maximum of 2% to 5%, depending on the product's tomato solids and packaging size.	To regulate and limit the amount of salt in food products.
Greece	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Salt Reduction Strategy 2016–2020	2016	This policy built on four key pillars: assessing salt intake in the population, raising public awareness through targeted campaigns, setting realistic salt content limits for food products, and reformulating products	To improve public health by decreasing the population's salt consumption.

				to reduce salt. It also includes systematic monitoring and evaluation to track progress toward the salt reduction goals.	
Greece	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Greece's National Action Plan on Food Reformulation	2017	This plan supports food producers in creating healthier products, educates consumers through public campaigns, and enforces nutritional standards through legislation.	To reduce salt, trans fats, and added sugars in foods by setting upper limits for these nutrients.
Greece	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	2135/2013 Rules for school hygiene, determination of available products	2013	This law mandates that only fresh, nutritious, and minimally processed foods be sold in school canteens. It specifies allowed items, focusing on fruits, vegetables, dairy, and whole grains, while banning unhealthy options like sugary drinks, processed snacks, and genetically modified foods	To ensure that food and beverages sold in school canteens promote healthy eating.
Greece	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Program for the promotion of fruit and vegetable consumption in schools	2016	This policy sets out the targets to gradually increase the portion of fruits and vegetables in children's diets during the formative years of their eating habits to promote healthy lifestyle.	This policy aims to boost both short-term and long-term fruit and vegetable consumption among children, thereby enhancing their overall dietary habits.
Hungary	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Decree No. 152 of 2009 (Codex Alimentarius Hungaricus)	2009	This Decree, part of the Codex Alimentarius Hungaricus, regulates the salt content in bread and other bakery products. It progressively	To reduce salt intake by setting mandatory limits on salt content in bread and bakery products.

				reduces the maximum allowable salt levels to improve public health.	
Hungary	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Decree No. 71/2013 (Trans Fat Regulation)	2014	The decree bans food products with over 2% trans-fat. For processed foods, trans fat must not exceed 4 grams per 100 grams if total fat is under 20%, and 10 grams if under 3%.	To set the maximum allowed trans-fat content in food products, reducing harmful trans fatty acid intake.
Hungary	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Decree on nutrition and health regulations for public catering	2015	The policy provides guidelines for menu planning and meal preparation to ensure balanced, age-appropriate meals that comply with food safety and display allergens and nutritional information.	To ensure public meals are nutritious, meet dietary standards, and suit all age groups' energy needs. While the decree does not directly mandate labeling requirements, it does include provisions that indirectly affect how food information is presented to consumers.
Hungary	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree on the production and placing on the market of food and materials and articles intended to come in contact with food.	2021	This Decree establishes safety and hygiene standards for the production and placing on the market of food products and materials intended to come in contact with food, aligning with EU regulations to ensure compliance and public health protection.	To ensure the safety of food and materials, harmonizing with European food safety standards.

Hungary	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	National Plant Protection Action Plan 2019–2023.	2019	This plan establishes quantitative objectives and measures to reduce the risks of pesticide use on human health and the environment. It promotes integrated pest management and alternative approaches to minimize agricultural risks from plant protection products.	To ensure food security by reducing the risks associated with pesticide use.
Hungary	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Hungarian National Nutrition Policy 2010–2013	2010	This policy includes actions to improve public catering standards, limit the sale of unhealthy foods in schools, promote water consumption, reduce salt, sugar, and fat content in foods, and regulate trans fats. It also emphasizes consumer information and integrates nutrition education into school curricula.	To improve public health by enhancing food quality in public catering, promoting healthier food choices, and reducing obesity-related diseases.
Hungary	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Act No. XLVI of 2008 on food chain and its control	2008	This law reduces risks in the food chain, promotes local food production, and addresses animal and plant health. The law also sets basic rules on food labeling and marketing.	To protect consumer health, ensure safe food production, and support international food trade.
Hungary	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Codex Alimentarius Hungaricus; Foods preserved by way of heat treatment; Modified Salt Content for Bread and Bakery Products	2012	This policy regulates the salt content in heat-treated vegetables preserved in brine and bread. For green peas, green beans, and sweet corn, the content must not exceed 1.5%, while for other heat-treated vegetables, it must not exceed 2.0%. For white bread, salt content must be between	To regulate the sodium chloride (NaCl) content in heat-treated vegetables and bread products ensuring quality standards for salt concentration.

				1.3% and 2.5% from 2015 and reduced to a maximum of 2.35% by 2018.	
Hungary	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Annex No. 43 of FVM Decree No. 15/2001 (III. 3.)	2001	The decree supports quality game meat production and applies to authorized hunters who sell specified quantities of killed game to consumers or businesses.	To support quality game meat production and regulate its sale by authorized hunters.
Hungary	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Decree 30/1981. (XII.30.)	1981	The decree mandates food must pass tests and be assessed by an official veterinarian, with game inspection either individual or batch-based, and one-time or continuous.	To ensure the safety and quality of food products related to animal origin.
Hungary	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	FVM Decree No. 9/2002 (I. 23.)	2002	The decree mandates veterinary meat inspection for both shot and farmed game intended for public consumption.	To ensure safety and quality standards.
Hungary	Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	Hungarian National Public Health Product Tax (NETA)	2011	This tax applied to food products with unhealthy levels of sugar, salt, and stimulants: Salty snacks with more than 1 g of salt per 100 g, condiments with more than 5 g of salt per 100 g, and flavorings with more than 15 g of salt per 100 g are taxed at a rate of HUF 250/kg (US\$ 0.89/kg).	To reduce the consumption of unhealthy foods and promote healthier nutrition

Ireland	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	European Union (Food Intended for Infants and Young Children, Food for Special Medical Purposes, and Total Diet Replacement for Weight Control) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 (S.I. No. 111/2022).	2022	This regulation authorizes the use of calcium-L-methylfolate as a source of folate in infant formula, follow-on formula, processed cereal-based food, and baby food.	To improve the nutritional quality of food products for infants and young children.
Ireland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Health Act 1947	1947	This legislation, within Part V, is dedicated to food and drinks (excluding drugs and water). It establishes a framework to maintain and improve public health standards, empowering health authorities to regulate and act in the interest of community health.	To create a robust legal framework for protecting public health and regulating health services.
Ireland	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Nutrition Standards for School Meals	2018	This policy sets strict guidelines to limit high-fat, high-sugar, and high-salt foods in school meals, including processed and fried items. It excludes sugar-sweetened drinks, promotes milk and water, and limits fruit juice to one serving per day.	To promote healthier food choices and improve the quality of meals provided in schools or organizations funded by the School Meals (Local Projects) Scheme.

Ireland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Changing cardiovascular health	2010	This policy sets targets to improve cardiovascular health by promoting healthier eating habits. Goals include increasing fruit and vegetable intake, reducing fat and sugar consumption, and limiting salt intake. It aims to reduce saturated fats and trans fats, with specific goals to lower daily salt intake to 6 grams for adults and focus on reducing salt in children.	To improve public health by promoting healthier eating habits and reducing salt consumption
Ireland	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Salt Reduction Programme (SRP)	2010	This program sets sodium content limits for various foods: cooked uncured meat products (600 mg Na/100 g), black and white puddings (600 mg Na/100 g), bacon (max. 1300 mg Na/100 g), sausages (550 mg Na/100 g), bread (450 mg Na/100 g on average), and burgers (400 mg Na/100 g). It also includes salt equivalency labeling and advises against the use of salt substitutes.	To standardize sodium content in food products and improve public health through consistent product labeling.
Ireland	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Children's Commercial Communications Code	2010	This policy sets standards for commercials targeting children, preventing the promotion of unhealthy lifestyles and misleading nutritional information. It includes specific rules for HFSS foods, fast food, and confectionery, as well as restrictions on the use of celebrities in children's ads to promote	To protect children from inappropriate or harmful commercial communications.

responsible advertising and support a balanced diet.

Ireland	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Code of Standards for Advertising and Marketing Communications	2016	This law defines that marketing communications for food must avoid misleading claims, promote healthy consumption, accurately represent product characteristics, and ensure that advertising for high-fat, salt, and sugar (HFSS) products does not target or appeal to children under 15.	To regulate food marketing and ensure that advertisements promote healthy consumption and avoid targeting children with unhealthy products.
Italy	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decree of 28/12/2021 of the Minister of Agricultural Food and Forestry Policy in agreement with the Minister of Economic Development and the Minister of Health.	2021	The decree mandates labeling for rice, durum wheat pasta, tomato products, tomato-based sauces, all milk and dairy products, minced and mechanically separated pork, pork preparations, and pork products.	To mandate labeling for specific food products to ensure transparency.
Italy	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decree of June 1, 1998, No. 518 Regulation implementing Directive 96/4/EC of the Commission of February 26, 1996, which amends Directive 91/321/EEC on infant formulae and follow-on formulae	1999	The decree mandates that labeling for these products must include specific information on energy value, protein, carbohydrate, and fat content, as well as the average amounts of minerals and vitamins. For follow-on formulae, labeling may also include nutritional information in percentage terms if the levels meet specific reference values. Products conforming to previous	The aim of this decree is to update regulations to ensure that infant formulae and follow-on formulae are safe and properly labeled in compliance with European standards.

				regulations may be sold until March 31, 1999, or until existing stock is depleted.	
Italy	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decreto 19 novembre 2020	2020	NutrInform Battery visually shows the percentage of energy and nutrients in a food relative to the recommended portion size.	To provide a clear visual representation of energy and nutrient percentages relative to portion size.
Italy	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Legislative Decree No. 27/2021 concerning conversion into national legislation of the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 pursuant to article 12, letters a), b), c), d) and e) of Law No. 117/2019.	2021	The decree outlines methods for official controls to ensure food safety, animal, and plant health, and specifies how national laws must align with European regulations.	To align Italy's regulations with EU standards on food safety and agriculture.
Italy	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law 1 April 2022, No. 30 Provisions promoting local small agri-food productions.	2022	This law sets rules for production methods, quality standards, labeling, and marketing of locally sourced agri-food products, with a focus on small-scale producers.	To encourage the production, distribution, and consumption of locally sourced agri-food products from small-scale producers.
Italy	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to	Law 30 April 1962, n. 283 (amendment of articles 242, 243, 247, 250 and 262 of the	1962	This law defines hygienic and sanitary rules for the production, processing, and sale of food and beverages.	This law defines hygienic and sanitary rules for the production, processing,

	ensure coherence with health	consolidated text of sanitary laws, approved with royal decree 27 July 1934, n. 1265) – Hygienic requirements for the production and sale of food substances and beverages.			and sale of food and beverages.
Italy	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law 9 March 2022, No. 23 Provisions for the protection, development and competitiveness of agricultural, agri-food and aquaculture production with organic methods.	2022	This law establishes standards for organic production, processing, labeling, and certification, ensuring transparency and traceability to promote market access and consumer confidence in organic products.	To protect, develop, and enhance the competitiveness of organic agricultural, agri-food, and aquaculture production.
Italy	Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	Legge di Bilancio 2024	2023	This law introduces a tax on foods with high sugar content ($\geq 100\text{g}$), aiming to discourage consumption of sugary products and address public health concerns such as obesity and diabetes.	To reduce health issues related to high sugar intake by creating financial disincentives for sugary food purchases.
Latvia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Cabinet Regulation No. 104 of 2010 on Procedures for the Recognition and Registration of Food Establishments	2010	The Cabinet Regulation outlines the steps and requirements for recognizing and registering food establishments, ensuring compliance with EU regulations on food of animal origin and general hygiene.	To ensure food establishments in Latvia comply with EU hygiene standards and regulations.

Latvia	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Cabinet Regulation No. 514 of 2020 on Requirements for the Food Distribution after Expiry of the Date of Minimum Durability	2020	The regulation outlines procedures for distributing packaged food labeled "Best before..." after its expiry date, excluding infant food.	To provide guidelines for the safe distribution of expired, consumable food to reduce waste.
Latvia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Cabinet Regulation No. 73 of 2019 on Requirements for the Handling of Small Quantities of Raw Cow and Goat Milk	2019	The Cabinet Regulation sets hygiene standards and permit procedures for selling limited quantities of raw cow and goat milk.	To set hygiene standards and permit procedures for the direct sale of raw cow and goat milk.
Latvia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Regulations No. 461 of the Cabinet of Ministers: Requirements for Food Quality Schemes, Procedures for Their Implementation, Operation, Monitoring, and Control.	2016	The regulations limit added salt to 1.8 grams per 100 grams in beef, pork, goat, sheep, and poultry meat products, and 1.25 grams per 100 grams in bread.	To limit the content of salt in some animal based foodstuffs.
Latvia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Regulations on Food-Grade Salt	2015	The regulations govern the distribution and use of iodized and non-iodized salt in food production in Latvia, specifying iodizing and fluoridating agents, as well as labeling requirements for food salt.	To establish mandatory safety, quality, classification, and labeling requirements for food-grade salt.

Latvia	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	The Food Circulation Supervision Law	2006	This policy sets nutritional standards for students in educational institutions, clients in long-term social care and rehabilitation facilities, and patients in medical institutions.	To ensure the provision of healthy and balanced diets that meet the specific dietary needs of these groups.
Latvia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Latvian national legislation on Trans Fatty Acids (TFAs)	2018	This law sets a maximum trans fatty acid content of 2 g per 100 g of total fat in food products. Exceptions include products with less than 3% total fat, where the limit is 10 g per 100 g, and products with 3% to 20% total fat, with a limit of 4 g per 100 g.	To limit trans fatty acids in food products and improve overall public health by reducing harmful fats in the food supply.
Lithuania	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Order of Regarding the Approval of the Description of the Procedure for Organizing Children's Nutrition	2017	This order establishes guidelines for organizing meal services in schools and child care facilities, focusing on ensuring food quality and safety. It promotes a balanced diet by setting recommendations on appropriate foods and restricting unhealthy products for children.	To promote a healthy, safe diet that meets children's nutritional needs and encourages healthy eating habits.
Lithuania	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Regulation on preschool and school nutrition	2012	This regulation aims to promote healthy nutrition in preschools and schools by increasing the consumption of fresh produce, reducing sugary and salty snacks, and combating obesity. Progress is tracked through dietary and health indicators.	To support healthy nutrition for children and encourage healthier eating habits.

Lithuania	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law on the Consumer Protection (No. I-657)	1994	This law defines consumer rights, establishes consumer protection authority frameworks, regulates consumer awareness and interactions with providers, and outlines out-of-court protection procedures and liability for violations.	To ensure the safety of consumers.
Lithuania	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Lithuanian order establishing maximum limits for fats	2019	The recommendations aim to meet dietary recommendations which urge to limit the intake of trans fatty acids (TFA).	To reduce the intake of harmful trans fatty acids.
Lithuania	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Order on the Labelling of Foodstuffs by Keyhole Symbol	2014	This order introduces voluntary Keyhole symbol labeling for pre-packaged foods with lower fat, sugar, and salt content, and higher dietary fiber. It excludes unpackaged foods, children's foods under 36 months, and large-scale catering. Producers must notify the Ministry of Health about Keyhole-labeled products.	To promote healthier eating habits by helping consumers identify foods with better nutritional profiles through clear labeling.
Lithuania	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Lithuanian order establishing maximum limits for fats	2019	The order introduces a maximum limit of 2 gram of trans fatty acids per 100 gram of the total fat content. For foods with a fat content of less than 3%, the maximum limit is will be 10 g per 100g of the total fat content	To reduce the intake of harmful trans fatty acids.
Luxembourg	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and	Grand-Ducal Regulation of November 20, 1993, Concerning Infant	1993	This regulation sets detailed standards for the composition, labeling, and marketing of infant and follow-on formulae, including nutrient	To set standards for the composition and labeling of infant formulae and follow-on formulae,

	implied claims on food	Formulae and Follow-on Formulae		content, additives, contamination limits, and microbiological criteria. It also regulates promotional practices and advertising.	ensuring compliance with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.
Luxembourg	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Règlement grand-ducal du 7 mai 2021 relatif à l'utilisation du logo Nutri-Score	2021	This regulation governs the use of the Nutri-Score logo, providing guidelines on its design, application, and mandatory use by registered food operators. The Nutri-Score is a five-level scale that classifies food products based on their nutritional quality to help consumers make healthier choices.	To promote informed consumer decisions regarding nutritional quality by standardizing the use of the Nutri-Score logo on food products.
Luxembourg	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Règlement grand-ducal du 24 décembre 2021.	2021	This regulation imposes fees on businesses following market inspections that reveal non-compliance with food safety or materials regulations. It covers how fees are calculated and recovered and includes provisions for appealing penalties.	To enforce compliance with food safety standards by applying financial penalties after non-compliant findings during inspections.
Luxembourg	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law of April 26, 2022, concerning official inspections of agricultural products.	2022	The law sets rules for official controls and activities to ensure compliance with food law, animal feed regulations, and standards for animal health, welfare, plant health, and plant protection products.	To Implement effective official controls to comply with EU standards and safeguard consumer health.

Luxembourg	Give nutrition education and skills	Action Plan for the Promotion of Healthy Eating and Physical Activity	2006	The policy promotes healthier eating and physical activity by integrating nutrition into education, reducing sugary drink consumption, improving school meals with fresh foods, and supporting local health initiatives.	To raise awareness about the importance of healthy lifestyles, emphasizing nutrition, physical activity, and tackling obesity, especially in children, adolescents, and vulnerable groups.
Malta	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Infant Formulae and Follow-on Formulae 2007, LN 304 of 2007	2007	This regulation sets compositional and labeling standards for infant and follow-on formulae, covering purity criteria, maximum residue limits for pesticides, and other substances	To establish compositional and labeling standards for infant formulae and follow-on formulae to ensure their safety and suitability.
Malta	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Production and Sale of Dairy and Traditional Dairy Products Rules, 2022. (L.N. 321 of 2022).	2022	This regulation set a general prohibition of sale of dairy products unless they are produced and labelled as required and in accordance with their rules and from establishments approved by the Department and registered with the Commission.	To regulate the production and labeling of dairy products, ensuring food safety and compliance with established standards.
Malta	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Fruit and Vegetables Marketing Standards Regulations, 2015 (L.N. 109 of 2005).	2005	This regulation sets marketing standards for fruit and vegetables, ensuring quality control and consistency in the sale and distribution of these products in	To maintain food security by regulating the marketing standards of fruit and vegetables.

				accordance with national and EU guidelines.	
Malta	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Malta's National Action Plan for Sustainable Use of Pesticides 2019 – 2023.	2019	The Plan aims to establish management strategies to reduce pesticide risks on food and promote alternative methods to lessen dependency on pesticide use.	To establish an efficient tool to support the sustainable use of pesticides in Malta.
Malta	Give nutrition education and skills	Whole School Approach to Healthy Lifestyle: Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Policy	2015	This policy promotes holistic education in healthy eating and physical activity, encouraging balanced lifestyles through a flexible curriculum and consistent health messaging in schools to empower students to make informed choices.	To integrate healthy eating and physical activity into education, fostering a supportive school environment that promotes lifelong healthy habits.
Malta	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Food and Nutrition Policy and Action Plan for Malta 2015–2020	2015	This policy promotes healthy nutrition by boosting fruit and vegetable intake, reducing unhealthy foods, enhancing accessibility, and supporting water access and fiscal incentives for healthier choices.	Promote healthy diets in Malta, integrate health into food policies, address health inequalities, and focus on obesity prevention, particularly for children.
Malta	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Subsidiary Legislation 550.01: Procurement of Food for Schools Regulations, under the Healthy Lifestyle Promotion and Care of	2018	This legislation requires that only food meeting the criteria set by the Advisory Council can be provided or sold in schools. It enforces a healthy eating program, prohibits the advertising or sponsorship of non-	To ensure schools promote healthy eating by adhering to set standards and restricting non-compliant food promotions.

		Non-Communicable Diseases Act		compliant foods, and mandates access to drinking water for students.	
Malta	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Healthy Eating Lifestyle Plan (HELP)	2007	The plan fosters a supportive school environment for healthy habits through a flexible curriculum, nutrition guidelines, tuck shop inspections, and monitoring of students' dietary and physical health.	To integrate comprehensive health education into Maltese schools, providing the necessary frameworks and resources to support students in adopting and maintaining healthier lifestyles.
Moldova	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Governmental Decree No. HG624/2020 validating the Requirements of meat products.	2020	This Decree establishes standards for meat products, covering quality, labeling, packaging, and transportation for both domestic and imported products. Exemptions include personal-use farm products, catering products, and items with under 5% meat content. The decree also specifies classification by processing type and meat content, requiring producers to use safety and quality management systems.	To ensure consumer safety and meat quality through standardized practices in production, labeling, and transportation.
Moldova	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and	Government Decision No. HG442/2023 amending Governmental Decree No. HG538/2009	2023	This law revises the definition and regulatory framework for food additives in Moldova. It outlines specific dosage forms, including capsules and powders, and	To improve food additive regulations, ensuring safety and compliance within the food sector.

	implied claims on food	validating Sanitary Regulation on food additives.		establishes criteria for exclusion from the Register of Food Additives. Management of notifications, registrations, and safety assessments is handled by the National Agency for Public Health.	
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Government Decree No. HG14/2023 "On the organization and functioning of the National Agency on Food Safety."	2023	This Decree establishes the National Agency on Food Safety in Moldova. The agency oversees food safety and quality, regulates the production of ethyl alcohol and alcoholic beverages, and ensures compliance with plant and animal health regulations.	To implement state policies for food safety and ensure comprehensive oversight in the food sector, including animal and plant health protection.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Government Decree No. HG221/2009 validating the Regulation regarding microbiological criteria for food products.	2009	This Decree establishes microbiological criteria for food products and mandates food operators to adhere to hygiene protocols, including HACCP principles, to prevent contamination during production and distribution.	To safeguard public health by ensuring food safety through stringent microbiological control, especially in ready-to-eat foods, to prevent pathogens like <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> .
Moldova	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Government Decree No. HG941/2023 amending Government Resolution No. 229/2013 validating Sanitary Regulations on Food Additives.	2023	This Decree amends Government Resolution No. 229/2013 regarding food additives. It updates the lists of food additives in line with European regulations and allows pre-existing products to remain on the market until their expiration or stock depletion.	To align food additive regulations with European standards and ensure the continued availability of existing products until their natural market expiration.

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Governmental Decree No. 298 Validating Veterinary and Sanitary Requirement establishing measures for the control and supervision of certain substances and their residues in live animals and their products, as well as residues of veterinary medicines in products of animal origin.	2011	This Decree outlines veterinary and sanitary measures for controlling and monitoring specific substances and their residues in live animals and animal products. It mandates regular inspection of veterinary medications and substances to ensure food safety and compliance with established standards for animal-derived products.	To ensure the safety of food products of animal origin by monitoring residues of veterinary medicines and other substances.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Governmental Decree No. 8 validating Veterinary and Sanitary Regulation setting requirements for animal health and public health when importing and supplying to the market certain products of animal origin.	2020	This Decree establishes veterinary and sanitary requirements to ensure animal health and public safety when importing and marketing specific products of animal origin. The decree outlines specific rules for different products, such as meat and animal-derived items, ensuring hygiene and safety compliance upon entry to the market.	To ensure compliance with animal health and public safety standards for imported and marketed animal-origin products.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Governmental Decree No. HG113/2021 validating the List of foodstuffs originating from the short food	2012	This Decree approves the list of foodstuffs from the short food chain, ensuring that local products occupy at least 50% of the shelf space in retail stores. This promotes the	To increase the presence of locally sourced food in retail networks and support local agriculture.

		chain. replaced by <u>Decision 180/2012.</u>		availability and visibility of locally sourced food products, supporting small-scale producers and enhancing food security.	
Moldova	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Governmental Decree No. HG483/2020 validating General Procedure of registration of food additives, food enzymes and food flavorings.	2020	This Decree sets forth a structured procedure for registering, assessing, and authorizing food additives, enzymes, and flavorings. This ensures these substances meet safety and compliance standards before their use in food products.	To maintain food safety by regulating the use of food additives, enzymes, and flavorings in accordance with national and international standards.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Governmental Decree No. HG671/2020 validating the Sanitary Regulation on extraction solvents used in the manufacturing of foodstuffs and food ingredients.	2020	This Decree regulates the use of extraction solvents in manufacturing foodstuffs and ingredients, including imported solvents, with specific exclusions for additives and export-only products.	To ensure safe and regulated use of extraction solvents in food manufacturing.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Governmental Decree No. HG815/2020 validating Requirements for quality of apiculture products, including beeswax, propolis, royal jelly and pollen, intended for	2020	This Decree establish criteria for production, collection, processing, packaging, storage, transportation, and marketing of beekeeping products, both domestically produced and imported.	Government Decree No. HG815/2020 establishes standards for the quality of apiculture products such as beeswax, propolis, royal jelly, and pollen, ensuring their suitability for

		consumption by the population.			consumption by the public.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OANSA149/2023 of the National Agency for Food Safety validating the Instruction on withdrawal and recall of foodstuffs, not corresponding to applicable in the food sector regulations, and on the notification of the National Agency for Food Safety.	2023	This Order establishes protocols for the withdrawal and recall of non-compliant food products. It details actions for operators to manage unsafe items, including those with pathogens, chemical or physical hazards, or undeclared allergens.	To ensure consumer safety by guiding food operators on managing recalls of hazardous products through cooperation with the National Agency for Food Safety.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMAIA57/2023 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry validating control checklists of the National Food Safety Agency.	2023	This Order establishes control checklists for the National Food Safety Agency, ensuring regulatory compliance across various food industry sectors.	To standardize and validate food safety control processes to enhance oversight and regulatory compliance in the national food industry.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1003/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives." <u>da Nr</u>	2020	This Order authorizes the registration and use of the food additive "Max Multiwitamina Colfarm" in Moldova, produced by Zakłady Farmaceutyczne Colfarm S.A., Poland.	To officially register and regulate the use of the "Max Multiwitamina Colfarm" food additive within Moldova, ensuring compliance with safety standards.

		<u>109 a Nr 116 ordini facenti parte di un regolamento nazionale sugli additivi alimentari (no documento ufficiale)</u>			
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1004/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This Order registers the food additives "Noflat" and "Flora Protect Baby" by Gricar Chemical S.R.L., Italy, for use in Moldova, adding them to the official list of registered food additives.	To authorize and regulate the use of specific food additives within Moldova, ensuring compliance with national health standards.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1005/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This Order authorizes and registers several food supplements, including Propoli plus EPID, Spirulina, Vitavit Magnesium & Potassium, Ginkgo Plus, Pausa Night & Day, and Serenotte Plus, manufactured by Specchiasol S.R.L., Italy.	To ensure the safe use and compliance of registered food supplements within Moldova by maintaining a regulated list.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1006/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This Order authorizes the registration of several food supplements, including Phytalgic Myoconfort, Cystiregul Plus, Skinsublim Hyaluronic, among others, manufactured by Laboratoires Nutreov Physcience, France.	To regulate the use and ensure safety compliance of listed food supplements within Moldova by maintaining a government-approved registry.

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1008/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This Order registers and authorizes the use of the food additive "Sage Forte with licorice and menthol" by Bioleki OOO, Belarus, in Moldova. The product is added to the official registry of approved food additives.	To ensure safety and regulatory compliance for Sage Forte with licorice and menthol within Moldova's food industry.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1009/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This Order authorizes the use of food additives "Sirop de Cimbrisor-Farmaco" and "Silymar" produced by O.M. Farmaco S.A., Moldova. These products are included in the national registry of approved food additives.	To regulate and ensure the safe use of registered food additives in Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1010/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This Order authorizes the use of the food additives "Soluro Duo" (Latvia) and "Enhydria" (Italy) within Moldova. These products are officially included in the national registry of approved food additives.	To ensure safe use and proper registration of food additives (Soluro Duo) for consumer protection.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1011/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This Order authorizes the registration and use of the food additive "Spirulina 500 mg," produced by SC Alevia S.R.L., Romania, within Moldova. This decree ensures the additive is included in the official registry for approved use in food products.	To formalize the use of Spirulina 500 mg as a registered food additive to maintain safety and regulatory compliance.

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1012/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree authorizes the food additives Wermiplant, Apivit, and Calmoplant by Depofarm S.R.L. in Moldova.	To authorize and register the food additives Wermiplant, Apivit, and Calmoplant for use in the Republic of Moldova
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS1013/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree authorizes and registers the food additives Vita Grapes capsule and Eurosept by Eurofarmaco S.A. in Moldova	To authorize and register the food additives Vita Grapes capsule and Eurosept for use in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS401/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree registers and authorizes the food additives Leni Complex, Lenimyr, Ferrogreen Plus (tablets and syrup), and Serenote in Moldova, ensuring their safety and quality.	To authorize and ensure the state registration of specific food additives for use in Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS419/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree registers and authorizes B!tonic Roza Spirit, Calmogen Plant Complex, and Ascovit Imunitate Syrup in Moldova, ensuring their safety and quality.	To authorize and ensure the state registration of specific food additives for use in Moldova.

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS731/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	The decree registers and authorizes the food additive Enzylit in Moldova, ensuring it meets safety and quality standards.	To authorize and ensure the state registration of the food additive Enzylit for use in Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS732/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree registers and authorizes the food additive Fermentozim forte by Kvadrat-S LLC in Moldova.	To authorize and register the food additive Fermentozim forte for use in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS733/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree registers and authorizes the food additives Ferty Biotic Man and Ferty Vital by Fertypharm SL from Barcelona, Spain.	To authorize and register the food additives Ferty Biotic Man and Ferty Vital for use in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS734/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree registers and authorizes the food additive Gripalin by SC Alevia SRL from Fălticeni, Romania.	To authorize and register the food additive Gripalin for use in the Republic of Moldova

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS735/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree registers and authorizes Ismi-Kid, Lacto-G kids, Omniphage, and Respiphage as food additives.	To authorize and register the food additives Ismi-Kid, Lacto-G kids, Omniphage, and Respiphage for use in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS736/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This regulation establishes the registration and authorization process for Lactofiltrum® Eco by SA AVVA RUS in Kirov, Russia, including its listing as a registered food supplement.	To register and authorize the use of the food supplement Lactofiltrum® Eco in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS737/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This regulation mandates the registration of food additives, including Ladiacs Care Essence, Fabenol, Forksoglii soft capsules, and others, in the List of Registered Food Supplements.	To establish state registration and authorization of specific food additives in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS738/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This regulation establishes the registration and authorization of food additives Levasil-70 and Levasil-140 by Micro Labs Limited from Karnataka, India, for use in Moldova.	To register and authorize specific food additives for use in the Republic of Moldova

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS739/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes the dietary supplement Lipoatrin forte by Eurofarmaco SA in Ialoveni, Moldova, including it in the List of registered dietary supplements.	To register and authorize the use of a dietary supplement in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS740/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes NBL Probiotic Gold by Cell Biotech Co Ltd in Beylikduzu, Korea, in Moldova's list of registered food supplements.	To register and authorize the use of a food supplement in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS741/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes the food additive Noflat by Gricar Chemical SRL in Brigherio, Italy, for use in Moldova, including it in the list of registered food additives.	To register and authorize the use of a food additive in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS742/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes the dietary supplements Optivit Vit Shine and Ora Aid Shine oral sprays by Influx Healthcare in Moldova.	To register and authorize the use of specific dietary supplements in the Republic of Moldova.

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS743/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes the food supplement ProxSil Original by Eytelia Sprl in Moldova.	To register and authorize the use of the food supplement ProxSil Original in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS744/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes the dietary supplement Sennadelax Plus by Farmaco SA in Chişinău, Moldova, for use in the country.	To register and authorize the use of the dietary supplement Sennadelax Plus in the Republic of Moldova
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS745/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes the food additive Azinc Pregnancy by Laboratoires Arkopharma in Carros Cedex, France, for use in Moldova.	To register and authorize the use of the food additive Azinc Pregnancy in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS746/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order mandates the registration of various food additives, including Syrup Sabelnik and Shark Cartilage, in Moldova's List of Registered Food Supplements.	To establish state registration requirements for specific food additives in Moldova.

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS747/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes dietary supplements by SC Laboratoarele Fares Bio Vital SRL from Orăștie, Romania, ensuring safety and quality compliance.	To register and authorize specific dietary supplements in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS748/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes the dietary supplement Digestiv by Balkan Pharmaceuticals SRL in Chișinău, Moldova	To register and authorize the dietary supplement Digestiv in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS749/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes the dietary supplement Delapis manufactured by Pharmacy Laboratories SC in Warsaw	To register and authorize the dietary supplement Delapis in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS750/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers and authorizes the dietary supplement Biopure Max by Agettis Supplement Ltd in Limassol, Cyprus	To register and authorize the dietary supplement Biopure Max in the Republic of Moldova.

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS751/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers several food additives, including Cotipsilium Kinetic and Ferrogreen Plus, as food supplements.	To establish the state registration of specific food additives in the Republic of Moldova
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS752/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers the dietary supplement Bonflor by SC Fiterman Pharma SRL (Romania) for use in Moldova to ensure compliance and safety.	To establish the state registration of the dietary supplement Bonflor in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS990/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree mandates the registration of the food additive Ammivit by O.C.S. Natur Bravo S.A. for use in Moldova, adding it to the registered food additives list for food safety compliance.	To establish the state registration of the food additive Ammivit in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS991/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree registers food additives from Pharmalife Research (Italy) and Thien Duoc/DHG Pharmaceuticals (Vietnam), including Appetito Concentrato Fluido, Biomelatonin, Isilax Mama, Immuno, Crila Forte, and Eyelight Ganat.	To establish the state registration of multiple food additives for authorized use in the Republic of Moldova.

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS992/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree registers food additives BTY, MLS, ALT, and GRW from MP KSS S.R.L. in Chişinău, adding them to the List of Registered Food Additives for safety and quality	To establish the state registration and authorization of specific food additives enriched with vitamins for use in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS995/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers the food additive Digex Forte by Fiterman Pharma S.R.L. in Romania for use in Moldova, including it in the List of Registered Food Additives to ensure safety and quality.	To register and authorize the food additive Digex forte for use in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS996/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order registers food additives Eucalivit and Lamivit-T by O.M. Vitapharm Com S.R.L. in Moldova, including them in the List of Registered Food Additives to ensure safety and quality.	To register and authorize the food additives Eucalivit and Lamivit-T for use in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS997/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree registers and authorizes the food additive Fitolizyna Nefrocaps Plus from Polpharma S.A. for safety and quality compliance in Moldova.	To register and authorize the food additive Fitolizyna Nefrocaps Plus for use in the Republic of Moldova.

Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS998/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This order regulates the registration of food supplements in Moldova, including Ginger, Turmeric & Bromelain; EchinEeze; Pure Collagen; and Apple Cider Vinegar from Les 3 Chenes.	To register and authorize the use of various food supplements in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. OMSMPS999/2020 of the Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Protection "On state registration of food additives."	2020	This decree regulates the registration of food additives in Moldova, including Glucosamine 2000 from DHC Corporation, ensuring health and safety compliance.	To register and authorize the use of specific food additives in the Republic of Moldova.
Moldova	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Order Nr. 622 21-05-2018 Healthy diet and adequate physical activity in educational institutions	2018	The order aims to exclude unhealthy foods high in sugar, fat, salt, and calories from children's diets, promoting healthier eating habits to support their overall health and well-being.	To promote healthier eating habits supporting children's overall health and well-being.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Governmental Decree No. 768 validating the National Program for the Development of Apiculture in the Republic of Moldova for 2021-2025 and the Action Plan for 2021-2022 for its implementation.	2020	The program expands Moldovan apiculture internationally, enhances cooperation, improves resources for beekeepers, promotes honey branding, and addresses certification challenges to boost revenue and public health.	To enhance Moldovan apiculture competitiveness, promote sustainability, and improve honey quality and safety for public health and state revenue.

Moldova	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Law n. 78 of 18-03-2004 regarding food products	2004	The policy regulates food production, processing, and distribution to ensure safety and contamination standards for all food items, including fortified and special nutritional foods, excluding raw materials for personal use.	To establish a comprehensive legal framework for the safety, quality, and fair trade of food products, protect consumer interests, and promote equitable practices in the food industry.
Moldova	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Law No. 279 "On information of consumers about foodstuffs	2019	This law requires food labels in Moldova to display key nutritional information, including fats, carbohydrates, sugars, proteins, and salt, excluding dietary supplements and natural mineral waters.	To provide consumers in Moldova with essential nutritional information through clear labeling, including ingredient lists and nutritional declarations, to promote informed choices and support public health.
Moldova	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Law No. LP237/2023 "On ecological production and labelling of ecological products".	2023	This law sets requirements for meal production and marketing, including temperature restrictions for oils and fats and microbiological standards for food safety.	Ensure sustainable ecological production, fair competition, proper market function, and consumer confidence in ecological products.
Moldova	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law No. 78 –XV on foodstuffs	2004	This law establishes the legal framework for the manufacturing, processing, and distribution of foodstuffs, regulating conditions for their circulation and ensuring overall safety.	To protect population's health, consumers' interests on foodstuffs, and to promote an equitable practice in the foodstuff trade.

Moldova	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	National Programme in the field of food and nutrition 2014–2020	2014	The program aims to enhance nutrition through an advisory council, updated dietary guidelines, breastfeeding promotion, healthy environments, and reforms to reduce saturated fats, sugars, and sodium.	To reduce illness and death from non-communicable diseases linked to poor diet and nutrient deficiencies.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree on conditions, method and dynamics of implementation of agricultural policy measures for the year 2023–Agro–budget	2023	This initiative allocates funds for agricultural and rural development, focusing on food and feed safety, and improving animal health and phytosanitary protections.	To enhance food security through targeted funding and support for various agricultural sectors.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order prohibiting the import and transit of consignments of poultry, birds and their products in order to prevent the introduction of highly pathogenic avian influenza.	2021	This Order bans the import and transport of poultry, birds, eggs, and related products from countries with suspected or confirmed highly pathogenic avian influenza to ensure public health and animal safety.	To prevent the entry and spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Montenegro through stringent import and transit regulations.
Montenegro	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Ordinance on the quality of cereals, mill and bakery products, pasta and quick-frozen dough	2013	This ordinance sets limits on sodium hydroxide in bakery products and salt content in pasta to enhance food safety and ensure consistent product formulation, protecting consumer health.	To ensure safety and consistency in bakery and pasta products by regulating the allowable levels of specific chemicals and salt content.

Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation amending the Regulation on additives for animal feed and premixtures which can be placed on the market.	2019	This regulation specifies permitted animal food additives, ensuring products meet safety standards to protect animal health and promote safe livestock feeding practices.	To establish a standardized list of approved additives and premixtures for animal feed to ensure safety and compliance within the market.
Montenegro	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation amending the Regulation on new foods that can be used and placed on the market.	2021	This amendment updates novel food regulations, detailing usage, labeling, and protective measures to align Montenegrin law with EU standards for consumer safety	to amend the Regulation on new foods in Montenegro to ensure alignment with European Union standards and facilitate the safe market placement of novel foods.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation amending the Regulation on the manner of performing official controls on non-animal origin food and feed.	2020	This regulation updates the Rulebook for food and animal feed under enhanced control, detailing inspection frequency, product categories, origins, risks, and sampling percentages for safety.	To amend the Rulebook regarding the official control of food of non-animal origin and food for animals of non-animal origin, enhancing safety monitoring practices.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on conditions for import and export of food and feed in order to monitor the level of radioactivity due to the incident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.	2022	This regulation sets import and export standards for food and animal feed, monitoring cesium-137 contamination from Chernobyl to ensure safety and public health.	To ensure food safety by establishing maximum permissible levels of radioactivity in food and animal feed imported into or exported from Montenegro, specifically addressing cesium-137 contamination levels.

Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on measures to determine the presence of genetically modified rice and rice products originating in China upon import.	2020	This regulation mandates lab reports and health certificates for rice shipments from China, confirming no genetically modified rice, excluding non-rice and personal use items.	To regulate the importation and market placement of rice and rice products from China, ensuring that they are free from genetically modified organisms (GMOs) through laboratory testing and certification.
Montenegro	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Regulation on the minimum quality of salt for human consumption and food production.	2020	This regulation sets quality and labeling requirements for salt, ensuring it is primarily sodium chloride, and mandates labeling on sourcing, origin, granulation size, and iodization.	To prescribe the minimum quality standards for salt intended for human consumption and food production, along with the conditions for its market placement.
Montenegro	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Regulation on vitamins, minerals and other food additives.	2016	This regulation defines permissible food additives, specifies allowable vitamins and minerals, prohibits harmful substances, restricts trans fats, and sets limits to protect consumer health.	To establish standards and conditions for adding vitamins, minerals, and other substances to food products, ensuring they meet specific requirements for market placement.
Montenegro	Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	Law on Temporary Measures to Limit the Prices of Products of Special Importance for Human Life and Health	2022	This law regulates temporary price controls on essential goods like food and hygiene items, excluding those covered by other laws, and allows	To prevent market disruptions and eliminate the negative effects of price increases on essential products.

				price caps, reductions, and margin controls during disruptions.	
Montenegro	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Action Plan for Nutrition 2017–2018	2017	The program improves nutrition, strengthens healthcare, reduces salt intake, develops guidelines, promotes physical activity, regulates food advertising, and supports breastfeeding.	To create an environment that promotes proper nutrition, focusing on fostering conditions that encourage healthy eating habits across various settings and populations.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Food and feed safety measures Programme for 2021.	2021	The Programme mandates checks on live animals and products for illicit substances, contaminants, and genetically modified materials, including evaluations of pesticide residues and food safety standards.	to ensure the safety of food, feed, and materials that come into contact with them by monitoring residues of prohibited substances, veterinary drugs, and contaminants.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	General crisis plan for crisis management when food poses a risk to human health.	2019	This Plan details procedures for managing severe, uncontrollable risks in the food and feed chain, addressing major health threats to Montenegro and neighboring regions.	To establish a national crisis management framework for addressing food safety risks that threaten human health.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Nitrate monitoring Programme in food of plant origin for 2021.	2021	This programme outlines responsibilities for monitoring and sampling nitrate levels in foods like spinach, lettuce, arugula, and infant cereals.	To ensure food safety by controlling and monitoring nitrate levels in specific plant-based foods, thereby protecting consumer health and

					complying with national and EU regulations.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Programme of safety and quality measures for food and feed for 2022.	2022	This program details procedures for hazard monitoring, sampling, and testing of food and feed, including responsibilities, funding, corrective measures, and non-compliance protocols.	To ensure food and feed safety by systematically monitoring contaminants, residues, and environmental hazards in food, feed, and materials that come into contact with them.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Pesticide residue monitoring Programme in food of plant and animal origin for 2022.	2021	the Programme sets guidelines for monitoring pesticide residues, detailing sampling priorities, laboratory tests, control methods, and sample handling	To monitor pesticide residue levels in food of plant and animal origin in 2022, ensuring compliance with EU regulations.
Montenegro	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Nitrate monitoring programme in food of plant origin for 2022.	2022	The program establishes 2022 nitrate monitoring tasks under Montenegrin food safety law to assess nitrate levels in leafy vegetables and processed cereals, protecting public health and addressing accumulation factors.	To assess and mitigate the health risks associated with nitrate consumption in plant-based foods.
Montenegro	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and	Programme for the improvement of the availability of food (fruits, vegetables, milk	2022	This policy enhances access to nutritious foods for primary school students, promoting health and local agriculture through educational engagement. Products must meet	To promote understanding of agriculture, healthy eating habits, and local food chains.

	other specific settings	and dairy products) for schools.		specific quality criteria, such as no added sugars, salts, fats, sweeteners, or artificial flavor enhancers.	
Netherlands	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decree of June 4, 1998	1998	The decree outlines bread labeling requirements, specifying ingredients and standards for moisture, salt content, and the inclusion of bran or milk components, depending on the type of bread.	To establish labeling standards for bread, ensuring clarity on ingredients and composition.
Netherlands	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree no. BWBRO018823 of 3 October 2005, establishing the Food Hygiene Commodities Act Decree	2005	This decree restricts raw cow's milk trade for direct consumption, establishes hygiene codes, and sets food safety requirements for bulk transport of oils, fats, and sugar.	To promote food hygiene through the implementation of good hygiene practices and HACCP principles while regulating the trade of raw cow's milk intended for direct human consumption.
Netherlands	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree no. BWBRO026325 of 19 August 2009, containing rules in connection with Regulations (EC) no. 1332/2008, 1333/2008 and 1334/2008 (Commodities Act Decree on additives, flavorings and	2009	This regulation establishes a framework for using food additives, enzymes, flavorings, and specific flavoring ingredients in food, aligning national practices with European standards.	To enhance food safety by ensuring that all permitted substances meet rigorous safety assessments and regulatory requirements.

		enzymes in foodstuffs).			
Netherlands	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Regulations on fat products	2016	This regulation prohibits the sale and preparation of fats not compliant with EU Regulation 1308/2013, limiting erucic acid to 5% and total erucic acid and isomers to 6.5%.	To regulate the composition and trade of certain fat and oil products to ensure compliance with specific standards set by EU regulations, thereby maintaining food quality and safety.
Netherlands	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	National Product Improvement Approach: New criteria for product improvement	2022	The policy categorizes food products by composition, production methods, and shelf life, setting limits on salt, sugar, and saturated fat to promote healthier choices.	To make healthy food choices easier for Dutch citizens, addressing the high rate of overweight individuals through product improvement and informed choices.
Netherlands	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Dutch Advertising Code for Food Products	2019	The Code bans unhealthy eating ads in children's media, restricts misleading health claims, and sets standards to protect children from exploitation and unhealthy lifestyles.	To ensure that all food advertisements are truthful, not misleading, and provide clear information about nutritional content.
Netherlands	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to	"Warenwet" (Commodity Act)	1953	This legislation establishes general rules and material-specific substance lists for food contact materials, including coatings and colorants,	To regulate packaging and consumer articles that come into contact with food to ensure

	ensure coherence with health			while promoting risk assessment practices for non-listed substances.	safety and compliance with health standards.
Netherlands	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	The Choices Programme	2006	The Choices logo is a positive front-of-pack label for food and beverages, reflecting levels of saturated fats, trans fats, added sugars, salt, and fiber compared to similar products.	To promote healthier food choice and provide consumers with more information about nutritional content of the products.
Netherlands	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decree No. BWBRO005758 of 10 December 1992, on the Preparation and Treatment of Foodstuffs under the Commodities Act.	1992	This decree establishes hygiene and quality rules for food and beverages, prohibiting non-compliant practices to ensure adherence to community standards.	To establish regulations for the preparation, processing, and handling of foodstuffs to ensure food safety and protect public health.
North Macedonia	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation on Food-Related Information	2015	This regulation updates national food labeling to align with EU Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011, revising nutrition and health claims and replacing outdated rules for clearer, more consistent labeling across the EU.	The aim is to ensure clear, accurate, and consistent food labeling across the EU.
North Macedonia	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation on nutritional and health claims for commercial purposes in labeling, presentation and marketing of foods	2005	This policy aligns national rules with EU Regulation (EC) No. 1924/2006 to ensure nutrition and health claims on food products are clear, accurate, substantiated, and promote fair competition.	To align national regulations with EU Regulation (EC) No. 1924/2006 concerning nutrition and health claims made on food products.

North Macedonia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Regulation on the Quality of Food Salt	1999	This policy mandates food salt to contain at least 97% sodium chloride, less than 7% moisture, and be free from unauthorized impurities, with iodization at specific iodine levels and detailed labeling on origin, iodization, additives, and net weight.	To set requirements for the composition, iodization, and labeling of food salt.
North Macedonia	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Law on safety of foodstuffs and products and materials coming into contact with foodstuffs	2002	This policy restricts labeling and advertising of infant and young children's food that discourages breastfeeding, prohibiting manufacturers and traders from providing information that undermines it.	To regulate and restrict the marketing and labeling of infant and young child food products to protect breastfeeding and ensure accurate information.
North Macedonia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Food and Nutrition action plan in the Republic of Macedonia	2016	This action plan aims to reduce premature death and diet-related diseases through a cross-sector approach focused on food system improvements and risk factor reduction.	To encourage healthy eating all citizens.
North Macedonia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law on organic farming	2004	The law applies to agricultural products, processed foods, aquaculture products, seeds, seedlings, and yeasts used as food or feed.	To regulate the production, processing, and control of organic products in North Macedonia.
Poland	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation on the composition and labeling of dietary supplements	2007	The regulation outlines approved vitamins, minerals, and their chemical forms for dietary supplements, along with labeling requirements.	To ensure the safety, quality, and proper labeling of dietary supplements.

Poland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation establishing veterinary requirements for the production of meat intended for the personal use	2010	This regulation enforces strict veterinary standards for meat production to safeguard public health and reduce foodborne illness risks while ensuring traceability.	To ensure the safety and quality of meat produced for personal use while maintaining animal health and welfare standards.
Poland	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation on detailed requirements for commercial quality of honey.	2003	The regulation sets detailed requirements for honey's commercial quality, classifying it by origin, use, production method, and presentation, with specified physicochemical standards.	To establish clear standards for honey's quality, classification, and composition.
Poland	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Regulation on Food Fortification	2003	This regulation sets rules for added vitamins and minerals in foods, capping nutrient levels at 50% of the RDI per 100 g or serving, with allowances for Vitamin C and folate adjustments	To define the vitamins and minerals that must be added to specific foods and establish the minimum and maximum levels for these nutrients.
Poland	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation on mushrooms authorized for marketing or production of mushroom preserves, foodstuffs containing mushrooms and qualifications of a mushroom classifier and mushroom expert.	2008	This regulation sets marketing and labeling standards for mushrooms to ensure accurate packaging and compliance with safety and quality standards for consumer protection.	To establish regulations for the marketing and labeling of mushrooms to ensure food safety.

Poland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on the collection of market data.	2021	The Regulation establishes a framework for collecting comprehensive market data in the agricultural sector, specifying data types, reporting entities, and reporting methods and deadlines.	To collect accurate market data on agricultural products.
Poland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on the running by the Agency for Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture tasks related to the establishment of exceptional market support measures in the eggs and poultry meat sectors.	2019	The regulation outlines tasks for the Agency for Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture (ARMA) in Poland to implement extraordinary market support measures in the egg and poultry meat sectors, as per EU Regulation 2018/1507.	To implement extraordinary market support measures for the egg and poultry meat sector.
Poland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Act on products of animal origin	2005	The Act sets hygiene and control standards for animal-origin products, covering organ hygiene, market entry requirements, production standards, and official control methods for compliance.	To regulate various aspects related to the production, hygiene, and market introduction of products of animal origin, in alignment with EU standards.
Poland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Act on safety of food and nutrition	2006	The Act establishes hygiene and control standards for animal-origin products, detailing organ hygiene, market entry, production standards, and compliance controls	To ensure comprehensive food safety and nutrition by establishing clear sanitary and hygienic standards.

Poland	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Act on Labeling Products as Free from Genetically Modified Organisms and the Use of Graphic Signs for Food and Animal Feed	2019	The Act establishes labeling rules for food and feed, outlines obligations for marketing GMO-free products, compliance monitoring, liability for violations, and conditions for GMO-free labeling according to EU regulations	Establish clear labeling rules for food and feed, ensure compliance with GMO-free claims, and define obligations for marketing these products.
Poland	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	National Health Program for 2016 – 2020	2016	The policy promotes breastfeeding, provides obesity support through nutritional counseling, and offers comprehensive healthcare services.	To improve public health by enhancing nutrition, physical activity, and promoting healthy aging.
Portugal	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Order No. 7516-A/2016 limiting products harmful to health in vending machines	2016	Order No. 7516-A/2016 prohibits vending machines in Ministry of Health institutions—including health centers and hospitals—from selling high-fat, high-sugar, or high-salt items.	To promote public health, encouraging healthier eating habits and overall health improvement.
Portugal	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Law no. 75/2009 – Portugal Salt Reduction Program for Bread	2009	This law sets a maximum of 1.4 g salt per 100 g of bread, exempting imported and traditional varieties, and mandates clear labeling of pre-packaged foods with visible salt content.	To reduce sodium intake among the population by decreasing salt levels in bread.
Portugal	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Law No. 3/2020 amending marketing rules for rice and broken rice intended for human consumption.	2020	This law establishes standards for <i>Oryza sativa</i> L. and broken rice, clarifies labeling rules for specialty types, amends definitions for "Long" and "Extra" class rice, and updates amylose content determination standards.	to establish clear standards and labeling regulations for rice

Portugal	Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	Value-Added Tax (VAT) Policy on Processed Foods	2012	Portugal imposes a value-added tax (VAT) on salty processed foods, while non-processed foods enjoy a reduced VAT rate.	To reduce salt in foodstuff.
Portugal	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 132/2021 approving the National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy.	2021	The Strategy promotes an integrated and sustainable food system to ensure the human right to adequate food, focusing on vulnerable populations and effective governance.	To ensure the realization of the human right to adequate food by promoting an integrated and sustainable food system that improves access to safe and nutritionally adequate food, particularly for vulnerable populations.
Portugal	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	National Program for the Promotion of Healthy Eating	2017	The initiative focuses on improving public health by reducing sugar and salt levels by 10%, limiting trans fats to under 2%, increasing fruit and vegetable consumption by 5%, raising awareness of the Mediterranean diet by 20%, and combating childhood obesity by 2020.	To improve public health by addressing dietary factors that contribute to chronic diseases and obesity.
Portugal	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Healthy Eating	2017	The policy aims to monitor and limit trans-fat content in foods like cookies, pastries, and margarine while setting nutritional standards for salt and sugar to meet EU guidelines.	To enhance public health by increasing access to healthier food choices and reducing unhealthy options.

Portugal	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Portugal's 2018 Prohibition on High Fat, Sugar, and Salt Food Products in Government Health Institutions	2018	Prohibits the sale of food products containing high levels of fat, sugar, and salt within all government health institutions.	To promote healthier dietary choices and improve public health in all government health institutions.
Portugal	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Law No. 30/2019 on Advertising Food and Beverages High in Sugar, Fat, or Salt	2019	This law prohibits advertising of foods and beverages high in sugar, fat, or salt during children's TV programs, on children's websites, and near schools.	To protect children from exposure to unhealthy food advertisements and promote healthier eating habits.
Romania	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ministers' Order No. 387 on foods for special dietary uses	2002	The Order sets standards for foods with special nutritional purposes and mandates enforcement by responsible agencies.	To establish standards for foods with special nutritional purposes and ensure enforcement.
Romania	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Ministers' Order nr. 1764 on foods for special dietary uses	2007	The policy regulates foods for special nutritional purposes, setting standards for infant formulas, labeling, pesticide limits, and restricting advertising to promote breastfeeding.	To regulate foods for special nutritional purposes, ensuring safety, proper labeling, and promoting breastfeeding.
Romania	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. 152 for the safety of food of non-animal origin.	2020	The order ensures food safety through official controls on non-animal food products and ingredients during trade, with required accompanying documents.	To ensure food safety through official controls on non-animal food products during trade.

Romania	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Order nr. 1563 for approval List of non-recommended foods in schools	2008	The ordinance restricts unhealthy food sales in schools, mandates nutritional labeling, hygiene compliance, and sets guidelines for daily nutrition, with enforcement by health authorities.	To restrict unhealthy food sales in schools and ensure proper nutrition and hygiene standards.
Romania	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Ordinance 24/2010 for the Implementation of Fruit scheme in schools	2010	The ordinance mandates free fruit distribution to students in grades I–VIII in Romanian state and accredited private schools, starting with apples for up to 100 school days. The Government will annually adjust the fruit type, frequency, and cost.	To provide free fruit to students and adjust the program annually.
Romania	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Legislation on prohibited food in schools (Law no. 123/2008)	2008	Legislation sets maximum levels for sugar (15g), fat (20g), and salt (1.5g or 0.6g sodium) in food sold in schools. Soft drinks are banned, and drinking water must be accessible.	To prohibit some categories of foodstuffs in schools.
Romania	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Law 182/2020	2021	This law limits trans fats to 2g per 100g of fat and applies to both domestic and imported products.	To limit trans fatty acid content in food.
Romania	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law No. 56 "On food additives."	2021	The law establishes a framework for dietary supplements in Romania, detailing classification, regulatory oversight, market introduction, and covered substances like vitamins and minerals.	To protect consumer health, provide accurate information, and prevent unfair commercial practices.

Slovakia	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Decree no. 83/2016 on meat products	2016	This decree outlines the requirements for the production, handling, and marketing of meat products within Slovakia.	To outline requirements for the production, handling, labeling and marketing of meat products.
Slovakia	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic of August 14, 2009 about school catering facilities	2009	This policy sets standards for school catering, ensuring meal quality and nutrition, including staffing, food preparation, and quality control.	To establish standards for school catering that ensure high-quality, nutritious meals.
Slovakia	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Food Act no. 152/1995 on foodstuffs	1995	The Act regulates food production, processing, and marketing, setting obligations for food businesses to protect human health and consumer interests.	To ensure food safety, quality, and proper labeling, protecting public health and consumer rights.
Slovakia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Requirements for edible salt in foodstuffs	2015	The policy sets requirements for added salt in foods, excluding naturally occurring salt.	To regulate permissible levels of added salt in foods.
Slovenia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order on Programme for the promotion of the fruit sector for the period 2021–2023.	2021	The regulation establishes Slovenia's Fruit Sector Promotion Program for 2021–2023, mandating promotional activities, "selected quality" participation for 15% of orchards, and financial contributions for fruit sector products.	To promote Slovenia's fruit sector through key activities and financial contributions.

Slovenia	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Order on the day of the implementation of the project Traditional Slovenian Breakfast.	2021	The Order sets the implementation date for the Traditional Slovenian Breakfast project, promoting local foods and healthy eating habits in schools and institutions for children with special needs.	To promote Slovenian cuisine and healthy eating habits in schools and institutions.
Slovenia	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Health Inspection Act	1999	The law sets health inspection rules to protect public health in areas like food safety, infectious diseases, cosmetics, tobacco, and alcohol.	To protect public health through health inspections across various sectors.
Slovenia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	National action plan for reducing salt intake in the diet of the population of Slovenia for the period 2010–2020	2010	The policy promotes collaboration to reduce salt in key foods, educate the public, and set targets (2010–2020) to reduce cardiovascular and salt-related health issues in Slovenia.	To reduce salt intake and related health issues through collaboration and public education.
Slovenia	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	National Programme for Nutrition and Physical Activity 2015–2025	2015	The policy aims to improve nutrition and physical activity, reduce obesity and chronic diseases, and address health disparities by promoting healthy eating, physical activity, and access to nutritious food.	To enhance health and quality of life in Slovenia by promoting better dietary and physical activity habits.
Slovenia	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Slovenian Code of Advertising Practice	2009	The policy prohibits food and beverage ads that undermine healthy living, make false health claims, or encourage overconsumption.	To regulate the advertising of food and beverages directed at children under the age of 16.

Slovenia	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	School Nutrition Act	2013	The policy emphasizes compliance with nutritional guidelines and prohibits vending machines for food and drinks in school areas, allowing them only in staff rooms for hot beverages.	To ensure high-quality school meals that promote student development.
Slovenia	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Slovenia's Ban on Industrially Produced Trans Fatty Acids (iTFA)	2018	This law imposed voluntary or mandatory measures to minimize the content of industrial TFAs (iTFA) in the food supply.	To eliminate iTFA from the food supply.
Spain	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Real Decreto 867/2008 RTS preparados para lactantes y de continuación	2008	This regulation sets standards for the composition, labeling, and advertising of infant and follow-on formulas.	To ensure the safety and proper nutrition of infants.
Spain	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Real Decreto 1086/2020, de 9 de diciembre, por el que se regulan y flexibilizan determinadas condiciones de aplicación de las disposiciones de la Unión Europea en materia de higiene de la producción y comercialización de los productos alimenticios y se	2020	The Real Decreto regulates EU hygiene provisions for food production and marketing, while also defining excluded activities.	To align Spain's food safety laws with European standards, while respecting traditional methods and regional needs.

				regulan actividades excluidas de su ámbito de aplicación.	
Spain	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Real Decreto 308/2019, de 26 de abril, por el que se aprueba la norma de calidad para el pan	2019	The decree sets new quality standards for bread production and commercialization in Spain, updating previous regulations to reflect technological advancements and changing consumer habits.	To establish updated quality standards for bread production.
Spain	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Royal Decree 308/2019, of April 26, approving the quality standard for bread	2022	The royal decree defines bread as a product of flour and water, optionally with salt, fermented with yeast or sourdough. It sets allowable ingredients and caps salt.	To sets out basic quality standards for the production and sale of bread.
Spain	Improve the nutritional quality of the food supply	Royal Decree 308/2019, of April 26, approving the quality standard for bread	2022	This decree defines bread as a product made from flour and water, with or without salt, and fermented with yeast or sourdough. It limits salt content to a maximum of 1.31 grams per 100 grams.	To set out basic quality standards for the production and sale of bread in Spain
Spain	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Law 34/1988 – Ley General de Publicidad	1988	Applicable law in Spain about advertising. It establishes the requirement about legal and illegal advertising (misleading, unfair, subliminal) in product labeling.	To regulate advertising in general, including food
Spain	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to	Collaboration plan for the improvement of the composition of food and beverages	2017	The policy aims to reduce added sugars by 10% and continue lowering salt, saturated, and trans fats in commonly consumed foods by 2020,	To reduce added sugars, salt, saturated, and trans fats by 10% without increasing calories.

	ensure coherence with health	and other measures 2020		ensuring no increase in caloric content.	
Spain	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Nutri-Score Labeling Policy	2021	This policy uses a color-coded system from dark green (A) to dark orange (E) to indicate food nutritional quality, based on positive (e.g., fruits) and negative (e.g., saturated fats) components per 100g/ml.	To enhance product comparability and ensure effective implementation.
Spain	Inform people about food and nutrition through public awareness	Spanish strategy for nutrition, physical activity and prevention of obesity (NAOS)	2005	The strategy aims to improve dietary habits and physical activity through comprehensive policies, public awareness campaigns, and school education.	To combat obesity by promoting healthy eating and physical activity.
Spain	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Codigo (PAOS)	2005	The PAOS Code regulates food and beverage marketing to children under 12, ensuring advertisements are responsible, accurate, and do not exploit children's inexperience.	To ensure responsible marketing of food and beverages to children under 12.
Spain	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Royal Decree 930/1992 of 17 July 1992 on the labeling of foodstuffs for human consumption.National transposition of Directive 90/ 496.	1992	The Royal Decree sets labeling requirements for food products in Spain to ensure clear and accurate information for consumers.	To standardize food labeling for consumer health and informed choices.

Spain	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Royal Decree 126/2015 of 27 February 2015 on consumer information for the marketing of extended warranties and guarantees for consumer goods.	2015	The Royal Decree approves rules on food information for unpackaged foods and those packaged at the point of sale or by retail owners at the buyer's request.	To standardize information on extended warranties and guarantees, promoting fair consumer practices.
Spain	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Spanish Law on Food Safety and Nutrition (Law 17/2011 of July 5)	2011	The law specifies requirements for food labeling, ensuring accurate information on composition, nutritional values, allergens, and other essential details for consumer safety and informed choices.	To regulate and enforce standards that guarantee the safety and nutritional adequacy of food products.
Sweden	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation on infant formulas and supplementary nutrition (LIVSFS 2008:2).	2008	This Regulation covers the composition and labeling of breast-milk substitutes and supplementary foods for healthy infants.	To set rules for the composition and labeling of infant formulas and supplementary nutrition.
Sweden	Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	Regulation (2006:1166) on Fees for Official Control of Food and Certain Agricultural Products	2006	This Decree sets rules for fees payable to authorities for the official control of food and agricultural products, covering costs for public control of food and organic production.	To establish fees for official control of food and agricultural products.
Sweden	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation (2005:9) on the use of a particular symbol (Keyhole)	2005	The Regulation amends the National Food Agency's (Sweden) regulations (SLVFS 2005:9) regarding the use of a specific symbol.	To ensure correct use of the symbol and improve transparency for consumers.

Sweden	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Regulation (LIVSFS 2014: 4) on food information.	2014	This Regulation sets guidelines for food information, covering all foods, including catering, with rules on language, packaging, quantity, non-prepackaged foods, veal, potatoes, and notifications.	To regulate food information.
Sweden	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on official control of foodstuffs (LIVSFS 2005:21).	2005	The Regulation covers facility approval, product control, meat and milk inspection, sampling, analysis, and laboratories.	To contains rules on official control of food.
Sweden	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Regulation on the fortification of certain foods (LIVSFS 2018:5).	2018	The Regulation mandates the enrichment of certain foods intended for final consumers or large families.	To mandate the enrichment of certain foods for final consumers or large families.
Sweden	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Education Act 2010:800	2010	The Education Act requires that school meals in compulsory schools be free of charge, nutritious, and based on Swedish nutritional recommendations.	To ensure that all students in Sweden have access to free, nutritious meals while at school.
Sweden	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Food Act (2006:804).	2006	The Act applies to all stages of food production, processing, and distribution, granting the Government significant regulatory powers over food hygiene, safety, and labeling.	To assure a high level of protection of human health and consumers' interests in relation to food.

Sweden	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Consumer Purchase Act (2022:260)	2022	The Act governs food purchases from traders to consumers, ensuring that goods meet quality and safety standards and providing a framework for addressing delays and defects.	To protect consumers in purchases.
Sweden	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Keyhole labeling policy	1985	The policy promotes Keyhole-labeled grain products with 0% VAT on Keyhole-labeled bread and cereals, 34.2% VAT on bakery goods and ready meals, and a 50% subsidy for Keyhole-labeled items.	To make it easier for consumers to find and choose healthier products.
Sweden	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Swedish Marketing Act	2008	This legislation prohibits the advertising of unhealthy foods to children through various media platforms to promote healthier dietary choices.	To reduce children's exposure to advertisements for unhealthy foods.
Sweden	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Action plan for overweight and obesity (2016–2020)	2016	The policy aims to reduce adult overweight to below 25% and obesity to below 7%, lower overweight in 4-year-olds to under 7% and obesity to under 2%, and decrease overweight in first-time pregnant women to under 15% and obesity to under 5%.	To improve public health outcomes related to weight and dietary habits.
Sweden	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Nordic plan of action on better health and quality of life through diet and physical activity	2006	The policy includes a biennial catalogue of Nordic health initiatives, improved nutrition and physical activity in schools and daycare centers, and collaboration with the education sector to promote healthy habits among children and youth.	To improve dietary habits and physical activity.

Sweden	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Swedish Plan of Action for Nutrition	1995	This policy aims to increase dietary fiber intake by 25–30 grams per person through fiber-rich foods and reducing fat intake to 30% of total energy needs.	To improve public health by promoting healthy diets, exercise.
Ukraine	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Decree No. 102 on the procedure for determining the periodicity of planned measures in organic production, circulation and labelling of organic products.	2022	The Decree regulates organic food production, circulation, and labeling, establishing state control procedures, inspection frequencies, and monitoring to ensure compliance with organic standards.	To ensure the quality and integrity of organic food in Ukraine, protecting consumers.
Ukraine	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. 209 of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food validating Hygienic requirements for small-scale production and circulation of milk.	2022	These requirements set hygienic standards for milk production and circulation from small-scale farm producers.	To promote food safety.
Ukraine	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Order No. 2199 of the Ministry of Health validating the Requirements for materials and objects containing vinyl chloride and intended for contact with foodstuffs.	2022	The Order sets safety indicators for materials containing vinyl chloride intended for food contact.	To establish safety standards for vinyl chloride-containing materials in food contact.

Ukraine	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. 2646 of the Ministry of Public Health validating the Regulation on Food Safety Indicators "Maximum limits (levels) of residues of active substances of veterinary drugs in foodstuffs of animal origin".	2019	The order approves the food safety indicators for the maximum permissible levels of veterinary drug residues in animal-origin food products.	To establish maximum limits for veterinary drug residues in animal-origin food products.
Ukraine	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Order No. 610–21 on permissible levels of dioxins, dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls and non-dioxin in foodstuffs.	2021	Regulation on sampling methods to determine maximum dioxin and PCB levels in food for state control.	To promote food safety.
Ukraine	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law No. 2572-IX on indications for agricultural commodities and foodstuffs.	2022	This law defines the legal and organizational principles of quality schemes for agricultural commodities and foodstuffs,	To establish legal and organizational principles for quality schemes in agricultural commodities and foodstuffs.
Ukraine	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Law No. 2573-IX "On the system of public health".	2022	This law applies to foodstuffs involved in epidemiological investigations of infectious and non-infectious diseases.	To ensure food safety by regulating foodstuffs.

Ukraine	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Rules for adding vitamins, minerals and some other substances to food products	2023	This policy allows only specific vitamins and minerals to be added to food products and limits trans fats in consumer goods.	To regulate vitamins and minerals in food and control harmful substances, including trans fats, for consumer safety.
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Appendix Table 3. Policy actions in Included legislations (NOURISHING Framework)

		NOURISHING Framework Policy Area	Examples	AT	BE	BG	HR	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	GR	HU	IE	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	MD	UA	MK	ME		
FOOD ENVIRONMENT	N	Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food	Health and consumer protection; marketing, labeling and composition of food; warning claims.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	O	Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings	Set standards for safety and quality food productions; set nutritional standards in school canteens and environment by promoting fruit&vegetable and milk-based food intake, and banning vending machine; public health interventions targeting the reduction of fats, trans fats, sugar and alcohol to prevent diet-related illnesses.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	U	Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives	Setting fees for official control of food products; Increased value added tax rates for coffee items unhealthy food such as confectionary, ice cream, chocolate, salty products and processed foods; reduced value added tax rates for not processed foods; price control measures for essential foodstuff.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	R	Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion	Banning of influencing advertisements and sponsorship that promote and normalize unhealthy food choices; general efforts to reduce the exposure of advertising of unhealthy foods target children aged between 12 and 16 yo; protection of parents and caregivers from misleading informations that could induce harmful practices, such all those choices that do not prioritize breastfeeding.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	I	Improve nutritional quality of the whole food supply	Measures related to controlled addition of iodine and fluoride to table salt; standards aimed to mitigate the harmful nutritional content of foods by regulating levels of salt, solvents, trans fatty acids, vitamins, minerals and other physicochemical characteristics; measures regulating processing, marketing and composition of foods; specific measures for treatment of food of animal origin.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	S	Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment	Setting precise criteria for specific typologies of foodstuff; implementation of safety indicators to monitor the presence of materials that come into contact with food; implementation of dietary or health indicators to track the trend of food choices in particular settings (e.g., schools); setting rules to improve safety in handling, production and consumption of foods, and preventing risk of foodborne diseases; increase the awareness of citizens towards healthier food choices; create nutrition environments that discourage the access to unhealthy foods.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FOOD SYSTEM	H	Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health	Setting standards for food with specific characteristics; measures that mandate specific duties and responsibilities to relevant authorities and agencies; rules and standards to promote food safety and hygiene that include, but are not limited to: quality, integrity, reporting, transparency, traceability, self-monitoring, Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) principles, microbiological control for pathogens detection, food contamination, zoonotic risks, and veterinary concerns in foodstuff of animal origin; rules for monitored addition of vitamins, supplements, pesticides, additives; setting conditions for food processing, radiation and genetically modified organisms; issues related to commercial relations and food trade.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION	I	Inform people about food and nutrition through public awareness	Measures and initiatives aimed to foster informed consumer decisions through labeling, transparency, correct description of contents and requirements; coordinated community efforts to develop critical senso towards misleading forms of commercial promotion.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	N	Nutrition advice and counselling in healthcare settings	General measures aimed at enhancing healthy nutrition, physical activity, product comparability (labeling) and diet related chronic diseases prevention. No specific examples on advice and counselling in healthcare settings have been retrieved.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	G	Give nutrition education and skills	General policies providing actionable recommendations to promote better lifestyles through education, nutrition and physical activity.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

European Union (EU) countries (ISO Alpha-2 Code): AT: Austria; BE: Belgium; BG: Bulgaria; HR: Croatia; CY: Cyprus; CZ: Czech Republic; DK: Denmark; EE: Estonia; FI: Finland; FR: France; DE: Germany; GR: Greece; HU: Hungary; IE: Ireland; IT: Italy; LV: Latvia; LT: Lithuania; LU: Luxembourg; MT: Malta; NL: Netherlands; PL: Poland; PT: Portugal; RO: Romania; SK: Slovakia; SI: Slovenia; ES: Spain; SE: Sweden. Extra EU countries: MD: Republic of Moldova; UA: Ukraine; MK: North Macedonia; ME: Montenegro.

Appendix Table 4. List of the mapped food and nutrition regulations at the EU level

Name of regulation	Year of entry into force	Brief description of the policy	Aim of the regulation
Regulation (EU) No. 209/2013	2013	The regulation sets rules for food hygiene, focusing on the registration and approval of food business operators and their operating conditions.	To ensure a high level of food safety across the European Union by setting out detailed requirements for food hygiene practices, documentation, and compliance assessments that food businesses must adhere to.
Regulation (EU) No. 1308/2013	2013	The Regulation creates a framework for EU agricultural markets, covering fruits, vegetables, cereals, and dairy, and consolidates regulations to enhance support mechanisms and market transparency.	To enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of the agricultural sector by providing a framework for market intervention, supporting agricultural producers, and ensuring fair competition across EU markets.
Regulation (EU) No. 1379/2013	2013	The regulation organizes markets for fishery and aquaculture products, addressing market stabilization, consumer information, competition rules, and marketing standards.	To ensure sustainability and competitiveness in EU fishery and aquaculture, support fishermen's income, provide high-quality products, and conserve marine resources.
Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011	2014	The Regulation mandates standardized food information to protect consumer health, requiring detailed nutrition declarations, allergen	To ensure EU consumers receive clear, accurate food information, including detailed nutrition and ingredient quantities, while

		information, and origin details for specific foods.	protecting consumer interests based on perception differences.
Regulation (EU) No. 2015/1375	2015	The regulation sets out detailed rules concerning the sampling, testing methods, and frequency of inspections for Trichinella in meat.	To establish specific requirements and procedures for the official inspection and control of Trichinella in meat within the EU.
Regulation (EU) No. 2015/2295	2015	This regulation defines the criteria and procedures for assessing food businesses to ensure compliance with food safety and hygiene standards, enhancing traceability and consumer protection.	To enhance food safety by keeping up-to-date lists of approved establishments to ensure products meet hygiene standards.
Regulation (EU) No. 609/2013	2016	The Regulation establishes rules for foods for infants, young children, and special medical purposes, ensuring safety, appropriate labeling, and meeting the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups.	To ensure the safety, nutritional adequacy, and proper labeling of specific foods for vulnerable groups.
Regulation (EU) No. 2017/644	2017	Guidelines for classifying, labeling, and packaging hazardous chemicals and outlines methods for sampling and analyzing food products to monitor dioxins and PCBs.	To set rules for hazardous substances to ensure safe handling and control dioxins and PCBs in food to protect health and the environment.

Regulation (EU) No. 2017/625	2017	This Regulation sets rules for official controls by Member States, financing, administrative cooperation, inspections, entry conditions for animals and goods, and a computerized system for managing control data.	To ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products.
Regulation (EU) No. 2015/2283	2018	The Regulation on novel foods expands categories, streamlines authorizations, creates a Union list, centralizes safety evaluations, sets evaluation deadlines, facilitates faster notifications for traditional foods, and protects authorizations for five years.	To ensure the safety of novel foods and smooth their approval process.
Regulation (EU) No. 2017/2470	2018	This regulation fosters innovation in the food sector while ensuring consumer protection by regulating novel foods in the EU.	To provide a clear and updated list of novel foods that are authorized for use in the EU market.
Regulation (EU) No. 2019/627	2019	The regulation updates inspection procedures, controls food chain information, analyzes lab samples, monitors residues, manages diseases, and ensures traceability, hygiene, animal welfare, and health marking in meat, fishery, and dairy sectors.	To enhance food safety and compliance in the EU by establishing new rules for official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption.

Regulation (EU) No. 2019/649	2021	The regulation sets a maximum limit of 2 grams of industrially produced trans fats per 100 grams of fat in food intended for the final consumer and in food intended for supply to retail.	To protect public health by reducing intake of trans fats linked to cardiovascular diseases, promoting healthier dietary habits across the EU.
Regulation (EU) No. 2022/1428	2022	This regulation establishes procedures for controlling PFAS levels in food products, providing methodologies for sampling and testing to protect consumer health and ensure safety standards in the EU.	To establish standardized methods for sampling and analyzing perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in specific foodstuffs to ensure food safety and compliance with EU regulations.
Regulation (EU) No. 2022/188	2022	The Regulation establishes detailed rules for the official control and monitoring of substances that are prohibited or regulated in animal products, particularly veterinary drugs and residues, to ensure food safety and protect public health within the European Union.	To enhance transparency, reliability, and sustainability in food safety studies by authorizing frozen, dried, and powdered <i>Acheta domesticus</i> as a novel food.
Regulation (EU) No. 2023/915	2023	The regulation sets maximum allowable levels for specific contaminants, such as mycotoxins, heavy metals, and nitrates, in various food products to safeguard consumer health and ensure food safety across the European Union.	To protect consumer health by limiting the presence of harmful contaminants in food products, ensuring they are safe for consumption within the European Union.

Regulation (EU) No. 2023/5	2023	The regulation sets rules for the authorization and management of food improvement agents, including food additives, enzymes, and flavorings, and licenses the marketing of Acheta domesticus (house cricket) in partially defatted powder form within the Union.	To ensure the safe use of food improvement agents and authorizes the market placement of partially defatted Acheta domesticus (house cricket) powder as a novel food.
Regulation (EU) No. 2092/91	1991	This regulation represents the first European Community standards for organic production and labeling of organic products.	To ensure uniformity on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs.
Regulation (EU) No. 315/93	1993	This regulation establishes procedures to control contaminant levels in food within the European Community.	To ensure food safety by setting maximum levels for contaminants in food products.
Regulation (EU) No. 258/97	1997	This regulation oversees the market entry of novel foods and ingredients in the EU, allowing commercialization of frozen, dried, and powdered forms of Acheta domesticus.	To ensure consumer safety for novel foods and ingredients not previously used significantly within the EU.

Regulation (EU) No. 1852/2001	2001	This regulation sets rules for informing the public about measures related to transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) in the food chain.	To ensure transparency and public awareness regarding TSE and food safety.
Regulation (EU) No. 178/2002	2002	This regulation protects human health and consumer interests, ensures fair food trade, and facilitates the free movement of food in Europe while establishing safety principles and the EFSA.	To lay down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority, and setting procedures for food safety.
Regulation (EU) No. 1829/2003	2003	This regulation outlines the EFSA's scientific assessment for renewing authorization of genetically modified maize MON 810.	To protect human and animal health and the environment in the use of GMOs for food and feed.
Regulation (EU) No. 1935/2004	2004	This regulation establishes requirements for food contact materials (FCMs), including compliance with good manufacturing practices, traceability, and a Declaration of Compliance to ensure safety and consumer protection	To protect human health and consumer interests by preventing harmful substance release from FCMs and avoiding unacceptable changes in food composition, taste, or odor.
Regulation (EU) No. 2073/2005	2005	This regulation sets microbiological criteria for foodstuffs to ensure food safety across the EU (standards for acceptable levels of	To ensure a high level of public health protection by establishing microbiological criteria for foodstuffs, preventing the presence of harmful

		microorganisms in various food categories).	microorganisms, and ensuring food safety
Regulation (EU) No. 1882/2006	2006	This regulation amends various legislative acts related to food and feed safety, animal health, plant health, and official controls within the European Union.	To harmonize and simplify the regulatory framework across EU member states, enhancing the consistency and effectiveness of food and feed safety.
Regulation (EU) No. 401/2006	2006	This regulation establishes methods for sampling and analyzing mycotoxins in foodstuffs, setting standardized procedures to detect and control harmful mycotoxin levels in food products.	To protect consumer health by ensuring reliable sampling and analysis methods for mycotoxins in food.
Regulation (EU) No. 852/2004	2006	This regulation sets hygiene requirements for food production, handling, and sale within the EU, ensuring safety throughout the food chain by requiring businesses to implement HACCP systems to prevent contamination.	To ensure food safety and protect public health by enforcing strict hygiene standards in food production, processing, and distribution, minimizing contamination risks.

Regulation (EU) No. 853/2004	2006	This Regulation sets hygiene requirements for businesses handling animal-origin food, covering both unprocessed and processed products, and includes provisions for animal welfare, traceability, and inspection standards.	To establish specific hygiene rules for the production and placing on the market of food of animal origin within the European Union.
Regulation (EU) No. 1925/2006	2007	This regulation establishes rules regarding the addition of vitamins, minerals, and certain other substances to foods.	To ensure consumer safety and accurate information regarding the nutritional fortification of food products.
Regulation (EU) No. 1441/2007	2007	This regulation updates microbiological criteria for food, focusing on pathogen limits to ensure safety.	To improve food safety by enforcing stricter pathogen controls in food products across the EU.
Regulation (EU) No. 1881/2006	2007	This regulation establishes maximum limits for contaminants in food, including heavy metals, mycotoxins, and environmental contaminants.	To set maximum levels for specific contaminants in foodstuffs.
Regulation (EU) No. 333/2007	2007	The regulation establishes the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of levels of lead, cadmium, mercury, inorganic tin, 3-MCPD, and benzo(a)pyrene in foodstuffs.	This regulation aims to ensure that food products comply with established maximum levels of contaminants, by setting up standardized procedures for sampling and analytical methods.

Regulation (EU) No. 445/2007	2007	The regulation lays down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2991/94 laying down standards for spreadable fats and of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1898/87 on the protection of designations used in the marketing of milk and milk products.	The regulation aims to protection of designations used in the marketing of milk and milk products.
Regulation (EU) No. 361/2008	2008	The regulation amends the existing Regulation (EC) No. 1234/2007, which organizes and consolidates the rules governing the common agricultural markets within the European Union.	To streamline and improve the efficiency of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), ensuring more coherent management and support for agricultural markets across EU member states.
Regulation (EU) No. 353/2008	2008	This regulation establishes implementing rules for applications for the authorization of health claims on foods, as outlined in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.	To provide detailed guidelines for preparing and presenting applications to ensure that health claims are substantiated by generally accepted scientific evidence.
Regulation (EU) No. 108/2008	2008	This Regulation replaces certain provisions contained of Regulation (EC) No. 1925/2006 on the addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods.	It aims to regulate the addition of vitamins and minerals and of certain other substances to foods.

Regulation (EU) No. 1332/2008	2008	This Regulation lays down rules on food enzymes used in foods, including such enzymes used as processing aids.	To ensure a high level of protection of human health and a high level of consumer protection, taking into account the protection of the environment.
Regulation (EU) No. 396/2005	2008	It establishes EU Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin.	To ensure food safety by setting maximum permissible levels of pesticide residues that are safe for human and animal consumption.
Regulation (EU) No. 953/2009	2009	It applies to foods for particular nutritional uses, excluding those covered by Directive 2006/125/EC and Directive 2006/141/EC.	To monitor substances that may be added, for specific nutritional purposes, in foods.
Regulation (EU) No. 1170/2009	2009	This regulation amends Directive 2002/46/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 concerning the lists of vitamins, minerals, and their forms that can be added to foods, including food supplements.	To ensure consumer safety and provide clear guidelines for manufacturers regarding the fortification of foods and the composition of dietary supplements.
Regulation (EU) No. 1224/2009	2009	This Regulation establishes a comprehensive control system to ensure compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) within the European Union.	To promote sustainable exploitation of aquatic resources by implementing effective monitoring, inspection, and enforcement measures across all stages of the fishing chain, from catch to market.

Regulation (EU) No. 41/2009	2009	The regulation specifies requirements for the composition and labeling of food products intended for people intolerant to gluten, ensuring clarity and accuracy of information provided to consumers.	To regulate and standardize the composition and labeling of gluten-free food products to protect consumers with gluten intolerance and facilitate their dietary choices.
Regulation (EU) No. 178/2010	2010	It amends Regulation (EC) No 401/2006 concerning the methods of sampling and analysis of mycotoxin levels in foodstuffs. It addresses products such as groundnuts (peanuts), and other oilseeds.	To enhance food safety by ensuring that mycotoxin levels in these products are effectively monitored and controlled, thereby protecting consumer health.
Regulation (EU) No. 365/2010	2010	It updates Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs, revising standards for Enterobacteriaceae in pasteurized dairy products and <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> in food-grade salt.	To enhance food safety by refining testing methodologies and focusing control measures where they are most needed.
Regulation (EU) No. 1333/2008	2010	This regulation specifies rules for the use of food additives in the European Union, detailing safety criteria, conditions of use, and labeling requirements for products containing additives.	To harmonize and regulate the use of food additives ensuring consumer safety and facilitate the trade of food products, including detailed rules on the definition, use, and labeling of food additives.

Regulation (EU) No. 1086/2011	2011	The regulation amends Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 concerning the presence of Salmonella in fresh poultry meat.	To enhance food safety and protect public health within the European Union.
Regulation (EU) No. 432/2012	2012	It establishes and authorizes a list of permitted health claims that can be made on food products, excluding those related to the reduction of disease risk and children's development and health.	To provide a clear and scientifically validated framework for health claims on food products to protect consumers and ensure that they are not misled by unsubstantiated or false claims.
Regulation (EU) No. 1019/2013	2013	This regulation, adopted on 23 October 2013, amends Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 concerning microbiological criteria for foodstuffs, specifically addressing histamine levels in fishery products.	To enhance consumer safety by ensuring consistent monitoring and control of histamine levels in fishery products across the European Union.