Nutrition policy status in Slovenia

NOURISHING policy index May 2023



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

Main messages

- 1 Slovenia implements policy actions in nine out of the ten policy areas of the NOURISHING framework. One policy area received a good assessment, nutrient labelling (N1). Three policy areas received a moderate assessment: limits or removal of specific nutrients in food products (I1), standards on food in schools and other specific locations (O), and increasing public awareness of healthy eating (I2).
- 2 The lack of limits on the provision of sugar-sweetened beverages in schools and weak rules on unhealthy food availability in the immediate vicinity of schools affected otherwise well-designed standards for school food and food in out-of-education locations (O). Gaps and weaknesses were identified in nutrition advice and counselling in healthcare settings (N2) and increasing nutrition education and skills (G) which received a fair assessment.
- **3** Priority actions should be taken to use financial incentives to increase the availability and affordability of healthy food (U), and to improve the retail and food service environments (S). Further action should be taken to implement more policy actions within the two policy areas that receive a poor assessment: improve food marketing and advertising to young people (R) and use supply chain actions such as procurement standards to ensure between food systems and health (H).

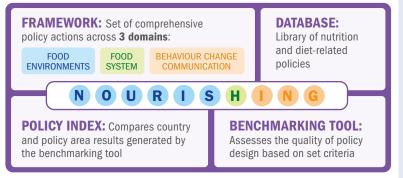
| Overview of policy status | OLICIES IDENTIFIED | POOR | FAIR | MODERATE | GOOD | EXCELLENT | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|----------|------|-----------|--|
| N Nutrition label standards and regulations on the use of claims and implied claims on food | | | | | | DOD | |
| 0 Offer healthy food and set stand | Offer healthy food and set standards in public institutions and other specific settings | | | | | | |
| Use economic tools to address to | Use economic tools to address food affordability and purchase incentives | | | | | | |
| R Restrict food advertising and oth | Restrict food advertising and other forms of commercial promotion | | | | | | |
| Improve nutritional quality of the | Improve nutritional quality of the whole food supply | | | | | | |
| Set incentives and rules to creat | Set incentives and rules to create a healthy retail and food service environment | | | | | | |
| Harness supply chain and action | Harness supply chain and actions across sectors to ensure coherence with health | | | | | | |
| Inform people about food and n | Inform people about food and nutrition through public awareness | | | | | | |
| Nutrition advice and counselling | Nutrition advice and counselling in healthcare settings | | | | | | |
| G Give nutrition education and ski | Give nutrition education and skills | | | | | | |

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 Slovenia.



Policy tools used to produce the policy index results

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| ak | down of policy index results | (For full | details o | on the policy design criteria, consult the policy b | orie | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|--|
| < | No policy identified | | Meets up to 75% of policy design criteria | | | | |
| | Meets up to 25% of policy design criteria | | | Meets up to 99% of policy design criteria | | | |
| | Meets up to 50% of policy design crite | ria | | Meets all aspirational standards | | | |
| | Nutrients on back of pack | | | Planning restrictions regarding food service outlets around schools | | | |
| | Front of pack labels | | C | Planning restrictions on food service | | | |
| | Warning labels Rules on nutrient claims | | S | outlets Initiatives to increase the availability of healthier food in stores and food | | | |
| | Rules on health claims | | | service outlets Measures to support food producers | | | |
| | Food and drink available in schools, 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 unhealthy food in the supply chain | | | |
| | Fruit and vegetables initiatives in schools Food and drink available in immediate vicinity of schools | X | | Measures to support food retailers to increase healthy food and decrease | | | |
| | Unhealthy food in out-of-education locations | | | Governance structures for multi- sectoral/stakeholder engagement | | | |
| | Health-related food taxes or tariffs | × | | Nutrition standards for public | (| | |
| J | 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 increase affordability and accessibility | \bigcirc | | Community food production | | | |
| | of healthy food Marketing to young people through | | | Development and communication of food-based dietary guidelines Public awareness, mass media and | (| | |
| | advertising Direct marketing to young people | × | | informational campaigns and social marketing on healthy eating | (| | |
| | Marketing through sponsorship to young people | × | | Nutrition advice and counselling in primary care | (| | |
| R | Marketing to young people through point of sale measures | × | | 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 product design and packaging | × | | Training for educators | | | |
| | Marketing in/or around schools | × | G | Training for health professionals Cooking skills | | | |
| | Limit or removal of specific nutrients | | | Training in schools in growing food | | | |
| | in food products | | | Training for caterers | (| | |

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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