



## **Alcohol Measures for Public Health Research Alliance (AMPHORA)**

# **Report on the impact of infrastructures on alcohol policy across Europe**

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### **Deliverable 3.4, Work Package 8**

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## **Abstract:**

**Introduction:** The importance of building and strengthening effective infrastructures within the field of public health has increasingly been recognised. Within the present study alcohol policy infrastructure includes the following elements: policies, priorities and goals, i.e. a national policy document on alcohol; laws and regulations; different governmental sectors at different levels and a coordinating body; national politicians; the alcohol industry; civil society organisations and ‘voice’; science and research-based organisations; the professional workforce; monitoring and surveillance systems; and funding basis. A wide variety of actors and structures can be identified but too little is known about the complex systems of infrastructure available across European countries and their impact on alcohol policy.

**Objective:** This study is part of the AMPHORA project and aims to map existing infrastructures, but also to examine the relationship between infrastructures, the involvement of stakeholders and alcohol policy change.

**Methods:** Data were collected from 32 European countries from three different sources including a survey of alcohol policy infrastructure and infrastructure needs at the national level. Data were analysed descriptively, mapping alcohol policy infrastructure, identifying needs to reveal any relationship between infrastructure and alcohol policy and summarised through a web diagram for Europe. In addition, cross-sectional analyses examined the relationship between the involvement of stakeholders and alcohol policy.

**Results:** All countries have a number of laws and regulations addressing alcohol. The majority of European countries have a written national policy document, and a coordinating body for national alcohol policy is available. Only about half the European countries however prepare a comprehensive report on the alcohol situation in their country. NGOs, academia/research organisations, health professionals/health services as well as the alcohol industry show in most countries high or medium involvement in public policy development.

The results indicate that the involvement of academia in policy making is related to more strict and comprehensive alcohol policy, whilst the involvement of alcohol producers is related to weaker pricing policy. NGO involvement did not show any relationships.



## **Conclusions**

AMPHORA has produced an extended map of alcohol policy infrastructures in a wide range of European countries and thus provided a better understanding and expanded the knowledge base on the role and influence of infrastructure, mainly stakeholders involvement, on alcohol policy and practice.



## Table of contents

<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. Methods.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. Results.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4. Interaction analysis between public perceptions, comprehensiveness of alcohol policy and infrastructures in the implementation of alcohol policy and alcohol related harm.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>5. Conclusions.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>6. References.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>7. Appendices.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>I. AMPHORA database</b>	
<b>II. Survey on alcohol policy infrastructures</b>	
<b>III. Country profiles</b>	

## 1. Introduction

The importance of building and strengthening infrastructures within the field of public health has increasingly been recognised internationally (1-6) and a call to build capacity has been raised, along with alcohol policy as a specific public health topic (7-9). Explanations for the enormous health gap between eastern and western European countries were found in the institutional infrastructure (as the ‘causes of the causes’) (7). Public health law has been one of the leading contributors to the extension of life expectancy in the 20th century but legal infrastructure supporting public health law in many areas is still underdeveloped and non-uniform (10). Infrastructure generally is understood as the overall societal infrastructure and would include generic public health infrastructure, health care infrastructure as well as alcohol policy infrastructure, while the three last-mentioned concepts overlap. The investment in public health care infrastructures has been enormous in the last decades and has facilitated major achievements in health at the individual level. However, the investment in public health infrastructures, which would result in a broader impact in population health, has often been neglected. Now there is the challenge and the need to establish an appropriate public health infrastructure (11). This concerns a variety of areas given that an effective health promotion strategy must be intersectoral, involve several levels of policy-making and apply a wide range of measures (12).

The concept of infrastructure has been described in a number of ways. For Wise and Signal (2) organisational and administrative structures may include national, regional and local governments in the health sectors as well as other sectors; the private sector, non-governmental organisations and community groups, which are involved in policy development, funding, programme design and delivery/service provision. The Health Promotion Glossary (13) refers to “Those human and material resources, organizational and administrative structures, policies, regulations and incentives which facilitate an organised health promotion response to public health issues and challenges”, while the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (14) specifies: “Infrastructure refers to the systems for policy development, priority setting, monitoring and surveillance, research and evaluation, workforce development, and program delivery that direct and support action to promote, protect and maintain the health of the population.” The IUHPE (4) supports the classification of the latter definition and describes infrastructure as “an interlacing framework of health promotion policy, training programmes, research capabilities, public education initiatives and risk management strategies”.



Regarding alcohol policies, in the majority of countries, a strengthened response (multilevel and multisectoral) is urgently needed, especially in developing infrastructures to implement and monitor the effects of interventions that have proven to be effective (control availability, affordability, marketing of alcohol, and drink-driving) (15). Despite dramatic advances in building core infrastructure for alcohol policy in recent decades, there continues to be insufficient political will and investment by both private and public sources. Ensuring an adequately sized and enabled alcohol policy infrastructure is still a challenge. A case study on alcohol policies in four European countries shows challenges to implement comprehensive alcohol policy, possibly deriving from the lack of alcohol policy infrastructures such as alcohol policy strategies, intersectoral collaboration, NGOs (16) and points to the need of infrastructure specifically addressing alcohol policy. The role of infrastructures, as a prerequisite or a consequence of effective alcohol policy and practice has not been examined or described in the literature.

In addition to that, there is some evidence that the existence or lack of infrastructure can be a strength or a barrier respectively for an effective implementation of alcohol policy. Moodie (1) identifies the vested interests of the political, business, medical and academic establishments as key barriers to health promotion and argues that those obstacles can sometimes be tackled by the effective utilisation of existing infrastructures or the development of new infrastructures. A starting point would be the identification of existing infrastructures, an understanding of how they operate and the skills required to manage them (1).

There exist instruments to identify infrastructure for health promotion and for specific public health topics such as alcohol policy. One such tool is the appraisal of Investment for Health (IFH), a service of the WHO Regional Office for Europe to its Member States that assesses a country's health promotion effort and advises on the construction of a strategy (12). Thereby, IFH helps to identify and strengthen assets important to health promotion including among others "strengthening of health promoting infrastructures and decision-making" (3,12). Infrastructures are, accordingly, one important priority and critical when investing in health. Another approach for the identification of infrastructures and other resources is the Health Promotion (HP) Source Project ([www.hp-source.net](http://www.hp-source.net)). HP-Source summarises country-level health promotion policy, infrastructure and practice and collects data in nine categories: politics, policies and priorities; evaluation; monitoring and/or surveillance; knowledge development; implementation; information dissemination for public health professionals; programmes and strategies including laws and regulations; professional workforce; and funding (17,18). Thereby, HP-Source can be used to improve understanding of the range and variability of infrastructure across Europe;



provide insight into what constitutes effective infrastructures, policy and practise; and improve understanding of infrastructural factors that influence the impact of health promotion (19).

This study aimed to 1) refine a concept of alcohol policy infrastructures, 2) create an alcohol policy infrastructure database, 3) map existing alcohol policy infrastructures in 27 plus Norway and candidate European countries and carry out 4) descriptive analysis of existing alcohol policy infrastructures throughout Europe, and 5) cross-sectional analysis on the relationship between the involvement of stakeholders and alcohol policy.

## 2. Methods

### **Refining a concept of alcohol policy infrastructures**

First, a review of the academic and grey literature dealing with public health and alcohol policy infrastructure has been done using the databases ISI Web of Knowledge, PubMed, ProQuest, OvidSP and Google Scholar. Searches were undertaken combining the terms 'infrastructure', 'alcohol policy', 'public health' and 'health promotion' with other relevant keywords (e.g. 'research', 'workforce', etc.). Secondly, a search of all relevant publications by the World Health Organization (WHO) and reports by the European Commission (EC) was undertaken on the more specific area of 'infrastructure' and 'alcohol policy'. The term alcohol policy has been used to include both policy formulation and delivery.

### **Developing an alcohol policy infrastructure database**

A database (see Appendix I) based on the existing tool Hp-source and the results of the infrastructure refined definition and the literature review was developed. It is organized in two blocks:

- [Block 1](#) –Infrastructure

Contains information on the following areas:

1. Contact details
2. National policy on alcohol
3. Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy of alcohol
4. Level of government responsibility for the formulating and implementation of alcohol policy
5. Information and knowledge centres / monitoring and surveillance systems on alcohol
6. NGOs and civil society organisations that deal with alcohol
7. Alcohol industry and industry-related organisations
8. Science and research based organisations that deal with alcohol
9. Major training centres that deal with alcohol

- [Block 2](#) – Policy documents

It contains relevant documents organized in the following areas:

1. Raising public awareness
2. Primary Health care response
3. Community action, including work places
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages
7. Pricing policies



8. Drinking environments
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol
10. Monitoring and evaluation

### **Mapping existing alcohol policy infrastructures**

Data from three different sources were collected from all 27 EU Member States, candidate countries as well as Norway. Special emphasis was placed in avoiding duplications during data collection, in assuring the reasonable use of resources (of respondents as well as researchers) and thus promoting a high response rate.

The most important data source was the European Survey on Alcohol and Health undertaken by the WHO during 2011 for status as at the end of 2010 (Anderson et al 2012), whose questionnaire was completed by WHO National Counterparts, who are national experts on alcohol policy. It includes questions on alcohol policy infrastructure, mainly those on written national policy and the involvement of stakeholders.

The second source was the Alcohol Policy Scale Measures developed by Karlsson et al. (2012) in the framework of the Amphora project, which also addresses alcohol policy infrastructure elements mainly those on public policy.

In order to collect infrastructure data not covered by the two other sources described above, a specific AMPHORA questionnaire was developed and National experts and members of the Alcohol Policy Network were requested to complete it (see Appendix II).

The data were analysed descriptively and summarised through a web diagram for Europe. In addition, cross-sectional analyses examine the relationship between the involvement of stakeholders and alcohol policy.

### 3. Results

#### **Defining a concept of alcohol policy infrastructures**

A combination of the different definitions built the basis for this definition in order to ensure the coverage of all important infrastructure elements. In our definition of infrastructure the following elements are included: policies, priorities, regulations and material resources that facilitate an organised health promotion response to public health issues as well as structures (systems and actors) that are involved in policy development, priority setting, monitoring and surveillance, research and evaluation, workforce development, and programme delivery. This will thus include infrastructure for public health and infrastructure that represent a barrier to public health and will regard a wider range of organisations and sectors beyond a focus on the health sector only.

The following infrastructural components are finally included: policies and priorities, laws and regulations, governmental bodies and departments, politicians, alcohol industry, civil society and 'voice', science and research, monitoring and surveillance, professional workforce, and funding.

#### a. POLICIES, PRIORITIES AND GOALS

A national policy document on alcohol is needed to describe priorities and guide action. National-level health goals and action plans related to alcohol can shape alcohol policies, set priorities, show commitment to new action and allocate resources. Goals and priorities should be based on epidemiological evidence, while the choice of strategies and interventions should be theory-based and evidence-based (11). Global documents, such as the European Alcohol Action Plan (20) and the Framework for Alcohol Policy in the WHO European Region (8), although needing adjustment to national cultures and contexts, seek to guide national action. Nevertheless, many EU countries do not yet have an alcohol action plan (9).

#### b. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Laws and regulations established at national level often build the legislative basis related to alcohol (21). Every country in Europe has implemented a number of alcohol-specific policies, with varying priorities and approaches across the countries (22,23). Although there is no single policy formula (24), policies should be based on scientific evidence showing the effectiveness of various alcohol policy options (21).

The gap between science and policy and the diversity of policies is determined by a variety of influencing actors and an individual countries' approach to resolve conflicting factors in policy-making (25). Legislation can only be successful when

underlying structures of the government support the implementation of the regulations, as a study identifying barriers to the implementation of an alcohol law in Russia in 2006 confirms (26).

#### C. GOVERNMENTAL BODIES AND DEPARTMENTS AND DIFFERENT LEVELS

At national level, the responsibility of the government to develop and implement alcohol policy is usually split among several governmental departments and different levels of government involved in decision-making concerning alcoholic beverages (21,27,28).

Such departments might include those concerned with industry and trade, agriculture, employment, finances and health. Often there is a conflict of different interests and priorities among these sectors as well as unequal power balance. Barriers to focus on alcohol issues from a public health perspective seem to include the economic and political values of free trade, unfettered marketing and open access to alcohol (29), governmental concerns about the contribution of alcohol to the economy, and the possible political unpopularity of certain actions(25). Historically, the lack of political support for public health issues and the reliance on financial matters have been identified as obstacles towards the implementation of alcohol control in the countries in transition (30,26,31).

From a public health perspective, there is a need for a regular means of coordination to ensure that alcohol-related problems are taken into account in policy decisions across different governmental sectors and levels of government (national, regional, local) (27) and between governmental bodies and other interest groups. Such a coordinating body, which is described as an “effective and permanent coordination machinery, such as a national alcohol council, comprising senior representatives of different ministries and other partners” (7,9), is not in place in many EU countries (9).

#### d. POLITICIANS

National politicians are representatives of governmental organisations who have the authority to regulate and influence the alcohol environment. Many politicians have particular interests in alcohol issues, which vary according to their professional position as well as their personal viewpoint. Individual contacts with outside government players such as industry or health groups may influence whether or not politicians are sympathetic towards specific alcohol policies and influence the forming or refining of policy proposals (28,32). Since politicians are influential players in the policy arena, their political support for alcohol policies is crucial from a public health perspective.

#### e. THE ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

The alcohol beverage industry is one of several pressure groups having a great interest in engaging in the policy arena in order to protect its commercial interest (21). Pressure groups have unequal abilities to influence policy and some are more powerful than others (28). Alcohol industries usually have considerable economic, political and organisational power in the policy arena (28,32,33), especially in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (31). They often form lobbies, coalitions of groups, which are more powerful and show broad support for their common interests. Nevertheless, the interests are not necessarily convergent among all industrial sectors and concerning all policy options (33,34).

The stark discrepancy between research findings on effective alcohol policy options and existing alcohol policies is often attributed to the central, even dominant, role of commercial interests in the policy-making process (21,32,27,33). This is a prevailing barrier to a public health oriented alcohol policy agenda (35).

#### f. CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND ‘VOICE’

A response to the dominant power of the alcohol industries comes from opposing pressure groups, which can be summarised as health lobbies. However, health groups usually have less political resources, access and financial power (32). In many countries there is a lack of public health advocacy (21). In several transition countries, the weak or nonexistent civil society and public voice has been studied and is identified as a barrier to the reform of alcohol policy approaches (30,26,31,36).

Institutions that can support health promotion include independent, publicly funded institutions, non-governmental institutions, insurance industry programmes, issue-based organisations and networks and professional associations (1). Greater “people power” through the establishment of grassroots organisations and broad-based coalitions is suggested as a way to respond to the dominant role and power of the industry (36).

#### g. SCIENCE AND RESEARCH BASED ORGANISATIONS

Other important infrastructure elements are science and research systems, which build the knowledge base for the development of effective alcohol policies. Research can have a variety of functions including problem identification, evaluation and analysis of programmes and policies and providing recommendations on how to address a problem.

On the other hand, there is a stark discrepancy between scientific evidence, for example on the effectiveness of alcohol policy measures, and policy options

considered by the governments (27). Babor (29) states that scientific research is perhaps the most important, but least influential factor in alcohol policy. A US study reveals that research is most influential in agenda-setting and considering policy alternatives, less influential when amending a drafted law and least influential in decision-making (37).

Nevertheless, a good knowledge base is a pre-requisite for alcohol policies and action (9). This should include data on alcohol consumption and related harms and the effectiveness of alcohol policies and action, providing a basis for rational decision-making. The lack of such data, for example, can result in difficulties for health advocates arguing for comprehensive alcohol policies, as shown in Eastern Europe and in most developing countries (21). Therefore, adequate human, as well as institutional, capacity is a precondition of research efforts (9) and should be fostered.

#### h. MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS

Monitoring and surveillance data build an important basis for all steps in policy development and action for example for priority setting. Alcohol monitoring and surveillance systems are needed to identify and make information available which should include: current and future trends and system performance; risk factors for harm; vulnerable groups; organisational or institutional challenges in implementing policies; governance; important contextual factors and actors; the roles and motivation of different actors; user and consumer preferences; opportunities and constraints for change; and events and reforms in other sectors with implications for alcohol policy (9). Information systems are a key structure in knowledge dissemination (9) and must be available for a wide range of actors including researchers, health professionals, decision-makers and advocates.

#### i. THE PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE

The professional workforce engaged in alcohol policy and practice includes advocates and researchers besides practitioners (health care/service providers, health educators, health promotion/ public health specialists, community workers etc.). This demonstrates that work related to alcohol needs an appropriately trained workforce with a wide variety of knowledge and skills. Training needs for this range of professional groups cannot be summarised easily but would include higher education as well as post-graduate training, offering opportunities to build and enhance knowledge and skills relevant for public health and alcohol policy.

Studies from post-communist countries criticise the lack of access to, understanding and competence in modern epidemiology, public health, health promotion, evidence-based medicine, the application of social science research and a lack of public health

education and training opportunities (7,11). In addition, there is the demand for the development of media and policy advocacy skills and a better understanding of the alcohol industries in order to negotiate effectively with them (35). These areas should be accounted for through developing or improving training opportunities.

#### j. FUNDING BASIS

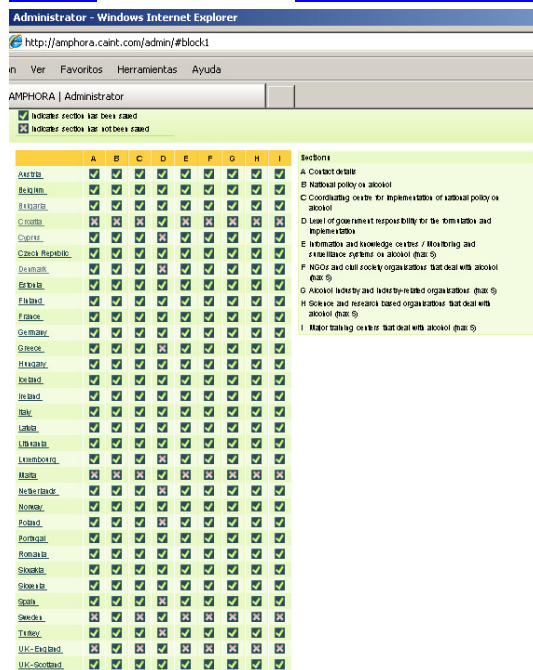
Finally, effective alcohol policies cannot be developed and implemented without appropriate financial resources, which are critical for all aspects of alcohol policy. Sources for funding may include governmental budgets, incomes from voluntary organisations or earmarked taxes.

*A predictable funding system should be set in place for organizations, programmes and human resources involved in reducing harm done by alcohol (9).*

### **Developing an alcohol policy infrastructure database**

The database is structured following the outline in Appendix I and has two different parts:

#### **Block 1 –Infrastructure <http://amphora.caint.com/block1>**



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Sections
Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A Contact details
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	B National policy on alcohol
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	C Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	D Level of government responsibility for the formulation and implementation
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	E Information and knowledge on other / Monitoring and surveillance systems on alcohol (max 5)
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	F NGOs and civil society organisations that deal with alcohol (max 5)
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	G Alcohol industry and industry-related organisations (max 5)
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H Science and research based organisations that deal with alcohol (max 5)
UK-England	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	I Major training centres that deal with alcohol (max 5)
UK-Scotland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

As you can see in this figure, there is information from 31 countries available in this block.

- 19 countries: complete information
- 8 countries: information in 7 of 8 topics except: level of governmental responsibility for the formulation and implementation
- 4 countries with uncompleted information:
  - o Croatia
  - o Sweden
  - o Malta
  - o Uk

Information from each country appears in a printable report.

Infrastructure > Austria

You are here: Scientific Information > Austria

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**National policy on alcohol**

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**Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol**  
Alcohol Forum (System of coordination involving several relevant ministries, experts, and stakeholders)

**Level of government responsibility for the formulation and implementation**

	Formulation	Implementation
Regulation: production	National	National
Regulation: import	National	National
Regulation: export	National	National
Regulation: on-premise sales	National	National
Regulation: off-premise sales	National	National
Age limits - on-premise sales	Sub-National	Sub-National
Age limits - off-premise sales	Sub-National	Sub-National
Marketing restrictions on advertising - broadcast	National	National
Marketing restrictions on advertising - printed media	National	National
Marketing restrictions on advertising - billboard/outdoor	National	National
Marketing restrictions on advertising - internet	National	National
Marketing restrictions on alcohol sponsorships	National	National
Marketing restrictions on product placement -		

- [Block 2](#) – Policy documents <http://amphora.caint.com/block2>

A total of 206 documents have been collected and uploaded in the database. The number of documents varies depending on the countries from 17 in the case of Austria and Sweden to only 1 in the case of Cyprus, Greece, Malta and Turkey.

Policy Relevant Documents for Sweden

Main menu: Infrastructure | Policy Documents | Scientific Information

You are here: Scientific Information > Sweden

- 1. Raising public awareness**
  - Public information campaigns
  - Drinking guidelines
  - Consumer labelling
  - [School-based education](#)
- 2. Primary Health care response**
  - Guidelines
  - Training
  - Quality control
  - Financing
- 3. Community action, including work places**
  - Guidelines for community action
  - [Guidelines for workplaces](#)
  - Employment framework
- 4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures**
  - [Blood alcohol concentrating levels](#)
  - Novice driver levels
  - [Check points and breath testing](#)
  - Penalties
  - [Alcohol locks](#)
  - Mandated treatment

### Mapping existing alcohol policy infrastructures

The table below provides an overview of the information extracted about alcohol policy infrastructure from each data source.

Table 1: Data sources

<b>Infrastructure elements</b>	<b>WHO survey</b>	<b>Amphora scaling</b>	<b>Amphora Questionnaire - map infrastructures</b>
<b>1. Policies, priorities and goals</b>	Written national policy on alcohol including year, framework, multisectoral involvement and sectors represented		Name of written national policy on alcohol and link
<b>2. Laws and regulations</b>		<b>I Starting points</b> – law(s) regulating alcohol	
<b>3. Governmental sectors at different levels and coordinating body</b>	Coordination responsibility	<b>VI Public policy</b> – level of authority of alcohol administration	Name of coordinating entity
<b>4. Politicians</b>		<b>VI Public Policy</b> – level of public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	
<b>5. The alcohol industry (stakeholder)</b>	<b>Stakeholder’s involvement</b> – community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders – importance of the role played by stakeholders		Name of industry organizations and links
<b>6. Civil society organizations and ‘voice’ (stakeholder)</b>	<b>Stakeholder’s involvement</b> – community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders – importance of the role played by stakeholders		Name of NGOs and links
<b>7. Science- and research-based organizations (stakeholder)</b>	<b>Stakeholder’s involvement</b> – importance of the role played by stakeholders		Name of science and research organizations and links
<b>8. The professional workforce (stakeholder)</b>	<b>Stakeholder’s involvement</b> – importance of the role played by stakeholders		Name of major training centers and links
<b>9. Monitoring and surveillance systems</b>			Name of systems and links
<b>10. Funding basis</b>		<b>VI. Public policy</b> – Public funds earmarked for alcohol	Funds identifiable in national budget and in NGOs

Infrastructure elements	WHO survey	Amphora scaling	Amphora Questionnaire - map infrastructures
		prevention	

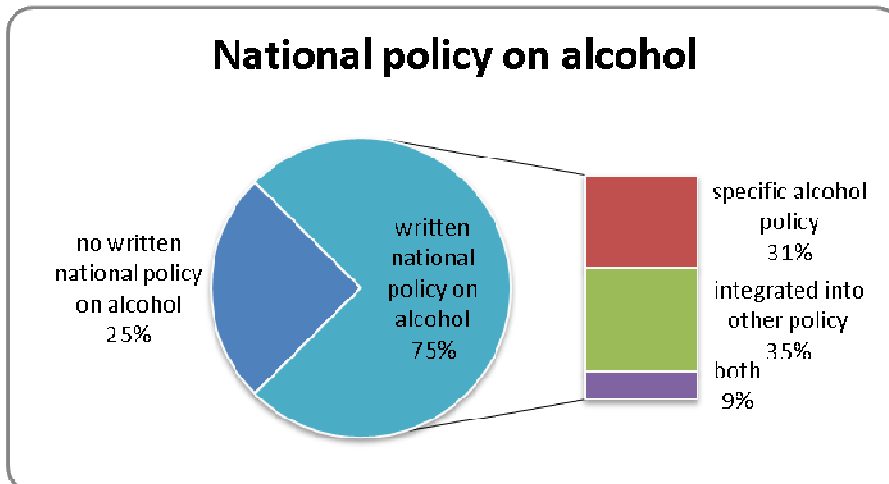
Thirty-two countries were included in the AMPHORA data collection on alcohol policy infrastructure. See in APPENDIX III and at the website [http://www.amphoraproject.net/view.php?id\\_cont=64#](http://www.amphoraproject.net/view.php?id_cont=64#) the completed list of country reports. The results are presented according to a number of alcohol policy infrastructure elements.

### Policies, priorities and goals

24 (75%) out of the 32 studied countries have a written national policy document. Eight countries (25%) do not have a written national document but two of them have policies available at sub-national level or a document is under development.

Ten (31%) out of the 24 countries that have a written national policy specifically address alcohol in this policy, while three (9%) of them have both a specific alcohol policy and an alcohol policy integrated into other topics. The other eleven countries (35%) address the topic alcohol within other policies like substance abuse, mental health, non-communicable disease, general public health or other policies (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: National policy on alcohol



### Laws and regulations

All European countries included in the study have laws and regulations concerning alcohol. Nine (28%) out of the 32 studied countries have a specific alcohol act, while 13

(41%) have a variety of laws addressing alcohol. Five countries (16%) have both, a specific alcohol policy and other alcohol-related laws. Another five countries (16%) have no specific alcohol act and there is no information available about other alcohol-related laws.

### **Governmental sectors at different levels and coordinating body**

Twenty-three (72%) out of the 24 countries that have a national alcohol policy have a multisectoral approach, i.e. at least six to eight sectors are involved in alcohol policy. The following sectors are involved in most countries: health, education, road safety, social, justice, law enforcement and finance/taxation sector.

All countries that have a national alcohol policy, i.e. 24 (75%) out of 32 countries, also have a coordinating body that is responsible for the overall coordination of the development and monitoring of the national alcohol policy. The department of health is the governmental sector that mostly (14 out of 24 countries) has responsibility. In three countries the responsibility lies within another sector, while the government divides the responsibility between several sectors in the remaining seven countries.

In ten (31%) out of 32 countries authorities deal with alcohol administration and supervision at national level, in two countries (6%) only at sub-national level, and in 14 countries (44%) at both national and sub-national level. Six countries (19%) do not have authorities that deal with alcohol administration and supervision at neither national nor sub-national level.

### **Politicians**

Eleven (34%) of the countries studied have public officials specialised in alcohol prevention at national level, further eleven countries (34%) have specialists at both national and sub-national level and three countries (9%) have specialists at sub-national levels. The remaining seven countries (22%) do not have officials specialised in alcohol prevention at neither national nor sub-national level.

### **Stakeholders**

The following table shows the number of European countries (N (%)) by the level of importance at national level of the role played by different stakeholders in the following areas: prevention of underage drinking, targeted support (information, tools, counselling) for harmful and hazardous drinkers, prevention of drink-driving, public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm.

Table 2: Importance of the role played by stakeholders in various areas

	Retailers and HORECA businesses	Alcohol manufacturers	Non-governmental organisations	Academia/ research organisations	Health professionals/h ealth services
<b>Underage drinking</b>					
High	8 (25%)	3 (9%)	11 (34%)	7 (22%)	14 (44%)
Medium	4 (13%)	8 (25%)	14 (44%)	13 (41%)	14 (44%)
Low	15 (47%)	16 (50%)	7 (22%)	10 (31%)	4 (13%)
No involvement	4 (13%)	4 (13%)	0	2 (6%)	0
Data not available	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	0	0
<b>Targeted Support</b>					
High	2 (6%)	0	13 (41%)	6 (19%)	18 (56%)
Medium	3 (9%)	7 (22%)	12 (38%)	8 (25%)	12 (38%)
Low	10 (31%)	13 (41%)	7 (22%)	12 (38%)	2 (6%)
No involvement	16 (50%)	11 (34%)	0	6 (19%)	0
Data not available	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	0	0
<b>Drink driving</b>					
High	3 (9%)	5 (16%)	11 (34%)	4 (13%)	10 (31%)
Medium	6 (19%)	9 (28%)	8 (25%)	8 (25%)	7 (22%)
Low	12 (38%)	10 (31%)	9 (28%)	15 (47%)	12 (38%)
No involvement	10 (31%)	7 (22%)	4 (13%)	4 (13%)	2 (6%)
Data not available	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	1 (3%)	1 (3%)
<b>Public policy</b>					
High	6 (19%)	5 (16%)	12 (38%)	9 (28%)	12 (38%)
Medium	6 (19%)	9 (28%)	16 (50%)	14 (44%)	15 (47%)
Low	11 (34%)	12 (38%)	3 (9%)	4 (13%)	4 (13%)
No involvement	8 (25%)	5 (16%)	1 (3%)	4 (13%)	0
Data not available	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	1 (3%)	1 (3%)

In addition, in most countries (29 (90%)) NGOs are very actively involved in community based interventions or projects and there exist interventions or projects involving young people and civil society in 28 countries (88%). Economic operators, however, also have some involvement (13 countries (42%)) in community based interventions or projects.

### Monitoring and surveillance systems

A little more than half of the study countries (18 – 56%) prepare a comprehensive report on alcohol but the areas covered differ from country to country: drinking among adults (17 countries), drink-driving and alcohol-related traffic accidents (14), underage drinking (13), alcohol related hospital admissions/ discharge data (11), alcohol-attributable deaths (10), associations with socioeconomic variables (10), policy responses (10), availability of alcohol (7), geographical patterns of alcohol consumption(7), affordability of alcohol (6), alcohol-related public disorder and crime (6), association with other substance use (6), the general public's knowledge relating to



alcohol (6), brief intervention with primary health care system (5), drinking and pregnancy (4), expenditures on alcohol-related harm (4), and other topics (6).

### **Funding basis**

Just about half the countries (15 – 47%) have public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention.

### **Infrastructures, stakeholders and alcohol consumption**

Both Karlsson et al (2012) and Anderson (2013, in press) have demonstrated a relationship between the strictness and comprehensiveness of formal alcohol policies and levels of per capita alcohol consumption across European countries, with evidence that once a certain threshold of strictness and comprehensiveness is reached, the greater the strictness and comprehensiveness, the lower the level of alcohol consumption.

In this section we consider whether or not stakeholder involvement in public policy impacts on the strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol policy. Figure 2 shows the numbers of countries in which various stakeholders had no, low, medium or high involvement in alcohol policy development as judged by the respondents to the WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health (Anderson et al 2012)<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The 32 countries for which data were available were: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, FYRoM, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

Figure 2: Numbers of countries in which various stakeholders had no, low, medium or high involvement in alcohol policy development

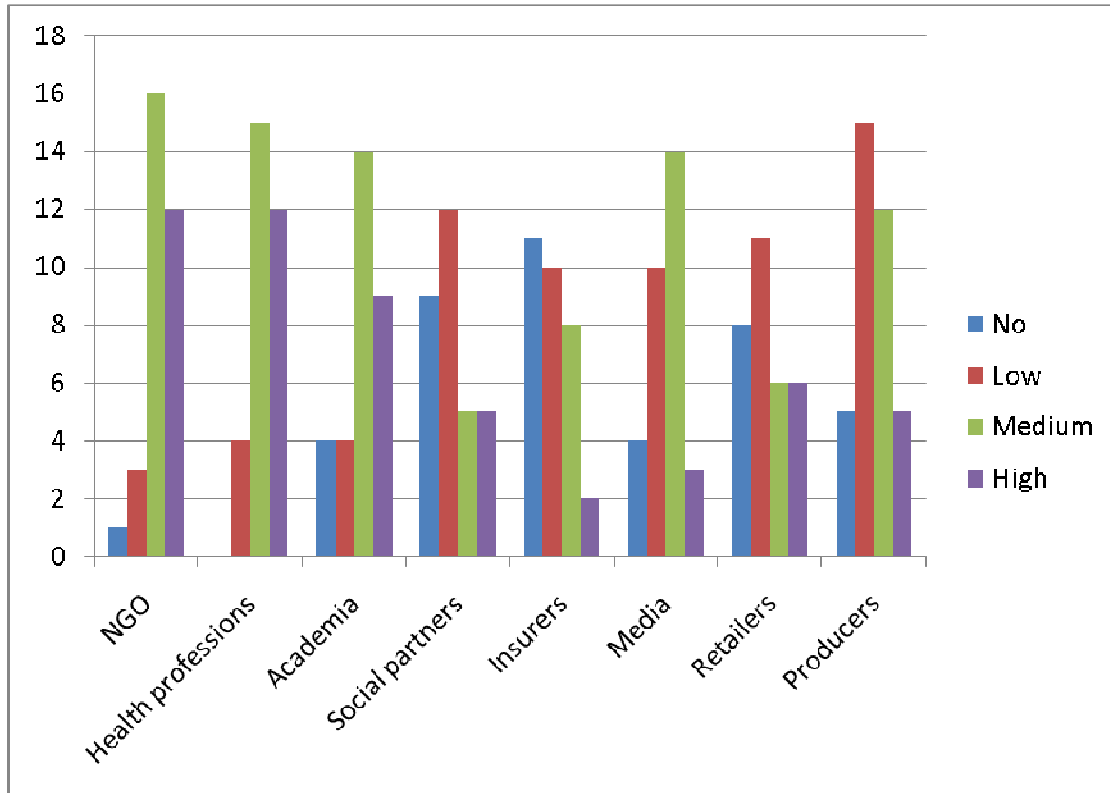
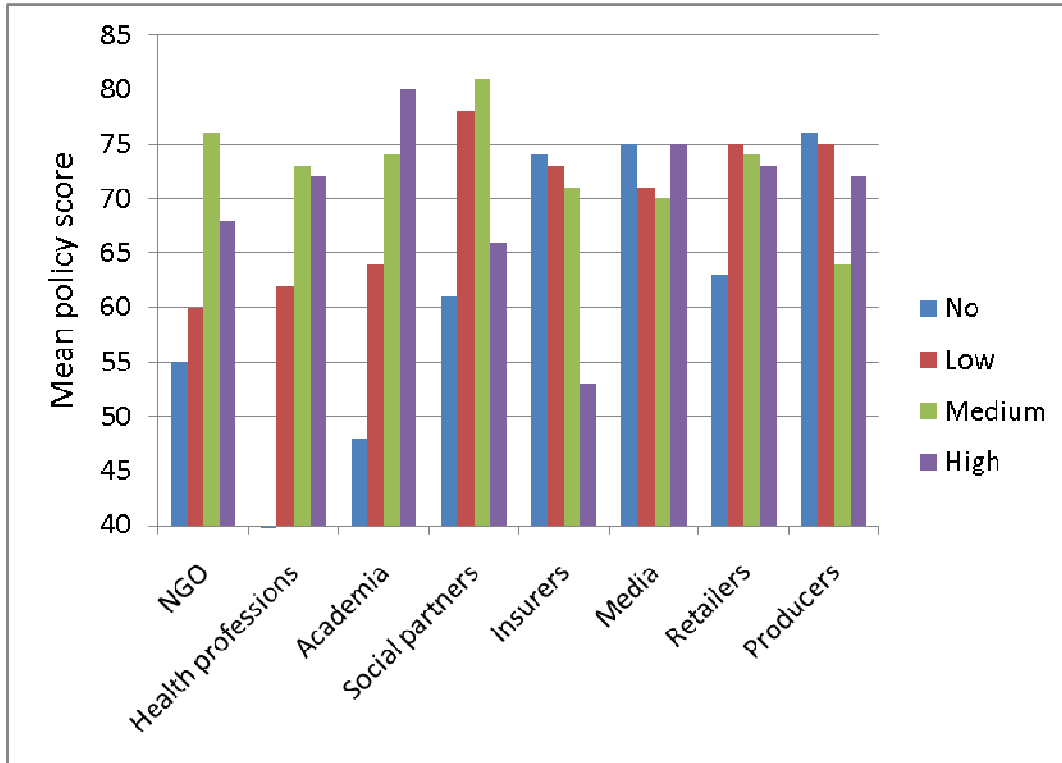


Figure 3 shows the mean scores for the strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol policy derived from Karlsson et al (2012, this volume) by level of stakeholder involvement in alcohol policy development (no, low, medium or high).

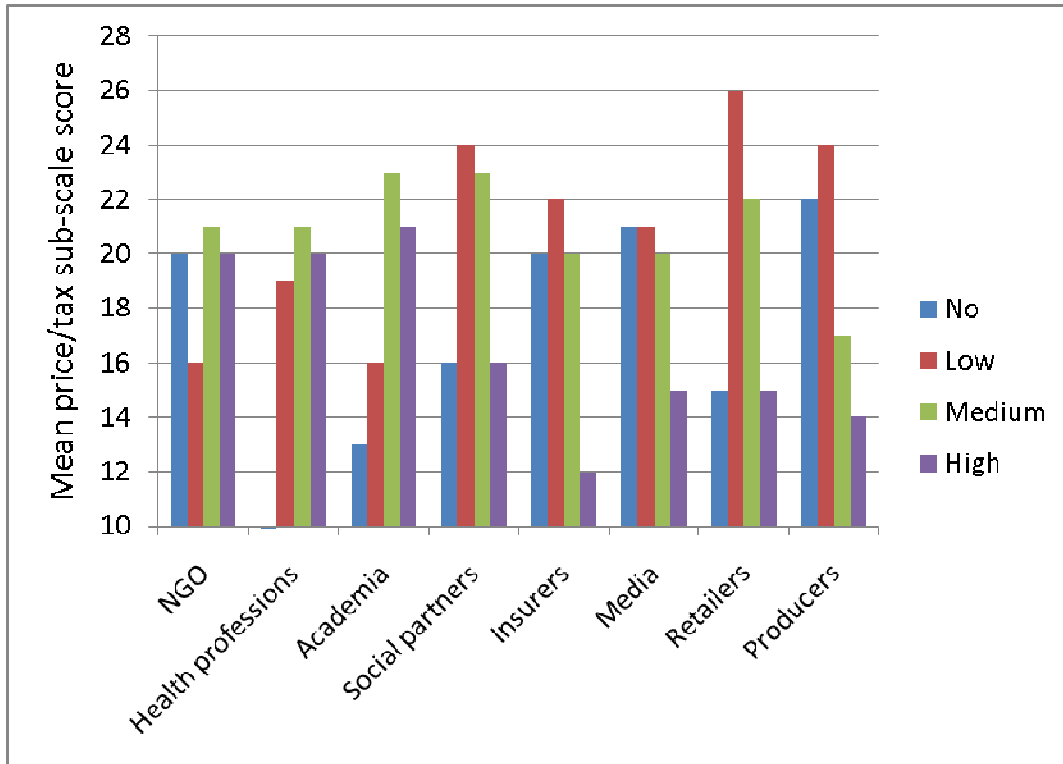
The only group with a significant relationship was academia, where increased involvement was associated with more strict and comprehensive policies (anova test for linear relationship,  $F=5.52$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). When a regression analysis was undertaken with all stakeholders entered into the model, and the dependent variable the strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol policy, the only significant relationship was for academia where increased involvement was associated with more strict and comprehensive policies (Beta=0.77,  $p<0.01$ ). Increased involvement of producer companies was associated with less strict and comprehensive policies, but the relationship was not significant (Beta=-0.49,  $p=0.063$ ).

Figure 3: Mean scores for the strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol policy by level of stakeholder involvement in alcohol policy development [Bottom of y-axis truncated at a score of 40].



Out of range of subscales (see Karlsson et al 2012, this volume), the only sub-scale with a suggestion of relationships was the price and tax sub-scale, Figure 4. The relationship with academia was not significant (anova test for linearity,  $f=2.1$ ,  $p=0.16$ ), and the relationship with alcohol producers failed to reach statistical significance (anova test for linearity,  $f=3.6$ ,  $p=0.069$ ). However, when repeating the above regression analysis with all stakeholders entered into the model, and the dependent variable the strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol pricing and tax policy, increased involvement of academia was associated with more strict and comprehensive alcohol pricing and tax policies (Beta=0.604,  $p<0.05$ ), and increased involvement of producer companies was associated with less strict and comprehensive alcohol pricing and tax policy (Beta=-0.73,  $p<0.01$ ).

Figure 4: Mean scores for the strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol pricing and tax policy by level of stakeholder involvement in alcohol policy development (no, low, medium or high). [Bottom of y-axis truncated at a score of 10].



#### 4. Interaction analysis between alcohol policy score, stakeholder involvement and public perception of abusive drinking

In this section, we analyse interactions between the alcohol policy score, stakeholder involvement and public perception of abusive drinking for the seven countries in which all three items were measured (Finland, Germany, Italy [Tuscany], Norway, Poland, Slovenia and Spain). For public perceptions, the data have been transformed, such that the higher the score the more liberal or tolerant of abusive drinking people are.

Figure 5 plots the relationship between per capita alcohol consumption, alcohol policy score and public perception of abusive drinking. All items were transformed to a common scale between 0 and 1.0. There is an inverse relationship between alcohol consumption and policy score – the higher the policy score (stronger alcohol policy), the lower the consumption. Public perception of abusive drinking was more liberal or tolerant in countries with lower alcohol consumption and stronger policy.

Figure 5: Relationship between per capita alcohol consumption, alcohol policy score and public perception of abusive drinking.

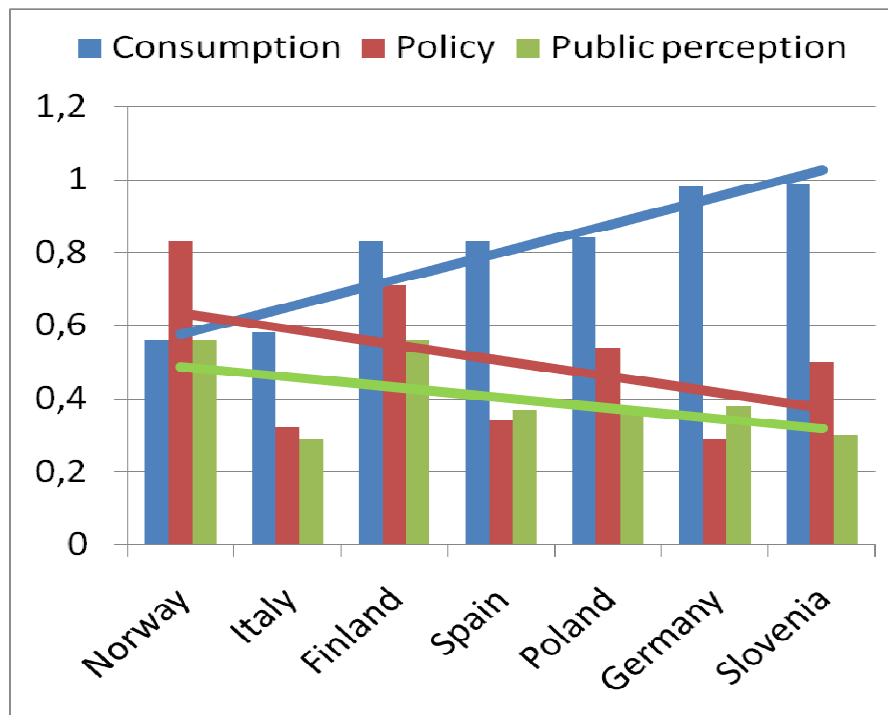
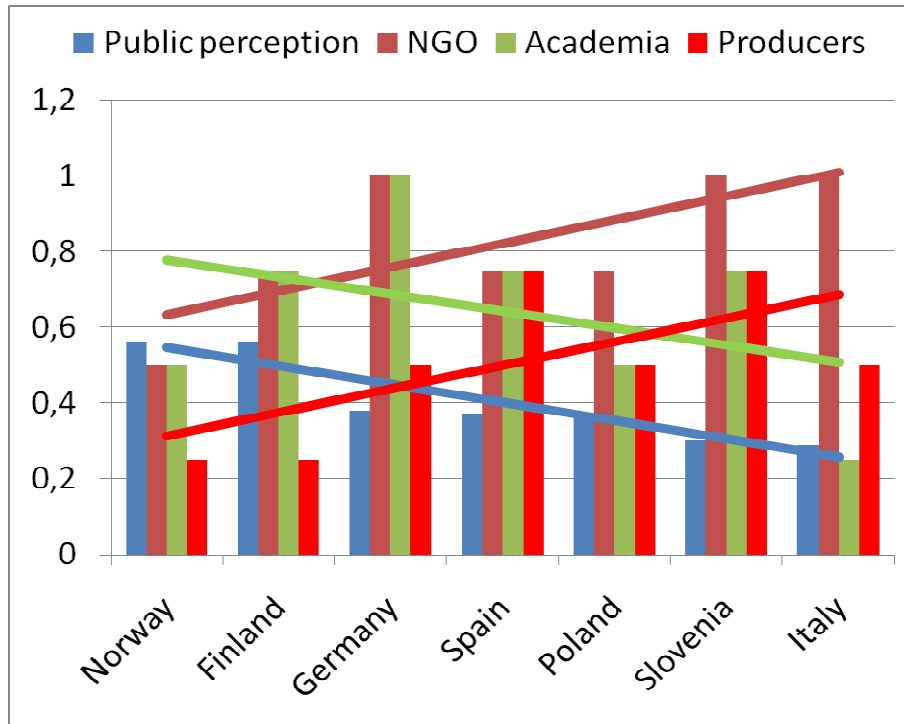


Figure 6 plots the relationship between public perception of abusive drinking and stakeholder involvement in health information activities for alcohol by NGOs, academia and alcohol producers. All items were transformed to a common scale between 0 and 1.0. There was an inverse relationship between the tolerance and liberalness of public perceptions of abusive drinking and the involvement of NGOs and alcohol producers in delivering health information on alcohol. In other words, the

greater the involvement of NGOs and alcohol producers, the less tolerant people were. In contrast, there was a parallel relationship with academia. The greater the involvement of academia in health information activities, the more tolerant people were.

Figure 6: Relationship between public perception of abusive drinking and stakeholder involvement in health information activities for alcohol by NGOs, academia and alcohol producers.

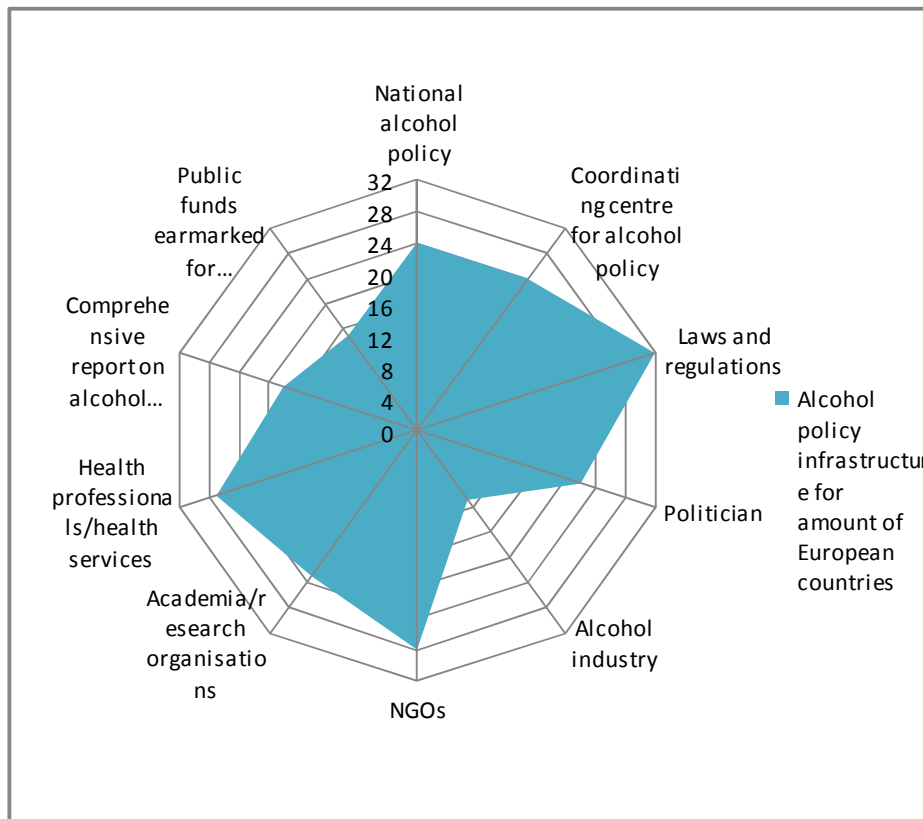


## 5. Conclusions

The results from the descriptive analysis show the presence or absence of a variety of alcohol policy infrastructure elements in European countries. This summary can serve as a basis for further analysis on areas with potential for further developments towards a sound alcohol policy infrastructure.

The spider web graph below intends to present at one glance European alcohol policy infrastructure supporting alcohol policy developments from a public health perspective. It contains all infrastructure elements that were included in the study and shows their status for the amount of European countries.

Figure 7: European alcohol policy infrastructure



The assessment of the categories 'national alcohol policy', 'coordinating centre for alcohol policy', 'laws and regulations', 'politicians', 'comprehensive report on alcohol situation' and 'public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention' examines the presence or absence of that infrastructure element for the amount of countries. The appraisal for the categories 'NGO', 'academia' and 'workforce' shows countries which describe high and medium involvement of those stakeholders in public policy. The category

‘alcohol industry’ in contrast shows the amount of countries where both manufacturers and producers/HORECA have low or no involvement in public policy.

All countries have a number of laws and regulations addressing alcohol. This might be a comprehensive alcohol act or a number of laws and regulations addressing alcohol besides other issues. More essentially though, the majority of European countries have a written national policy document, which can contribute to set priorities, show commitment and allocate resources and shape a country’s alcohol policy. Most countries have a multisectoral approach to alcohol policy, i.e. a number of different departments are involved. However, typically there is a coordinating body available that is responsible for the overall coordination of the development and monitoring of the national alcohol policy. Also, the majority of countries have public official specialised in alcohol prevention, which could contribute to emphasise the importance of and draw attention to alcohol-related issues.

Only about half the European countries, however, prepare a comprehensive report on the alcohol situation in their country, despite the importance of monitoring and surveillance data as for example a basis for priority setting and policy development. NGOs, academia/research organisations and health professionals/health services show in most countries high or medium involvement in public policy. This could be a contributing factor to the development of effective alcohol policy. On the other hand, the alcohol industries show their involvement in public policy although pursuing different interests and possibly counteract the implementation of effective alcohol policy (see relationship analysis).

This study might also be the starting point to increase the understanding of the relationship between infrastructure and effective alcohol policy. Other work has shown relationships between the strength of alcohol policy and per capita consumption, provided a policy threshold has been crossed. Analyses presented in this chapter indicate that the involvement of academia in policy making is related to more strict and comprehensive alcohol policy, whilst the involvement of alcohol producers is related to weaker pricing policy. NGO involvement did not show any relationships.

**In summary:**

- The majority of countries have alcohol policy infrastructure elements as included in this study in place, e.g. laws and regulations, written national policy document, a coordinating centre for alcohol policy, while only about half the European countries prepare a comprehensive report on the alcohol situation.
- NGOs, academia/research organisations, health professionals/health services as well as the alcohol industry show in most countries high or medium involvement in public policy development.
- Involvement of academia in policy making is related to more strict and comprehensive alcohol policy.
- Involvement of alcohol producers is related to weaker pricing policy.
- NGO involvement did not show any relationships.

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## 7. Appendices

### APPENDIX I. AMPHORA DATABASE

#### BLOCK 1 Infrastructure

Block 1 will be simple textual information for each country, completed in a word document questionnaire and entered into the database by the AMPHORA project. On the database, the data will be simply presented as textual information for each country, with weblinks as appropriate. There will be no analytical facilities.

Caint.com tasks: design the database for us to enter the information and for the user to view the information on screen in an easy to use and easy to view format, with the ability to print the information.

See attached questionnaire

#### BLOCK 1 database

10. Contact details
11. National policy on alcohol
12. Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy of alcohol
13. Level of government responsibility for the formulating and implementation of alcohol policy
14. Information and knowledge centres / monitoring and surveillance systems on alcohol
15. NGOs and civil society organisations that deal with alcohol
16. Alcohol industry and industry-related organisations
17. Science and research based organisations that deal with alcohol
18. Major training centres that deal with alcohol

## BLOCK 2. Country Profiles

Basically this part will show infrastructure data divided by country. The following topics and sub-topics are covered:

Infrastructure (see also Block 1)

- Written national policy on alcohol
- Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol
- Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation
- NGOs and civil society organisations that deal with alcohol: Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm
- Alcohol industry and industry-related organisations: Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm
- Science and research based organisations that deal with alcohol: Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm

Laws and regulations

### 1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities

- Areas of awareness raising activities
- Consumer labelling: Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements/ bottles/containers of alcoholic beverages
- School-based education

### 2. Primary Health care response

- Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention
- Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body
- Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced
- Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems / to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems

### 3. Community action, including work places

- Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders
- National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions

- Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society
- Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace
- National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace

#### 4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures

- Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)
- Check points and breath testing
- Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders
- Alcohol locks

#### 5. Addressing the availability of alcohol

- Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)
- License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)
- Minimum legal drinking age
- Legal age limits for on-premise sales for beer/wine/spirits
- Legal age limits for off-premise sales for beer/wine/spirits
- Hours, days and places of sales are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits
- Density of outlets is restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits
- Alcohol-free public environments

#### 6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages

- Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising
- Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement
- Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion

#### 7. Pricing policies

- Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits
- Price measures other than taxation

#### 8. Drinking environments

- Regular server training courses

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



- Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages

#### 10. Monitoring and evaluation

- Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation



## APPENDIX II. SURVEY ON ALCOHOL POLICY INFRASTRUCTURES

### CONTACT DETAILS

Date:        /        /

Country:

*Questionnaire completed by:* Last name:        First name:

Title/Position:

Institute/Ministry/etc.

Address (name and number of street, town, postcode):

Telephone:

E-mail:

Web link:

### 1. POLICIES, PRIORITIES AND GOALS

1.1 Do you have a written national policy on alcohol in your country?

- No
- No, but under development
- Yes

If yes:

**Name of document:**

**Date published:**

**Web link:**

### 2. GOVERNMENTAL BODIES AND DEPARTMENTS AND DIFFERENT LEVELS

2.1 Does your country have a central coordinating entity for the implementation of your national alcohol policy?

- No
- No, but a system of coordination (e.g. divided in several centres)
- Yes

If yes:

**Name of coordinating body:**



**Web link:**

**3. THE ALCOHOL INDUSTRY**

3.1 Are alcohol industry organisations actively involved in the policy-process in your country?

No  
 Yes

If yes:

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**4. NGOs AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS**

4.1 Which NGOs and civil society organisations deal with alcohol in your country? (max 5)

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**



**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

## **5. SCIENCE AND RESEARCH BASED ORGANISATIONS**

5.1 Which science and research based organisations deal with alcohol in your country?

(max 5)

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

## **6. MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS**

6.1 Which monitoring and surveillance systems (information and knowledge centres) deal with alcohol in your country? (max 5)

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**



**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**7. PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE**

7.1 Which major training centres offer education related to alcohol in your country?

(max 5)

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**Name of organisation:**

**Web link:**

**8. FUNDING BASIS**

8.1 Are funds dedicated to the implementation of alcohol policy clearly identifiable in the most recent national budget in your country?

Yes

No

Funds are available for, but mixed in with other funding and hard or impossible to link explicitly with alcohol policy

8.2 Are funds dedicated to the implementation of alcohol policy clearly identifiable in the budgets of non-governmental institutions (foundations, private institutes, welfare societies, professional groups, etc, associations)?

- Yes  
 No

## **9. ALCOHOL POLICY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND BARRIERS**

9.1 List, in descending order of importance, up to five key persons/organisations (alcohol policy infrastructure) who you believe are needed to support the implementation of effective alcohol policy in your country.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

9.2 Which of the areas mentioned in this questionnaire (infrastructure elements) need to be strengthened to implement effective alcohol policy in your country?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

9.3 List, in descending order of importance, up to five key barriers/obstacles/issues (alcohol policy infrastructure) that stand in the way of achieving effective alcohol policy in your country.

- 1)
- 2)



3)

4)

5)

## **10. COMMENTS**

**Please add any extra comments here**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!**

### APPENDIX III. COUNTRY PROFILES

#### Austria Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	No, but written sub-national policies
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	No, but system of coordination involving several relevant ministries, experts, and stakeholders
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / high / low / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance / no involvement / low importance / no involvement
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people’s drinking, drink-driving, alcohol’s impact on health, alcohol and pregnancy, alcohol at work
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	No
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	Yes
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,01 / 0,01
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at sub-national level, 16 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Voluntary/self-regulation for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events, leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for spirits on national and private TV and national radio
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	No restrictions - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	Yes, requirement to offer non-alcoholic beverages at lower price
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised by trade/technical/vocational schools
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and	Yes, enforcement by criminal law,



sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	penalties: fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Belgium Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Department of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / high / high / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance / no involvement / low importance / no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	No involvement / low importance / no involvement / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, social harms, alcohol and pregnancy, alcohol at work
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No, but voluntary labelling
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	No
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	Yes
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	Yes, in combination with rehabilitation as alternative for punishment for drink-driving
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 / 16 / 18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Voluntary /self-regulation for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events, leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the sub-national level
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	No regulations
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	No restrictions - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	No



10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Bulgaria Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health involving several other relevant ministries
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / high / high / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / low / medium / medium importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / medium / low / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people’s drinking, drink-driving, alcohol’s impact on health, social harms
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	No
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at national level, 18 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Days and places of sales are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Voluntary/self-regulation for sporting events, workplaces and religious places No restrictions for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, parks, streets etc., and leisure events
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for wine and - voluntary/self-regulations for beer and spirits  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for wine and - voluntary/self-regulations for beer and spirits  on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: Partial statutory restrictions - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar

7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

### Croatia Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / high / high / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / medium / medium / medium importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / high / high / high importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, social harms
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	No
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	No
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes / No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,0 / 0,0
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for	No



production and sale of alcohol)	
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at national level, 18 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No / No / Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, public transport, sporting events, and workplaces Partial statutory restriction for government office, parks, streets etc., leisure events, and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for wine / spirits - no restrictions for beer  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for wine / spirits - no restrictions for beer  on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for spirits - voluntary agreement / self-restrictions for beer and wine  - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events;



	- on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	No
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Cyprus Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / high / high / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / medium / low / medium importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / no involvement / medium importance / high importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol at work and others
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, breath testing at accidents
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Partial statutory restriction for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events, leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits  on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	No restrictions
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	



Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines and enforcement by other administrative measures
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Czech Republic Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health involving other relevant ministries
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / low importance / no involvement / no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / low / low / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following area: drink-driving
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education (8b-f)	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	No
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,0
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath testing at accidents
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production of wine and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, and workplaces Partial statutory restriction for public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events, and leisure events Voluntary /self-regulation for religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits  on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	No restrictions - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar

7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Denmark Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	No, but written sub-national policies
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	No
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / low / medium / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / medium / low / low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / low / medium / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, alcohol's impact on health
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	Yes
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing by special mobile patrol units
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	Yes, in combination with rehabilitation as alternative for punishment for drink-driving, and voluntary use by commercial transport companies
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for on-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Legal age limits for off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 / 16 / 18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours and days of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Partial statutory restriction for public transport Voluntary /self-regulation for educational buildings, government office, and workplaces No restrictions for health care establishments, parks, streets etc., sporting events, leisure events, and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions on national and private TV, national and local radio, - voluntary/self-regulations for printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet  for beer / wine / spirits
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits  on national TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	No restrictions - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events;



	- on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	Yes, additional levy on specific products
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised by trade/technical/vocational schools
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	No
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Estonia Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	No written national or sub-national policies
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	No
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / low importance / no involvement / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / low importance / no involvement / no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / medium / low / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, and others
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	Yes / No
School-based education	Yes, legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method	Yes



of health promotion and disease prevention	
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,02
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath testing at accidents and other enforcement measure(s)
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for	No



production and sale of alcohol)	
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at national level, 18 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Hours of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, and parks, streets etc. Partial statutory restriction for educational buildings, and public transport No restrictions for government office, sporting events, leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban on national TV and radio for beer / wine / spirits - partial statutory restrictions on private TV, local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, cinema for beer / wine / spirits - total ban for spirits on billboards - partial statutory restrictions for beer and wine on billboard
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - no restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	No restrictions - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar



7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines and enforcement by other administrative measures
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Finland Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / medium / high / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / low importance / no involvement /no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / medium / low / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, social harms, alcohol and pregnancy, alcohol at work
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	Yes
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing by special mobile patrol units, breath and blood testing at accidents
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	Yes, in combination with rehabilitation as alternative for punishment for drink-driving, and voluntary use by commercial transport companies



5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, monopoly for off-premise sales for strong beer, wine, spirits
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at national level, 18 years
Legal age limits for on-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Legal age limits for off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 / 18 / 20 years
Hours and places of sales are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No / Yes / Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, workplaces and religious places Partial statutory restriction for parks, streets etc., sporting events, and leisure events
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for spirits - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for spirits - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine



	on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for spirits and partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; and on sales promotions from producer and from retailers  - total ban on sales promotions from owners of pubs/ bars for beer / wine / spirits
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	Yes, ban on volume discounts and other price measures to discourage underage-drinking or high-volume drinking
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations, by trade/technical/vocational schools, because required by national licencing systems
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines and enforcement by other administrative measures
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## France Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / low importance / no involvement /no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people’s drinking, drink-driving, alcohol’s impact on health, social harms, alcohol and pregnancy
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	Yes
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	No
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,05 / 0,02
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing by special mobile patrol units, blood testing at accidents
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	Yes, in combination with rehabilitation as alternative for punishment for drink-driving, and obligatory use by public or commercial transport companies



5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for on- and off-premise sales for beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours and days of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales and density of outlets is restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Hours, days and places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Density of outlets is restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for public transport Partial statutory restriction for educational buildings, and sporting events Voluntary /self-regulation for health care establishments, government office, workplaces and religious places No restrictions for parks, streets etc., and leisure events
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban on national and private TV, cinema - partial statutory restrictions national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, internet  for beer / wine / spirits
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - total ban on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; on sales promotions from owners of pubs/bar



	- partial statutory restrictions on sales promotions from producer and from retailers
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	Yes, additional levy on specific products, requirement to offer non-alcoholic beverages at lower price, other price measures to discourage underage-drinking or high-volume drinking
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, because required by national licencing systems
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Germany Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / high / medium / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance / low importance / no involvement / low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / high / low / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, alcohol and pregnancy
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method	Yes



of health promotion and disease prevention	
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, local governmental bodies, and others
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,0 / 0,0
Check points and breath testing	Selective breath testing
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, monopoly for spirits productions
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No



Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at national level, 16 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 / 16 / 18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Voluntary /self-regulation for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events, leisure events, and workplaces No restrictions for religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions on national and private TV, national radio, cinema - voluntary/self-regulations on local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, internet  for beer / wine / spirits
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the sub-national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - total ban on sales promotions from retailers - voluntary agreement / self-restrictions on industry sponsorships of sports - no restrictions on industry sponsorships of youth events; sales promotions from producer, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	Yes, ban on below cost-selling, additional levy on specific products, requirement to offer non-alcoholic beverages at lower price
8. Drinking environments	



Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: others
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

### Greece Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	No data
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance / medium importance / no involvement / no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance / low importance / no data / no data
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	No
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	No
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one	No



health care professional body	
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes / No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,02 / 0,02
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints, breath testing at accidents, and other enforcement measure(s)
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise	18 years



sales for beer / wine / spirits	
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Partial statutory restriction for public transport, and sporting events No restrictions for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, parks, streets etc., leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	No regulations
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	No regulations
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	No restrictions - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	No
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes



Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Hungary Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	No written national or sub-national policies
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	No
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / low importance / no involvement / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / low importance / no involvement / low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / no involvement / low importance / low importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: drink-driving
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	No
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease	No



prevention	
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	No
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	No
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accidents
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for	No



production and sale of alcohol)	
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at national level, 18 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales is restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, government office, and workplaces Partial statutory restriction for educational buildings, public transport, parks, streets etc., and sporting events Voluntary /self-regulation for religious places No restrictions for leisure events
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - voluntary agreement / self-restrictions on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - no restrictions on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No



8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

### Iceland Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	No written national or sub-national policies
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	No
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / low importance / no involvement / no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, social harms, alcohol and pregnancy, alcohol at work
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes as part of school curriculum
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method	Yes



of health promotion and disease prevention	
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	Yes
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,01 / 0,01
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, monopoly for off-premise sales for strong beer, wine, spirits



License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at national level, 20 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	20 years
Hours, days and places of sales are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Density of outlets is restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, and public transport Partial statutory restriction for government office, and sporting events Voluntary /self-regulation for parks, streets etc., leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the sub-national level: - partial statutory restrictions on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; and on sales promotions from producer  Yes, at the national level: - voluntary agreement / self-restrictions on sales promotions from retailers - no restrictions on sales promotions from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes



Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised by enforcement agencies
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Ireland Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / high / medium / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,08
Check points and breath testing	Other enforcement measure(s)
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No



License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Partial statutory restriction for educational buildings, public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events, and leisure events Voluntary /self-regulation for health care establishments, government office, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions on national and private TV, national and local radio, - voluntary/self-regulations for printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet  for beer / wine / spirits
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine /spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar - no restrictions on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations



9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

### Italy Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health involving other relevant ministries
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / high / high / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	No involvement / medium importance / no involvement / low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / no involvement / low importance / no involvement
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people’s drinking, drink-driving, alcohol’s impact on health, alcohol and pregnancy, alcohol at work
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No, but voluntary labelling / No
School-based education	No
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes



Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes / No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	No
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,0 / 0,0
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, breath and blood testing at accidents
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-



production and sale of alcohol)	premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 years
Legal age limits for off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	0
Hours of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days, places of sales and density of outlets is restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Days, hours, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for educational buildings Partial statutory restriction for health care establishments, and sporting events Voluntary /self-regulation for government office, public transport, parks, streets etc., leisure events, and workplaces No restrictions for religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, - voluntary/self-regulations on internet  for beer / wine / spirits
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - voluntary/self-regulations for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions  - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	



Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Latvia Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / medium importance / no involvement / low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, alcohol and pregnancy
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	Yes / No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method	Yes



of health promotion and disease prevention	
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	No
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	No / Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	No
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,02 / 0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accidents
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No



License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at national level, 18 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Hours and places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, and workplaces Voluntary /self-regulation for public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events, leisure events, and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for spirits - partial statutory restrictions for beer and wine  on national and private TV, national and local radio, internet  - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits for printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; on sales promotions from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar



	- no restrictions on sales promotions from producer
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines and enforcement by other administrative measures
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Lithuania Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	No, but written sub-national policies
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health involving other relevant ministries
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / medium / low / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance / no involvement / high importance / no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / low / low / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, social harms, alcohol and pregnancy, alcohol at work
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	Yes / No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	Yes
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,04 / 0,02 / 0,02
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accidents
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days and places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours and places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, parks, streets etc., and workplaces Partial statutory restriction for government office, public transport, sporting events, and leisure events No restrictions for religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, cinema
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions  - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar

7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines and enforcement by other administrative measures
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

### Luxembourg Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	No written national or sub-national policies
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, system of coordination
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / medium / high / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / low / low / low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / no involvement / no involvement high importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No / No, but voluntary labelling
School-based education	No
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	No
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention	No



approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	No / Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	Yes
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,02 / 0,02
Check points and breath testing	Other enforcement measure(s)
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 years



Hours of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days and places of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours, days and places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	No restrictions for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events, leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	No regulations
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	No regulations
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	No restrictions - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	Yes, additional levy on specific products
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised because required by national licencing systems
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	



Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

### Malta Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	No written national or sub-national policies
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	No
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low / medium / low / low importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / no involvement / low importance / no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	No involvement
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	No
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	No
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention	No



approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	No
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,08
Check points and breath testing	Selective breath testing
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at national level, 17 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	17 years



Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, and public transport Partial statutory restriction for educational buildings, government office, parks, streets etc., sporting events, leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions on national and private TV, national and local radio for beer / wine / spirits
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - total ban on industry sponsorships of sports - partial statutory restrictions on sales promotions from producer - voluntary agreement / self-restrictions on industry sponsorships of youth events; - no restrictions on sales promotions from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: fines



10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

### The Netherlands Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health involving other relevant ministries
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / low / low / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / high / low / low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol and pregnancy, and others
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No, but voluntary labelling / No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes as part of school curriculum
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease	Yes



prevention	
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,02 / 0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for	Yes, licencing for production and on-



production and sale of alcohol)	premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits and for off-premise sales of spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 / 16 / 18 years
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Hours and days of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No / No / Yes
Density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Voluntary /self-regulation for educational buildings, government office, parks, streets etc., sporting events, and workplaces No restrictions for health care establishments, public transport, leisure events, and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions on national and private TV, national and local radio - voluntary/self-regulations printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet  for beer / wine / spirits
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - voluntary agreement / self-restrictions  - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar



7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations, by trade/technical/vocational schools, because required by national licencing systems
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Norway Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / low / low / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High importance / no / no / no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / low / medium / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, alcohol and pregnancy
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No, but voluntary labelling / No
School-based education	Yes, legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease	Yes



prevention	
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, local governmental bodies, and others
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,02 / 0,02 / 0,0
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accidents
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	Yes, in pilot projects, and voluntary use by commercial transport companies
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, monopoly for off-premise sales for strong beer, wine, spirits



License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes, licencing for production, on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine, and spirits
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 / 18 / 20 years
Hours and places of sales are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours, days and places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for parks, streets etc. Partial statutory restriction for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, sporting events, leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - total ban  - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Price measures other than taxation	Yes, ban on volume discounts



8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised because required by national licencing systems
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines and enforcement by other administrative measures
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Poland Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	No involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / low / low / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, social harms, alcohol and pregnancy
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	Yes / No, but voluntary labelling
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	No
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes / No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,02 / 0,02 / 0,02
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints, selective breath testing, breath testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, parks, streets etc., workplaces Partial statutory restriction for public transport, sporting events Voluntary/self-regulation for leisure events and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for wine and spirits - partial statutory restrictions for beer  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, cinema  - total ban for beer / wine / spirits for points of sale
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	No restrictions
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine and total ban for spirits on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - partial statutory restrictions for beer and total ban for wine / spirits on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on sales promotion from



	owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

Portugal Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / medium / low / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / medium / high / high importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / low / low / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, social harms, alcohol and pregnancy, alcohol at work
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	Yes
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	No
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	No
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, local governmental bodies, and others
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	Yes
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,05 / 0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 years
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, Partial statutory restriction for government office, public transport, sporting events, workplaces Voluntary/self-regulation for religious places No restrictions for parks, streets etc., leisure events
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV, national and local radio - no restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events and on sales promotions from producer and - no restrictions on sales promotions from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar



7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised by trade/technical/vocational schools
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Romania Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / medium / low / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	No involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people’s drinking, drink-driving, alcohol’s impact on health
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	Yes / No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	No
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	No
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	No
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, local governmental bodies, and others
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events, workplaces and religious places Partial statutory restriction for leisure events
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine and total ban for spirits for billboards - total ban for spirits and no restrictions for beer / wine for points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on industry sponsorships of sports events - voluntary / self-regulations for beer / wine and partial statutory restrictions for



	spirits on industry sponsorships of youth events; No restrictions - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Slovakia Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / low importance / no involvement / low importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / no involvement / no involvement/ no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance / low importance / no involvement / no involvement
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, social harms
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method	Yes



of health promotion and disease prevention	
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	No
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	No / Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No



License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at the national level, 18 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for educational buildings, government office, public transport, workplaces Partial statutory restriction for health care establishments, parks, streets etc., Voluntary/self-regulation for sporting events, leisure events No restrictions for religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - no restrictions for beer and partial statutory restrictions for wine / spirits on national and private TV, national and local radio and cinema - no restrictions for beer / wine / spirits for printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - no restrictions for beer / wine and total ban for spirits on industry sponsorships of sports - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on industry sponsorship of youth events; No restrictions - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar



7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Slovenia Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / high / medium / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / medium / low / high importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / medium / medium / high importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, social harms, alcohol at work
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	Yes / No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes / No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,0 / 0,0
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	Yes, voluntary use by commercial transport companies
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	



Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, places of sales are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, sporting events, workplaces No restrictions for public transport, parks, streets etc., leisure events, and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for spirits - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	No restrictions
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - no restrictions on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes

Price measures other than taxation	Yes, requirement to offer non-alcoholic beverages at lower price, other price measures to discourage underage-drinking or high-volume drinking
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Spain Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health involving other relevant ministries, experts, or stakeholders
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / medium / high / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	No involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, social harms, other
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings



2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,03 / 0,03
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No



5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at the national level, 16 years
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine	No
Hours of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of spirits	Yes
Places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for educational buildings, sporting events, and religious places Partial statutory restriction for health care establishments, government office, parks, streets etc., workplaces No restrictions for public transport, leisure events
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine and total ban for spirits on national and private TV - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits on billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet - voluntary /self-regulation for beer / wine / spirits on national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	No restrictions
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the sub-national level: - on industry sponsorships of sports and



	youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Sweden Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / medium / high / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / low / low / low importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Medium / medium / medium / high importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, indigenous people, alcohol's impact on health, social harms, illegal / surrogate alcohol, alcohol and pregnancy, alcohol at work, other
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	Yes / No, but voluntary labelling
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings



2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, local governmental bodies, and others
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	Yes
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,02 / 0,02 / 0,02
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units, and other enforcement measures
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	Yes, in combination with rehabilitation as alternative for punishment for drink-driving, and voluntary use by commercial



	transport companies
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Legal age limits for off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	20 years
Hours, places of sales are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours, days, places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Partial statutory restriction for parks, streets etc. Voluntary/self-regulation for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, public transport, sporting events, leisure events, workplaces and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, cinema - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits for points of sale, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: - voluntary / self-restrictions for beer /



	wine / spirits on industry sponsorships of sports - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on industry sponsorship of youth events - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised by enforcement agencies
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

### Switzerland Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / high / medium / high importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	Low importance / no involvement/ no involvement/ no involvement
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / low / low / low importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people’s drinking, drink-driving, alcohol’s impact on health, social harms, alcohol at work
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No
School-based education	No
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	No



Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, economic operators, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	Yes
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,05 / 0,05
Check points and breath testing	Random breath testing at roadside checkpoints and by special mobile patrol units
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes



Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 / 16 / 18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine	No
Places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Voluntary/self-regulation for educational buildings, sporting events, leisure events, workplaces and religious places No restrictions for health care establishments, government office, public transport, parks, streets etc.
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - no restrictions for beer / wine and total ban for spirits on national and private TV, national and local radio - no restrictions for beer / wine / spirits for printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	No restrictions
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: No restrictions for beer / wine and total ban for spirits - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / No / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	Yes, additional levy on specific products, requirement to offer non-alcoholic



	beverages at lower price, other price measures to discourage underage-drinking or high-volume drinking
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## Turkey Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	No written national or sub-national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	No
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	No
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people's drinking, drink-driving, alcohol's impact on health, alcohol and pregnancy
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No, but voluntary labelling
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes and legal obligation for alcohol prevention as part of school curriculum
2. Primary Health care response	
Brief intervention introduced as method	Yes



of health promotion and disease prevention	
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	No
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs, and local governmental bodies
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	No
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,05 / 0,05 / 0,0
Check points and breath testing	Selective breath testing, breath and blood testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	Yes
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No
License system (National control for	Yes



production and sale of alcohol)	
Minimum legal drinking age	No
Legal age limits for on- and off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Places of sales are restricted for on- and off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, sporting events, workplaces and religious places Partial statutory restriction for public transport, leisure events Voluntary/self-regulation for parks, streets etc.
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV, national and local radio - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits for printed newspapers/magazines, , points of sale, cinema, internet - no restrictions for beer / wine / spirits for billboards
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Yes, at the national level: Total ban for beer / wine /spirits - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events; - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar
7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	No



8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	No
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011

## United Kingdom Country Report – Alcohol Policy Infrastructure

<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Written national policy on alcohol	Yes, written national policy
Coordinating centre for implementation of national policy on alcohol	Yes, Ministry of Health and Criminal Justice
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes
Role played by NGOs in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / high / low / medium importance
Role played by alcohol retailers and HORECA businesses in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / low / low / medium importance
Role played by academia and research organisations in prevention of underage drinking / targeted support for harmful and hazardous drinkers / prevention of drink-driving / public policy development to reduce alcohol-related harm	High / high / low / medium importance
<b>Laws and regulations</b>	
1. Nation-wide awareness raising activities	Yes, in the following areas: young people’s drinking, drink-driving, alcohol’s impact on health, alcohol and pregnancy
Health warning labels legally required on alcohol advertisements / bottles and containers of alcoholic beverages	No, but voluntary labelling
School-based education	Yes, educational programmes, and national guidelines for prevention and reduction of alcohol-related harm in school settings
2. Primary Health care response	



Brief intervention introduced as method of health promotion and disease prevention	Yes
Clinical guidelines for brief intervention approved or endorsed by at least one health care professional body	Yes
Regular training in screening and brief interventions introduced	Yes
Counselling to children in families with alcohol problems/ to pregnant women with alcohol use disorders or alcohol problems	Yes
3. Community action, including work places	
Community-based interventions/projects involving stakeholders	Yes, involving NGOs
National guidelines for implementing effective community-based interventions	No
Interventions/projects actively involving young people and civil society	Yes
Prevention or counselling programmes at workplace	Yes
National guidelines for prevention and counselling at workplace	No
4. Drink-driving policies and countermeasures	
Maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle for general population / young and novice drivers / professional and commercial drivers (in mg %)	0,08 / 0,08 / 0,08
Check points and breath testing	Selective breath testing, breath testing at accident
Mandatory driver education / treatment programme for repeated/habitual offenders	No
Alcohol locks	No
5. Addressing the availability of alcohol	
Retail monopolies (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	No



License system (National control for production and sale of alcohol)	Yes
Minimum legal drinking age	Yes at the national level
Legal age limits for on-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	16 / 16 / 18 years
Legal age limits for off-premise sales for beer / wine / spirits	18 years
Hours, days, places of sales and density of outlets are restricted for on-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Hours, places of sales are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	Yes
Days of sales and density of outlets are restricted for off-premise sales of beer / wine / spirits	No
Alcohol-free public environments	Total ban for Partial statutory restriction for public transport, parks, streets etc., sporting events Voluntary/self-regulation for workplaces No restrictions for health care establishments, educational buildings, government office, leisure events, and religious places
6. Addressing marketing of alcohol beverages	
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising	Yes, at the national level: - partial statutory restrictions for beer / wine / spirits  on national and private TV, national and local radio, printed newspapers/magazines, billboards, points of sale, cinema, internet
Legally binding regulations on alcohol product placement	Yes, at the national level: - total ban for beer / wine / spirits on national and private TV
Regulations on alcohol sponsorship and sales promotion	Voluntary agreement / self-restrictions for beer / wine / spirits - on industry sponsorships of sports and youth events - on sales promotions from producer and from retailers, from owners of pubs/bar



7. Pricing policies	
Excise duty tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
Price measures other than taxation	Yes, other price measures to discourage underage-drinking or high-volume drinking
8. Drinking environments	
Regular server training courses	Yes, organised on a voluntary basis by businesses and trade organisations
9. Reducing the public health impact of illegally and informally produced alcohol	
Rules to prevent illegal production and sales of home- or informally produced alcoholic beverages	Yes, enforcement by criminal law, penalties: prison & fines
10. Monitoring and evaluation	
Regular comprehensive report on alcohol situation	Yes

Reference: WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, 2011