This country snapshot presents detailed results of the NOURISHING policy index [1] for Czech Republic. It highlights strengths and weaknesses in the design of national government nutrition policies. This snapshot supplements the policy index results with an in-depth look at the quality of policy design in each country. Full policy index results are outlined in the NOURISHING policy brief, which compares Czech Republic to 29 other European countries.

Main messages

1. The Czech Republic implements policy actions in six of the ten policy areas of the NOURISHING framework. The highest assessment achieved was only moderate, and referred to limits or removal of specific nutrients in food products (I1).

2. Weaknesses and gaps were identified for nutrition labelling, including a lack of implementation of policies beyond EU level (N1), and a lack of regulation surrounding sugar-sweetened beverage provision in schools and regulations on unhealthy food in out-of-education locations (O). These weaknesses led to a fair assessment in these policy areas.

3. Greater action in the remaining policy areas is needed to improve nutrition and diet-related policy action at national level. Particular attention should be given to incentives to create a healthy retail and food service environment (S), public awareness about food and nutrition (I2), and nutrition advice and counselling in healthcare settings (N2) where no policy actions were identified. Much more needs to be done to improve policies surrounding food marketing and advertising to young people (R), using financial incentives to improve food availability and purchase incentives (U), and to nutrition education and skills (G), where a poor assessment was achieved.

Overview of policy status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NO POLICIES IDENTIFIED</th>
<th>POOR</th>
<th>FAIR</th>
<th>MODERATE</th>
<th>GOOD</th>
<th>EXCELLENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food</td>
<td>FAIR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings</td>
<td>FAIR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Improve nutritional quality of the whole food supply</td>
<td>MODERATE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment</td>
<td>NO POLICIES IDENTIFIED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health</td>
<td>NO POLICIES IDENTIFIED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Inform people about food and nutrition through public awareness</td>
<td>NO POLICIES IDENTIFIED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Nutrition advice and counselling in healthcare settings</td>
<td>NO POLICIES IDENTIFIED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Give nutrition education and skills</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This snapshot is based on national level policies only. Policies issued by provincial, regional or local governments are outside the scope of this project.

Methods

The NOURISHING policy index methods are fully explained in the associated policy brief [1]. In short, the policy index combines values for a) policy presence, and b) policy design for 41 benchmarks. The benchmarks are applied to policies in the NOURISHING database [2], collected through a comprehensive scan in 30 European countries, including Czech Republic.
### Breakdown of policy index results

For full details on the policy design criteria, consult the [policy brief](#).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrients on back of pack</strong></td>
<td>☀ Meets up to 75% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Front of pack labels</strong></td>
<td>☑ Meets up to 99% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warning labels</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rules on nutrient claims</strong></td>
<td>☑ Meets up to 50% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rules on health claims</strong></td>
<td>☑ Meets up to 99% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food and drink available in schools, including restrictions on unhealthy foods</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measures relating to sugar-sweetened beverage provision in schools</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fruit and vegetables initiatives in schools</strong></td>
<td>☑ Meets up to 75% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food and drink available in immediate vicinity of schools</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unhealthy food in out-of-education locations</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health-related food taxes or tariffs</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income related subsidies or initiatives to increase affordability and accessibility of healthy food</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeted subsidies or initiatives to increase affordability and accessibility of healthy food</strong></td>
<td>☑ Meets up to 75% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marketing to young people through advertising</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct marketing to young people</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marketing through sponsorship to young people</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marketing to young people through point of sale measures</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marketing to young people through product placement and branding</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marketing to young people through product design and packaging</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marketing in/or around schools</strong></td>
<td>☑ Meets up to 99% of policy design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limit or removal of specific nutrients in food products</strong></td>
<td>☐ Meets up to 25% of policy design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The policy landscape in any country evolves over time. These findings reflect our knowledge as of May 2023. To see latest results and for further technical information on the policy indexes, please consult our website: [wcrf.org/our-policy-work](http://wcrf.org/our-policy-work). For feedback or suggested updates, please email policy@wcrf.org. More info in the CO-CREATE project can be found at [co-create.eu](http://co-create.eu).