

# Report card Poland



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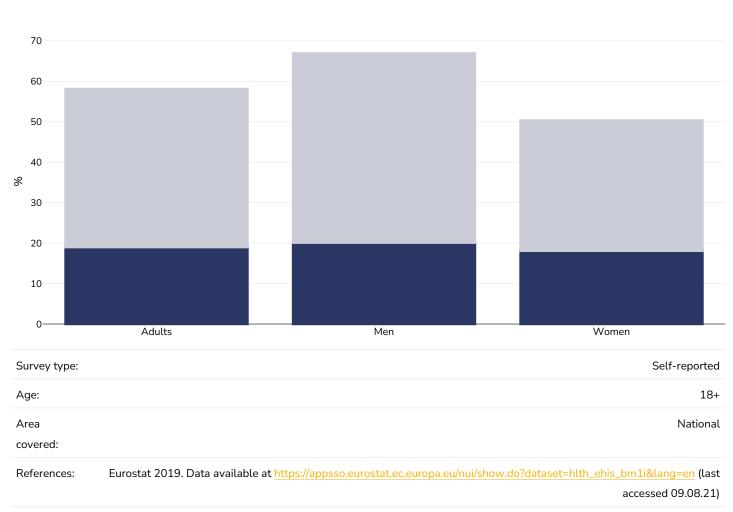
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Contextual factors	%%



# **Obesity prevalence**

### Adults, 2019

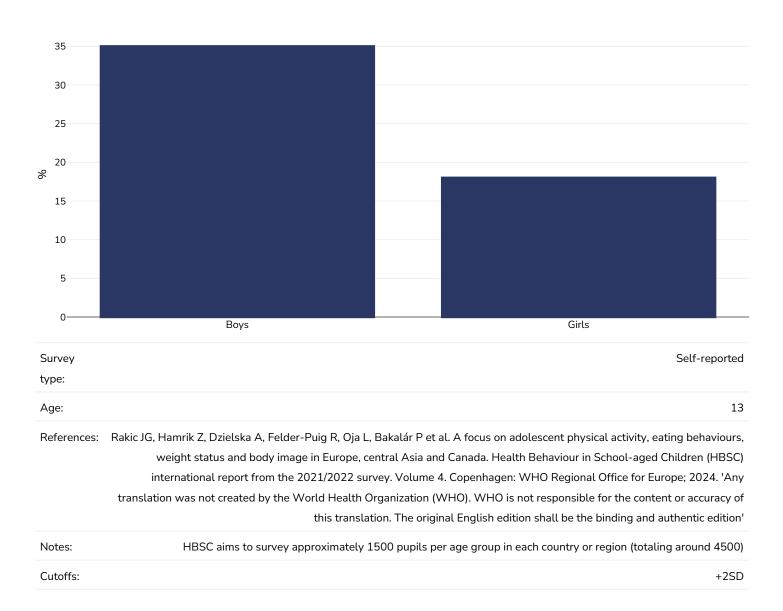
Obesity Overweight





### Children, 2021-2022

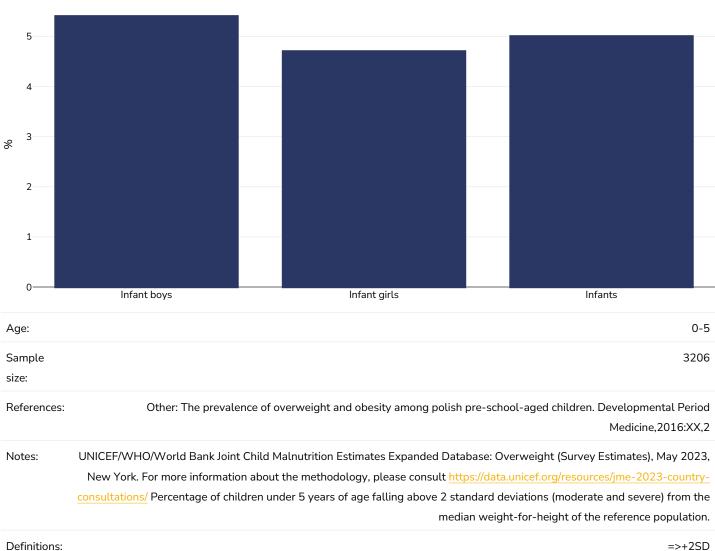
Overweight or obesity





### Infants, 2010-2012

Overweight or obesity

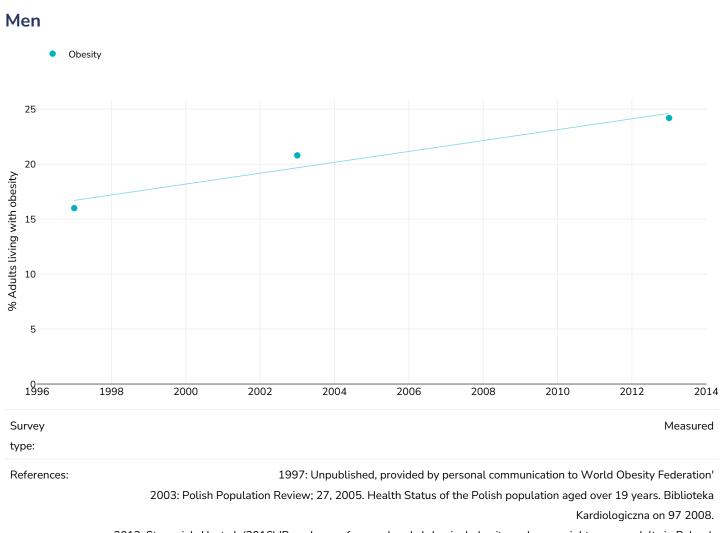


Definitions:



Notes:

# % Adults living with obesity in Poland 1997-2013



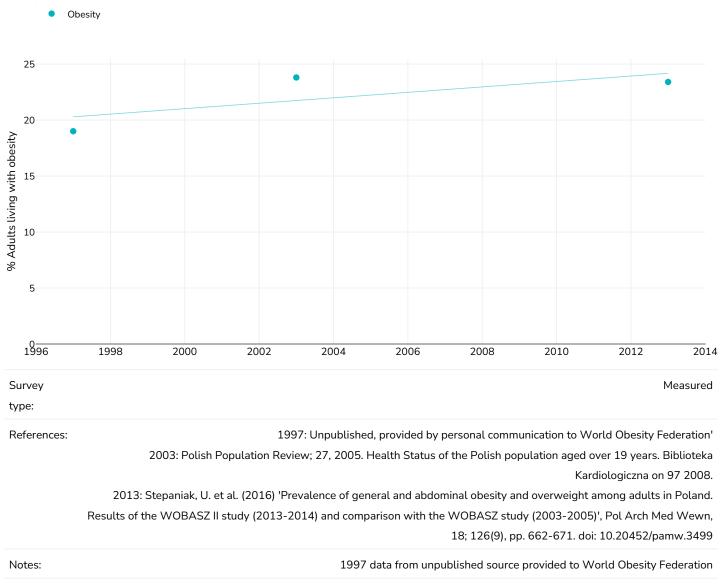
2013: Stepaniak, U. et al. (2016) 'Prevalence of general and abdominal obesity and overweight among adults in Poland. Results of the WOBASZ II study (2013-2014) and comparison with the WOBASZ study (2003-2005)', Pol Arch Med Wewn, 18; 126(9), pp. 662-671. doi: 10.20452/pamw.3499

1997 data from unpublished source provided to World Obesity Federation

Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.



#### Women

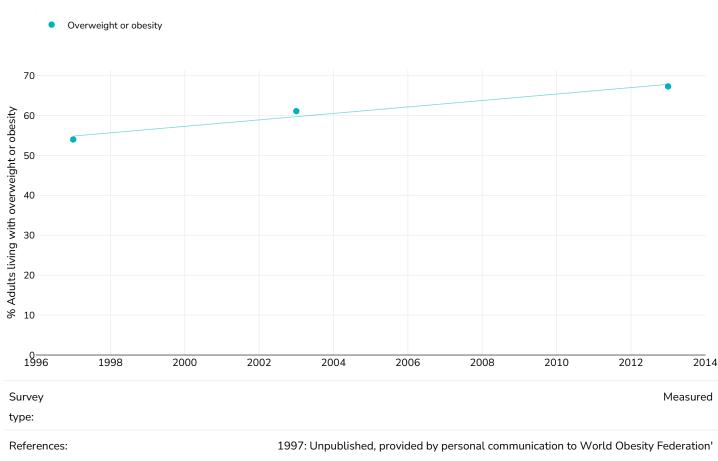


Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.



Men

# % Adults living with overweight or obesity in Poland 1997-2013



2003: Polish Population Review; 27, 2005. Health Status of the Polish population aged over 19 years. Biblioteka

Kardiologiczna on 97 2008.

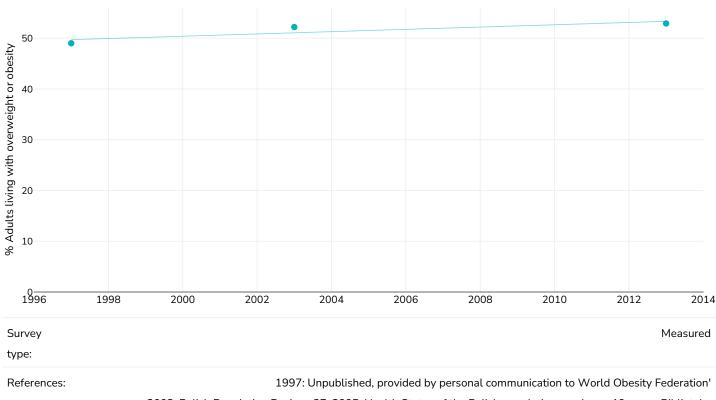
2013: Stepaniak, U. et al. (2016) 'Prevalence of general and abdominal obesity and overweight among adults in Poland. Results of the WOBASZ II study (2013-2014) and comparison with the WOBASZ study (2003-2005)', Pol Arch Med Wewn, 18; 126(9), pp. 662-671. doi: 10.20452/pamw.3499

Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m², obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m².



#### Women

• Overweight or obesity



2003: Polish Population Review; 27, 2005. Health Status of the Polish population aged over 19 years. Biblioteka Kardiologiczna on 97 2008.

2013: Stepaniak, U. et al. (2016) 'Prevalence of general and abdominal obesity and overweight among adults in Poland. Results of the WOBASZ II study (2013-2014) and comparison with the WOBASZ study (2003-2005)', Pol Arch Med Wewn, 18; 126(9), pp. 662-671. doi: 10.20452/pamw.3499

Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.



•

### % Children living with overweight or obesity in Poland 1971-2007

Overweight or obesity, Boys • Overweight or obesity, Girls

20 15 % overweight or obesity 10 5 0 1970 1975 1995 2000 2005 1980 1985 1990 Survey Measured type: 1971, 2000: Chrzanowska M, Koziel S and Ulijaszek SJ. (2007). Changes in BMI and the prevalence of overweight and obesity References: in children and adolescents in Cracow, Poland, 1971 - 2000. Economics and Human Biology 5:370 - 378. 2007: Kułaga Z, Grajda A, Gurzkowska B, Wojtyło MA, Góźdź M, Litwin MS.The prevalence of overweight and obesity among Polish school- aged children and adolescents [Article in English, Polish]Przegl Epidemiol. 2016;70(4):641-651. Definitions: IOTF



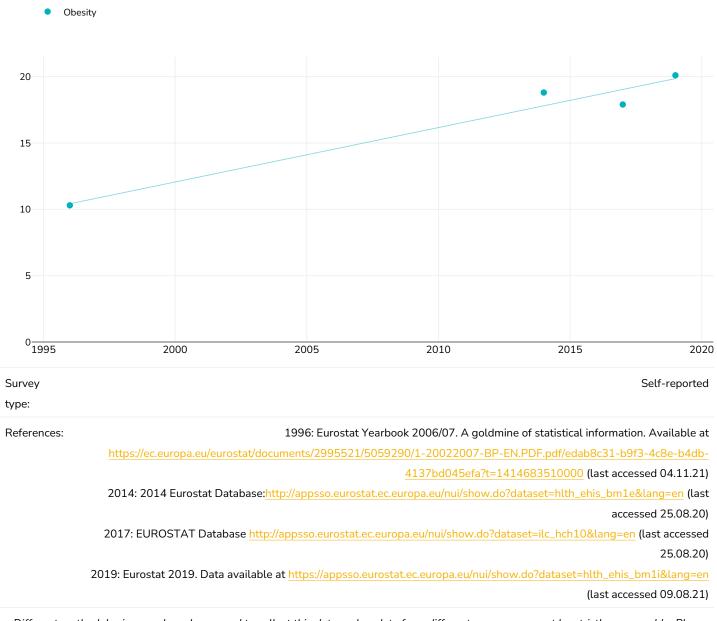
Women

### Trend Poland Adult Obesity 1996 2019

### Obesity 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 Survey Self-reported type: References: 1996: Eurostat Yearbook 2006/07. A goldmine of statistical information. Available at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/5059290/1-20022007-BP-EN.PDF.pdf/edab8c31-b9f3-4c8e-b4db-4137bd045efa?t=1414683510000 (last accessed 04.11.21) 2014: 2014 Eurostat Database:http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\_ehis\_bm1e&lang=en (last accessed 25.08.20) 2017: EUROSTAT Database http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc\_hch10&lang=en (last accessed 25.08.20) 2019: Eurostat 2019. Data available at https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\_ehis\_bm1i&lang=en (last accessed 09.08.21)



#### Men

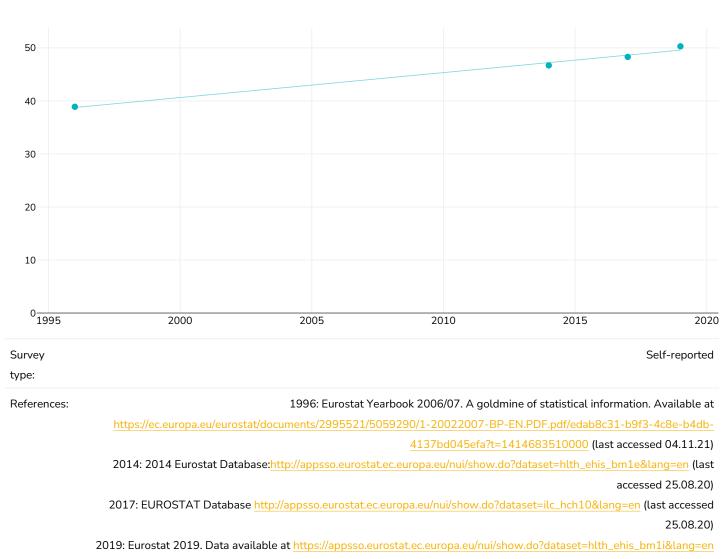




### Trend Poland overweight obesity 1996 2019

#### Women

Overweight or obesity

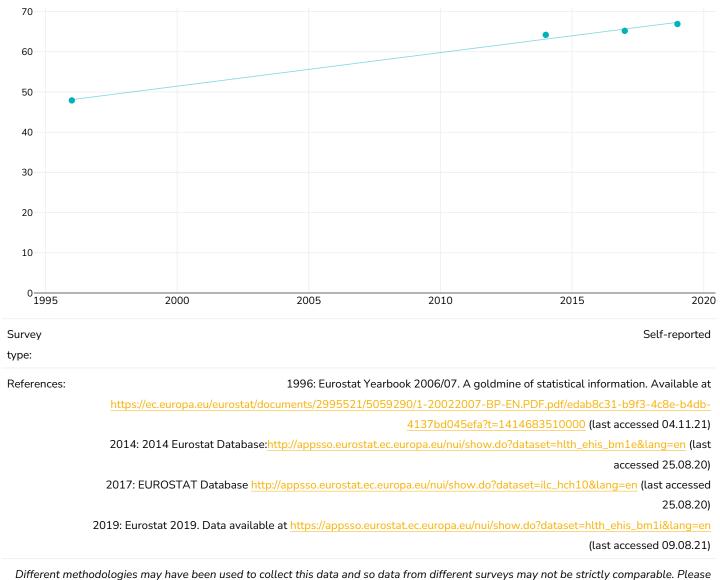


(last accessed 09.08.21)



#### Men

Overweight or obesity



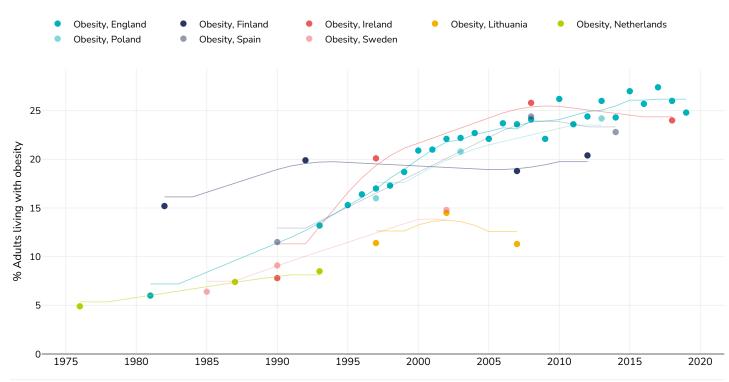
check with original data sources for methodologies used.



# % Adults living with obesity in Europe 1976-2018, selected countries



Men



References: 1976, 1987, 1993: Visscher TLS, Kromhout D, Seidell J. Long term and recent time trends in the prevalence of obesity among Dutch men and women. IJO 2002;26:1218-24

> 1981: Royal College of Physicians (1983). Obesity. Reprinted from the Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of London Vol 17 (No 1) January 1983

> 1982: Lahti-Koski M, Vartiainen E, Mannisto S, Pietinen P. Age, education and occupation as determinants of trends in body mass index in Finland from 1982 to 1997. International Journal of Obesity (2000);24:1669-1676

> 1985: Berg C, Rosengren A, Aires N, :appas G, Toren K, Thelle D, Lissner L. Trends in overweight and obesity from 1985 to 2002 in Goteborg, West Sweden. IJO 2005 Aug;29(8):916-24

1990: Aranceta J, Perex Rodrigo C, Serra Majem LI et al. Prevalence od Obesity in Spain: SEEDO'97 study. Spanish

Collaborative Group for the Study of Obesity. Med Clin (Barc). 1998;117:441-5

1992: Lahti-Koski M, Pietinen P, Munnisto S, Vartiainen E. Trends in waist to hip ratio and its determinants in adults in Finland

from 1987 to 1997. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 2000;72:1436-1444

1995: Health Survey for England 1995.

1996: Health Survey for England 1996.

1997: Pomerleau J, Pudule I, Grinberga D, Kadziauskiene K, Abaravicius A, Bartkeviciute R, Vaask S, Robertson A, McKee M.

Patterns of body weight in the Baltic Republics. Public Health Nutrition. 2000;3:3-10

1998: Health Survey for England 1998.

1999: Health Survey for England 1999.

2000: Health Survey for England 2000.

2001: Health Survey for England 2001.

2002, 2007: Barzda A, Bartkevičiūtė R, Stukas R, Šatkutė R, Abaravičius JA. Lietuvos

gyventojų kūno masės indekso pokyčiai 1997-2007 metais. Sveikatos mokslai 2009;3:2406-2410.

(no English translation)

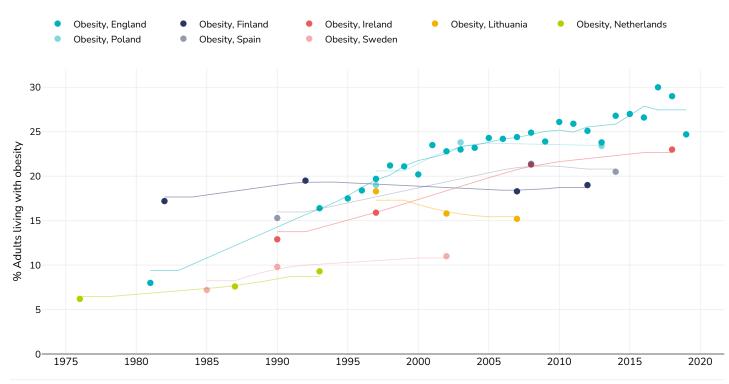
2003: Health Survey for England 2003.

2004: Health Survey for England 2004.





#### Women



References: 1976, 1987, 1993: Visscher TLS, Kromhout D, Seidell J. Long term and recent time trends in the prevalence of obesity among Dutch men and women. JJO 2002;26:1218-24

> 1981: Royal College of Physicians (1983). Obesity. Reprinted from the Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of London Vol 17 (No 1) January 1983

> 1982: Lahti-Koski M, Vartiainen E, Mannisto S, Pietinen P. Age, education and occupation as determinants of trends in body mass index in Finland from 1982 to 1997. International Journal of Obesity (2000);24:1669-1676

> 1985: Berg C, Rosengren A, Aires N, :appas G, Toren K, Thelle D, Lissner L. Trends in overweight and obesity from 1985 to 2002 in Goteborg, West Sweden. IJO 2005 Aug;29(8):916-24

1990: Aranceta J, Perex Rodrigo C, Serra Majem LI et al. Prevalence od Obesity in Spain: SEEDO'97 study. Spanish

Collaborative Group for the Study of Obesity. Med Clin (Barc). 1998;117:441-5

1992: Lahti-Koski M, Pietinen P, Munnisto S, Vartiainen E. Trends in waist to hip ratio and its determinants in adults in Finland

from 1987 to 1997. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 2000;72:1436-1444

1995: Health Survey for England 1995.

1996: Health Survey for England 1996.

1997: Pomerleau J, Pudule I, Grinberga D, Kadziauskiene K, Abaravicius A, Bartkeviciute R, Vaask S, Robertson A, McKee M.

Patterns of body weight in the Baltic Republics. Public Health Nutrition. 2000;3:3-10

1998: Health Survey for England 1998.

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gyventojų kūno masės indekso pokyčiai 1997-2007 metais. Sveikatos mokslai 2009;3:2406-2410.

(no English translation)

2003: Health Survey for England 2003.

2004: Health Survey for England 2004.

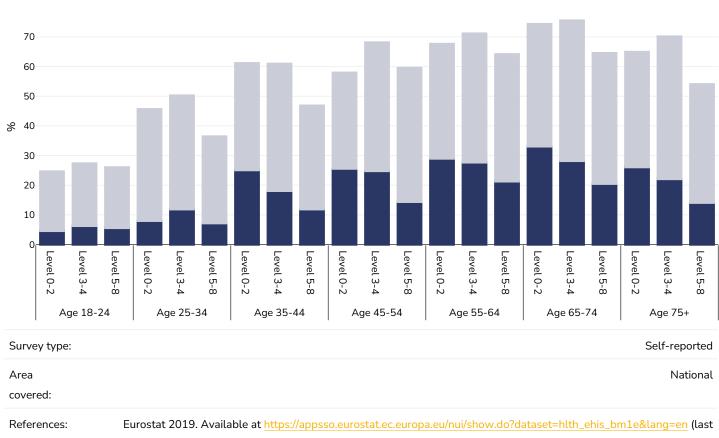




# Overweight/obesity by age and education

### Adults, 2019

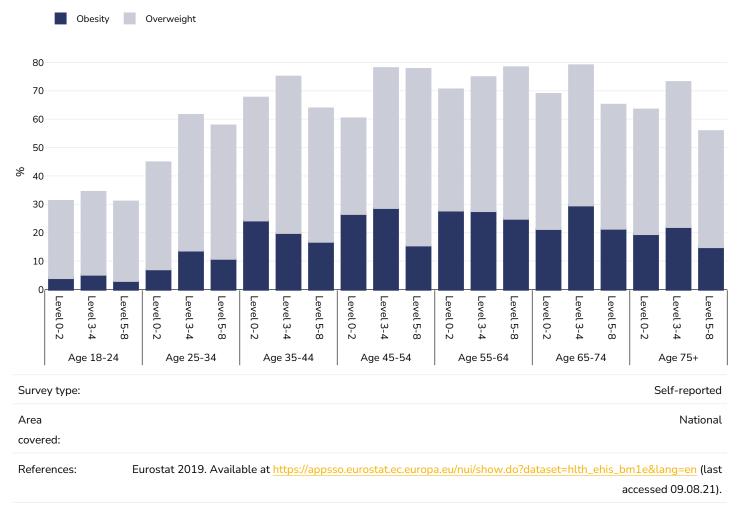
Obesity Overweight



accessed 09.08.21).

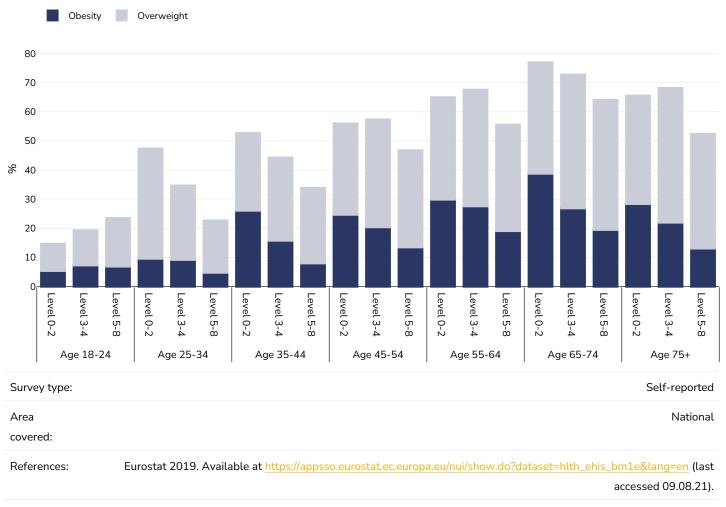


Men, 2019





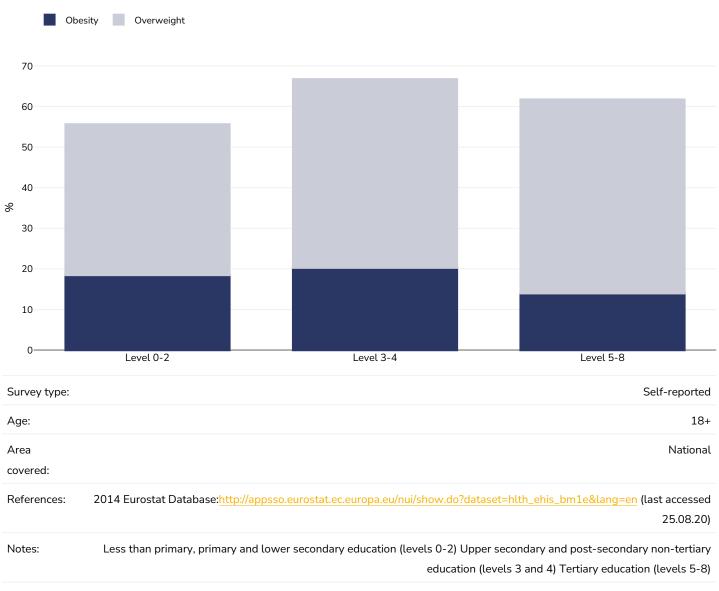
### Women, 2019





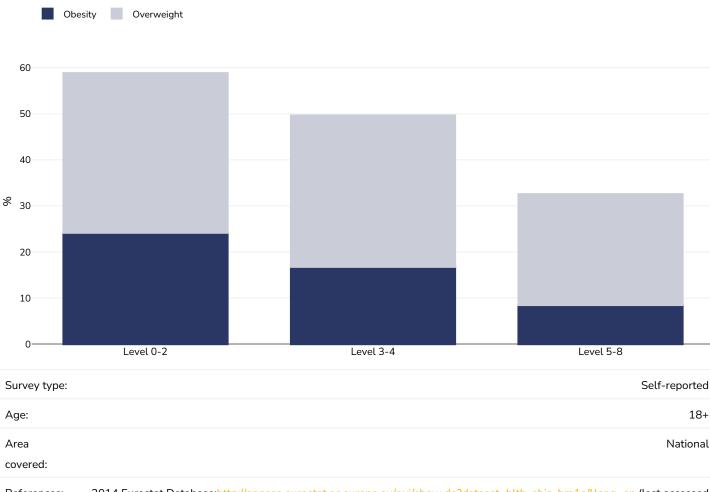
# Overweight/obesity by education

#### Men, 2014





### Women, 2014



2014 Eurostat Database: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\_ehis\_bm1e&lang=en (last accessed References: 25.08.20)

Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2) Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary Notes: education (levels 3 and 4) Tertiary education (levels 5-8)

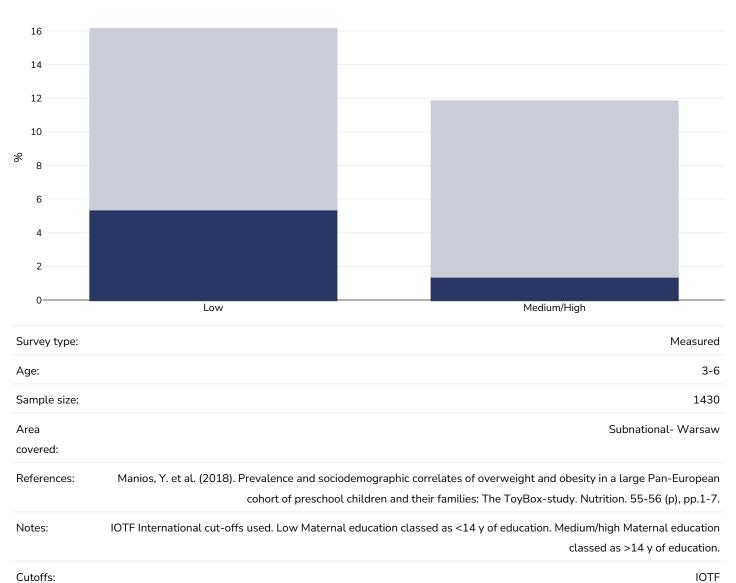
Unless otherwise noted, overweight refers to a BMI between 25kg and 29.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>, obesity refers to a BMI greater than 30kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

18+



### Children, 2012

Obesity Overweight



Cutoffs:



# Overweight/obesity by age

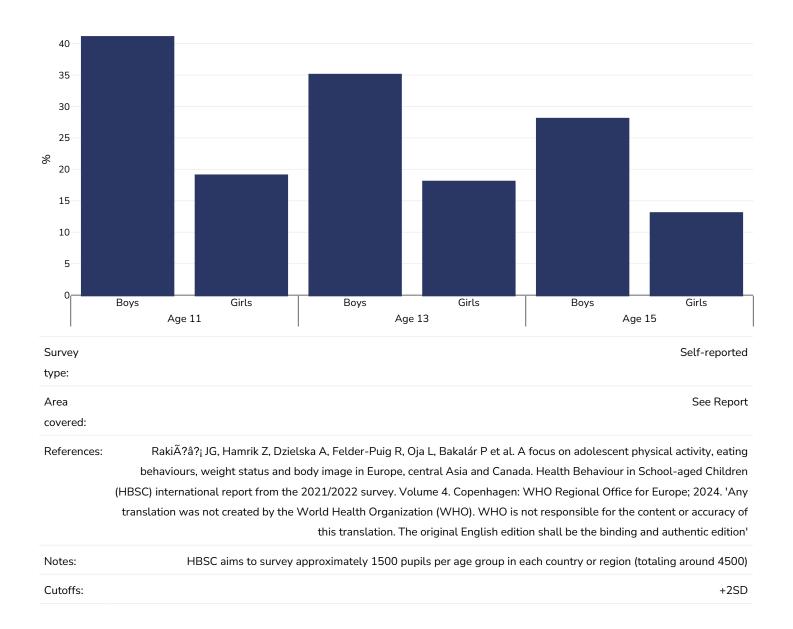
### Adults, 2019

Obesity Overweight 80 70 60 50 \$ 40 30 20 10 0 Women Women Men Adults Men Men Men Adults Adults Adults Adults Men Women Adults Women Men Women Women Women Adults Men Age 18-24 Age 25-34 Age 35-44 Age 45-54 Age 65-74 Age 75+ Age 55-64 Self-reported Survey type: Area National covered: Eurostat 2019. Available at https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\_ehis\_bm1i&lang=en (last References: accessed 09.08.21).



### Children, 2021-2022

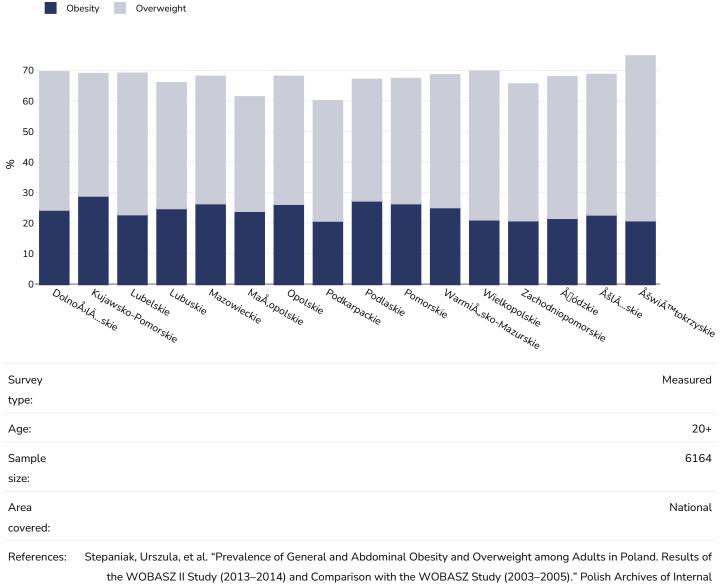
Overweight or obesity





### Overweight/obesity by region

### Men, 2013-2014

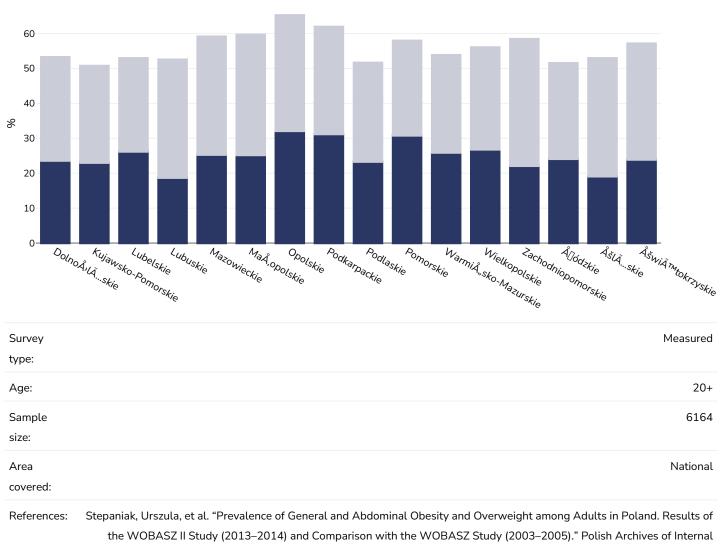


the WOBAS2 II Study (2013–2014) and Comparison with the WOBAS2 Study (2003–2005)." Polish Archives of Internal Medicine, vol. 126, no. 9, 18 Aug. 2016, pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27535012/, 10.20452/pamw.3499. Accessed 1 June 2021.



#### Women, 2013-2014



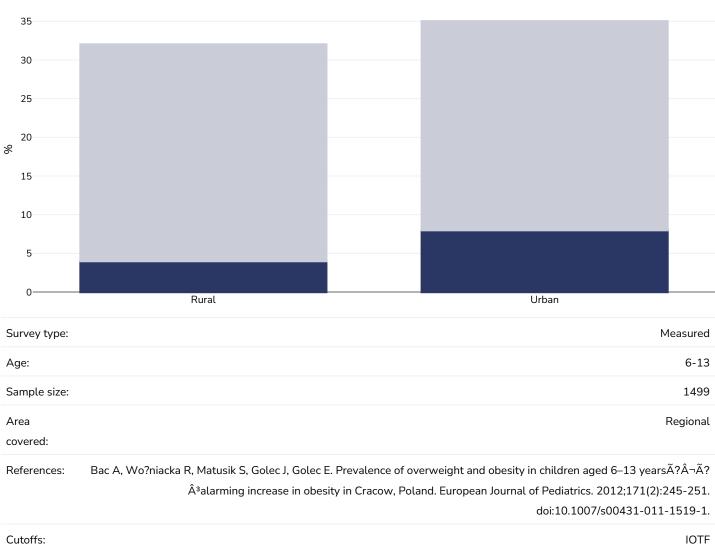


the WOBASZ II Study (2013–2014) and Comparison with the WOBASZ Study (2003–2005)." Polish Archives of Internal Medicine, vol. 126, no. 9, 18 Aug. 2016, pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27535012/, 10.20452/pamw.3499. Accessed 1 June 2021.



#### Boys, 2008-2009

Obesity Overweight

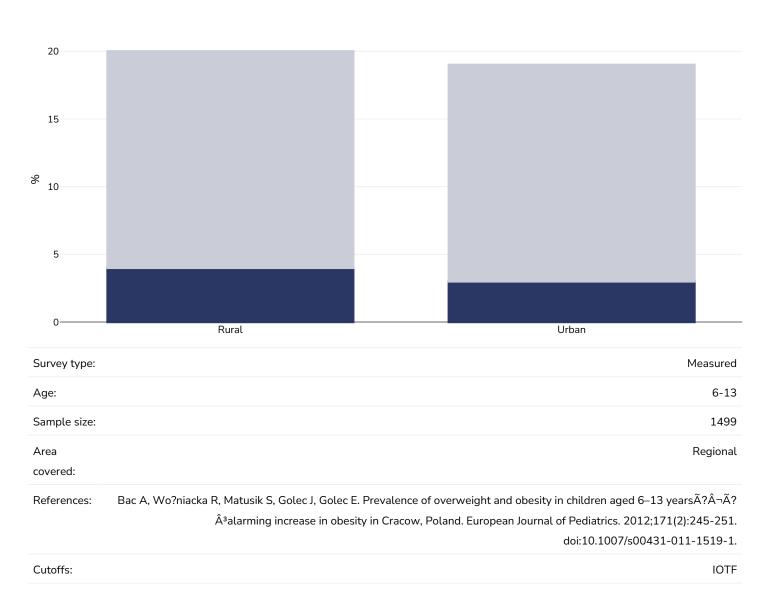


IOTF



#### Girls, 2008-2009

Obesity Overweight

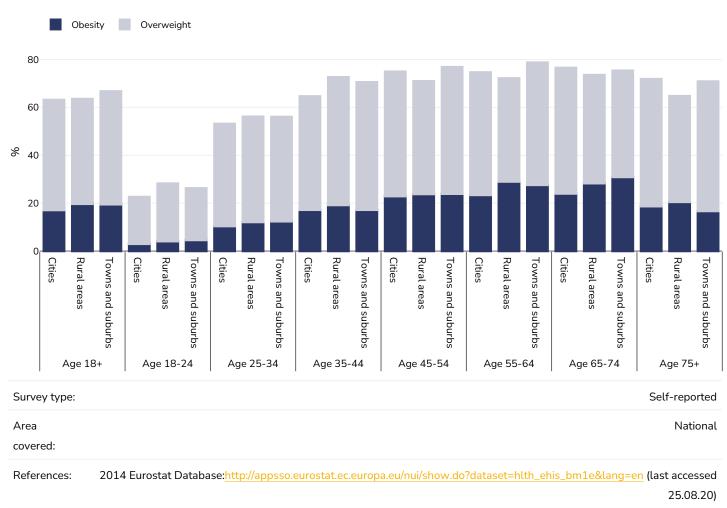


31



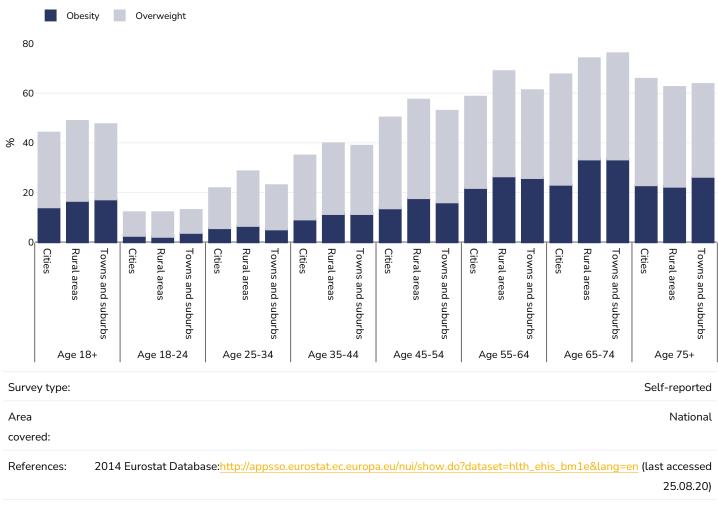
# Overweight/obesity by age and region

### Men, 2014





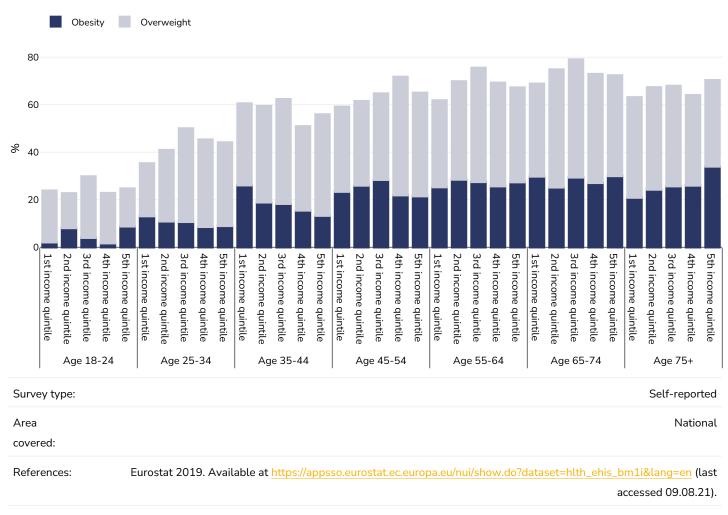
Women, 2014





# Overweight/obesity by age and socio-economic group

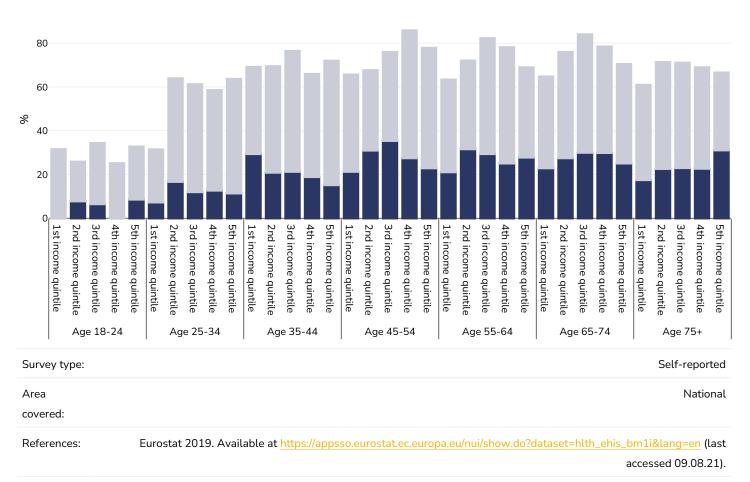
### Adults, 2019





Men, 2019

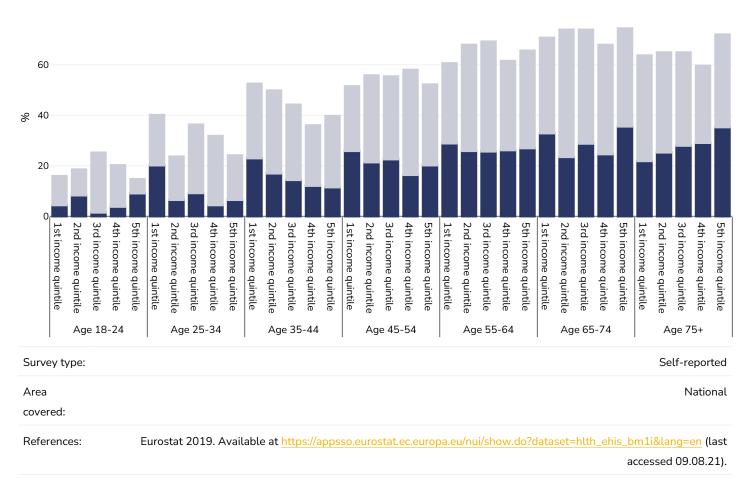
Obesity Overweight





Women, 2019

Obesity Overweight

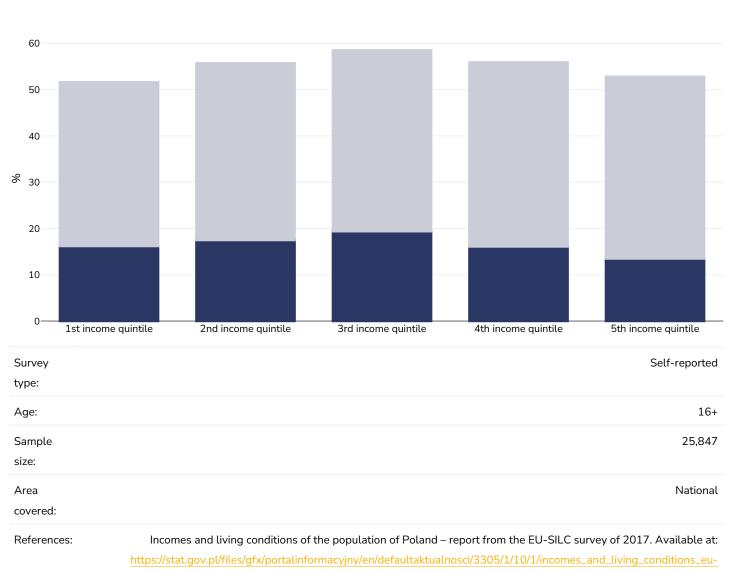




# Overweight/obesity by socio-economic group

### Adults, 2017

Obesity Overweight

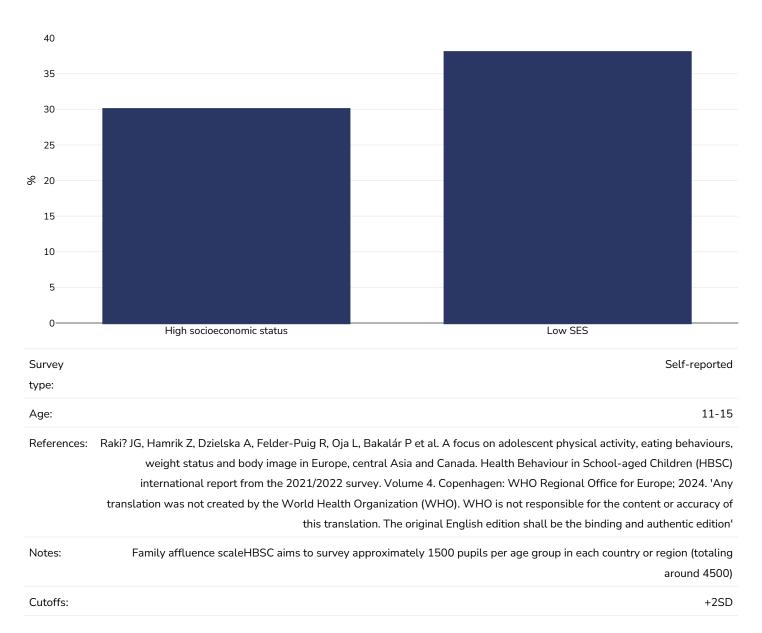


silc\_2017.pdf. Last accessed: 03.06.21.



#### Boys, 2021-2022

Overweight or obesity





#### Girls, 2021-2022

Overweight or obesity 20 15 \$ 10 5 0 High socioeconomic status Low SES Survey Self-reported type: Age: 11-15 Raki? JG, Hamrik Z, Dzielska A, Felder-Puig R, Oja L, Bakalár P et al. A focus on adolescent physical activity, eating behaviours, References: weight status and body image in Europe, central Asia and Canada. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) international report from the 2021/2022 survey. Volume 4. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024. 'Any translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of

this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition'

+2SD

Notes:	Family affluence scaleHBSC aims to survey approximately 1500 pupils per age group in each country or region (totaling		
	around 4500)		

Cutoffs:



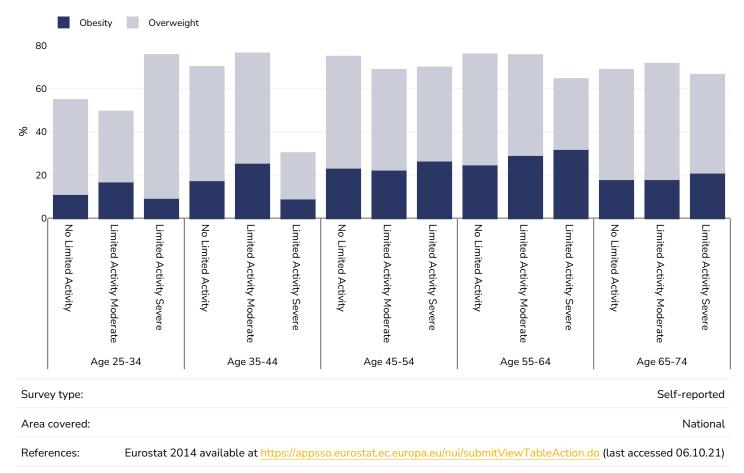
# Overweight/obesity by age and limited activity

#### Adults, 2014

Obesity Overweight 60 40 % 20 0 No Limited Activity Limited Activity Moderate Limited Activity Severe No Limited Activity Limited Activity Moderate Limited Activity Severe No Limited Activity Limited Activity Moderate Limited Activity Severe No Limited Activity Limited Activity Moderate Limited Activity Severe No Limited Activity Limited Activity Moderate Limited Activity Severe Age 25-34 Age 35-44 Age 45-54 Age 55-64 Age 65-74 Survey type: Self-reported Area covered: National Eurostat 2014 available at https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do (last accessed 06.10.21) References:



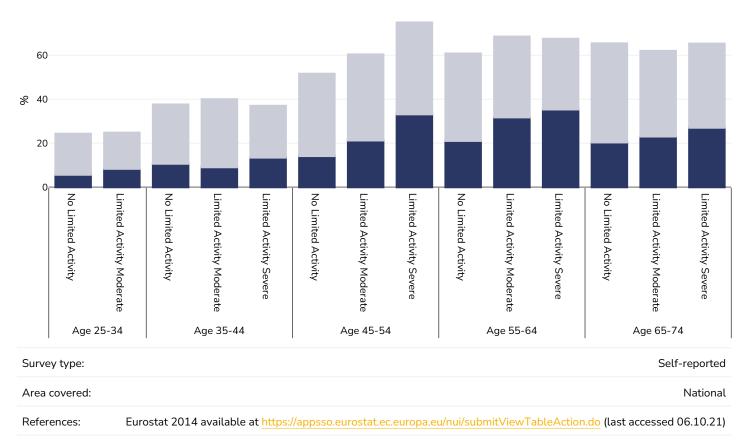
Men, 2014





Women, 2014

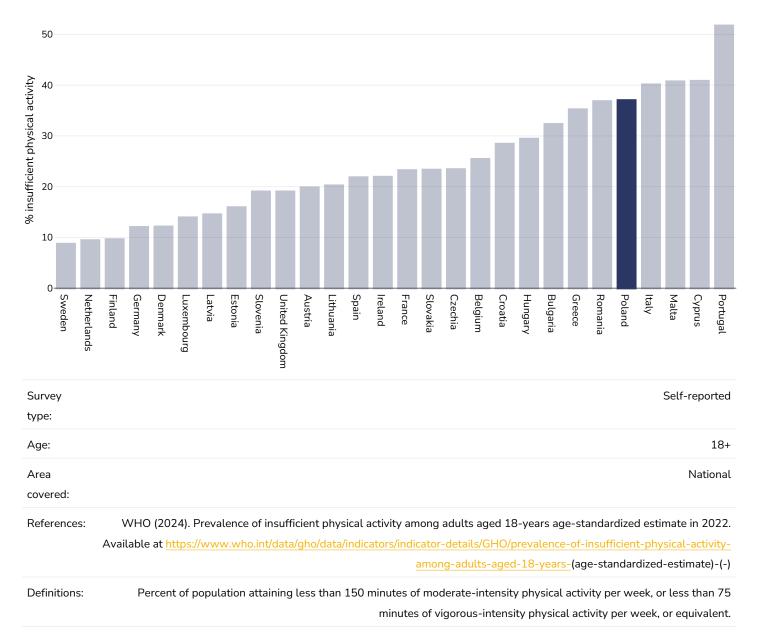
Obesity Overweight



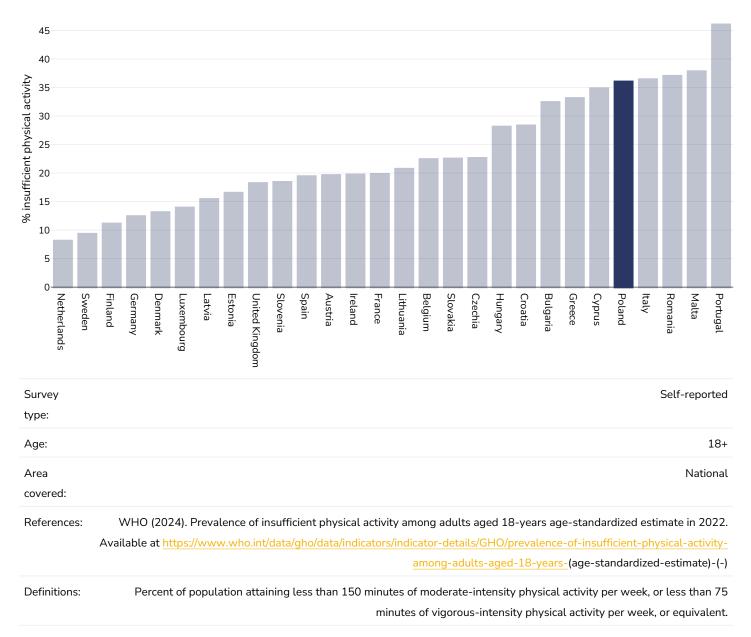


# Insufficient physical activity

#### Adults, 2022

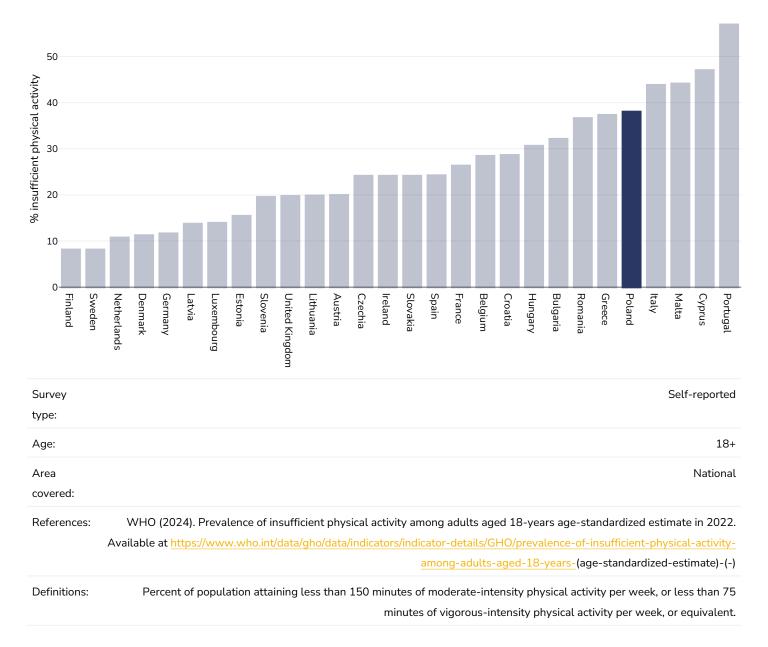


Men, 2022



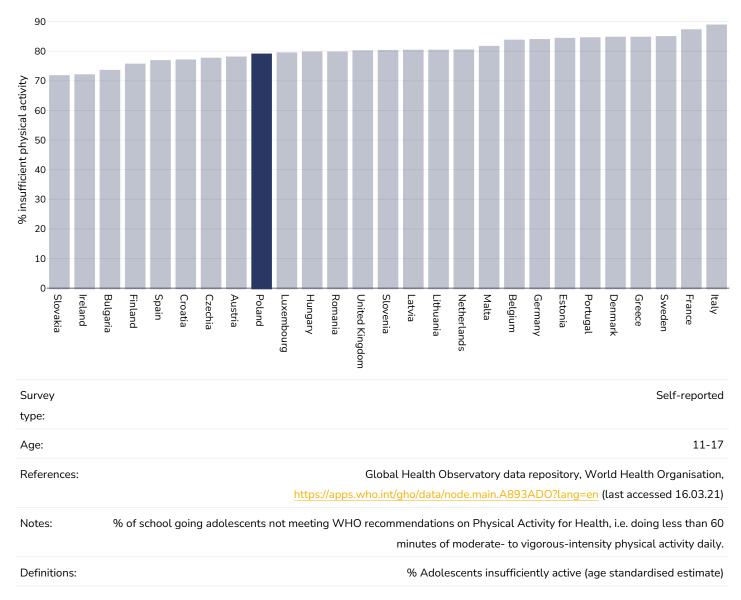


Women, 2022



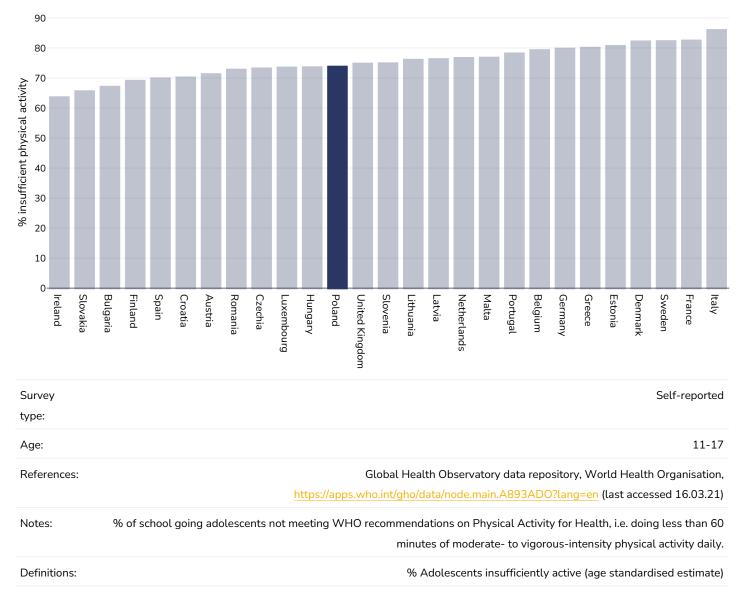


Children, 2016



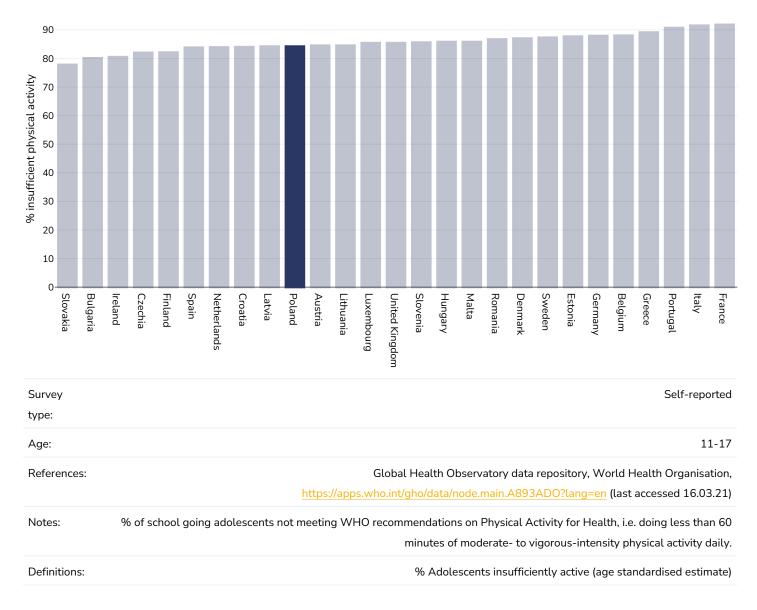
# 

#### Boys, 2016





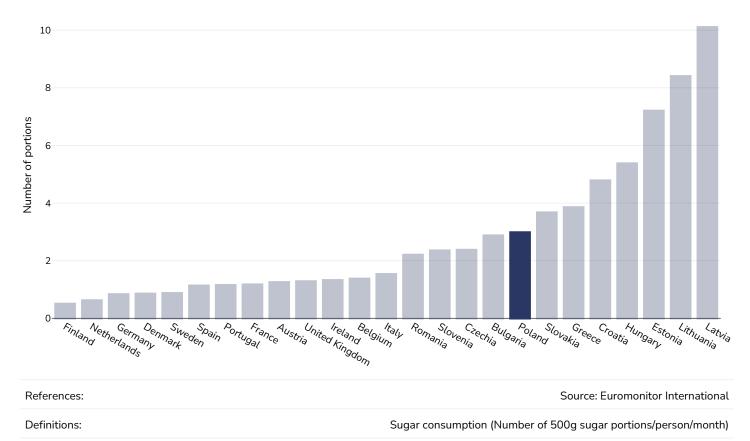
#### Girls, 2016





# Sugar consumption

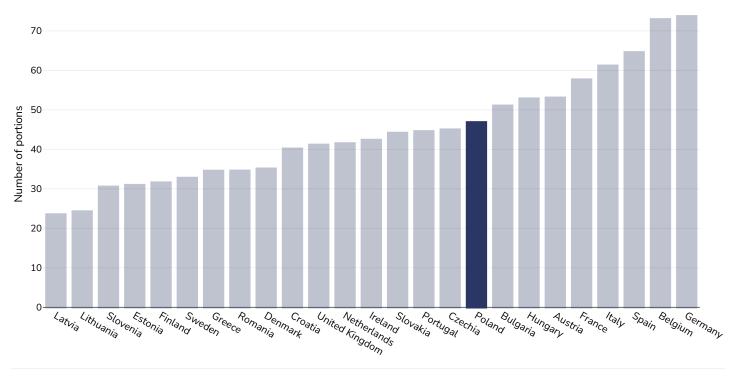
#### Adults, 2016





# Estimated per capita sugar sweetened beverages intake

### Adults, 2016



References:

Source: Euromonitor International



# Prevalence of at least daily carbonated soft drink consumption

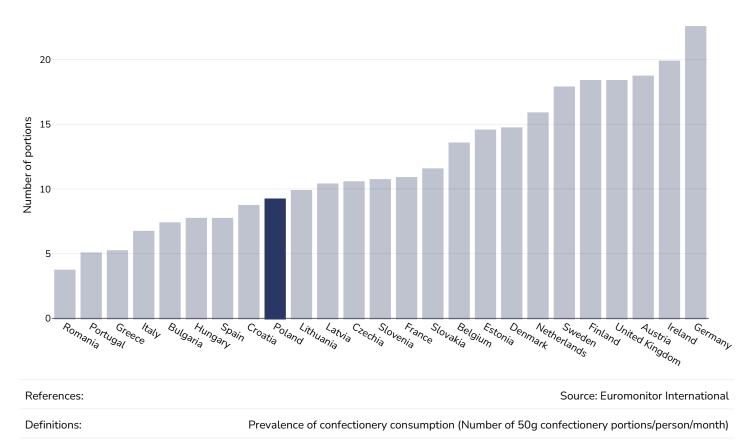
#### 40 35 30 25 8 20 15 10 5 O Bulgaria Estonia Greece Slovenia Austria Spain Poland Croatia France Hungary Malta Latvia Ireland Italy Czechia Finland Sweden Denmark United Kingdom Slovakia Netherlands Lithuania Portugal Germany Romania Luxembourg Survey Measured type: References: World Health Organization. (2017). Adolescent obesity and related behaviours: Trends and inequalities in the who european region, 2002-2014: observations from the Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC) WHO collaborative crossnational study (J. Inchley, D. Currie, J. Jewel, J. Breda, & V. Barnekow, Eds.). World Health Organization. Sourced from Food Systems Dashboard http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org Notes: 15-year-old adolescents Definitions: Prevalence of at least daily carbonated soft drink consumption (% of at least daily carbonated soft drink consumption)

# Children, 2014



# Prevalence of confectionery consumption

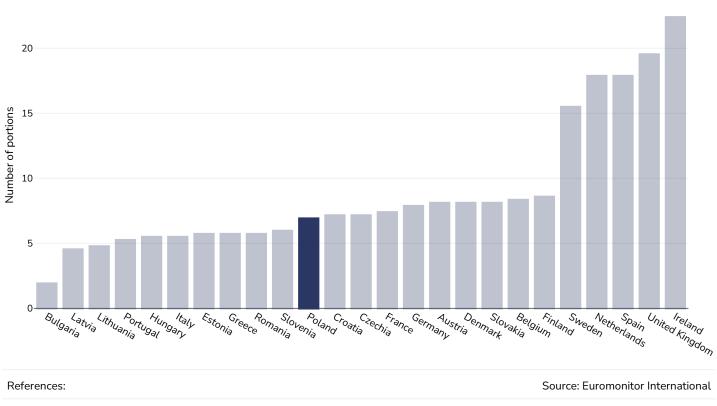
## Adults, 2016





# Prevalence of sweet/savoury snack consumption



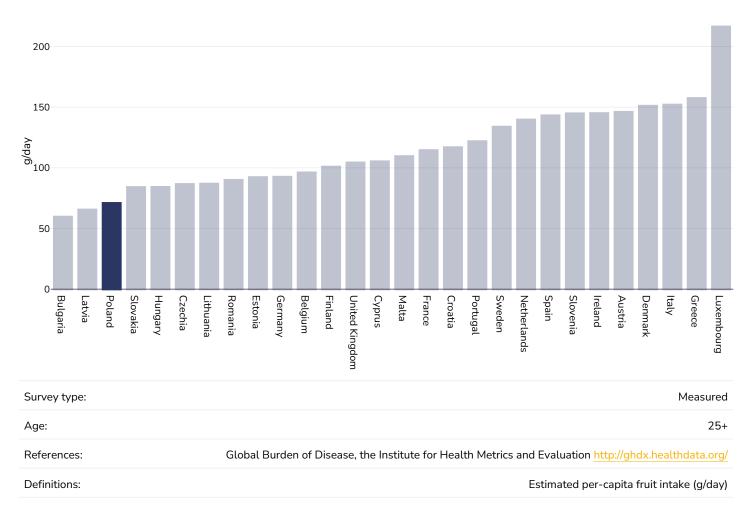


Definitions: Prevalence of sweet/savoury snack consumption (Number of 35g sweet/savoury snack portions/person/month)



# Estimated per capita fruit intake

#### Adults, 2017

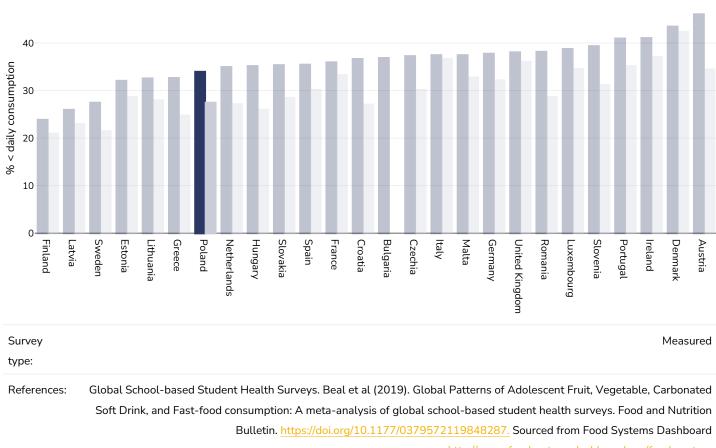




# Prevalence of less than daily fruit consumption

#### Children, 2014

Age 12-17 Age 15



http://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/food-system

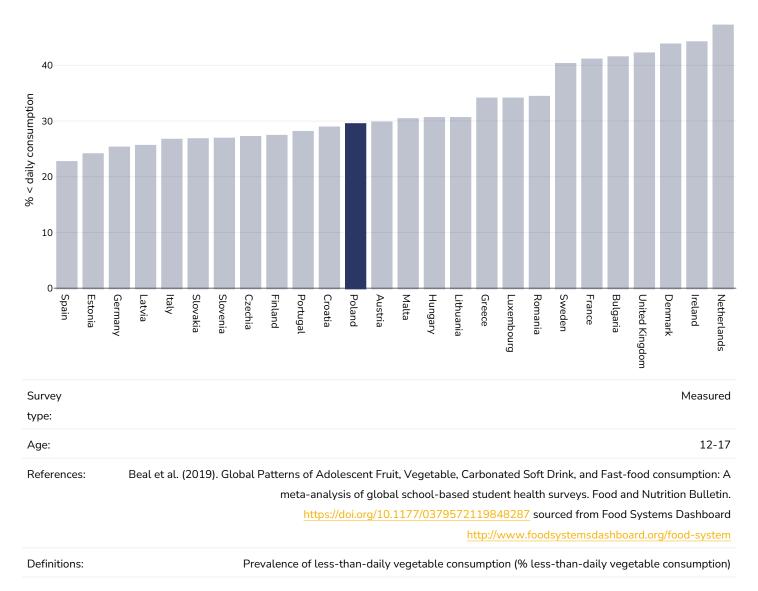
Definitions:

Prevalence of less-than-daily fruit consumption (% less-than-daily fruit consumption)



# Prevalence of less than daily vegetable consumption

# Children, 2014





# Estimated per-capita processed meat intake

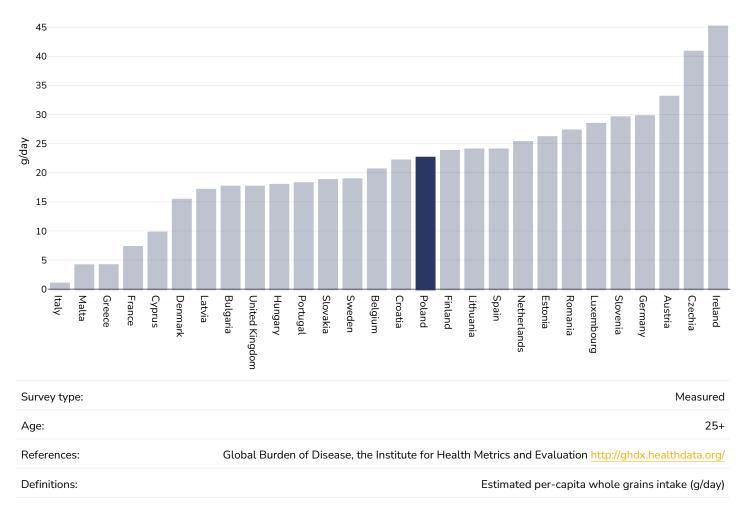
#### 20 15 yday 10 5 0 Sweden Croatia Portugal Greece Poland Cyprus Hungary Romania Austria Bulgaria Slovakia Ireland Malta Finland Spain Belgium France Latvia Germany Czechia Italy Estonia Slovenia Denmark Netherlands Lithuania United Kingdom Luxembourg Measured Survey type: Age: 25+ Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation http://ghdx.healthdata.org/ References: Definitions: Estimated per-capita processed meat intake (g per day)

#### Adults, 2017



# Estimated per capita whole grains intake

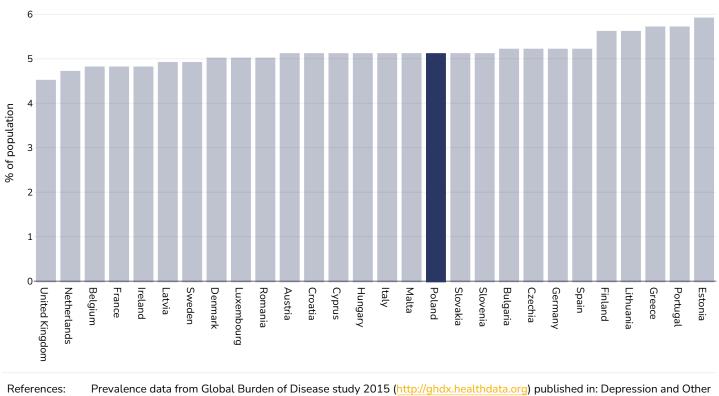
#### Adults, 2017





# Mental health - depression disorders

#### Adults, 2015



Common Mental Disorders: Global Health Estimates. Geneva:World Health Organization; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

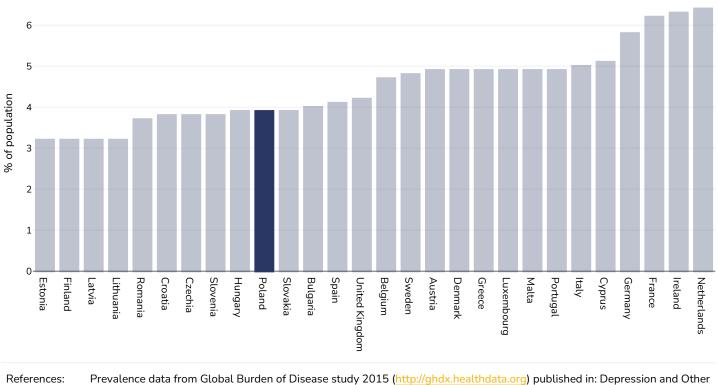
Definitions:

% of population with depression disorders



# Mental health - anxiety disorders

# Adults, 2015



eferences: Prevalence data from Global Burden of Disease study 2015 (<u>http://ghdx.healthdata.org</u>) published in: Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders: Global Health Estimates. Geneva:World Health Organization; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

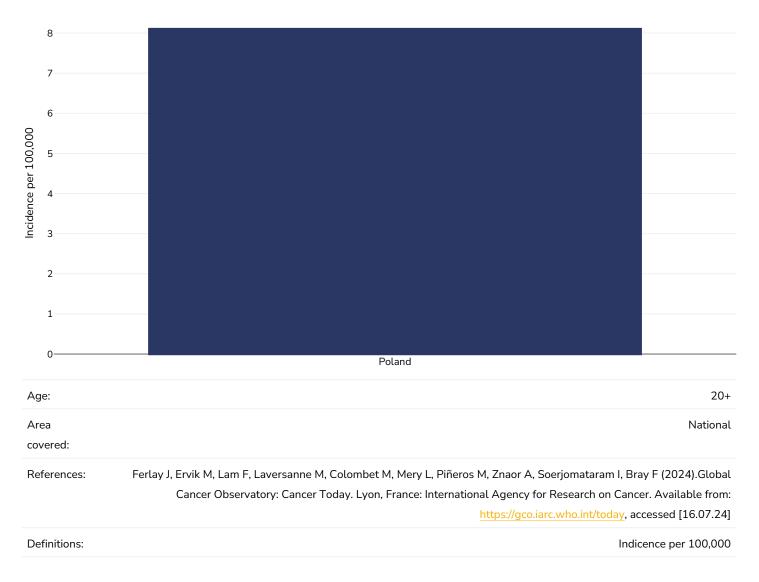
Definitions:

% of population with anxiety disorders



# **Oesophageal cancer**

#### Men, 2022





### Women, 2022

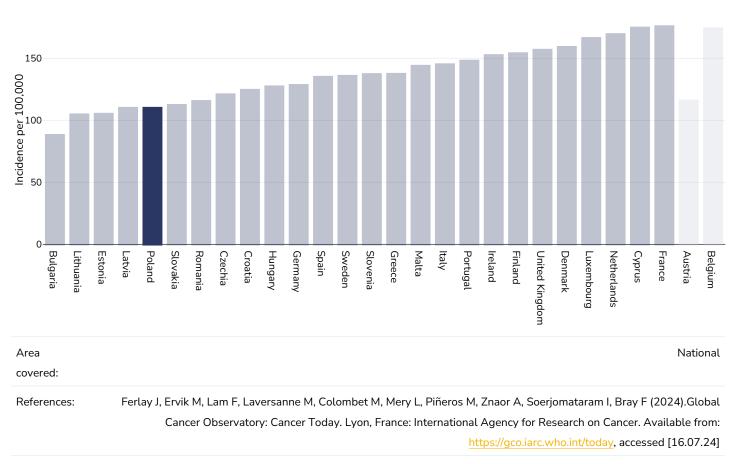




#### **Breast cancer**

#### Women, 2022

Age 20 Age 20+



Definitions:

Incidence per 100,000



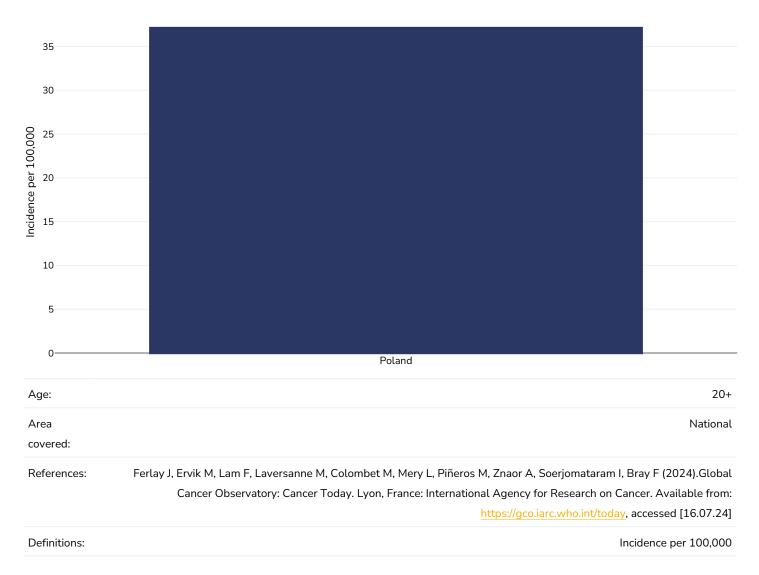
# **Colorectal cancer**

#### Men, 2022





### Women, 2022





# Pancreatic cancer

#### Men, 2022





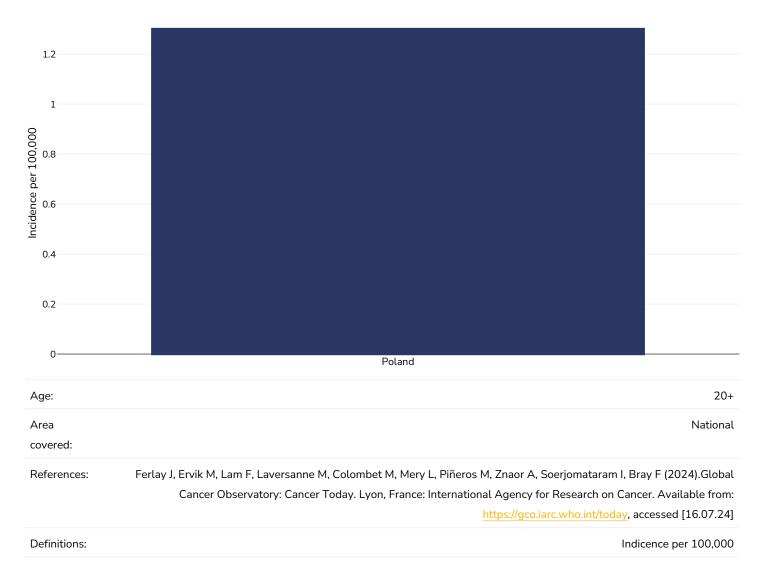
# Women, 2022

	•		
	9		
	8		
Incidence per 100,000			
	7		
	6		
	5		
be	5		
	4		
	3		
	2		
	1		
	0		
		Poland	
A			20+
Age	2.		20+
Are	а		National
covered:			
COV	ereu.		
References:		Ferlay J, Ervik M, Lam F, Laversanne M, Colombet M, Mery L, Piñeros M, Znaor A, Soerjomataram I, Bray	r F (2024).Global
		Cancer Observatory: Cancer Today. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer	
		https://gco.iarc.who.int/today, _yon, rrance, methodolat, goney for rescarch on cancer https://gco.iarc.who.int/today, acc	
		nttps://gco.larc.who.int/today, acc	esseu [10.07.24]
Def	initions:	Incide	nce per 100,000



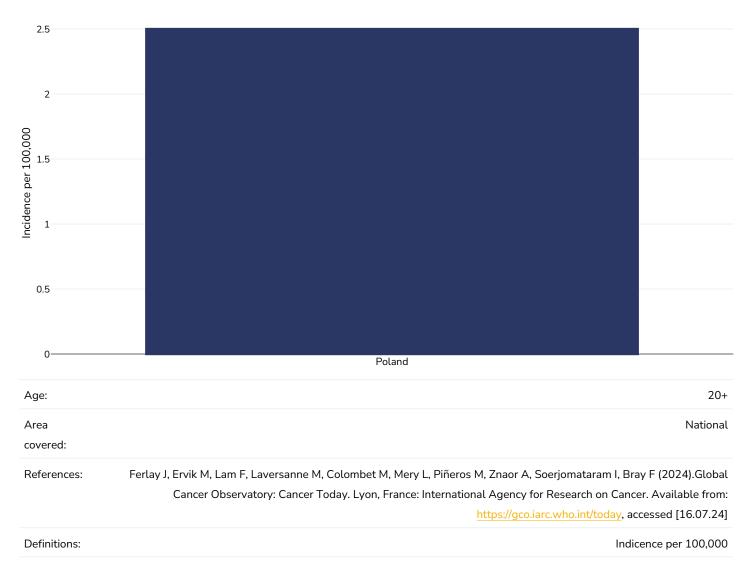
# Gallbladder cancer

#### Men, 2022





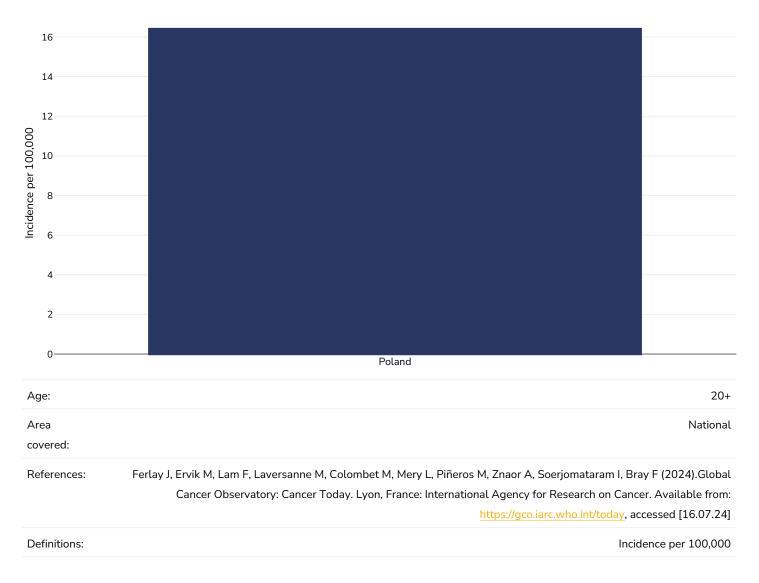
#### Women, 2022





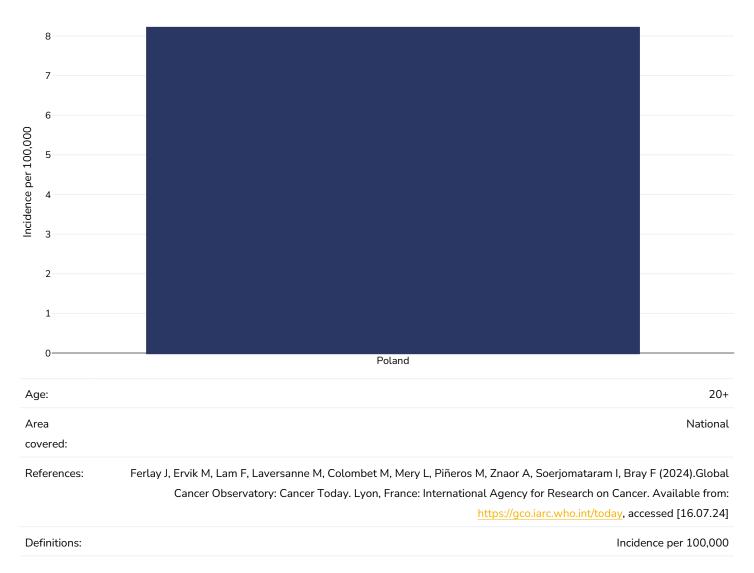
## **Kidney cancer**

#### Men, 2022





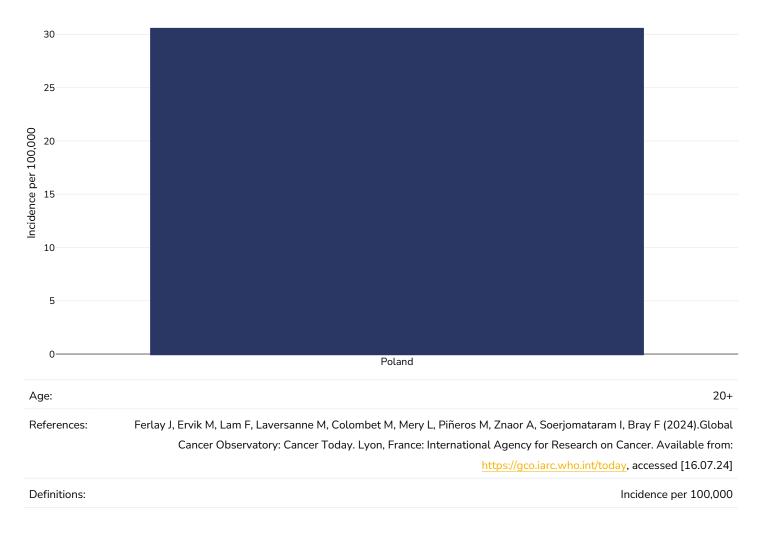
# Women, 2022





# Cancer of the uterus

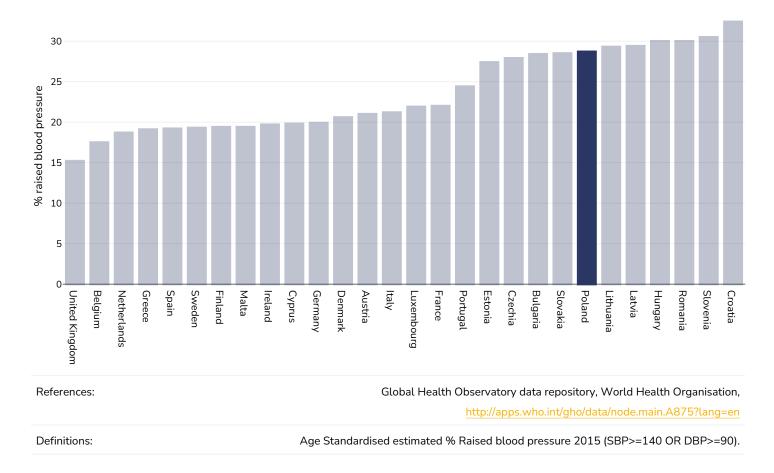
#### Women, 2022



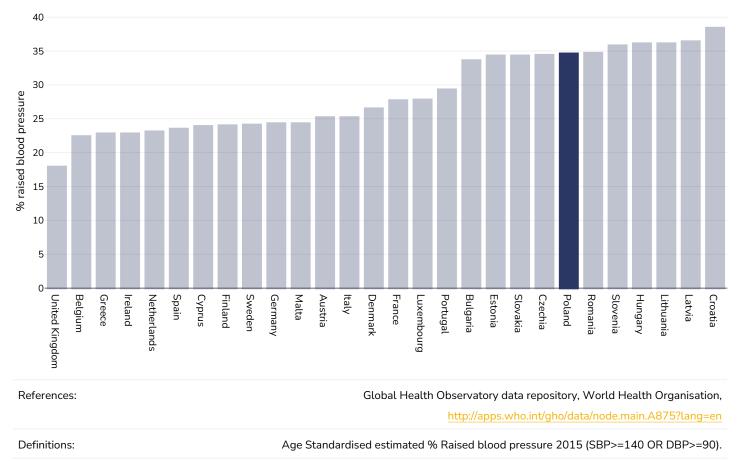


### Raised blood pressure

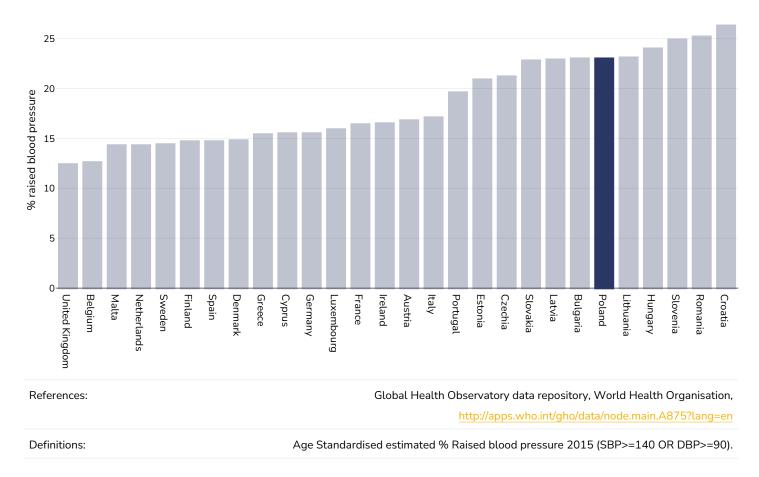
#### Adults, 2015



Men, 2015



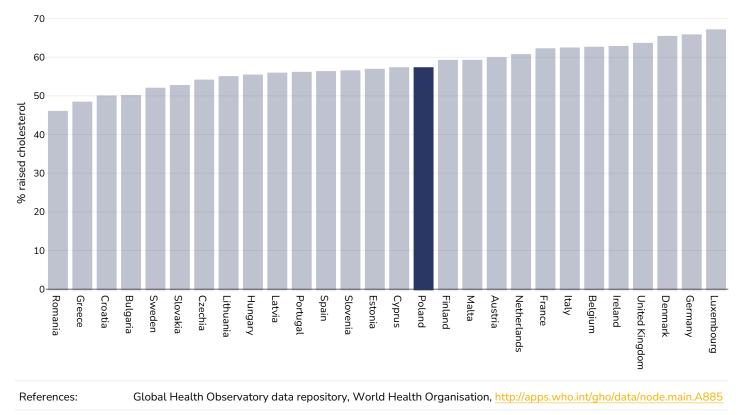






# **Raised cholesterol**

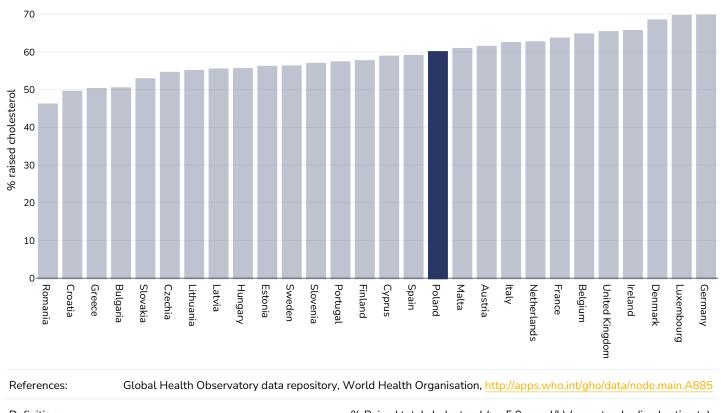
#### Adults, 2008



Definitions:

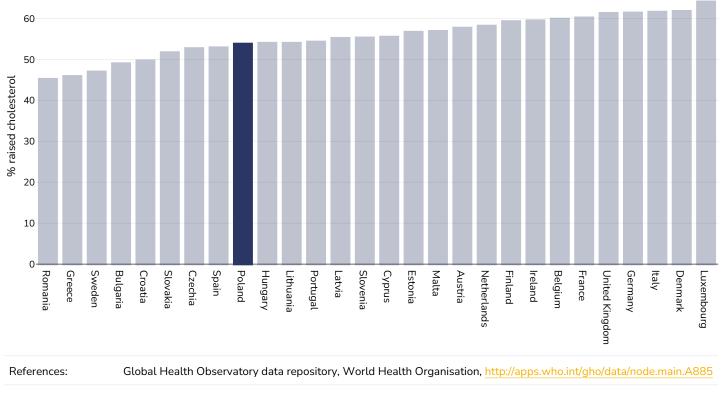
% Raised total cholesterol (>= 5.0 mmol/L) (age-standardized estimate).

Men, 2008



% Raised total cholesterol (>= 5.0 mmol/L) (age-standardized estimate).





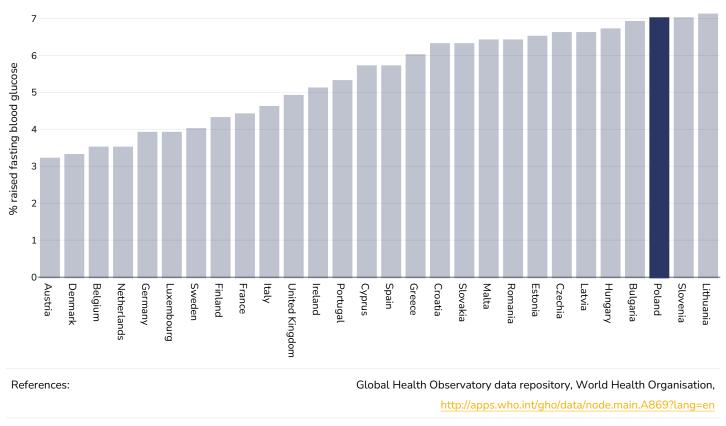
Definitions:

% Raised total cholesterol (>= 5.0 mmol/L) (age-standardized estimate).



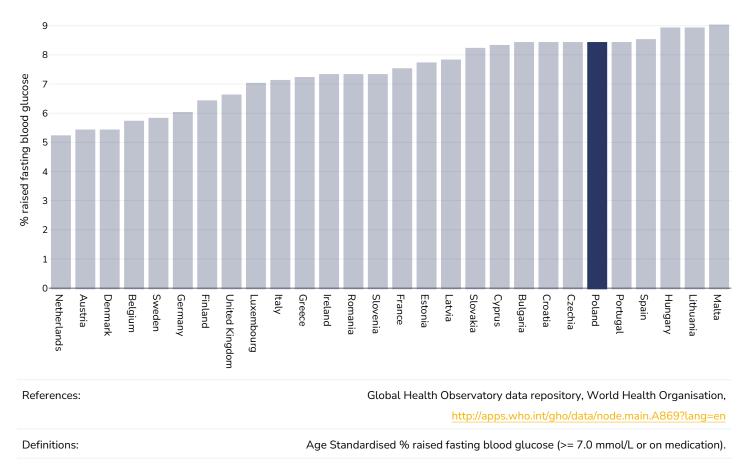
# Raised fasting blood glucose

#### Men, 2014



Definitions:

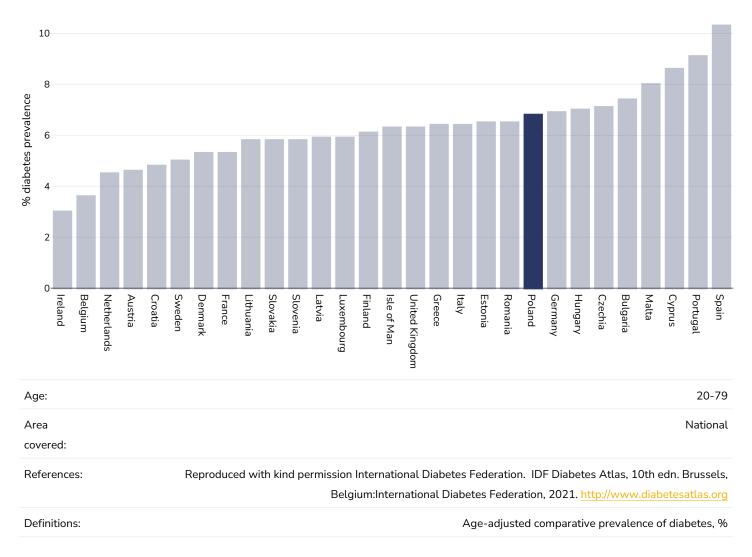
Age Standardised % raised fasting blood glucose (>= 7.0 mmol/L or on medication).





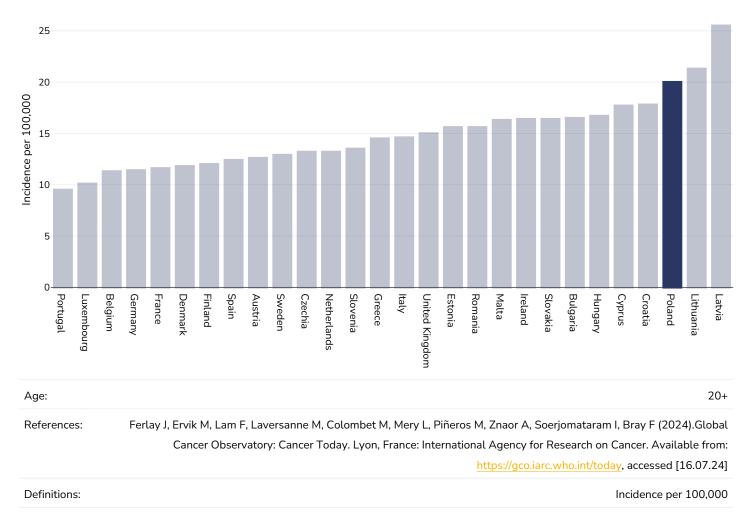
### **Diabetes prevalence**

#### Adults, 2021





#### **Ovarian Cancer**





# Leukemia

Men, 2022							
4							
3							
2							
1							
0							
<sup>-1</sup> _1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Age:							20+
Area covered:							National
References:				rance: International	Agency for Researc	taram I, Bray F (202 th on Cancer. Availa n <mark>t/today</mark> , accessed [1	ble from:
Definitions:						Incidence per	100,000
				051 100.01 /		D. // //	0.01 / 2

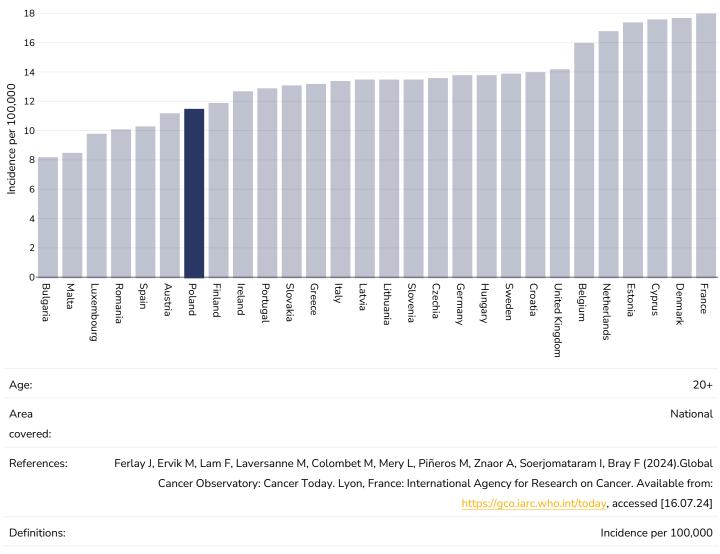


4							
3							
2							
1							
0							
-1 -1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Age:							20+
Area covered:							National
References:				rance: International	Agency for Resear	taram I, Bray F (202 ch on Cancer. Availa <u>nt/today</u> , accessed [	able from:
Definitions:						Incidence per	r 100,000

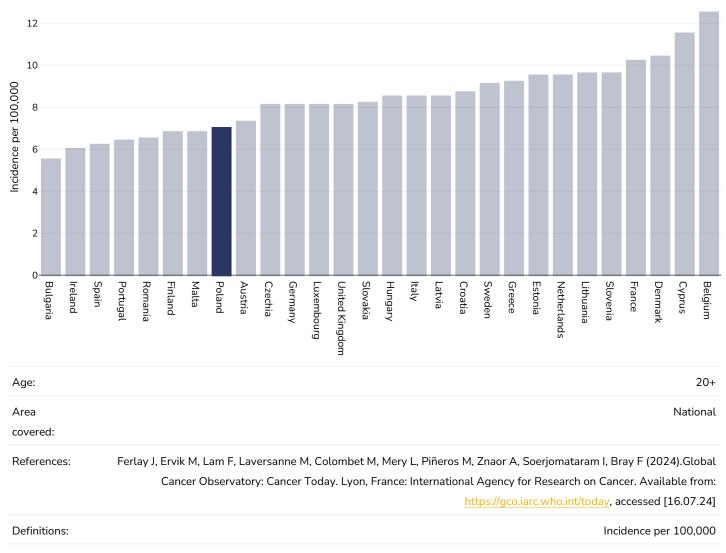


### Leukemia

#### Men, 2022



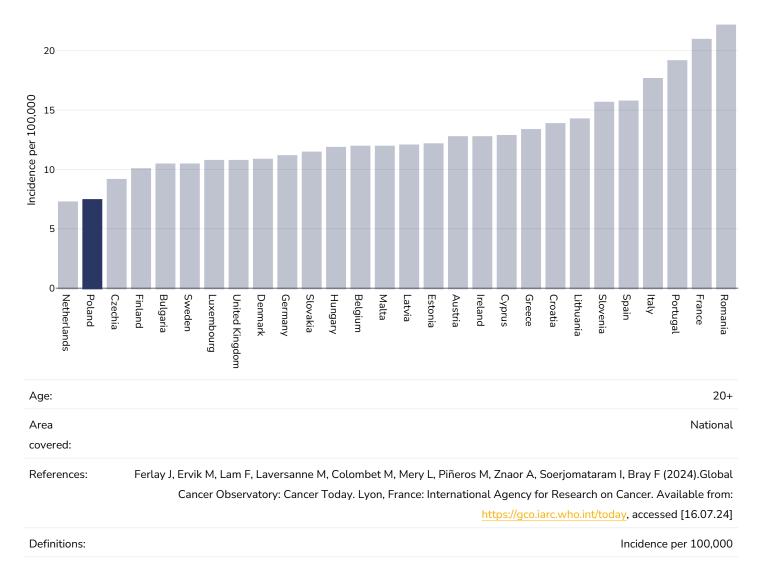


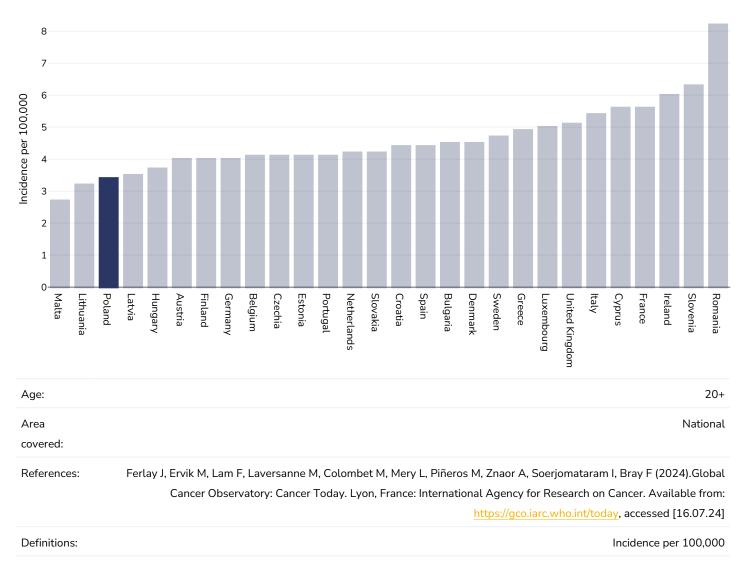




# Liver and intrahepatic bile duct Cancer



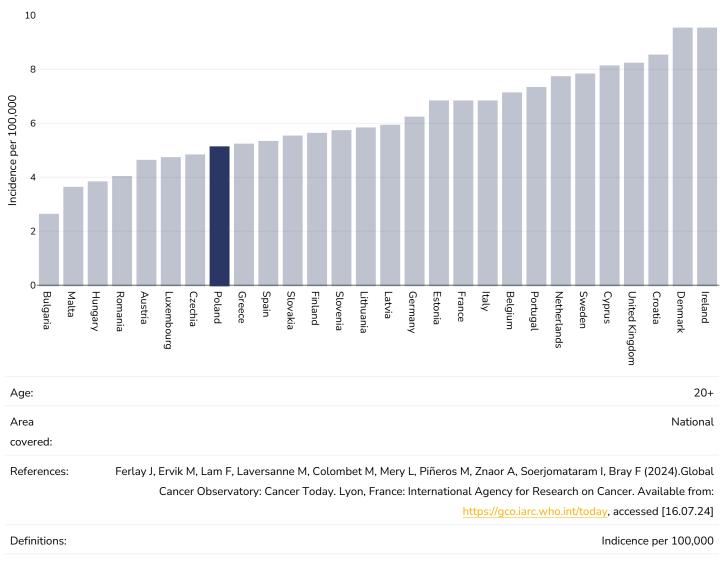




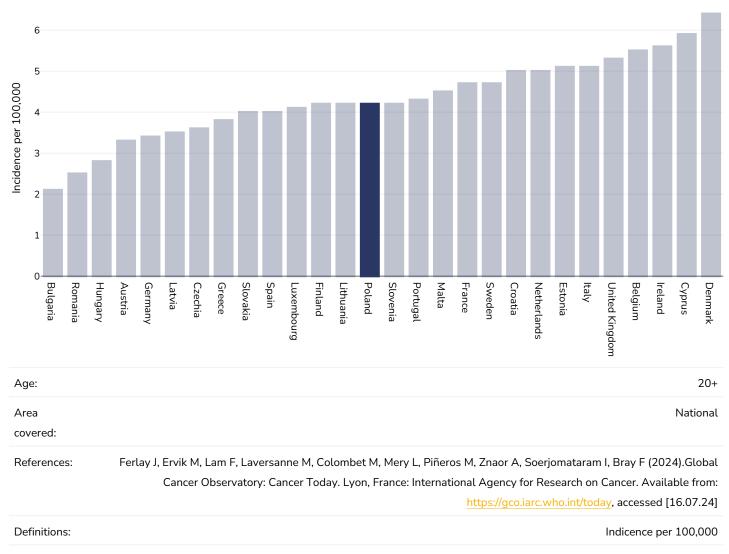


### Multiple Myeloma

#### Men, 2022



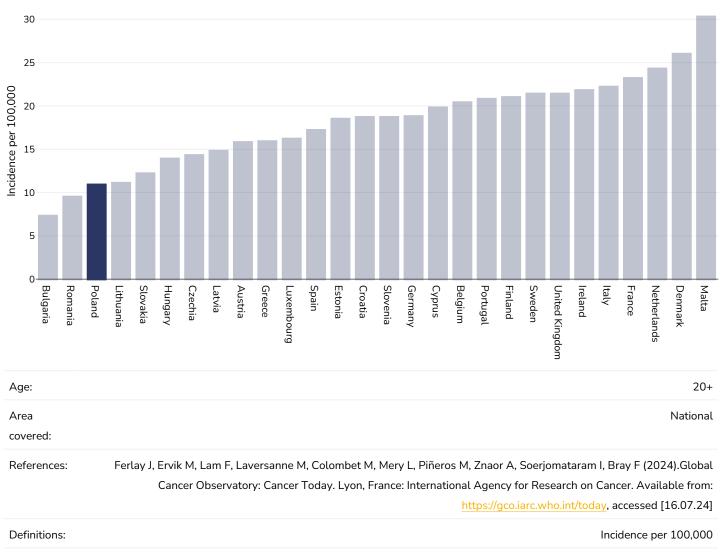




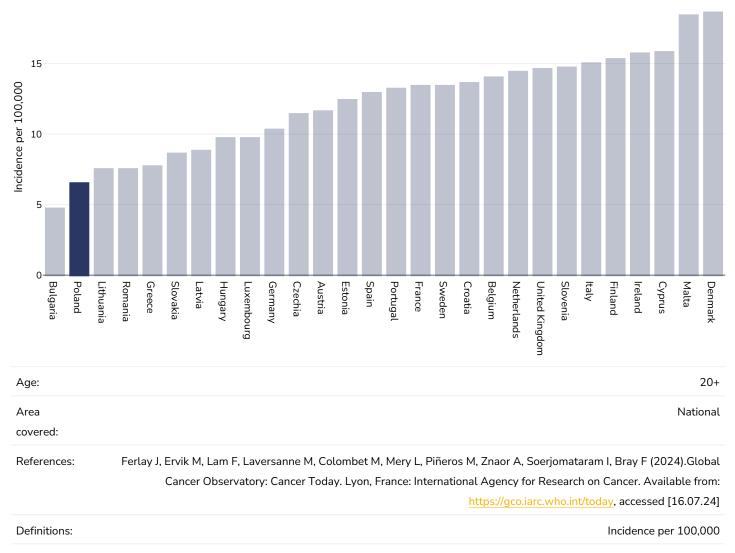


### Non Hodgkin Lymphoma

Men, 2022

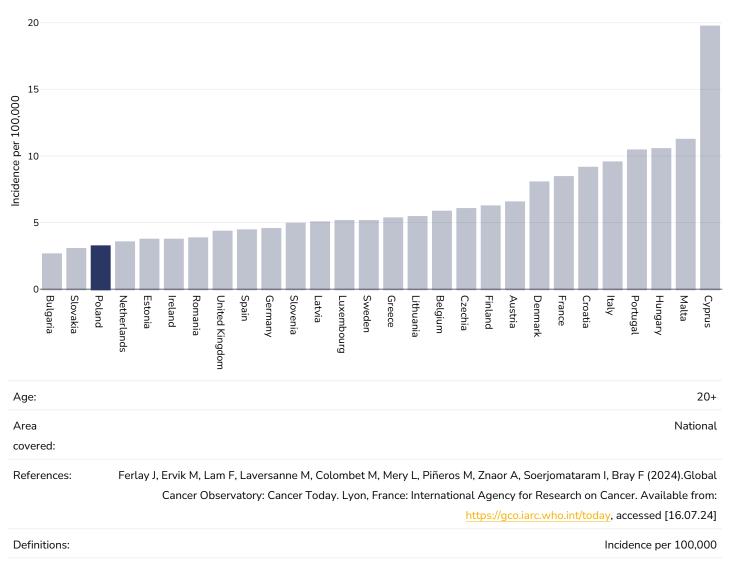




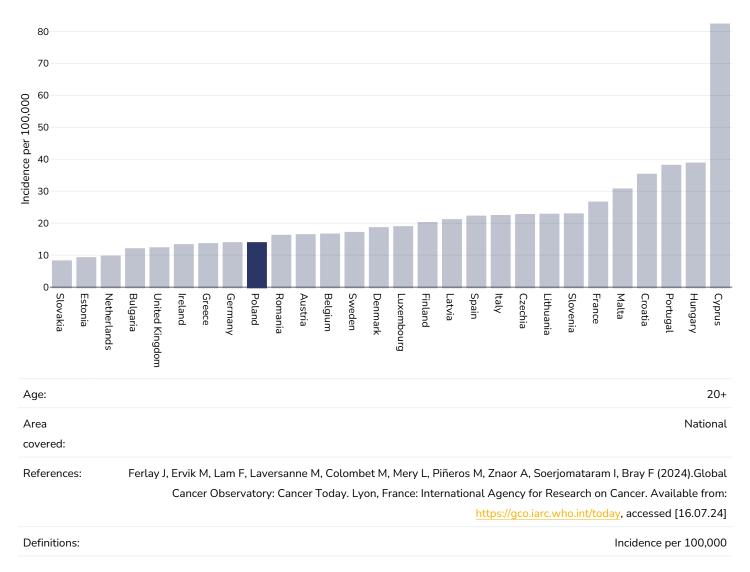


# **Thyroid Cancer**

Men, 2022









#### **Contextual factors**

**Disclaimer:** These contextual factors should be interpreted with care. Results are updated as regularly as possible and use very specific criteria. The criteria used and full definitions are available for download at the bottom of this page.



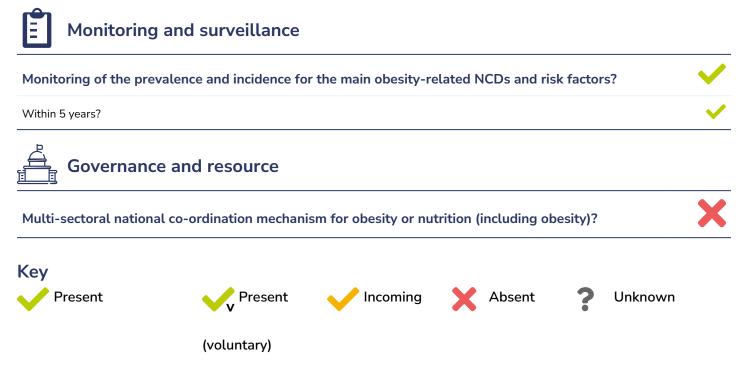
#### Labelling

Is there mandatory nutrition labelling?	✓
Front-of-package labelling?	×
Back-of-pack nutrition declaration?	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>
Color coding?	×
Warning label?	×

Regulation and marketing	
Are there fiscal policies on unhealthy products?	$\checkmark$
Tax on unhealthy foods?	×
Tax on unhealthy drinks?	~
Are there fiscal policies on healthy products?	X
Subsidy on fruits?	×
Subsidy on vegetables?	×
Subsidy on other healthy products?	×
Mandatory limit or ban of trans fat (all settings)?	$\checkmark$
Mandatory limit of trans fats in place (all settings)?	~
Ban on trans-fats or phos in place (all settings)?	×
Are there any mandatory policies/marketing restrictions on the promotion of unhealthy food/drinks to	X
children?	
Mandatory restriction on broadcast media?	×
Mandatory restriction on non-broadcast media?	X
Voluntary policies/marketing restrictions on the promotion of unhealthy food/drinks to children?	~
Are there mandatory standards for food in schools?	$\checkmark$
Are there any mandatory nutrient limits in any manufactured food products?	X
Nutrition standards for public sector procurement?	X



National obesity strategy or nutrition and physical activity national strategy?	$\checkmark$
National obesity strategy?	×
National childhood obesity strategy?	×
Comprehensive nutrition strategy?	✓
Comprehensive physical activity strategy?	✓
Evidence-based dietary guidelines and/or RDAs?	$\checkmark$
National target(s) on reducing obesity?	×
Guidelines/policy on obesity treatment?	×
Promotion of breastfeeding?	<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>



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