



**World Health  
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Europe**



# **Alcohol consumption, harm and policy response fact sheets for 30 European countries**





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## ABSTRACT

The 30 country fact sheets for EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland present data on consumption, harm and policy implementation for the year 2016, aiming to give guidance to national decision-makers for further priority-setting in the field of alcohol and public health. Besides trends in alcohol consumption, each fact sheet features a section on alcohol consumption and alcohol-attributable harm, with special attention to young people, and a section on the implementation of key alcohol control policies, including the three WHO “best buys” – price increase, limits on availability and bans on advertising of alcohol. This allows for a quick overview of important subsets of alcohol policy measures that will support countries to assess their own progress towards reducing the burden of noncommunicable diseases and their key risk factors. The fact sheets also present, for the first time, an individual overview of the composite indicator scores of the 10 areas of action to reduce the harmful use of alcohol.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

DALY	disability-adjusted life-years
EAPA	European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020
EISAH	European Information System on Alcohol and Health
EU	European Union
EU+	European Union Member States, Norway and Switzerland
EUSAH	European Union Information System on Alcohol and Health
YLD	years lived with disability
YLL	years of life lost



# **PART 1**

## **A GUIDE TO THE COUNTRY FACT SHEETS**



## 2 • BACKGROUND

In 2011, the WHO European Region adopted the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (EAPA), putting emphasis on the importance of alcohol as a public health priority and endorsing action to reduce harmful alcohol consumption and the associated health burden. The action plan offered a range of evidence-based policy options to reduce the harmful use of alcohol and defined 10 areas of action (1). Through joint collaboration with the European Commission, countries have been supported to collect data and ensure harmonization across key indicators described in the EAPA. This collaboration has strengthened national monitoring systems for assessing changes in alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harms, identifying effective and ineffective policy measures, and feeding into revisions of national alcohol-related plans and strategies. The European Union (EU)/WHO joint collaboration also contributed to the further development of the European Information System on Alcohol and Health (EISAH) and parallel EU Information System on Alcohol and Health (EUSAH), which contain the latest available data on levels and patterns of alcohol consumption, alcohol-attributable harm and policy responses, and from which national data can be extracted.

In this publication, 30 country fact sheets for EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland (referred to as the EU+) are presented. They provide national-level indicators on consumption, harm and policy implementation for the year 2016, aiming to give guidance to local decision-makers for further priority-setting in the field of alcohol and public health. As European countries face different challenges in relation to different aspects of alcohol consumption, drinking patterns and harm, country profiles on alcohol and health can support countries in choosing the most effective measures and implementing strategies that will help address country-specific needs.

The publication highlights selected indicators. Besides trends in alcohol consumption, each country fact sheet features a specific section on alcohol consumption and alcohol-attributable harm, with special attention to young people (age groups 15–19 and 20–24). This section provides national policy-makers with an instrument to review the current situation in this vulnerable group of drinkers in their local context and assess the need for action. There is also a detailed section on the implementation of key alcohol control policies, including the three WHO “best buys” – price increase, limits on availability and bans on advertising of alcohol. These descriptive data provide a quick overview of important subsets of alcohol policy measures that will support countries to assess their own progress towards achieving targets aimed at accelerating action to reduce the burden of major noncommunicable diseases and their key risk factors. The country fact sheets also present, for the first time, an individual overview of the composite indicator scores of the 10 areas of action defined by the EAPA at country level.

The fact sheets therefore allow countries to put the presented national information in regional perspective and inform local policy-makers on where they stand internationally, not only in terms of alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm, but also on rate of implementation of cost-effective, evidence-based policies to reduce consumption and harm. More detailed information on aggregated indicators of alcohol consumption, mortality and policy measures in the 30 European countries, as well as an in-depth discussion of them, can be found in the main report (3).

By generating information on the current state of alcohol consumption, harm and policies, the country fact sheets allow more successful benchmarking and comparisons of national policies. This will assist in holding governments accountable for their role in alcohol control efforts, emphasizing the urgent need for action and boosting the public voice in support of increased government action to reduce alcohol consumption and attributable harm.

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology for alcohol consumption and alcohol-attributable harm is the same as that used in the *Global status report on alcohol and health 2018* (2).

### DATA ON ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND HARM

The most important data sources for alcohol-related information is the WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health, the last iteration of which was conducted in 2016 in collaboration with all six WHO regional offices<sup>1</sup> and the European Commission (in countries of the EU). The Global Survey on Alcohol and Health addresses the situation at national level in a given country with additional questions and space for comments on subnational specificities.<sup>2</sup> As described below, data from the United Nations Population Division and the World Bank have been crucial in presenting alcohol-related information by gender or income level.

Several sources were utilized for the data on alcohol use. Official data on recorded alcohol per capita (15+ years) consumption supplied by the respective Member States were given priority. Twenty-four of the 30 EU+ countries had such governmental data on consumption, which constitutes the region with the highest availability (global overview, see WHO (4)). If these data were not available, data from economic operators<sup>3</sup> were used; when these data were not consistently available, data supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations statistical database were used.

When data for recorded per capita consumption of alcohol were not available for 2016 or 2017, data since 2012 were projected using a linear regression model.

Consumption of unrecorded alcohol (alcohol that is not taxed in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed or sold outside the formal channels under government control) was estimated as a percentage of total alcohol use. Country-level proportions of unrecorded alcohol use were estimated using a regression analysis included all WHO Member States globally, using survey data (STEPwise approach to surveillance (5)) and national expert judgements as data sources.

Data for tourist estimations were obtained from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, which has based its calculations on the World Tourism Organization (6).

Total per capita alcohol use was then estimated by adding recorded and unrecorded alcohol use and tourist alcohol use.

The main sources for data on alcohol drinking status (lifetime abstainers, former drinkers and past 12-month abstainers) and heavy episodic drinking were published survey reports or multicountry, nationally representative surveys, including, but not limited to, the STEPwise approach to surveillance (5) and Gender, Alcohol and Culture: an international study (7). The main sources of data on young people (15–19 years) were the Global School-based Student Health surveys (8) and the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (9).

Data on drinking status and the prevalence of heavy episodic drinking were modelled using regression models. These used data collected through a systematic search of all survey data on the previously mentioned measures of interest.

Deaths, years of life lost (YLL), years lived with disability (YLD) and disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) were obtained from the WHO Health Estimates (10) by cause, age, sex, and year (2010 and 2016). To match age-standardization data, deaths, YLL, YLD and DALYs lost were aggregated into the following age groups: 0–4, 5–9 and so on until 80–84, and 85 years of age and older.

<sup>1</sup> WHO regional offices for Africa, the Americas, Europe, the Eastern Mediterranean, South-East Asia and the Western Pacific.

<sup>2</sup> Data for the United Kingdom refer mainly to England and Wales.

<sup>3</sup> Canadian; International Wine and Spirits Research; Organisation Internationale de la Vigne et du Vin; The Wine Institute.

For a detailed description on data analysis and estimation of alcohol consumption and alcohol-attributable harm, please see the online resource that accompanies the main report (3).

## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The population data in this publication are obtained primarily from the United Nations Population Division and refer to the total adult (15+) population, with data for males and females shown separately where available. In the tables and figures presenting results by WHO regions and the world, data are weighted for the population size of the countries in these regions. Population age-standardized rates are based on the WHO standard population (11).

## DATA ON POLICY RESPONSE

In 2017, the WHO Regional Office for Europe published a tool for evaluating Member States' progress towards implementing the policy measures outlined in the EAPA (2). The tool consists of 10 composite indicator scores, representing each of the 10 action areas of the EAPA. The method for calculating the EAPA scores is described in detail in *Policy in action – a tool for measuring alcohol policy implementation* (12).

The updated aggregated scores presented in the main report are based on responses of Member States to relevant survey questions from the 2016 Global Survey on Alcohol and Health and from the 2014 ATLAS on Substance Use questionnaire. Survey data were then uploaded to regional and global alcohol databases maintained by WHO, including EISAH and the European Regional Information System on Resources for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders. Estimates of gross national income at purchasing power parity for 2016 were obtained from the World Bank (13). National experts nominated as contact persons for WHO were given the opportunity to validate the scores during November 2017 through February 2018. The most recent available data were used. Missing values were replaced with zero points. If a substantial portion (> 20%) of the data were missing in an action area, the composite indicator was not calculated for that country. Policy variables from the datasets were re-coded manually to achieve compatibility with the scoring scheme.

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13. GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$) [online database]. Washington (DC): World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD>).

<sup>4</sup> All weblinks accessed 13 November 2018.

# PART 2

## COUNTRY FACT SHEETS





Total population  
**8 569 633**  
Population in urban areas  
**67%**

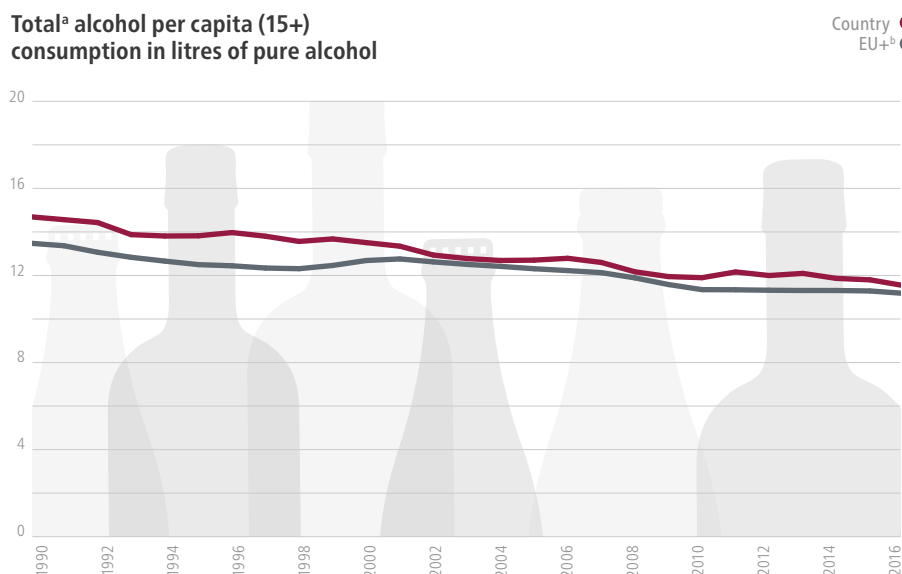
Population aged 15+  
**86%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# AUSTRIA

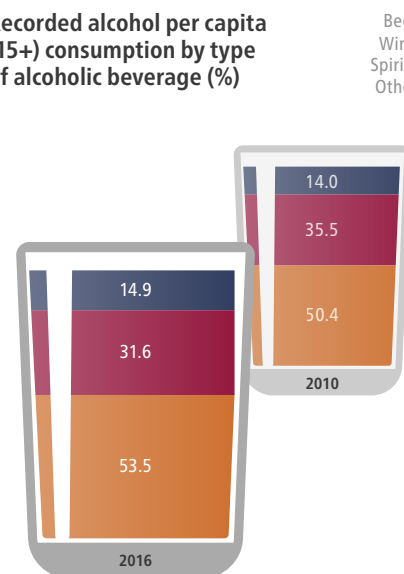
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

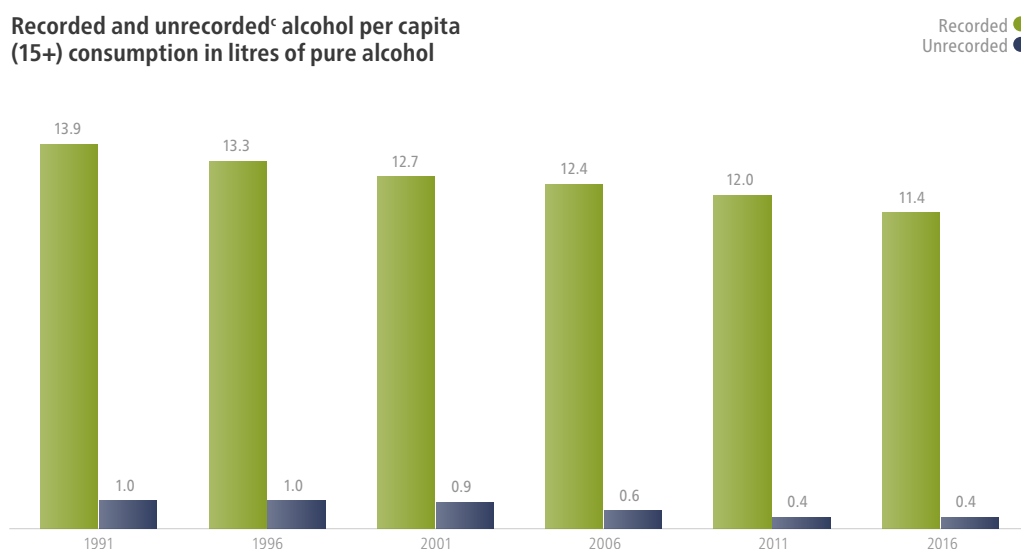


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

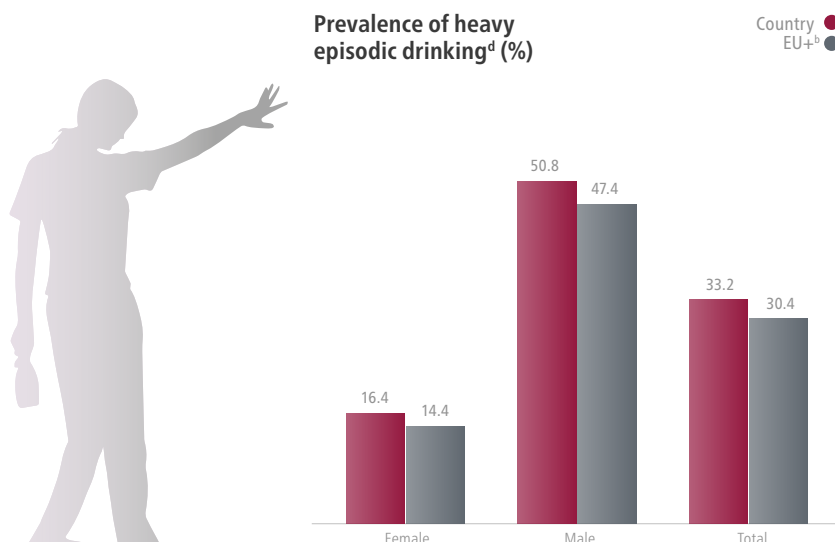


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



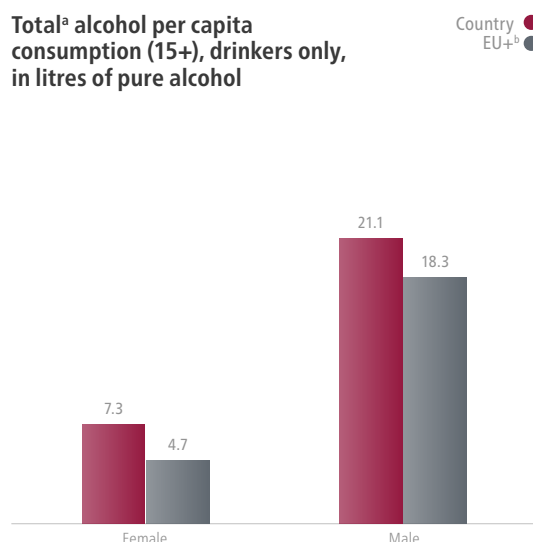
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

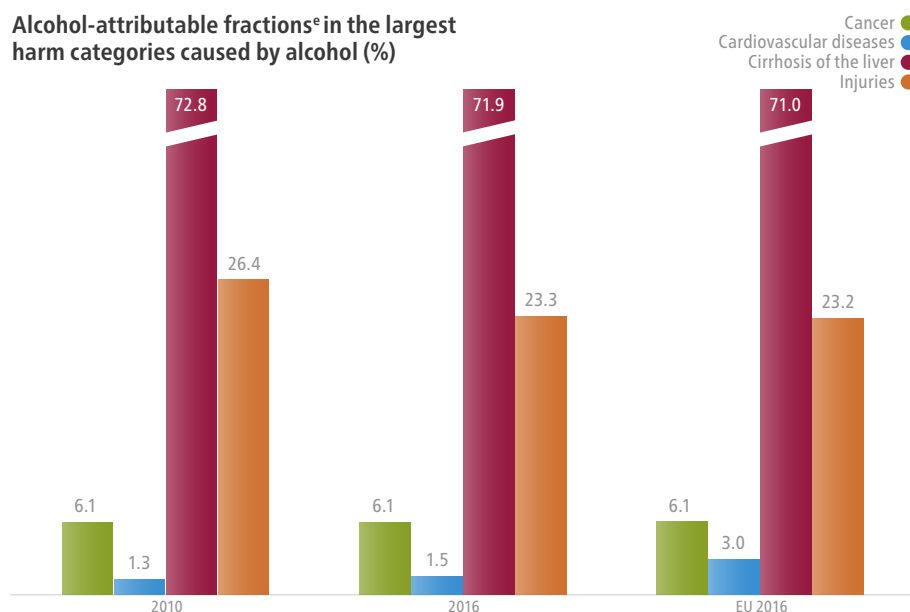
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





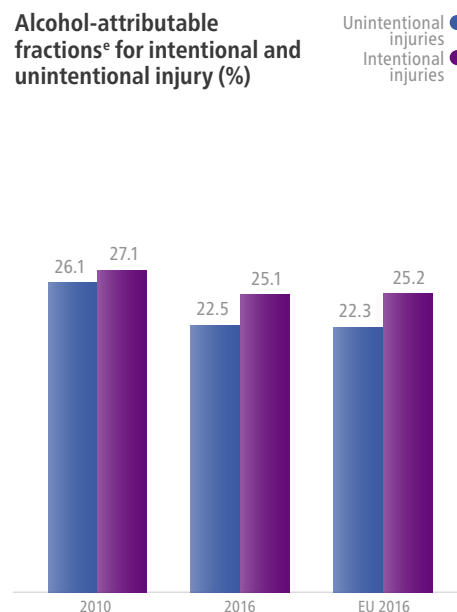
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



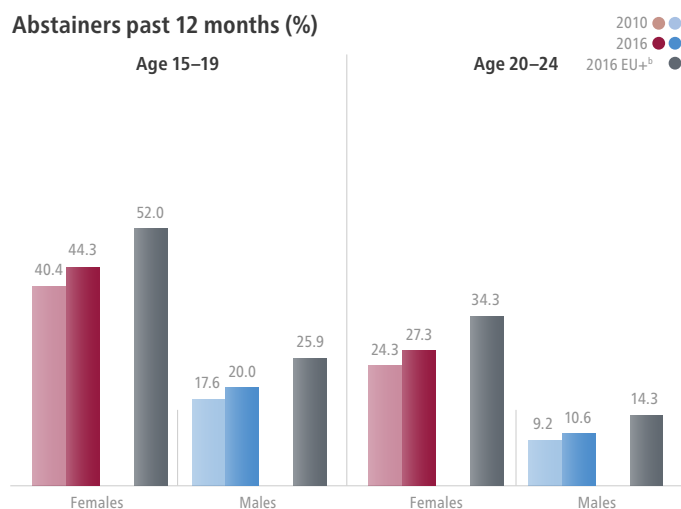
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

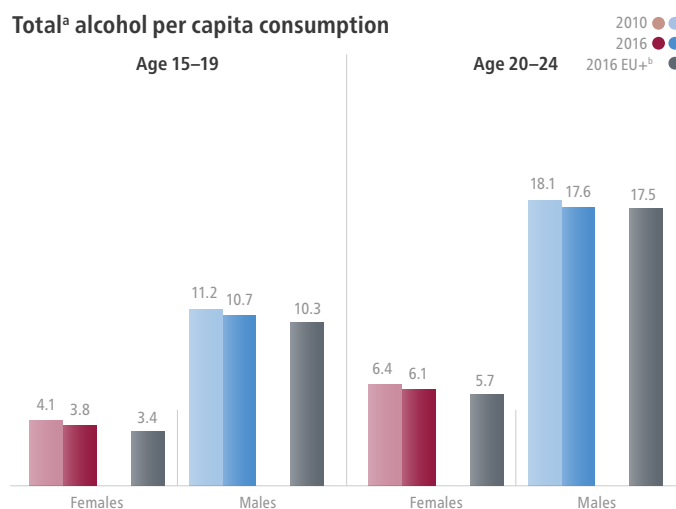


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

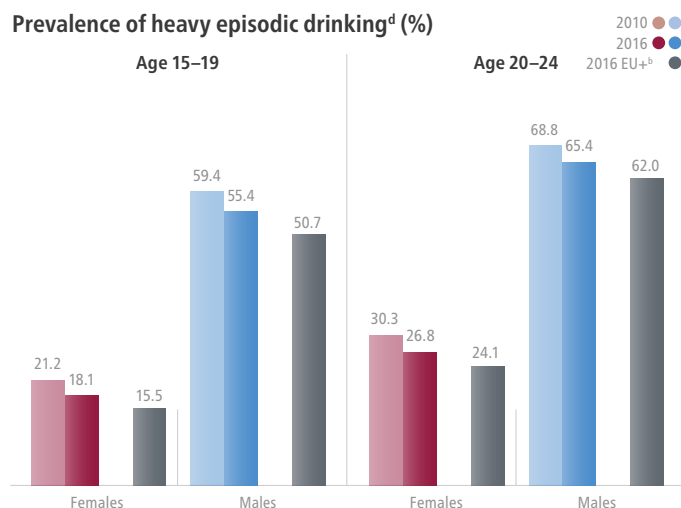
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



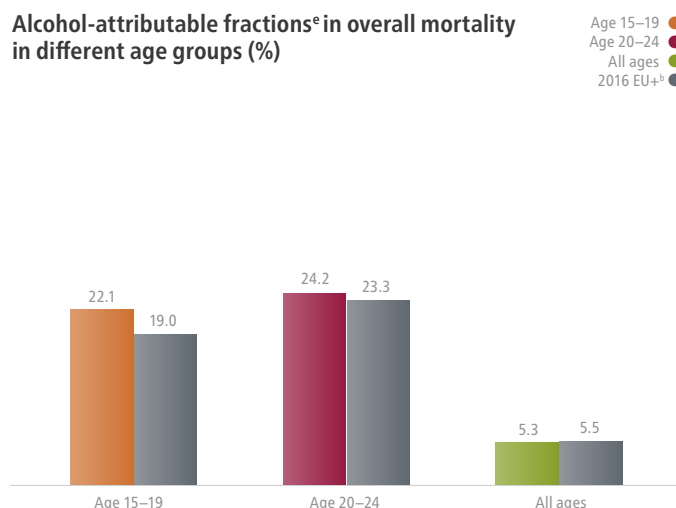
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

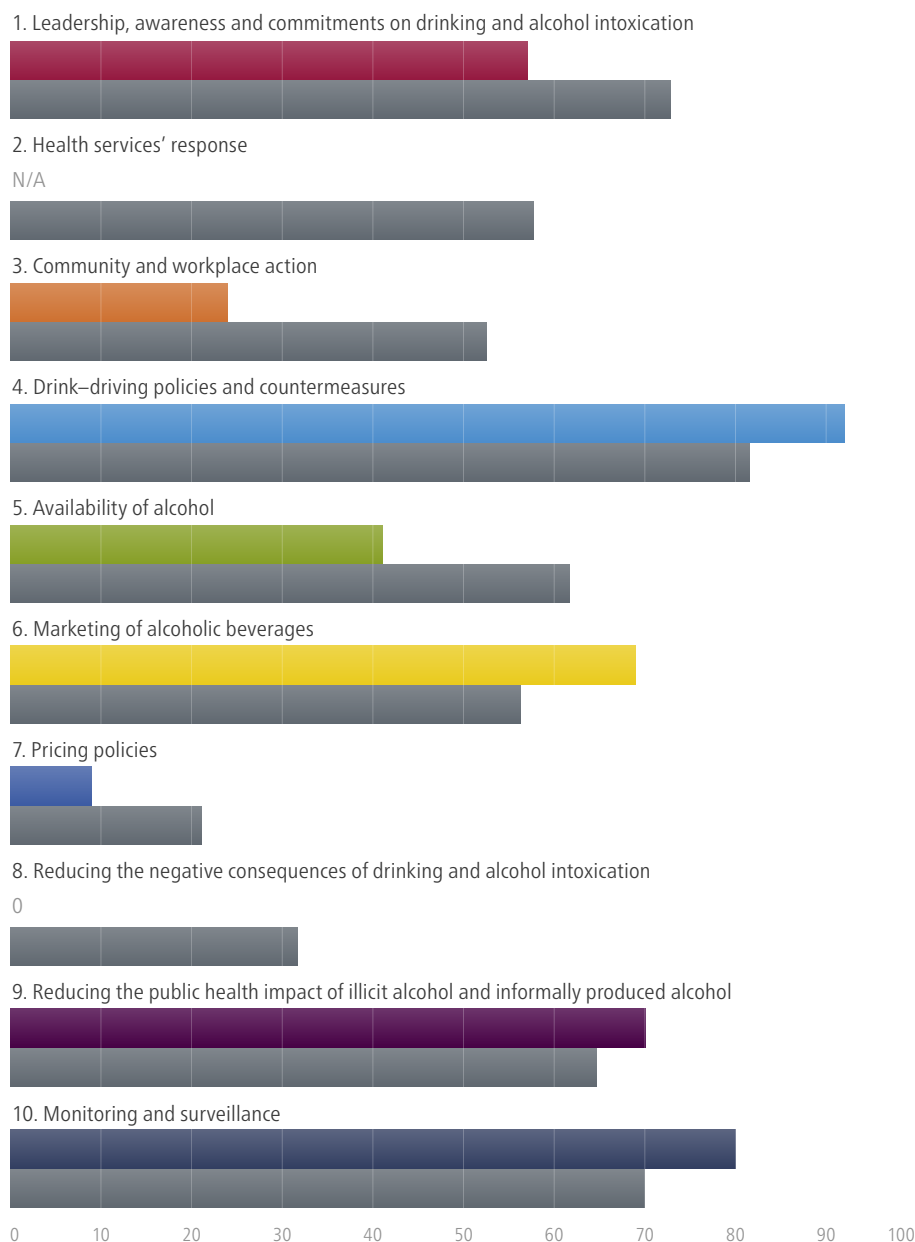




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	Yes	Yes	Yes
Retail monopoly	No	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	No	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	Yes	Yes
Restrictions OFF premise density	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	Yes	Yes	Yes
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	No	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	No	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	No	No	No
Minimum unit pricing	No	No	No
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	No	No	No

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

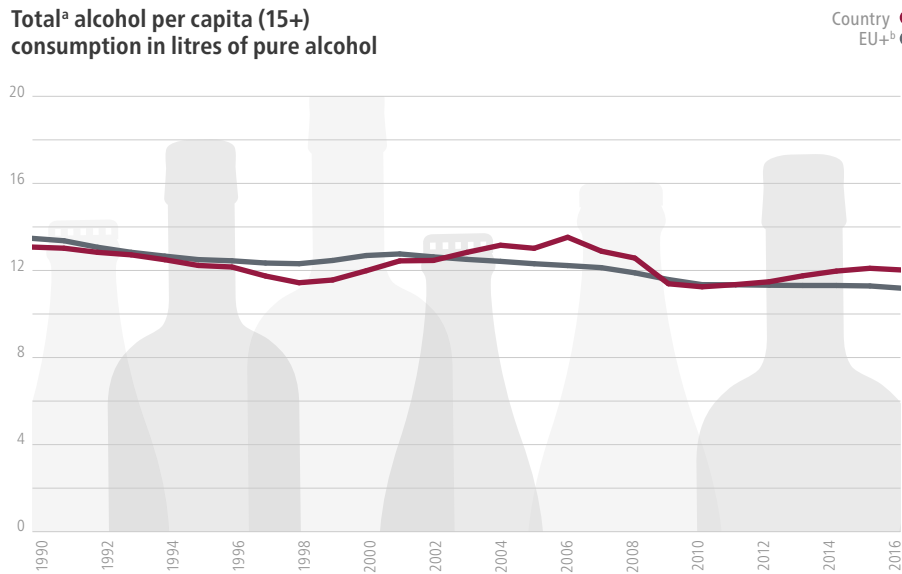


Total population  
**11 371 928**  
Population in urban areas  
**98%**

Population aged (15+)  
**83%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

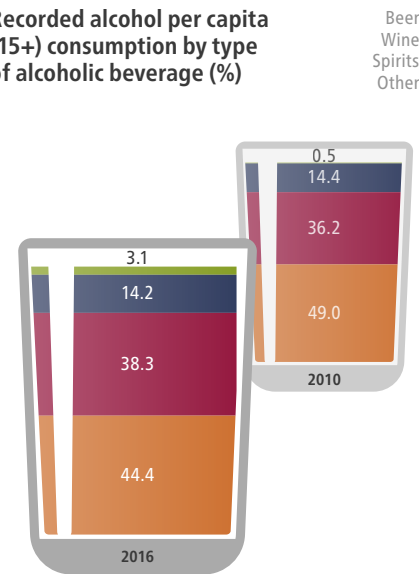
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

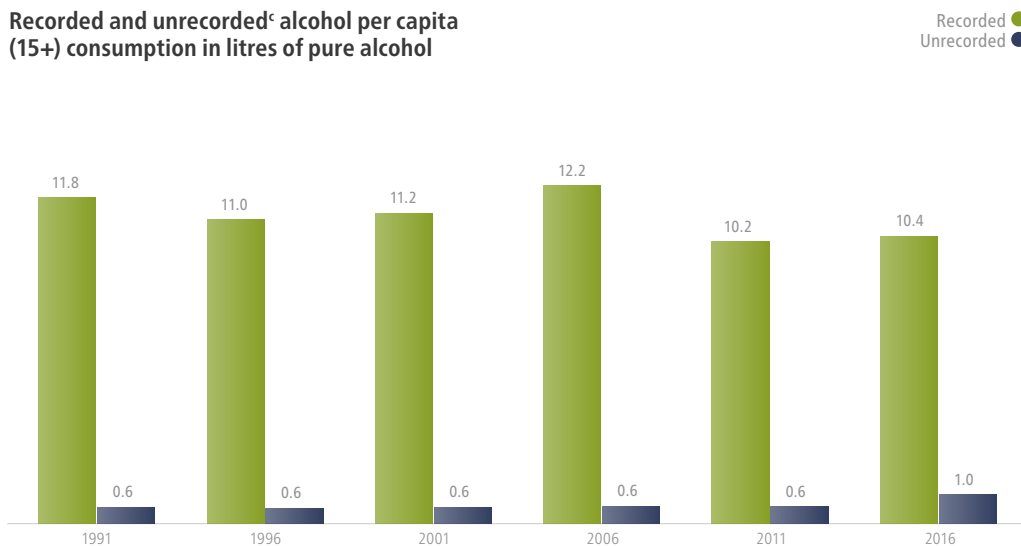


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

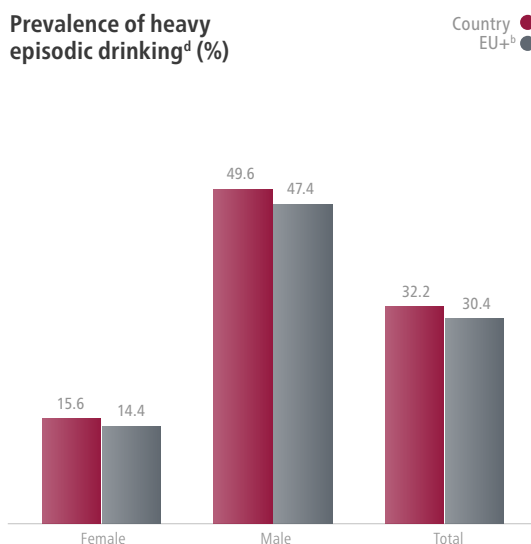


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



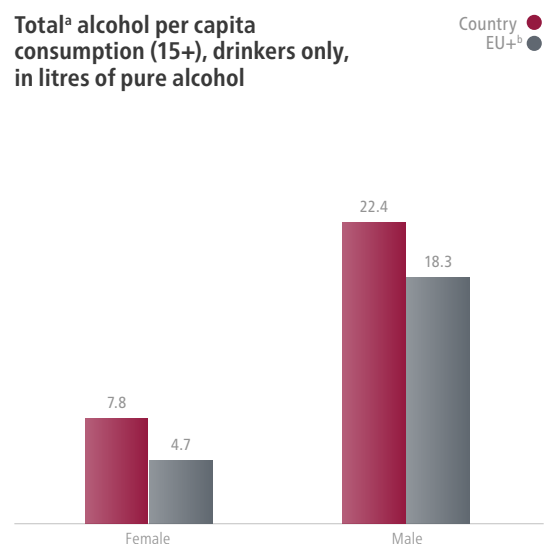
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

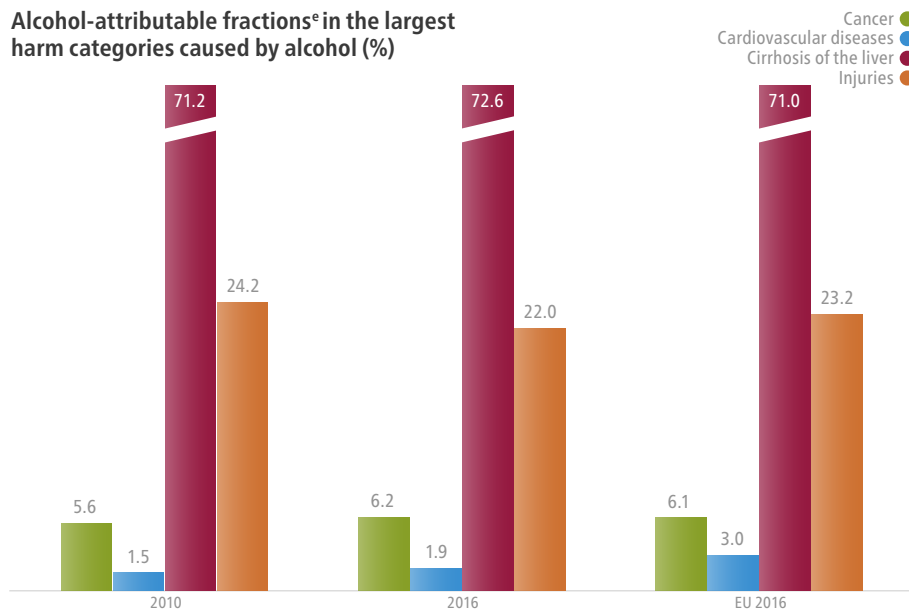
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





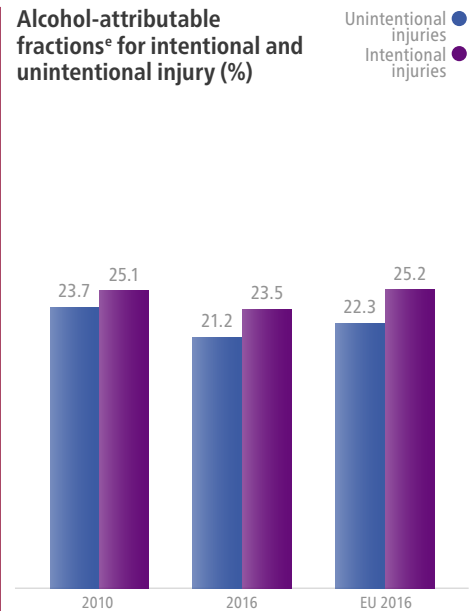
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



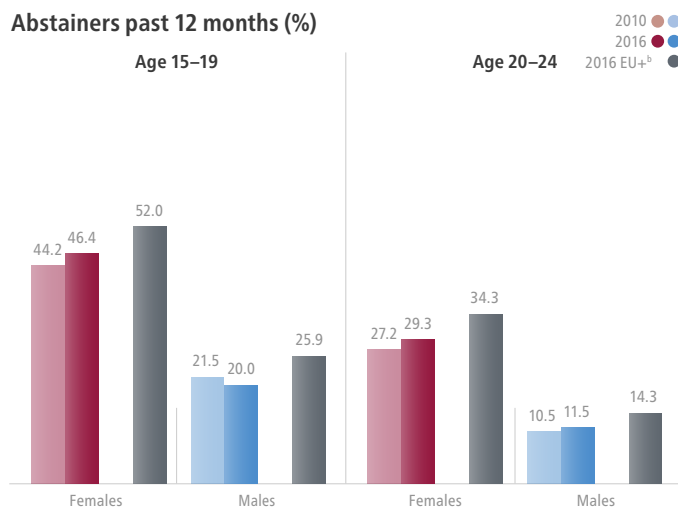
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

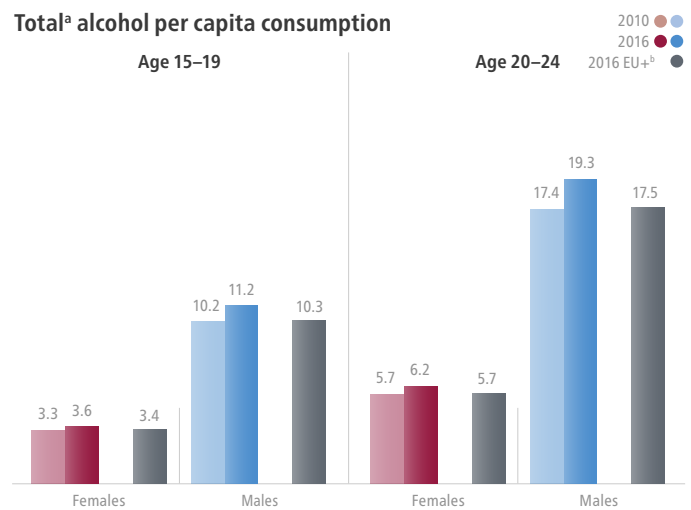


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

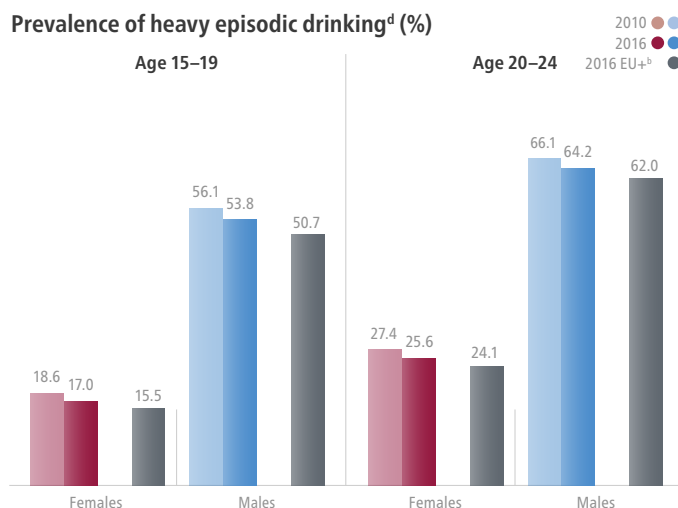
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



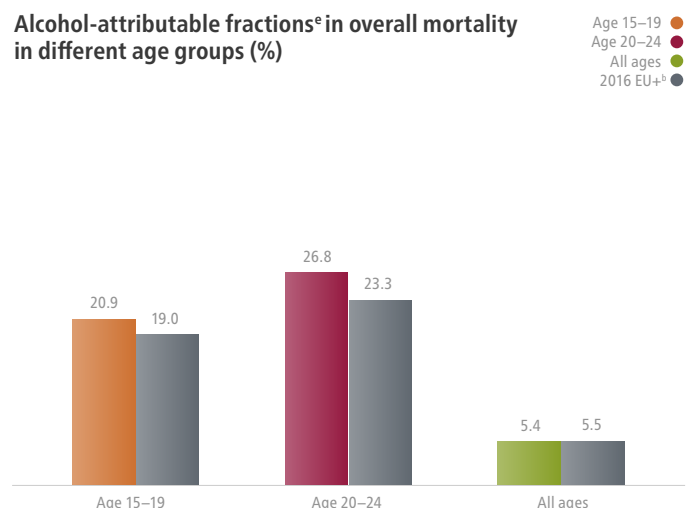
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



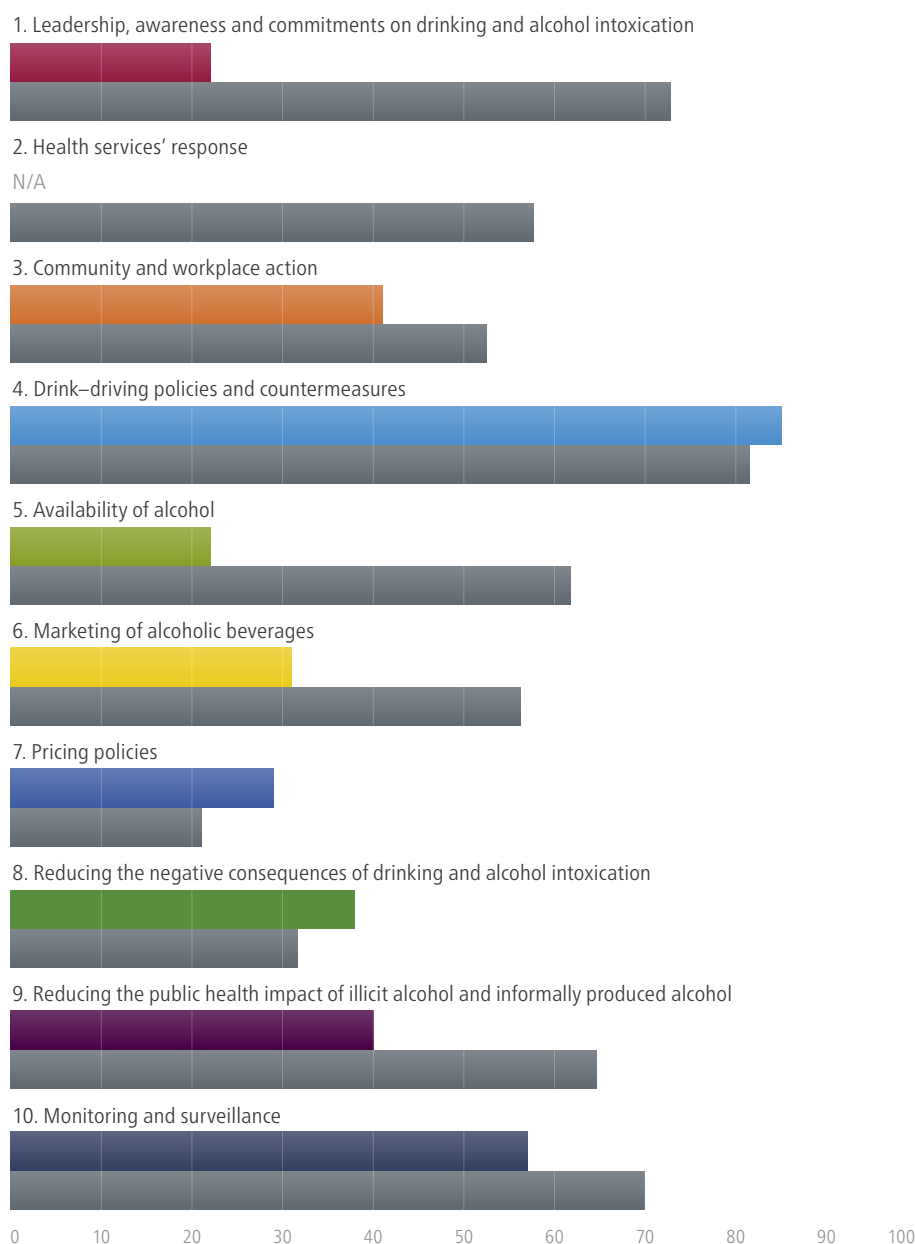
Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)





## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



0.05 g/l



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	16	16	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**7 097 796**  
Population in urban areas  
**75%**

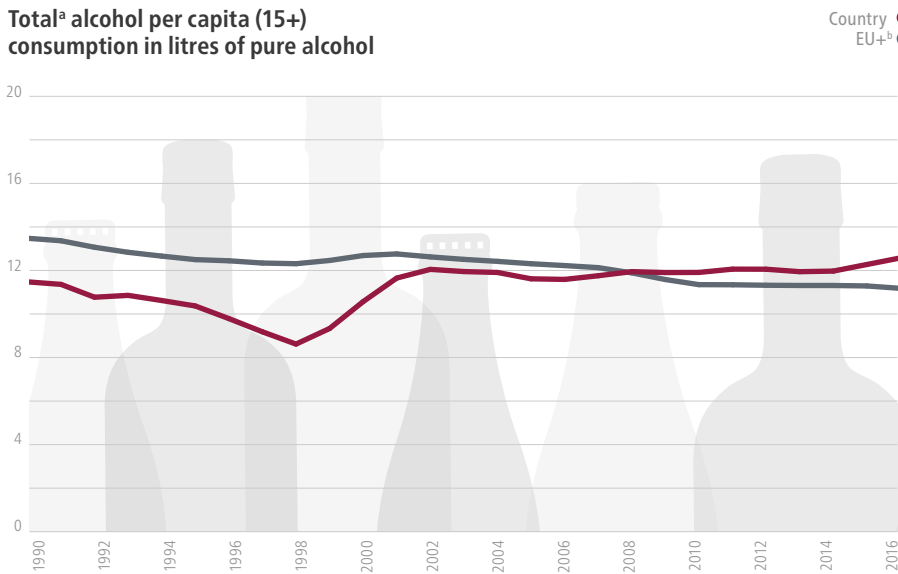
Population aged 15+  
**86%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**Upper-middle**



# BULGARIA

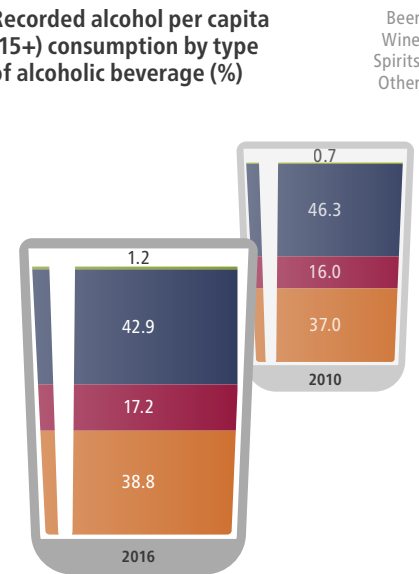
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

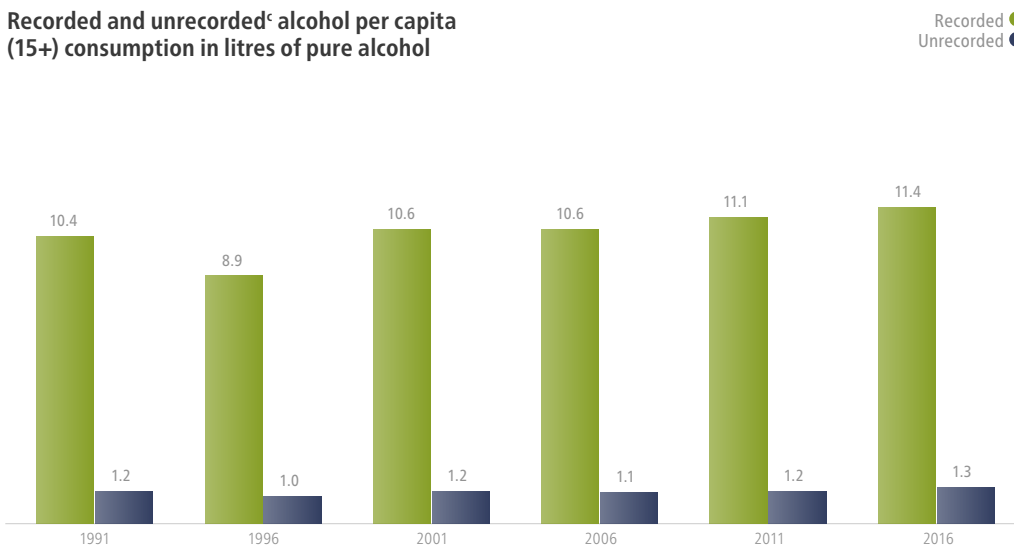


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

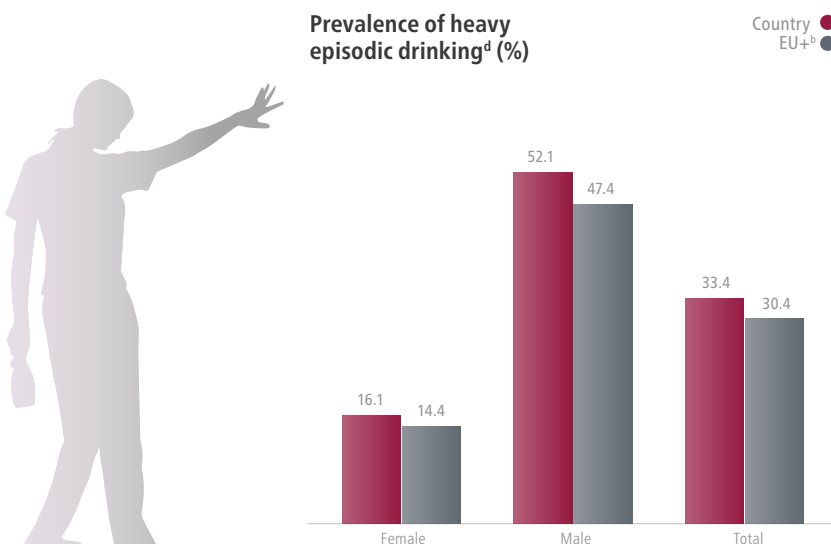


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



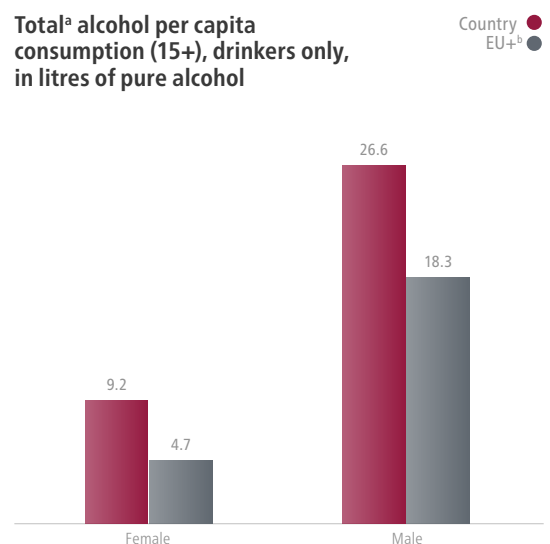
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

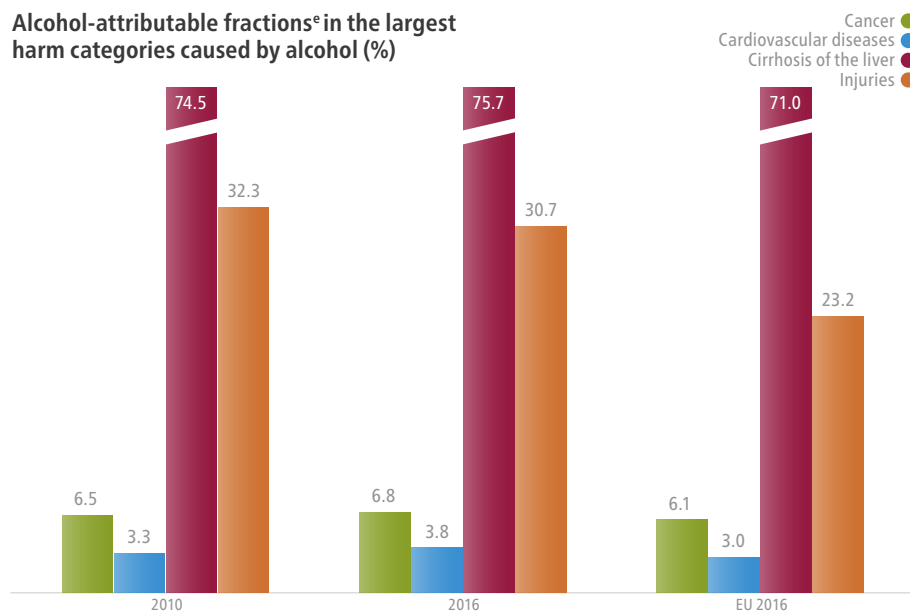
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





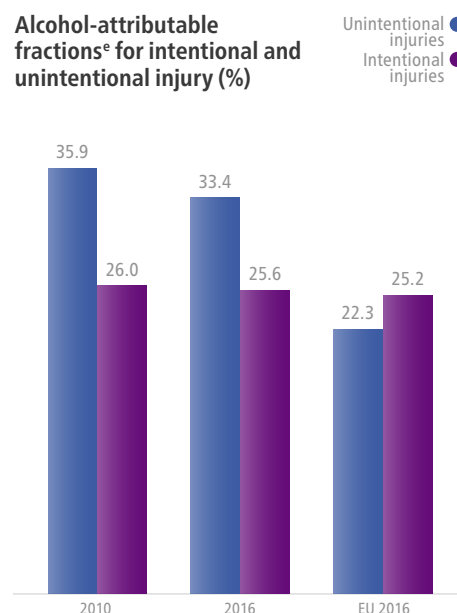
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



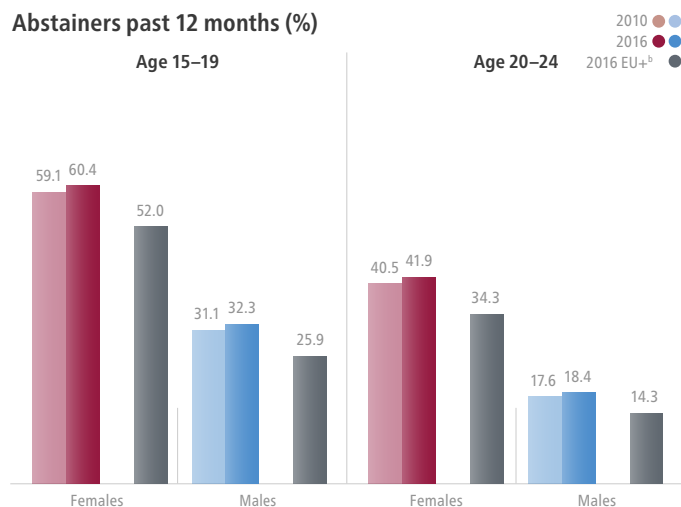
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

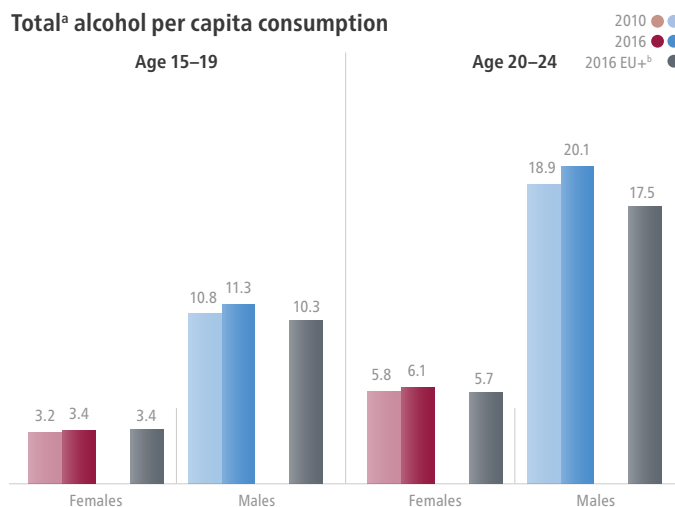


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

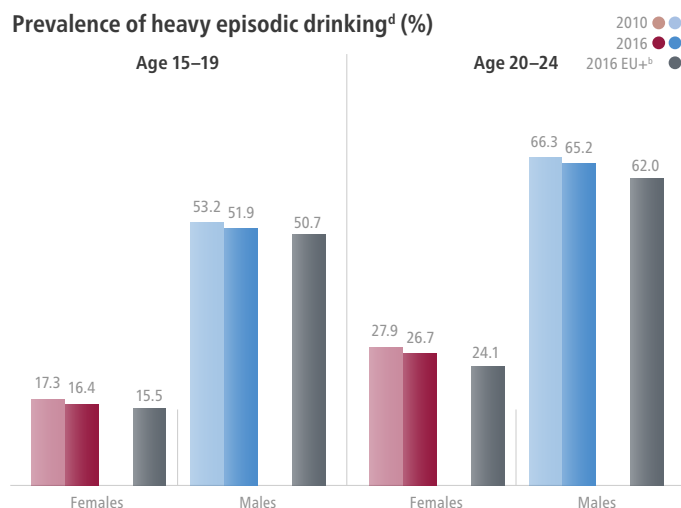
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



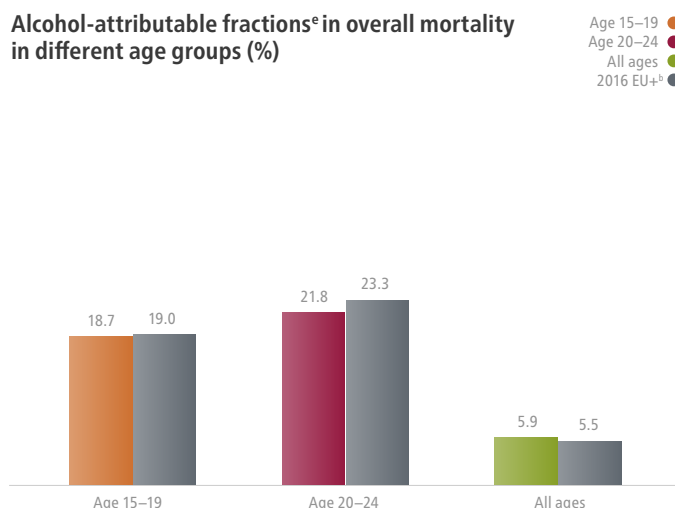
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)





## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

1. Leadership, awareness and commitments on drinking and alcohol intoxication

N/A



2. Health services' response

N/A



3. Community and workplace action

N/A



4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures



5. Availability of alcohol



6. Marketing of alcoholic beverages



7. Pricing policies



8. Reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication



9. Reducing the public health impact of illicit alcohol and informally produced alcohol



10. Monitoring and surveillance



0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



0.05 g/l



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

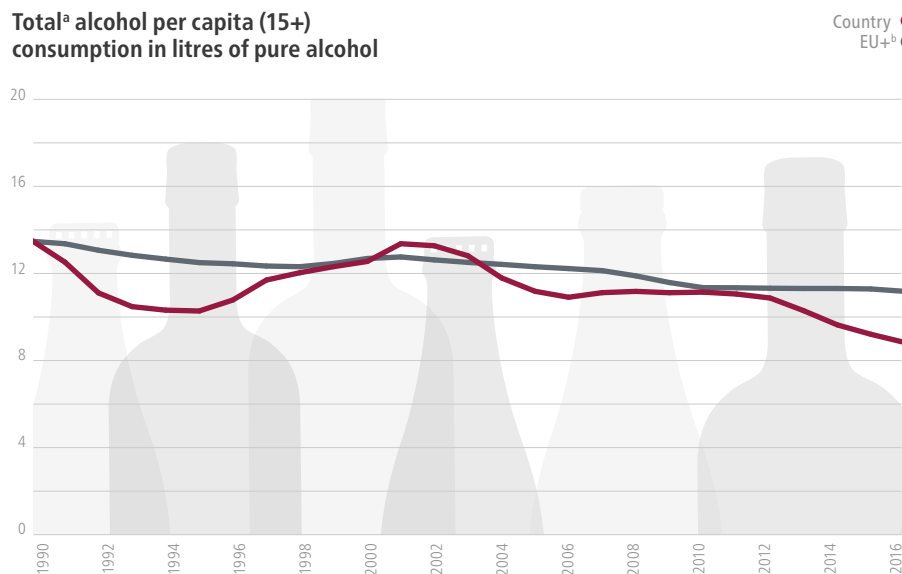


Total population  
**4 225 001**  
Population in urban areas  
**59%**

Population aged (15+)  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

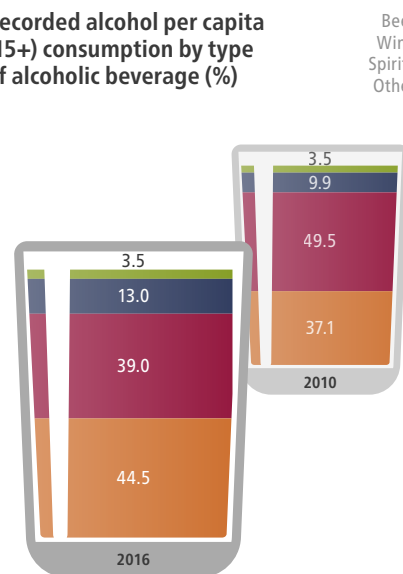
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

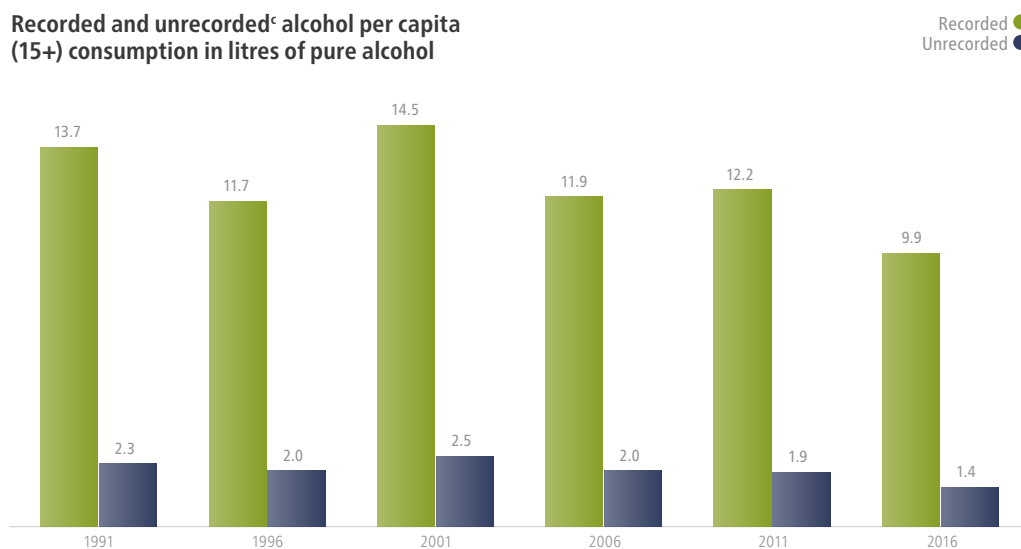


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

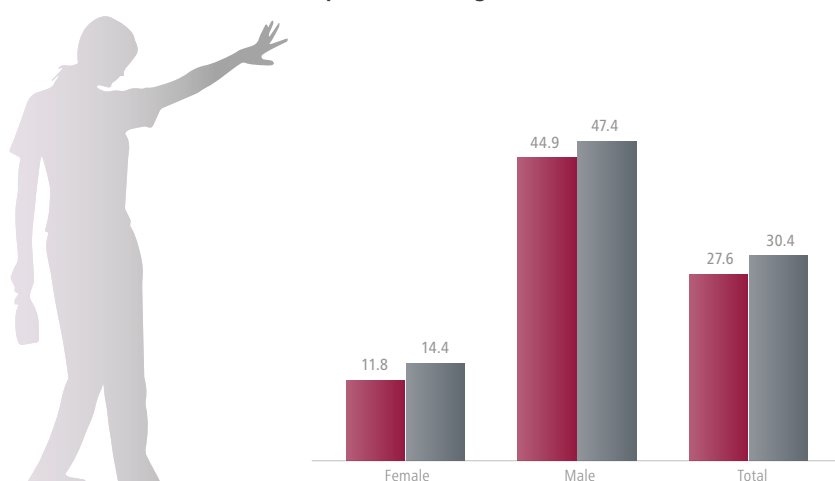


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



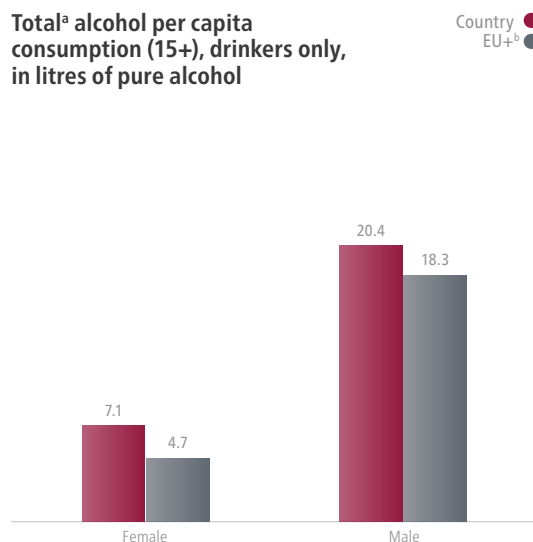
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

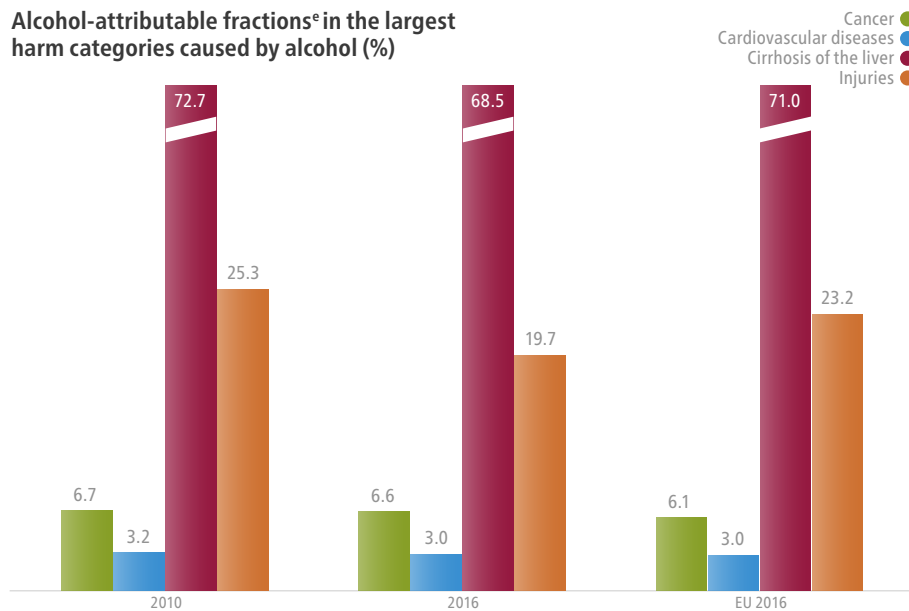
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





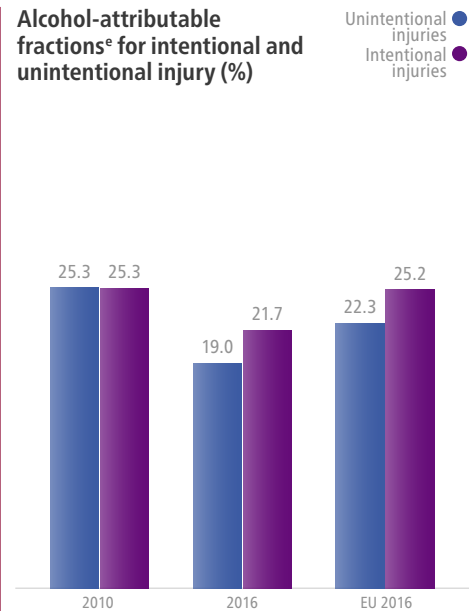
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



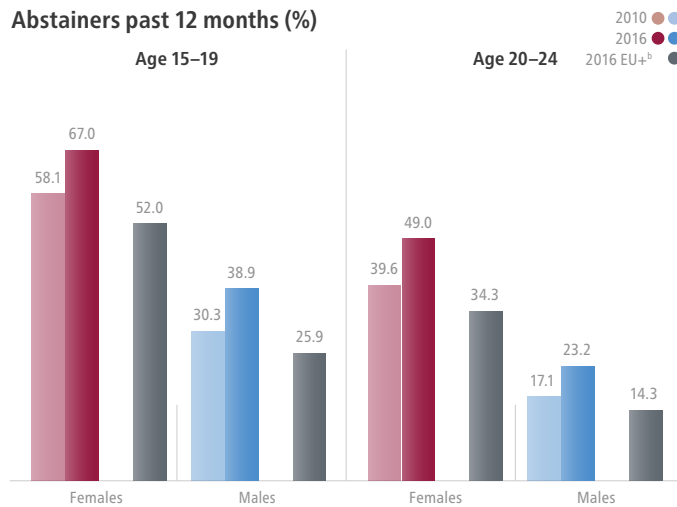
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

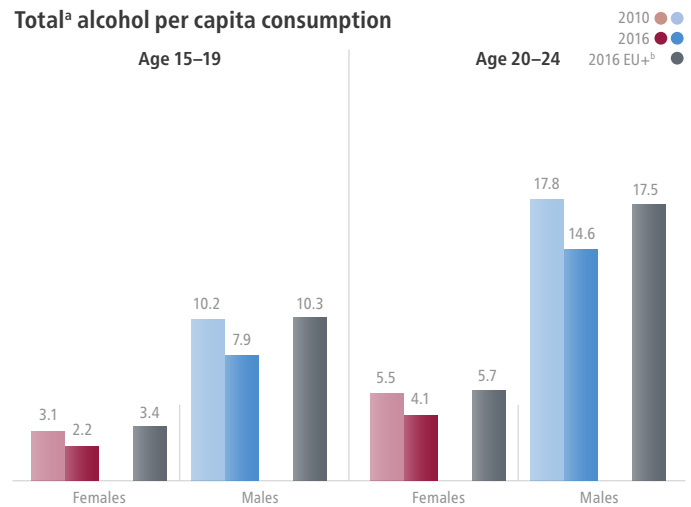


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

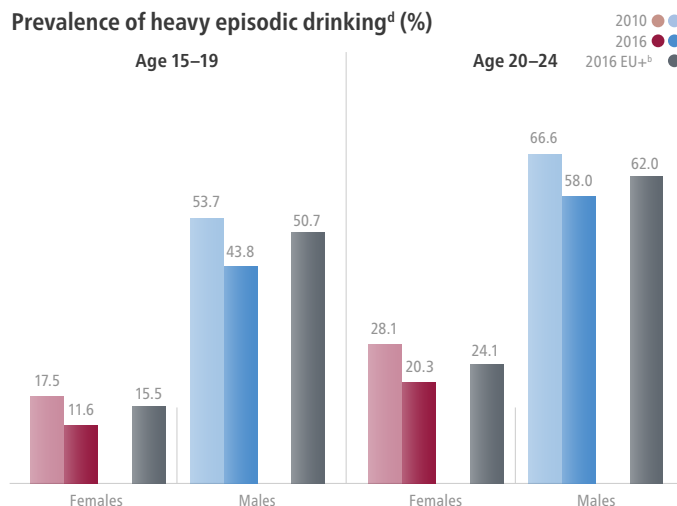
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



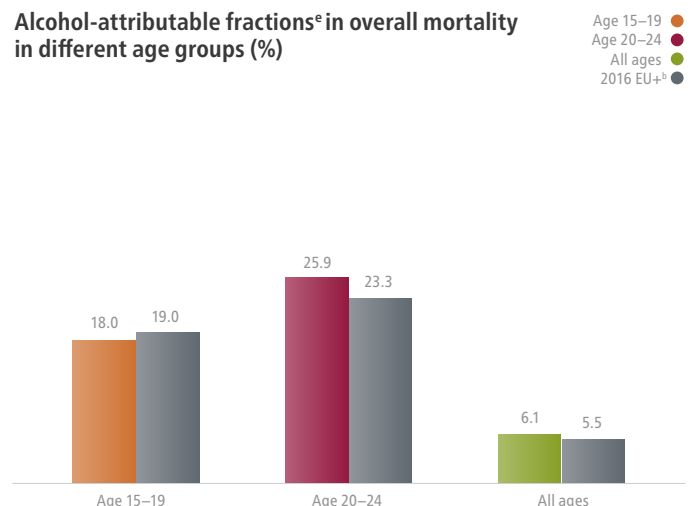
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

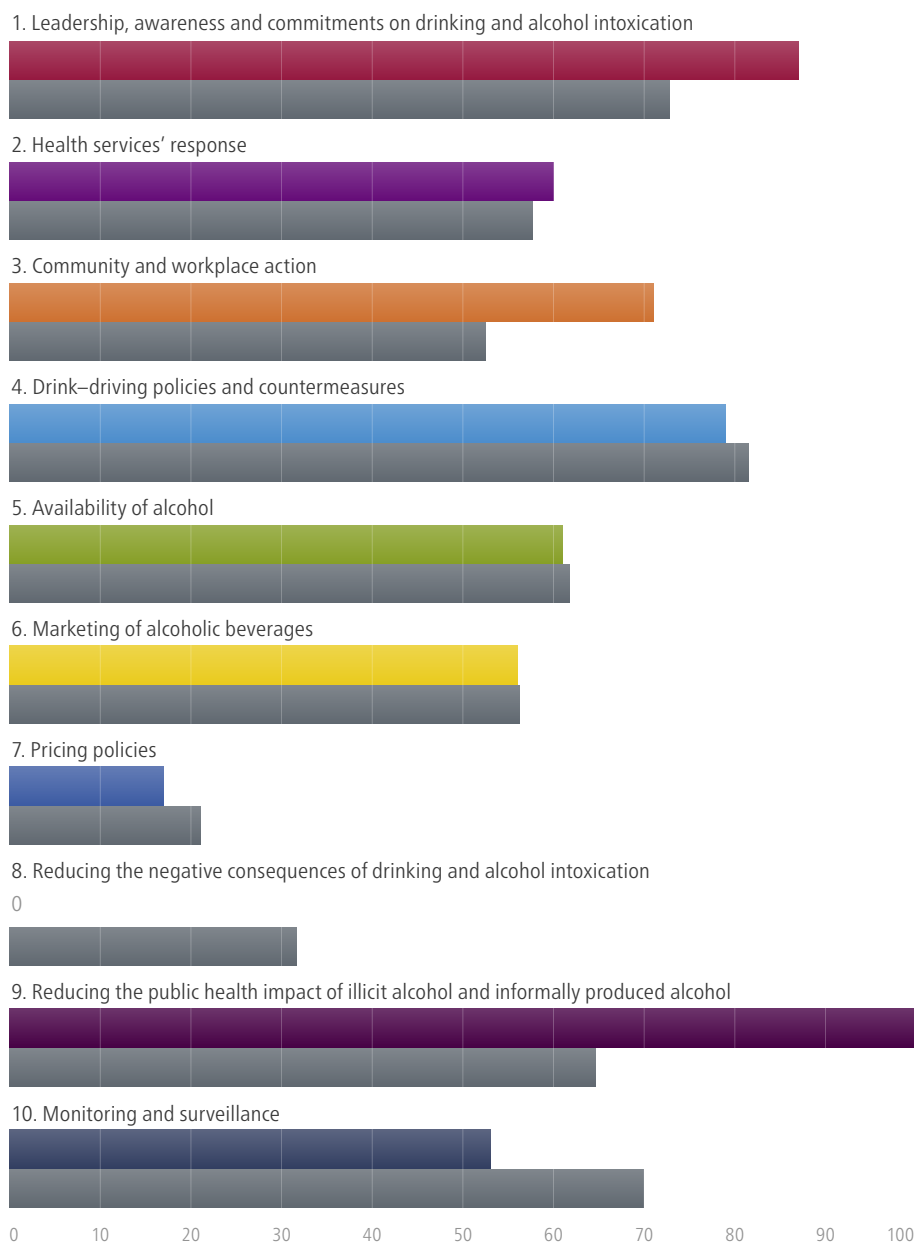




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>a</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media (partially)			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**1 176 598**  
Population in urban areas  
**67%**

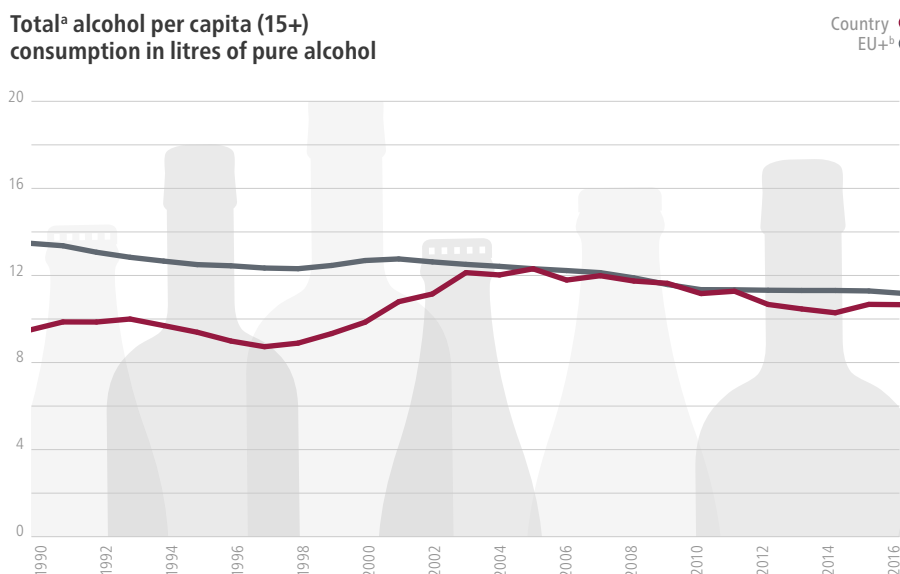
Population aged (15+)  
**84%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# CYPRUS

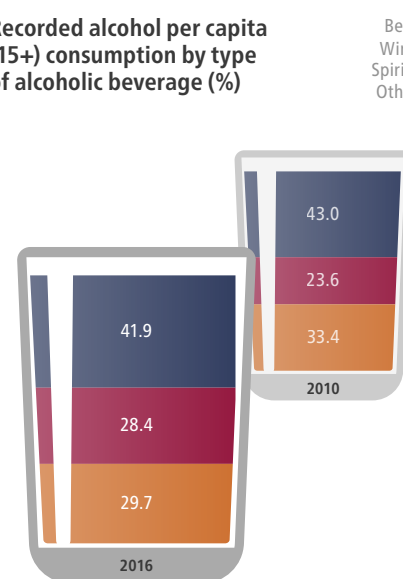
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

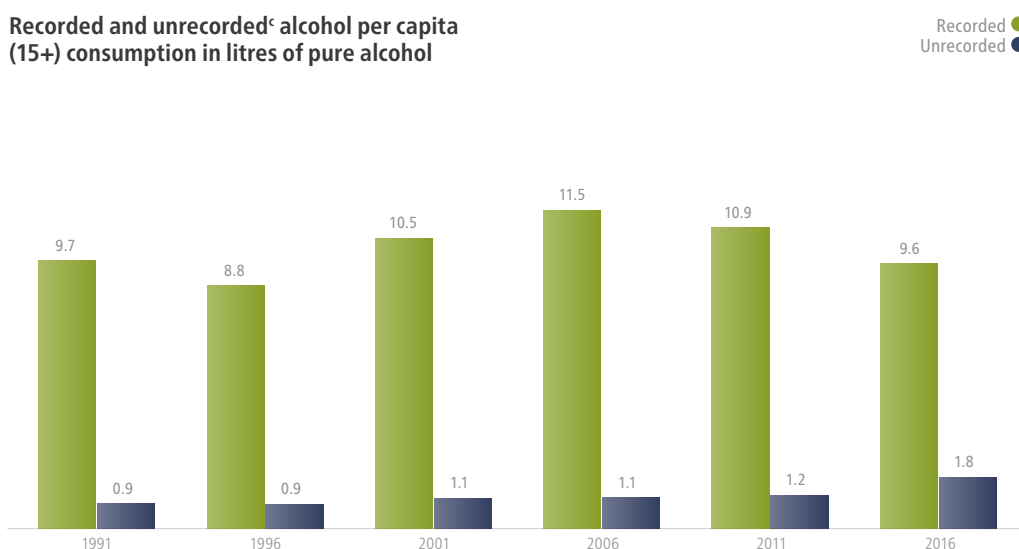


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

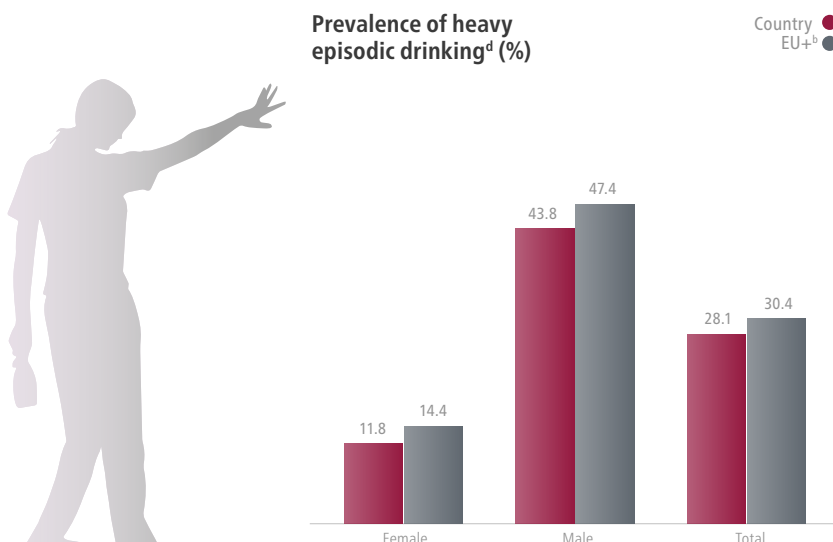


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



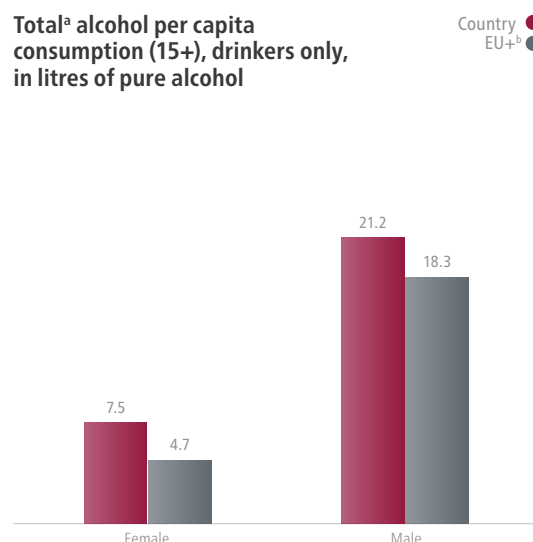
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**



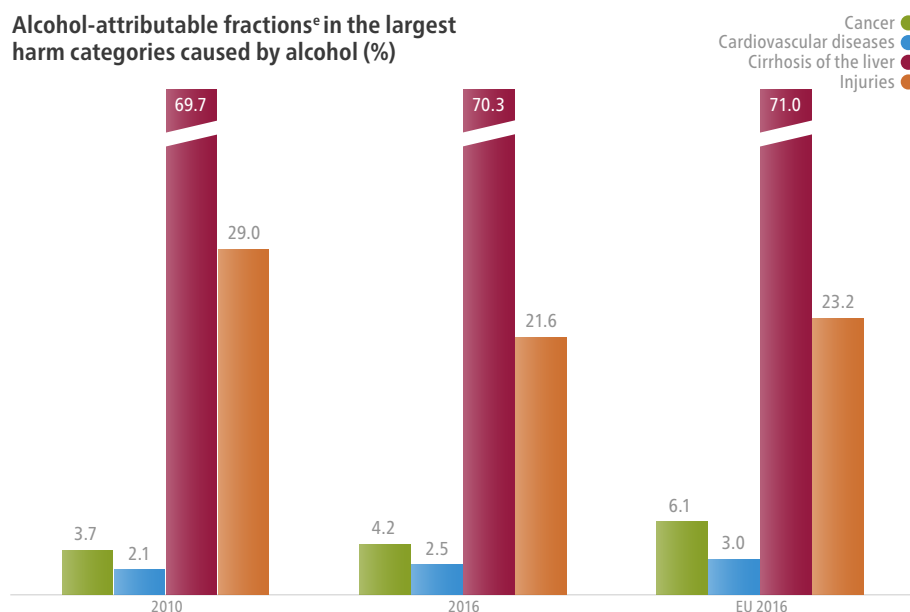


## CYPRUS

### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES

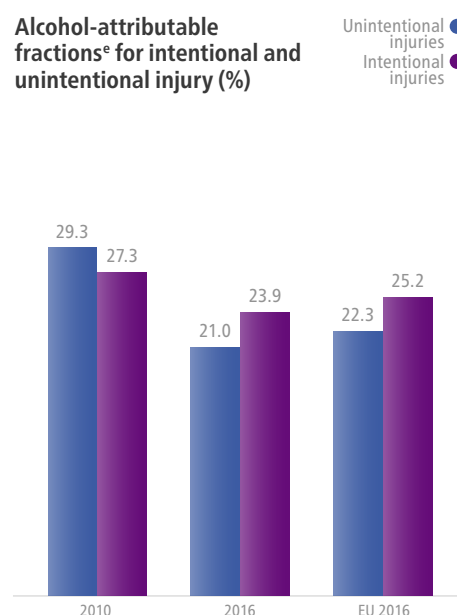
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



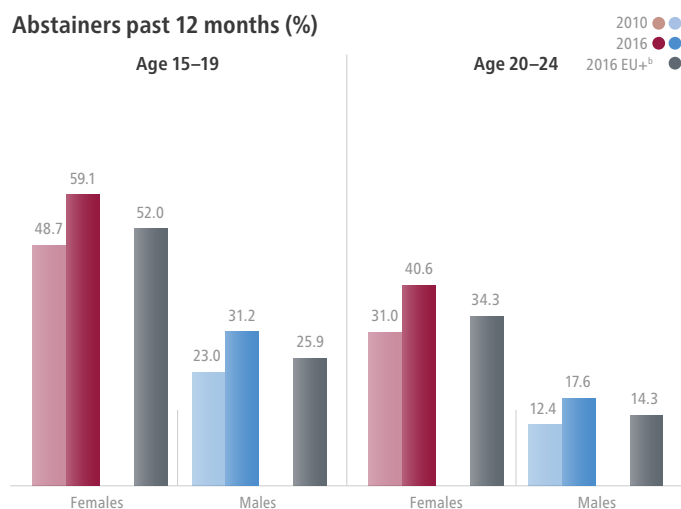
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

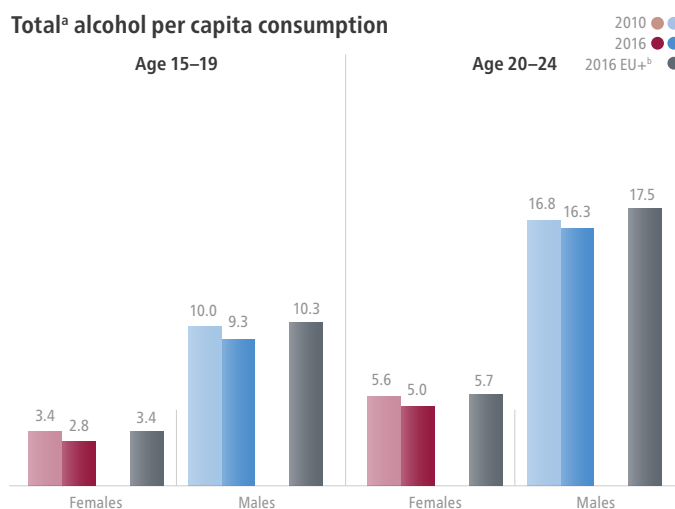


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

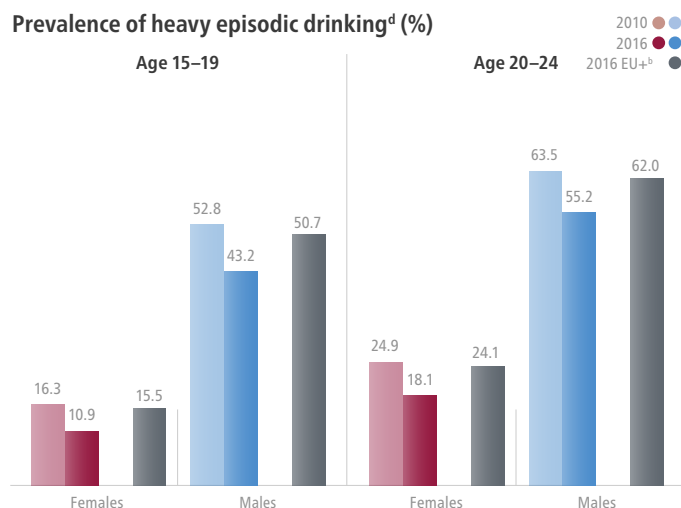
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



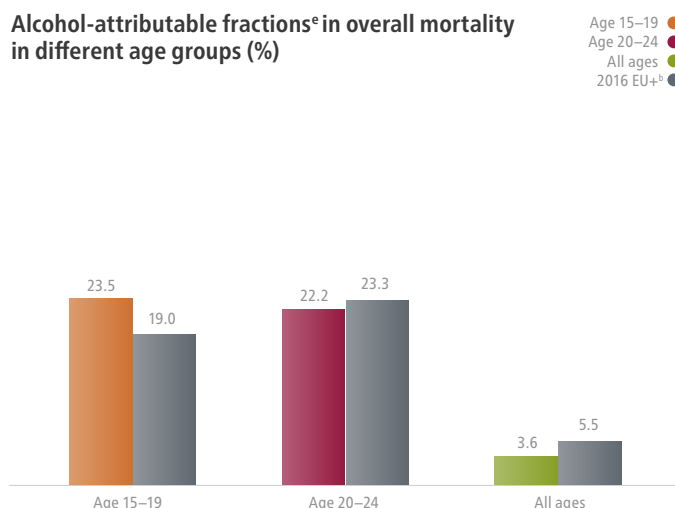
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

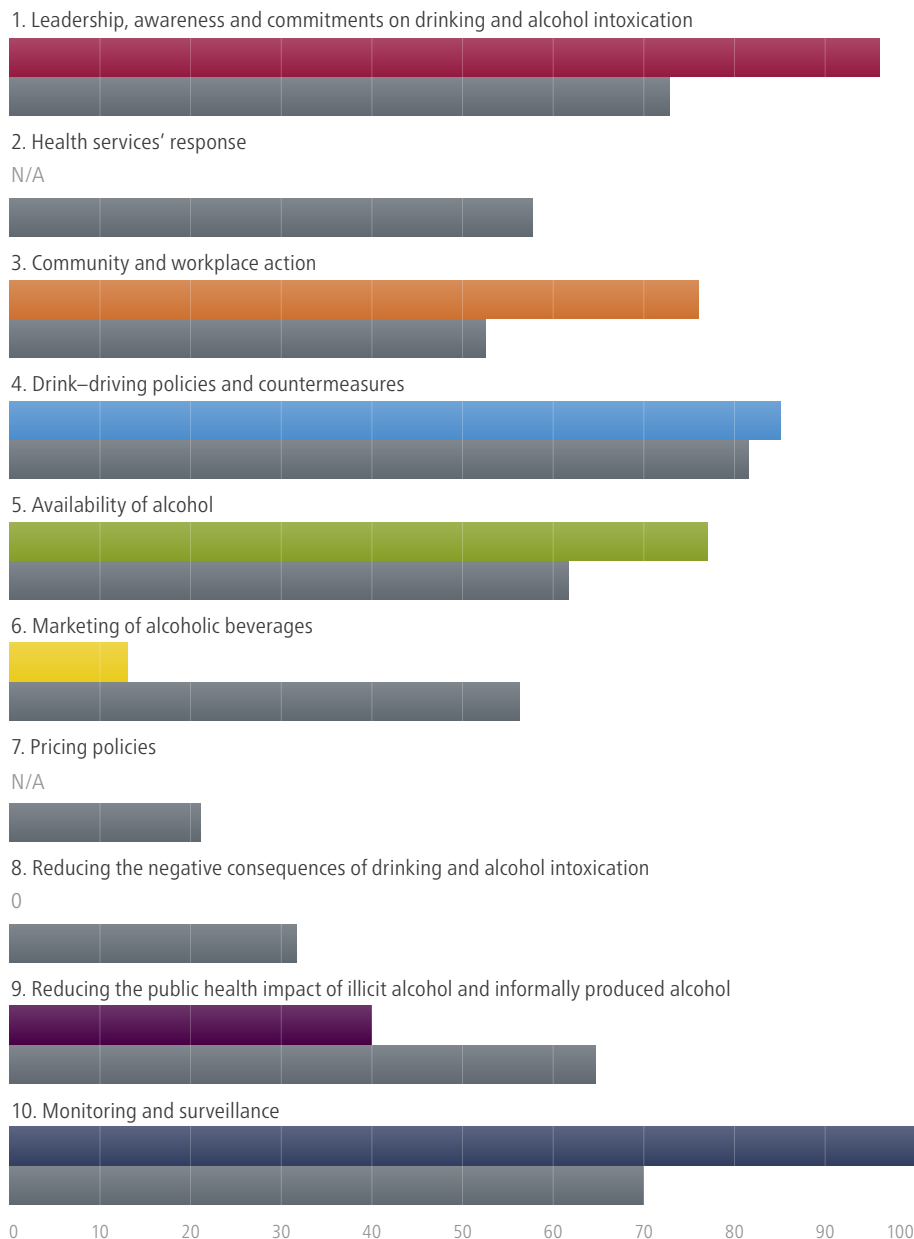




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>a</sup>



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	17	17	17
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

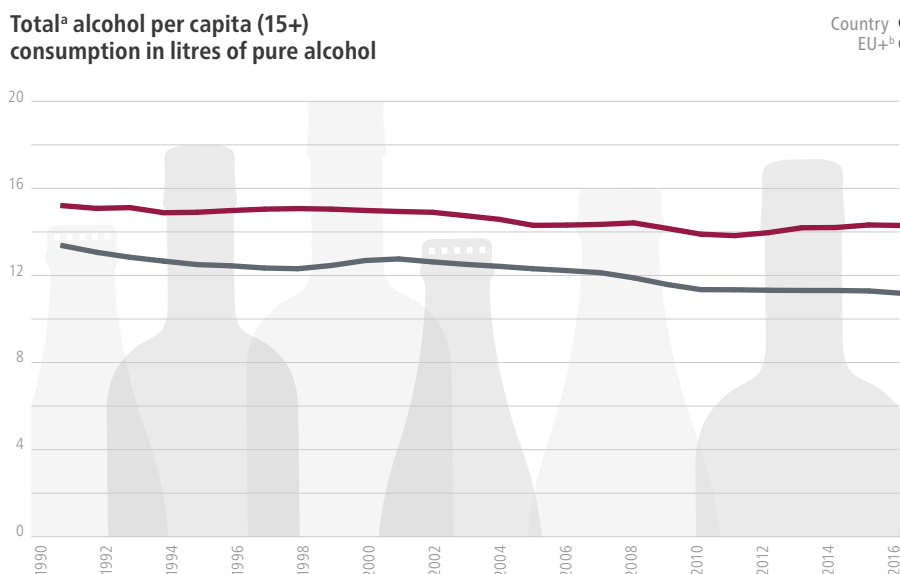


Total population  
**10 548 058**  
Population in urban areas  
**73%**

Population aged 15+  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

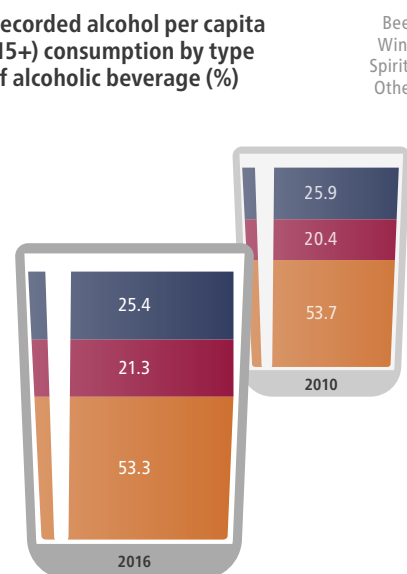
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

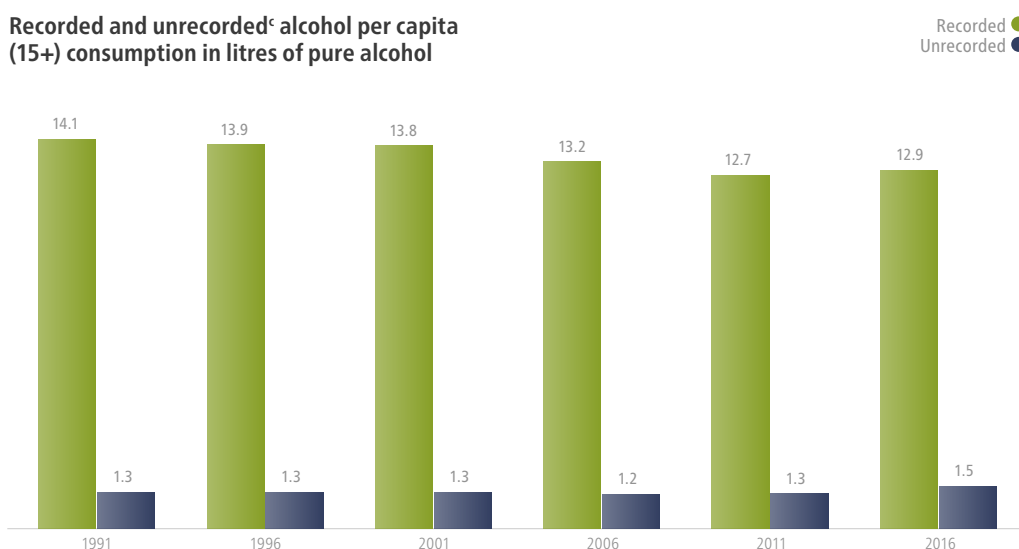


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

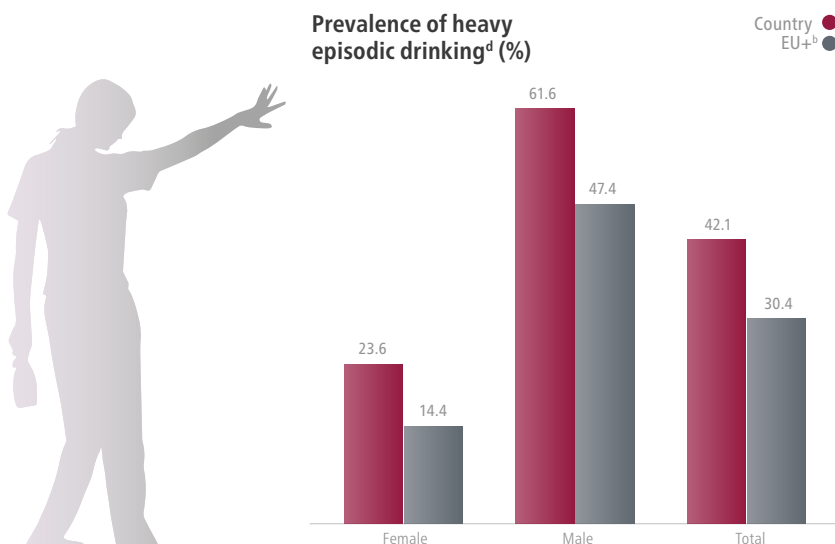


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



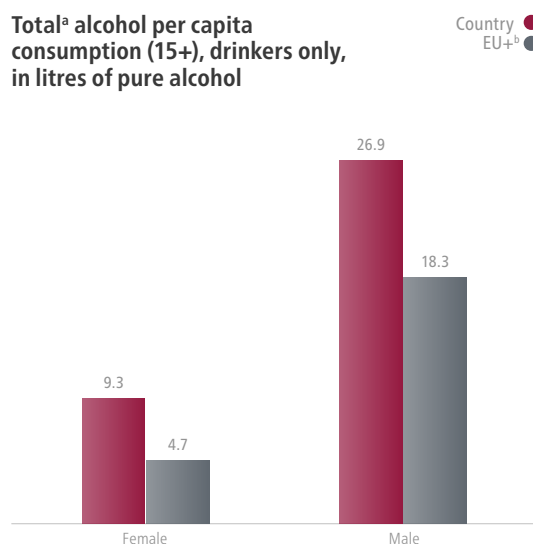
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

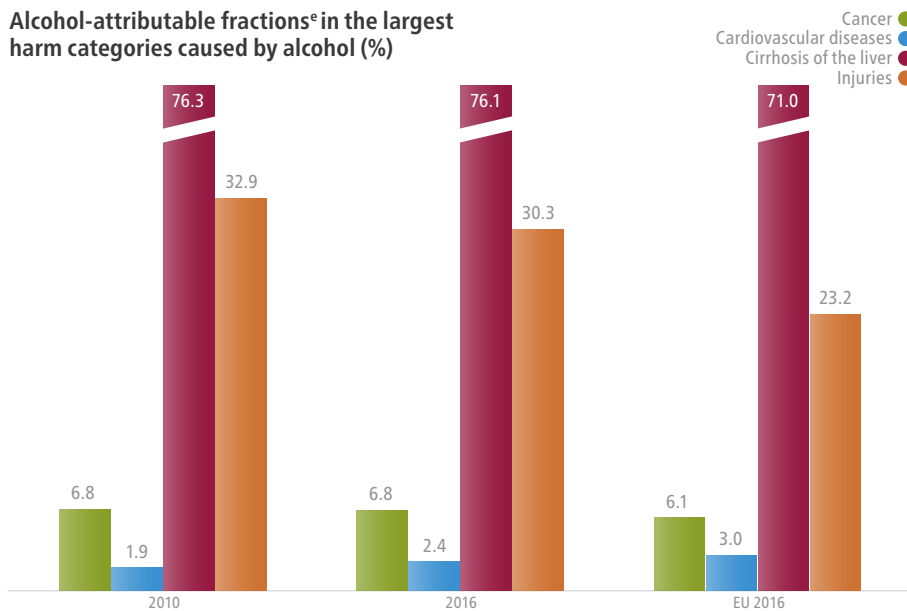
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





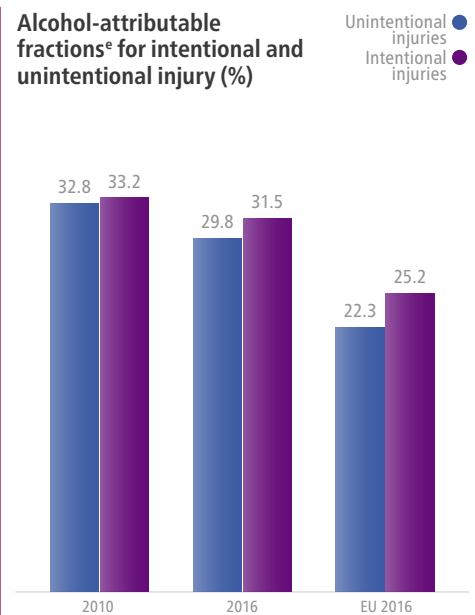
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



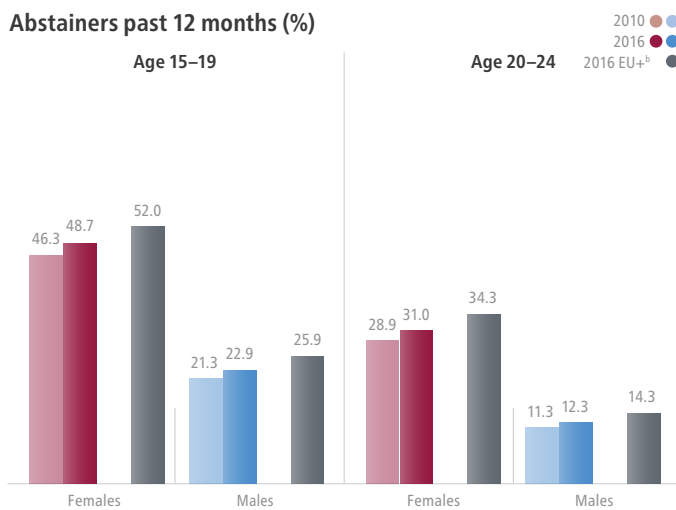
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

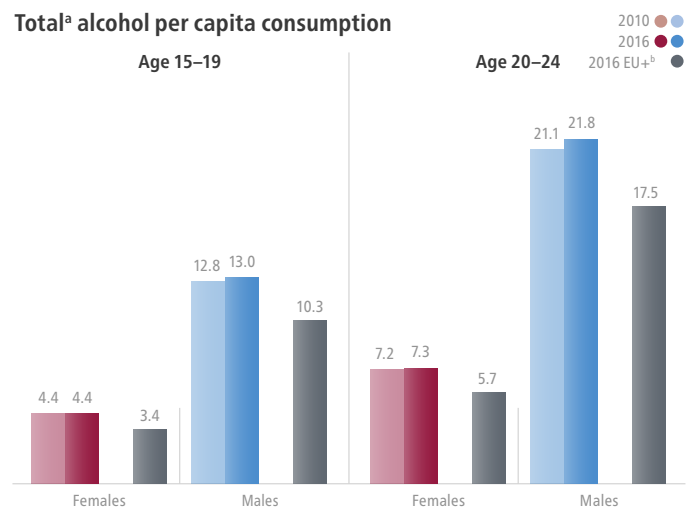


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

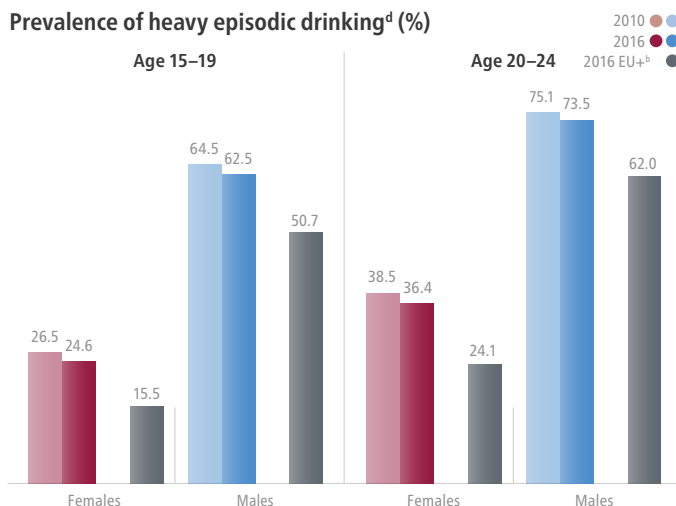
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



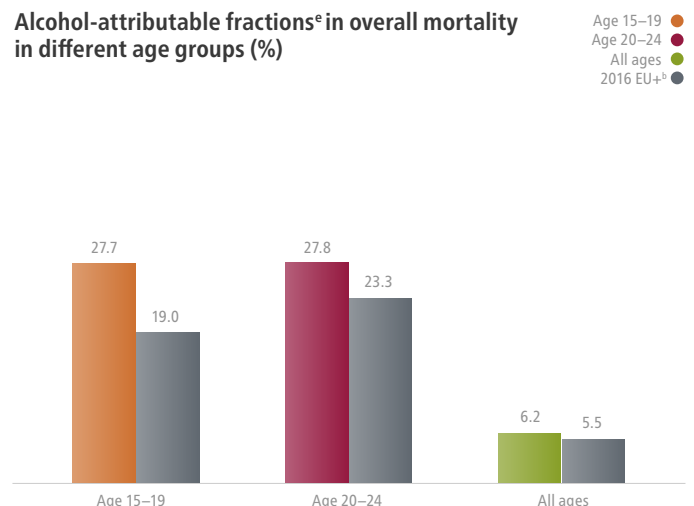
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

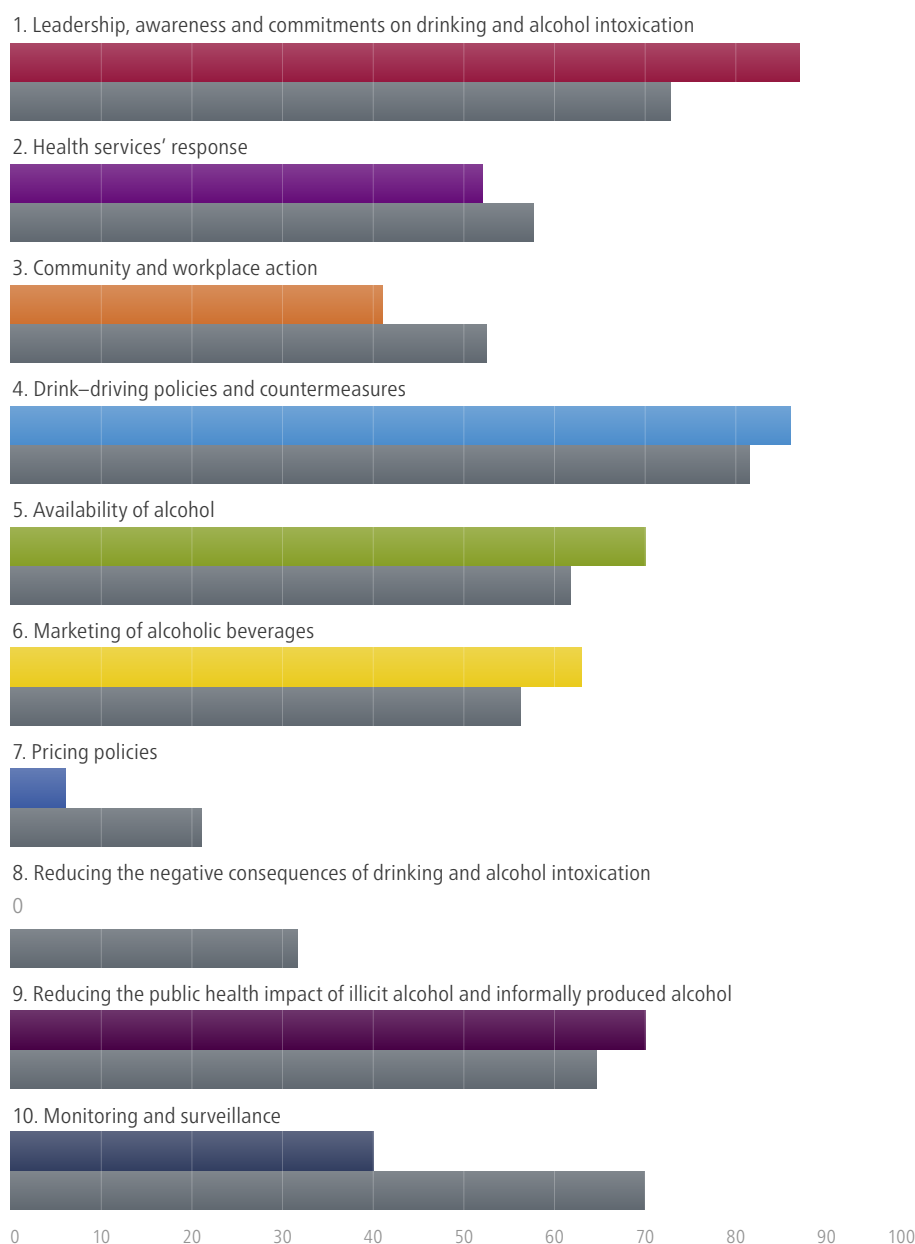




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>a</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media (partially)			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

0.0 g/l (zero tolerance)

Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

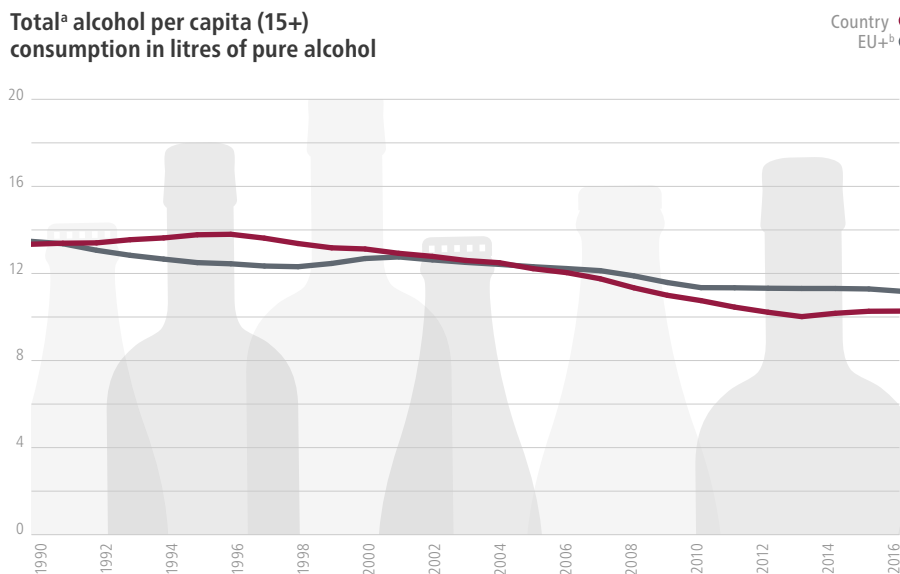
Total population  
**5 690 750**  
Population in urban areas  
**89%**

Population aged 15+  
**83%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



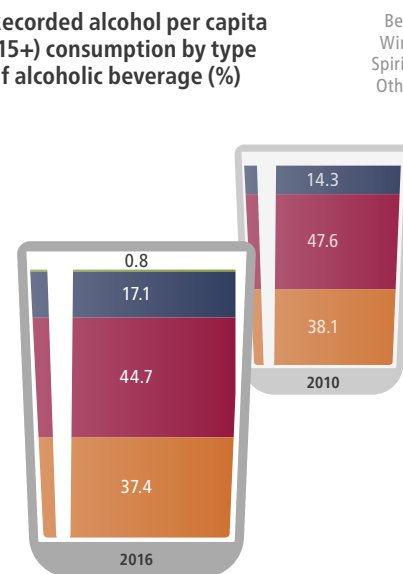
# DENMARK

## Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol

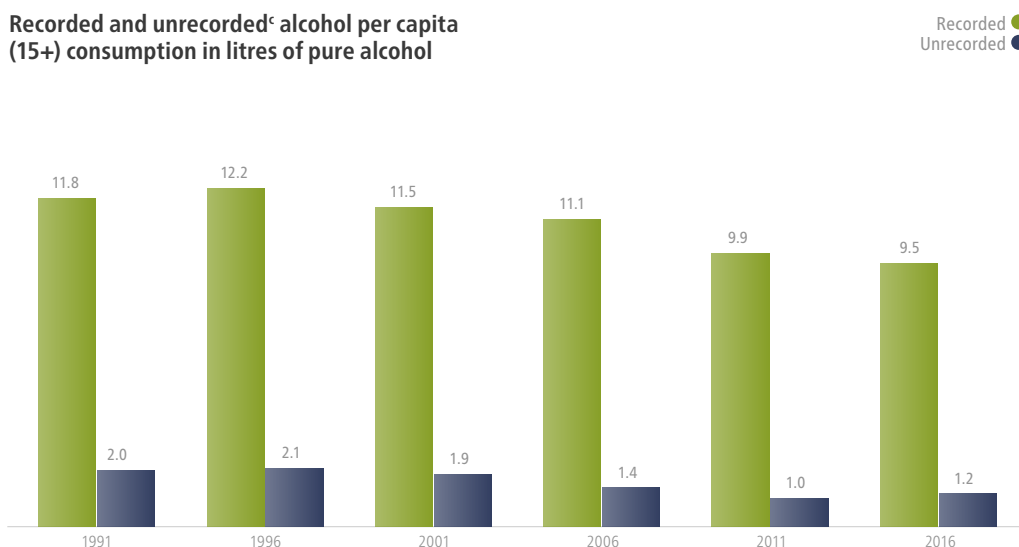


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

## Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)



## Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol

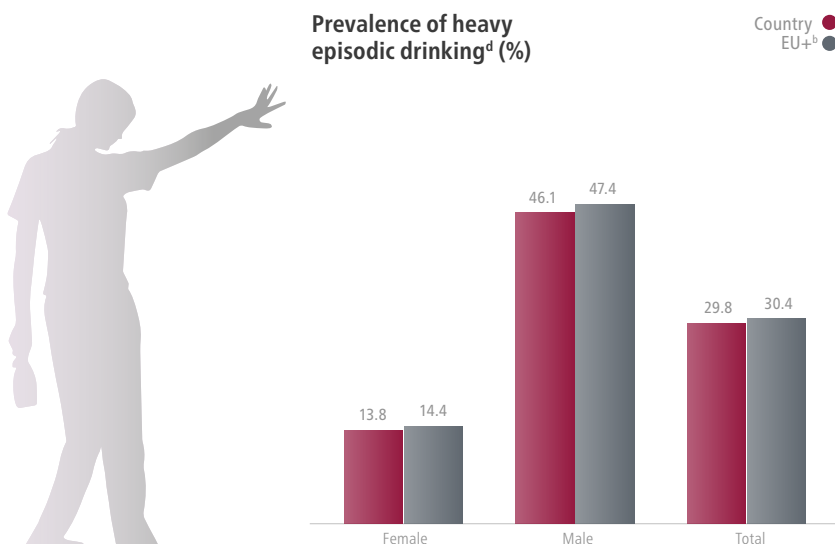


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



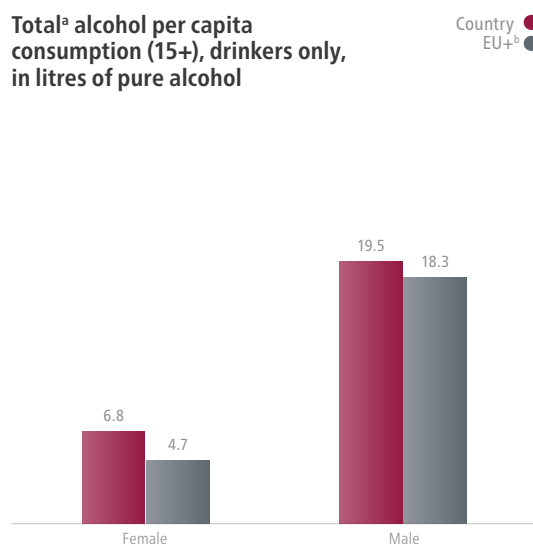
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

### Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

### Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol



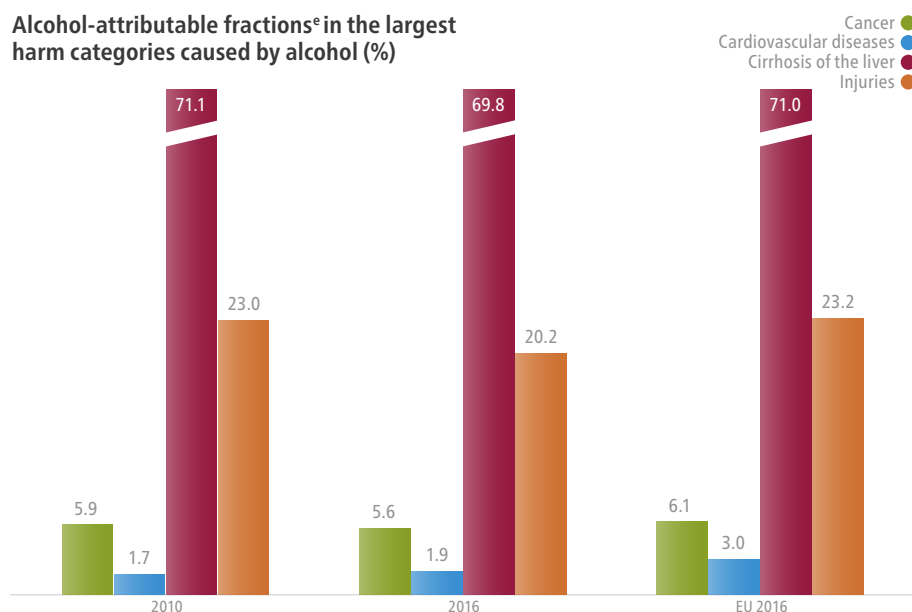


## DENMARK

### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES

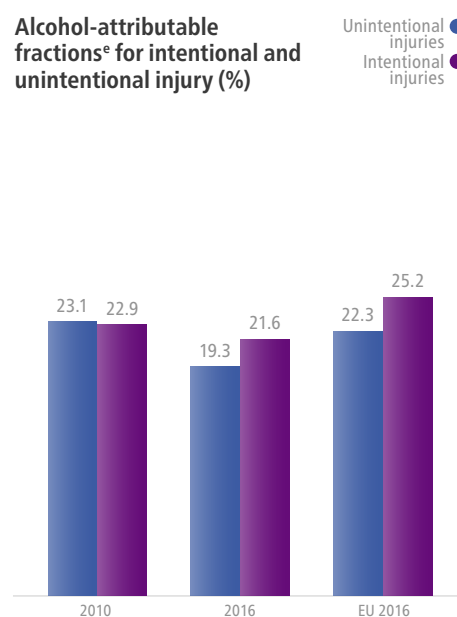
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



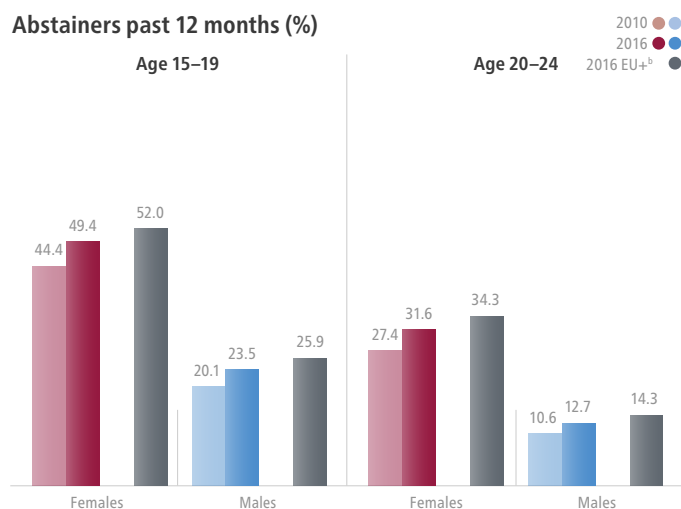
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

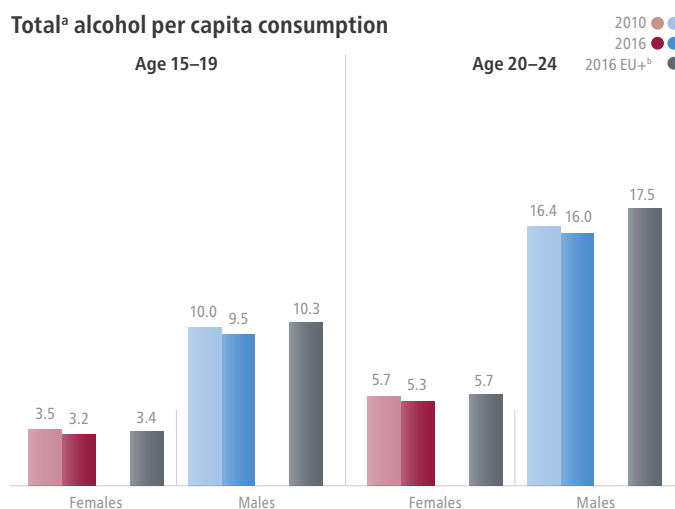


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

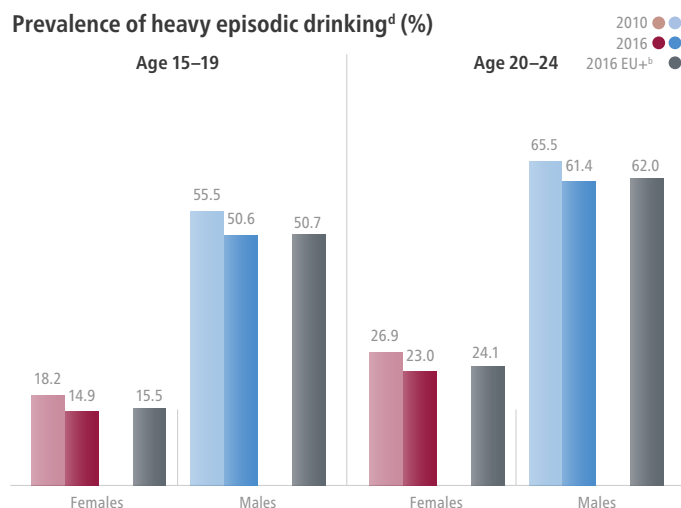
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



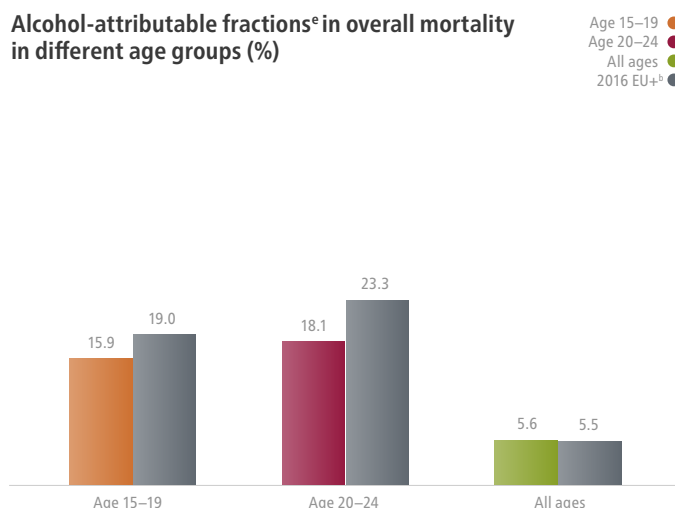
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)





## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>

1. Leadership, awareness and commitments on drinking and alcohol intoxication



2. Health services' response

N/A



3. Community and workplace action



4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures



5. Availability of alcohol



6. Marketing of alcoholic beverages



7. Pricing policies



8. Reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication



9. Reducing the public health impact of illicit alcohol and informally produced alcohol



10. Monitoring and surveillance



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



0.05 g/l

### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	16	16	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing			
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)			

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

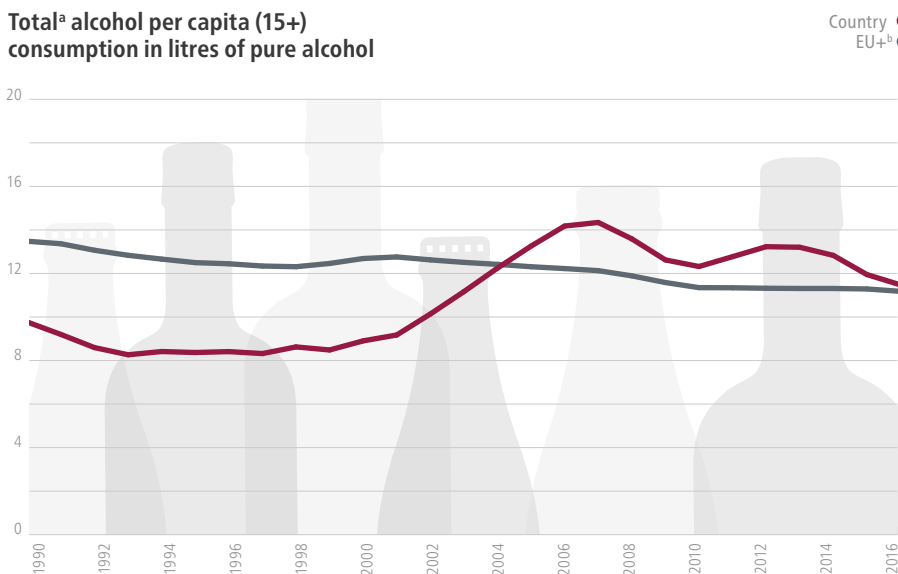


Total population  
**1 309 104**  
Population in urban areas  
**68%**

Population aged (15+)  
**84%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

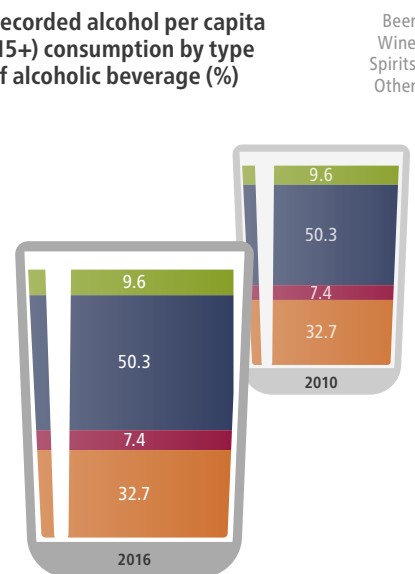
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

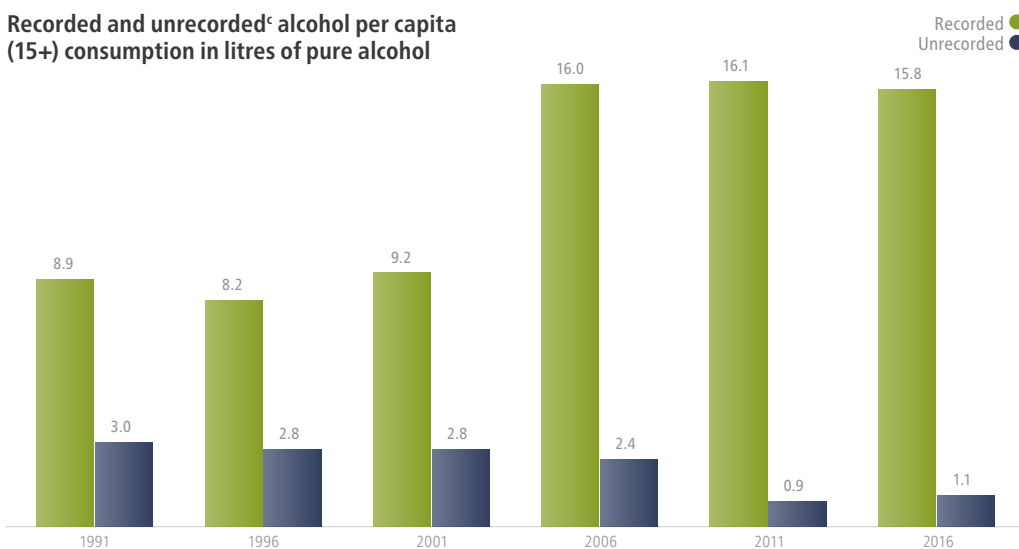


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

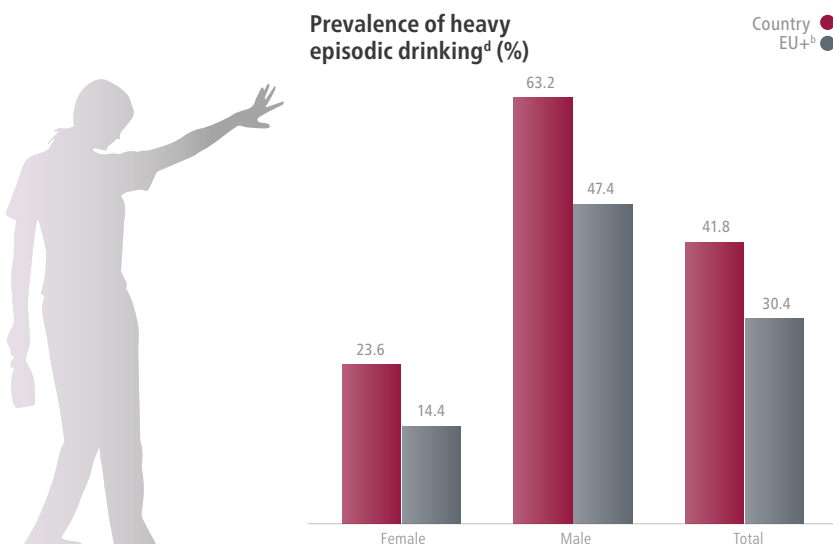


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



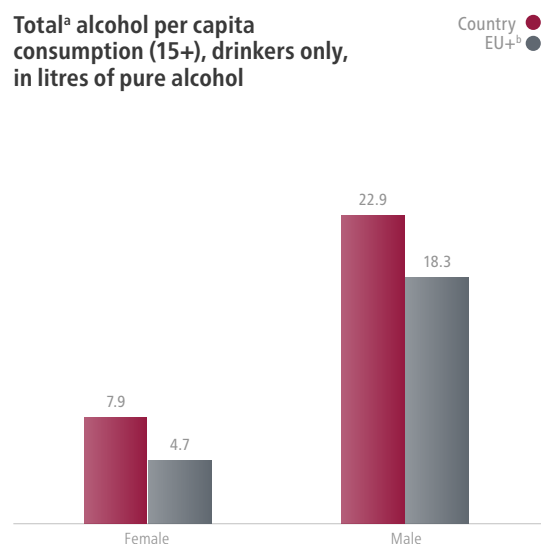
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

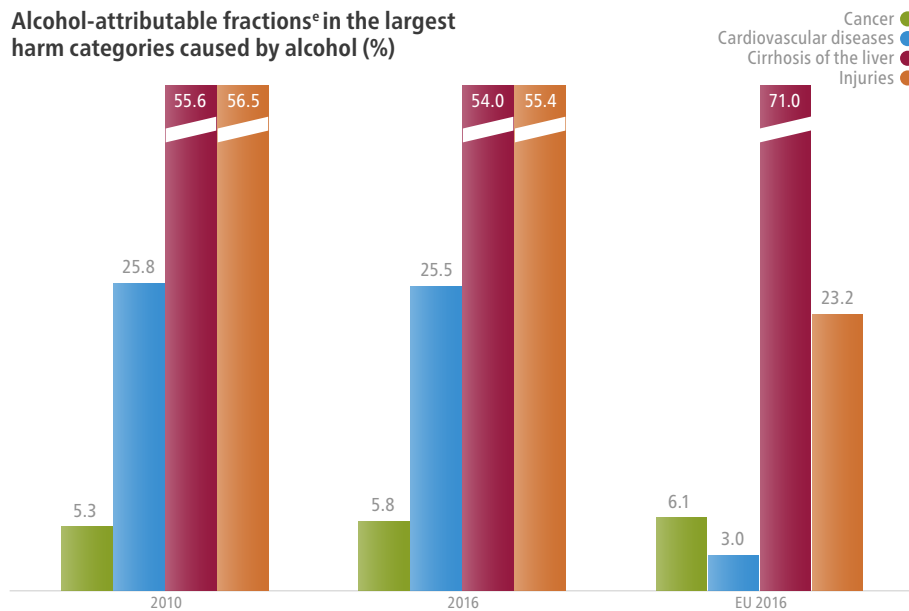
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





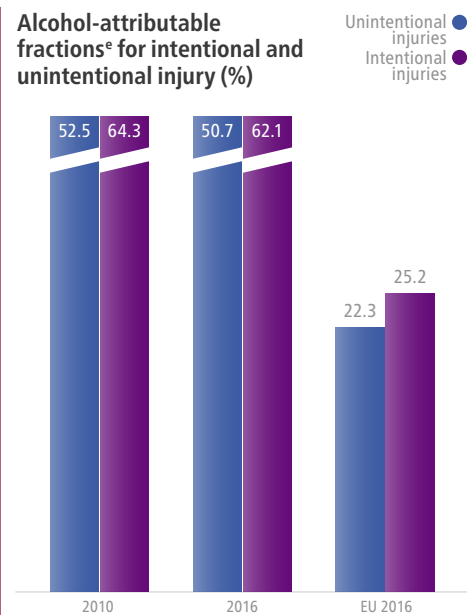
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



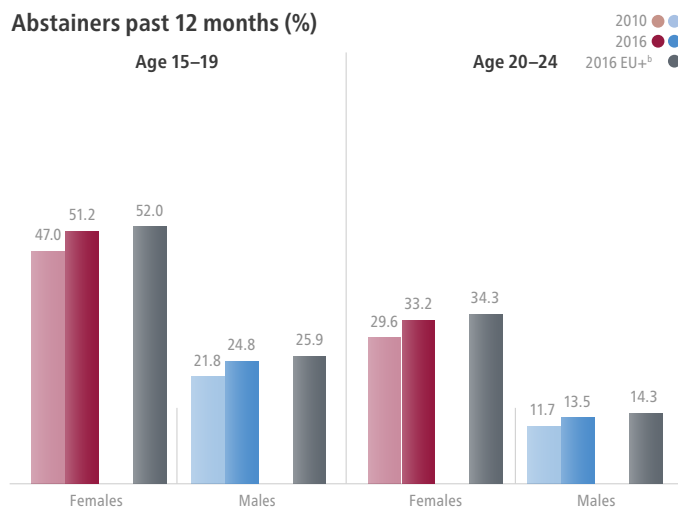
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

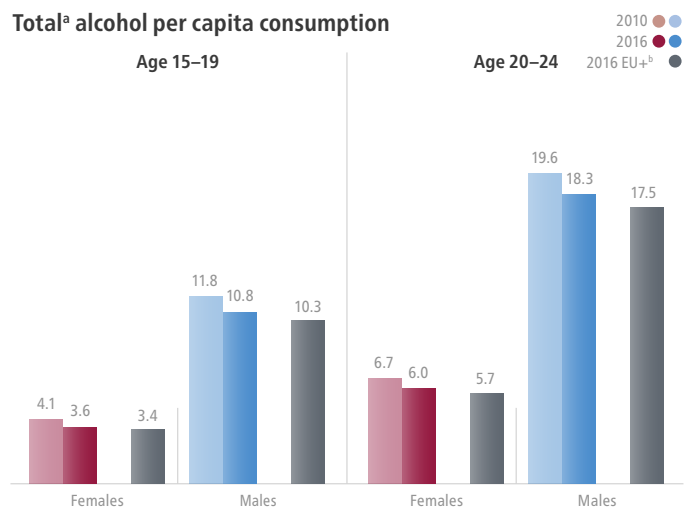


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

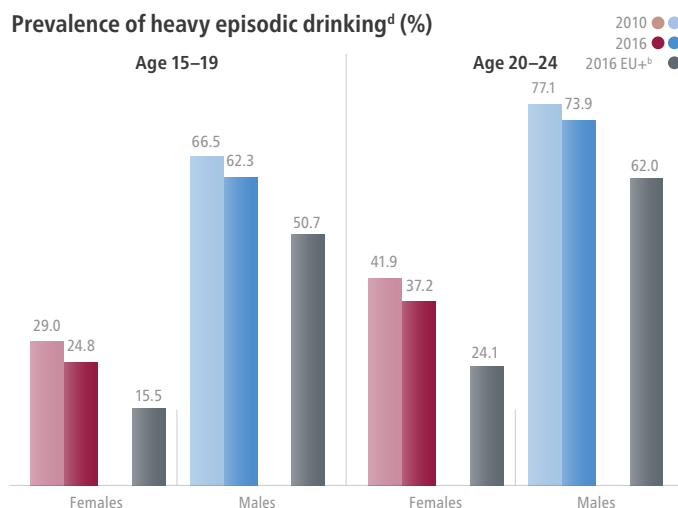
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



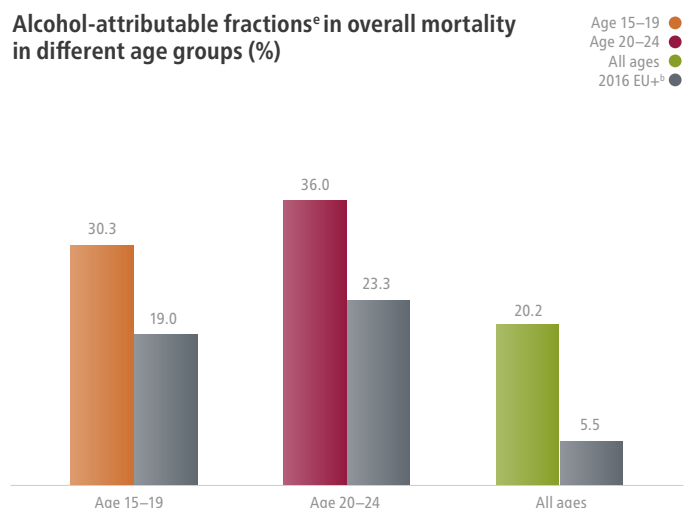
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

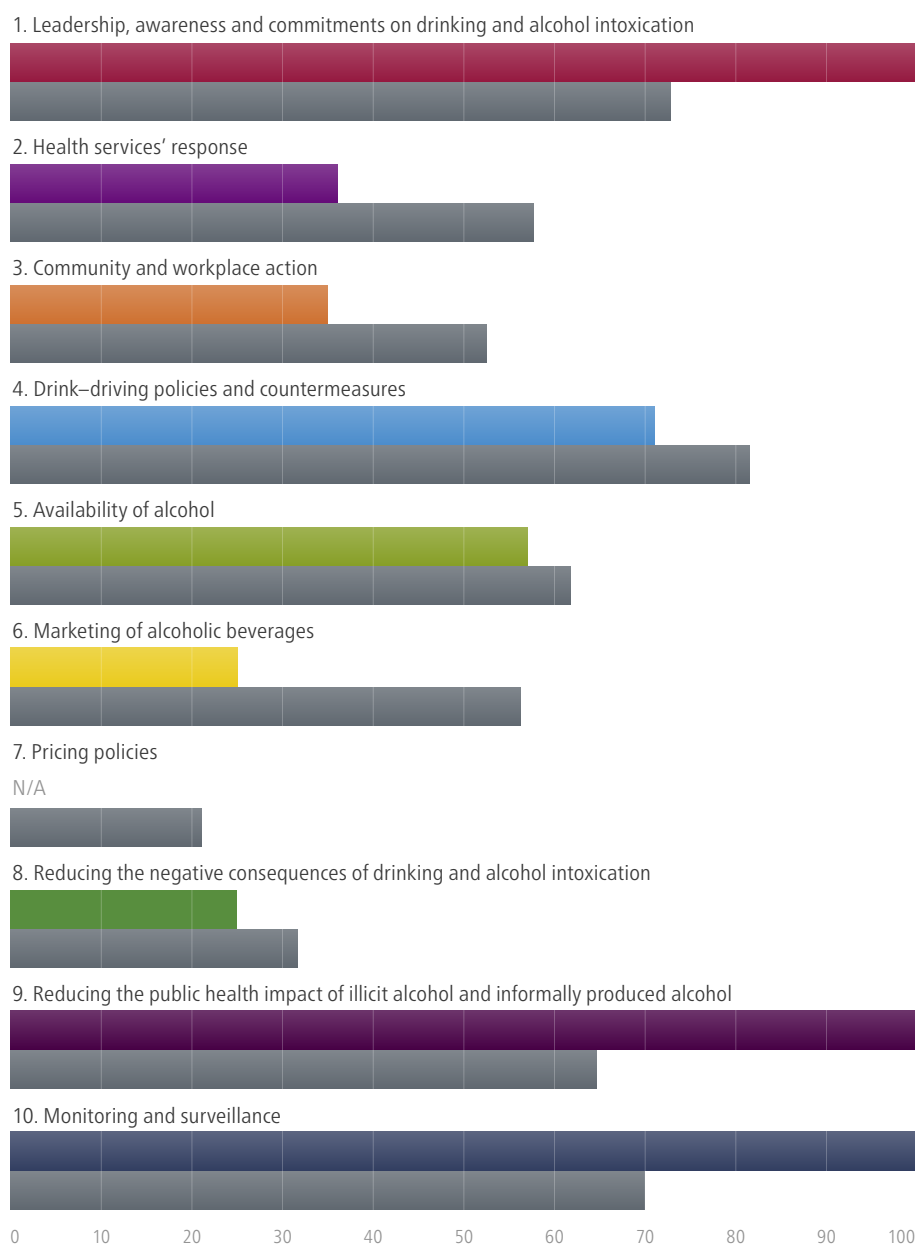




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>a</sup>



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

0.02 g/l

Sales ban at petrol stations



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**5 523 904**  
Population in urban areas  
**84%**

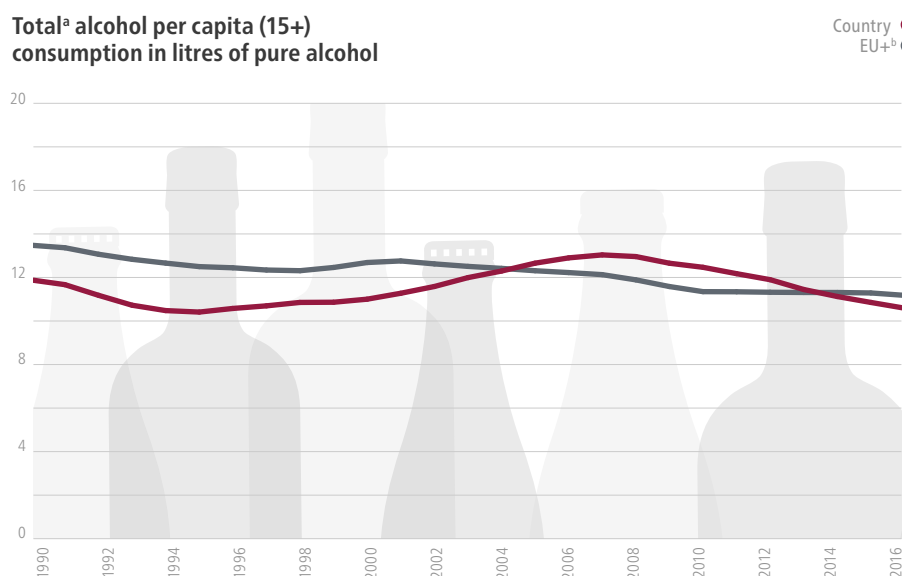
Population aged 15+  
**84%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# FINLAND

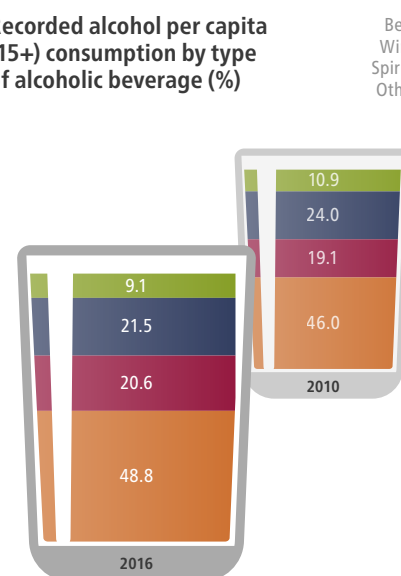
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

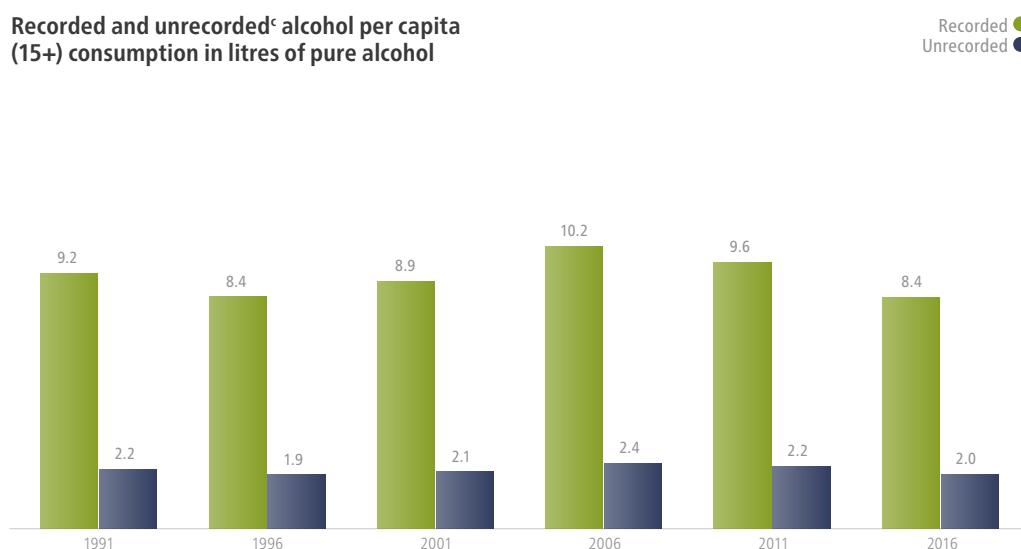


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

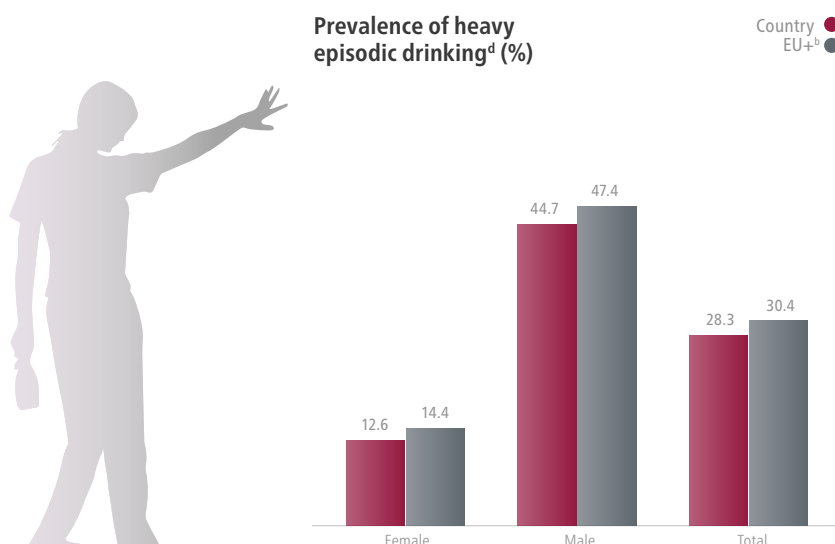


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



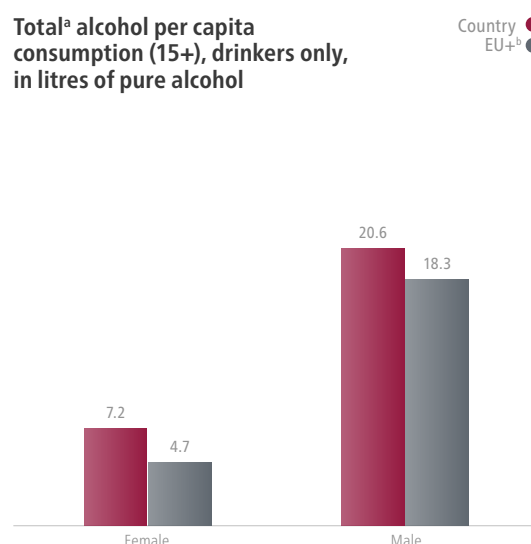
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**



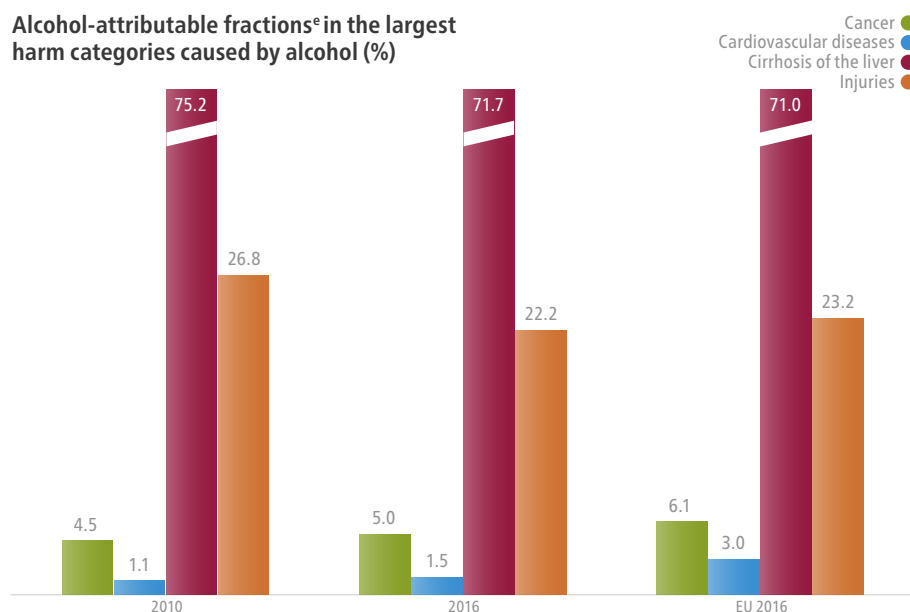


## FINLAND

### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES

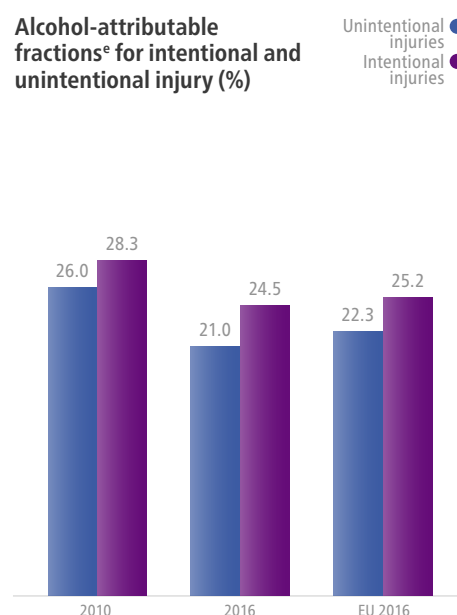
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



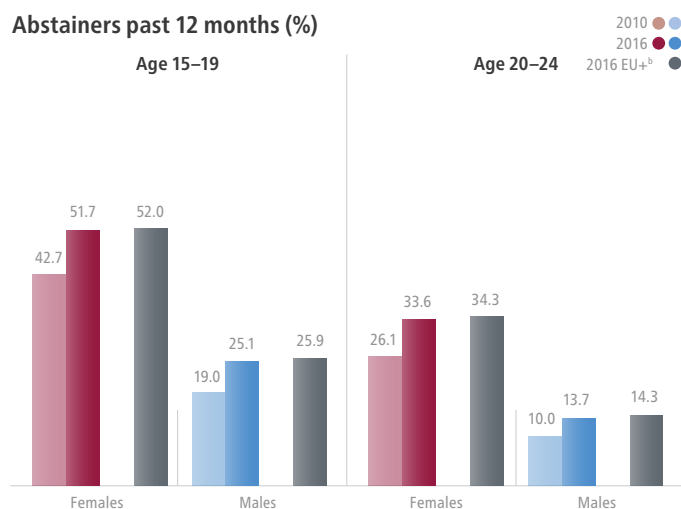
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

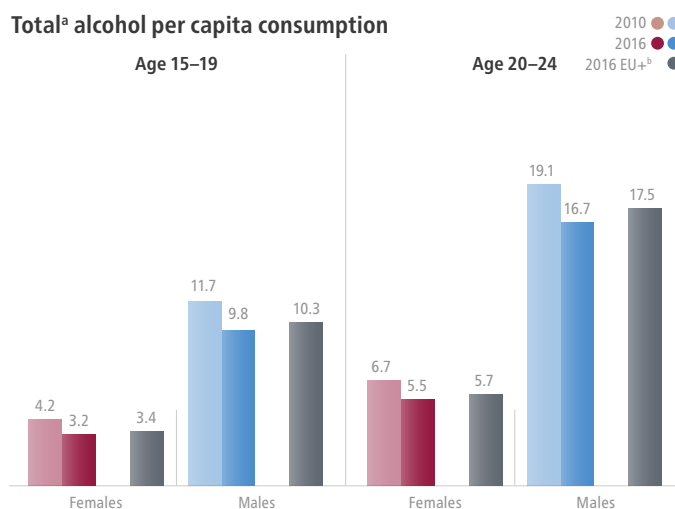


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

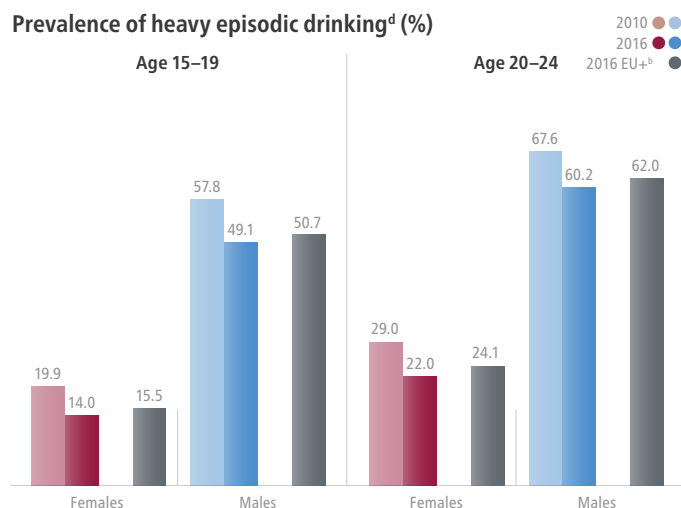
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



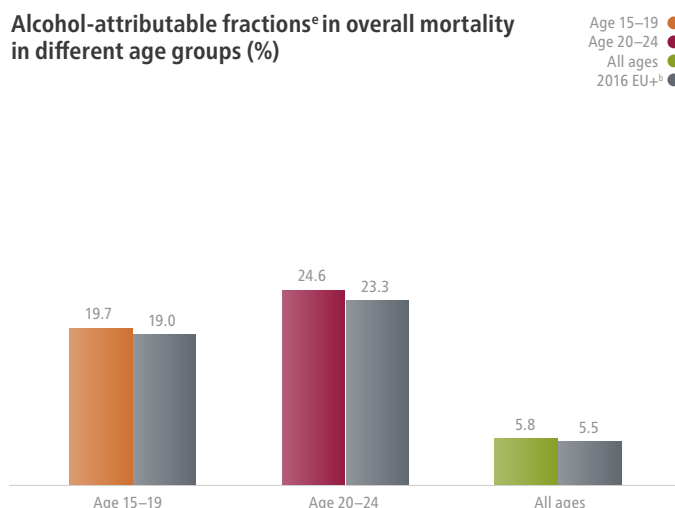
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

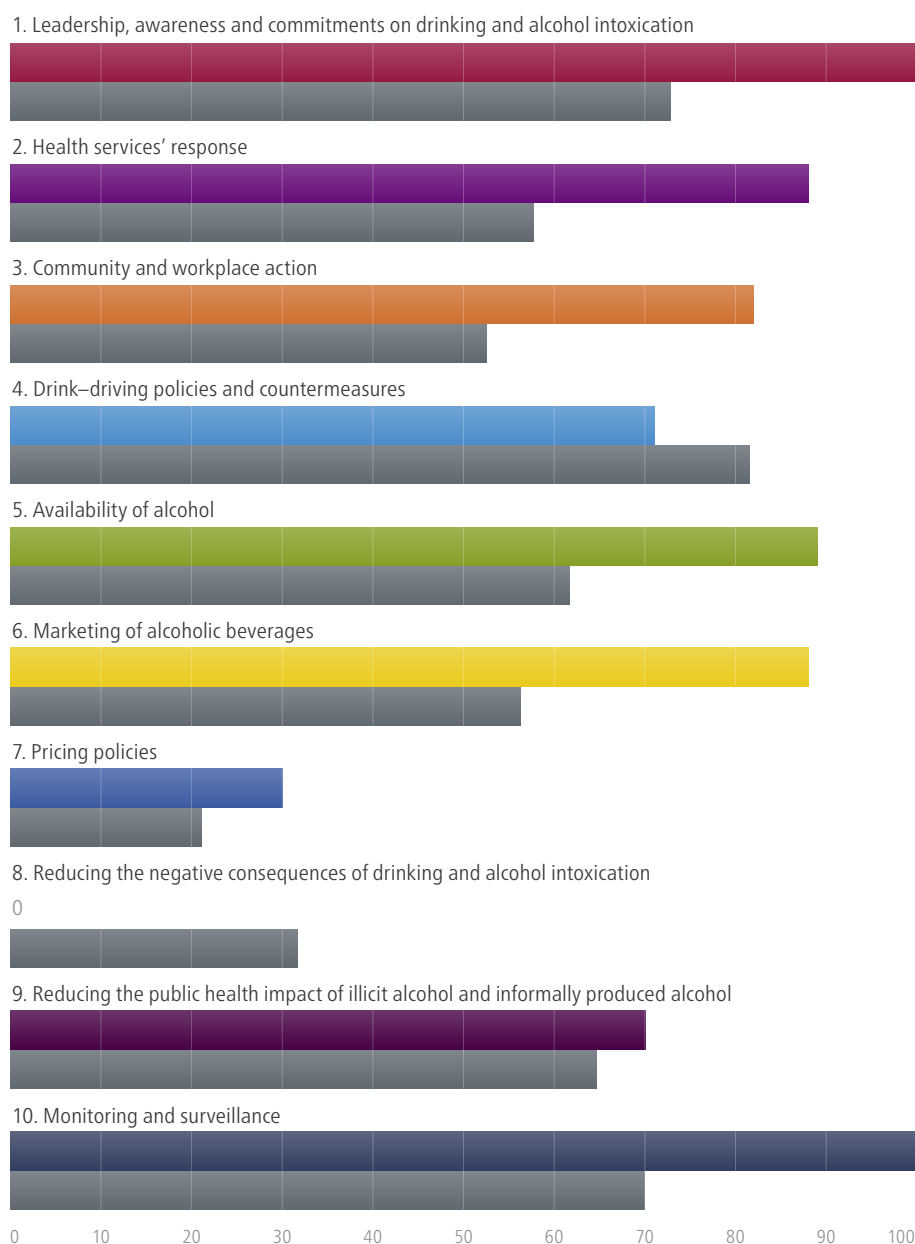




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

- Yes
- No
- At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	20
Retail monopoly	Yes	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	No	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	No	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	No	No	No
Minimum unit pricing	No	No	No
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	Yes	No	No

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

- Yes
- No



#### Health warnings



#### Consumer information about calories and additives



#### Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

- Yes
- No



#### Random breath testing



#### Sobriety checkpoints



#### Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

0.05 g/l

#### Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

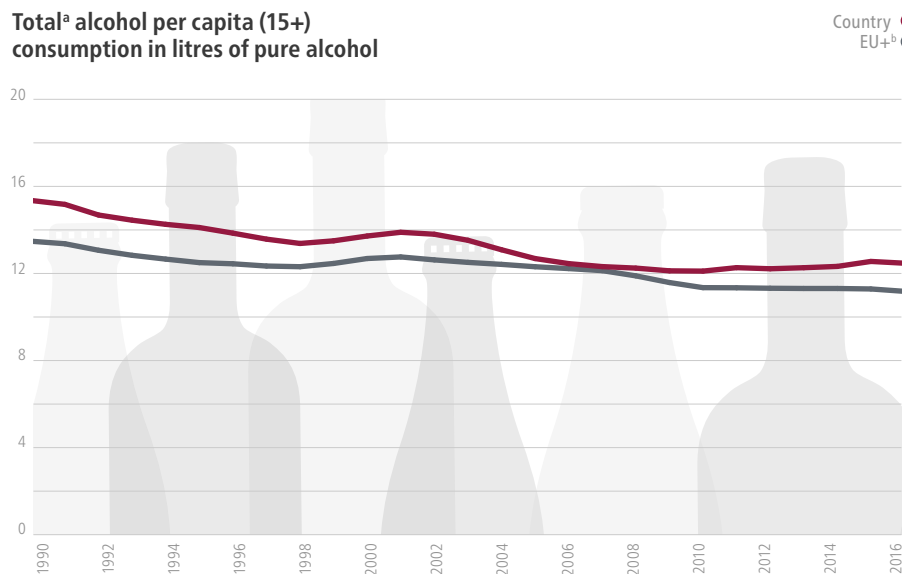


Total population  
**64 668 129**  
Population in urban areas  
**83%**

Population aged (15+)  
**82%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

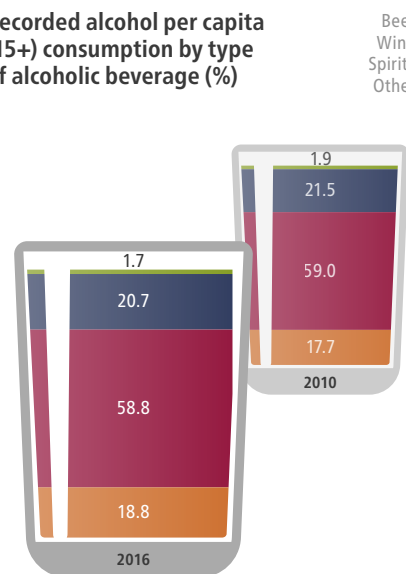
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

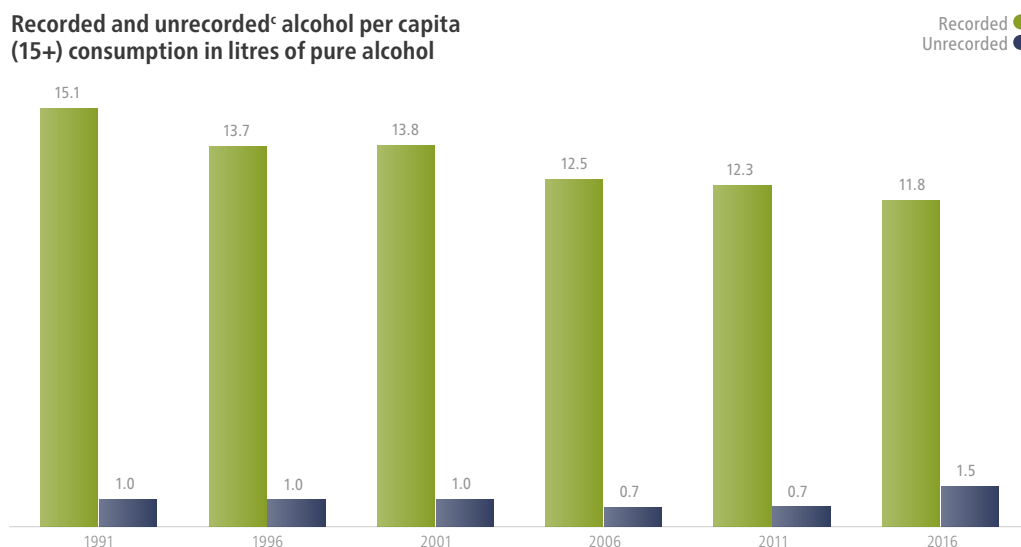


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

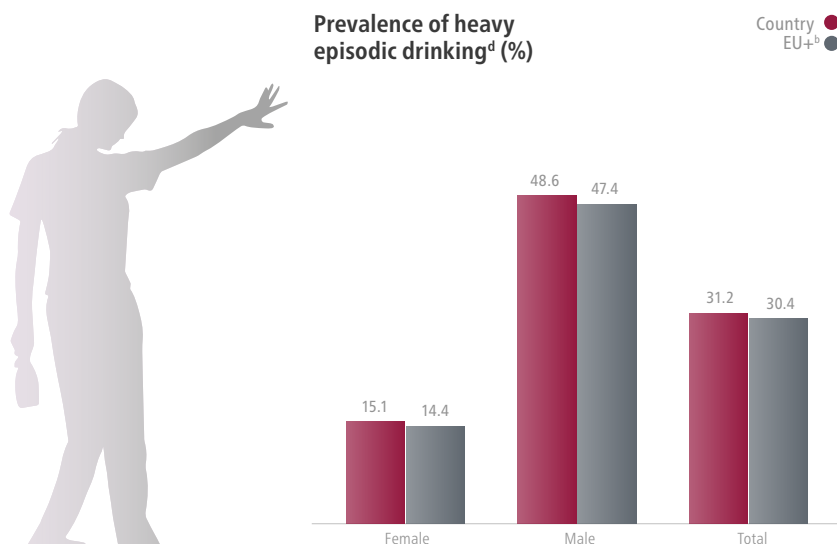


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



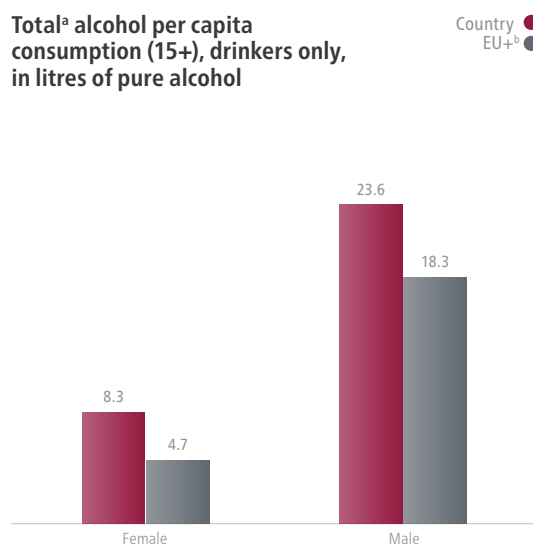
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

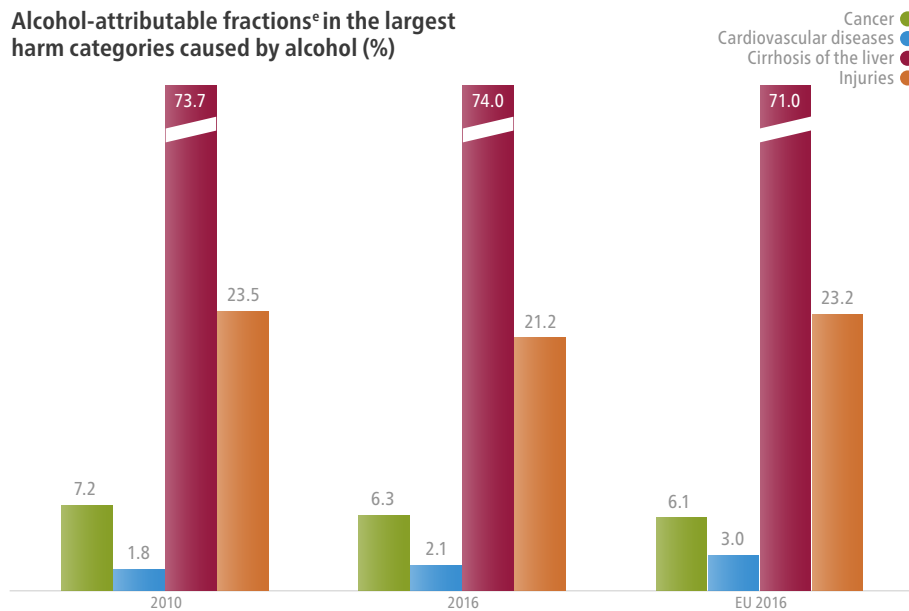
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





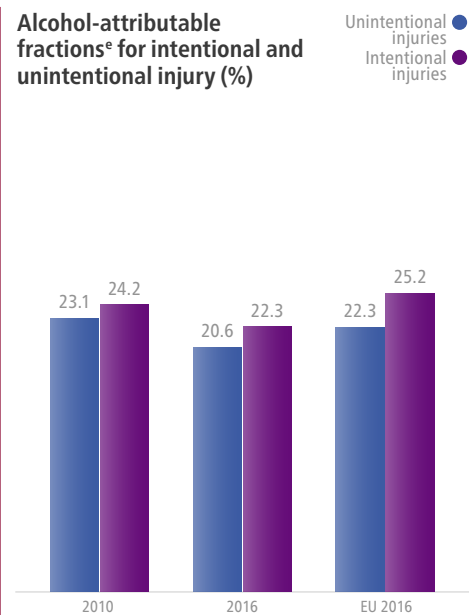
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



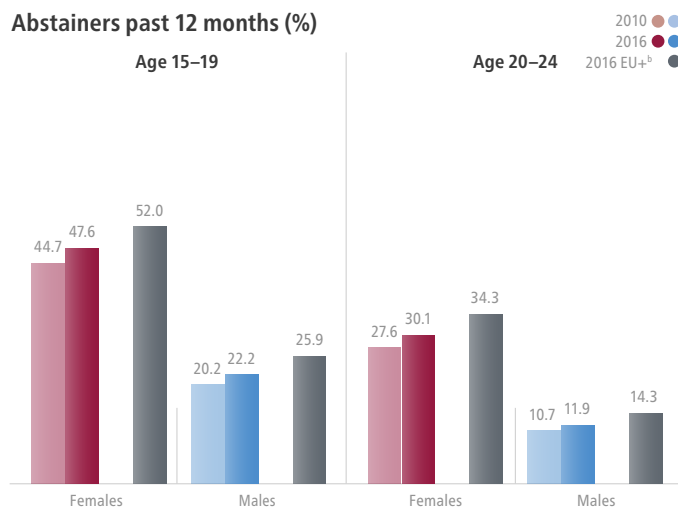
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

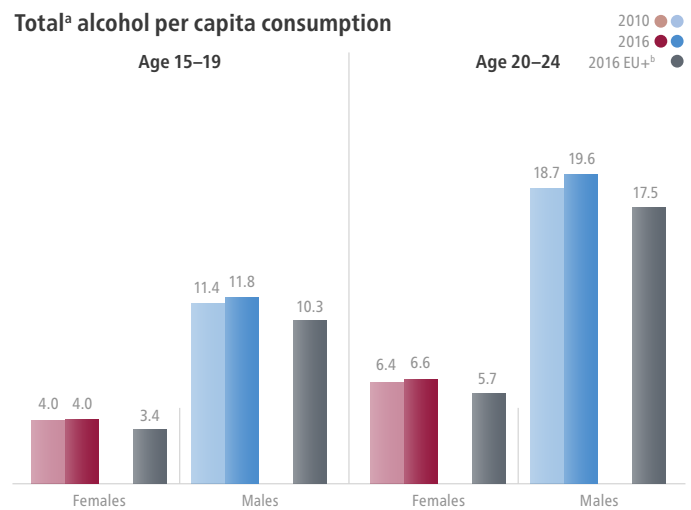


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

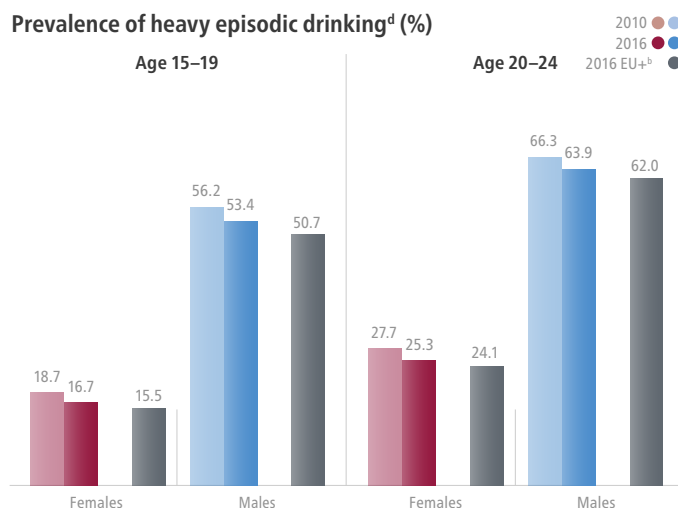
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



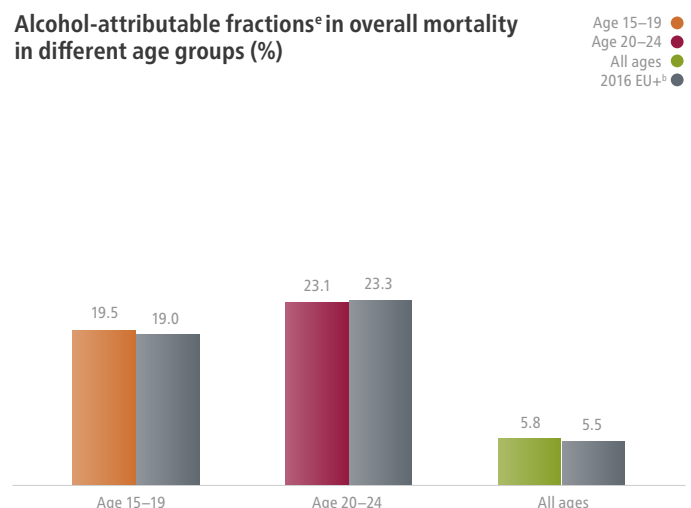
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

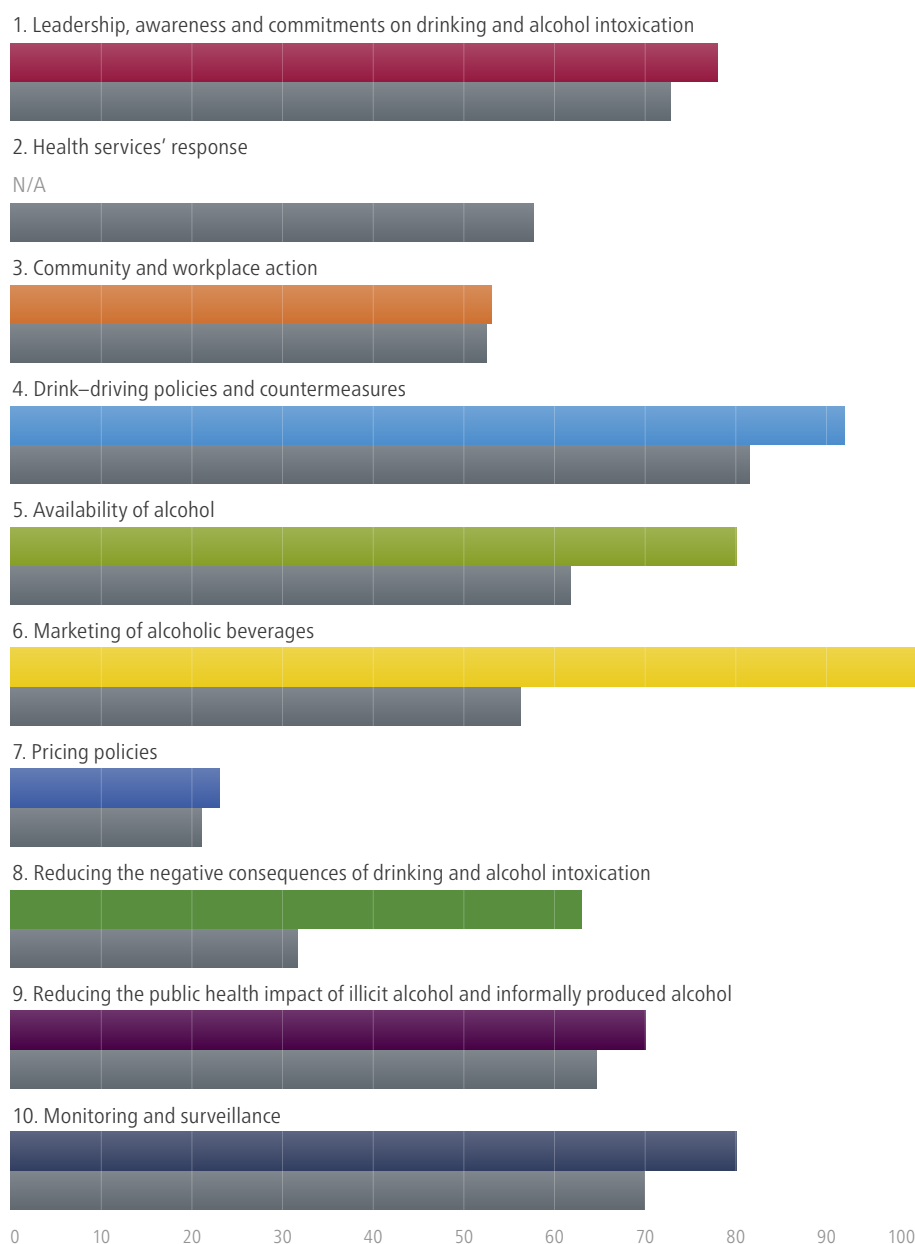




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**80 682 351**  
Population in urban areas  
**77%**

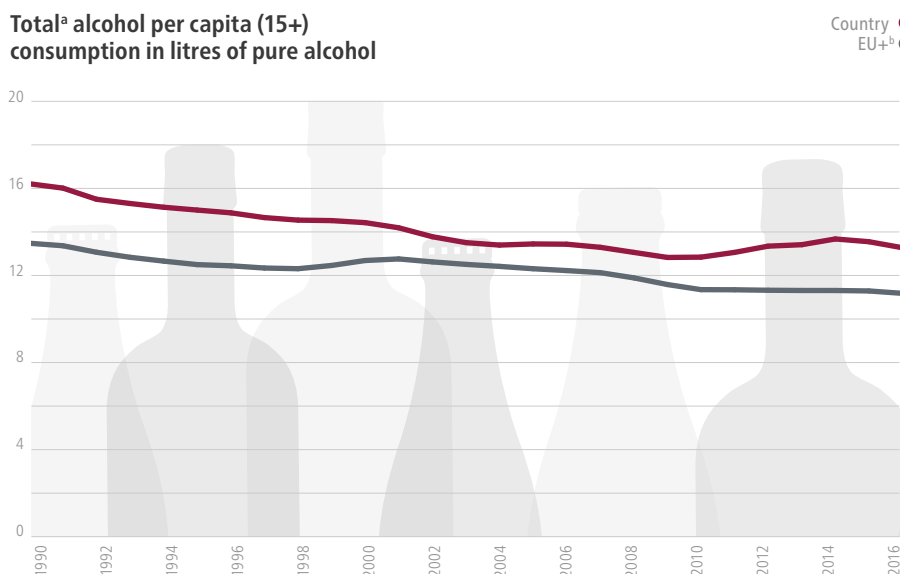
Population aged 15+  
**87%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# GERMANY

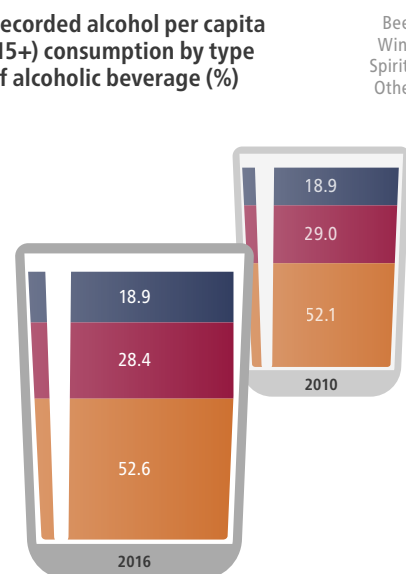
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

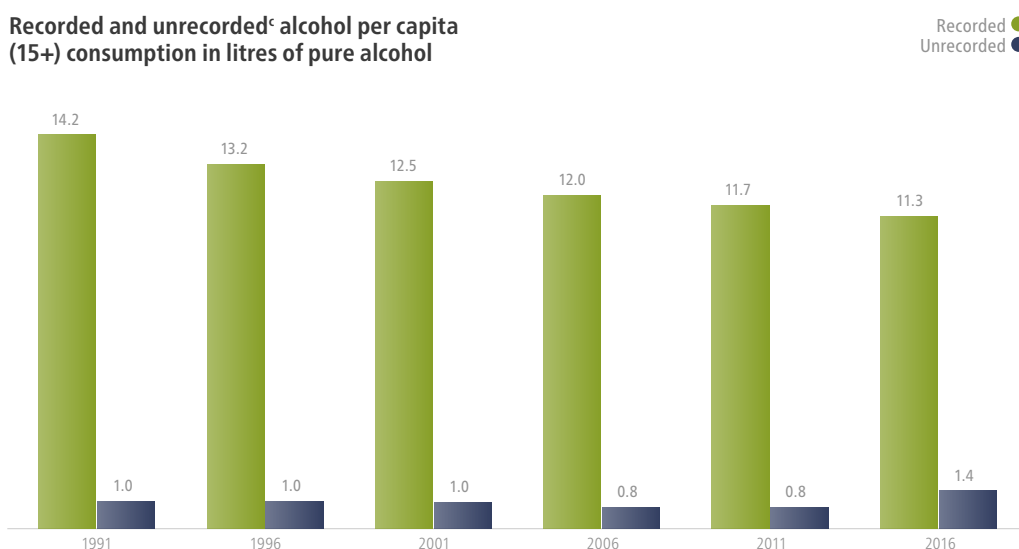


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

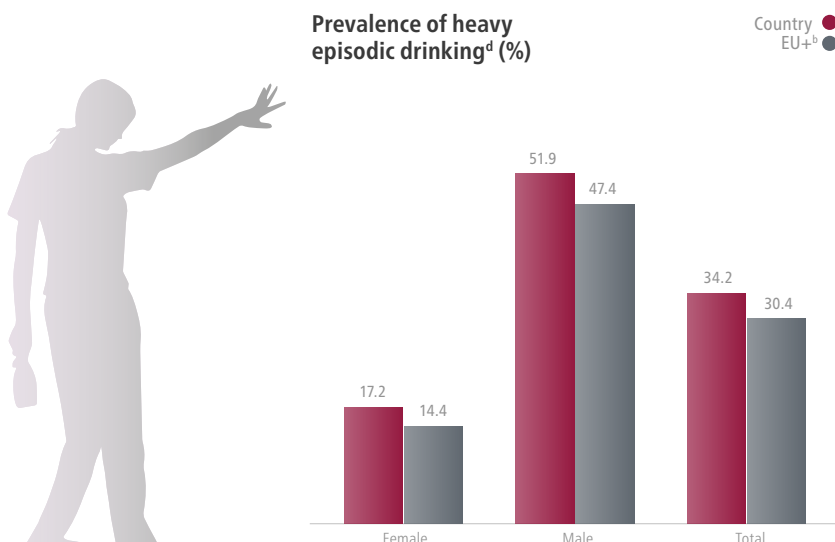


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



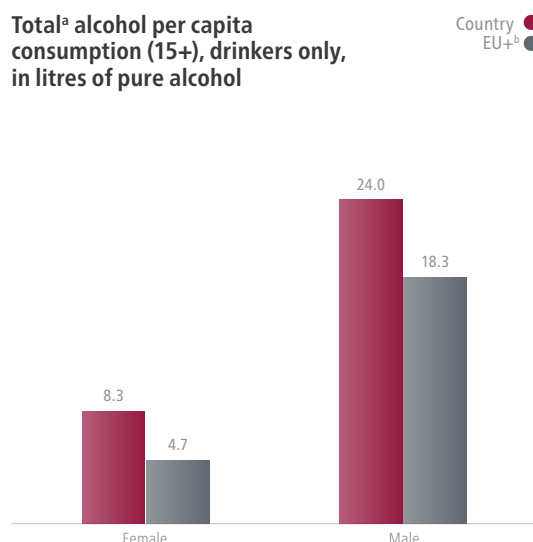
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**



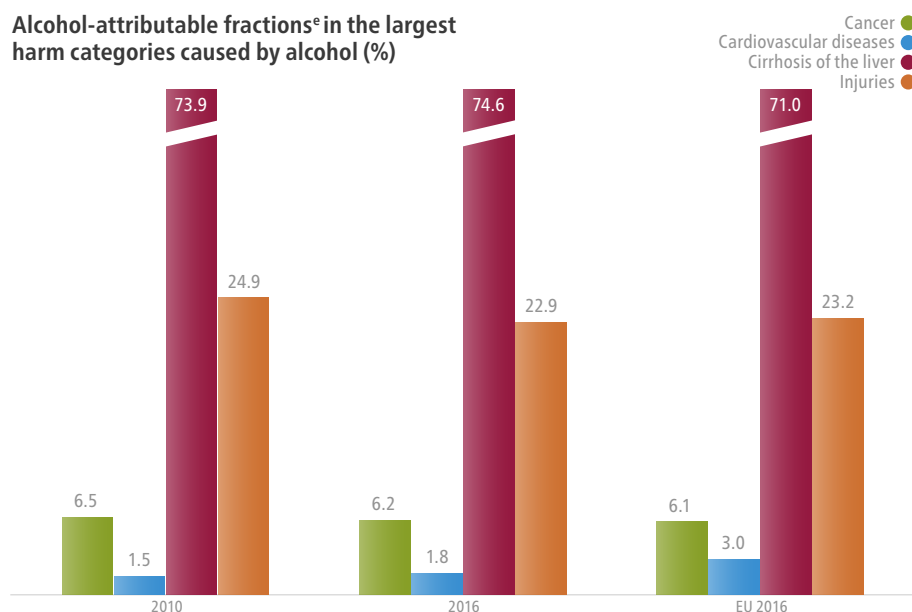


## GERMANY

### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES

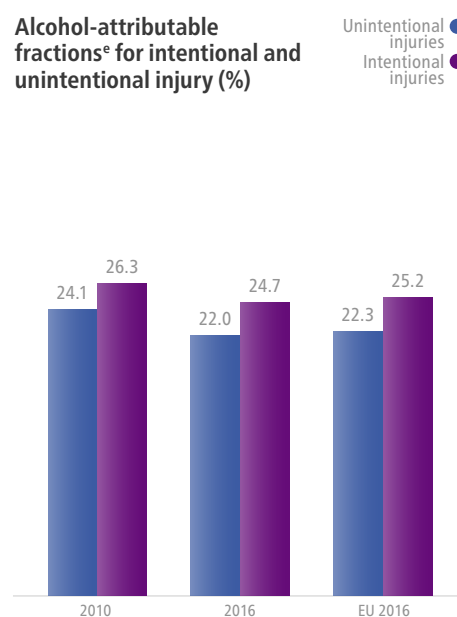
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



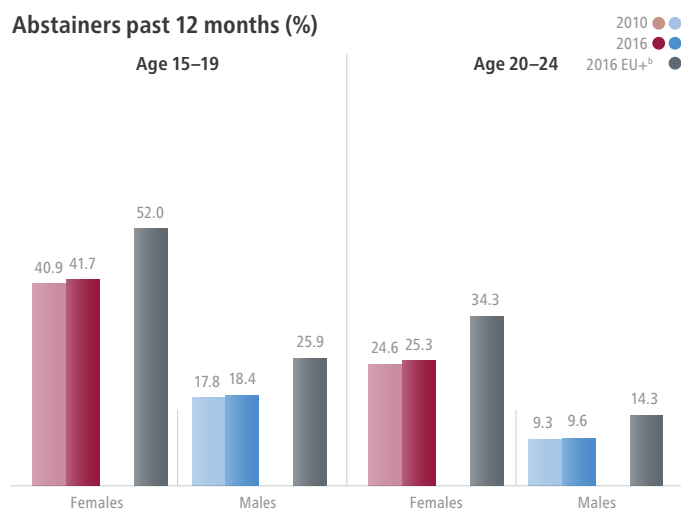
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

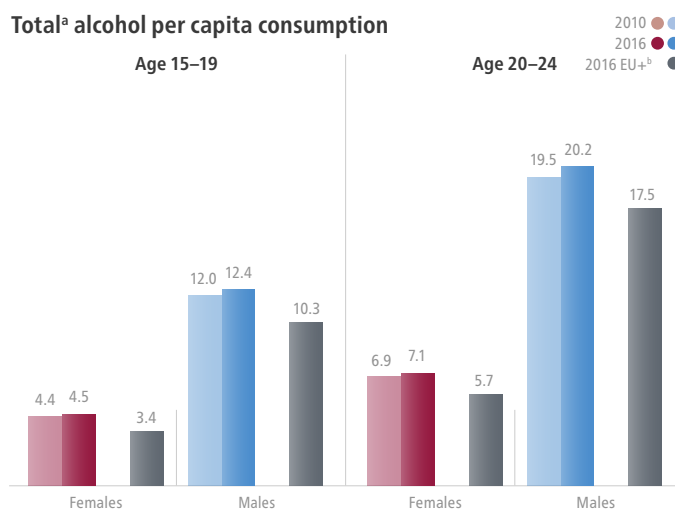


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

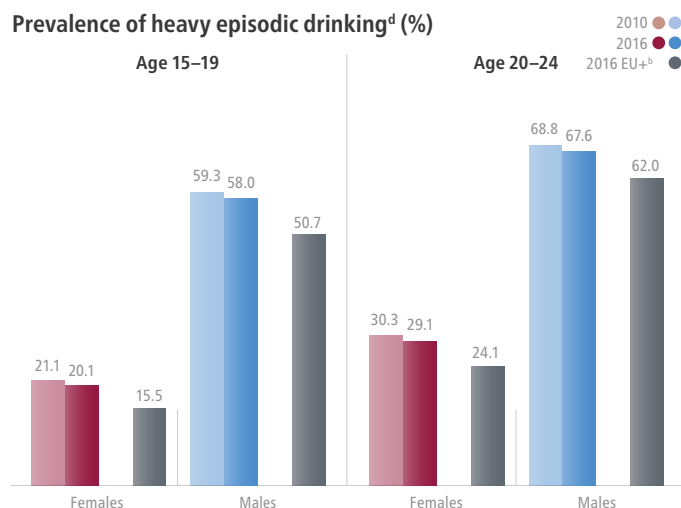
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



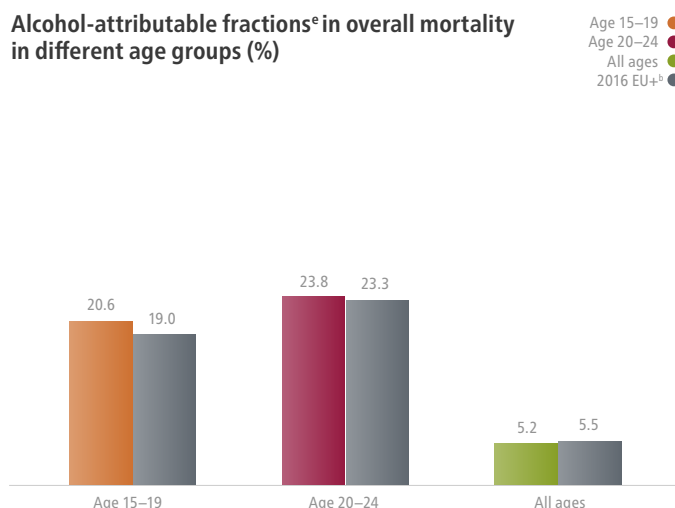
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

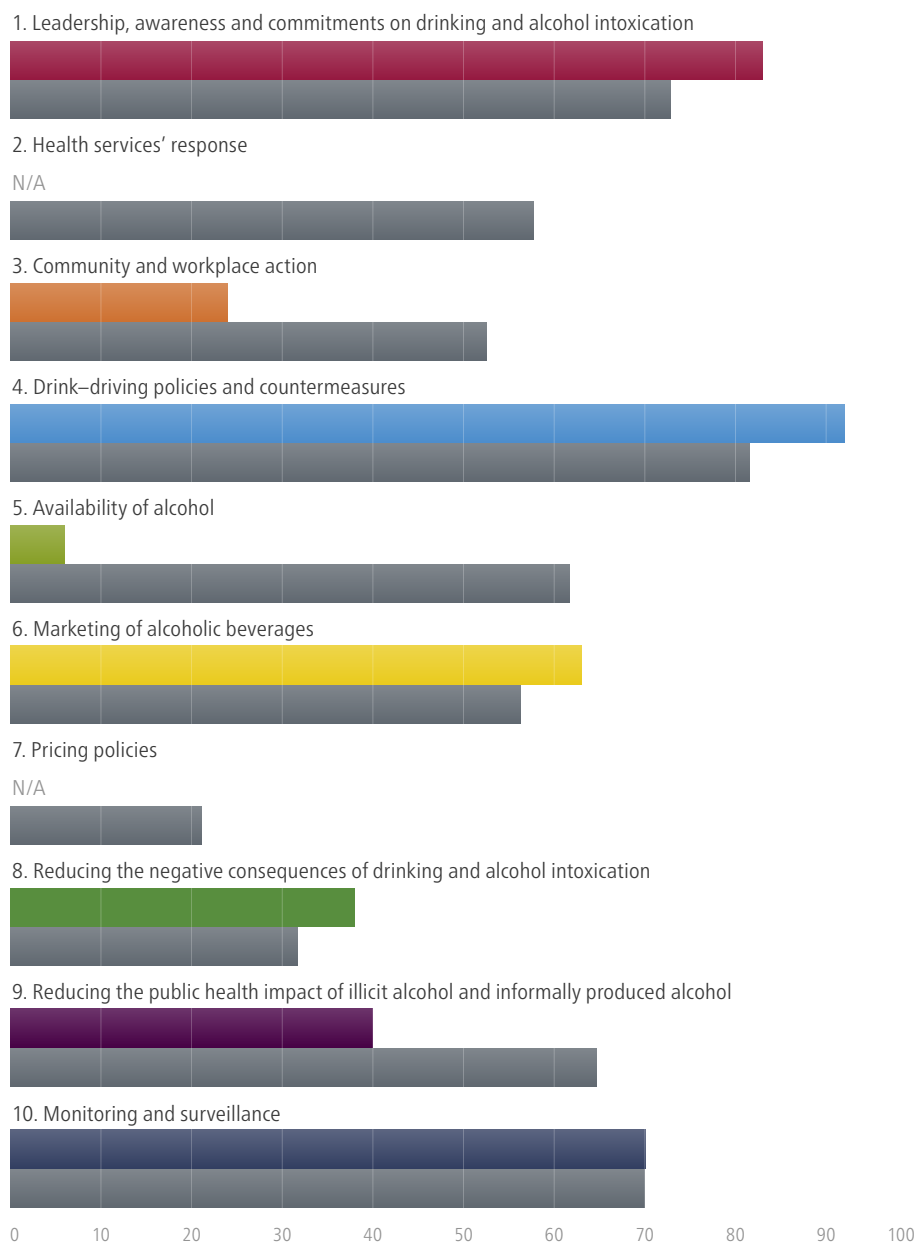




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	16	16	18
Retail monopoly	Yes	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	Yes	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	Yes	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	Yes	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	Yes	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	Yes	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	Yes	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minimum unit pricing	Yes	No	No
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	Yes	No	No

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

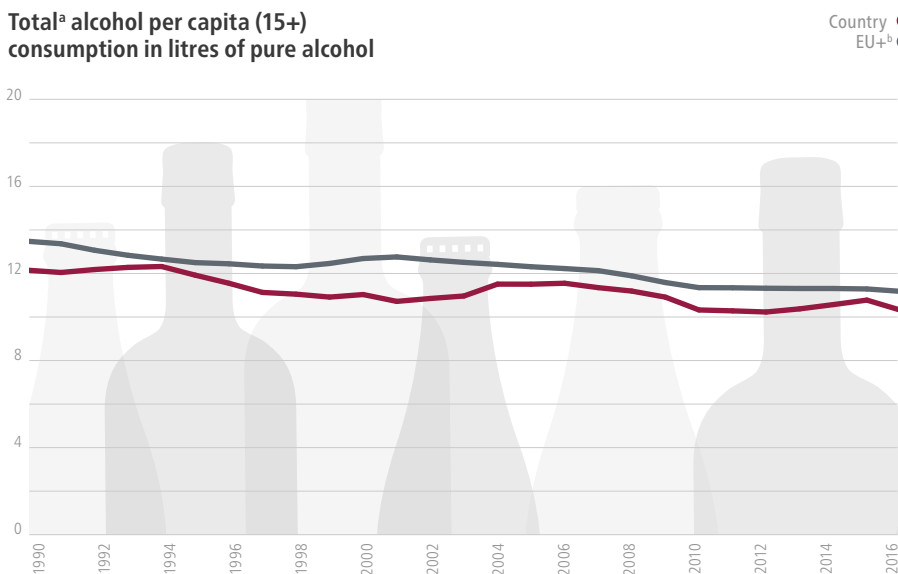


Total population  
**10 919 459**  
Population in urban areas  
**77%**

Population aged (15+)  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

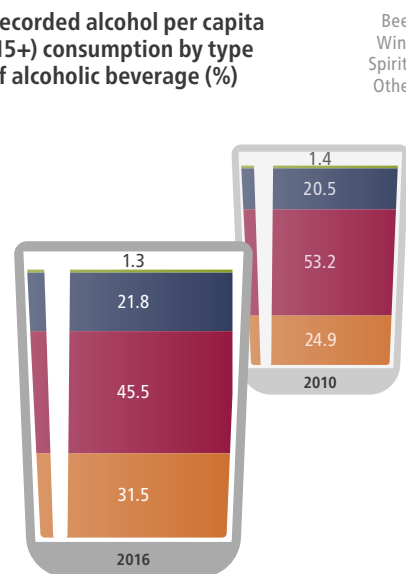
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

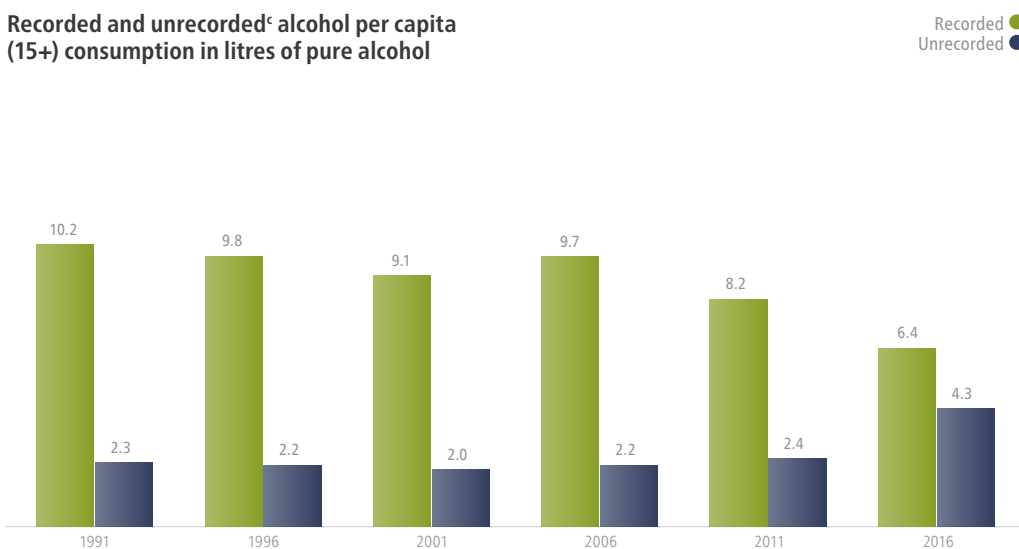


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

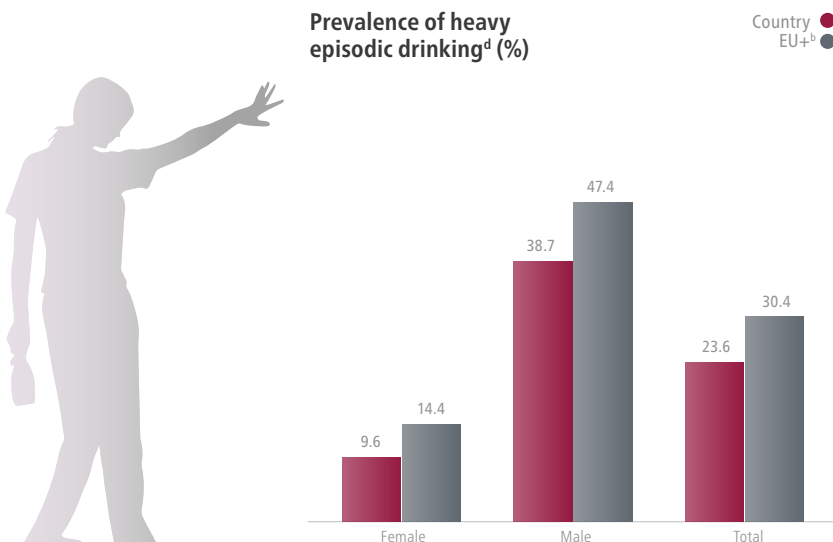


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



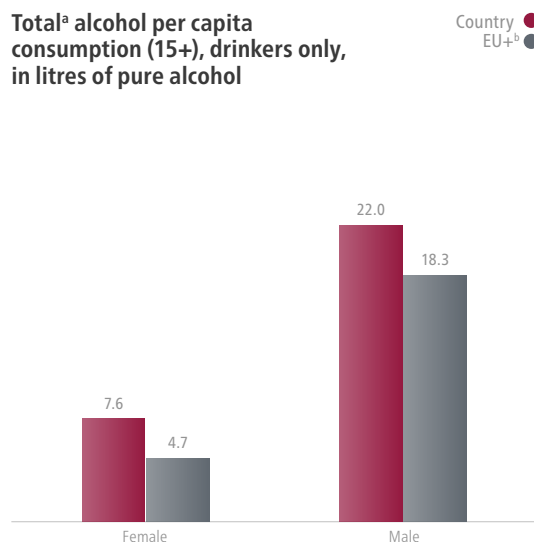
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

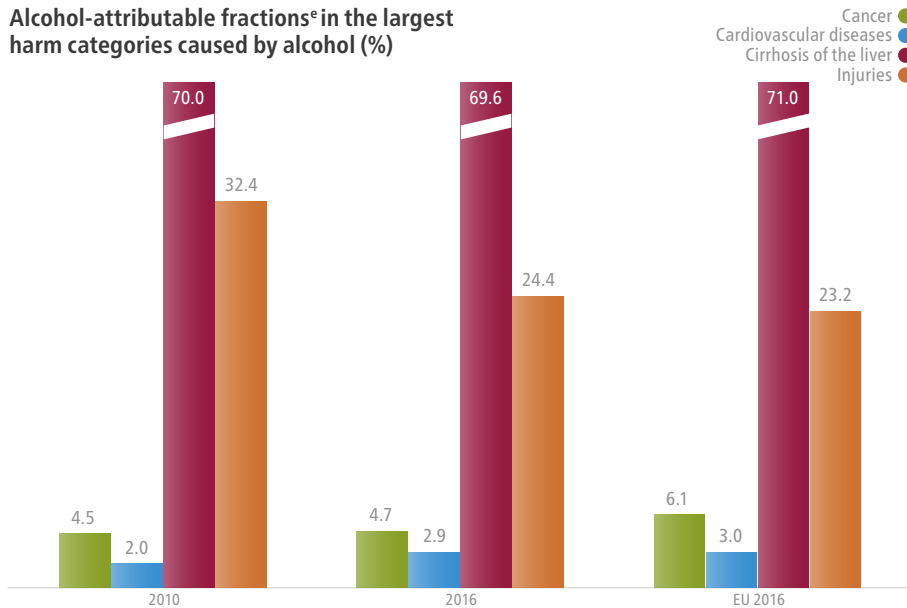
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





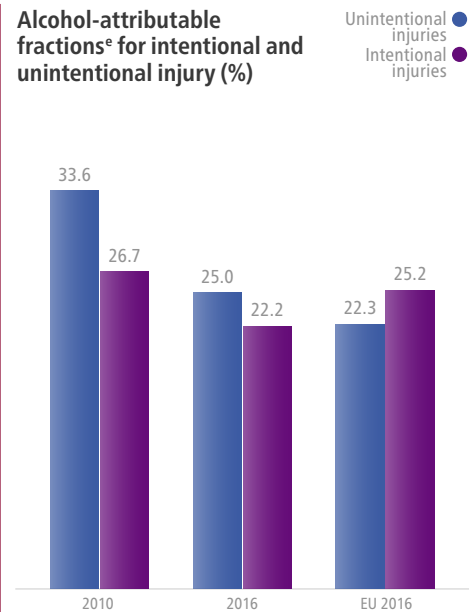
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



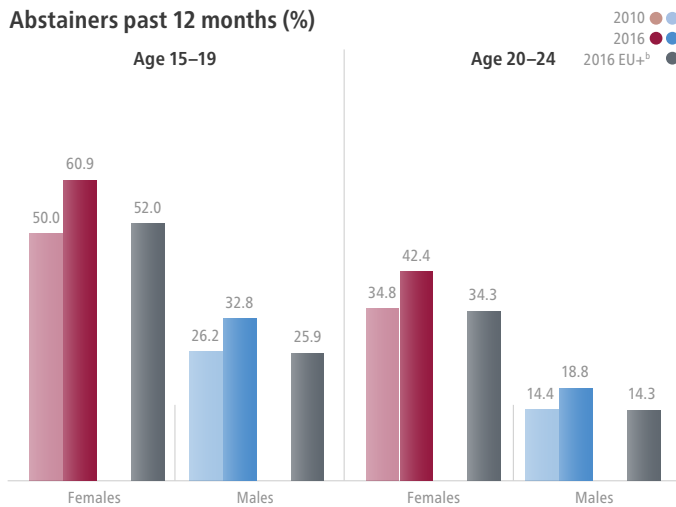
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

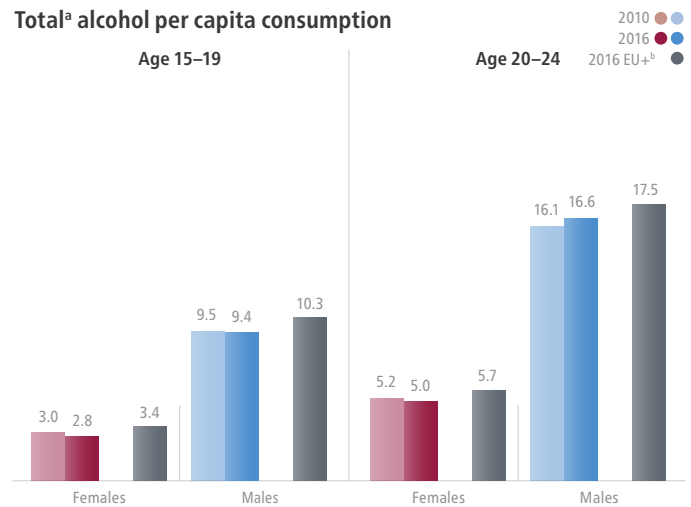


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

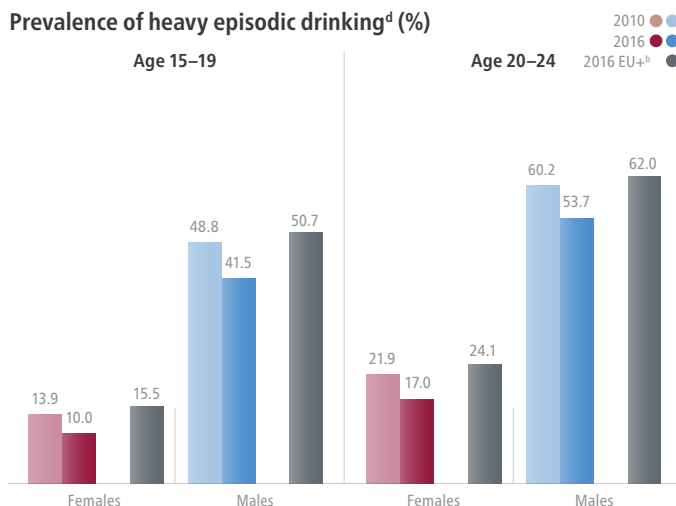
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



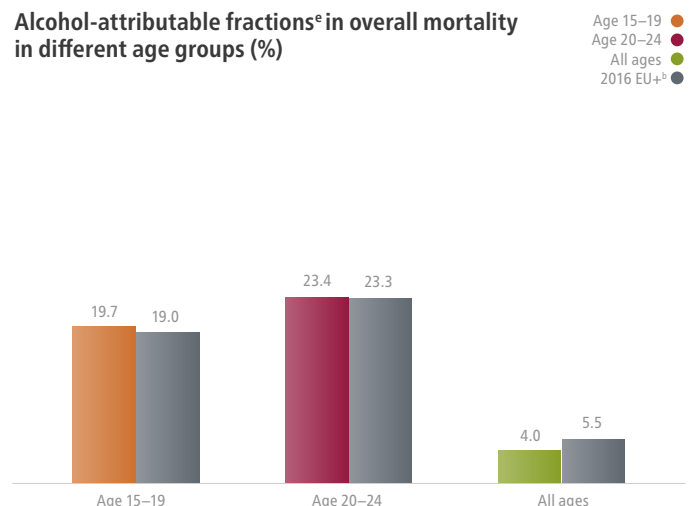
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

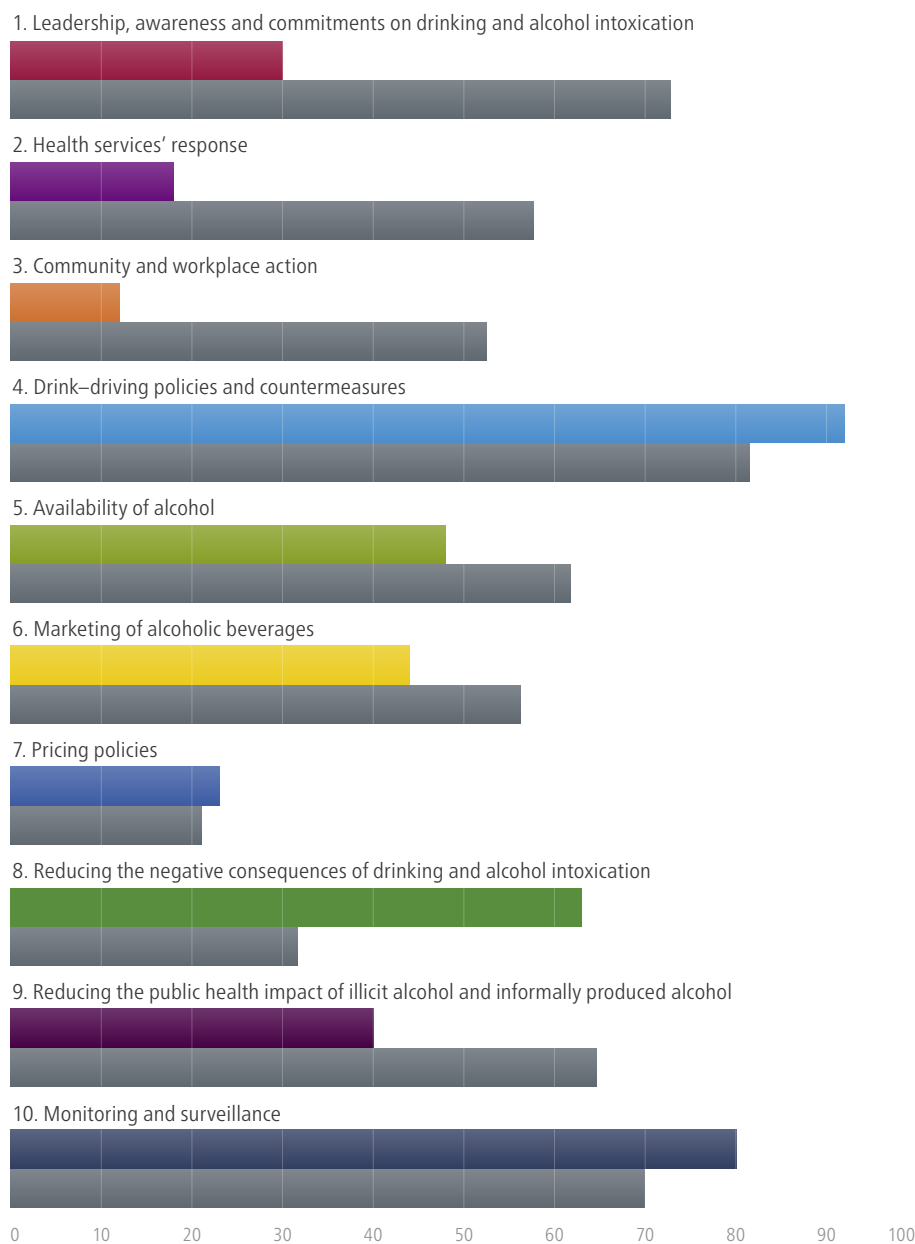




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



#### Health warnings



#### Consumer information about calories and additives



#### Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



#### Random breath testing



#### Sobriety checkpoints



#### Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

0.05 g/l

#### Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**9 821 318**  
Population in urban areas  
**72%**

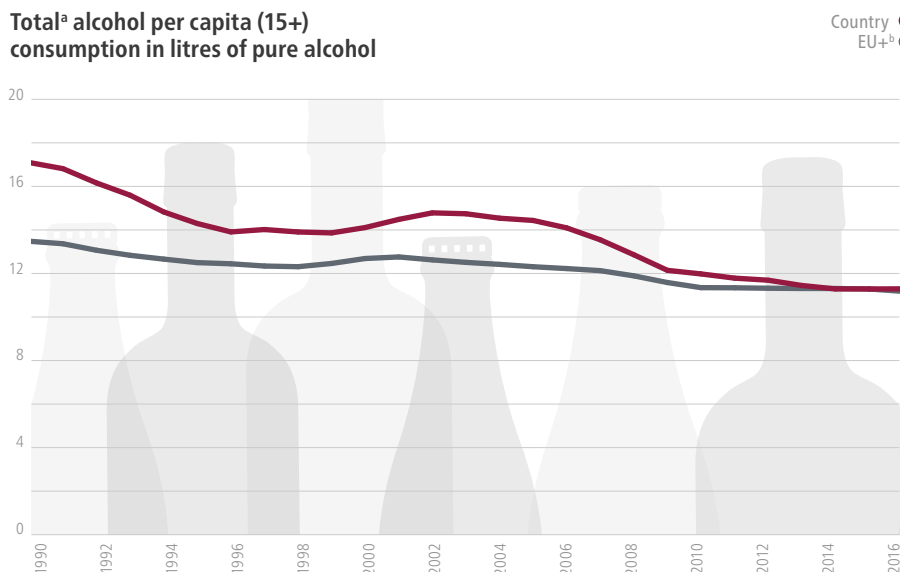
Population aged 15+  
**86%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# HUNGARY

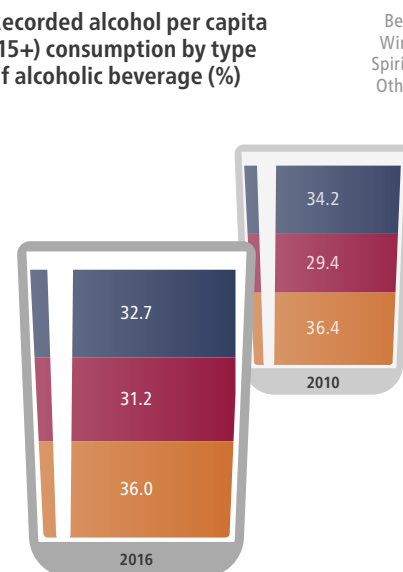
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

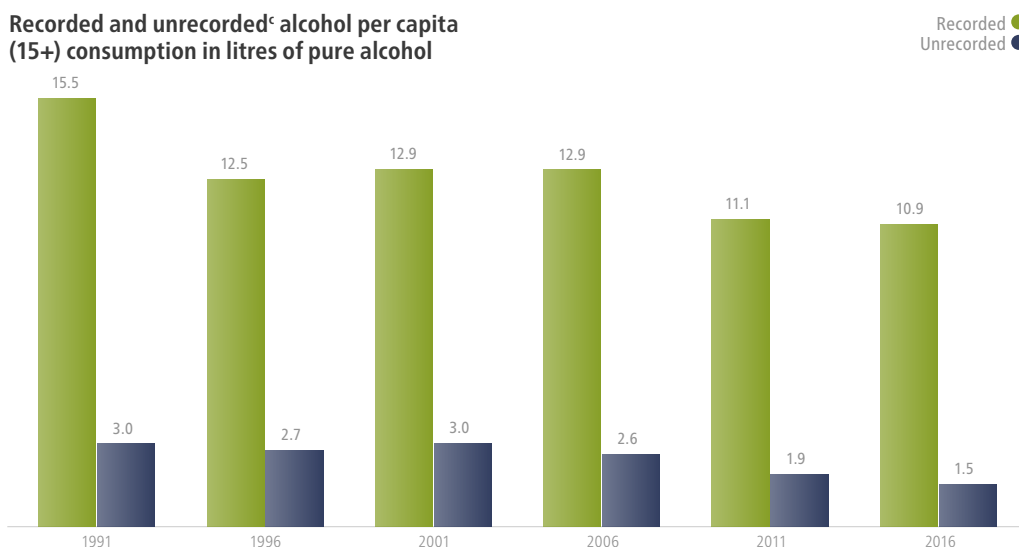


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

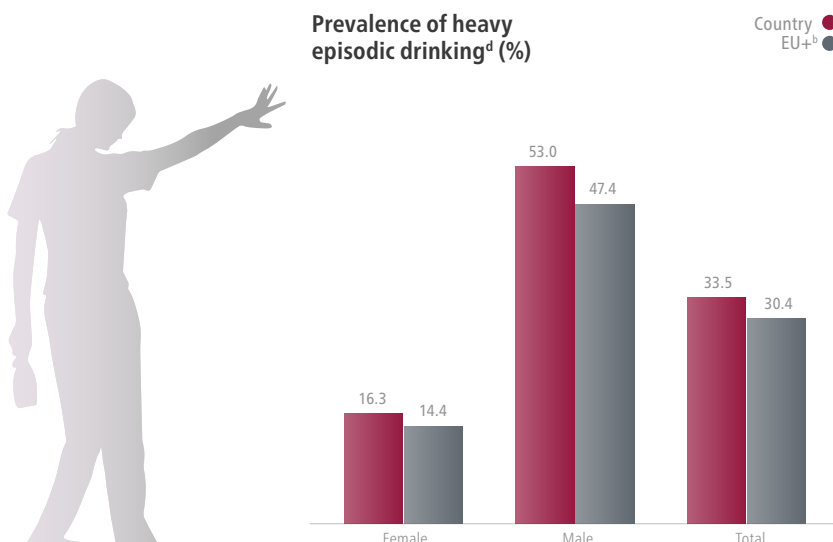


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



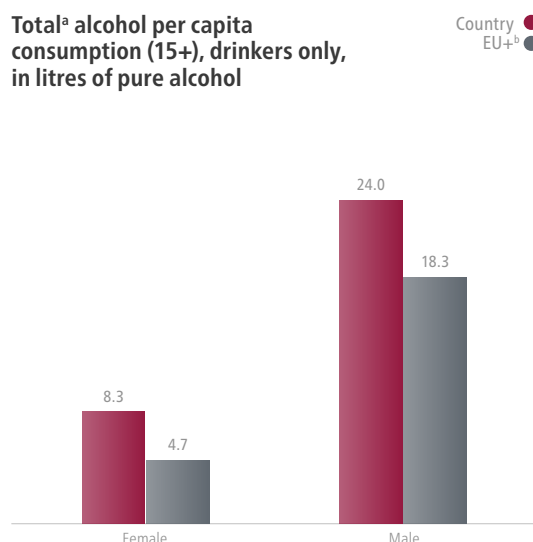
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

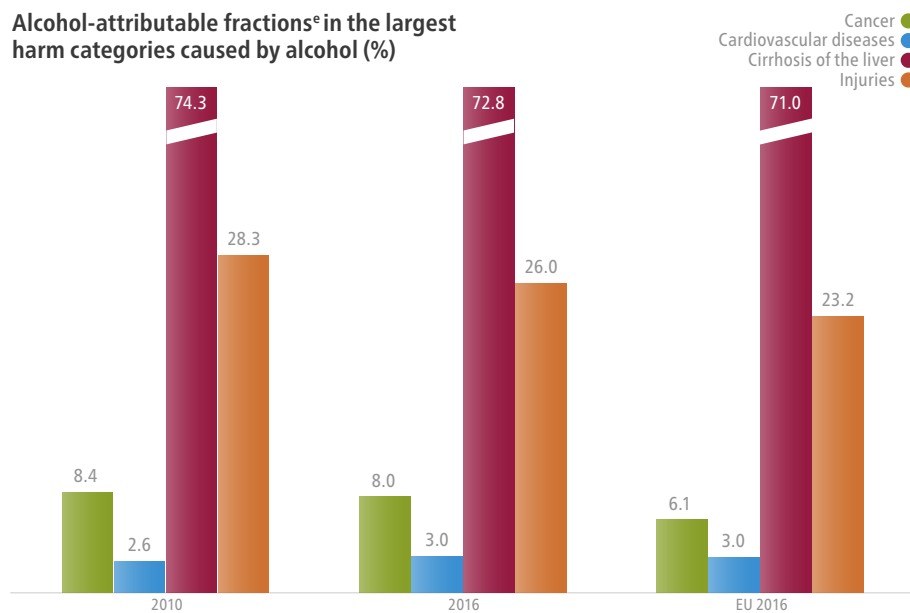
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





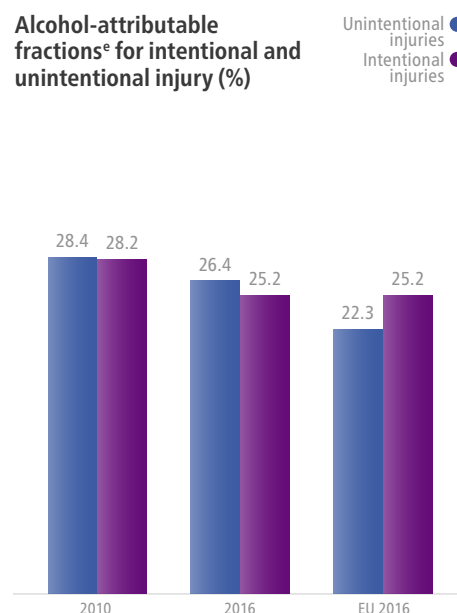
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



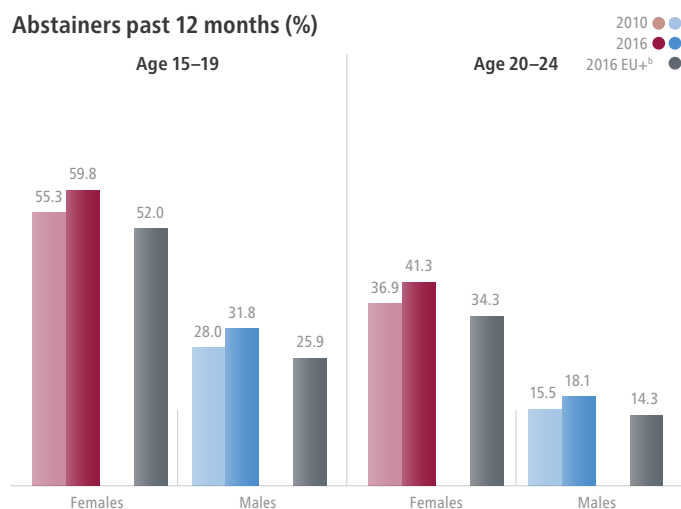
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

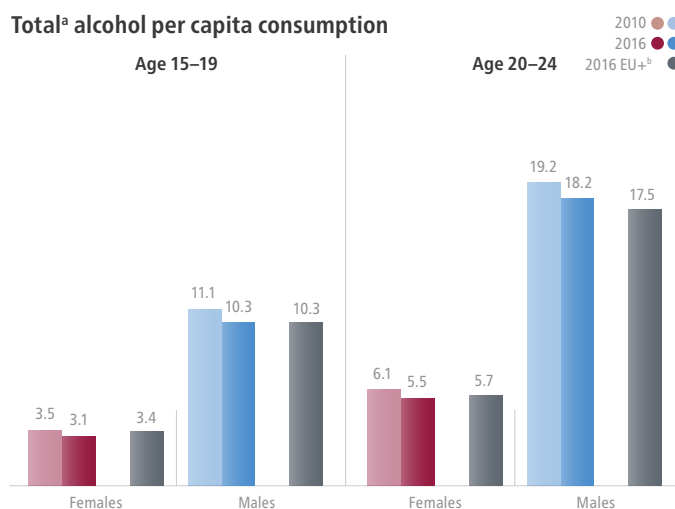


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

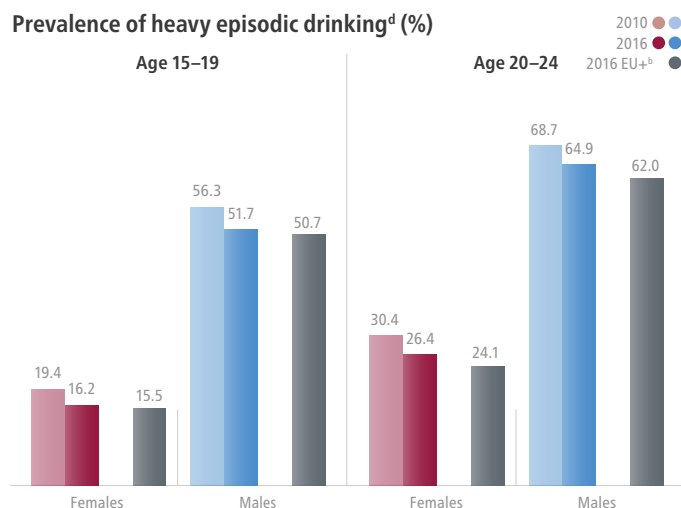
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



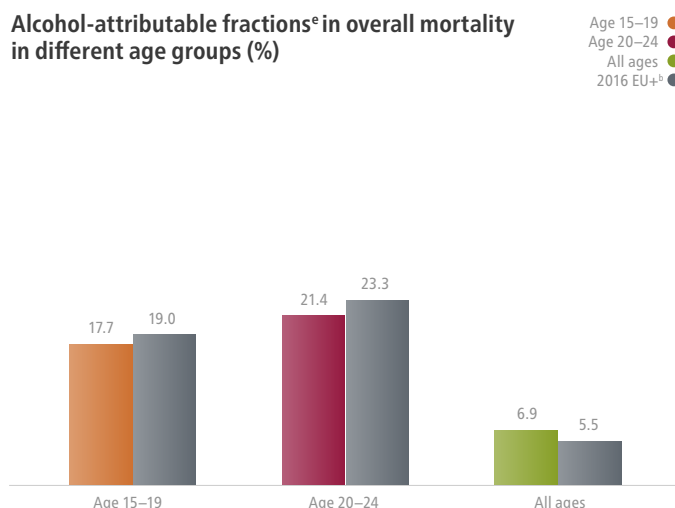
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

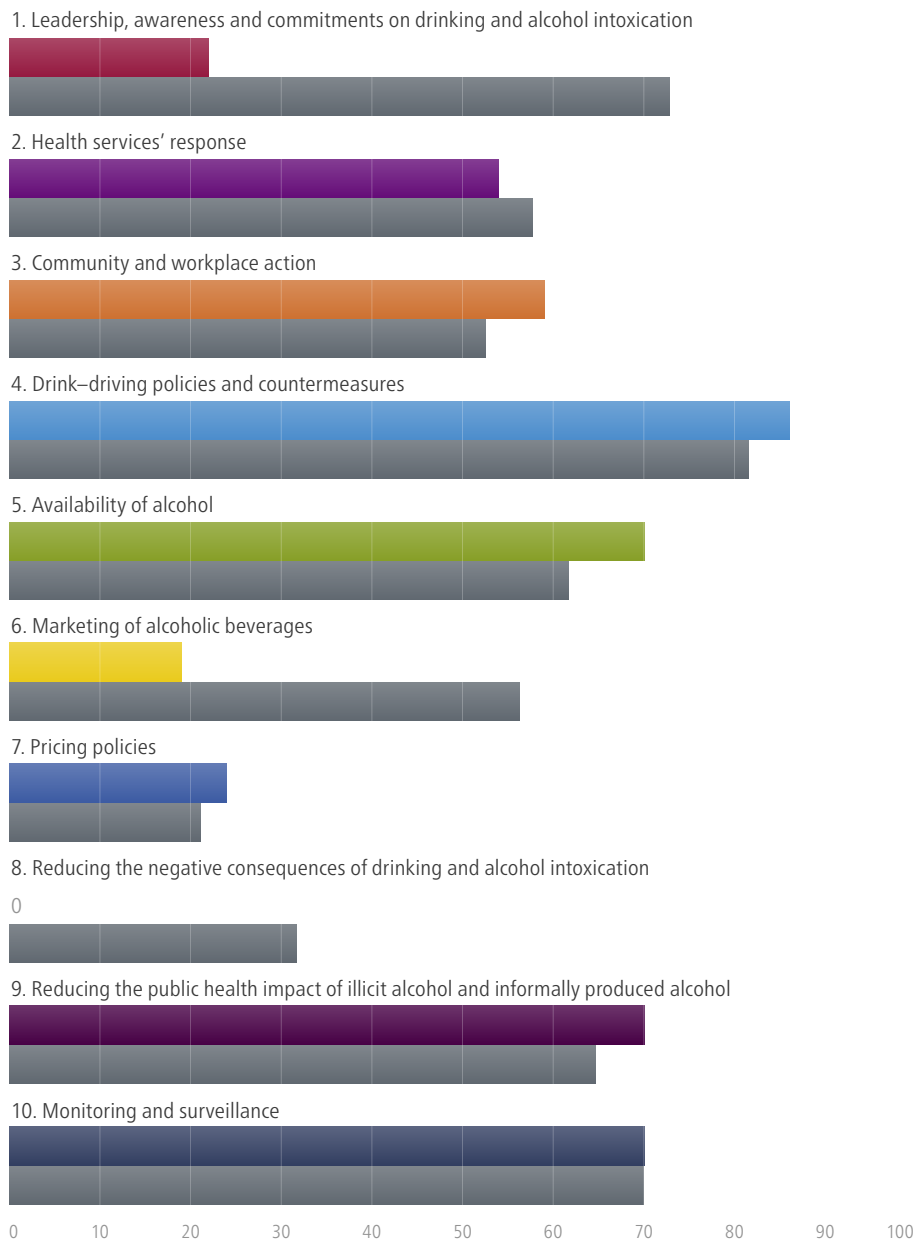




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly	■	■	■
Licensing for retail sales	■	■	■
Restrictions OFF premise hours	■	■	■
Restrictions OFF premise density	■	■	■
Restrictions ON premise hours	■	■	■
Restrictions ON premise density	■	■	■

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	■	■	■
Ban on below-cost promotion	■	■	■
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	■	■	■
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	■	■	■

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	■	N/A	■
Minimum unit pricing	■	■	■
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	■	■	■

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



#### Health warnings



#### Consumer information about calories and additives



#### Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



#### Random breath testing



#### Sobriety checkpoints



#### Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

0.0 g/l (zero tolerance)

#### Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

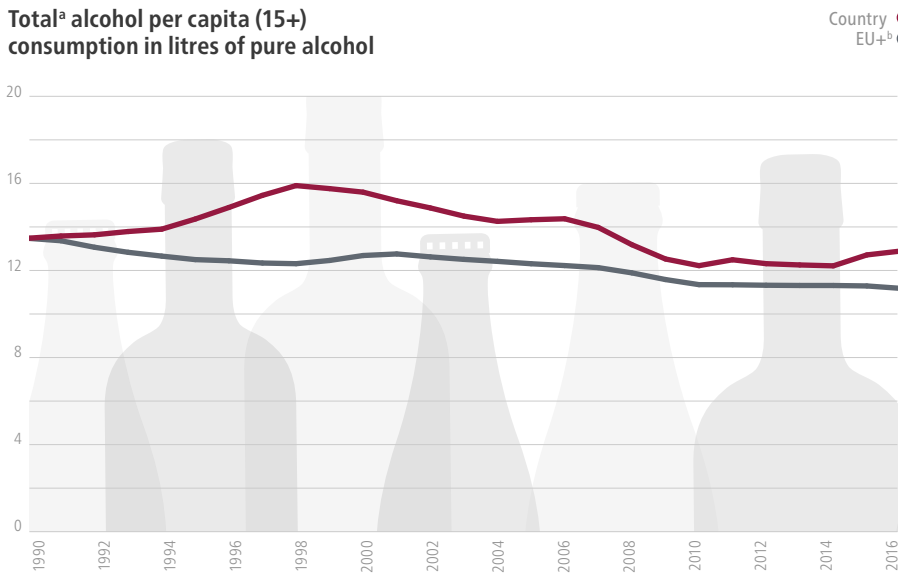


Total population  
**4 713 993**  
Population in urban areas  
**64%**

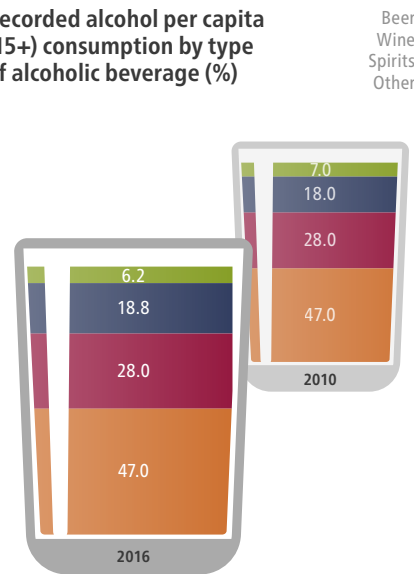
Population aged (15+)  
**78%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

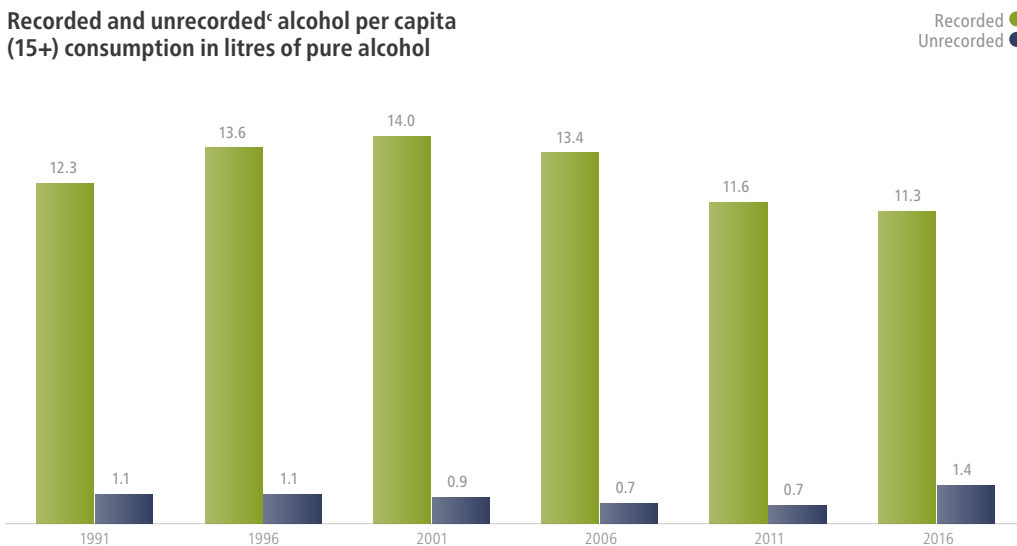


**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

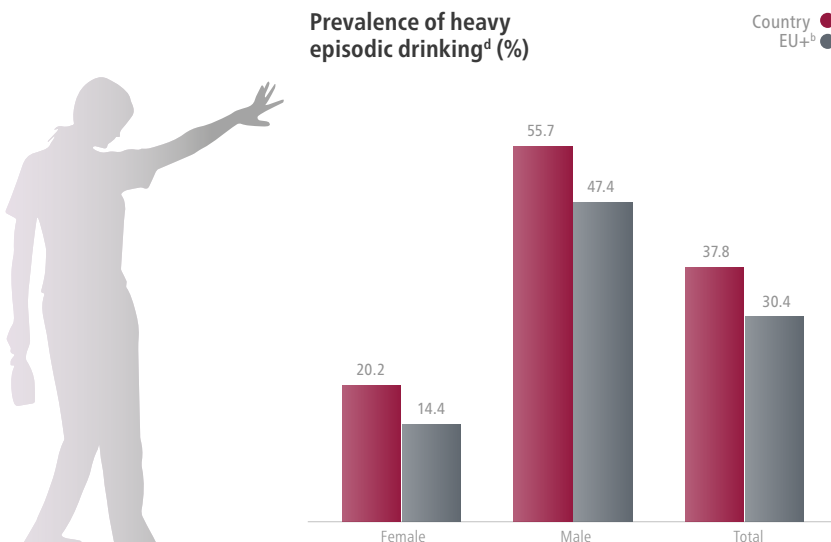


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



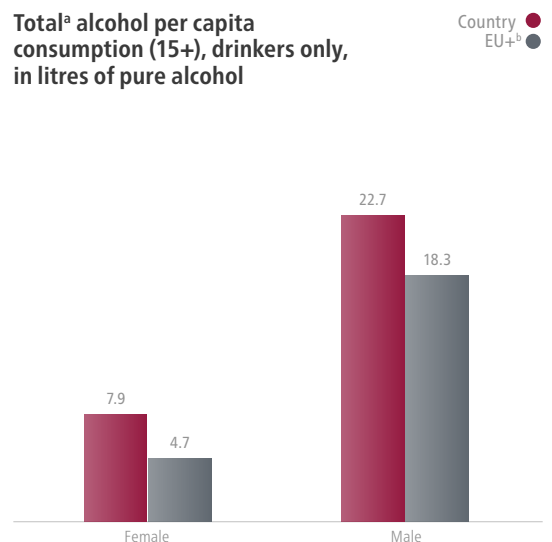
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

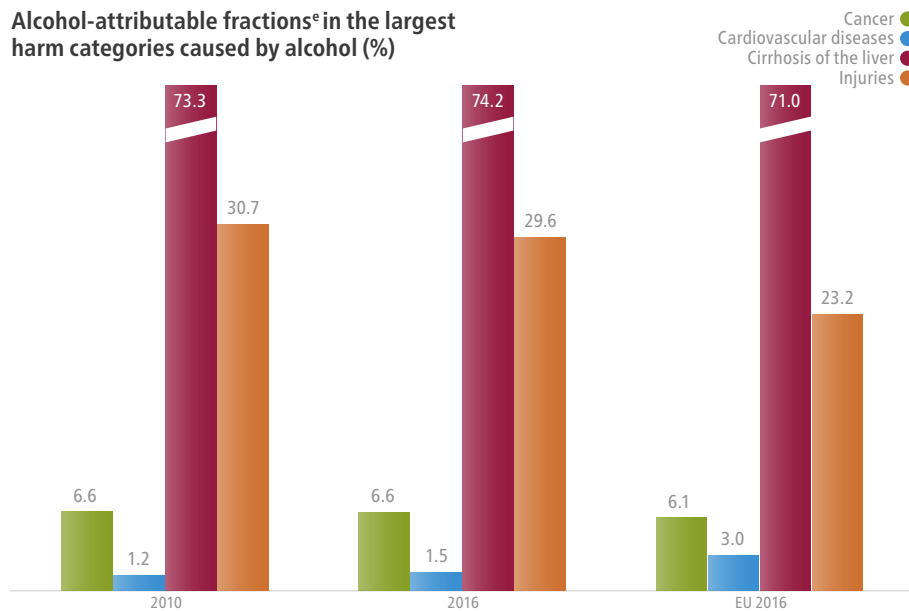
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





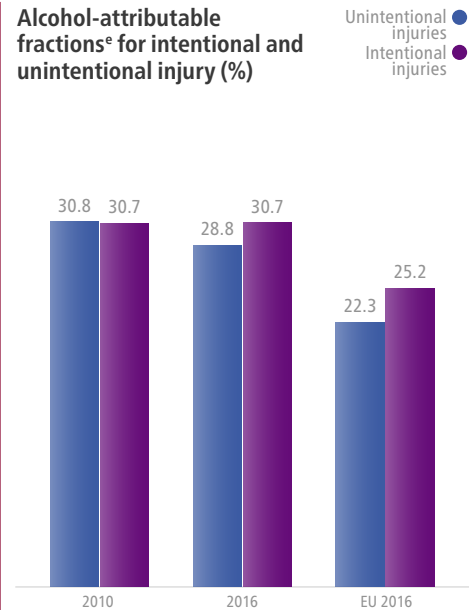
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



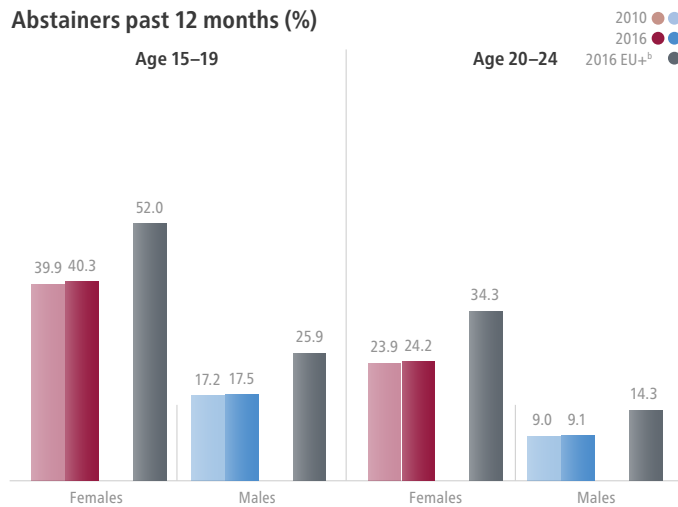
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

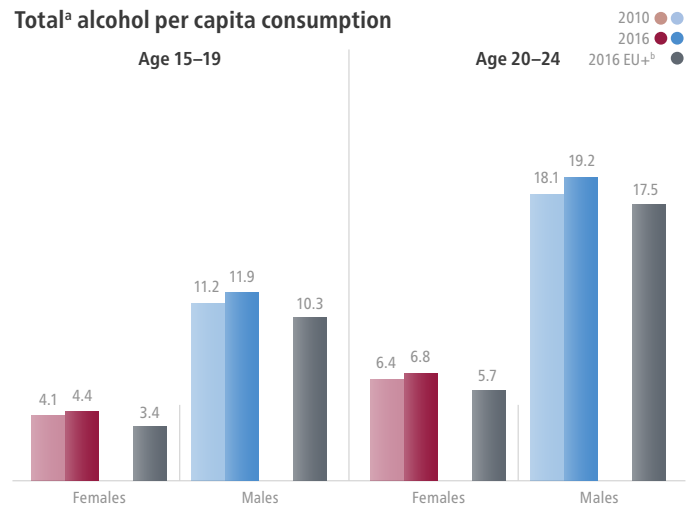


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

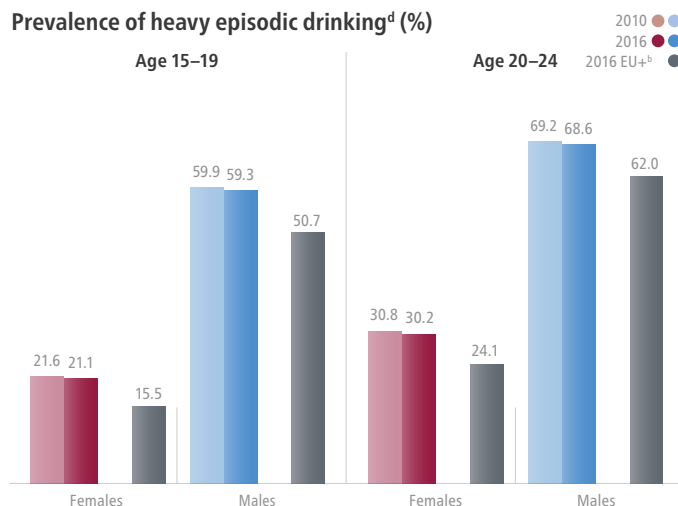
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



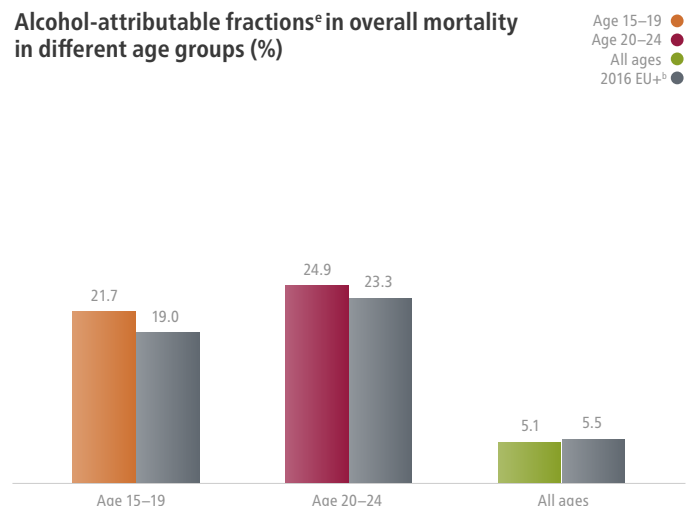
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



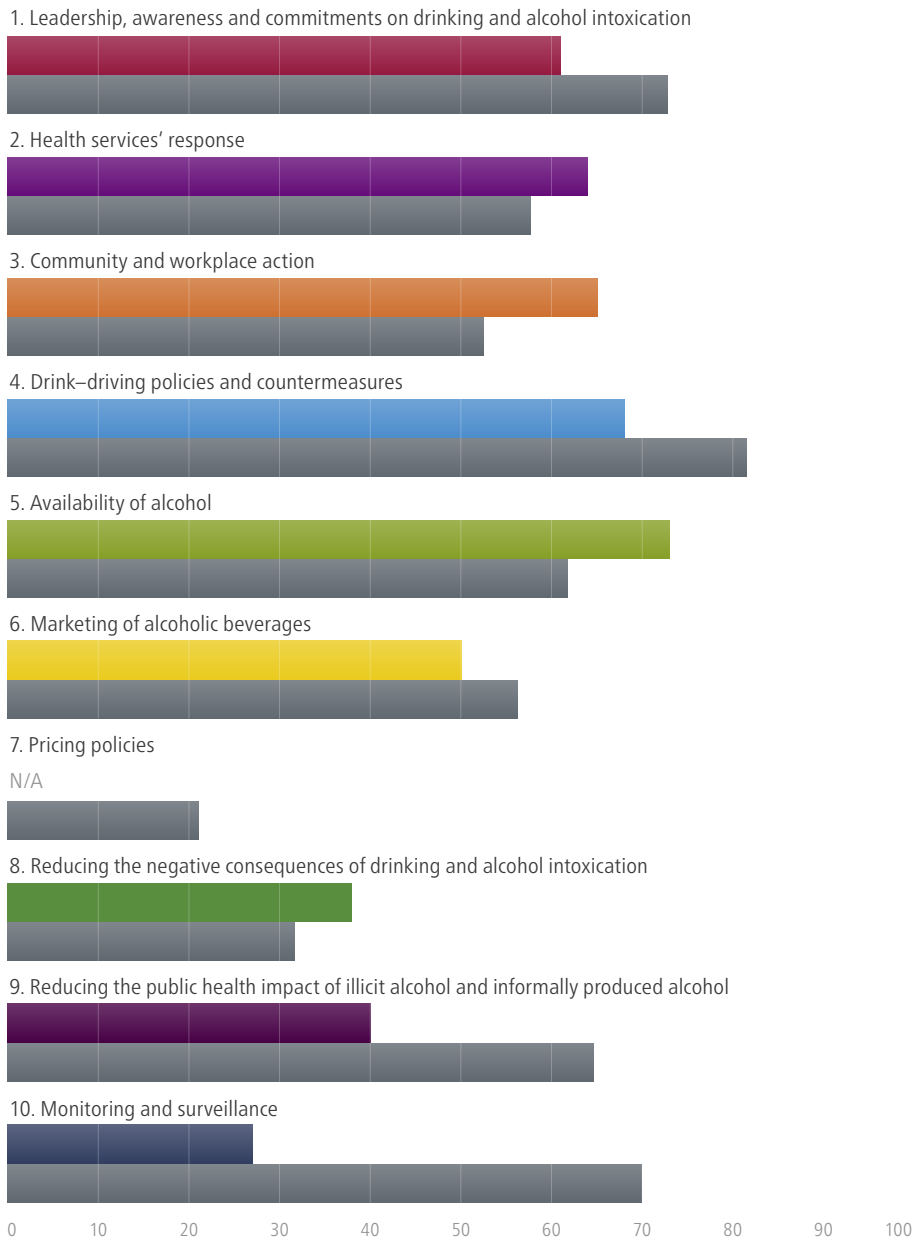
Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)





## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)



EU+<sup>a</sup>

### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



#### Health warnings



#### Random breath testing



#### Consumer information about calories and additives



#### Sobriety checkpoints



#### Number of standard drinks displayed



#### Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



#### Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**59 801 004**  
Population in urban areas  
**70%**

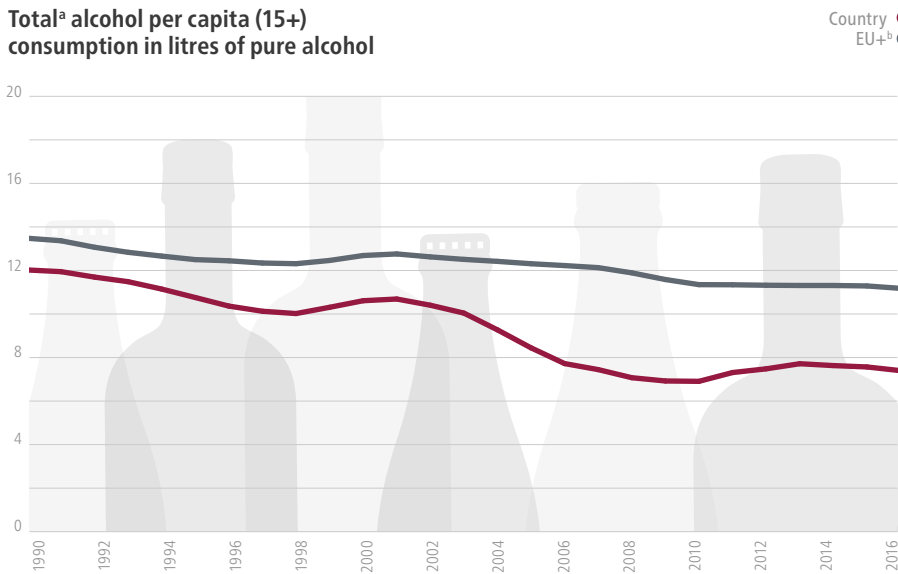
Population aged 15+  
**86%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



**ITALY**

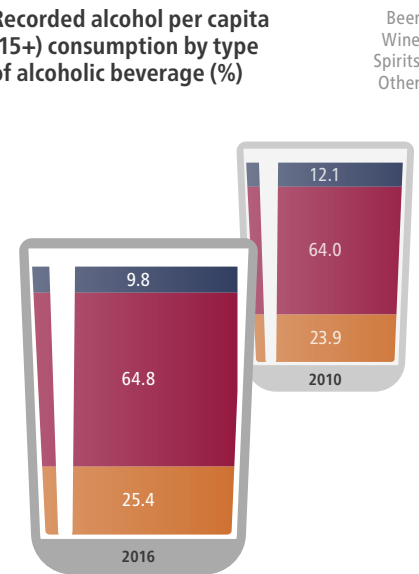
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+)  
consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

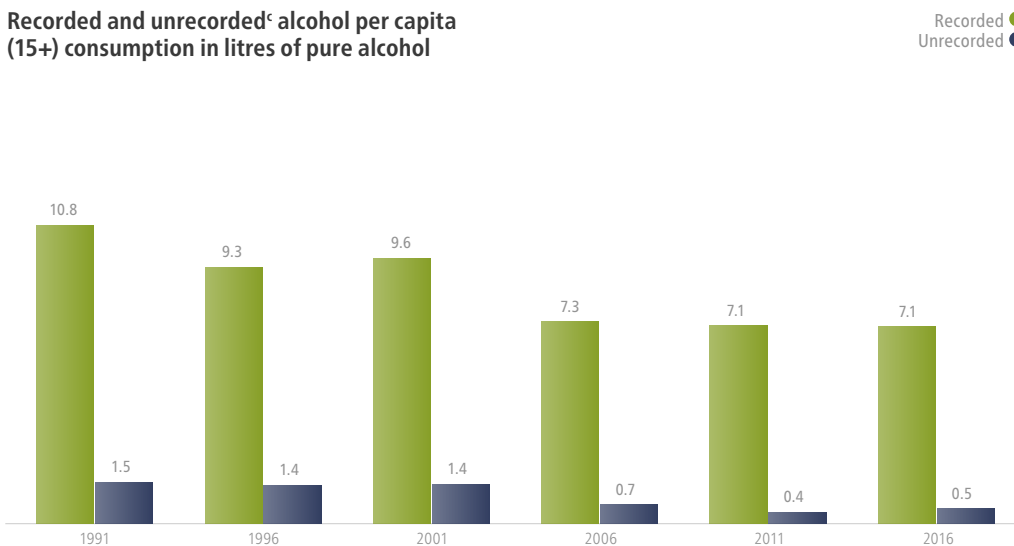


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita  
(15+) consumption by type  
of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita  
(15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

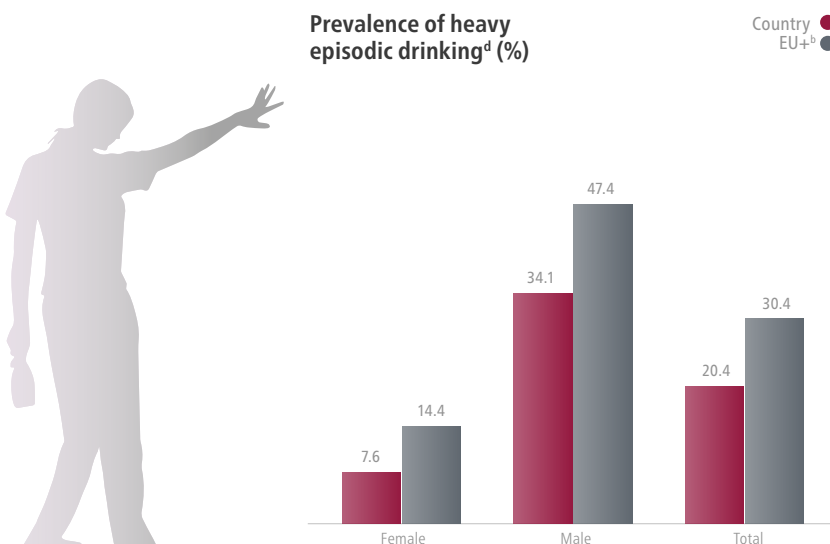


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



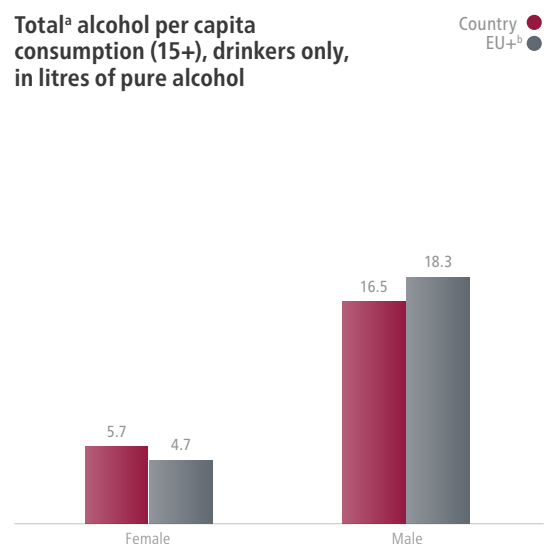
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy  
episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita  
consumption (15+), drinkers only,  
in litres of pure alcohol**



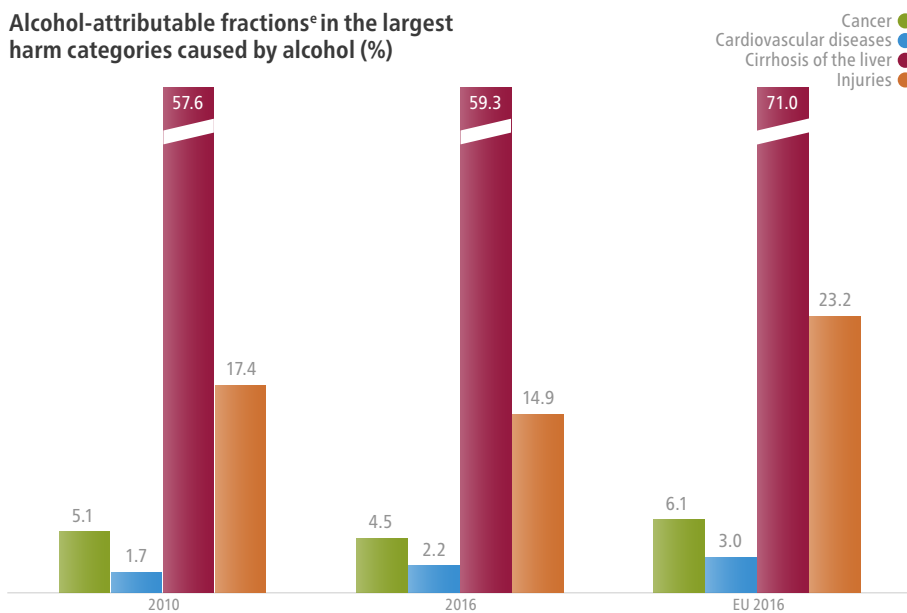


## ITALY

### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES

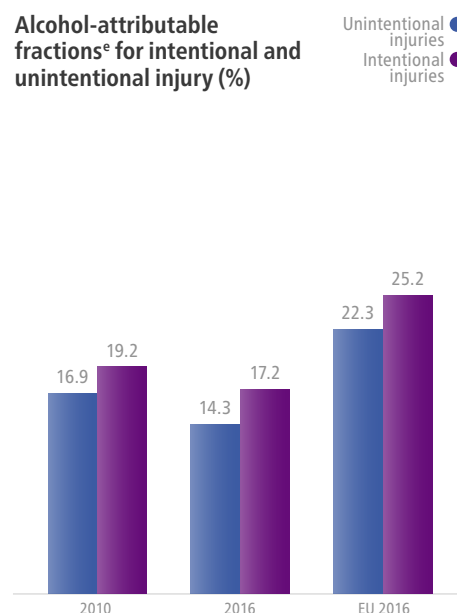
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



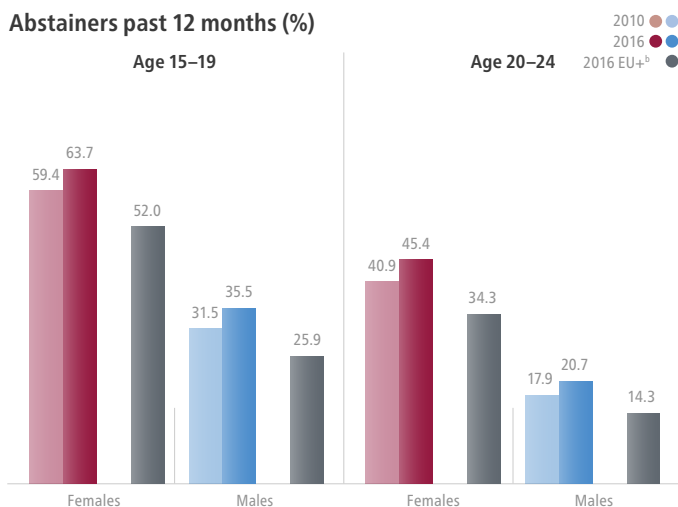
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

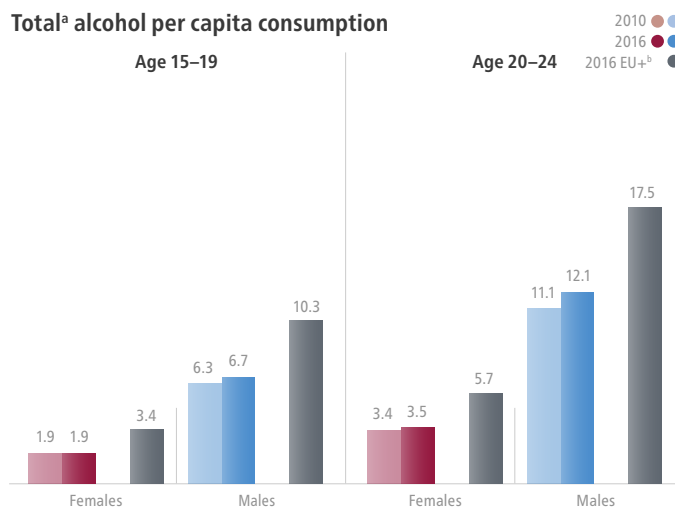


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

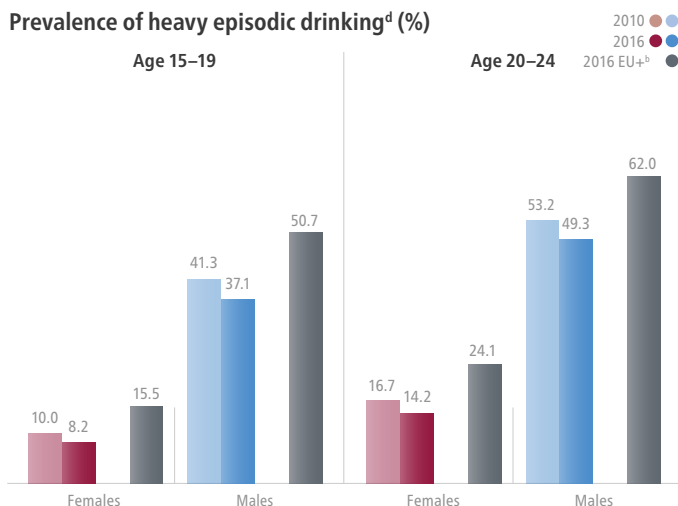
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



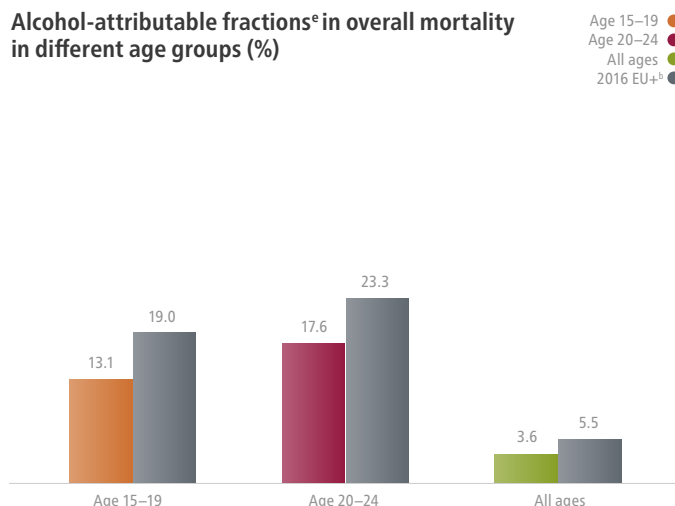
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

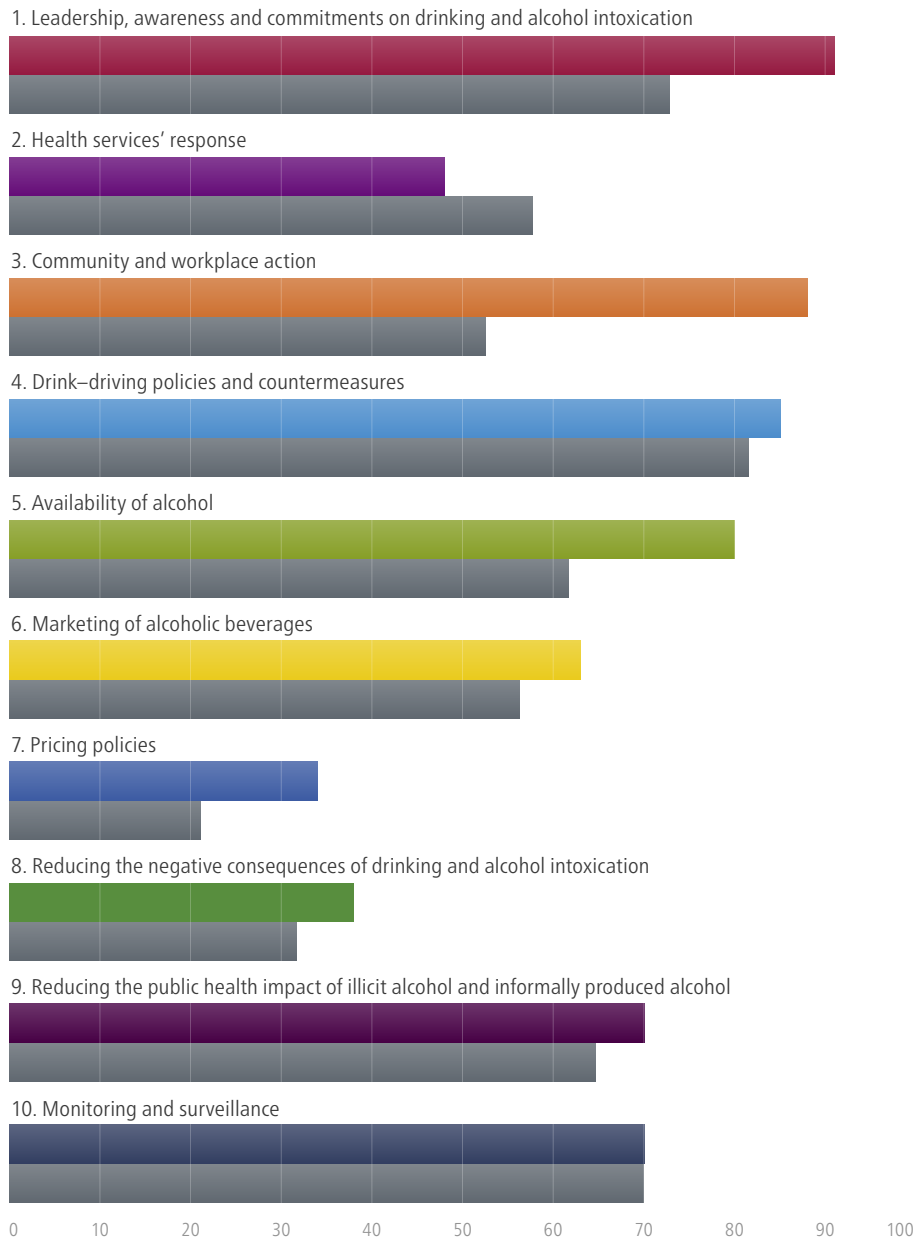




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation		N/A	
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No

#### Health warnings

Consumer information about calories and additives

Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No

Random breath testing

Sobriety checkpoints

Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

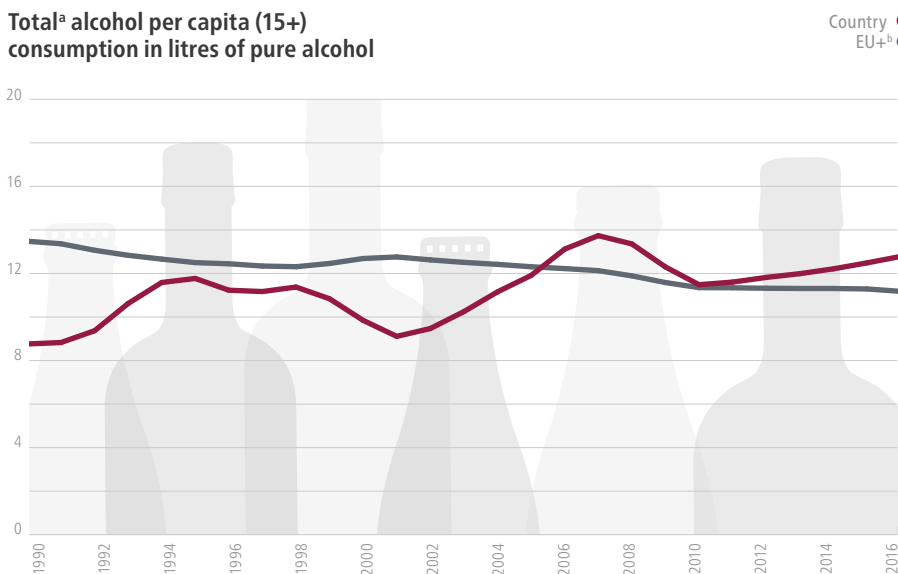


Total population  
**1 955 742**  
Population in urban areas  
**68%**

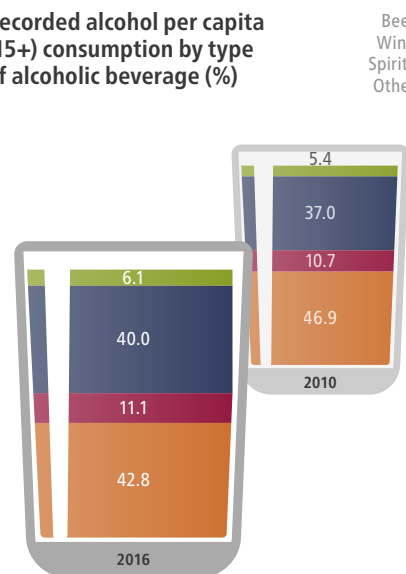
Population aged (15+)  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

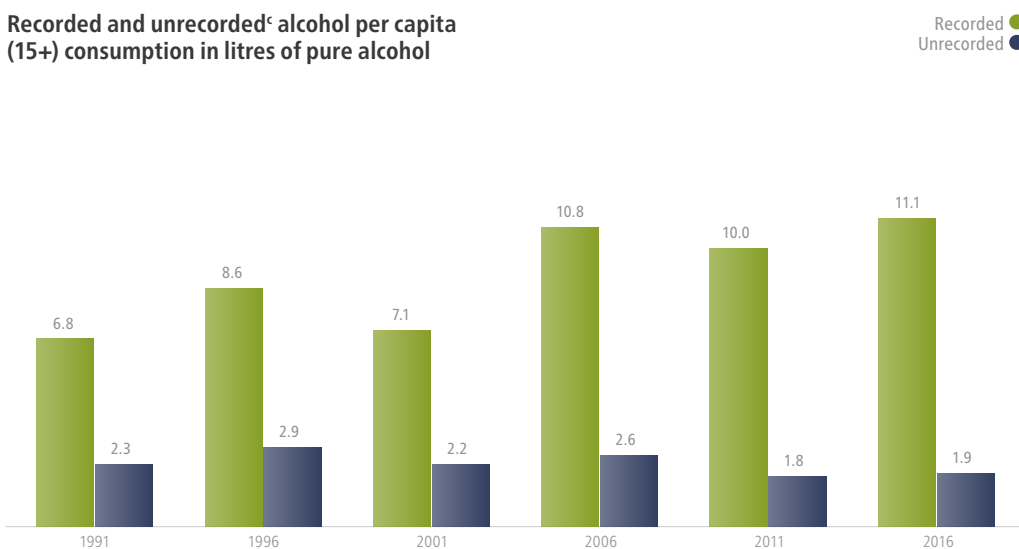


**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

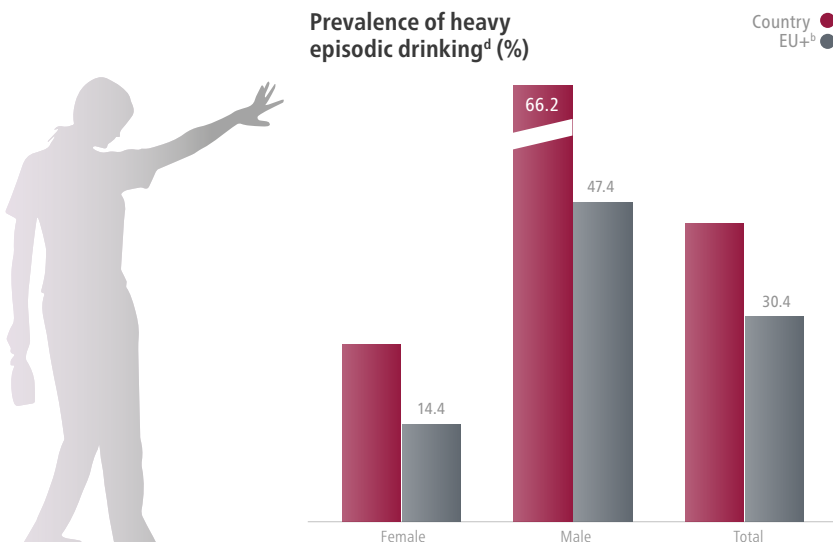


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



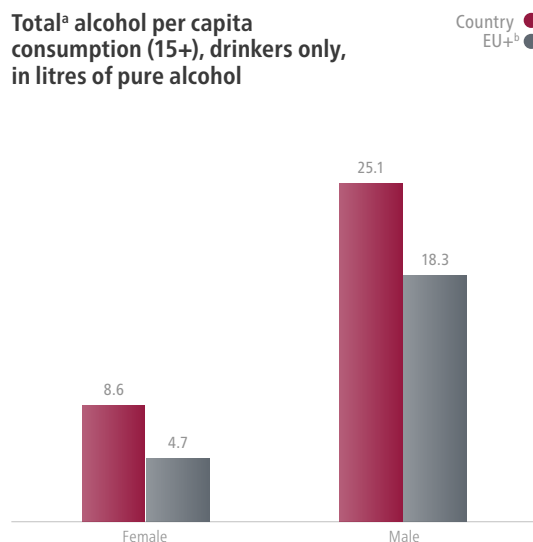
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

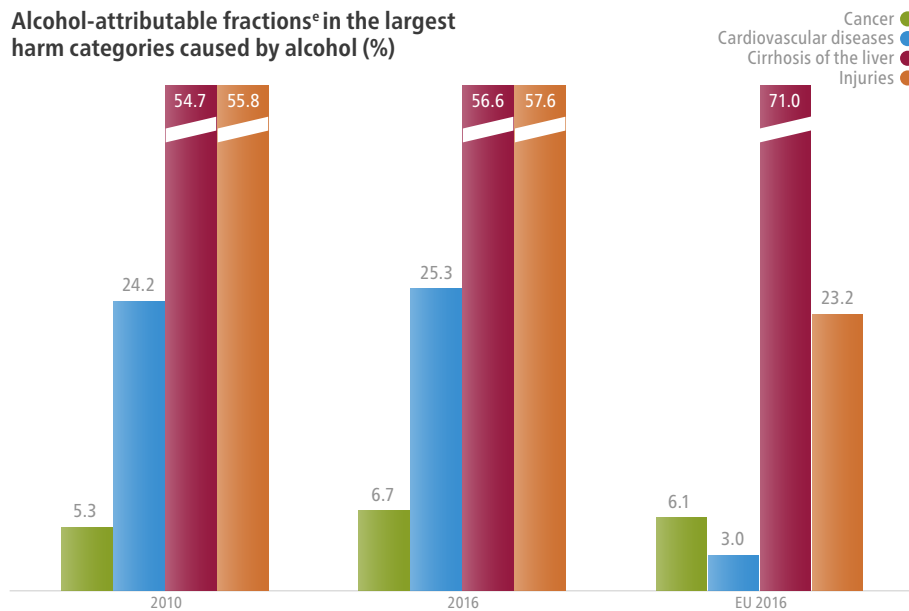
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





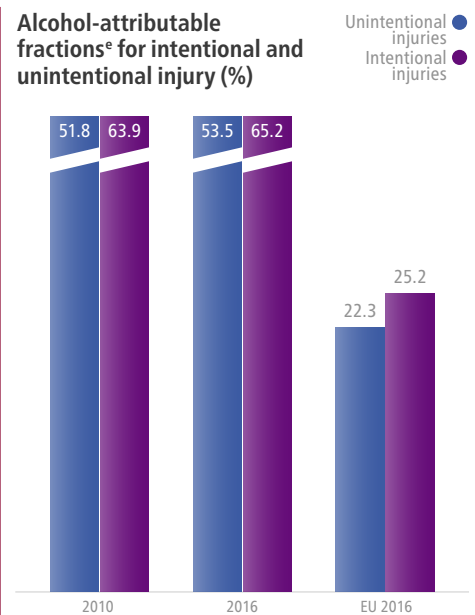
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



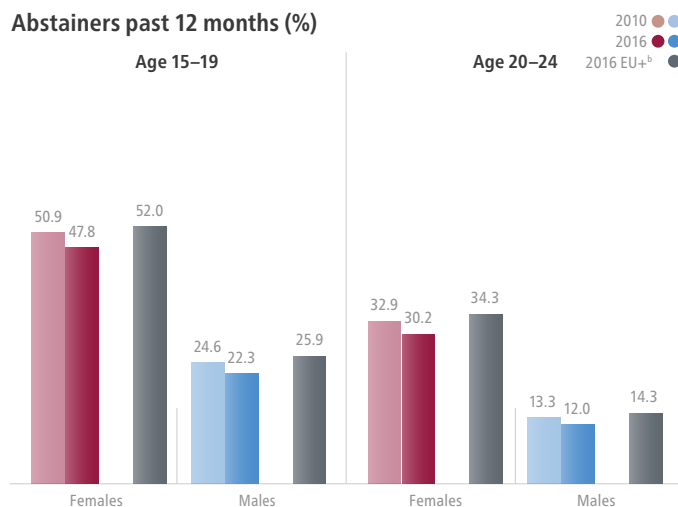
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

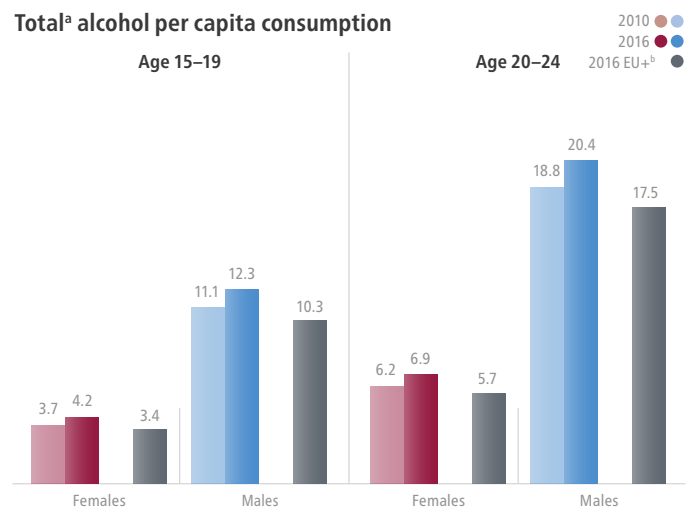


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

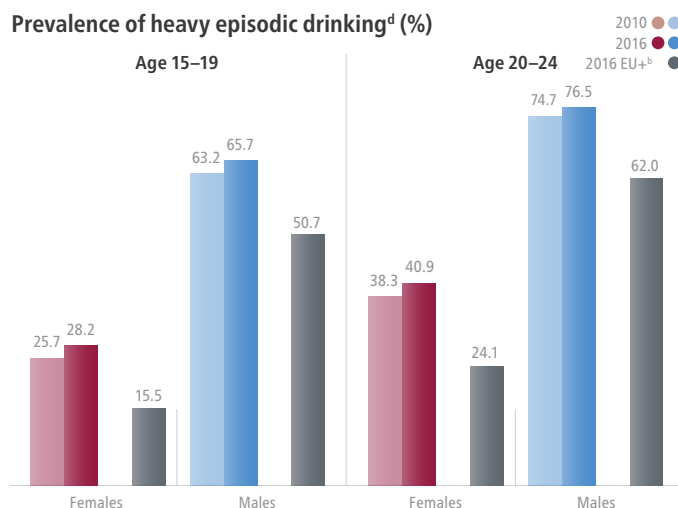
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



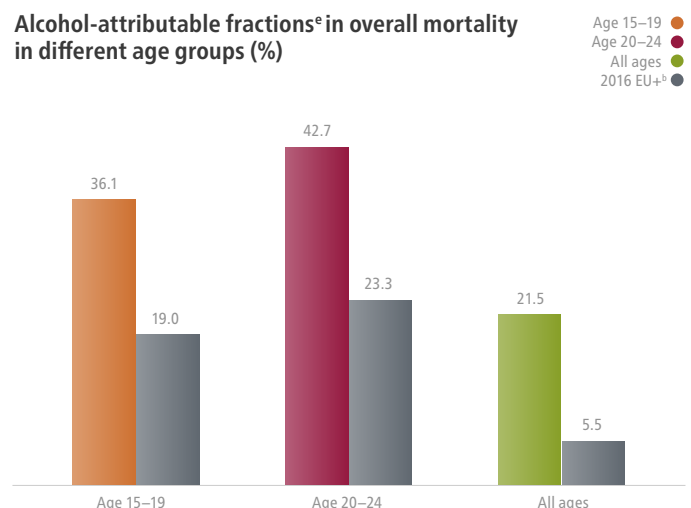
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

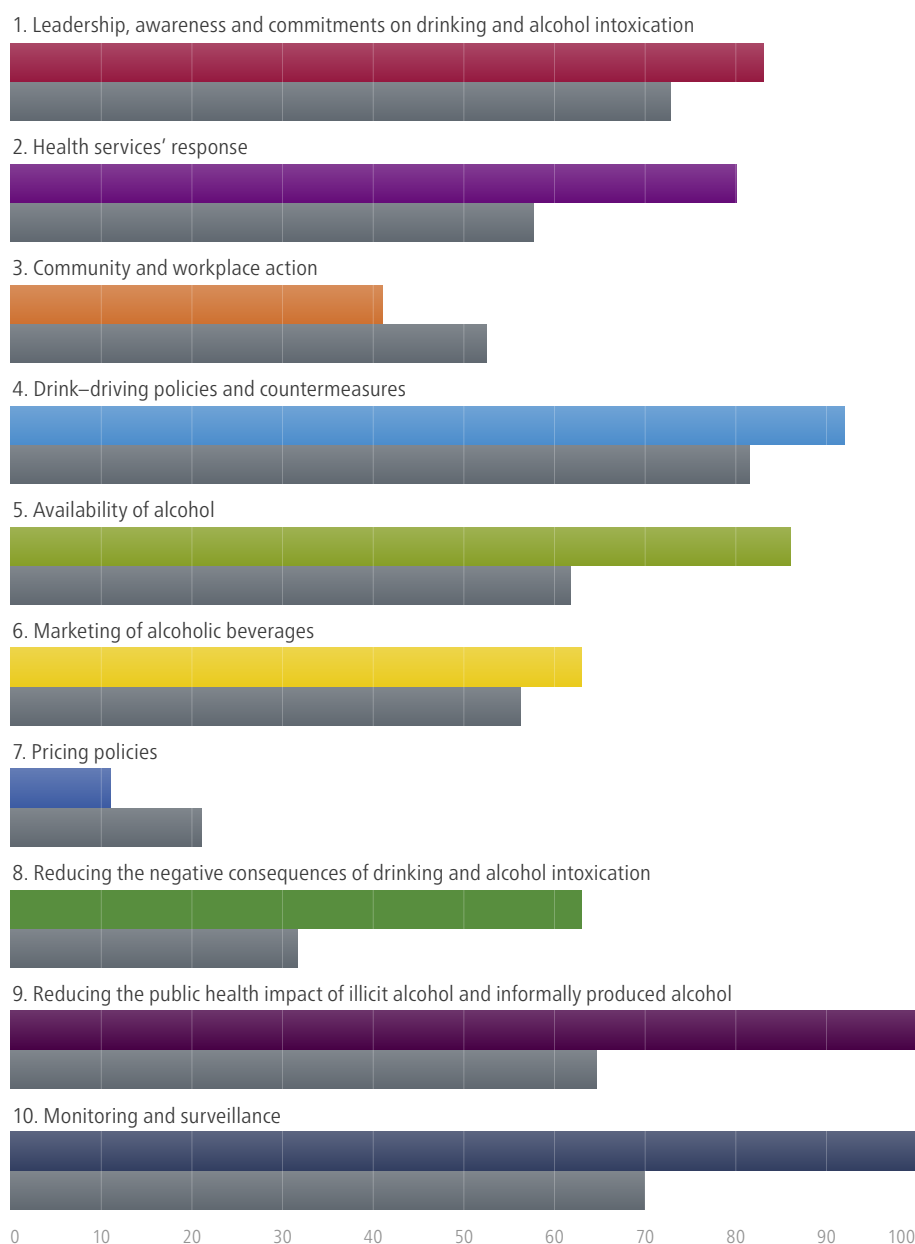




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>a</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly	No	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	Yes	Yes	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	Yes	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	No	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	No	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	No	No	No
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No

#### Health warnings

Consumer information about calories and additives

Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No

Random breath testing

Sobriety checkpoints

Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**2 850 030**  
Population in urban areas  
**67%**

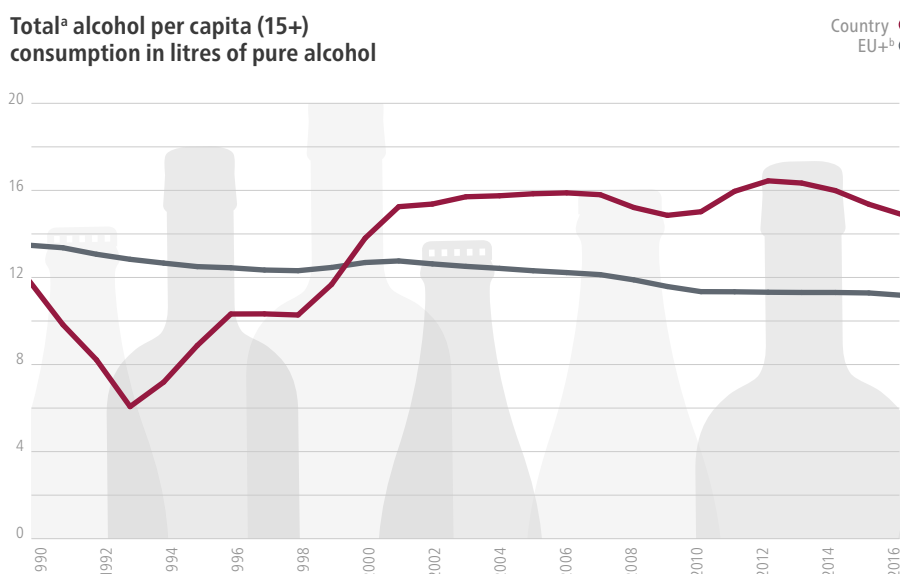
Population aged 15+  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# LITHUANIA

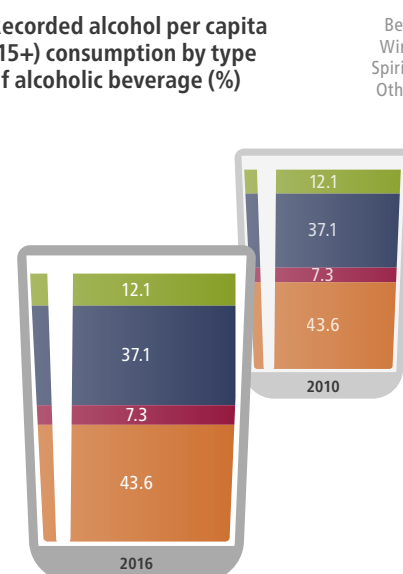
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

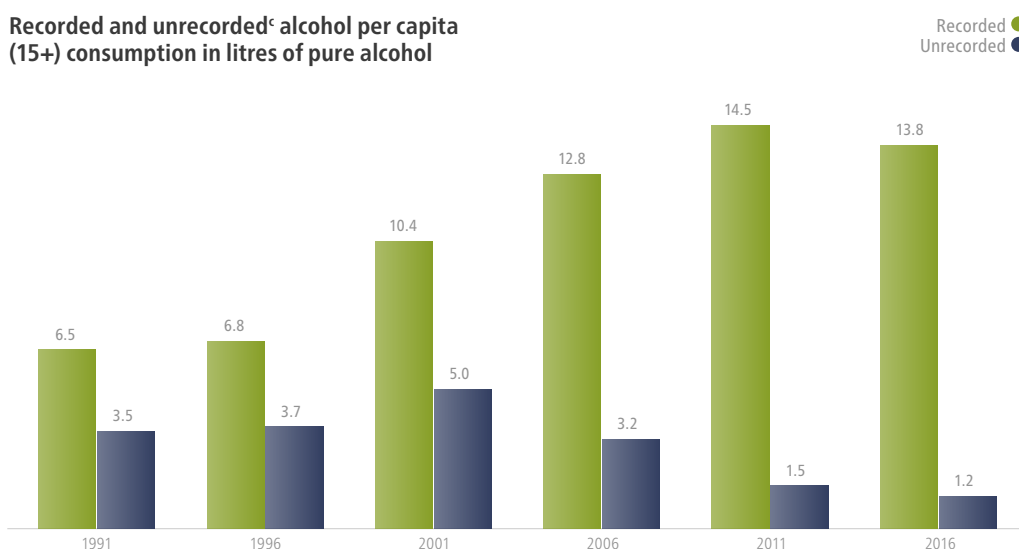


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

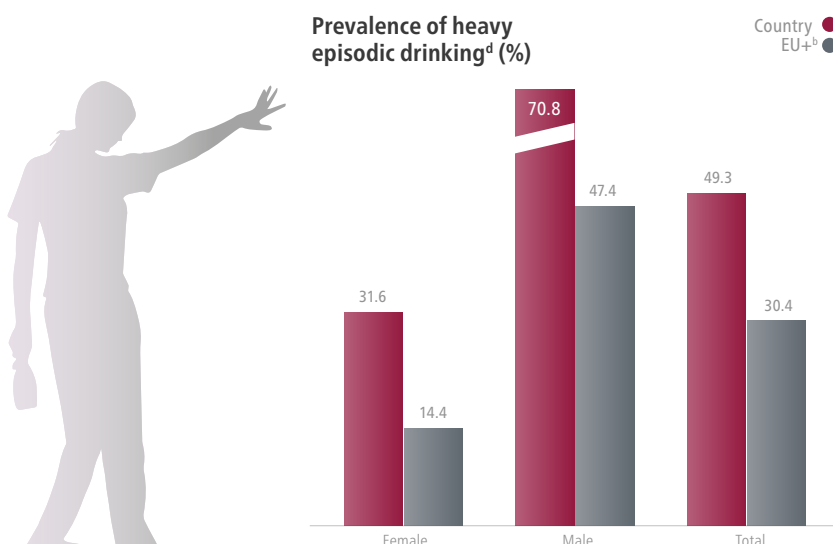


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



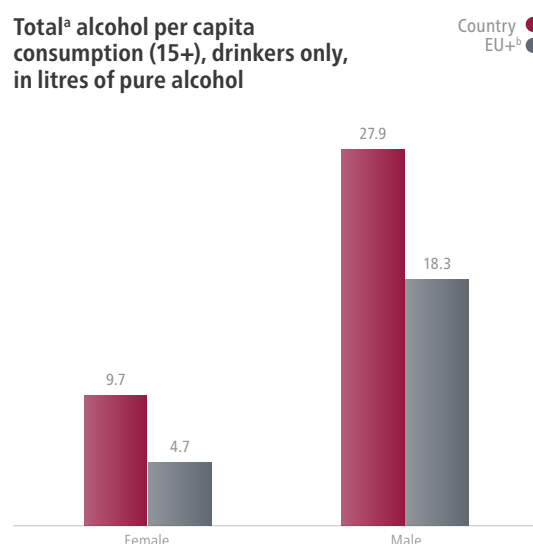
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**



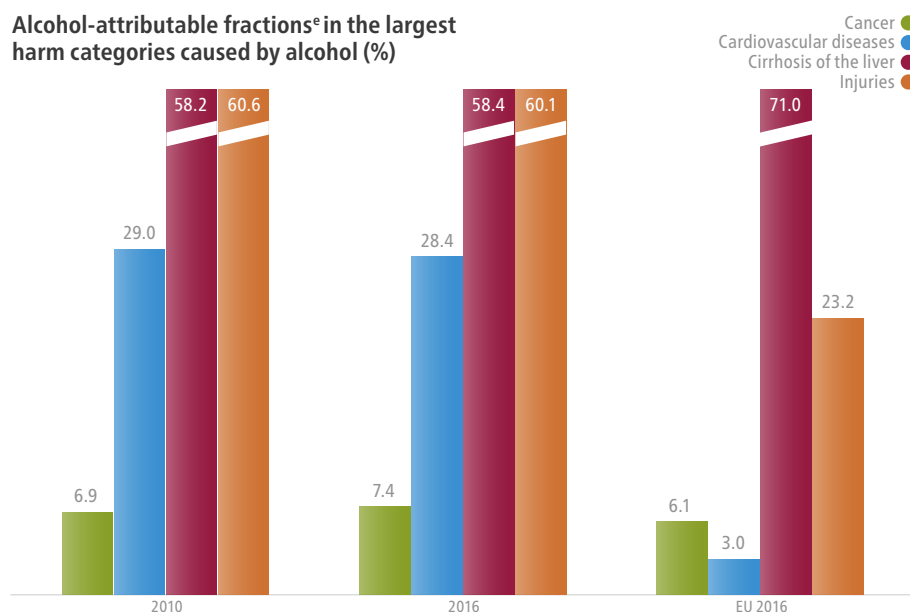


## LITHUANIA

### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARM AND POLICY RESPONSES

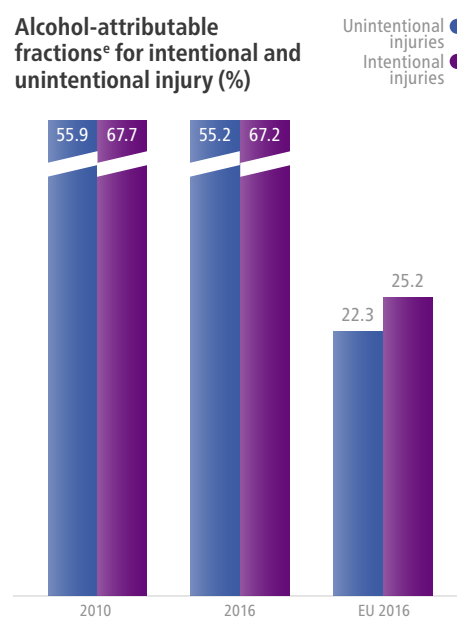
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



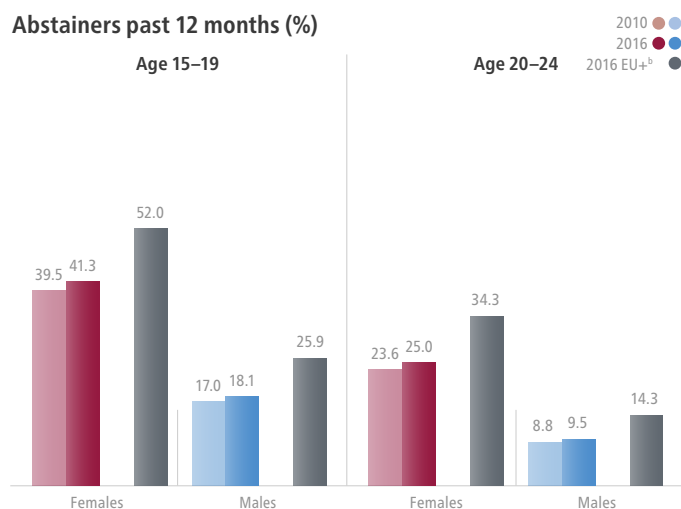
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

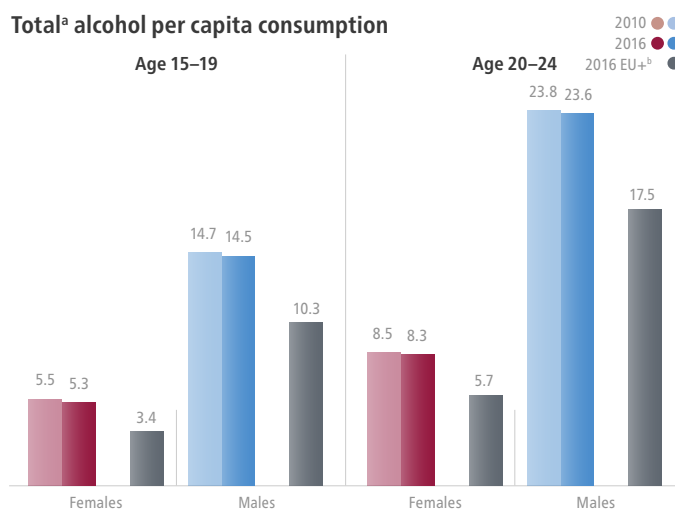


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

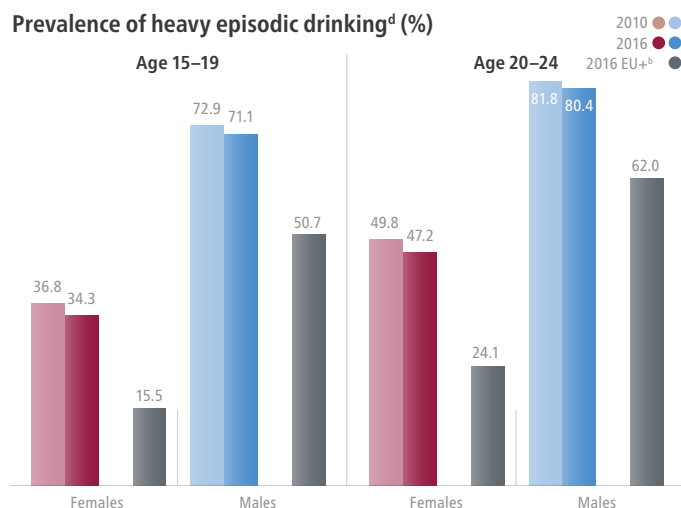
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



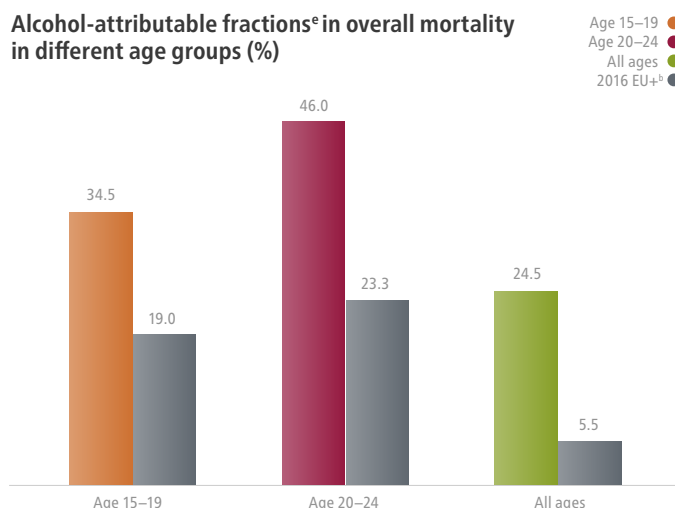
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

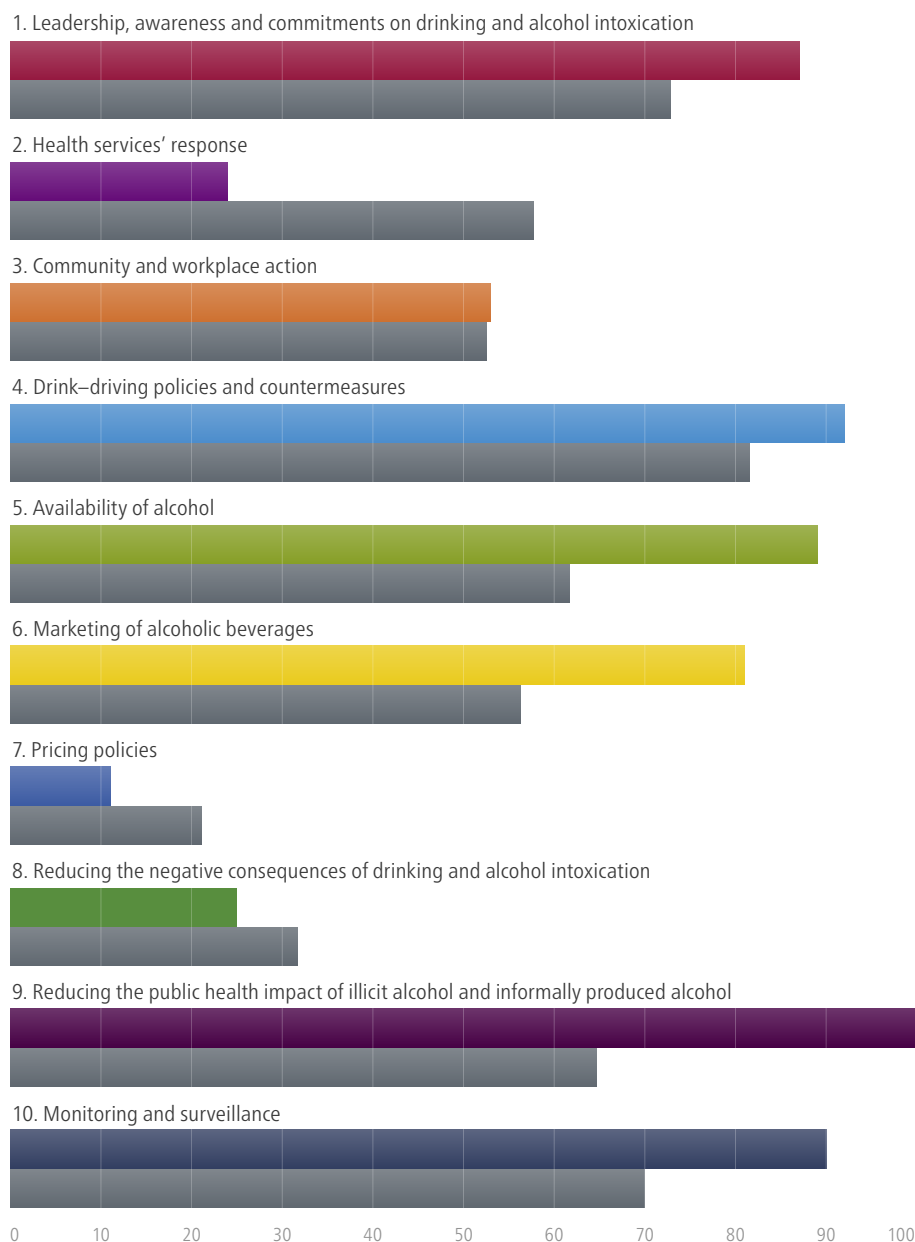




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



#### Health warnings



#### Consumer information about calories and additives



#### Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



#### Random breath testing



#### Sobriety checkpoints



#### Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



0.04 g/l

#### Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

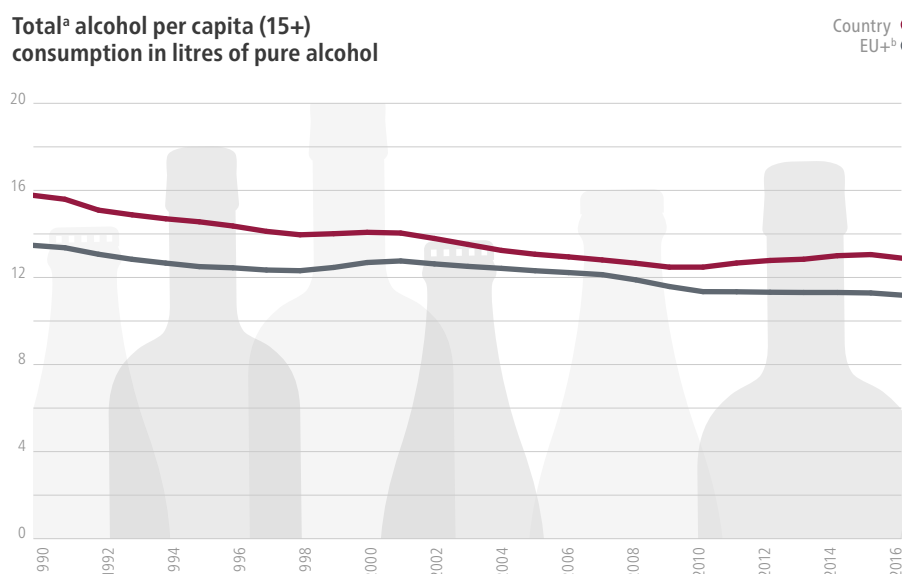


Total population  
**576 243**  
Population in urban areas  
**92%**

Population aged (15+)  
**84%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

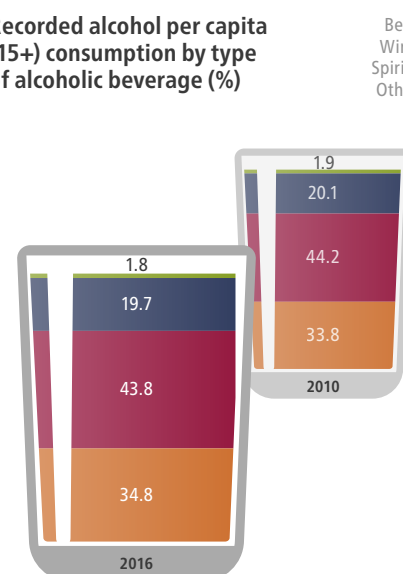
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

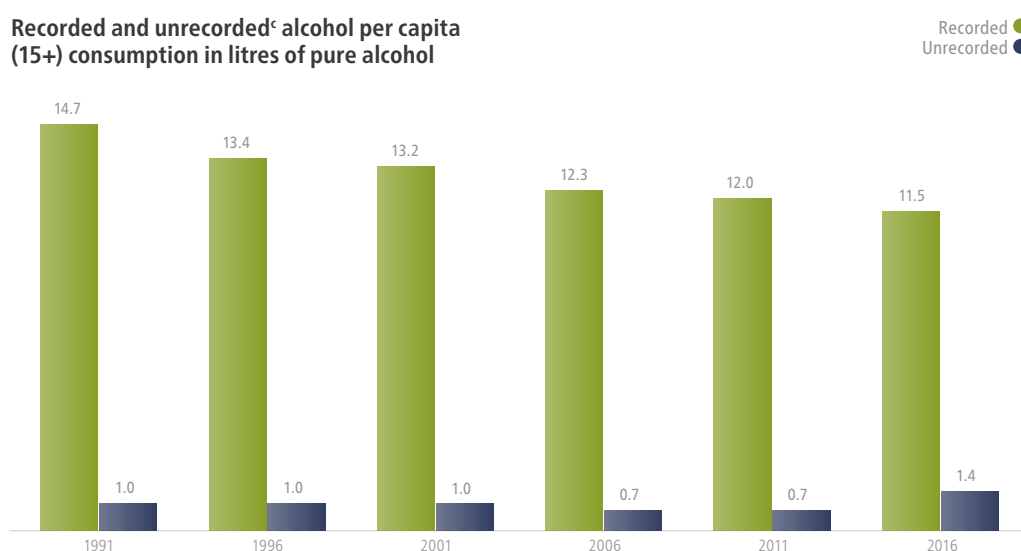


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

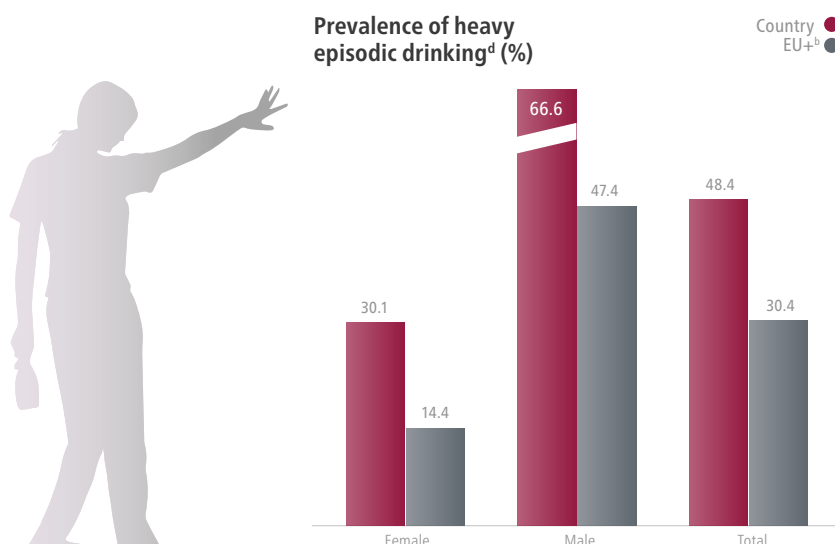


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



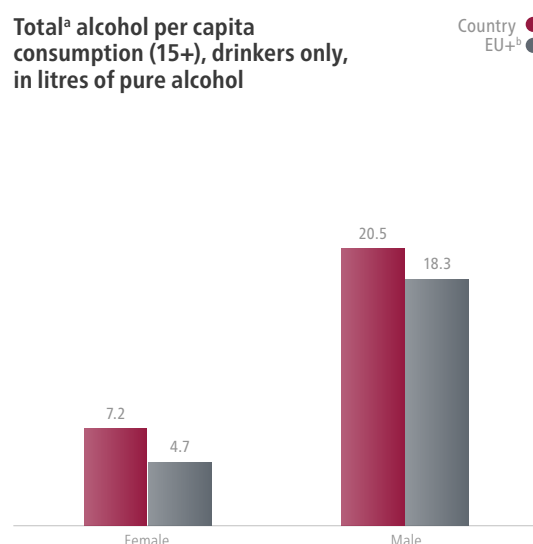
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

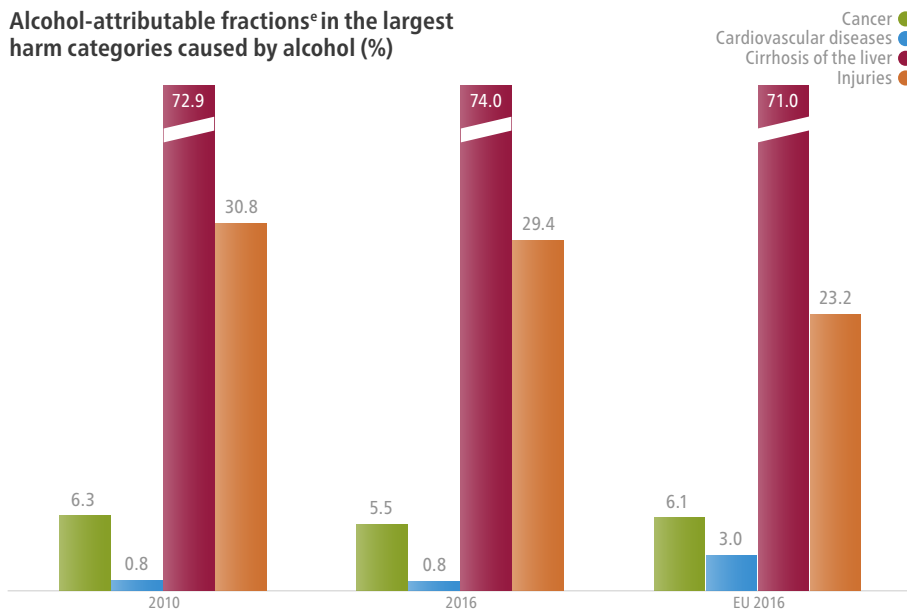
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





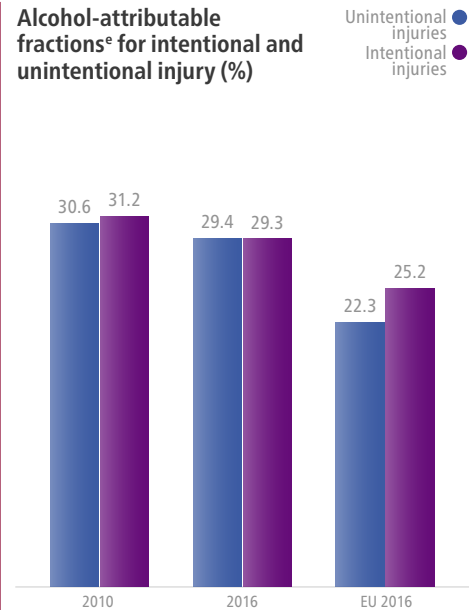
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



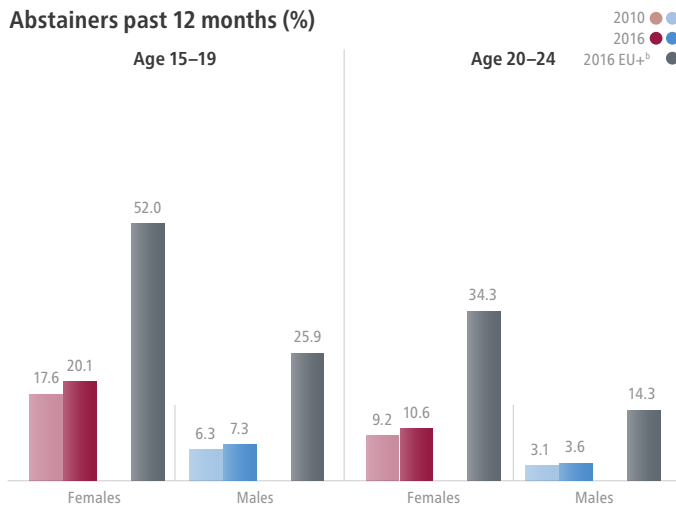
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

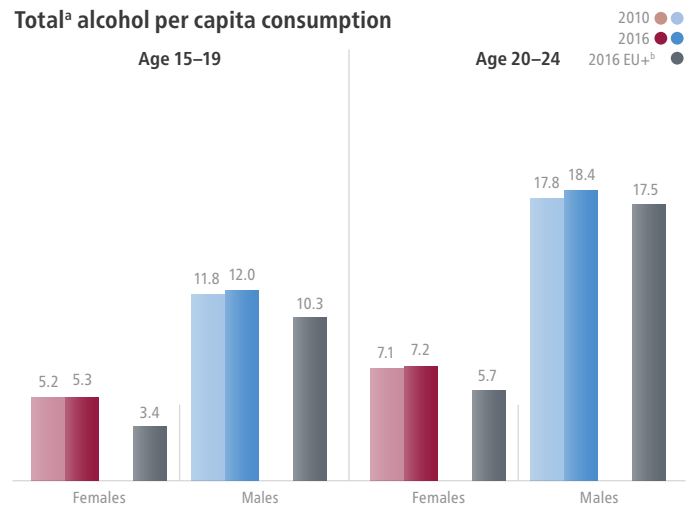


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

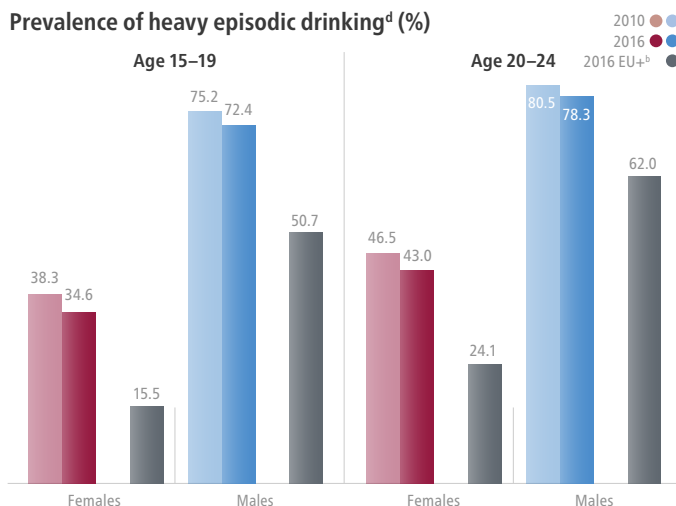
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



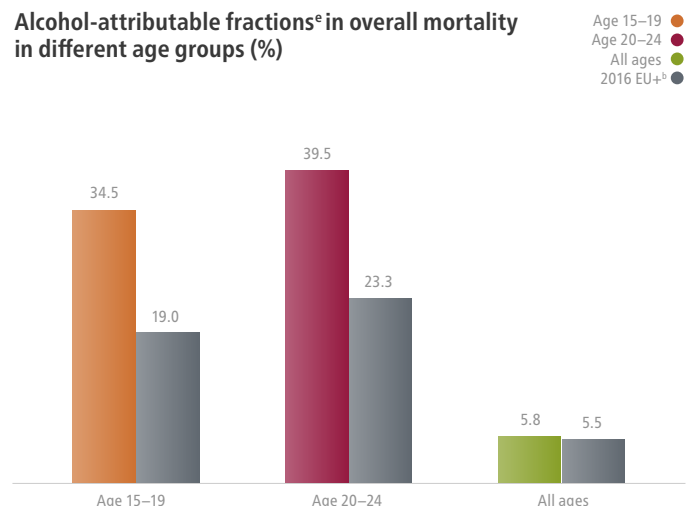
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)





## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>

1. Leadership, awareness and commitments on drinking and alcohol intoxication

N/A



2. Health services' response

N/A



3. Community and workplace action

N/A



4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures



5. Availability of alcohol



6. Marketing of alcoholic beverages



7. Pricing policies



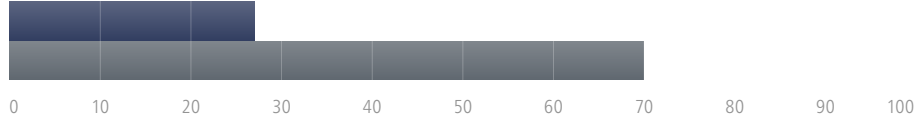
8. Reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication



9. Reducing the public health impact of illicit alcohol and informally produced alcohol



10. Monitoring and surveillance



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



0.05 g/l

### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	16	16	16
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation		N/A	
Minimum unit pricing			
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)			

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**419 615**  
Population in urban areas  
**100%**

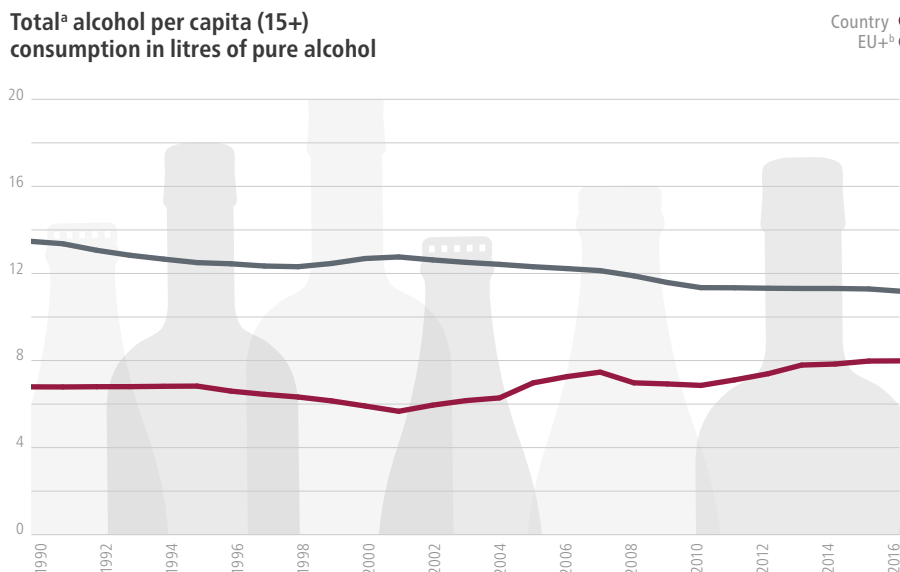
Population aged 15+  
**86%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



**MALTA**

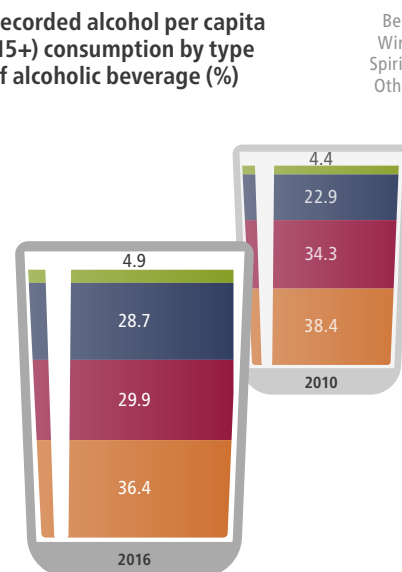
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

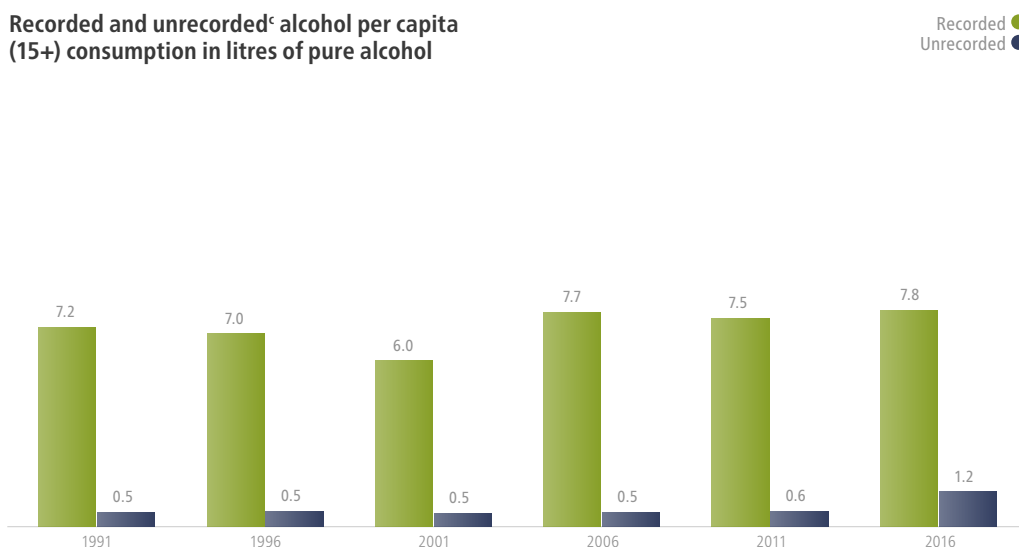


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

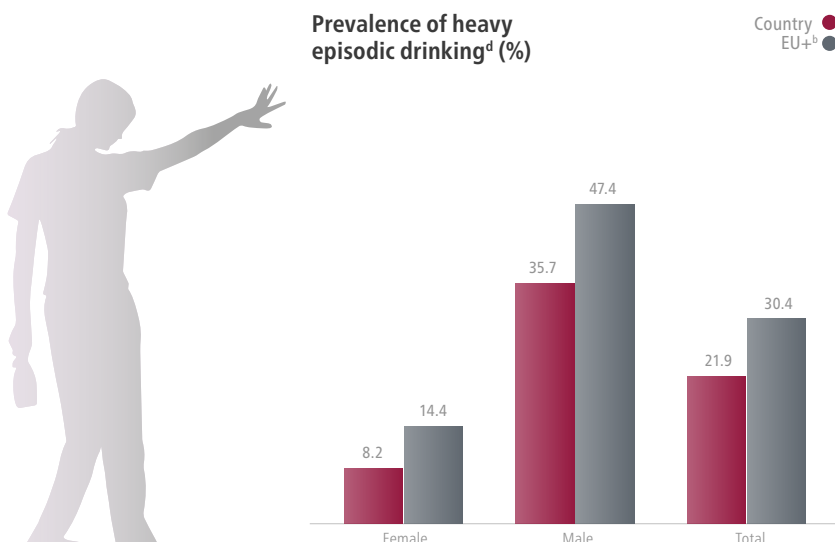


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



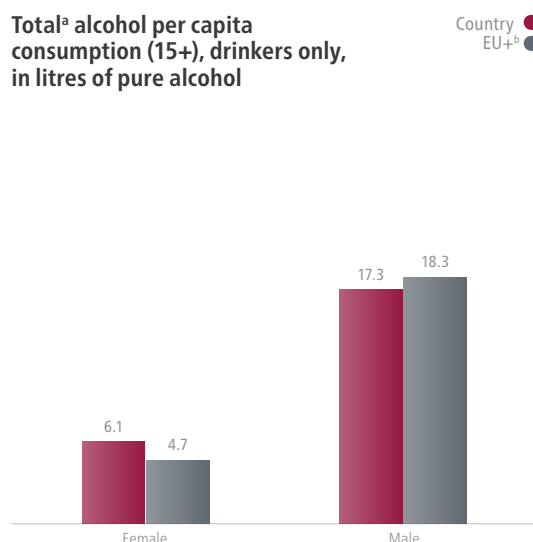
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

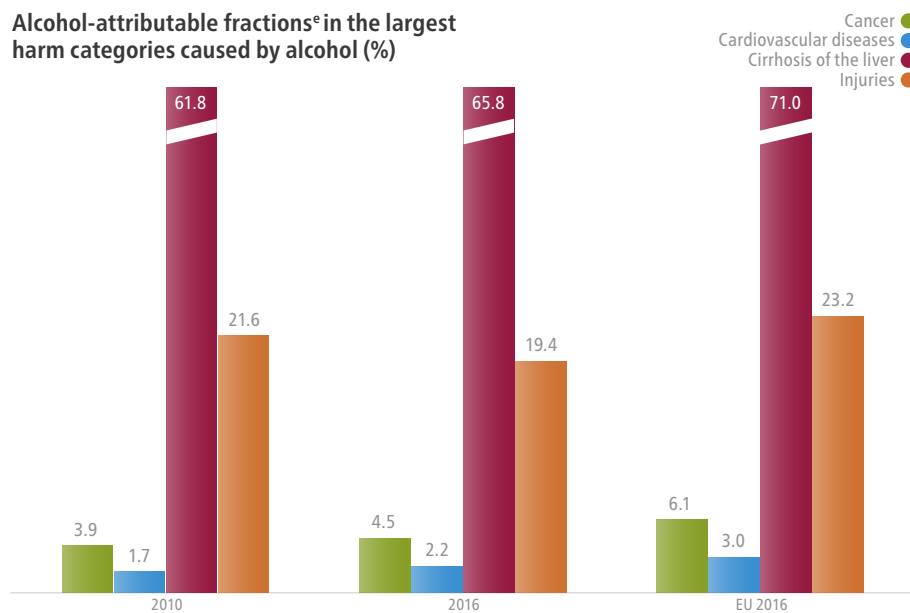
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





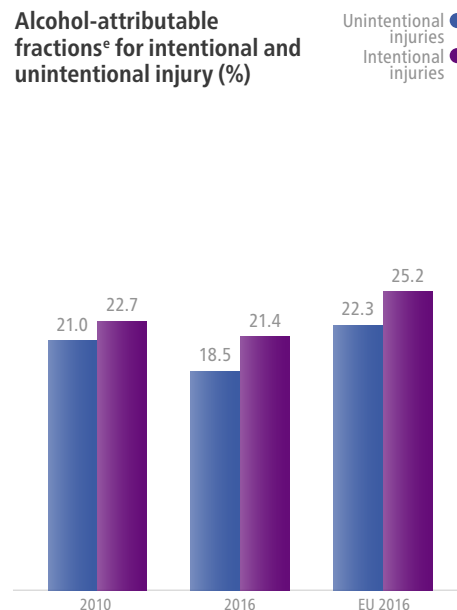
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



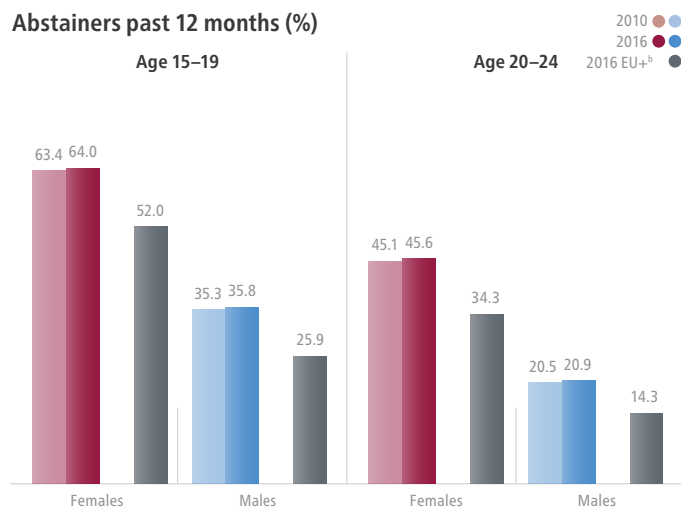
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

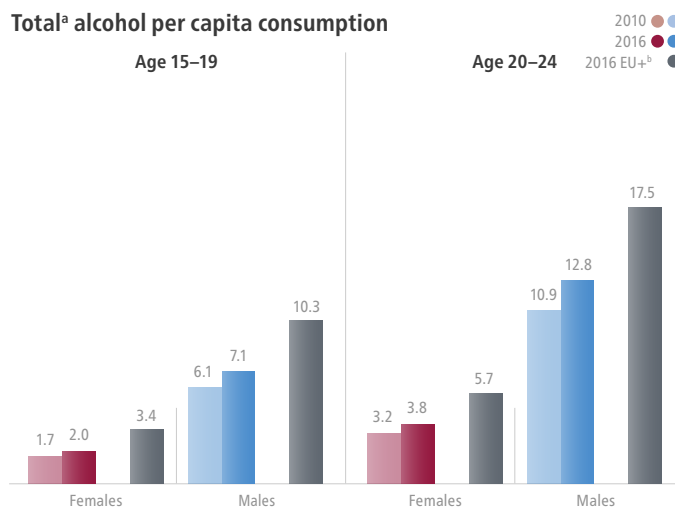


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

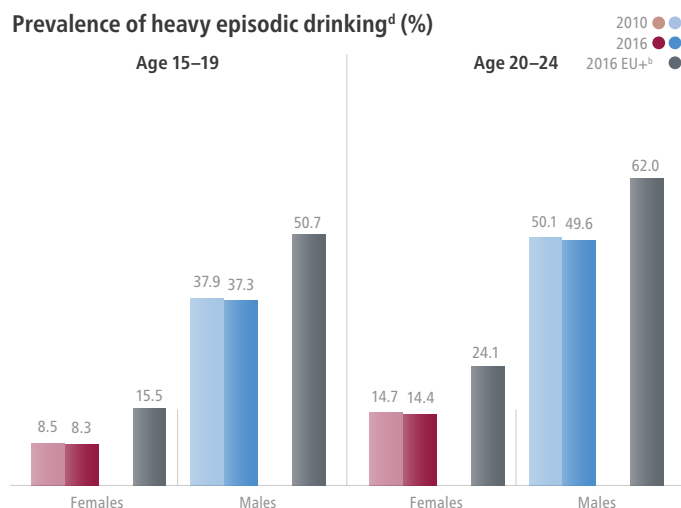
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



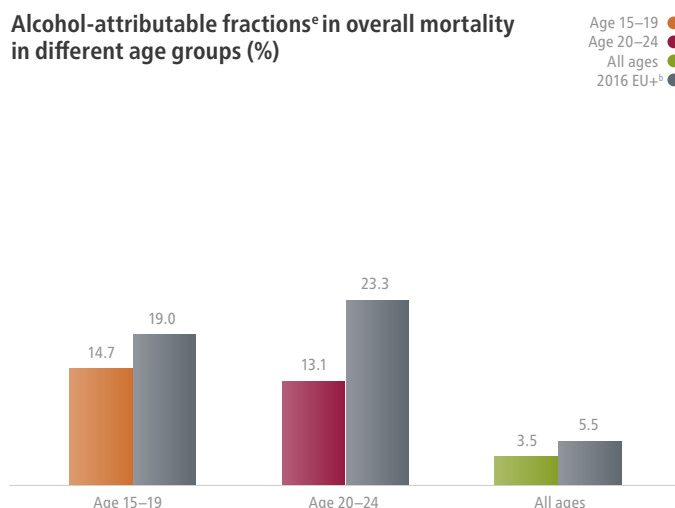
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

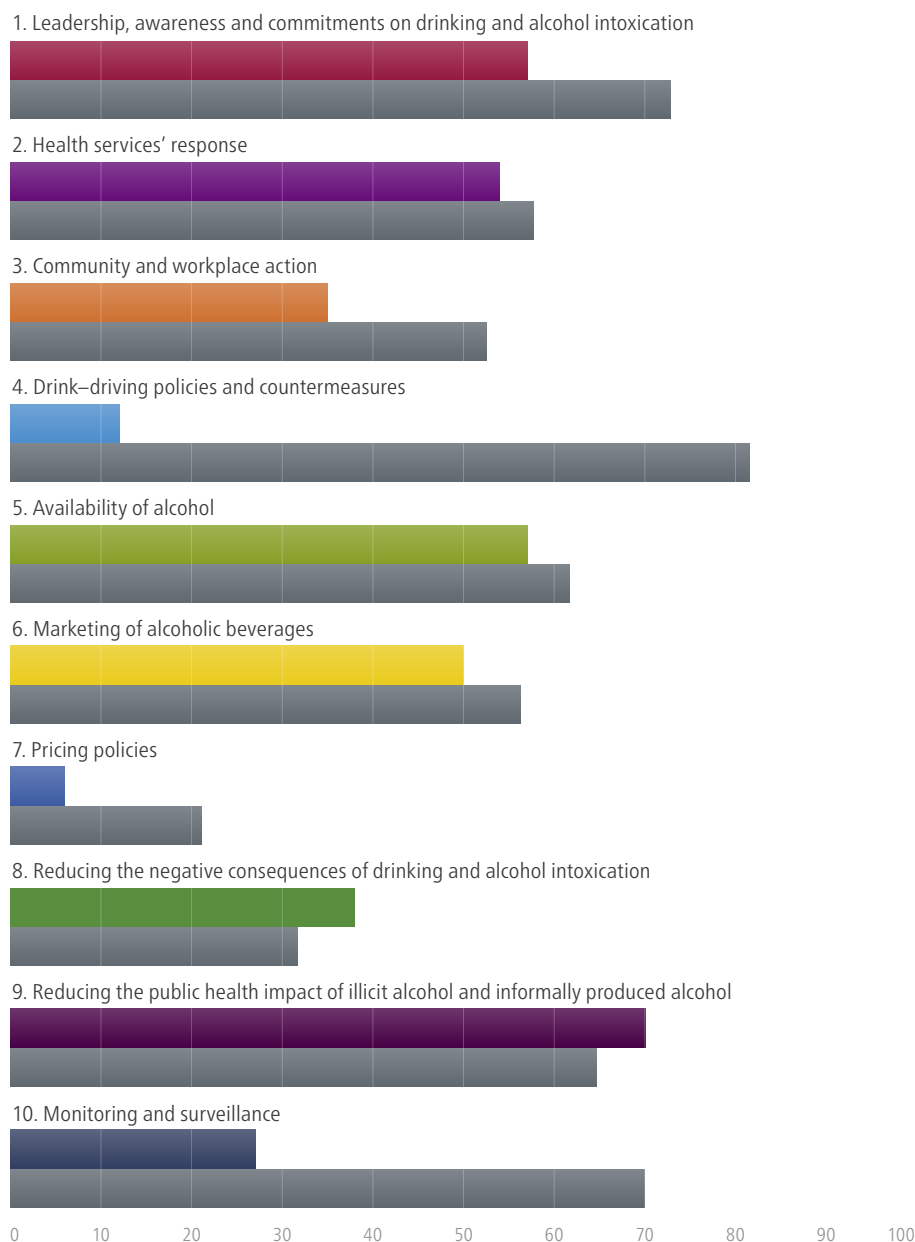




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	17	17	17
Retail monopoly	No	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	Yes	Yes	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	Yes	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	No	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	Yes	Yes	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	No	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	No	No	No
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



#### Health warnings



#### Consumer information about calories and additives



#### Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



#### Random breath testing



#### Sobriety checkpoints



#### Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

0.08 g/l

#### Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

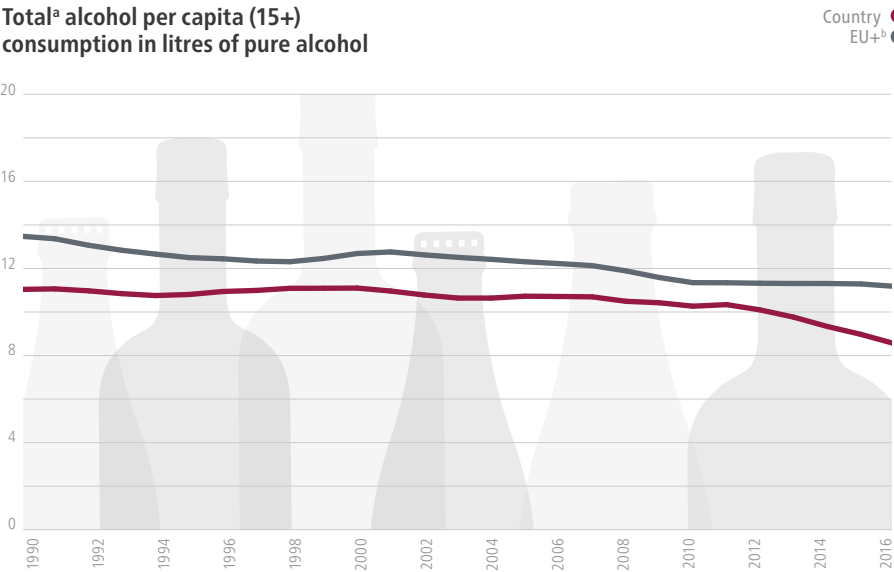


Total population  
**16 979 729**  
Population in urban areas  
**91%**

Population aged (15+)  
**84%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

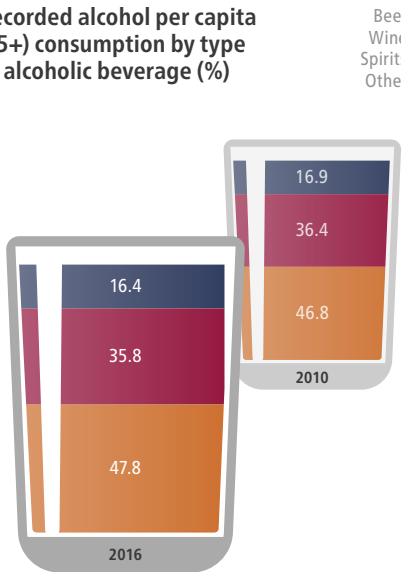
TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol

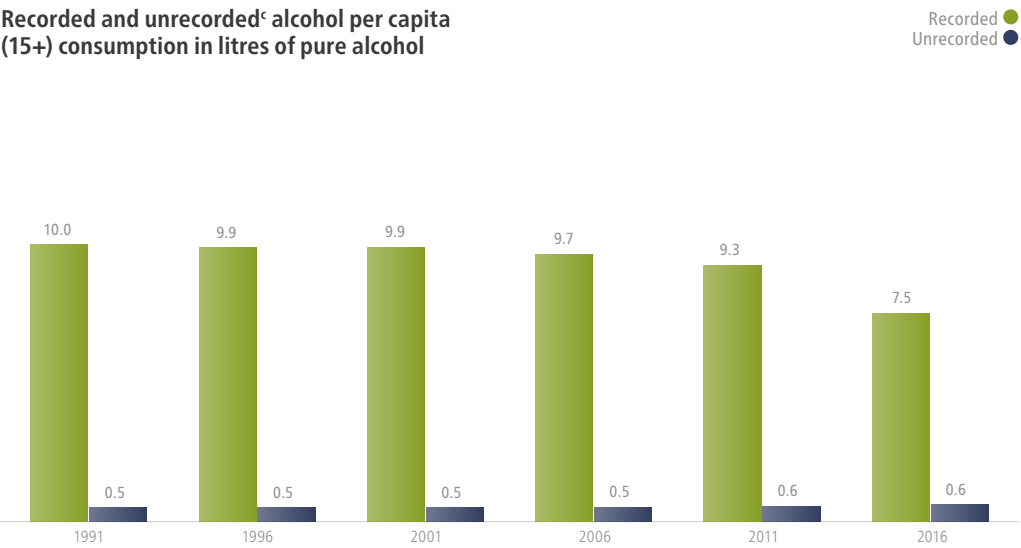


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)



Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol

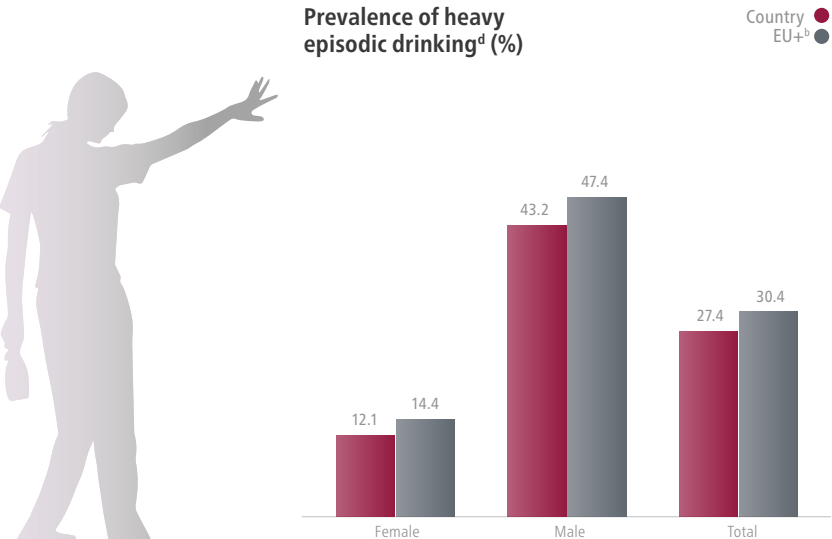


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



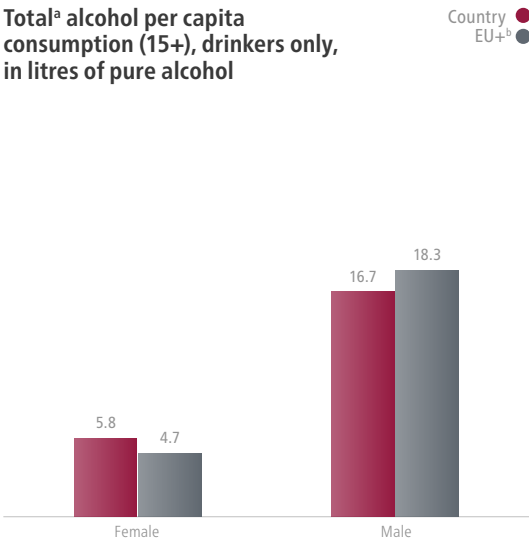
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

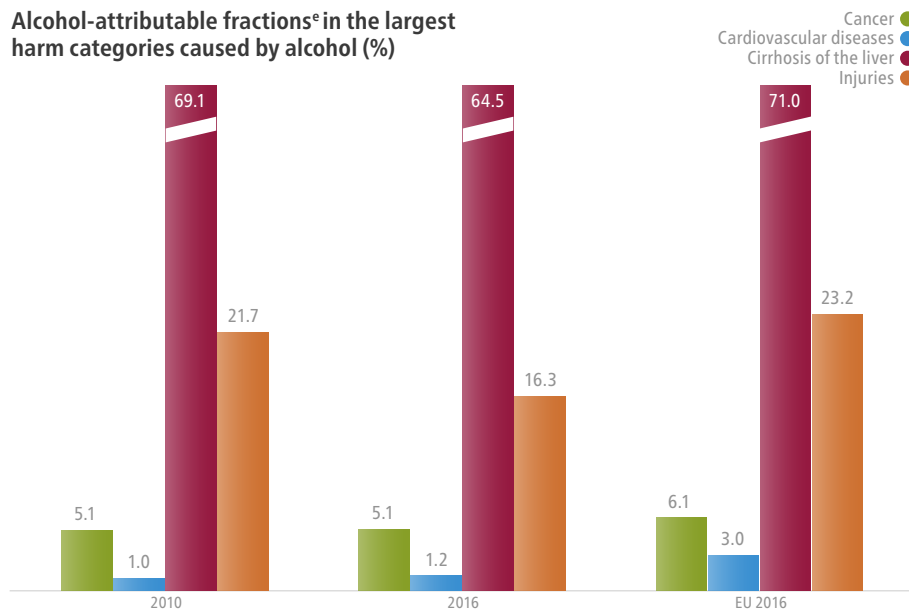
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol





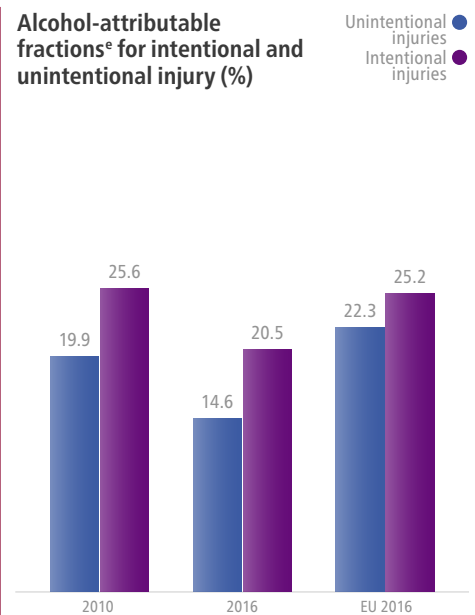
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



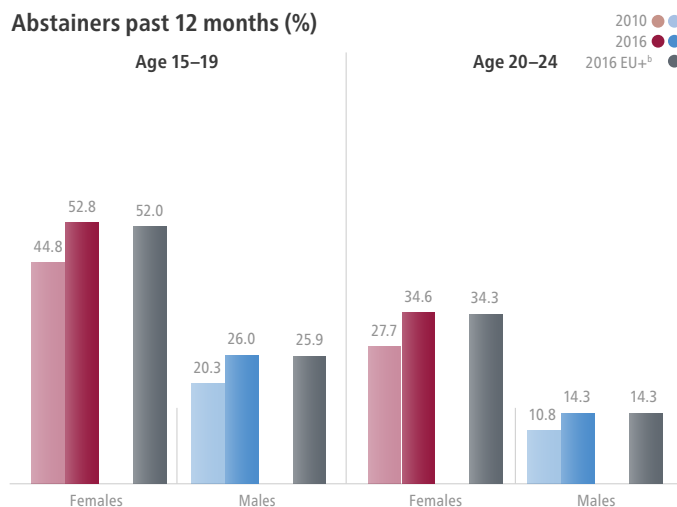
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

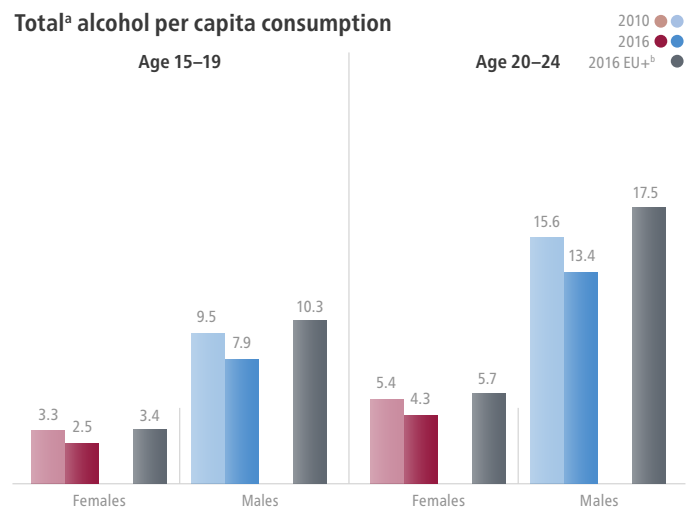


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

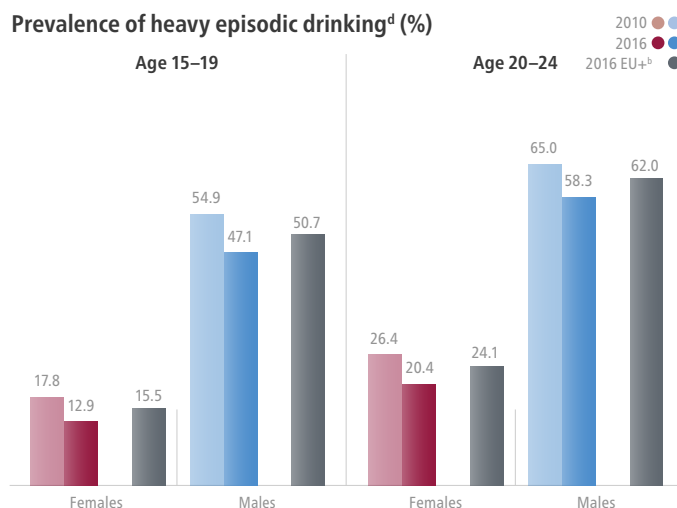
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



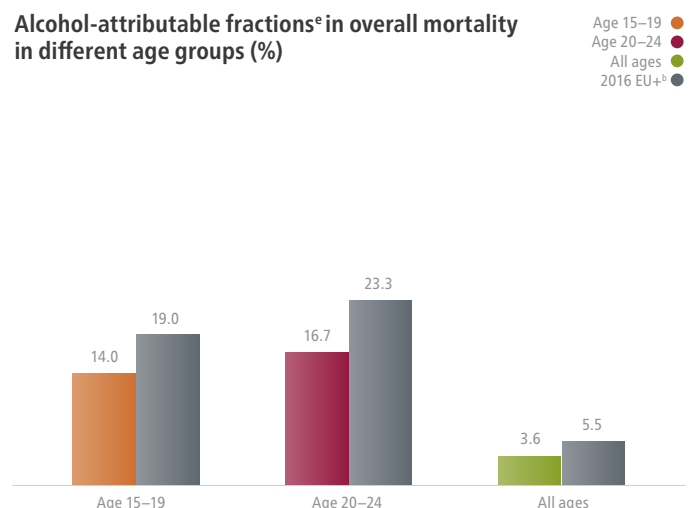
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

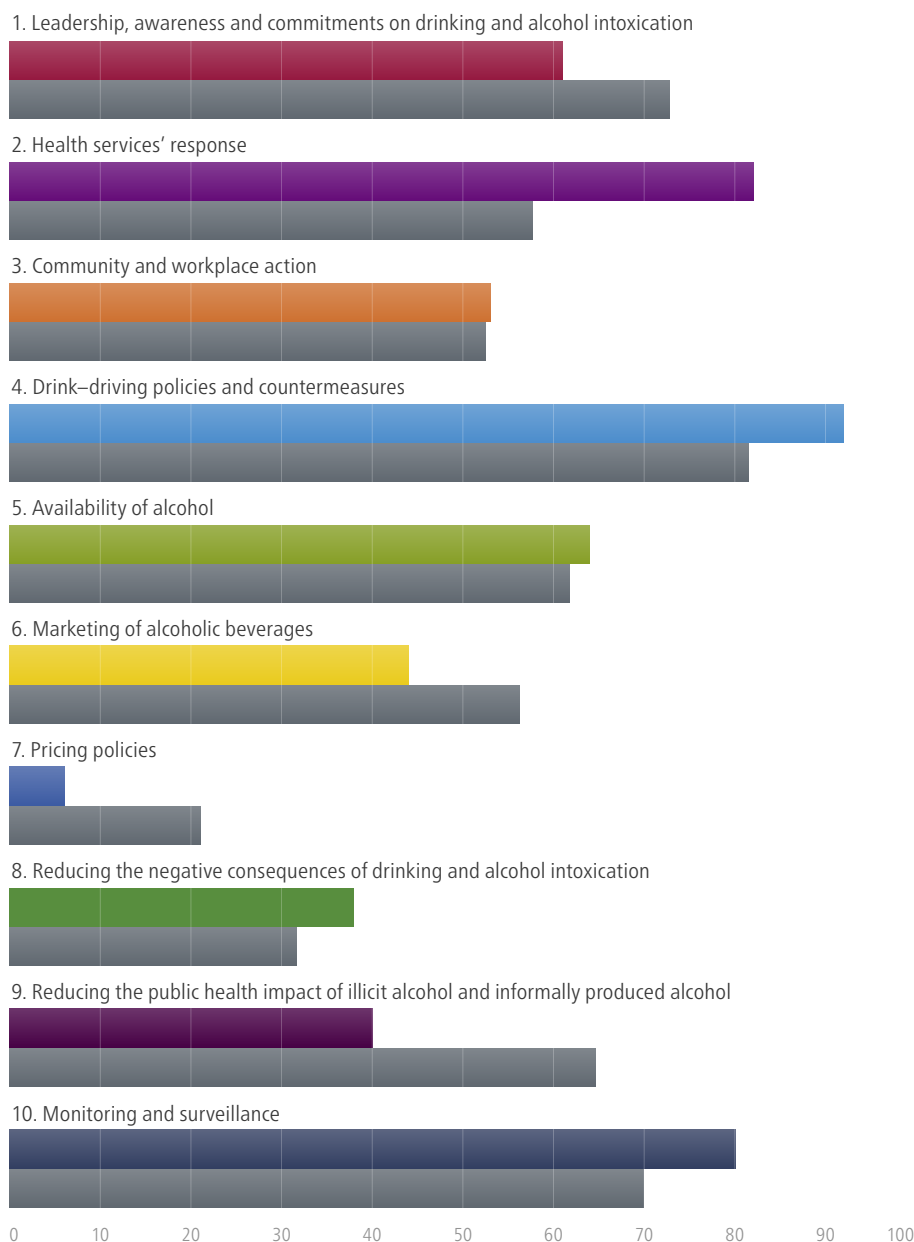




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No

#### Health warnings

Consumer information about calories and additives

Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No

Random breath testing

Sobriety checkpoints

Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**5 271 958**  
Population in urban areas  
**80%**

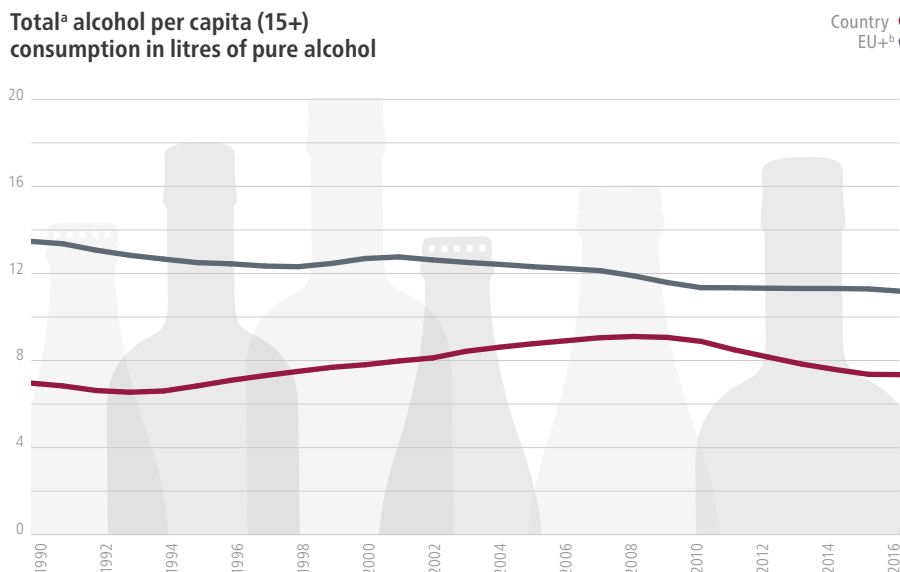
Population aged 15+  
**82%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# NORWAY

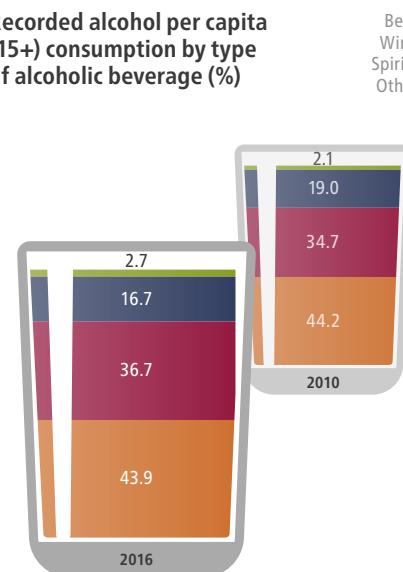
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

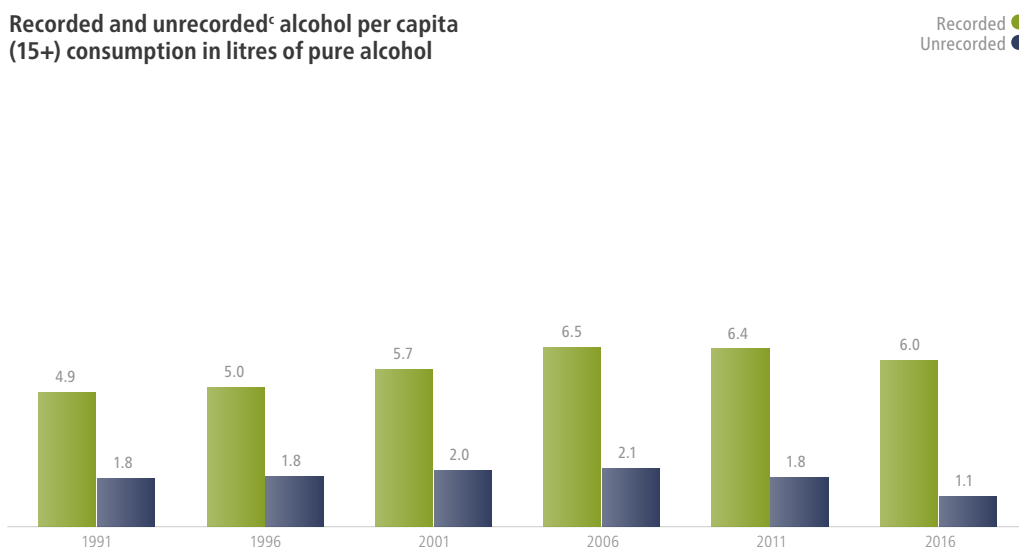


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

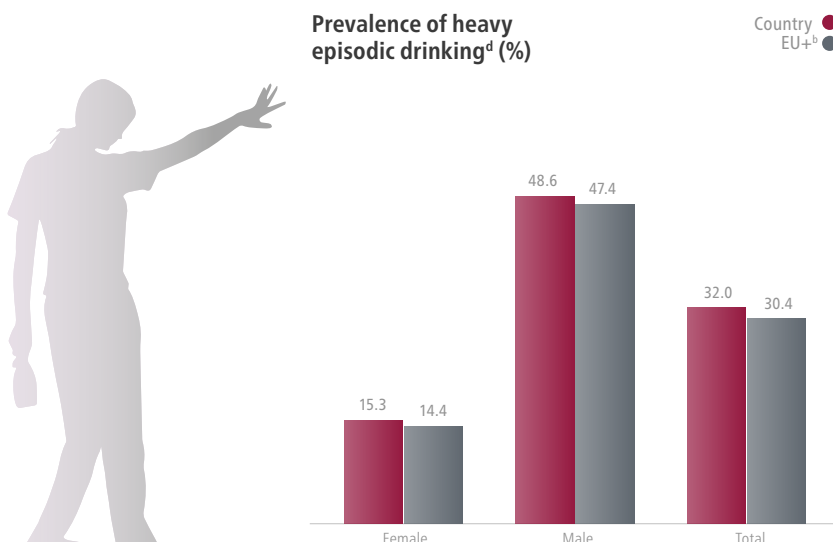


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



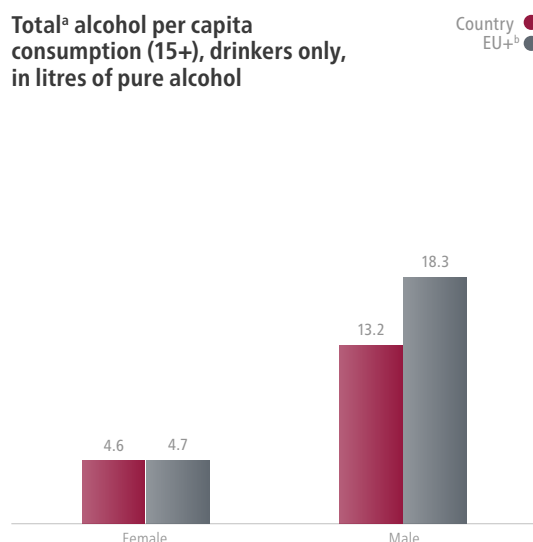
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

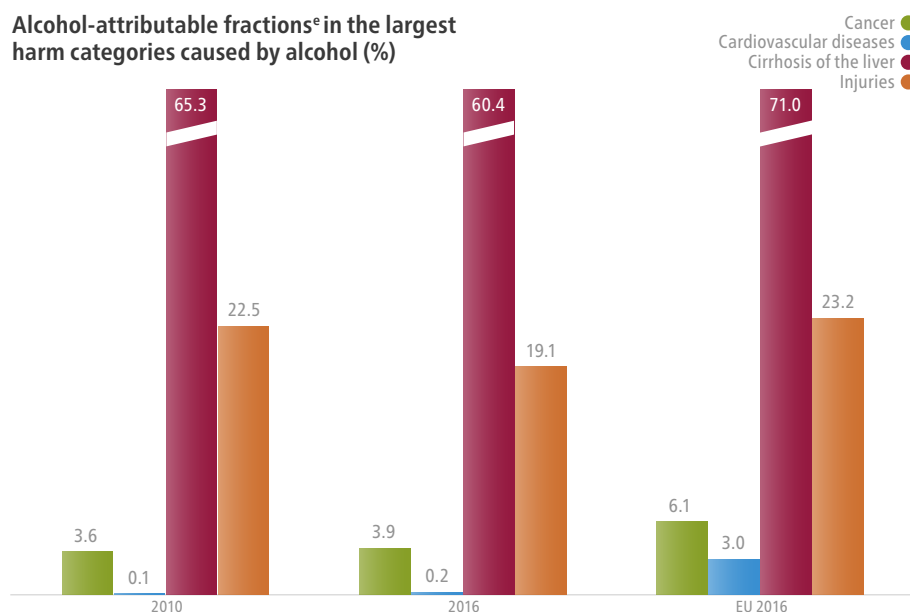
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+, drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





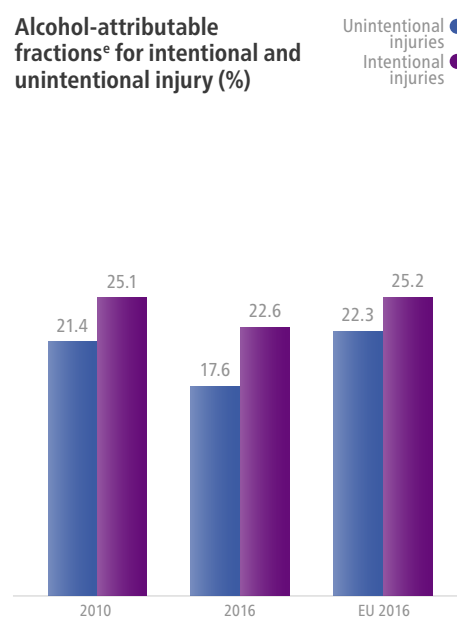
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



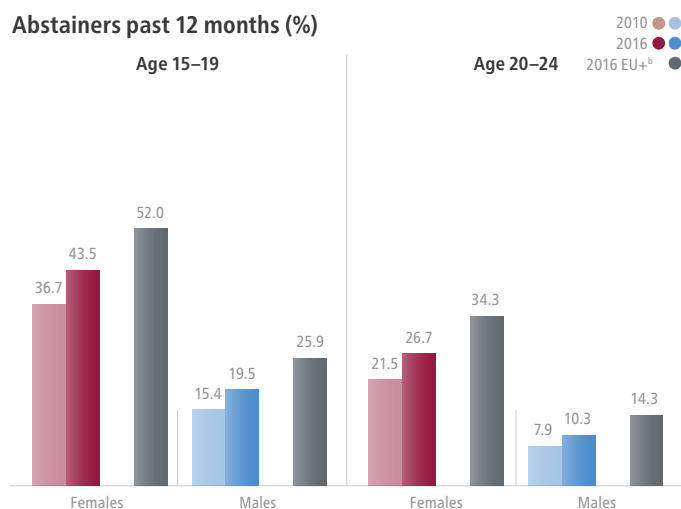
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

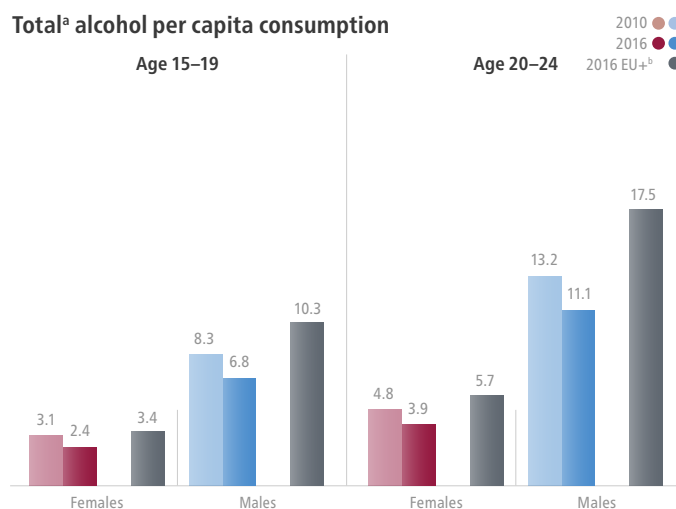


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

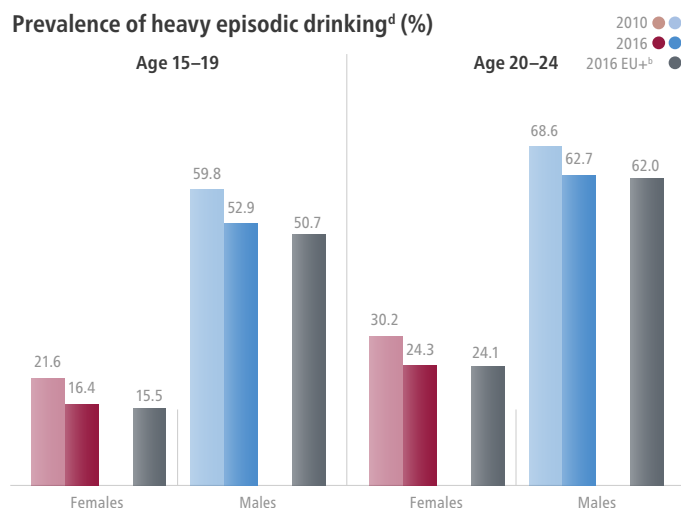
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



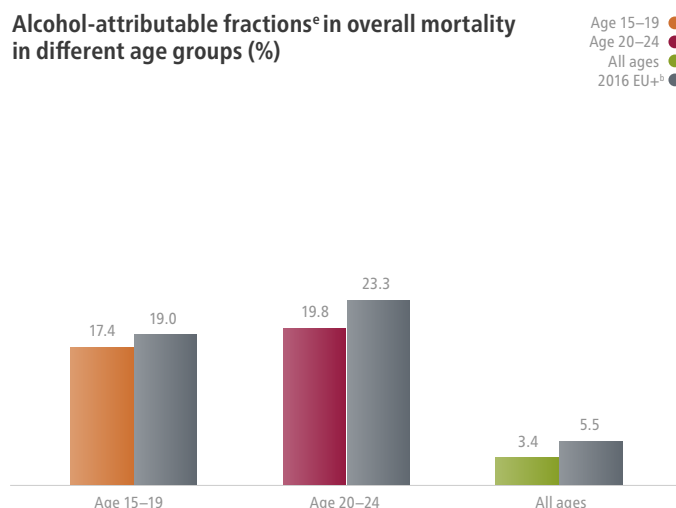
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

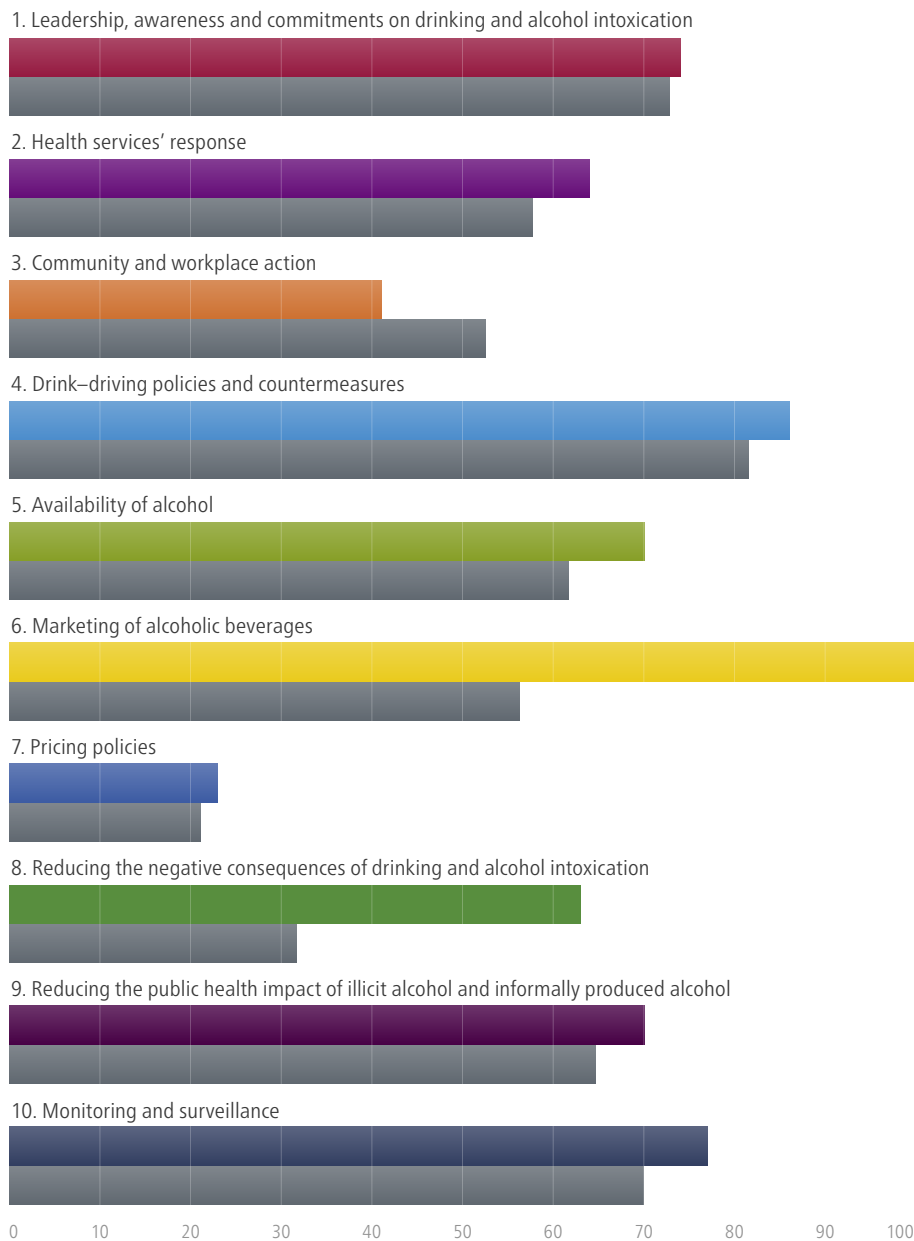




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	20
Retail monopoly	Yes	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	Yes	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	Yes	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	Yes	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	Yes	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	No	No	No
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No

#### Health warnings

Consumer information about calories and additives

Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No

Random breath testing

Sobriety checkpoints

Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

Sales ban at petrol stations



0.02 g/l

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

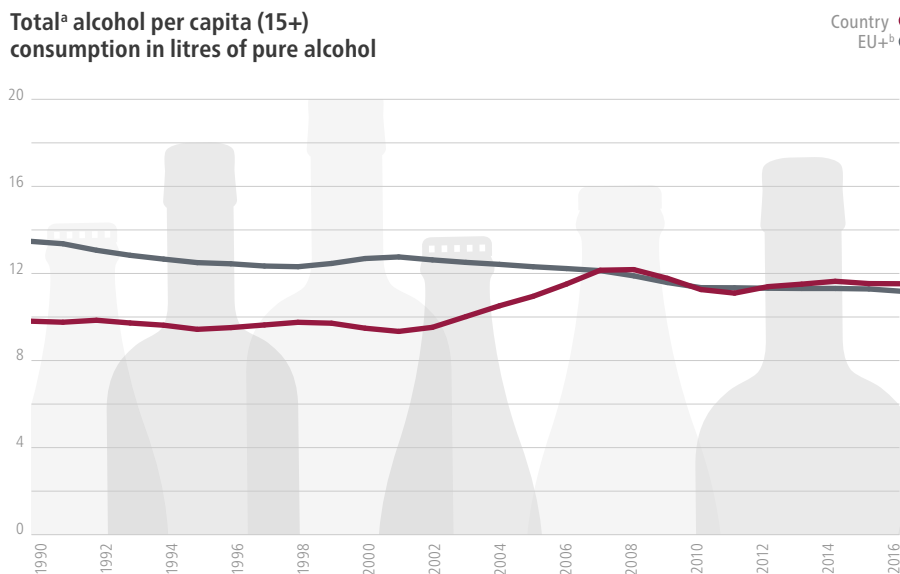


Total population  
**38 593 161**  
Population in urban areas  
**60%**

Population aged (15+)  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

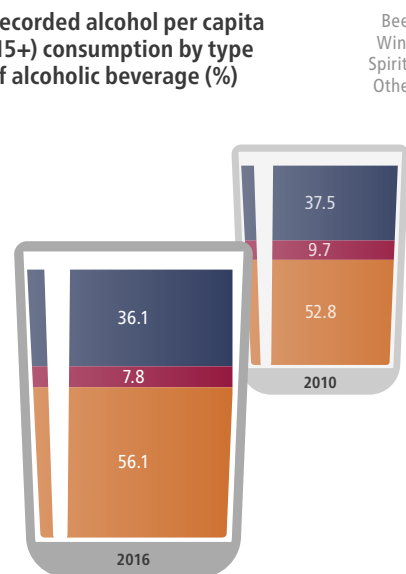
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

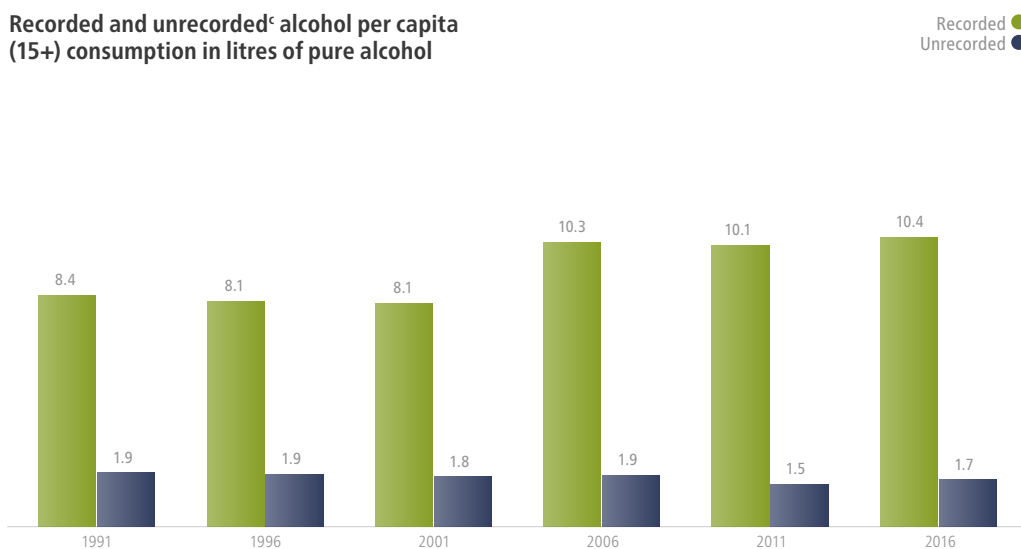


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

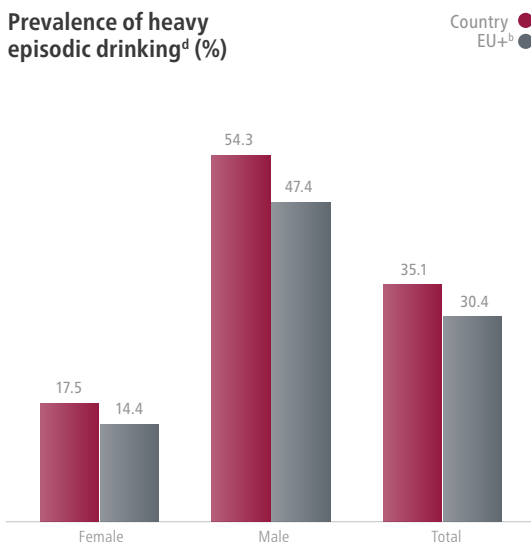


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



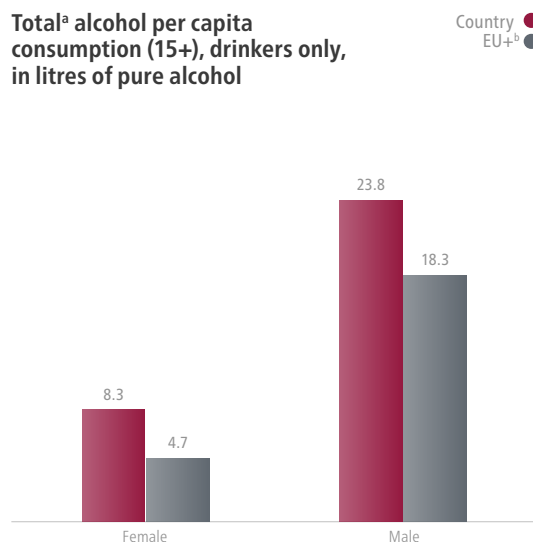
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

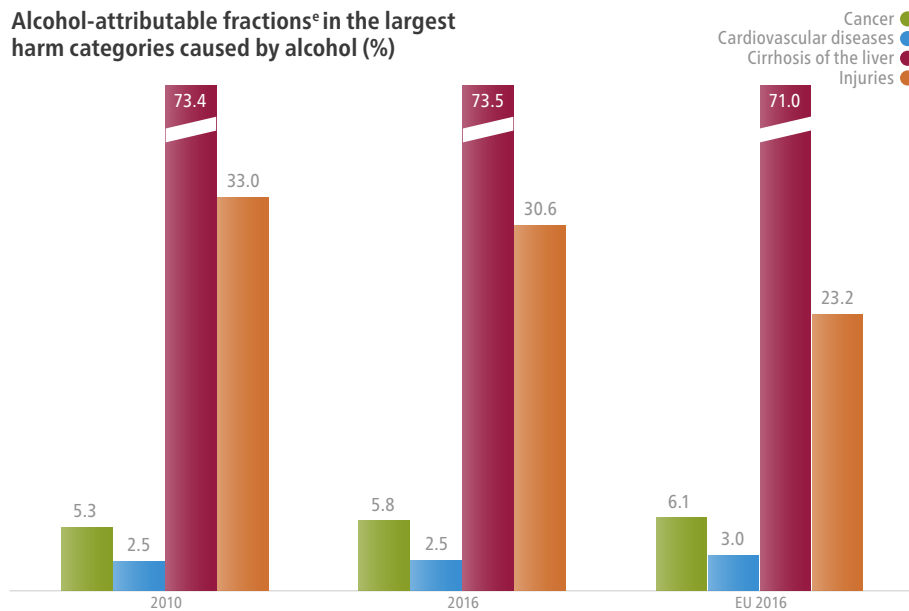
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





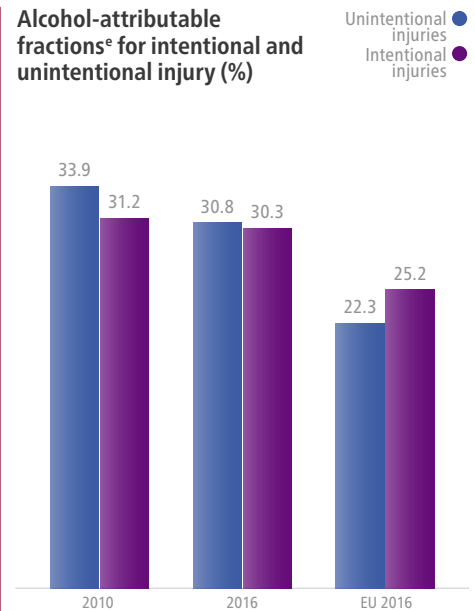
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



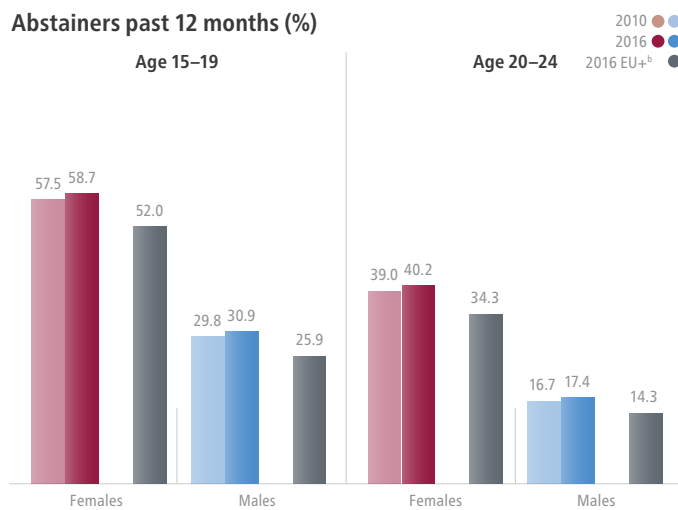
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

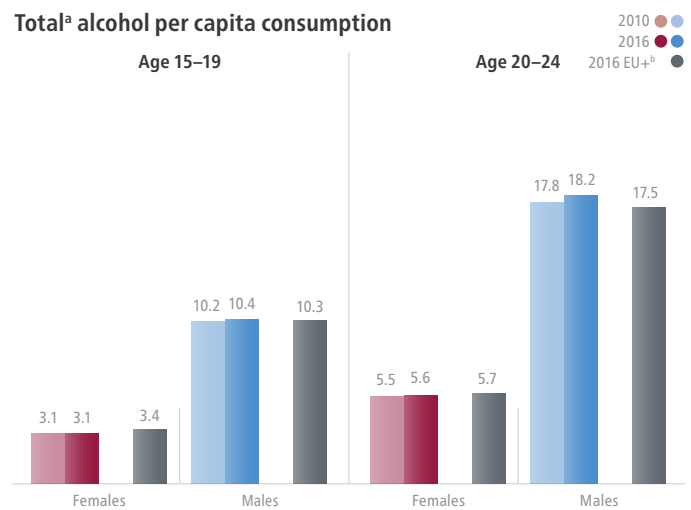


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

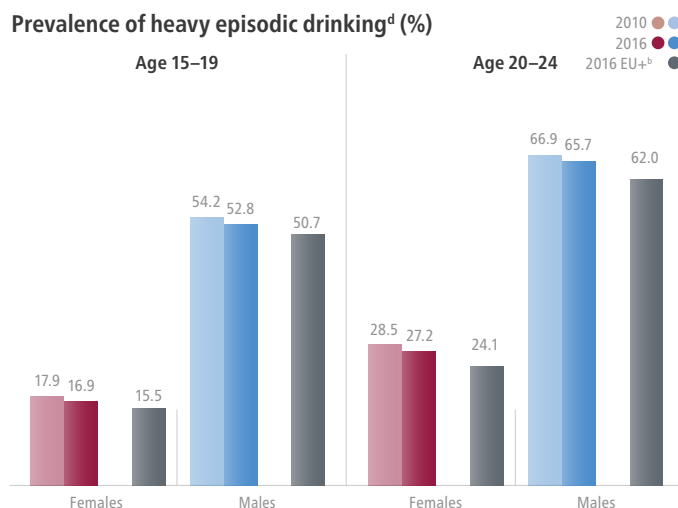
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



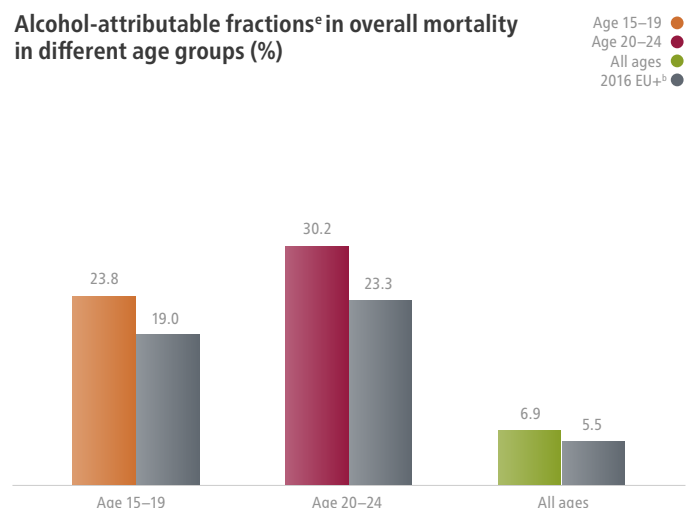
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

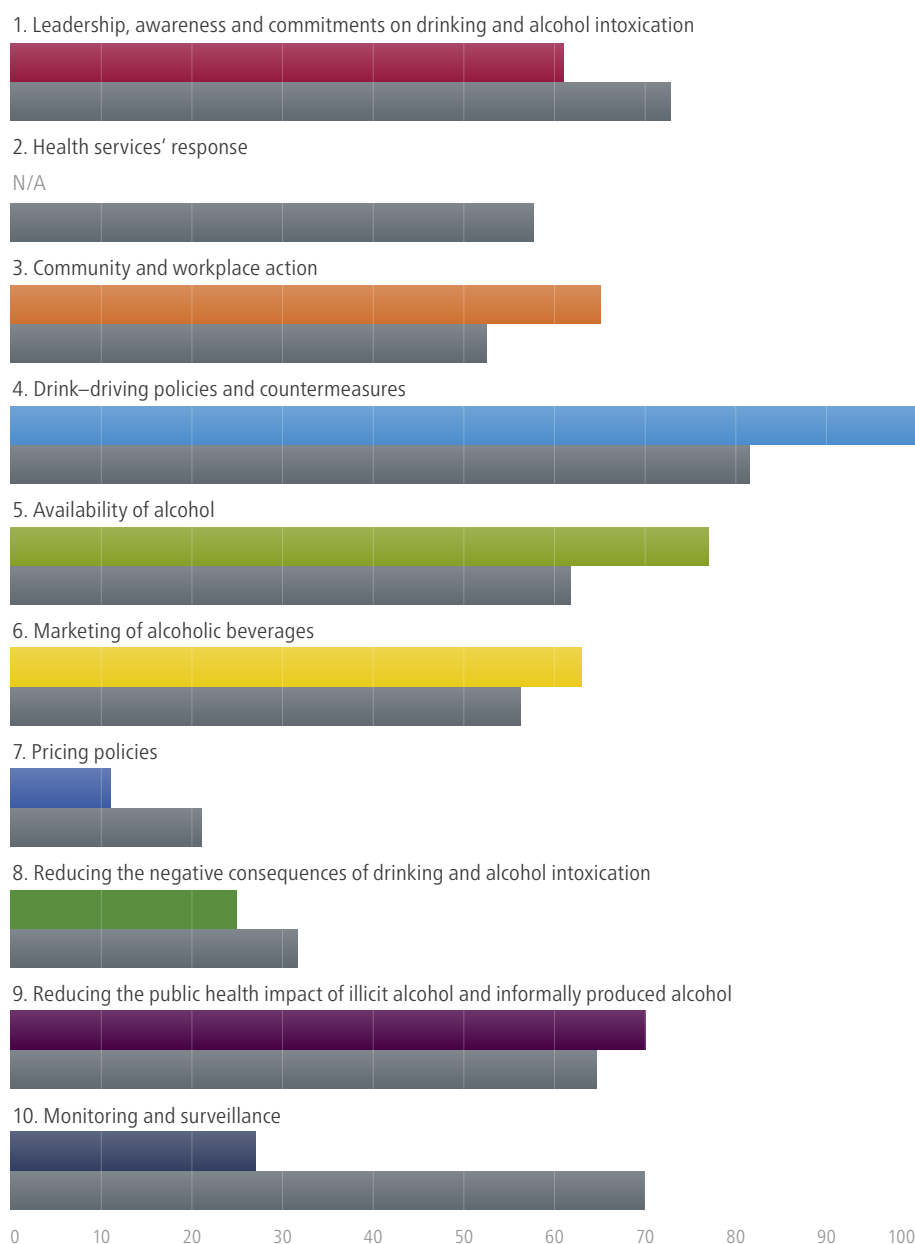




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No

#### Health warnings

Consumer information about calories and additives

Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No

Random breath testing

Sobriety checkpoints

Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**10 304 434**  
Population in urban areas  
**64%**

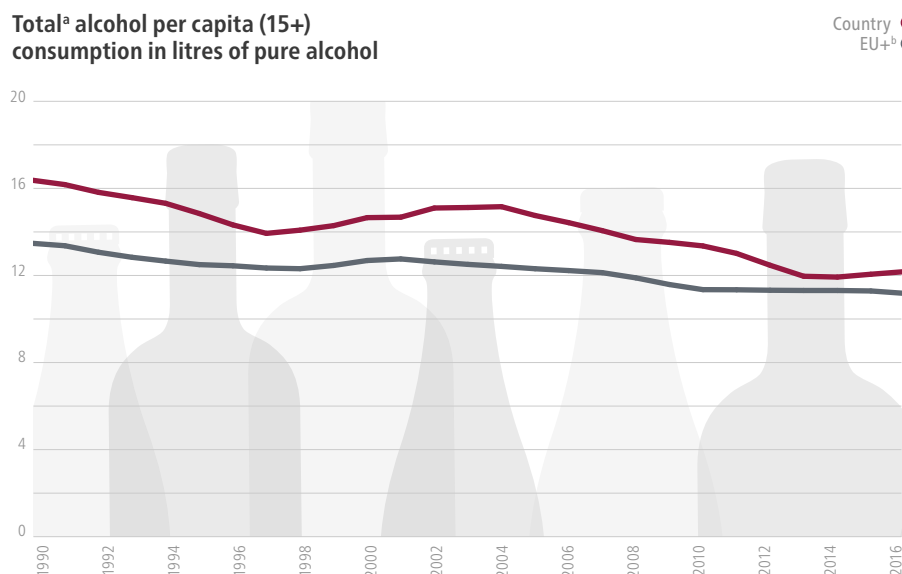
Population aged 15+  
**86%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# PORTUGAL

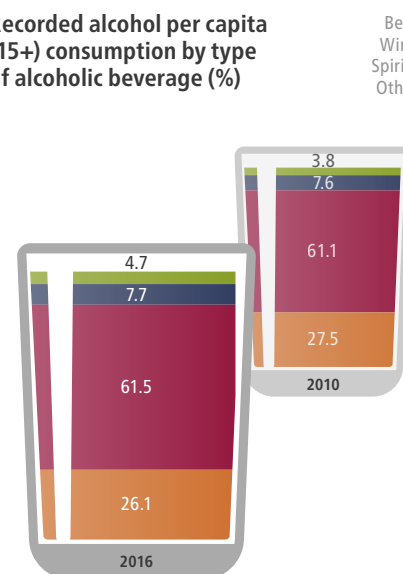
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

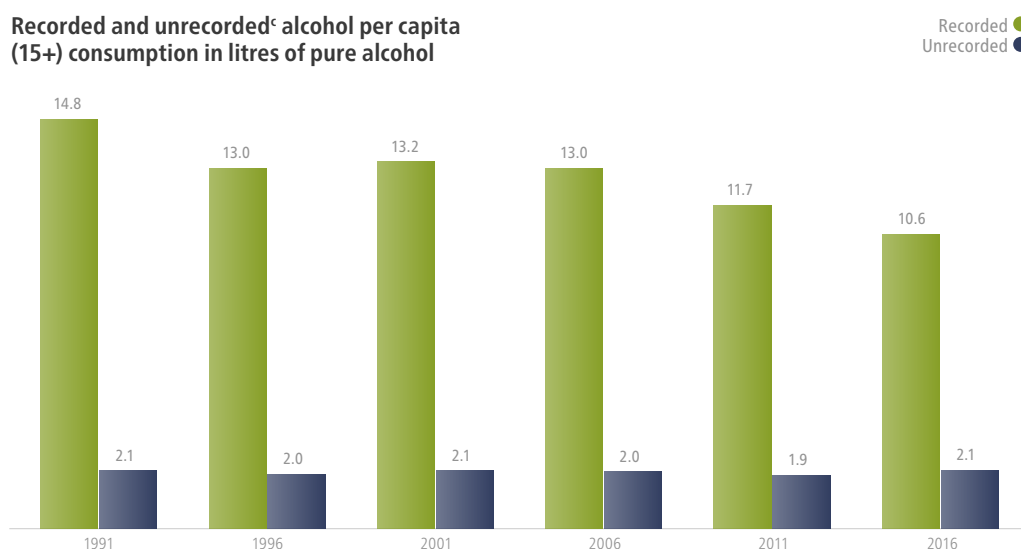


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

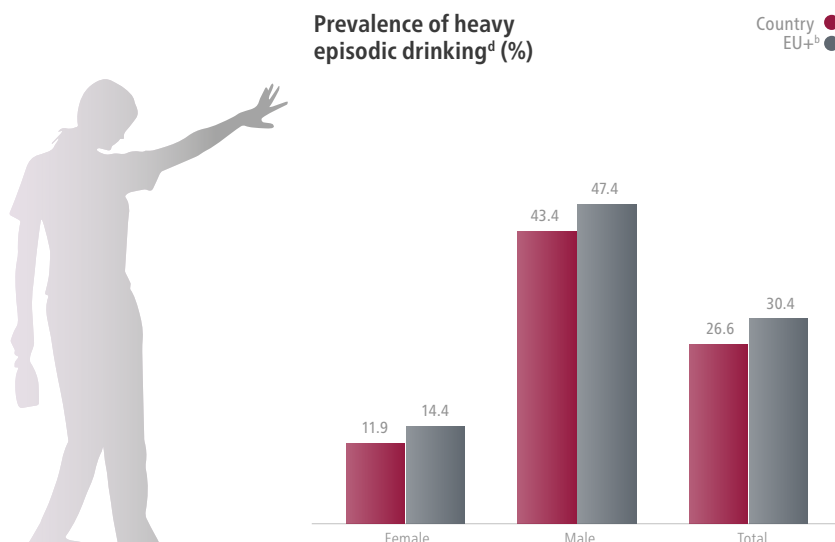


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



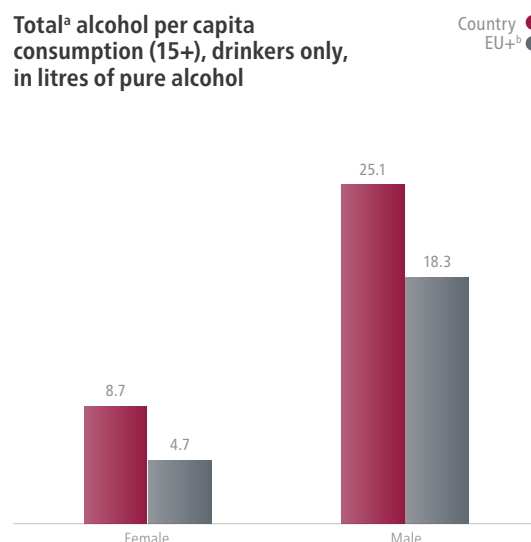
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

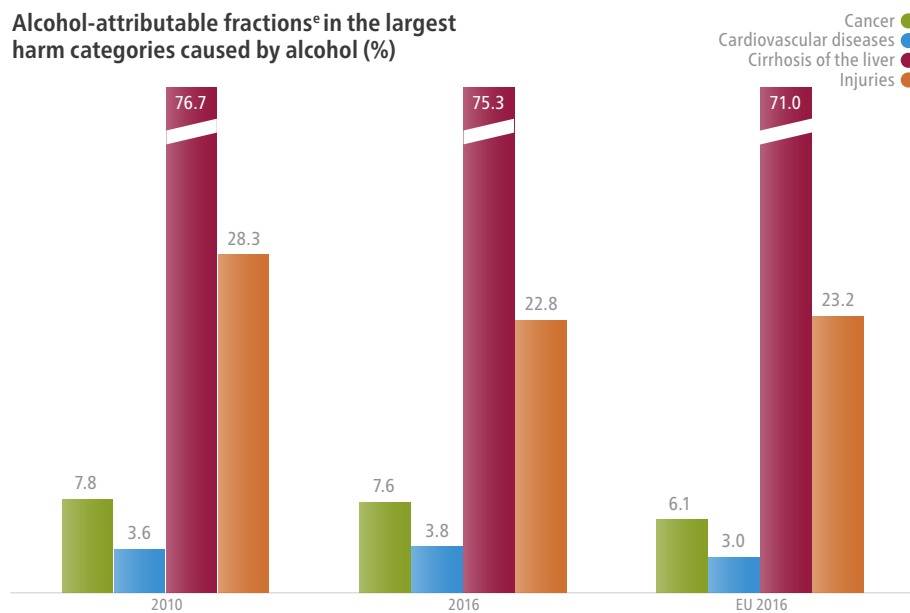
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





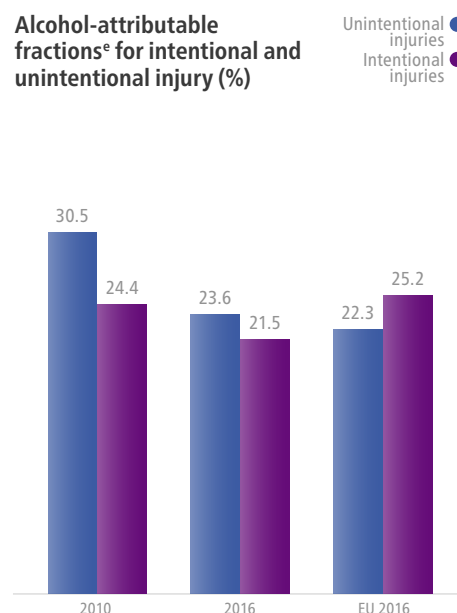
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



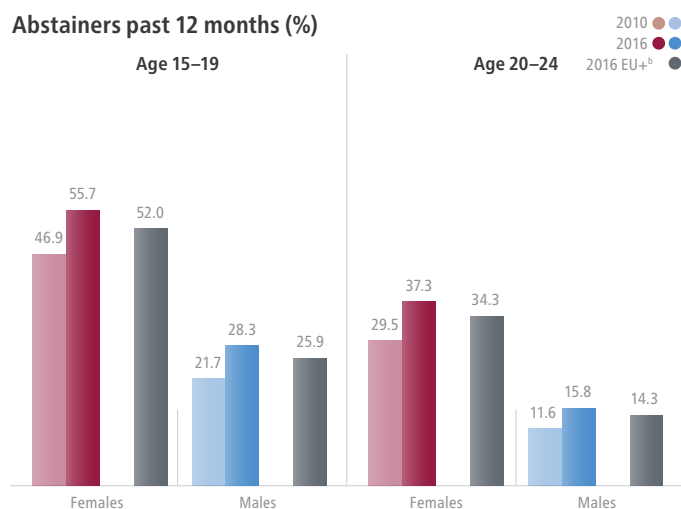
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

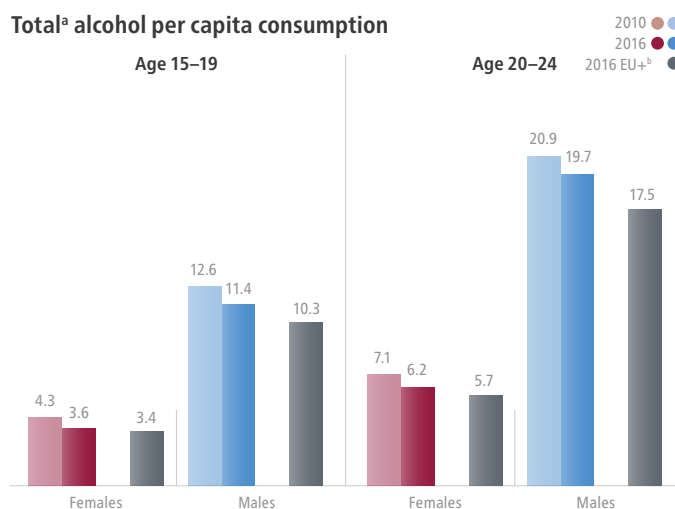


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

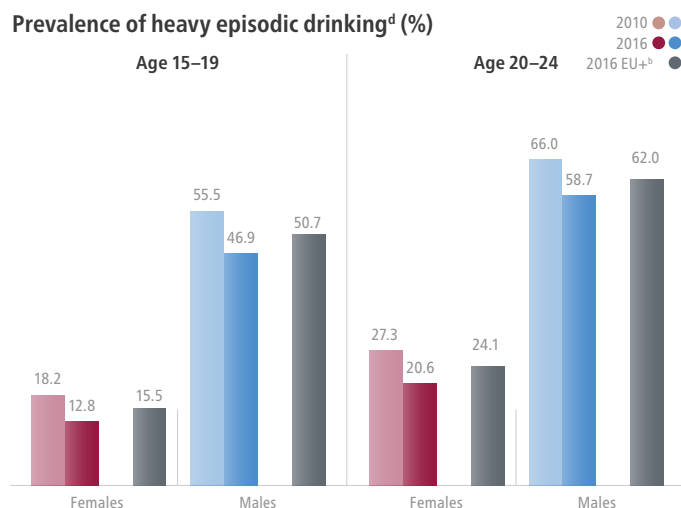
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



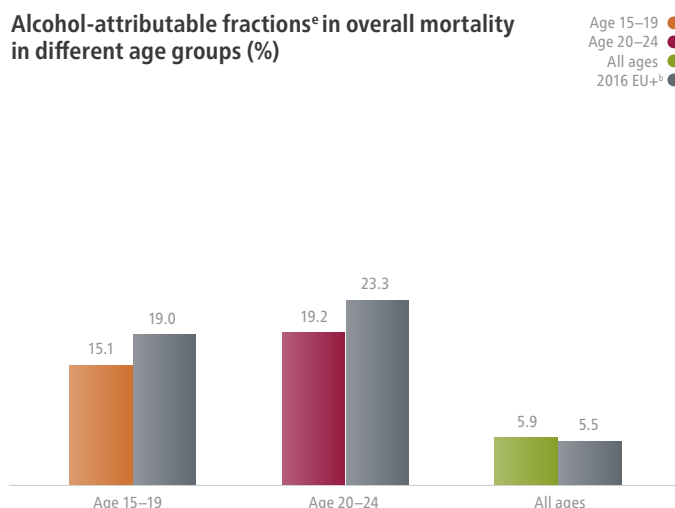
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

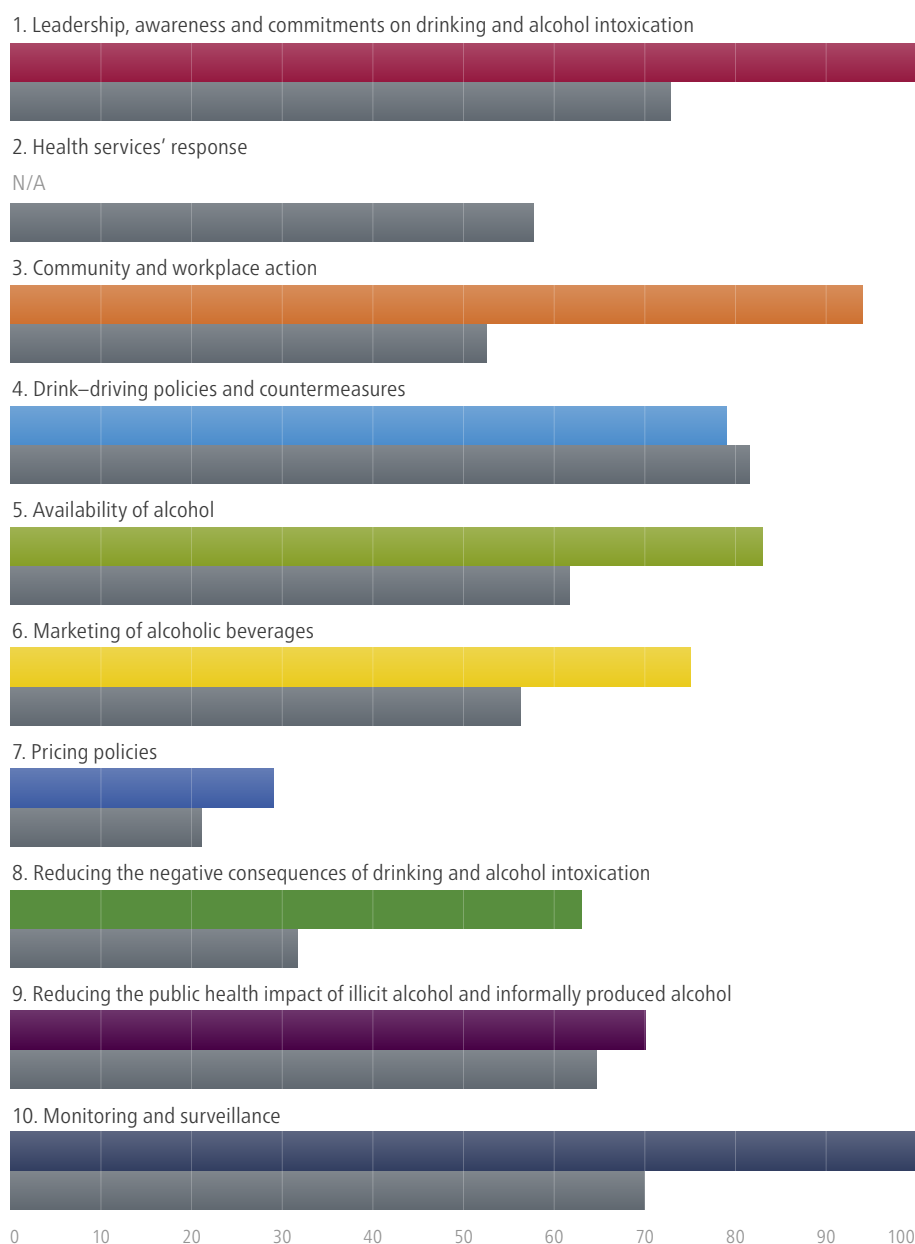




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation		N/A	
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

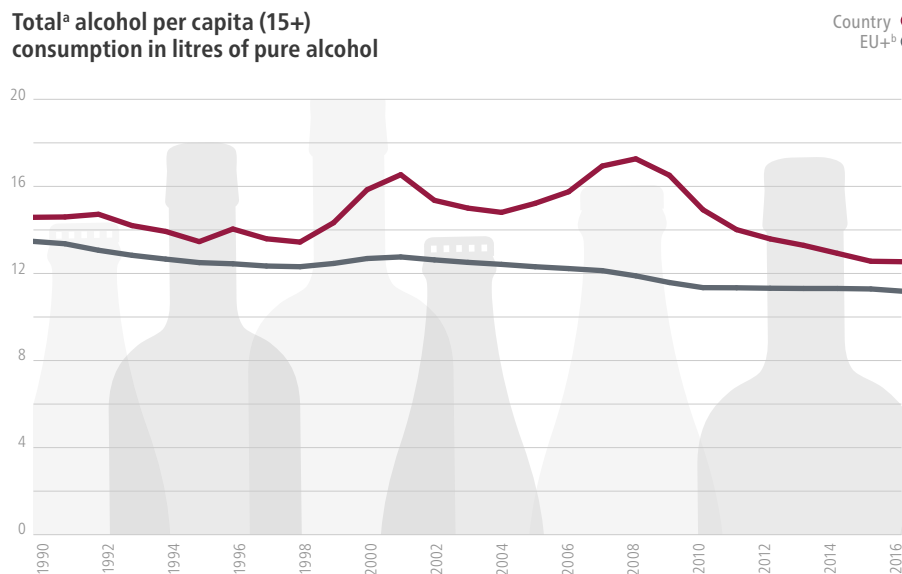


Total population  
**19 372 734**  
Population in urban areas  
**56%**

Population aged (15+)  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**Upper-middle**

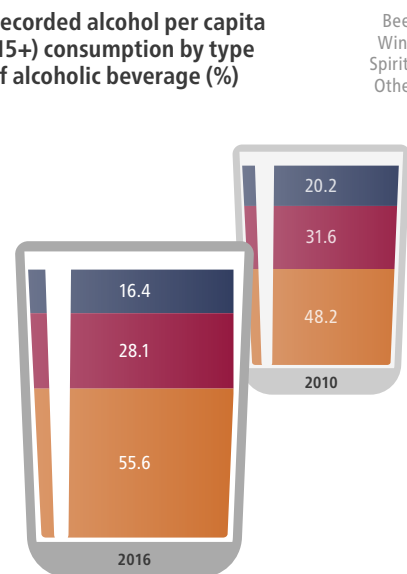
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+)  
consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

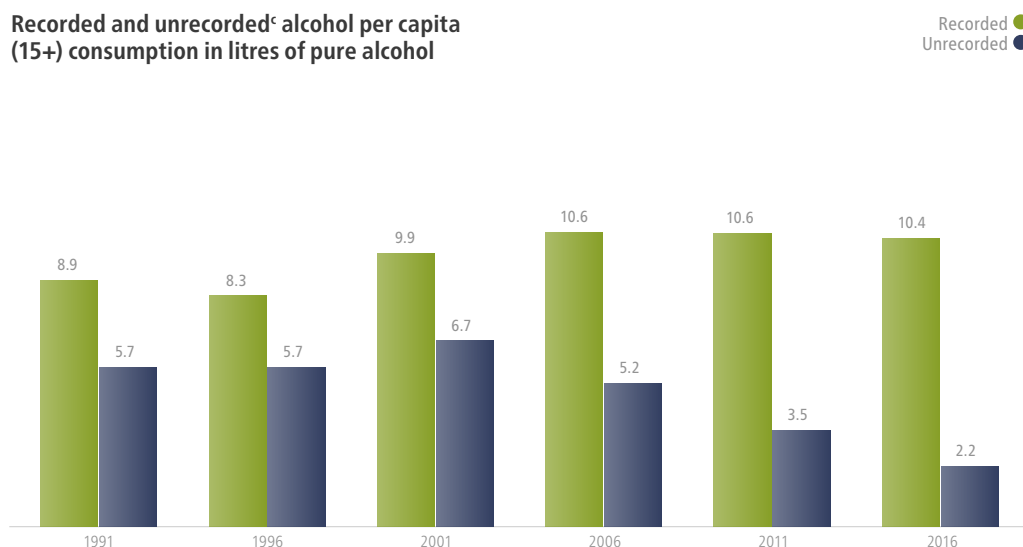


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita  
(15+) consumption by type  
of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita  
(15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

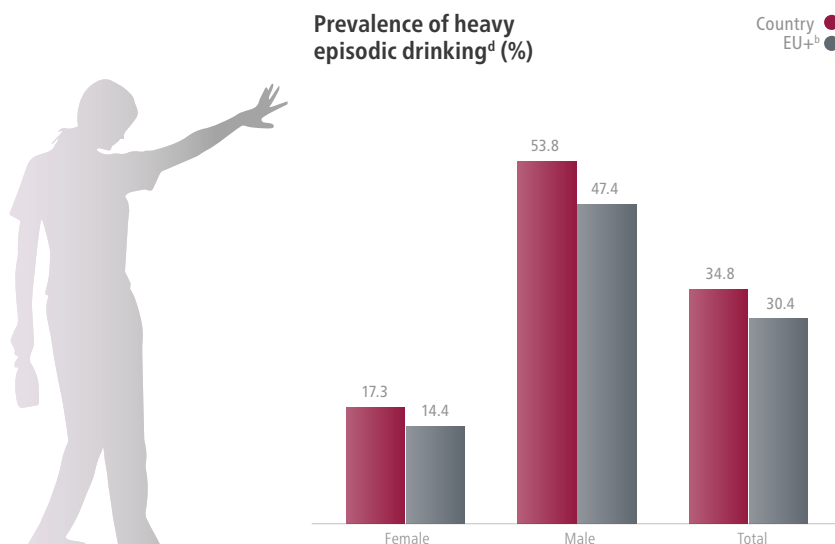


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



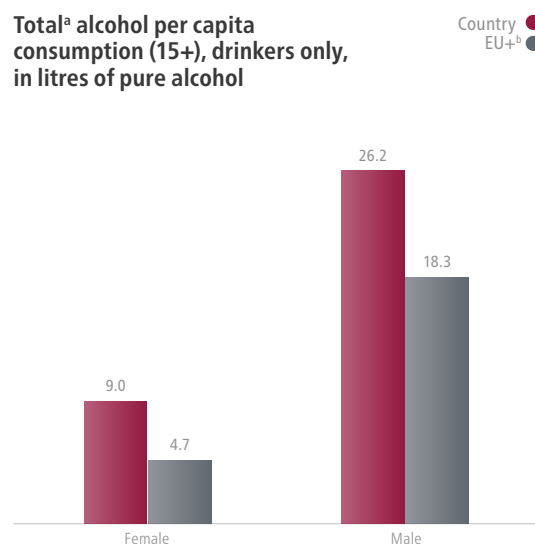
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy  
episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

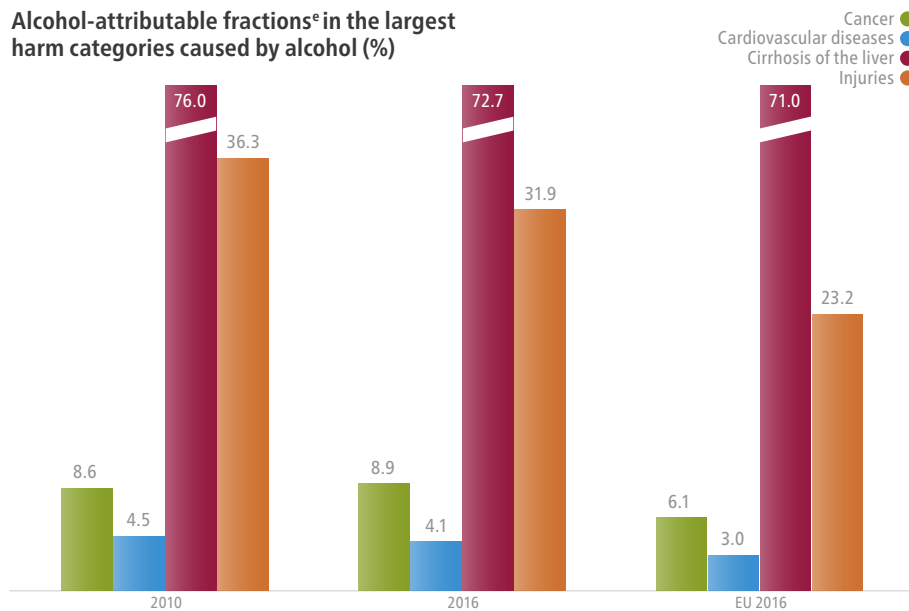
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita  
consumption (15+), drinkers only,  
in litres of pure alcohol**





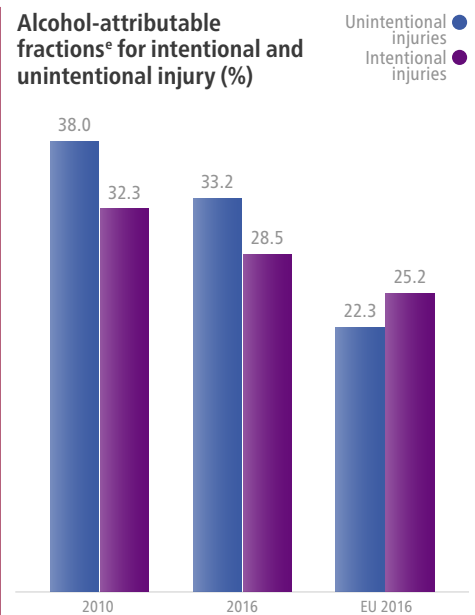
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



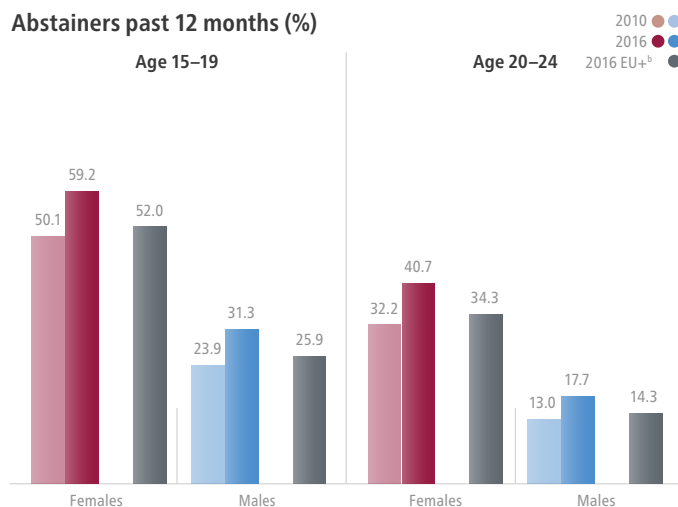
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

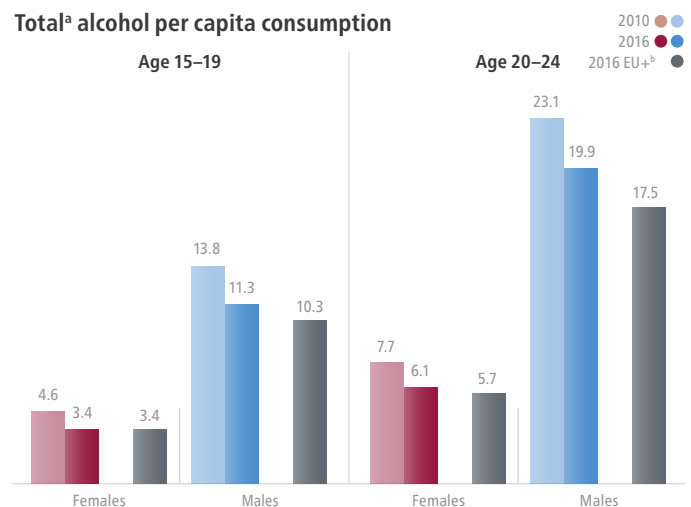


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

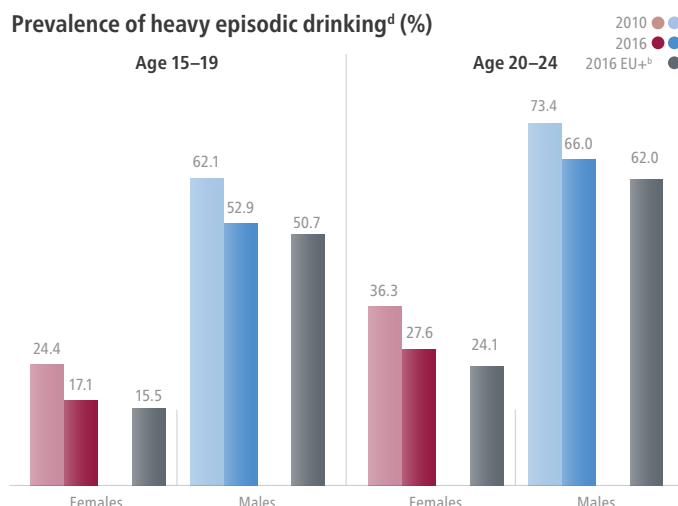
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



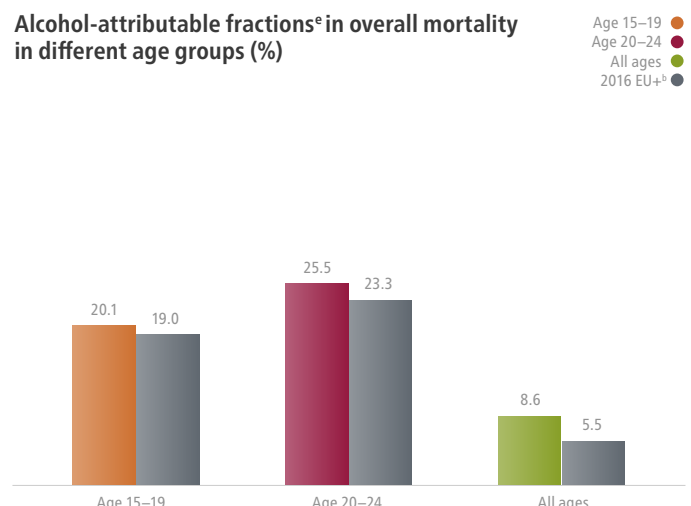
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

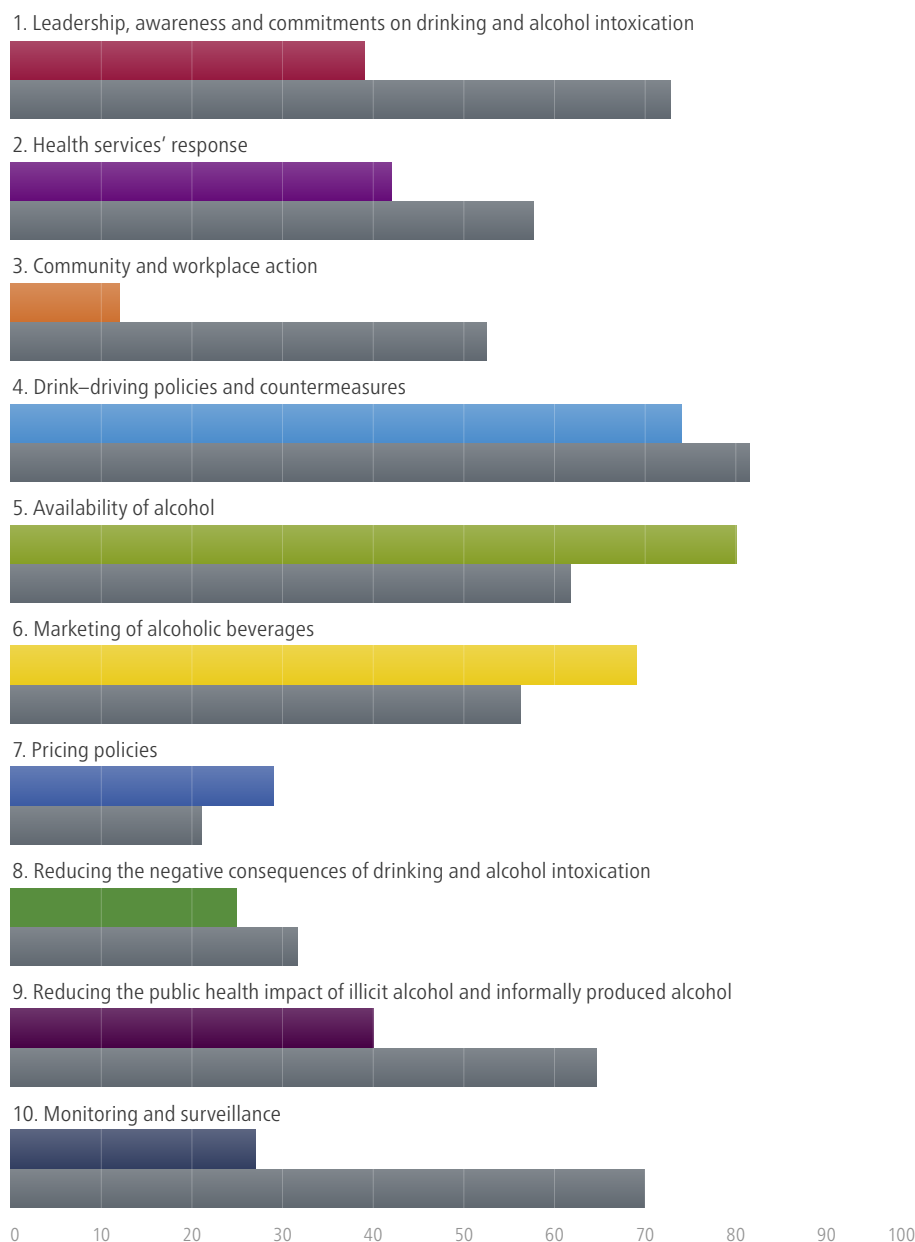




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>a</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly	Yes	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	No	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	No	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	Yes	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	Yes	No	No
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



#### Health warnings



#### Consumer information about calories and additives



#### Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



#### Random breath testing



#### Sobriety checkpoints



#### Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

0.0 g/l (zero tolerance)

#### Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**5 429 418**  
Population in urban areas  
**54%**

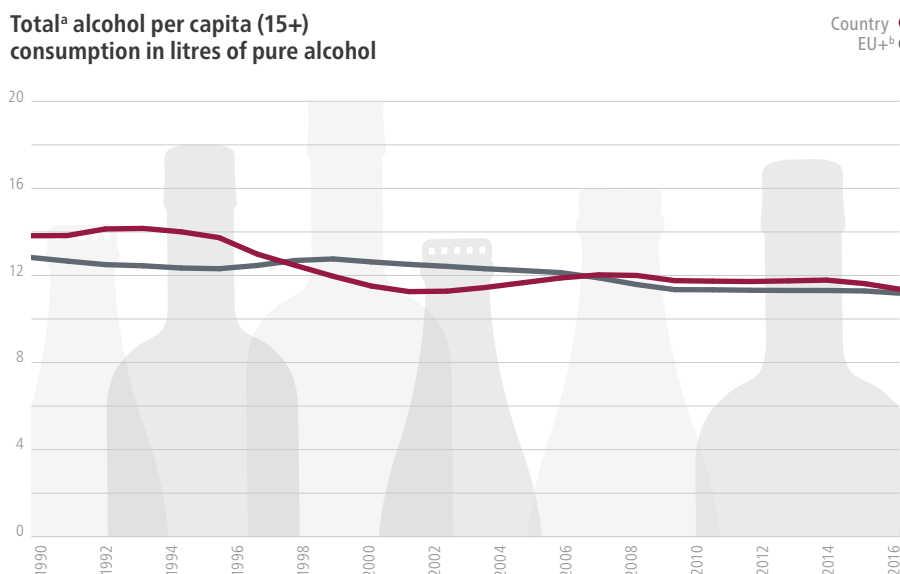
Population aged 15+  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# SLOVAKIA

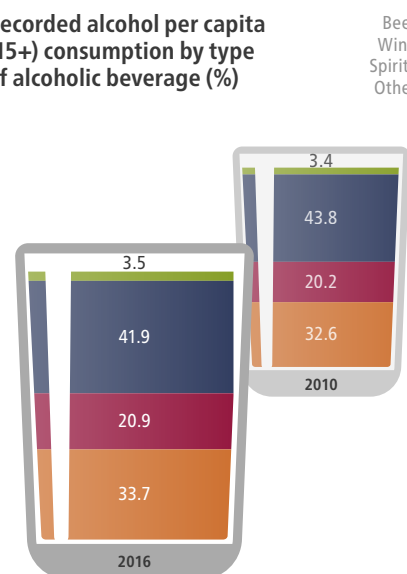
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

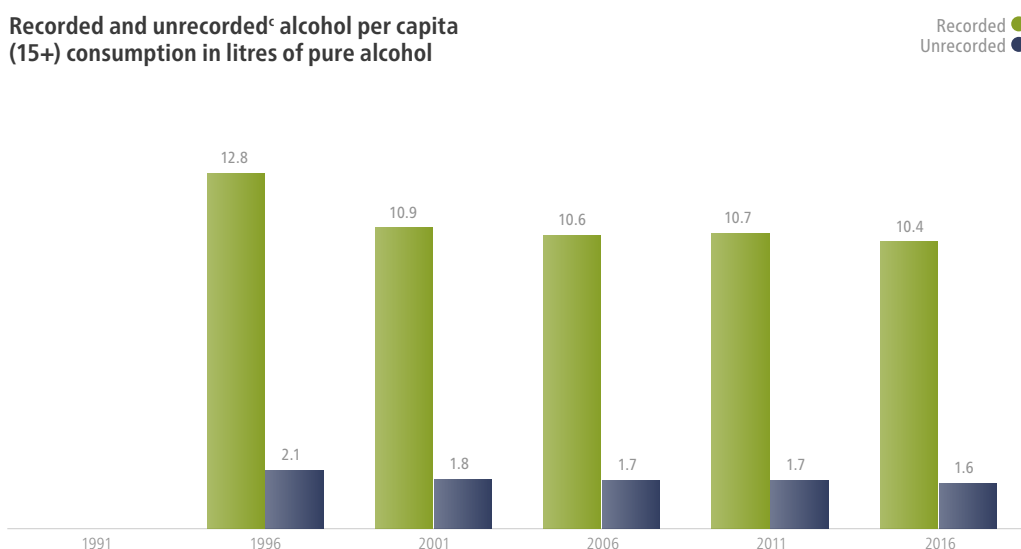


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

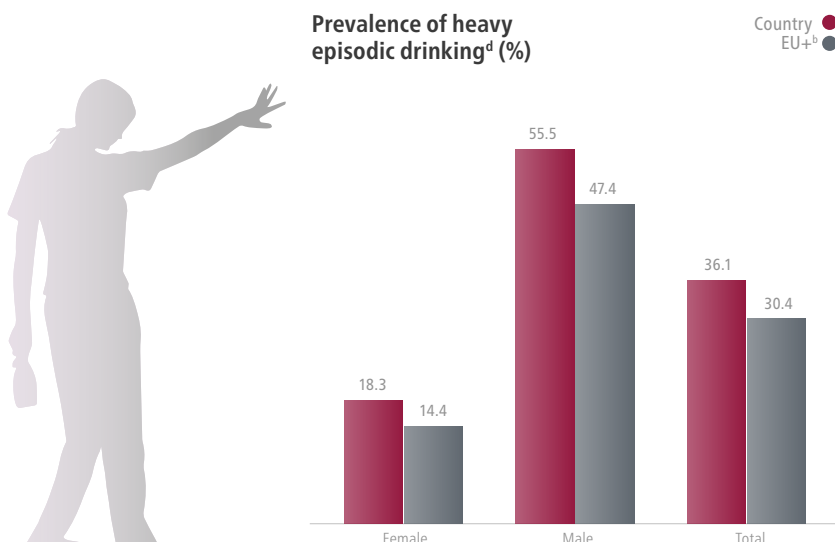


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



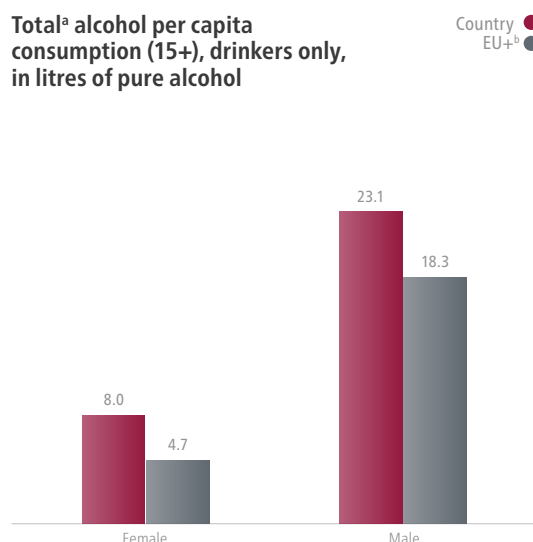
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

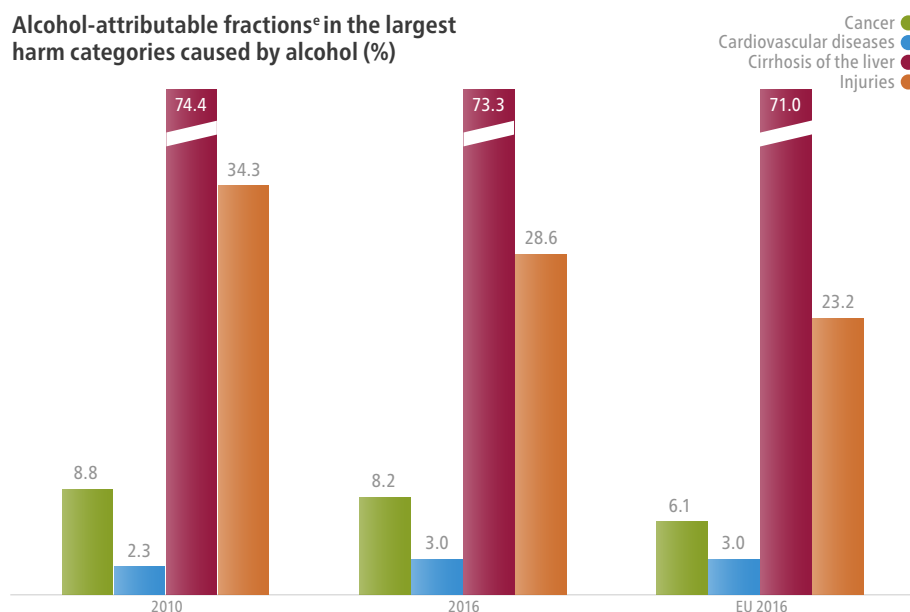
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





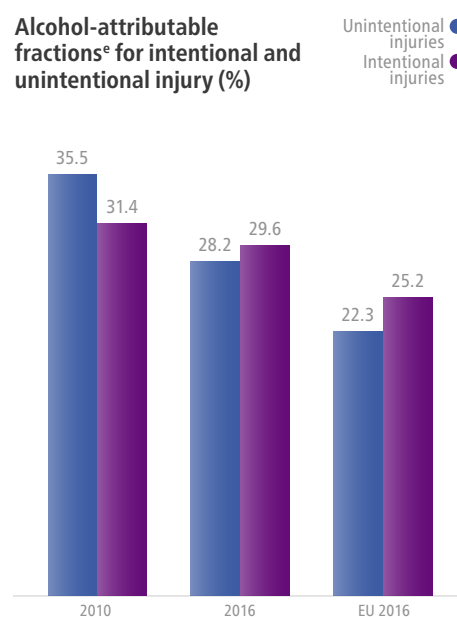
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



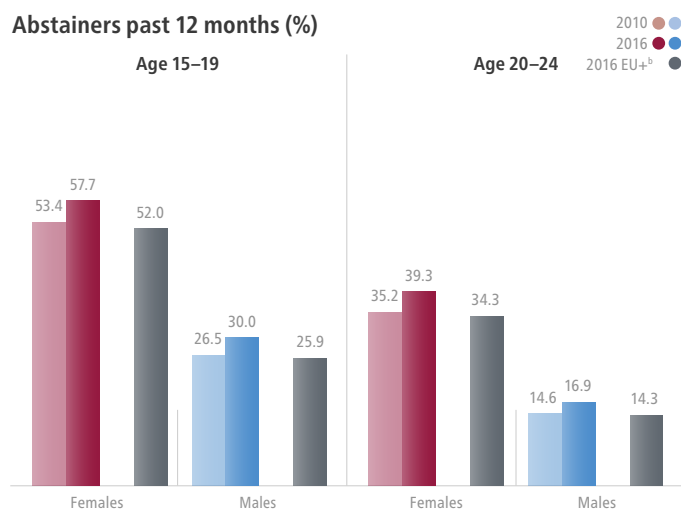
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

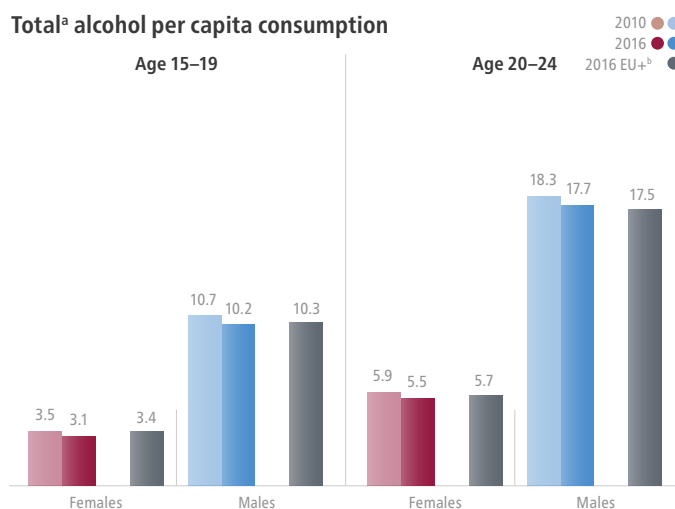


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

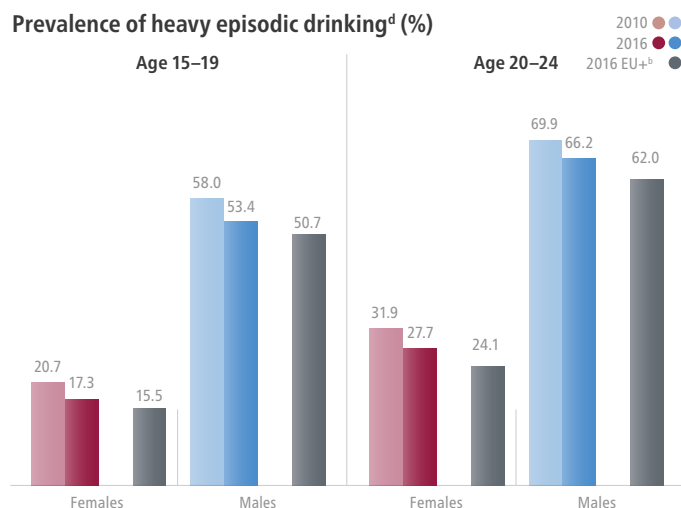
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



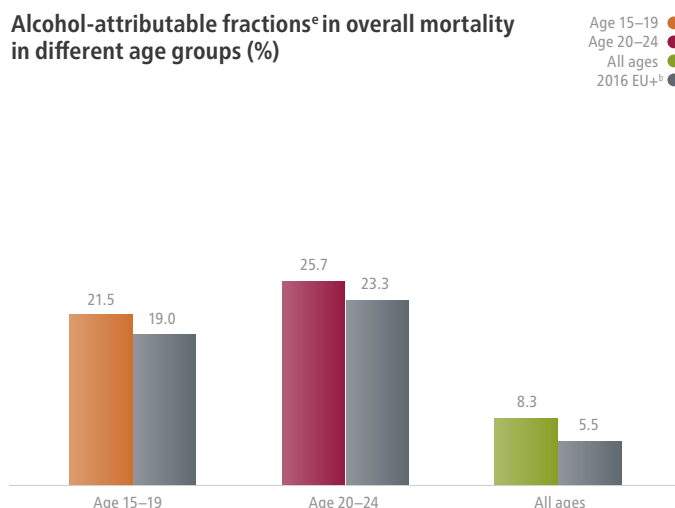
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

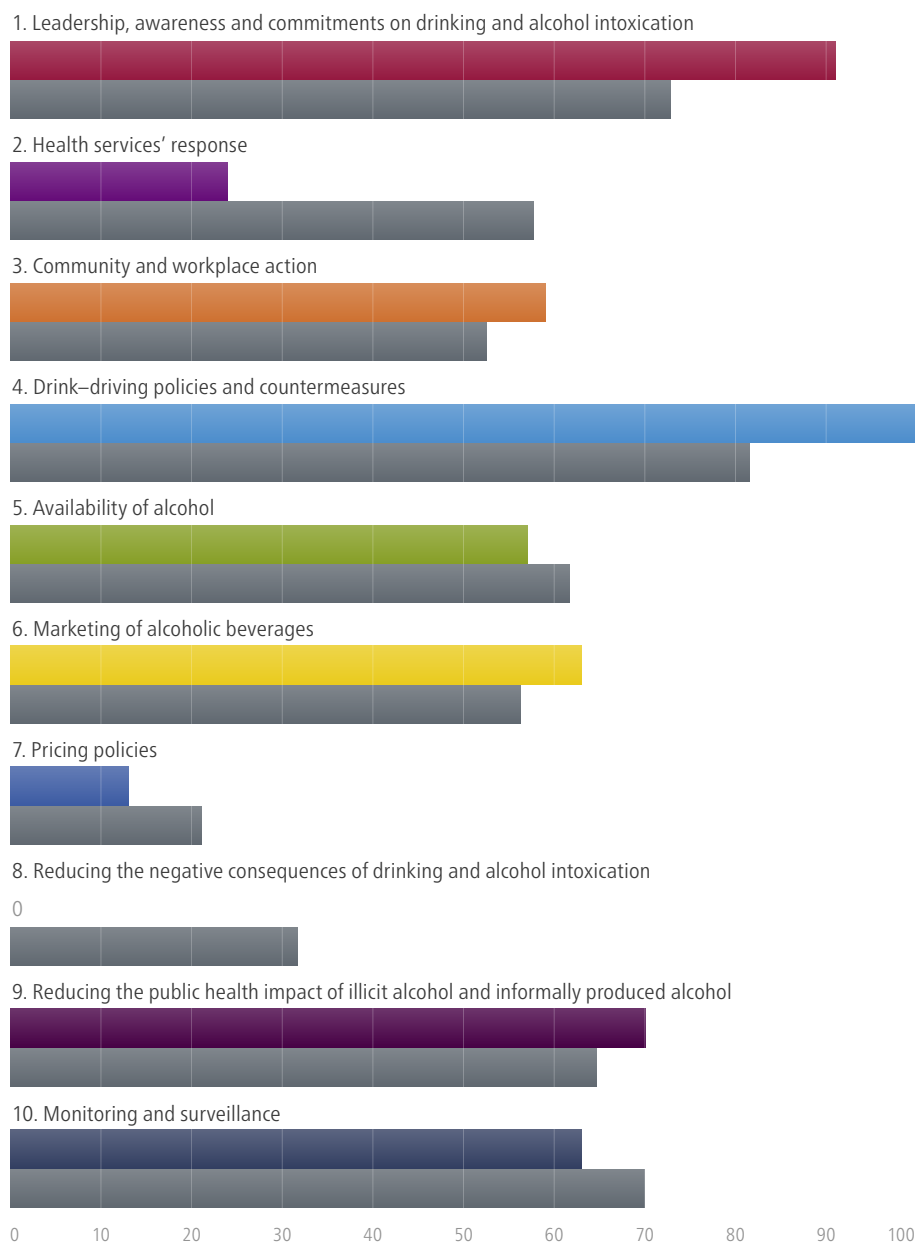




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

- Yes
- No
- At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly	No	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	No	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	No	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	No	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	No	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	No	N/A	No
Minimum unit pricing (€6.04 for wine)	Yes	No	No
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	No	No	No

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

- Yes
- No



#### Health warnings



#### Consumer information about calories and additives



#### Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

- Yes
- No



#### Random breath testing



#### Sobriety checkpoints



#### Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

0.0 g/l (zero tolerance)

#### Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

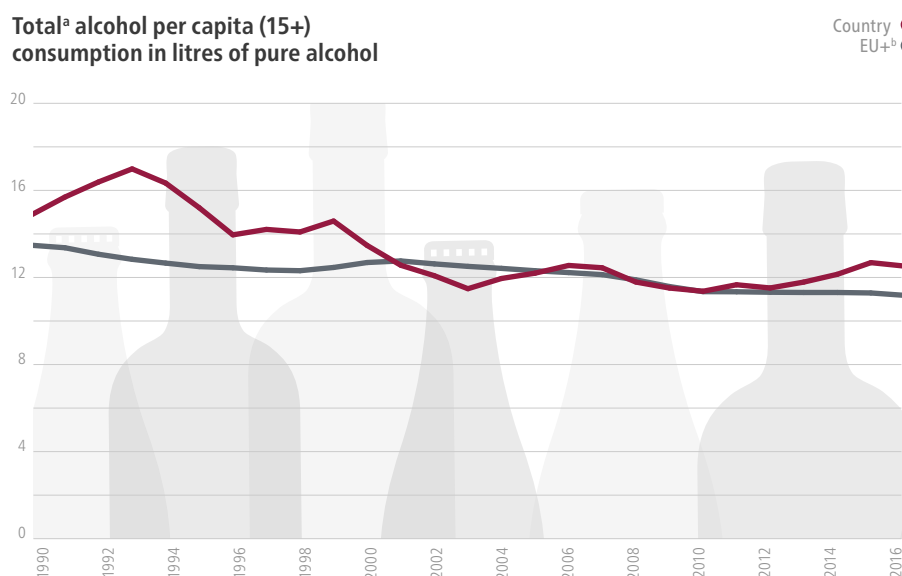


Total population  
**2 069 362**  
Population in urban areas  
**50%**

Population aged (15+)  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

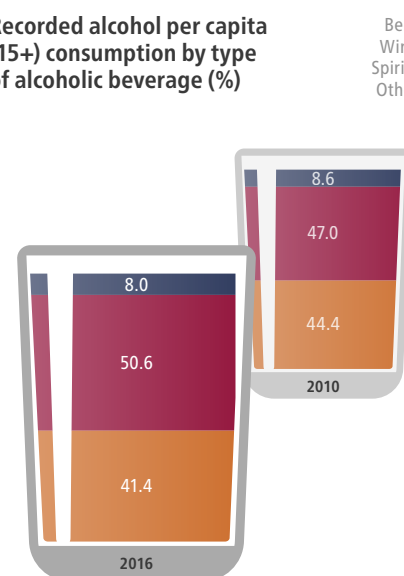
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

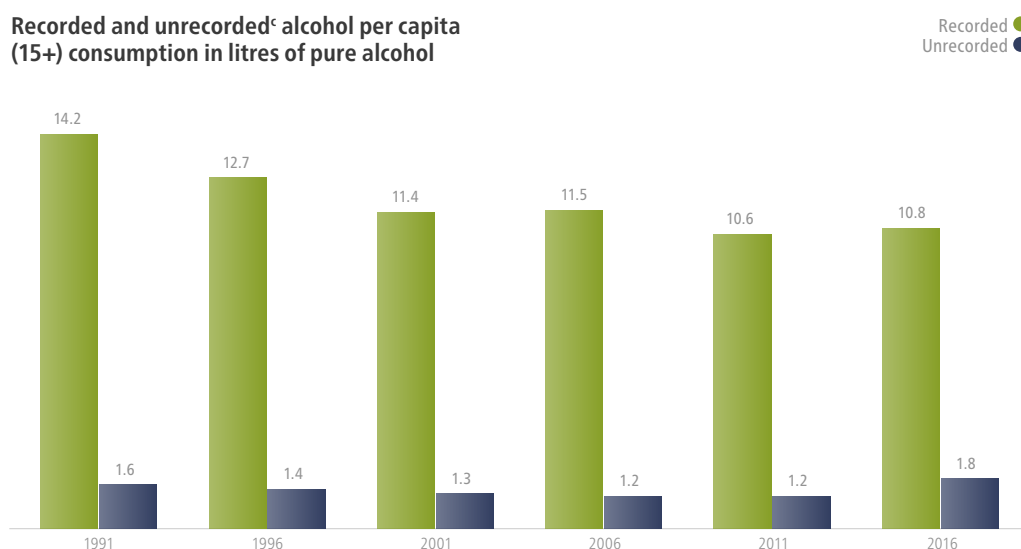


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

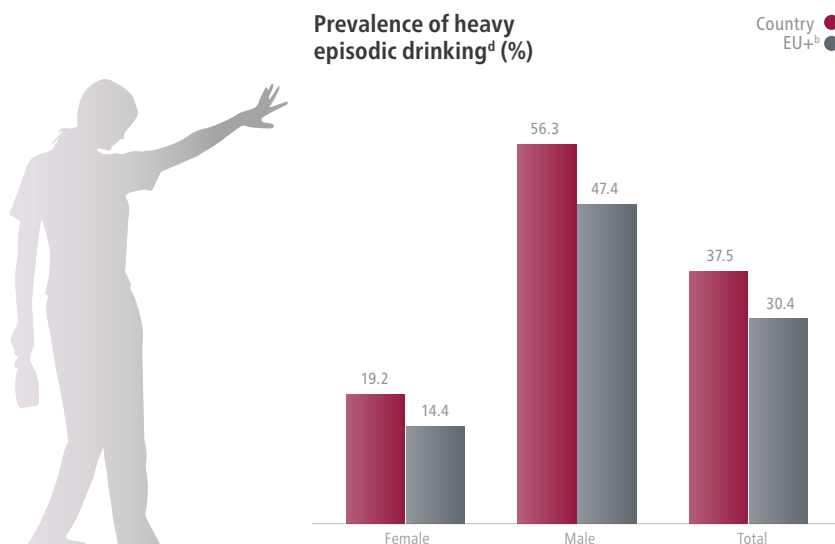


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



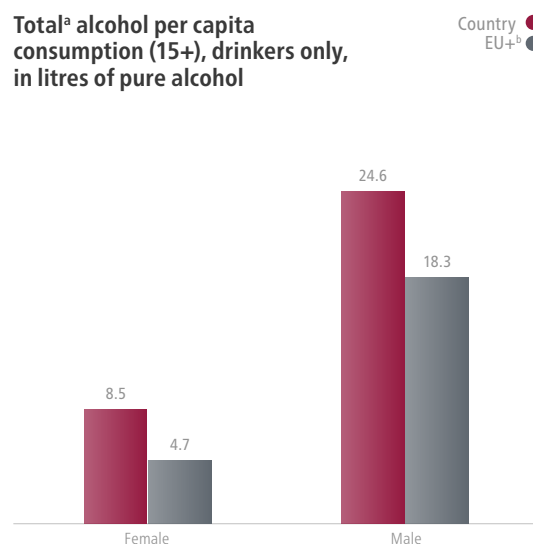
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

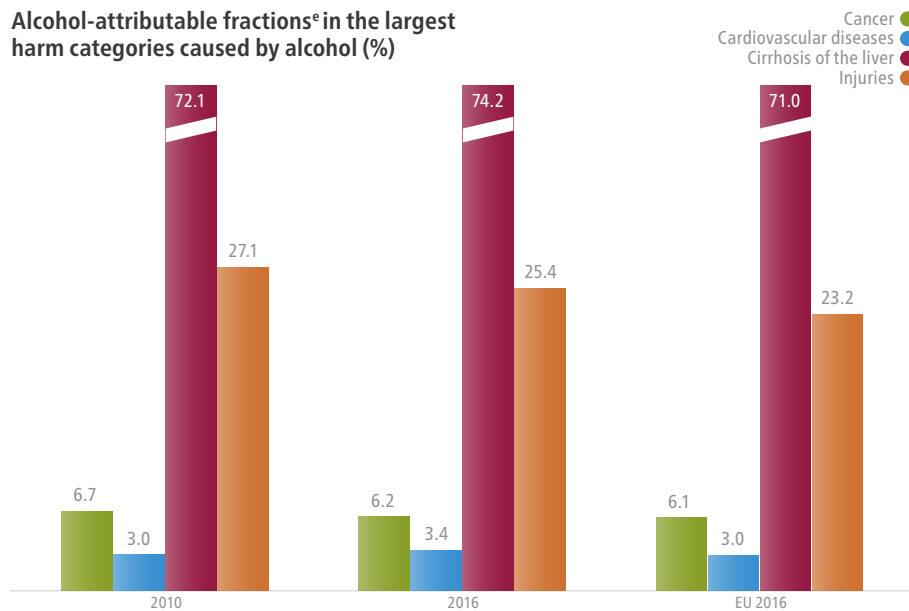
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+, drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





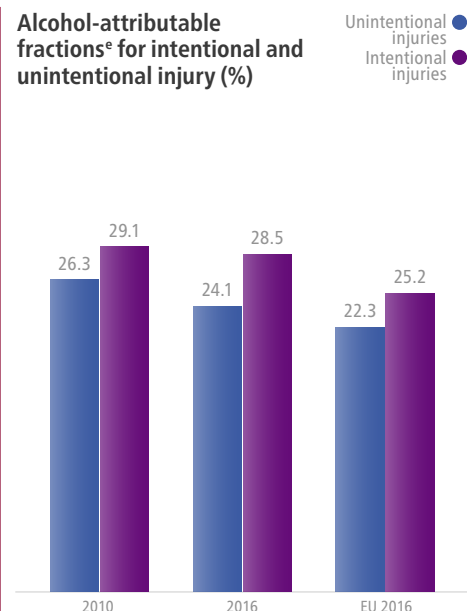
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



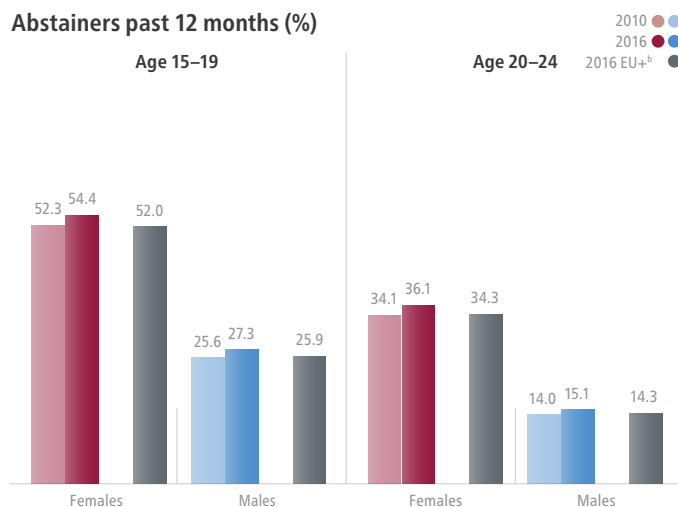
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

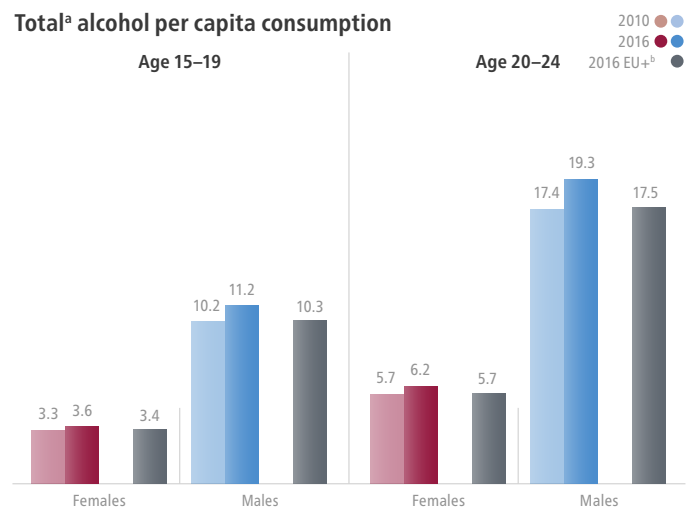


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

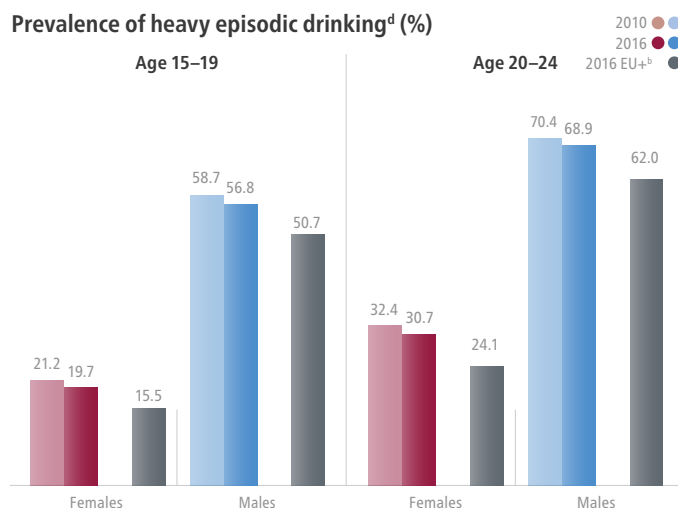
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



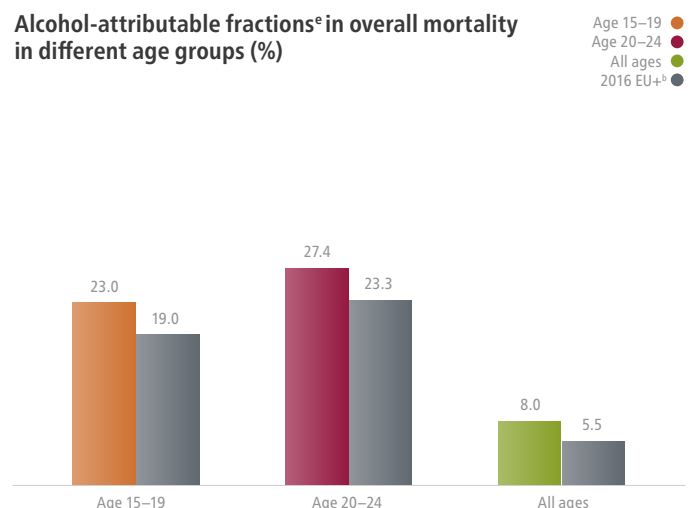
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

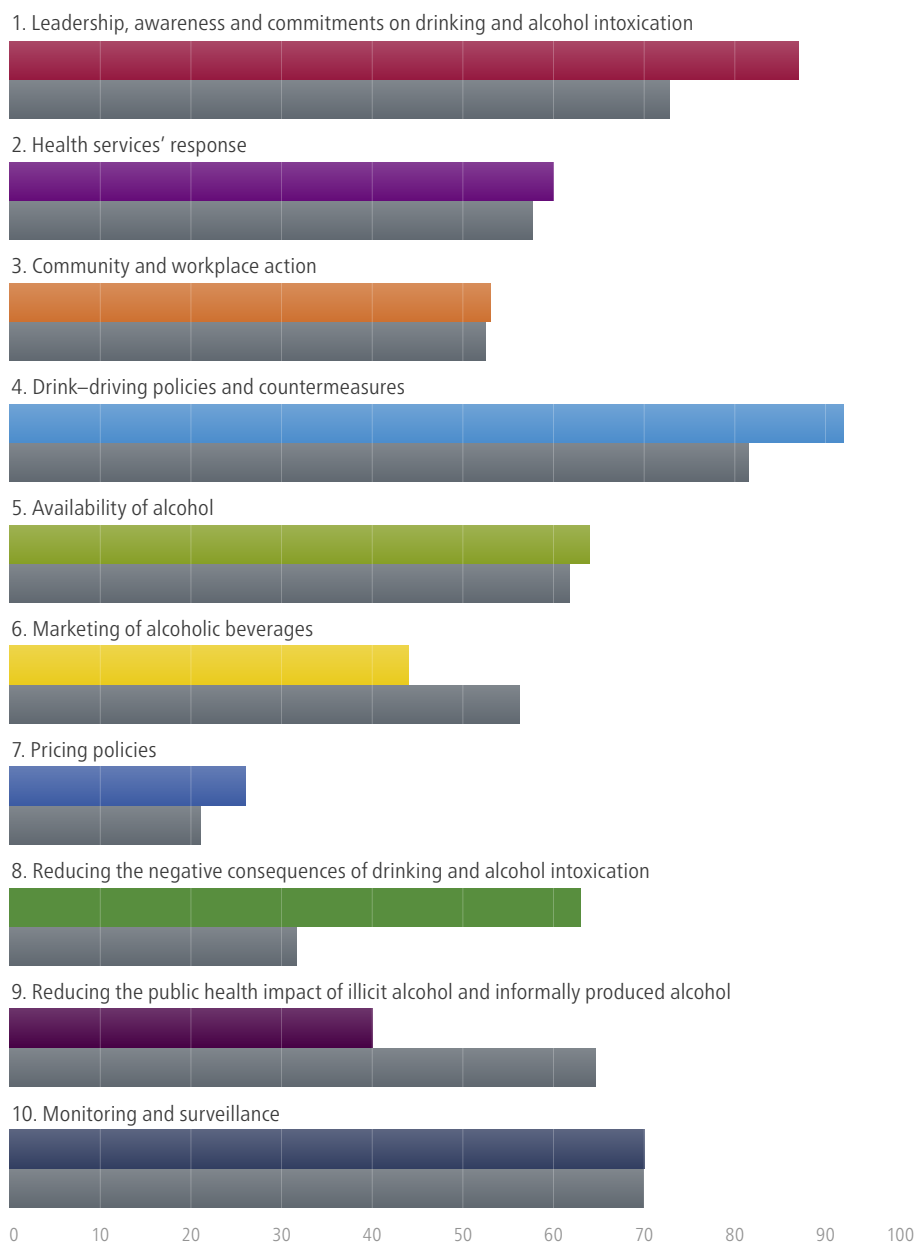




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly	No	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	No	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	Yes	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	No	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	No	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	No	No	No
Minimum unit pricing	No	No	No
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	No	No	No

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No

Health warnings

Consumer information about calories and additives

Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No

Random breath testing

Sobriety checkpoints

Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**46 064 604**  
Population in urban areas  
**81%**

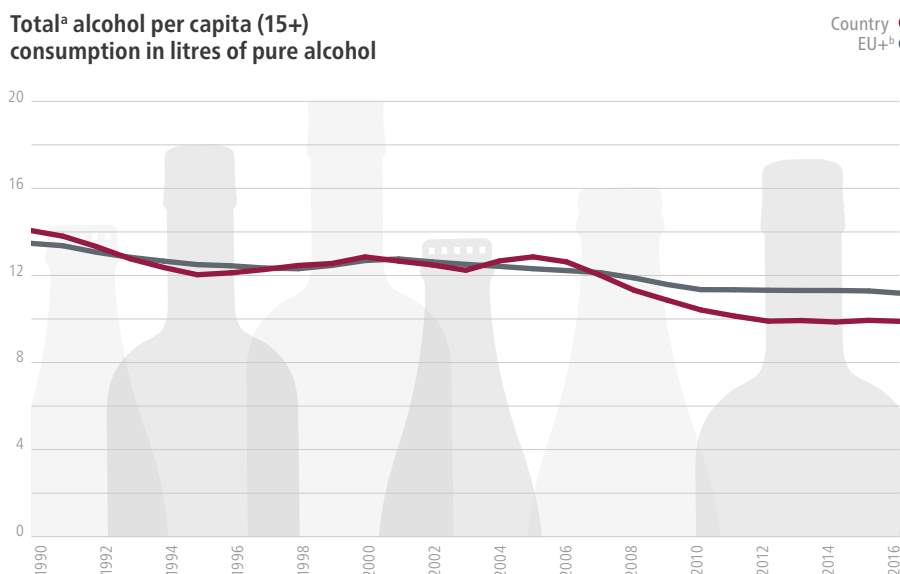
Population aged 15+  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



**SPAIN**

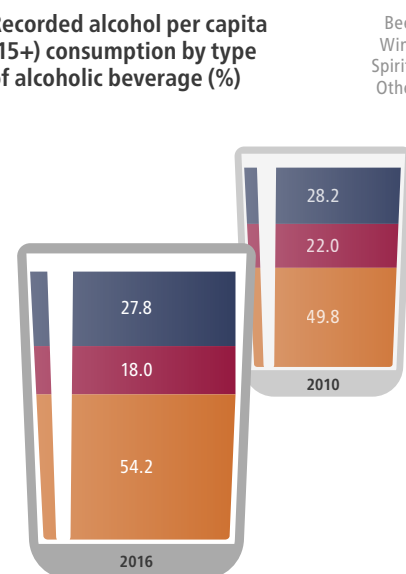
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

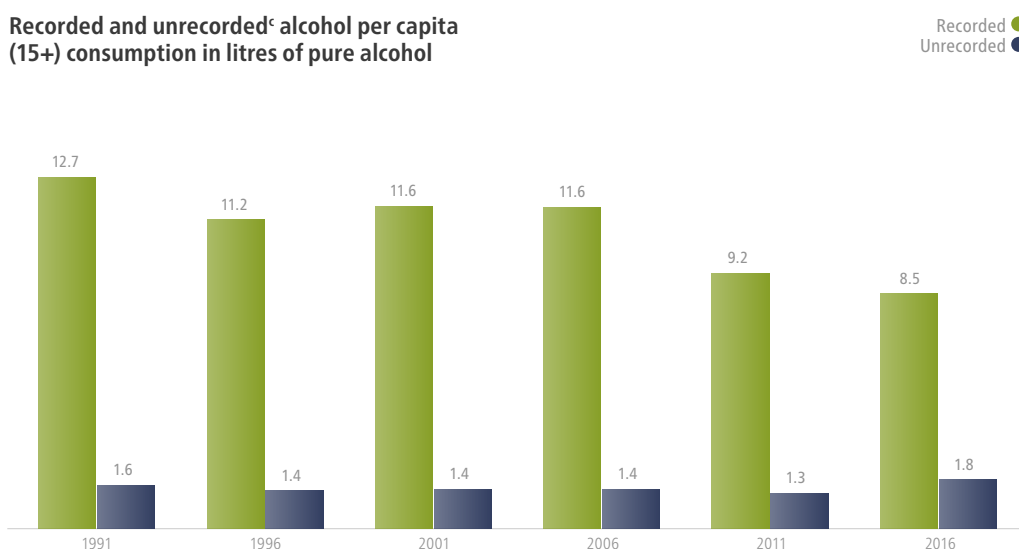


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

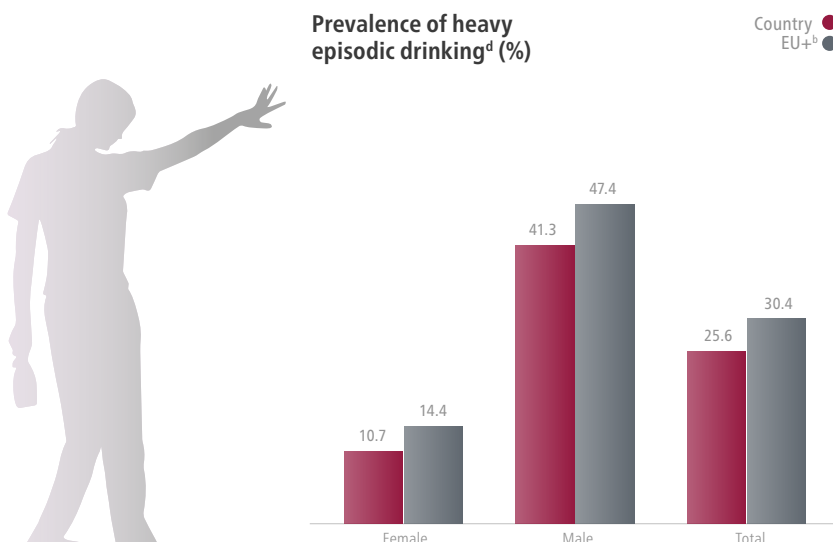


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



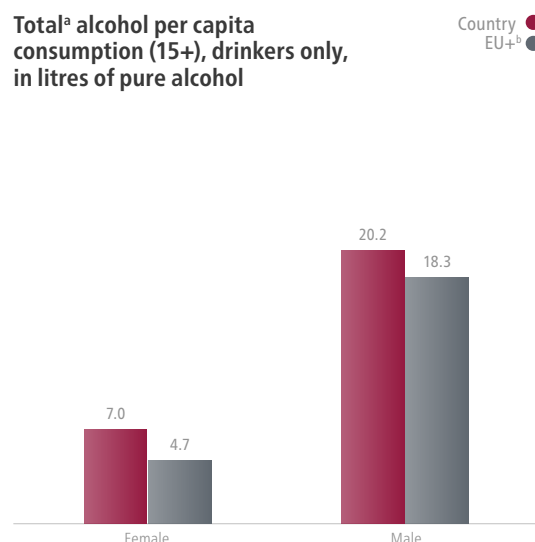
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

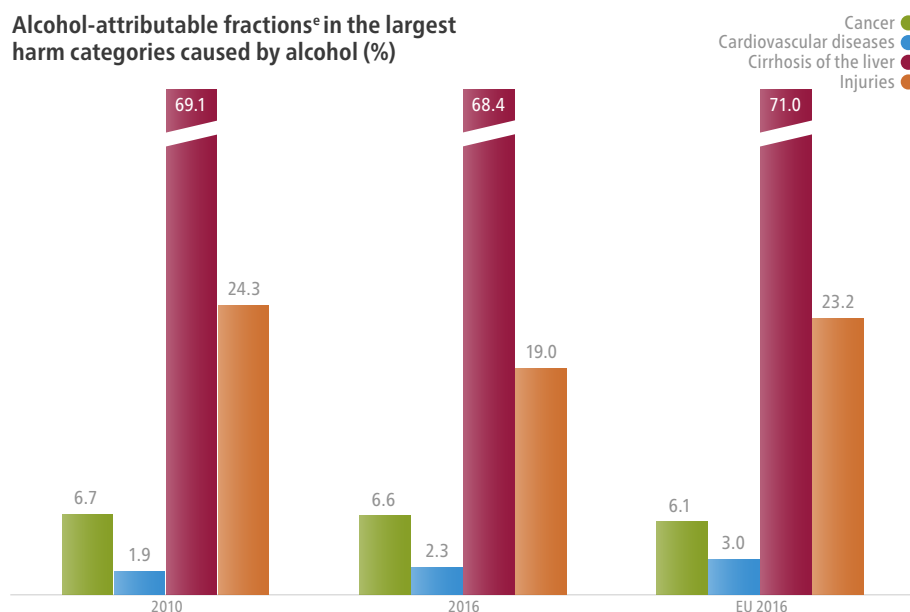
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





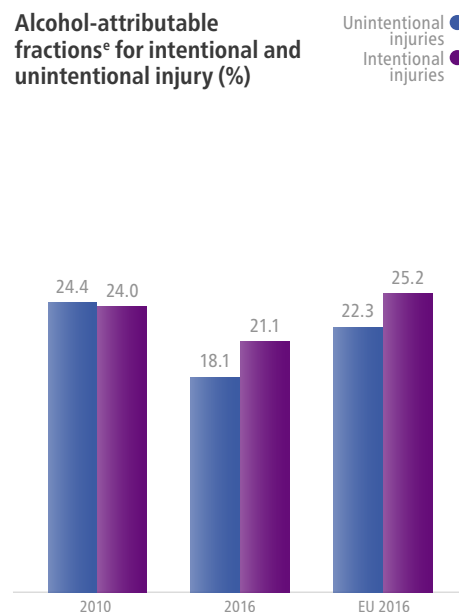
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



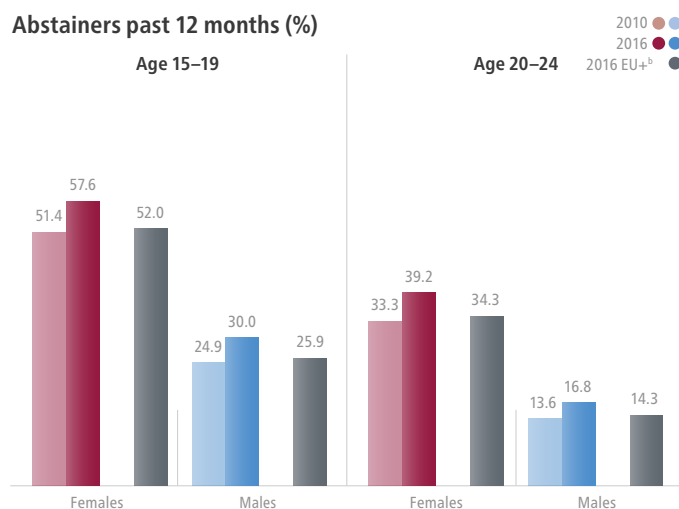
<sup>a</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

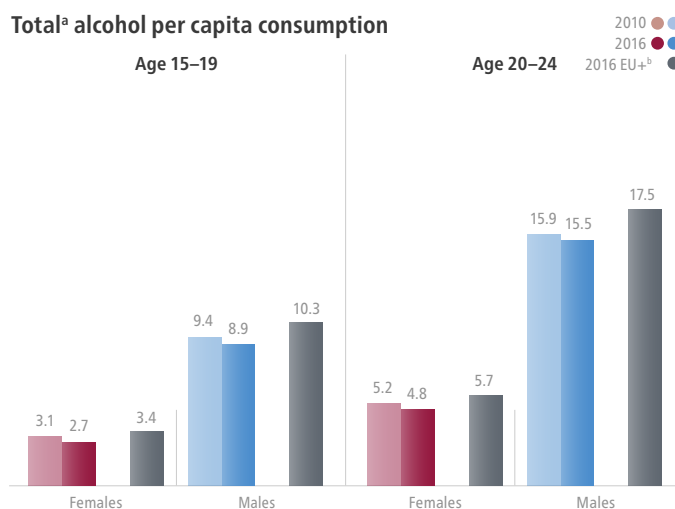


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

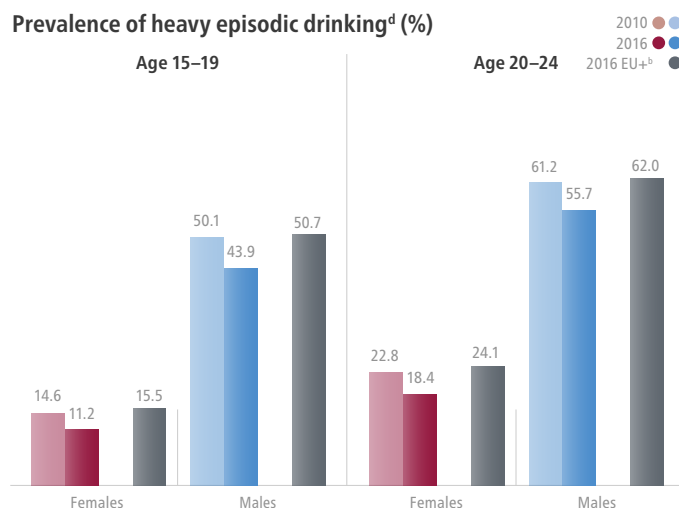
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



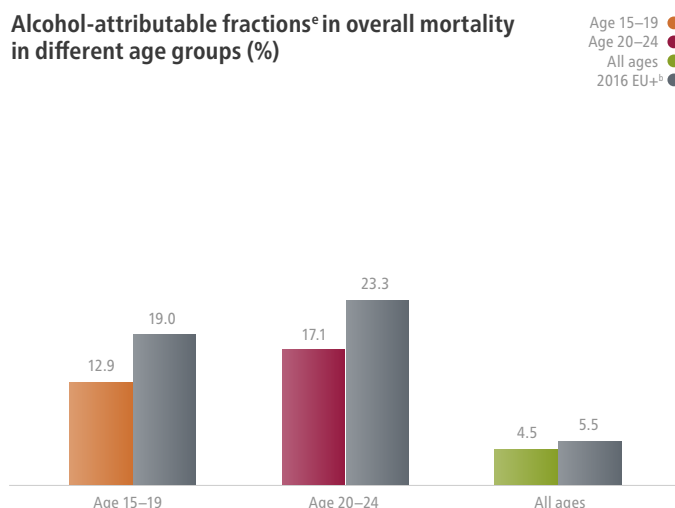
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>a</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

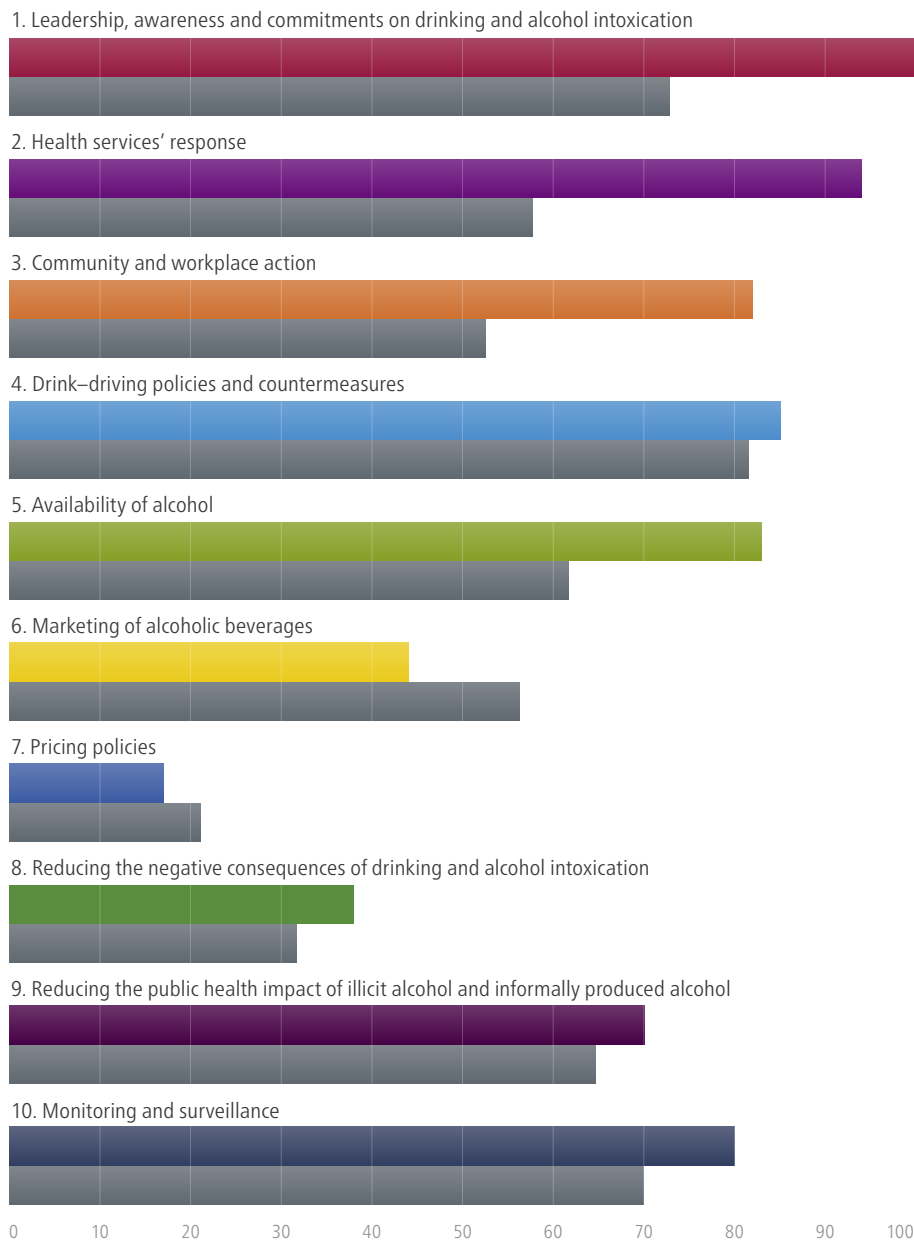




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly	Yes	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	No	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	No	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	Yes	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	No	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	Yes	No	No
Minimum unit pricing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



#### Health warnings



#### Consumer information about calories and additives



#### Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



#### Random breath testing



#### Sobriety checkpoints



#### Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



0.05 g/l

#### Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

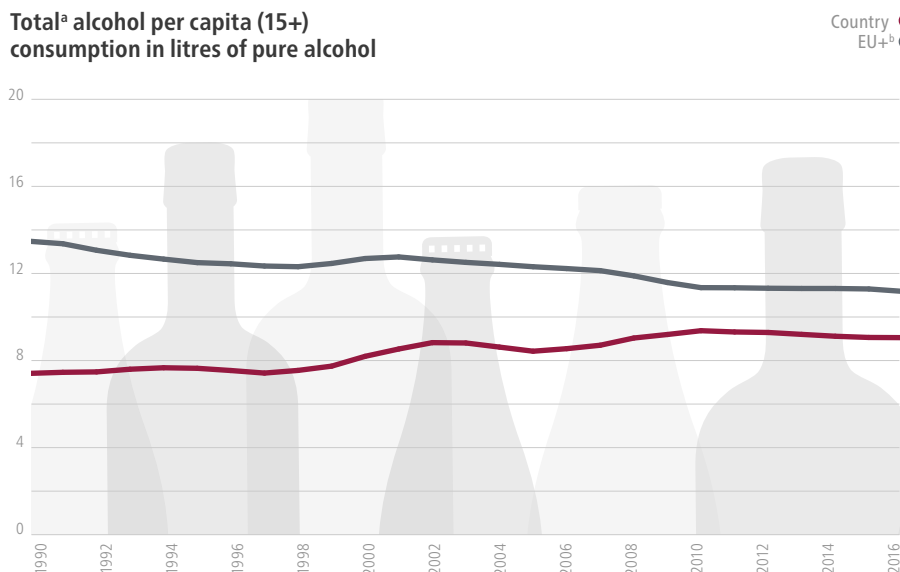


Total population  
**9 851 852**  
Population in urban areas  
**86%**

Population aged (15+)  
**83%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

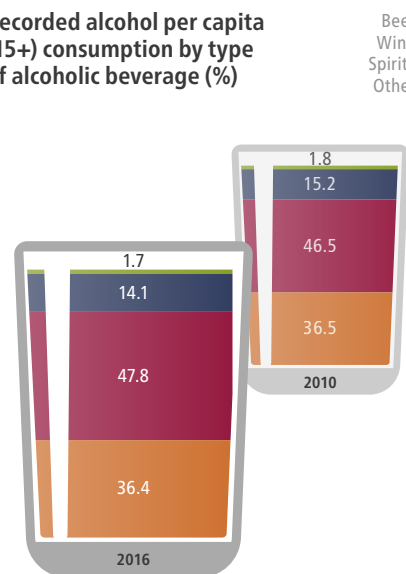
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+)  
consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

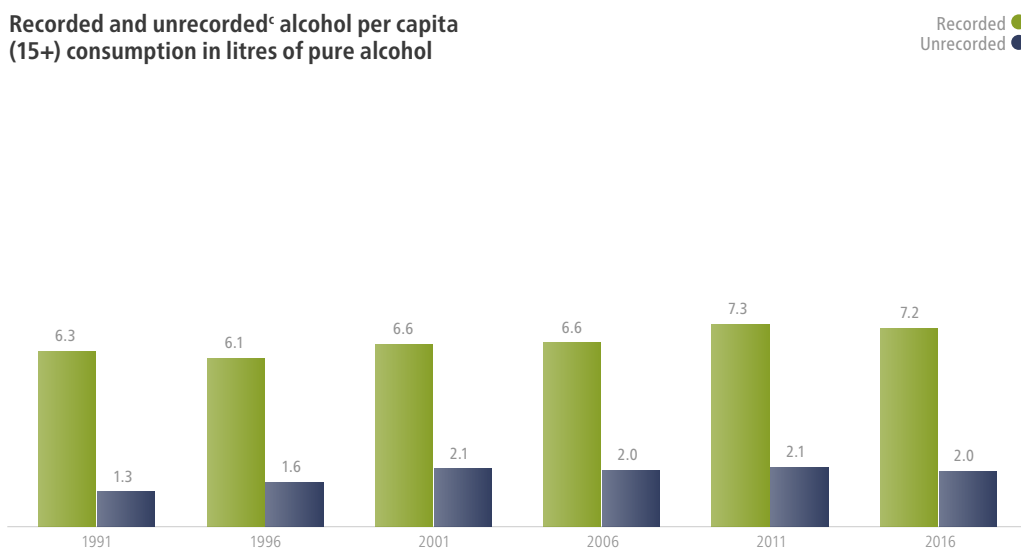


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita  
(15+) consumption by type  
of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita  
(15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

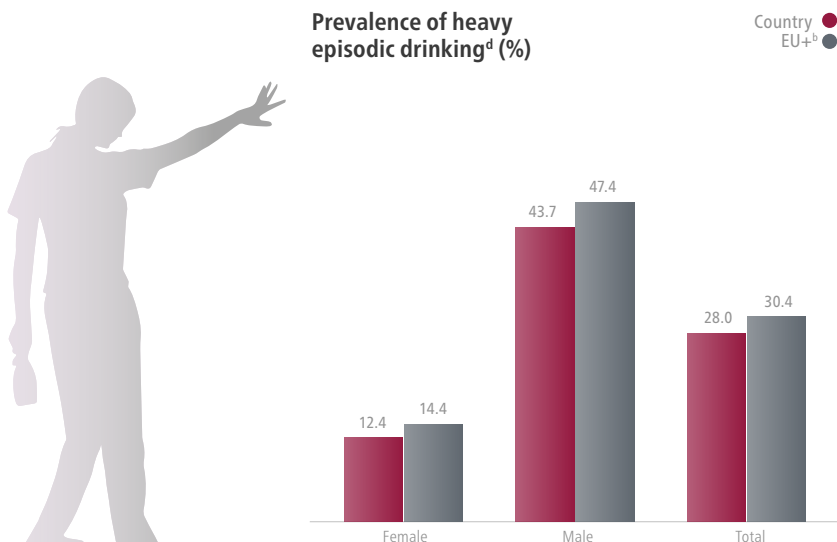


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



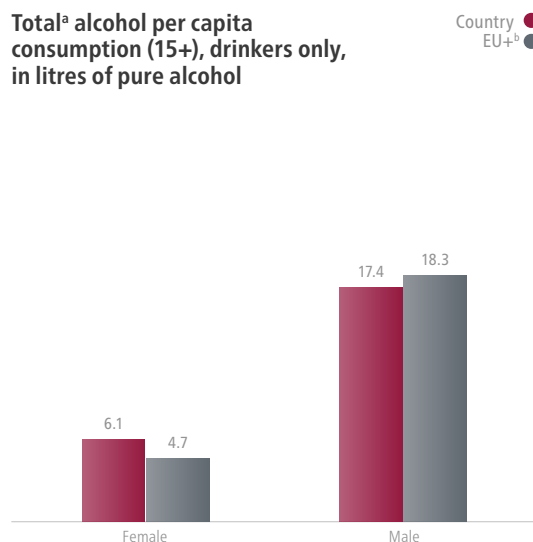
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy  
episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

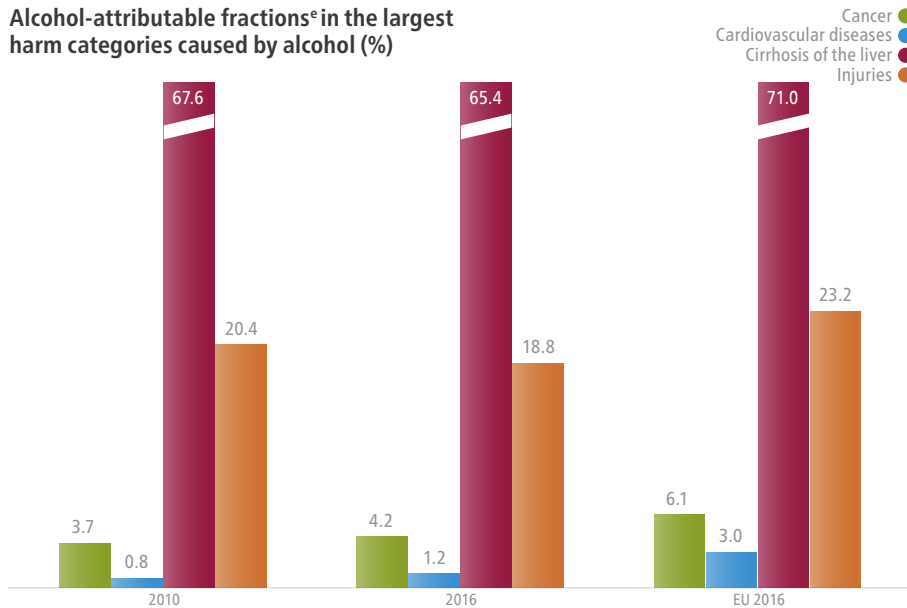
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita  
consumption (15+), drinkers only,  
in litres of pure alcohol**





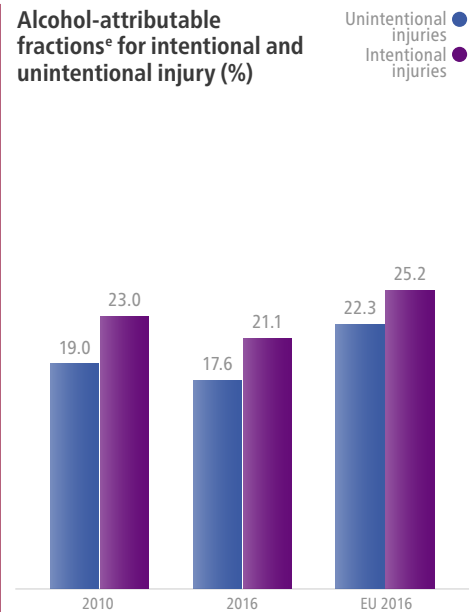
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



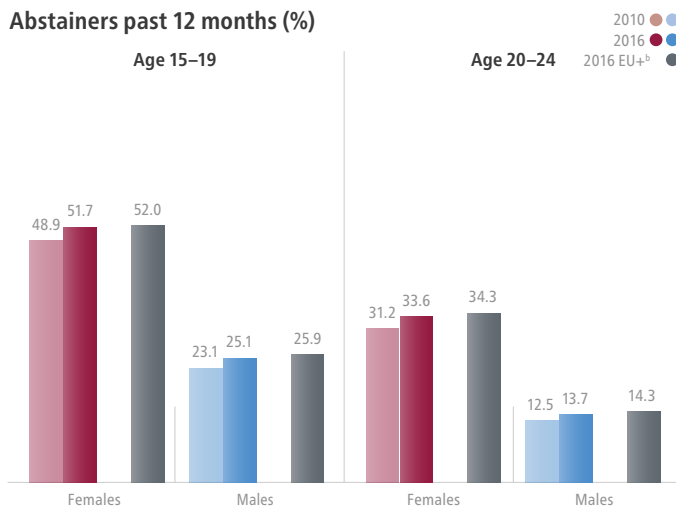
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

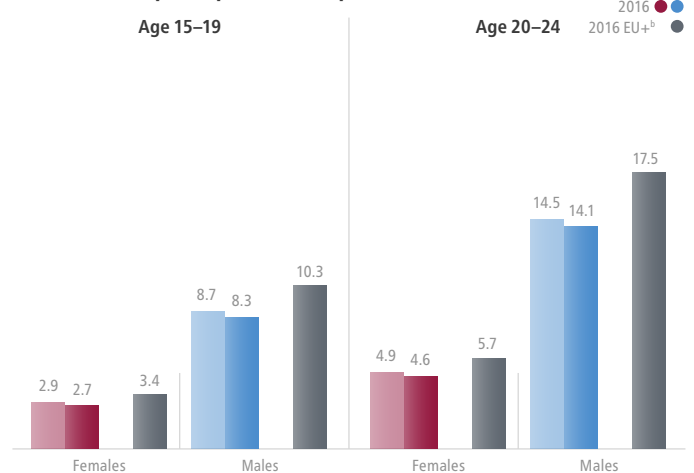


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

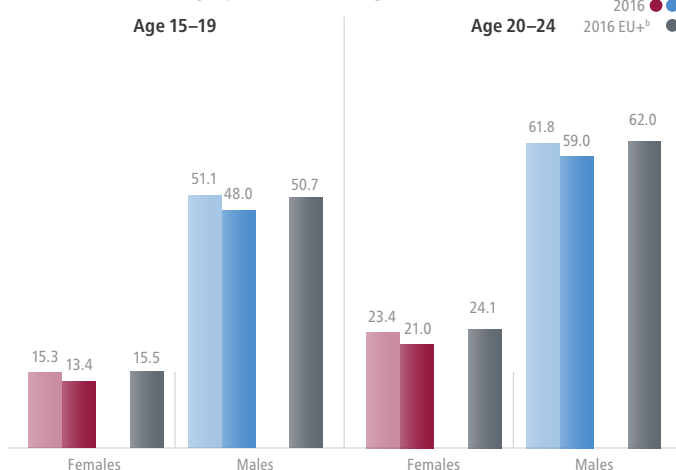
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



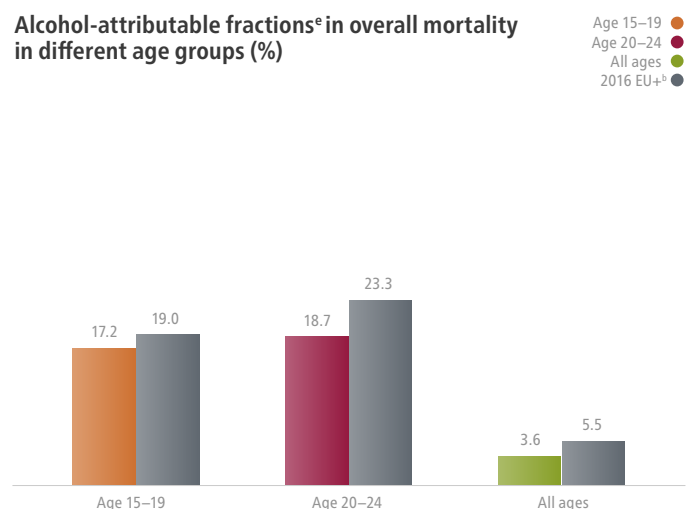
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

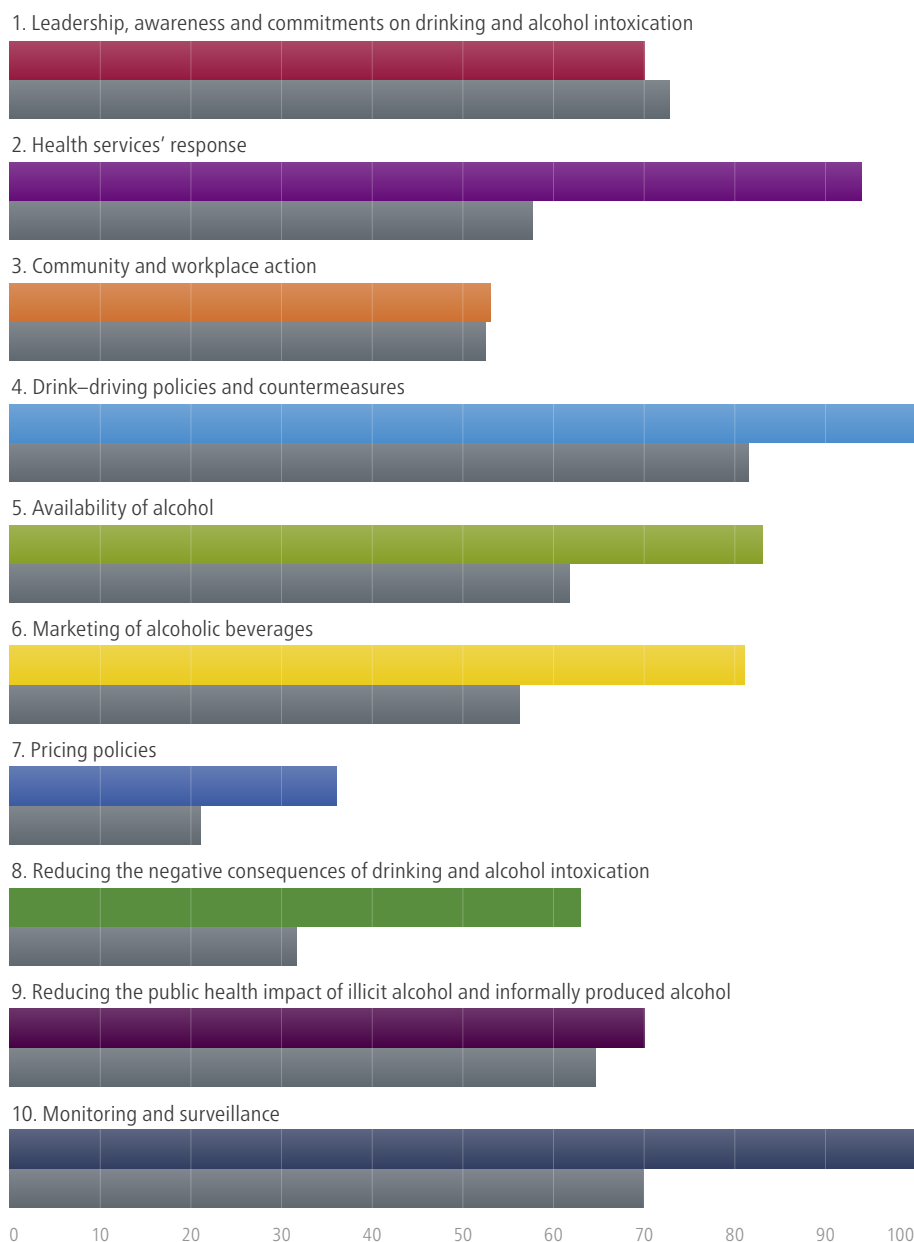




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level

#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	20	20
Retail monopoly	Yes	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	No	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	Yes	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	No	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	No	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	Yes	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	No	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	Yes	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	No	No	No
Minimum unit pricing	No	No	No
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	No	No	No

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No

#### Health warnings

Consumer information about calories and additives

Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No

Random breath testing

Sobriety checkpoints

Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

Sales ban at petrol stations



### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

Total population  
**8 379 477**  
Population in urban areas  
**74%**

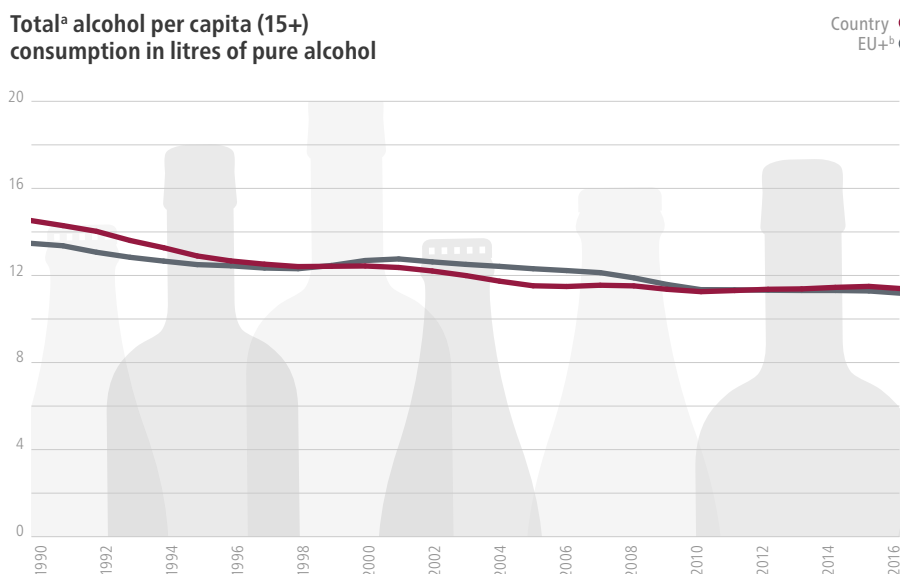
Population aged 15+  
**85%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**



# SWITZERLAND

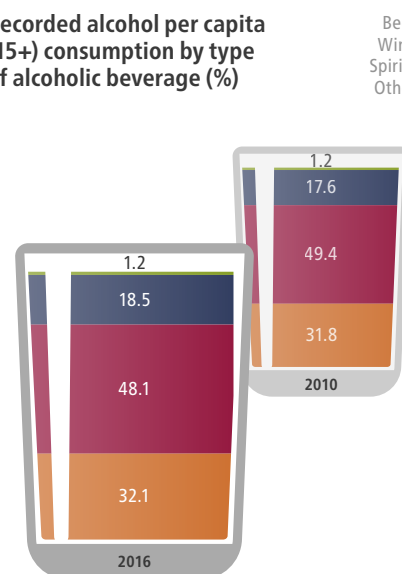
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

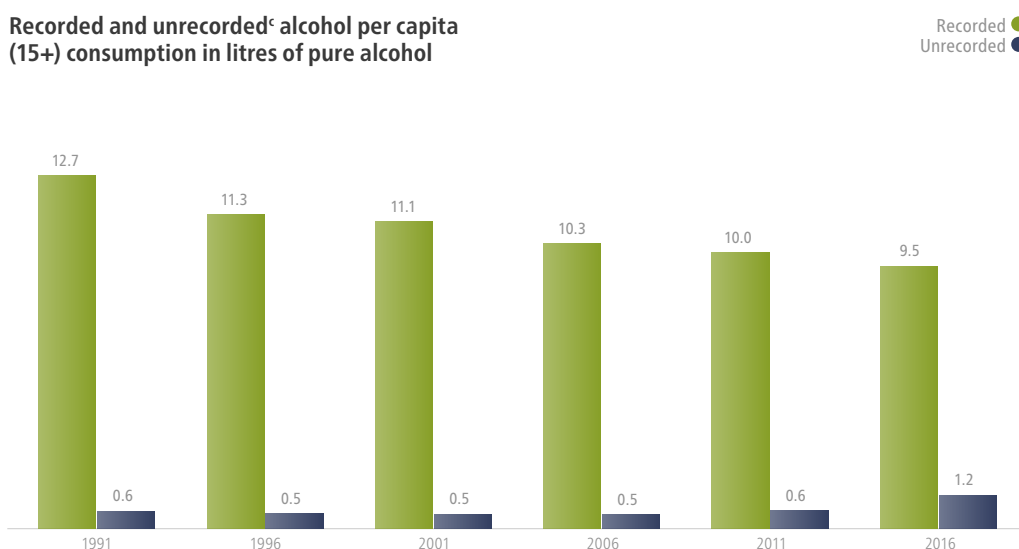


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

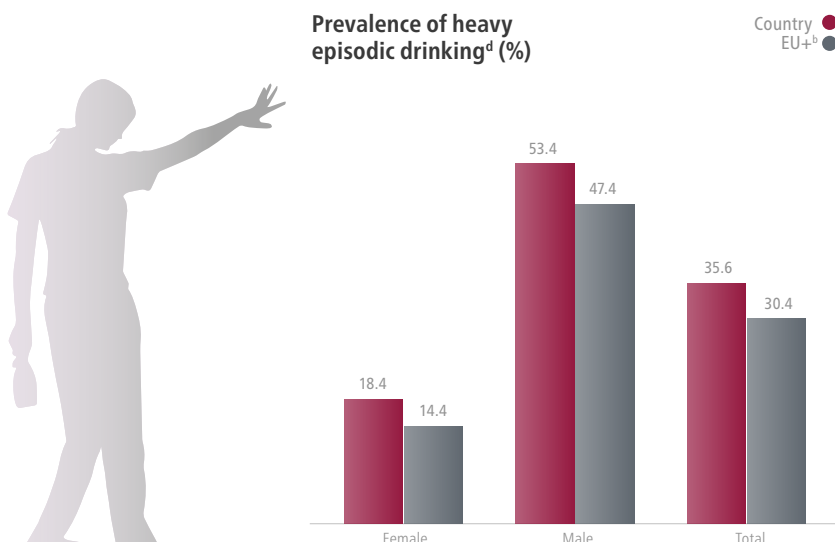


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



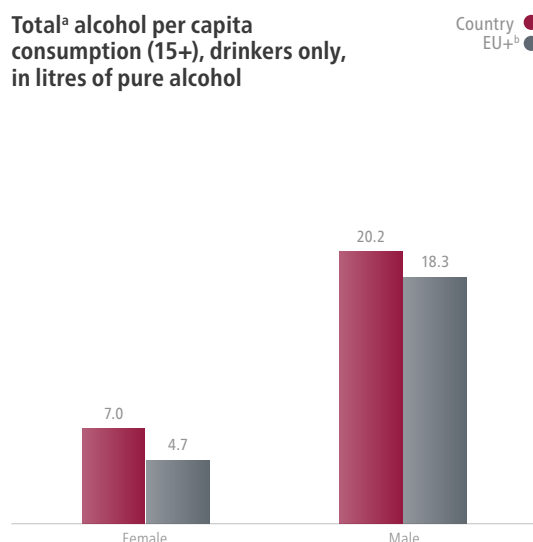
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

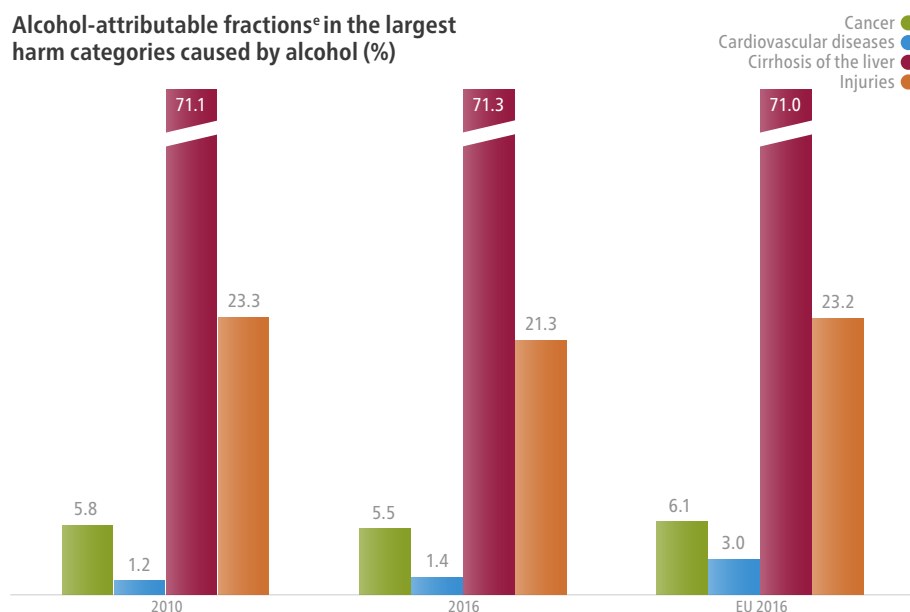
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





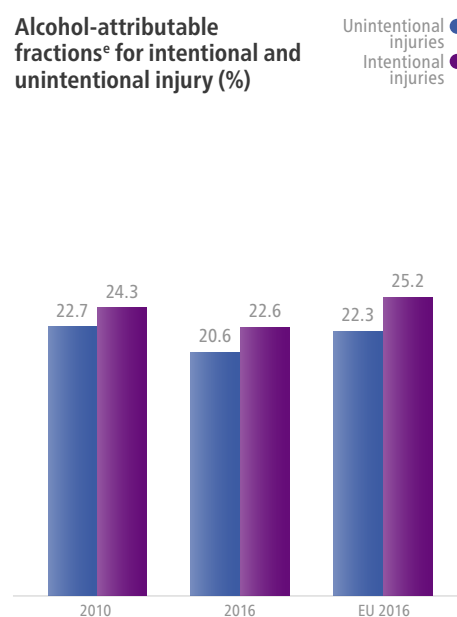
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



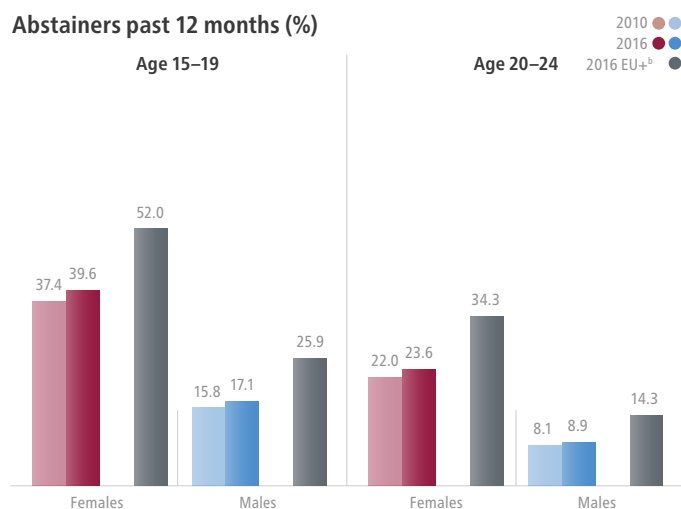
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

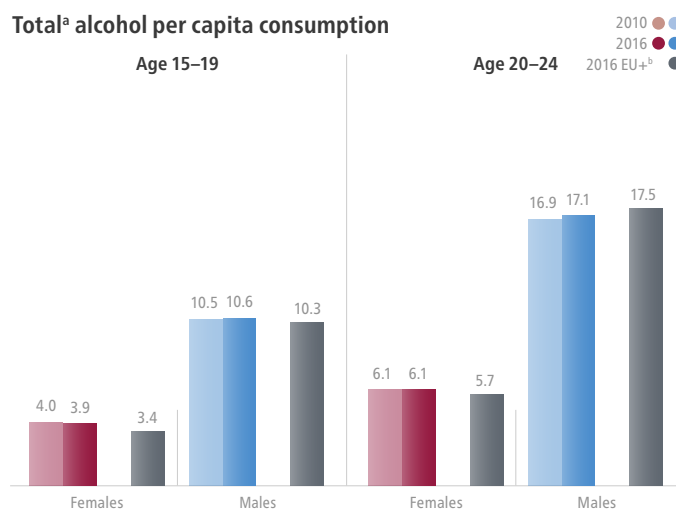


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

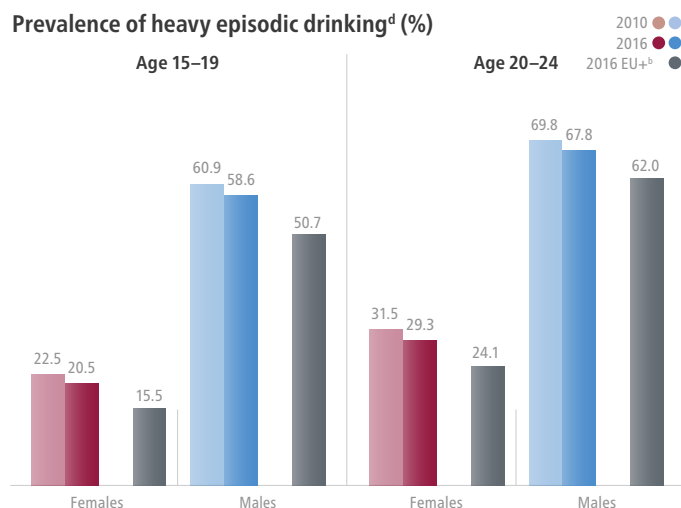
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



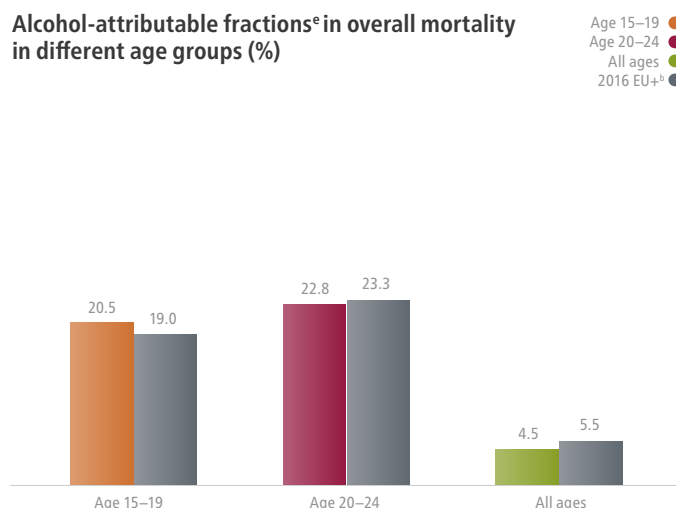
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

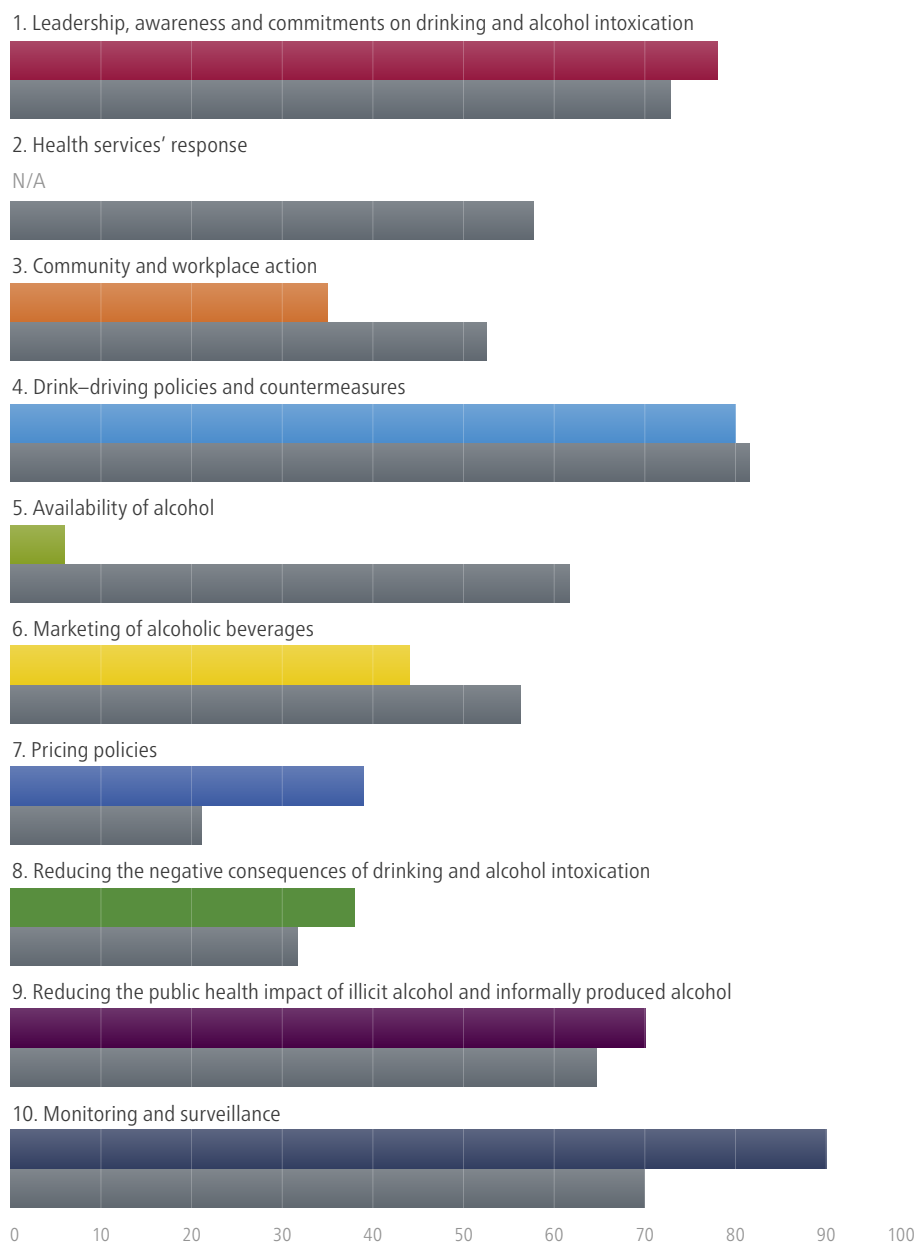




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>b</sup>



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit



Sales ban at petrol stations



0.05 g/l

### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	16	16	18
Retail monopoly	Yes	No	No
Licensing for retail sales	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions OFF premise density	Yes	No	No
Restrictions ON premise hours	Yes	No	No
Restrictions ON premise density	Yes	No	No

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media	Yes	No	No
Ban on below-cost promotion	Yes	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of sports events	Yes	No	No
Ban on sponsorship of youth events	Yes	No	No

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation	Yes	N/A	No
Minimum unit pricing	Yes	No	No
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)	Yes	No	No

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retailed alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

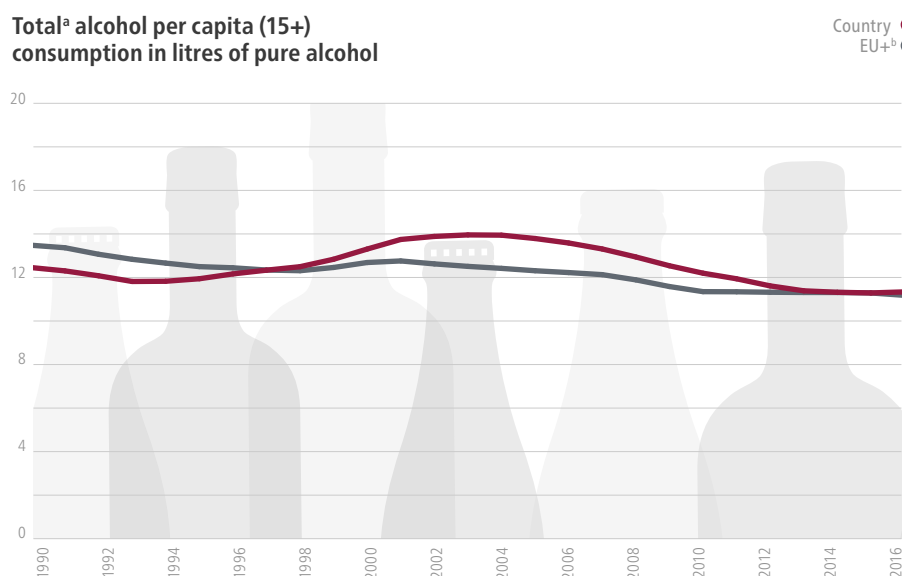


Total population  
**65 111 143**  
Population in urban areas  
**84%**

Population aged (15+)  
**82%**  
Income group (World Bank)  
**High**

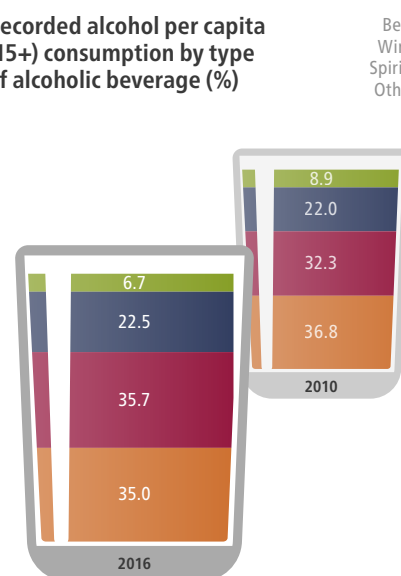
## TRENDS IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

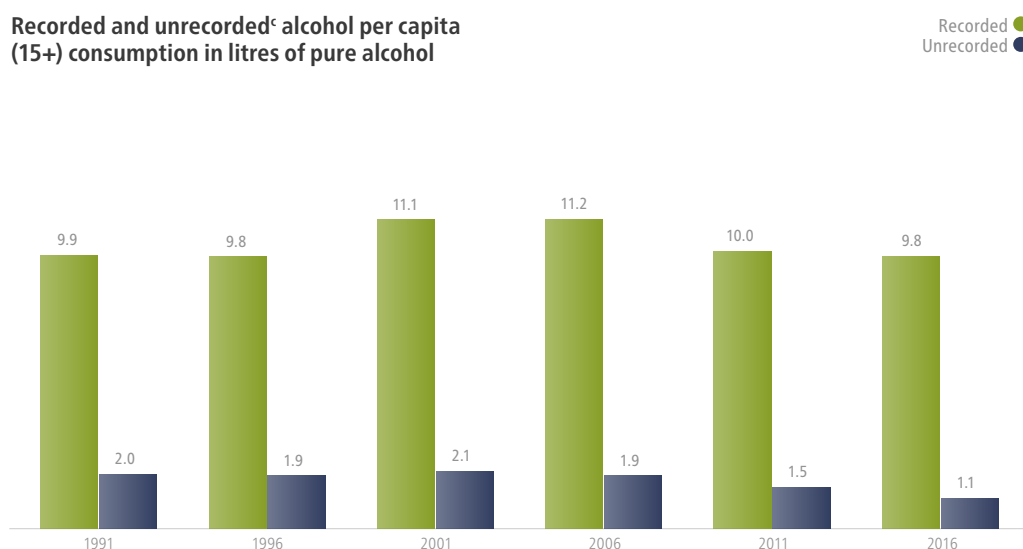


<sup>a</sup> Total is the sum of the recorded and unrecorded consumption. <sup>b</sup> European Union (EU) Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

**Recorded alcohol per capita (15+) consumption by type of alcoholic beverage (%)**



**Recorded and unrecorded<sup>c</sup> alcohol per capita (15+) consumption in litres of pure alcohol**

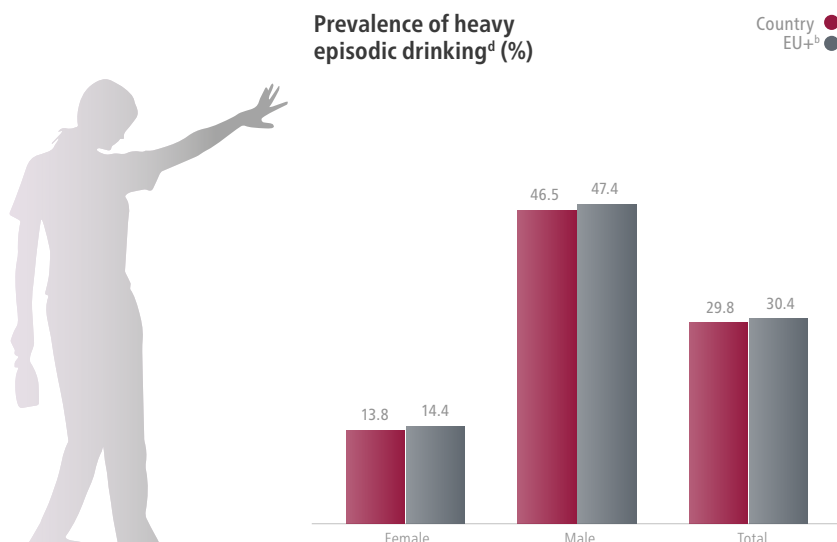


<sup>c</sup> Unrecorded alcohol is alcohol that is not accounted for in official statistics on alcohol taxation or sales in the country where it is consumed because it is usually produced, distributed and sold outside the formal channels under government control.



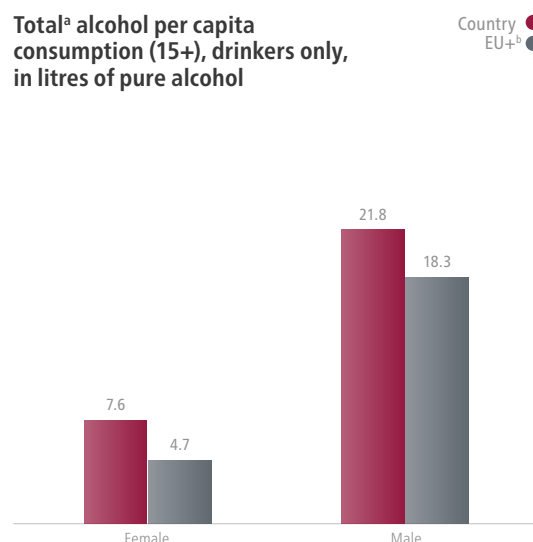
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION 2016

**Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)**



<sup>d</sup> Consumed at least 60 grams or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion in the past 30 days.

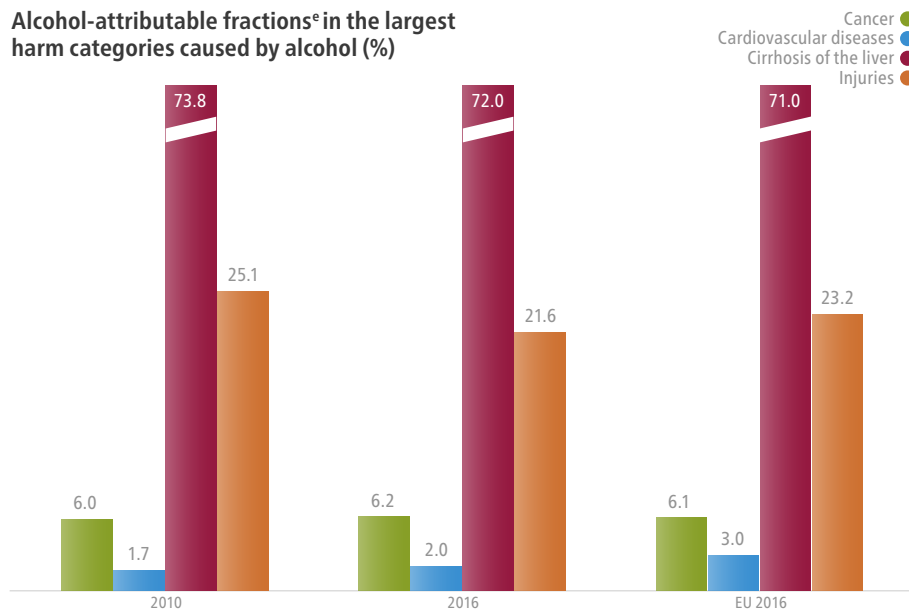
**Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption (15+), drinkers only, in litres of pure alcohol**





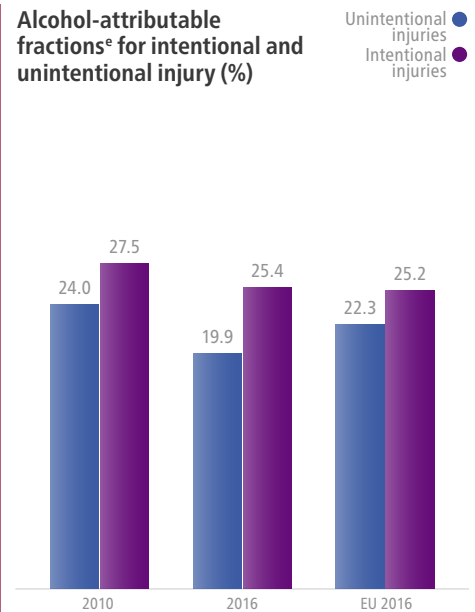
## ALCOHOL-ATTRIBUTABLE BURDEN 2016

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in the largest harm categories caused by alcohol (%)



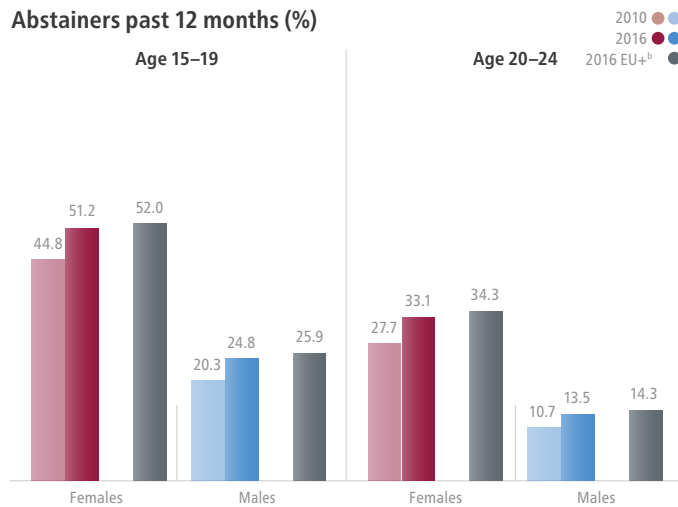
<sup>e</sup>The alcohol-attributable fraction denotes the proportion of a health outcome caused by alcohol (that is, the proportion that would disappear if alcohol consumption was removed).

Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> for intentional and unintentional injury (%)

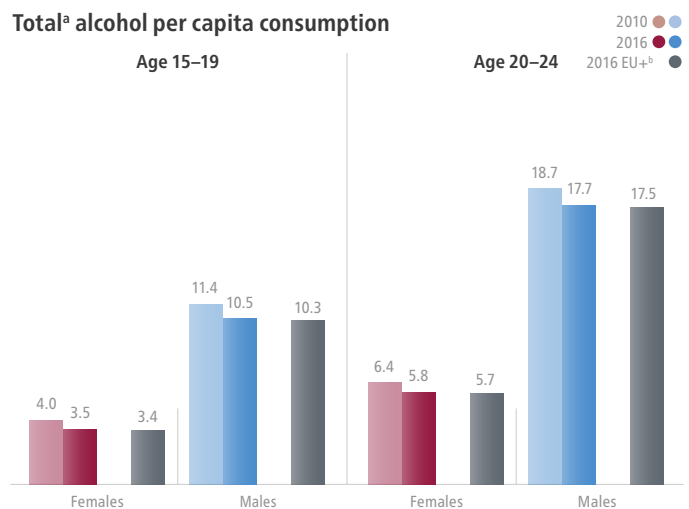


## ALCOHOL AND YOUNG PEOPLE 2016

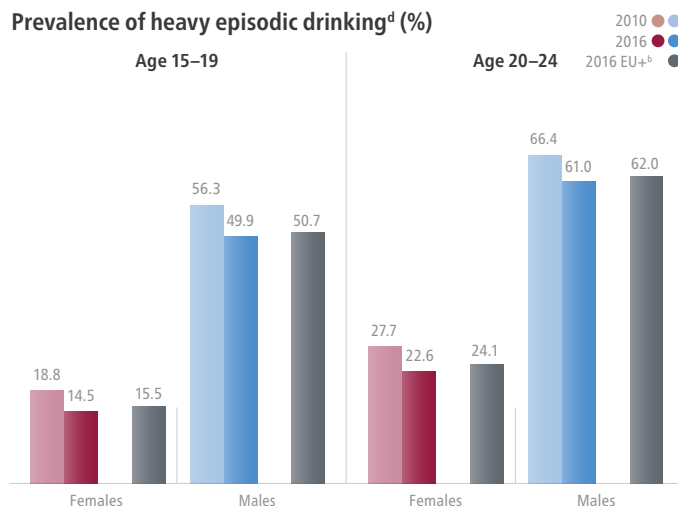
Abstainers past 12 months (%)



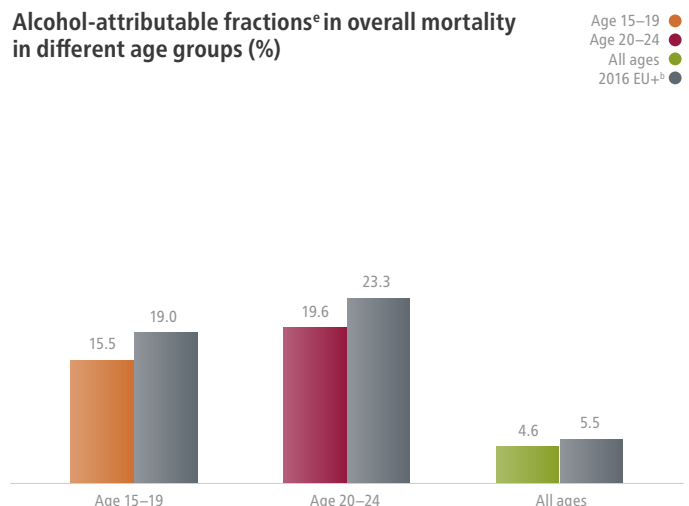
Total<sup>a</sup> alcohol per capita consumption



Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking<sup>d</sup> (%)



Alcohol-attributable fractions<sup>e</sup> in overall mortality in different age groups (%)

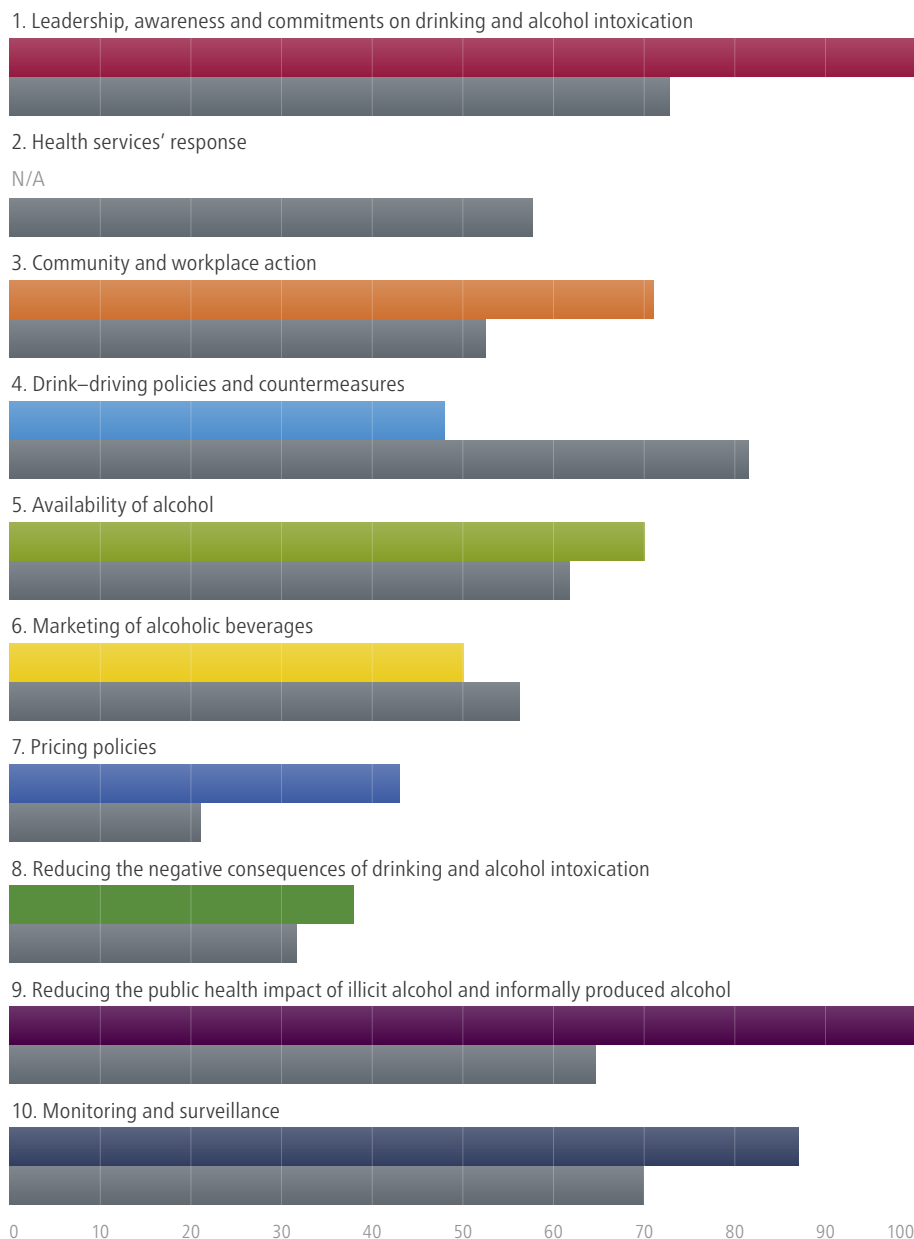




## ALCOHOL POLICIES 2016

Country score in the 10 action areas of the *European action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol 2012–2020* (maximum of 100 points)

EU+<sup>a</sup>



Note: N/A indicates scores could not be calculated due to missing data.

### Labelling of alcoholic beverages on container

● Yes  
● No



Health warnings



Consumer information about calories and additives



Number of standard drinks displayed



### Road-safety policies

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



Random breath testing



Sobriety checkpoints



Legal blood alcohol concentration limit

0.08 g/l  
Scotland 0.05 g/l

Sales ban at petrol stations



### WHO "Best Buys"

● Yes  
● No  
■ At the subnational level



#### AVAILABILITY

	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Minimum selling age	18	18	18
Retail monopoly			
Licensing for retail sales			
Restrictions OFF premise hours			
Restrictions OFF premise density			
Restrictions ON premise hours			
Restrictions ON premise density			

#### MARKETING

Ban on Internet/social media			
Ban on below-cost promotion			
Ban on sponsorship of sports events			
Ban on sponsorship of youth events			

#### PRICING

Excise tax adjusted for inflation			
Minimum unit pricing (Scotland: £0.50 for all alcohol)			
Volume discount ban (applies to all beverages)			

### The WHO "Best Buys" to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

- 1 Increase excise taxes on alcoholic beverages
- 2 Enact and enforce bans or comprehensive restrictions on exposure to alcohol advertising (across multiple types of media)
- 3 Enact and enforce restrictions on the physical availability of retail alcohol (via reduced hours of sale)

## **The WHO Regional Office for Europe**

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations created in 1948 with the primary responsibility for international health matters and public health. The WHO Regional Office for Europe is one of six regional offices throughout the world, each with its own programme geared to the particular health conditions of the countries it serves.

### **Member States**

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Andorra  
Armenia  
Austria  
Azerbaijan  
Belarus  
Belgium  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Bulgaria  
Croatia  
Cyprus  
Czechia  
Denmark  
Estonia  
Finland  
France  
Georgia  
Germany  
Greece  
Hungary  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy  
Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Luxembourg  
Malta  
Monaco  
Montenegro  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Poland  
Portugal  
Republic of Moldova  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
San Marino  
Serbia  
Slovakia  
Slovenia  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Tajikistan  
The former Yugoslav  
Republic of Macedonia  
Turkey  
Turkmenistan  
Ukraine  
United Kingdom  
Uzbekistan

### **World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe**

UN City, Marmorvej 51, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark  
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Email: [eurocontact@who.int](mailto:eurocontact@who.int)  
Website: [www.euro.who.int](http://www.euro.who.int)