

This country snapshot presents detailed results of the **NOURISHING policy index** [1] for Greece. 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 Greece to 29 other European countries.

Main messages

- **1** Greece implements nutrition and diet-related policy actions in seven out of the ten policy areas of the NOURISHING framework. Two policy area received a good assessment, which referred to limits or removal of specific nutrients in food products (I1) and increasing public awareness of healthy eating through communication campaigns (I2).
- 2 There is a lack of regulation on unhealthy food in out-of-education locations and on food availability within the school vicinity (O), which impacts otherwise well-designed school food standards. Strengthening policy design is needed for nutrition label standards and regulations (N1), which include only EU regulations. Weaknesses were identified for policies on nutrition education skills (G) and nutrition counselling in school healthcare settings (N2).
- 3 Particular attention should be given to policy areas where no action had been taken by national governments, specifically: improving food system coherence with health (H), and rules for improving the retail environments (S). Other notable gaps were in marketing to young people in/around schools (R). More needs to be done to improve using economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives (U).

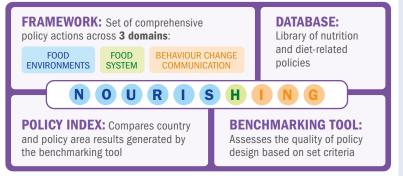
Overv	view of policy status	NO POLICIES IDENTIFIED	POOR	FAIR	MODERATE	GOOD	EXCELLENT	
N	Nutrition label standards	FAIR						
0	Offer healthy food and se	MODERATE						
U	Use economic tools to ad	POOR						
R	Restrict food advertising	NO POLICIES IDENTIFIED						
	Improve nutritional quality	GOOD						
S	Set incentives and rules t	NO POLICIES IDENTIFIED						
H	Harness supply chain and	NO POLICIES IDENTIFIED						
	Inform people about food	GOOD						
N	Nutrition advice and counselling in healthcare settings						FAIR	
G	Give nutrition education a	POOR						

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**. 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 Greece.



Policy tools used to produce the policy index results

Nutrition policy status in Greece

Break	Breakdown of policy index results (For full		details on the policy design criteria, consult the policy brief)					
X	X No policy identified		Meets up to 75% of policy design					
	Meets up to 25% of policy design		Meets up to 99% of policy design					
Meets up to 50% of policy design			Meets all aspirational standards					
	Nutrients on back of packFront of pack labelsWarning labelsRules on nutrient claims			Planning restrictions regarding food service outlets around schools				
			S	Planning restrictions on food service				
N				outlets Initiatives to increase the availability				
				of healthier food in stores and food service outlets	×			
	Rules on health claims Food and drink available in schools,			Measures to support food producers	×			
	including restrictions on unhealthy foods			to increase healthy food and decrease unhealthy food in the supply chain				
	Measures relating to sugar-sweetened beverage provision in schools			Measures to support food manufacturers to increase healthy food and decrease	×			
0	Fruit and vegetables initiatives in schools			unhealthy food in the supply chain Measures to support food retailers				
	Food and drink available in immediate vicinity of schoolsXUnhealthy food in out-of-education locationsXHealth-related food taxes or tariffsX		H	to increase healthy food and decrease unhealthy food in the supply chain	×			
U				Governance structures for multi- sectoral/stakeholder engagement	X			
				Nutrition standards for public	X			
	Income related subsidies or initiatives to increase affordability and accessibility of healthy food	×		procurement Supporting urban agriculture in health and planning policies				
	Targeted subsidies or initiatives to			Community food production	×			
	increase affordability and accessibility of healthy food			Development and communication of food-based dietary guidelines				
	Marketing to young people through advertisingXDirect marketing to young peopleX			Public awareness, mass media and informational campaigns and social				
			×	marketing on healthy eating	\bigcirc			
	Marketing through sponsorship to young peopleXMarketing to young people through point of sale measuresX			Nutrition advice and counselling in primary care	\bigcirc			
R				Nutrition advice and counselling in school healthcare setting	×			
	Marketing to young people through product placement and branding			Nutrition education in curricula				
	Marketing to young people through			Training for educators	× × × ×			
	product design and packaging Marketing in/or around schools	×	G	Training for health professionals				
				Cooking skills				
	Limit or removal of specific nutrients in food products			Training in schools in growing food	X			
				Training for caterers	X			

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. For feedback or suggested updates, please email **policy@wcrf.org**. More info in the CO-CREATE project can be found at **co-create.eu**

[1] Policy index: wcrf.org/nutrition-policy-index [2] Policy database: policydatabase.wcrf.org





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