



Monitoring noncommunicable disease commitments in Europe

Theme in focus:
progress monitor indicators





**WHO European Office for the
Prevention and Control of
Noncommunicable Diseases**

**9 Leontyevsky Pereulok
125009 Moscow, Russian Federation
Email: NCDoffice@who.int**

**Website:
www.euro.who.int/en/NCDoffice**

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Abstract

This annual publication reports on progress achieved in the WHO European Region and individual Member States in the fight against noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). It presents selected recent data on NCD surveillance, in line with global and regional frameworks such as the Global Monitoring Framework (GMF), Health 2020, progress monitoring (PM) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each edition focuses on a different topic: this year's theme is progress towards implementation of "best buys" for the governance, surveillance, prevention and management of NCDs – the so-called "PM indicators". Implementation of PM indicators has improved significantly over the last two years in the WHO European Region. Between 2015 and 2017 the proportion of full implementation of indicators in countries increased on average from 34% to 42%; that of at least partial implementation increased from 69% to 76%. Substantial progress has been made in reducing premature mortality from NCDs in the Region in recent years. If current trends continue, both the Region as whole and many Member States will easily achieve the global SDG target 3.4 to reduce premature mortality from NCDs by one third by 2030, even under the continuing "business as usual" scenario. Furthermore, leapfrogging of progress is possible if implementation of the best buys is further accelerated, so countries in the Region are considering adopting more ambitious premature mortality goals. While premature mortality trends are favourable, several other GMF targets – like reductions in harmful use of alcohol and prevalence of tobacco use, as well as the halt of the rise diabetes and obesity – will not be reached if current trends continue.

Keywords

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Introduction and objective

The present 2017 edition of the annual *Monitoring noncommunicable disease commitments in Europe* publication reports on progress achieved in the WHO European Region in the fight against noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). It shows the most recent data for the Global Monitoring Framework for the prevention and control of NCDs (GMF) (1) and the progress monitoring (PM) indicators (2), as well as selected relevant indicators from the Health 2020 (3) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (4) frameworks.

A list of indicators used with the latest available data is presented in the “Indicators” section in Tables 1–5; trends over time for the Region are shown in figures throughout the report. This publication is accompanied by interactive online NCD country profiles for all 53 Member States in the Region (5), which present additional data and information, including trends over time. Data are compiled from a variety of sources, as described in the “Data sources, metadata and country groupings” section.

Progress towards GMF and SDG targets

NCDs represent a major public health and broader societal problem, causing 70% of deaths worldwide in 2015 (6). The relative burden is even higher in the WHO European Region, where NCDs caused 89% of deaths – an increase of three percentage points since 2000. It is therefore unsurprising that several NCD-related indicators were included in the final list of SDG indicators adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in July 2017 (7). The key outcome NCD indicator – premature mortality from NCDs, defined as the unconditional probability of dying from four major NCDs between the ages of 30 and 69 years – is fully aligned with the GMF, and the aim to reduce it globally by one third by 2030 as part of the SDGs means that it has gained strong political commitment and support.

Premature mortality from NCDs

In 2014 one third of all deaths in the WHO European Region were premature, occurring before the age of 70 years. Unconditional probability of premature mortality from NCDs is the probability that a 30-year-old will die before her or his 70th birthday from one of the four major NCDs, if the currently observed age-specific mortality rates continue. This is a relatively new indicator, which was introduced with the GMF. Knowledge about how to calculate it is not yet widespread, and it is therefore not frequently or routinely used in countries in the Region. To overcome this barrier, the WHO Regional Office for Europe has developed practical calculation tools for the indicator: an Excel spreadsheet as well as R and SQL functions (8). These can be used free of charge and are shared with the NCD community in the hope that this will contribute to a more widespread use of the indicator in national NCD information systems and publications.

While SDG target 3.4 to reduce of premature mortality from NCDs by one third by 2030 is an ambitious global goal, a first in-depth analysis presented at the meeting of European NCD directors and programme managers held in Moscow, Russian Federation, in June 2017 showed that most countries (Fig. 1) and the Region as a whole will probably achieve this goal, even the Region as a whole will easily achieve this goal, even under a continuing “business as usual” scenario, without intensifying efforts to control and prevent NCDs (9). As a result, countries in the Region may consider a more ambitious premature mortality reduction target to accelerate achievement and leapfrog expected progress. The analysis also revealed that most premature deaths occur among males and are caused by cardiovascular disease – mainly ischaemic heart disease and stroke, with large variation between countries (Fig. 2). A gender-sensitive approach focusing on masculinities and hypertension management in primary health care were proposed as strategies to further accelerate the decline in premature mortality.¹ Preliminary analyses indicate that eliminating excess male and cardiovascular disease mortality (Fig. 2) would reduce absolute inequalities between countries by approximately 50%, thus greatly contributing to Health 2020 and SDG (Goal 10) targets.

¹ “Masculinities” are socially constructed practices that influence behaviours and structures. The focus is not solely on individual behaviour but on how masculinities intersect with all determinants of health and the responses from the system. Masculinities vary across socioeconomic groups and throughout the life-course. A masculinities approach also reflects the fact that men are not a homogeneous group in control of power and emphasizes that intersectionalities with social class, ethnicity, migration status, sexual orientation and gender identity need to be included in the analysis (10).

Fig. 1. Unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 and 69 years from four major NCDs in Member States in the WHO European Region, 1990 to latest available data

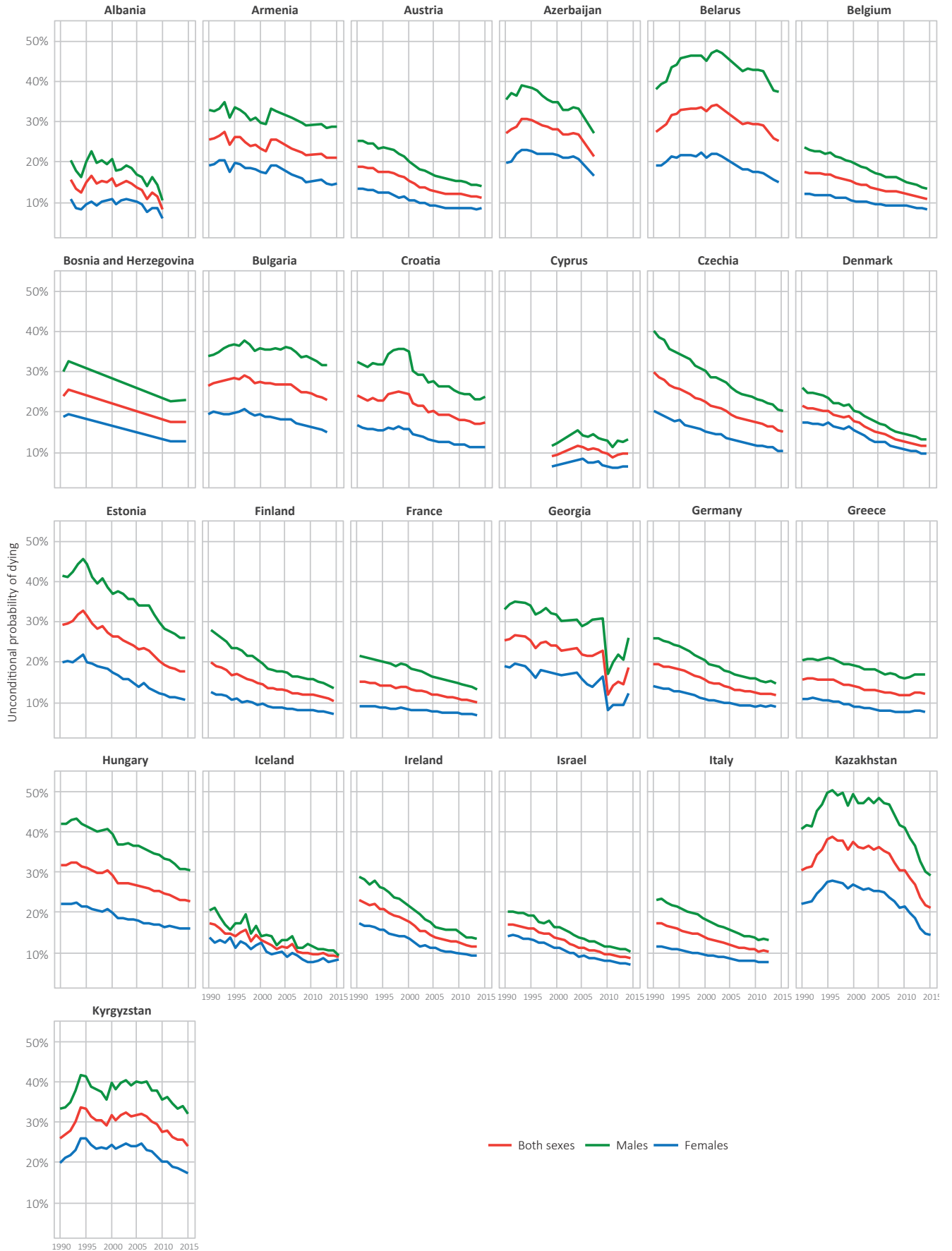
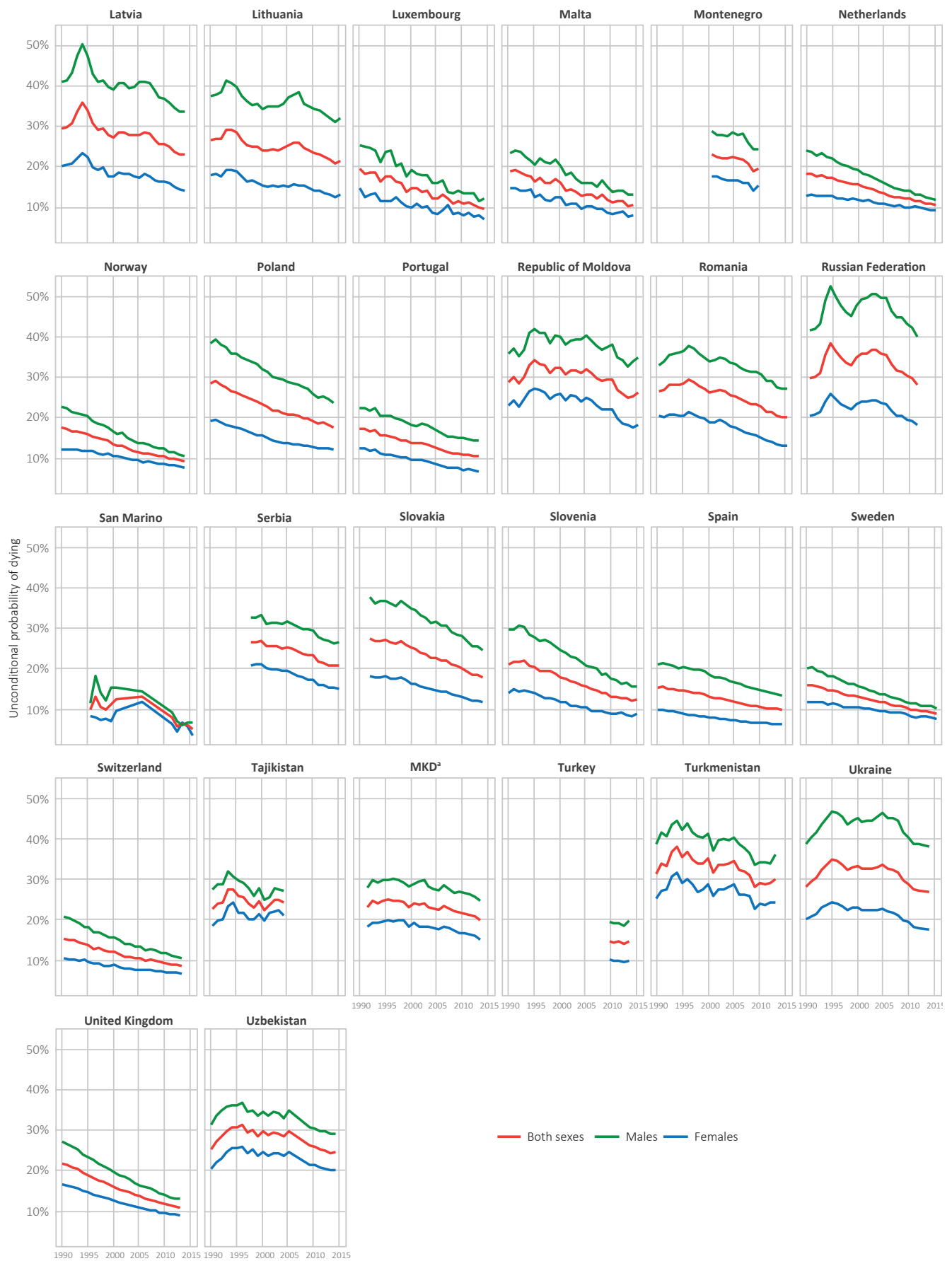
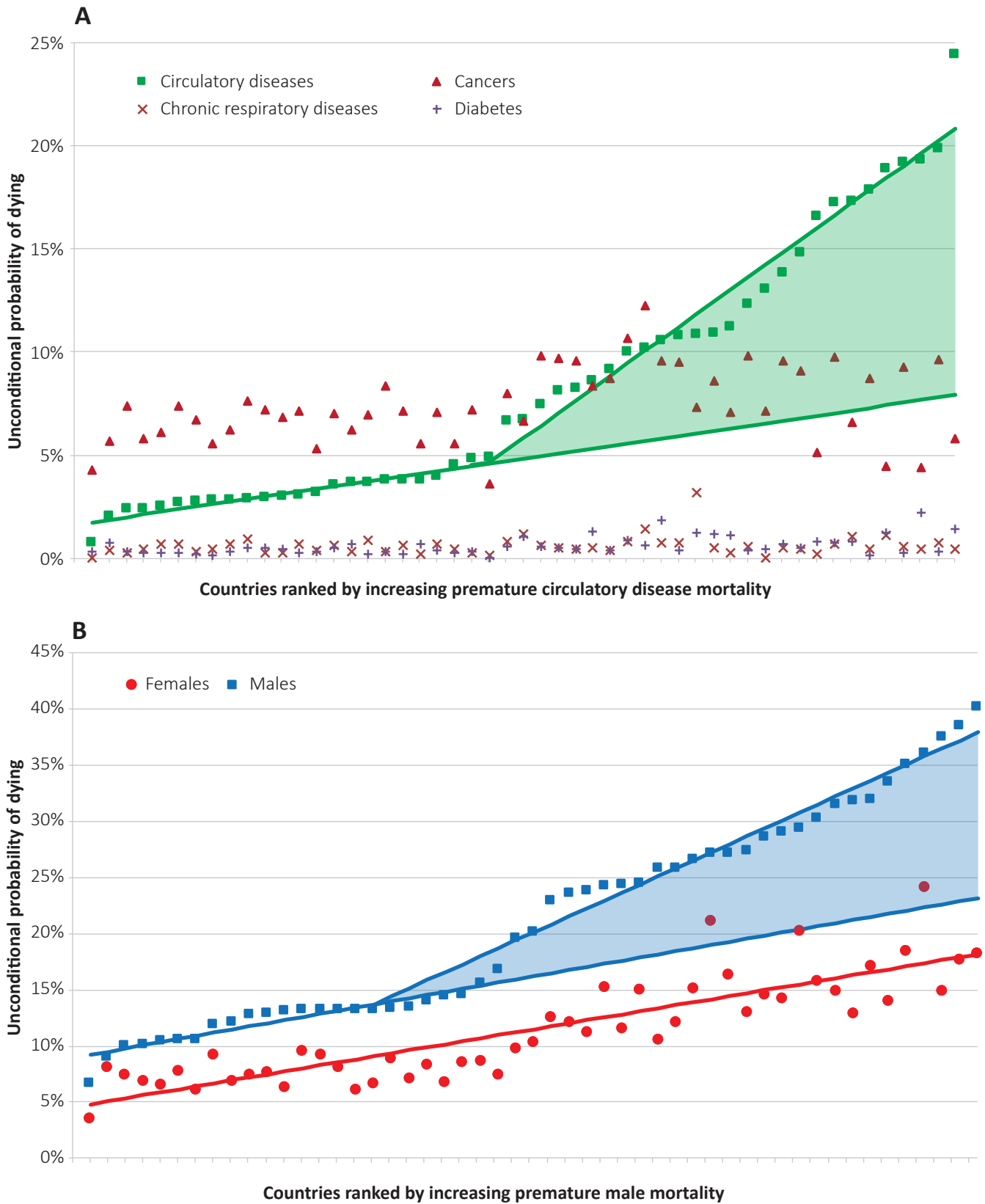


Fig. 1. contd



*MKD: the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (abbreviation by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)).
 Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (9).

Fig. 2. Unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 and 69 years in Member States in the WHO European Region by broad cause of death (A) and by sex (B), latest available data

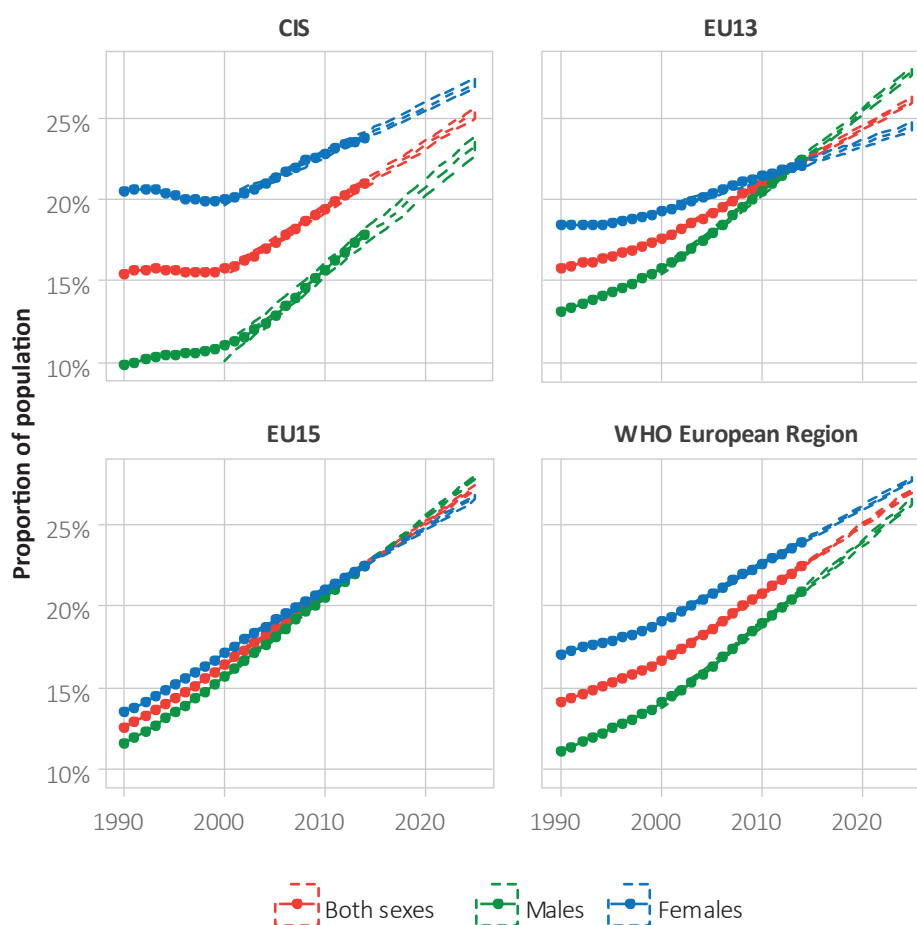


Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (9).

Behavioural and biological risk factors

While Europe is on track to meet the agreed global premature mortality goal, urgent action is needed to achieve other GMF and Health 2020 goals, as the projections show a mixed picture (11). For example, based on linear trends since 2000, it is likely that the goal to reduce hypertension prevalence by 25% by 2025 will be achieved in the WHO European Region. Although alcohol consumption and tobacco use are decreasing, however, it seems that the decline is not fast enough to achieve the overall agreed GMF targets. Unlike those decreasing trends, the prevalence of overweight and obesity is increasing fast; no country will be able to halt it without taking decisive action at the earliest possible opportunity (Fig. 3). It is also worrying that no adequate data are available to assess progress towards targets on physical activity, salt intake, drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes and availability of affordable basic technologies and essential medicines.

Fig. 3. Prevalence of obesity in the WHO European Region and selected subregions, 1990 until latest available data and projections to 2025



Notes: CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States; EU13 = Member States of the European Union (EU) joining after May 2004; EU15 = Member States of the EU before May 2004. See the "Data sources, metadata and country groupings" section for further details.

Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe (11).

Theme in focus – PM indicators

The theme in focus for this year's publication is progress towards implementing the "best buy" policies to prevent and control NCDs made between 2015 and 2017; the so-called "PM indicators" (2, 12). Data for most of the PM indicators are obtained through the NCD Country Capacity Survey (CCS). For the first time in history, all Member States in the WHO European Region provided data in the 2017 round of NCD CCS data collection, clearly demonstrating a commitment to prevention and control of NCDs. PM indicators are also the focus of the WHO global conference on NCDs, is held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 18 to 20 October 2017 (13).

Regional assessment

The most recent data for 2017 show that implementation of “best buy” policies substantially increased in the Region over the last two years (see columns 38–67 in Tables 3–5). The proportion of countries with full implementation increased for 12 of the 18 PM indicators that were also collected in 2015 and decreased for five (indicator 3 – implementation of a STEPSwise approach to surveillance (STEPS) or comprehensive health examination survey, indicator 6c – implementation of alcohol pricing policies, indicator 7a – implementation of national policies to reduce population salt/sodium consumption, indicator 7d – implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and indicator 8 – implementation of national public awareness programme on physical activity) (Fig. 4–Fig. 8). Nevertheless, it should be noted that the achievement criteria changed between 2015 and 2017 for a number of indicators, including for several with deteriorating trends. In addition, one new indicator (5d – implementation of mass media campaigns that educate the public about the harms of smoking/tobacco use and second-hand smoke) was introduced in 2017.

Fig. 4. Proportion of Member States in the WHO European Region achieving PM indicators 1–4 in 2015 and 2017

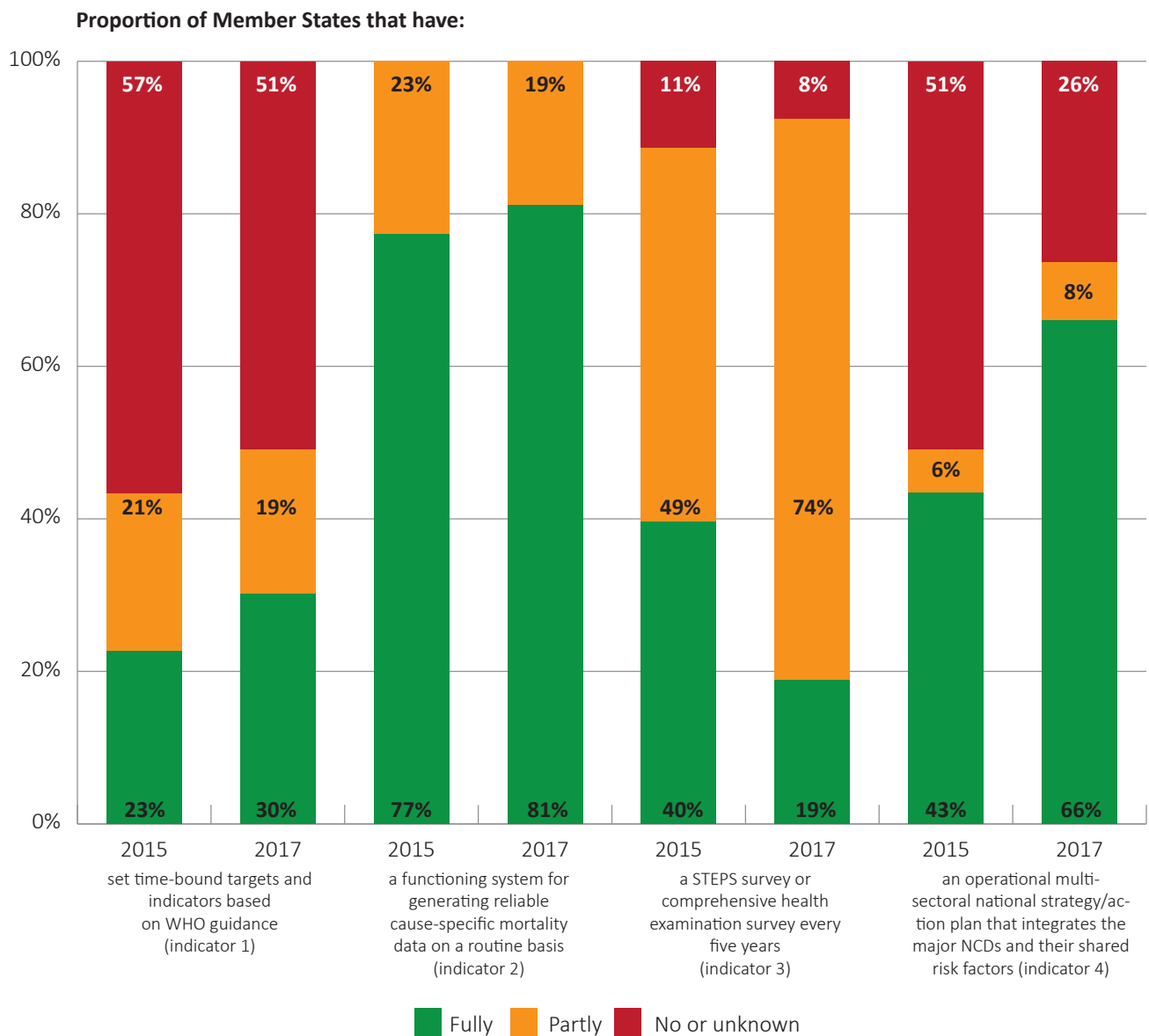
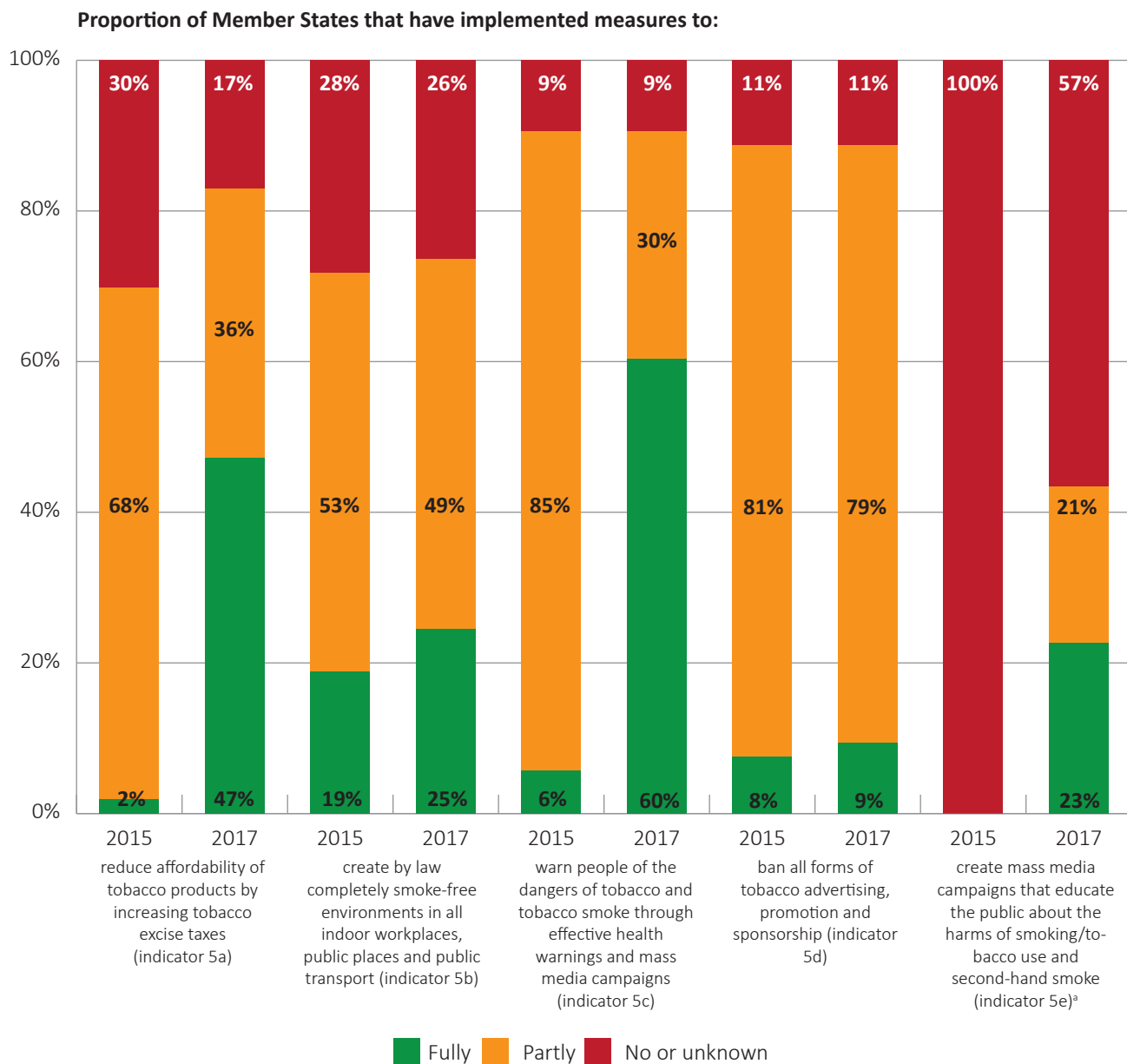


Fig. 5. Proportion of Member States in the WHO European Region achieving PM indicator 5 in 2015 and 2017



^a This indicator was introduced in 2017 and no data are available for 2015.

Fig. 6. Proportion of Member States in the WHO European Region achieving PM indicator 6 in 2015 and 2017

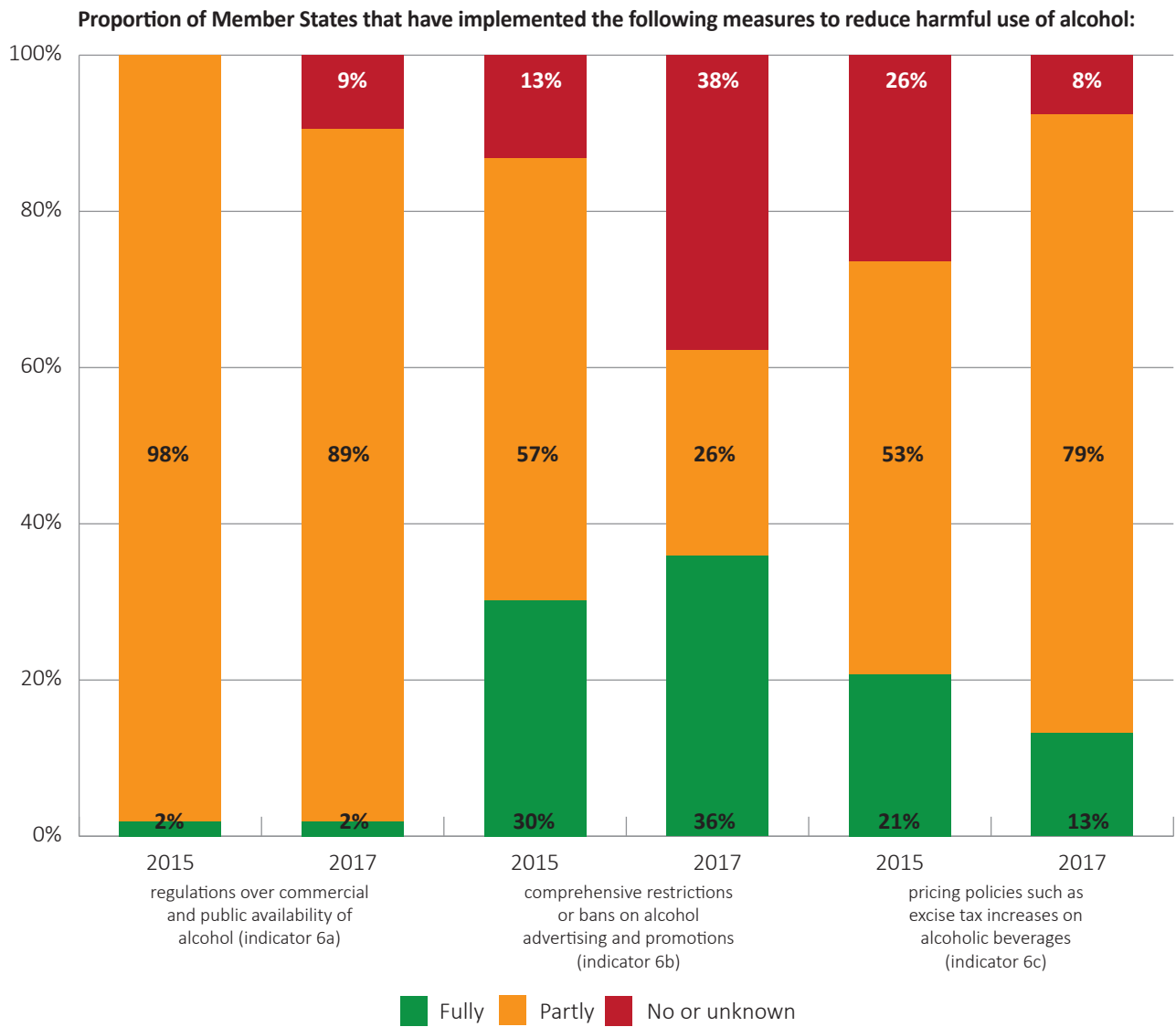


Fig. 7. Proportion of Member States in the WHO European Region achieving PM indicator 7 in 2015 and 2017

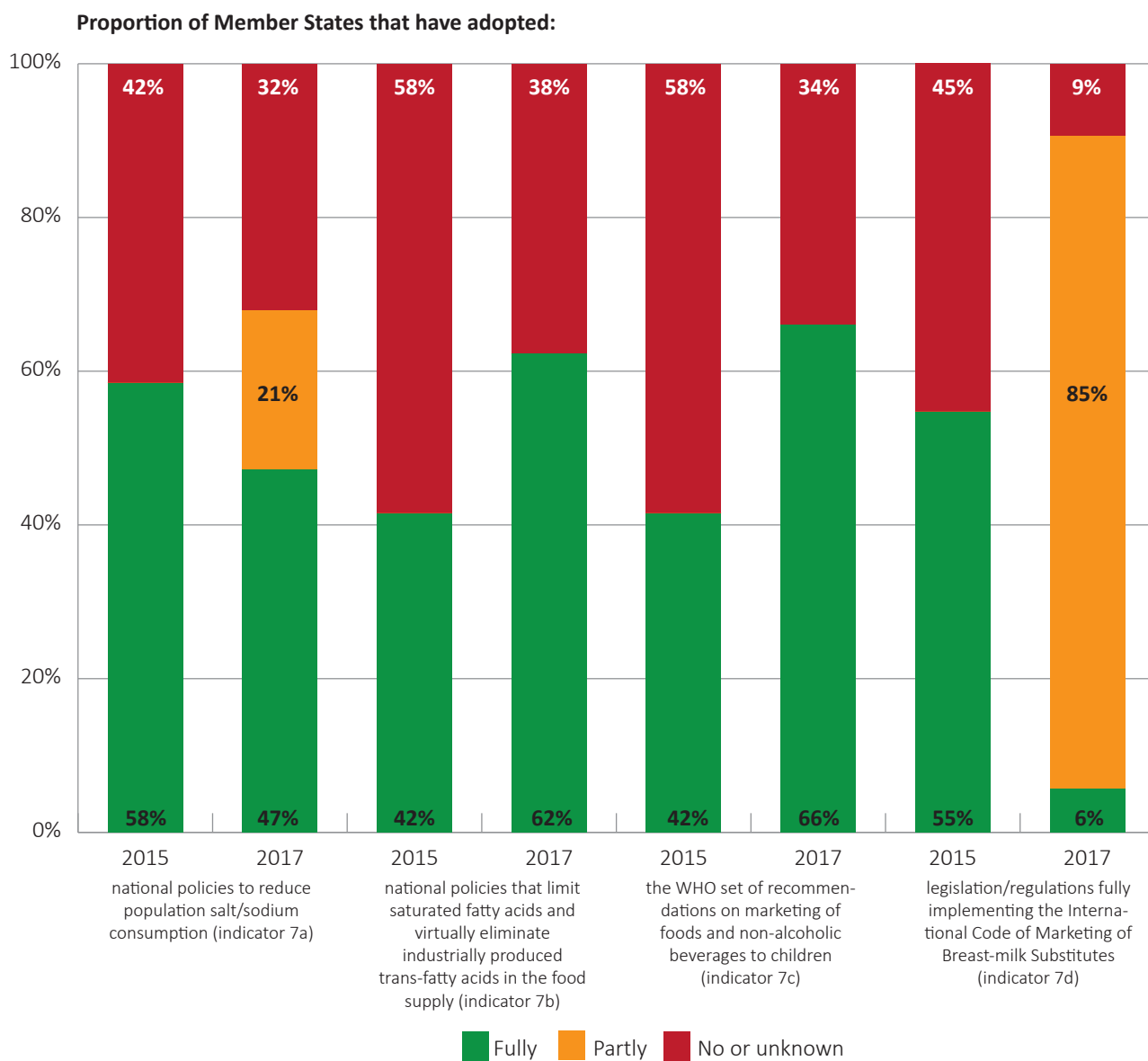
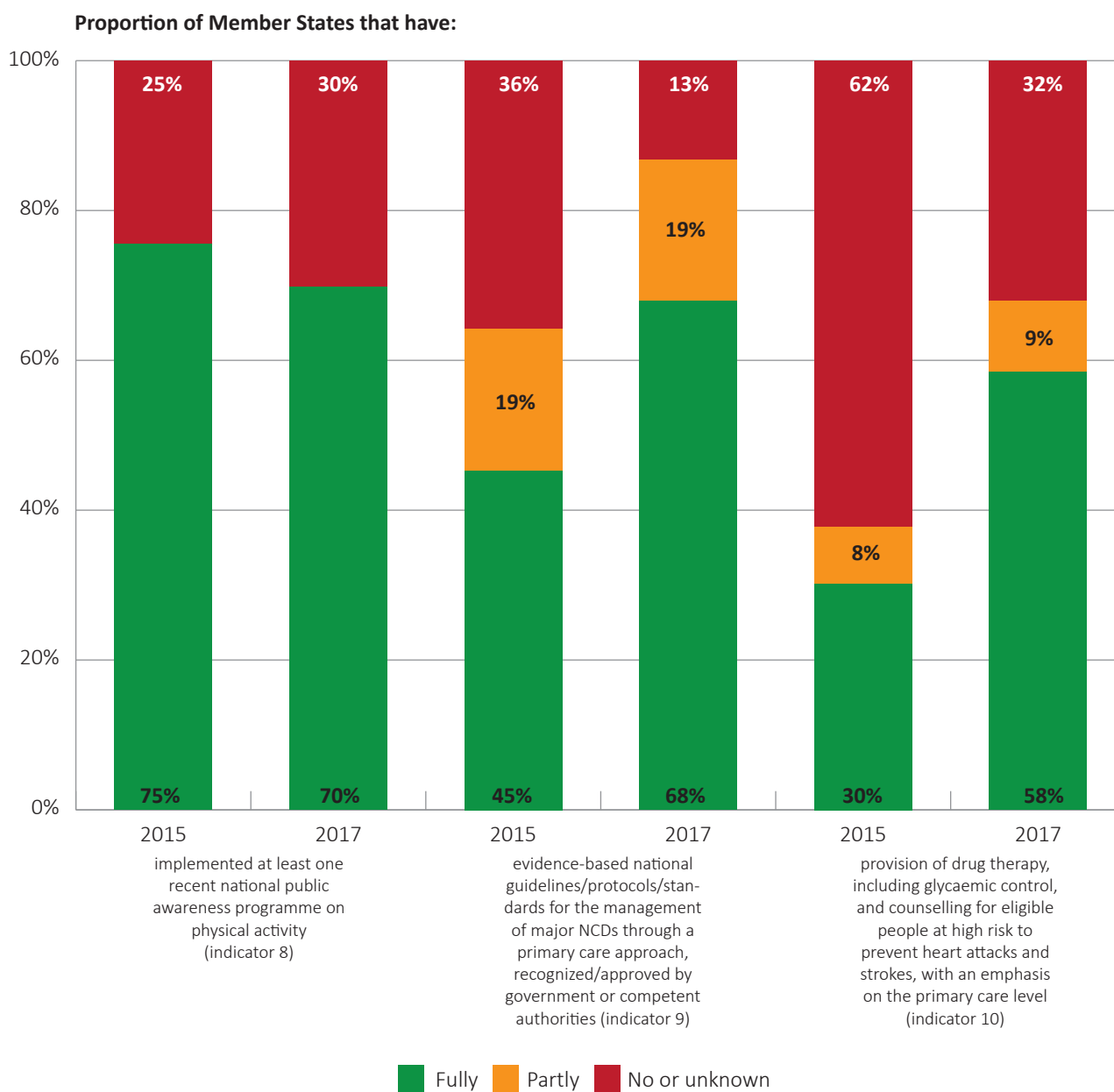


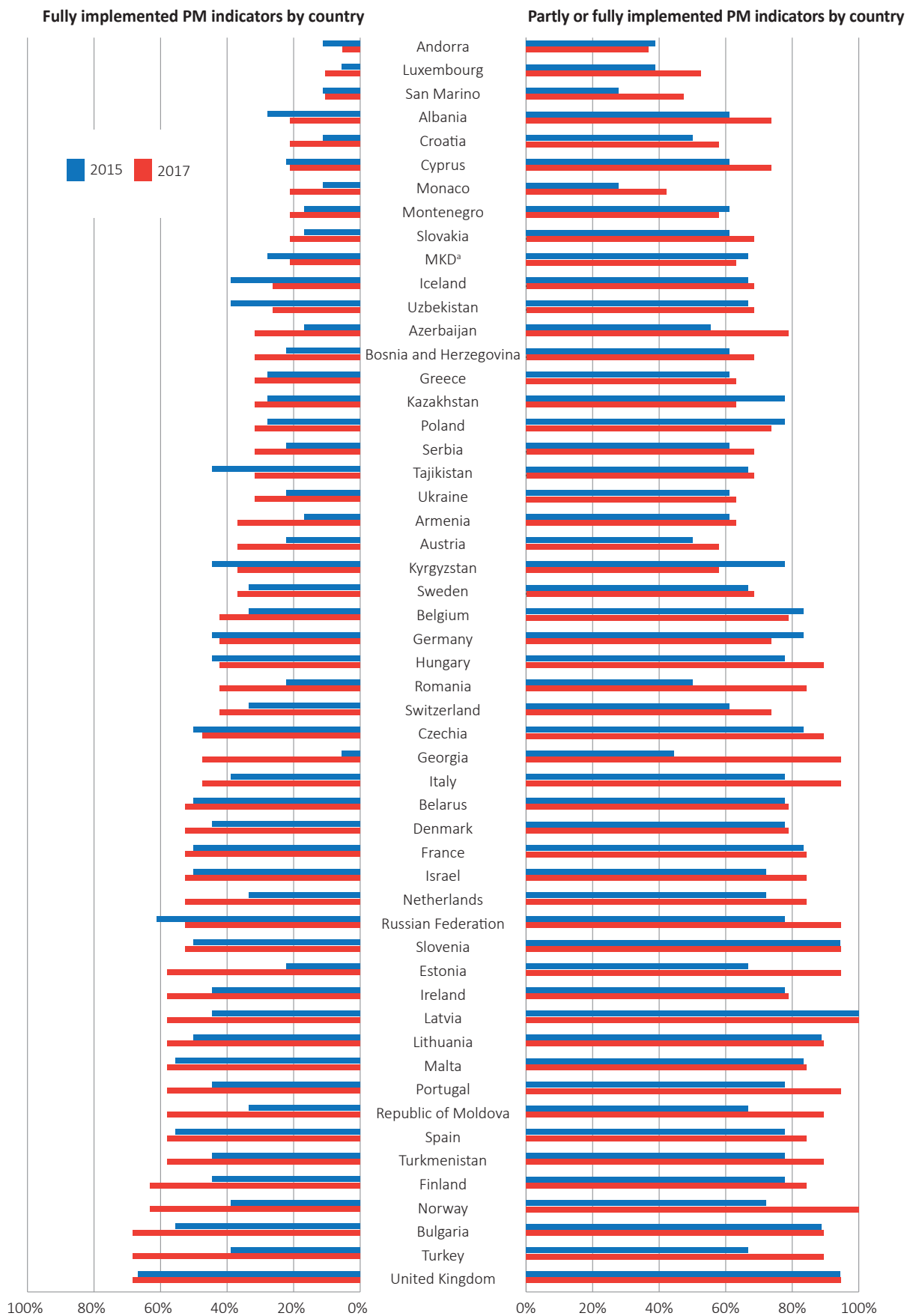
Fig. 8. Proportion of Member States in the WHO European Region achieving PM indicators 8–10 in 2015 and 2017



Country-specific results

Of 53 Member States in the WHO European Region, 43 and 46 increased their share of full or partial achievement of PM indicators, respectively (Fig. 9). Full implementation of PM indicators increased on average from 34% to 42%, and at least partial implementation from 69% to 76%. Bulgaria, Turkey and the United Kingdom had the highest share (68%) of fully implemented PM indicators in 2017. Six countries (Armenia, Estonia, Georgia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova and Turkey) improved full implementation by more than 20 percentage points. It is noteworthy that countries with a population of less than one million – members of the small countries initiative (14) – are among those with the lowest proportions of full implementation. The situation is considerably better if partial implementation is considered: 21 countries in the Region have at least partly implemented 80% of PM indicators and two countries (Latvia and Norway) have at least partly implemented 100%.

Fig. 9. Implementation of PM indicators by country, 2015 and 2017



^a the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (abbreviation by ISO)

Indicators

Table 1. Demographic and socioeconomic context, premature mortality and cancer incidence, latest available data

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mid-year population (thousands)	GNI in PPP\$ per capita	Annual growth rate of	Unemployment rate as proportion of total labour force	Proportion of deaths before age 70 years	Unconditional probability of dying (%) between exact ages 30 and 69 years from:					
						Four major NCDs*			Diseases of circulatory system		
2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
Albania	2 889.2	11 928.5	4.17 ^a	16.33	32.36 ^d	8.38 ^d	10.59 ^d	6.12 ^d	4.87 ^d	6.17 ^d	3.55
Andorra	70.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia	3 004.6	8 818.0	-1.86 ^a	16.76	37	21.05	28.66	14.59	10.49	16.08	5.83
Austria	8 544.6	50 077.8	0.53 ^a	6.11	23.4 ^b	11.19 ^b	14.09 ^b	8.41 ^b	3.49 ^b	5.21 ^b	1.87
Azerbaijan	9 649.3	17 253.3	3.47 ^b	5.07	48.3 ^d	21.56 ^d	27.25 ^d	16.44 ^d	16.54 ^d	21.57 ^d	12.03
Belarus	9 489.6	18 060.4	-5.53	0.53	40 ^b	25.36 ^b	37.54 ^b	14.95 ^b	17.81 ^b	27.76 ^b	9.6
Belgium	11 265.8	46 383.2	-0.32 ^a	8.26	24.19 ^b	10.71 ^b	13.26 ^b	8.2 ^b	3.04 ^b	4.25 ^b	1.86
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 810.4	12 074.8	3.63	25.76	32.26 ^b	17.61 ^b	23.03 ^b	12.61 ^b	8.56 ^b	11.85 ^b	5.57
Bulgaria	7 149.8	19 199.1	5.34 ^a	8	32 ^c	23.13 ^c	31.6 ^c	14.98 ^c	14.75 ^c	21.27 ^c	8.61
Croatia	4 203.6	23 596.2	1.19 ^a	13.48	26.16	17.45	23.84	11.31	7.41	11.21	3.86
Cyprus	853.2	32 580.4	-0.64 ^a	11.73	25 ^b	9.77 ^b	13.19 ^b	6.43 ^b	3.74 ^b	5.66 ^b	1.91
Czechia	10 542.9	34 711.3	3.14 ^a	4.05	30	15.17	20.16	10.37	6.63	9.93	3.5
Denmark	5 678.4	49 696.0	-0.2 ^a	6.05	26.55 ^b	11.43 ^b	13.24 ^b	9.62 ^b	2.82 ^b	3.92 ^b	1.72
Estonia	1 312.6	29 364.7	2.06 ^a	6.91	31.2 ^b	17.56 ^b	25.92 ^b	10.61 ^b	9.1 ^b	15.04 ^b	4.22
Finland	5 503.5	43 052.7	1.08 ^a	9	26 ^b	10.3 ^b	13.49 ^b	7.15 ^b	4.48 ^b	6.89 ^b	2.1
France	64 395.4	41 466.3	1.38 ^a	9.97	25.03 ^c	9.95 ^c	13.32 ^c	6.71 ^c	2.35 ^c	3.59 ^c	1.19
Georgia	3 727.0	9 996.9	-0.33 ^a	11.58	33.75 ^b	18.57 ^b	25.92 ^b	12.17 ^b	11.21 ^b	16.91 ^b	6.32
Germany	80 688.5	48 729.6	0.14 ^a	4.31	22 ^b	11.58 ^b	14.59 ^b	8.63 ^b	3.96 ^b	5.74 ^b	2.22
Greece	10 954.6	26 783.0	0.79 ^a	23.91	20.81 ^b	12.08 ^b	16.91 ^b	7.46 ^b	4.8 ^b	7.55 ^b	2.21
Hungary	9 843.0	26 680.6	3 ^a	5.17	34.78	22.72	30.29	15.81	10.16	15.05	5.85
Iceland	330.8	51 398.9	9.28 ^a	3.76	23	8.64	9.1	8.17	2.76	3.66	1.83
Ireland	4 635.4	68 882.9	7.23 ^a	8.09	27.91 ^c	11.2 ^c	13.38 ^c	8.98 ^c	3.73 ^c	5.46 ^c	1.99
Israel	8 380.2	37 901.4	2.12 ^a	5.61	26.61 ^b	8.49 ^b	10.13 ^b	7 ^b	1.98 ^b	2.93 ^b	1.11
Italy	60 697.5	38 160.7	1.84 ^a	11.54	18 ^d	10.12 ^d	12.87 ^d	7.52 ^d	2.98 ^d	4.34 ^d	1.7
Kazakhstan	17 544.1	25 263.8	5.92	5.23	55.25	20.91	29.1	14.24	10.82	16.29	6.4
Kyrgyzstan	5 957.3	3 551.2	1.83	7.69	59.43	24.09	31.96	17.22	17.24	24.22	11.21
Latvia	1 970.5	26 031.0	3.33 ^a	9.88	34 ^b	22.92 ^b	33.54 ^b	14.11 ^b	13.82 ^b	21.67 ^b	7.45
Lithuania	2 904.9	29 966.1	3.68 ^a	9.19	33.42	21.58	31.91	12.95	12.29	20.08	5.94
Luxembourg	567.1	105 881.8	-28.54 ^a	5.94	24.75 ^b	9.65 ^b	12.19 ^b	6.96 ^b	2.78 ^b	4.23 ^b	1.27
Malta	418.7	37 899.2	1.97 ^a	5.32	27 ^b	10.39 ^b	12.99 ^b	7.76 ^b	3.63 ^b	4.91 ^b	2.34
Monaco	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montenegro	625.8	16 853.8	1.22 ^a	17.49	36.92 ^d	19.53 ^d	24.3 ^d	15.24 ^d	13 ^d	16.83 ^d	9.54
Netherlands	16 939.9	50 898.1	0.89 ^a	6.17	24	10.63	11.94	9.31	2.67	3.67	1.67
Norway	5 211.0	59 301.7	0.39 ^a	4.81	22.68 ^b	9.19 ^b	10.57 ^b	7.79 ^b	2.49 ^b	3.59 ^b	1.36
Poland	38 454.6	27 810.5	2.7 ^a	6.18	37.13 ^b	17.67 ^b	23.64 ^b	12.13 ^b	8.21 ^b	12.5 ^b	4.28
Portugal	10 349.8	30 624.2	2.57 ^a	11.16	23 ^c	10.51 ^c	14.53 ^c	6.83 ^c	2.93 ^c	4.31 ^c	1.7
Republic of Moldova	3 554.1	5 333.6	3.45 ^a	4.98	49	26.26	35.14	18.47	17.22	23.62	11.79
Romania	22 242.7	23 626.4	4.73 ^a	6.42	32.97	20.09	27.45	13.11	10.78	15.5	6.44
Russian Federation	143 456.9	23 162.6	-0.28 ^a	5.72	46 ^d	28.26 ^d	40.24 ^d	18.27 ^d	19.83 ^d	29.83 ^d	11.69
San Marino	32.9	—	—	—	19.89	5.19	6.76	3.66	0.72	1.46	0
Serbia	7 095.4	14 511.8	2.4 ^a	16.53	30.56	20.81	26.69	15.18	9.98	13.78	6.42
Slovakia	5 426.3	30 632.0	2.47 ^a	9.99	37 ^b	17.77 ^b	24.38 ^b	11.66 ^b	8.07 ^b	12.33 ^b	4.22
Slovenia	2 063.1	32 884.5	3.17 ^a	8.69	26.31	12.23	15.68	8.74	3.73	5.51	1.95
Spain	46 423.1	36 309.8	3.4 ^a	19.45	20.86 ^b	9.7 ^b	13.32 ^b	6.18 ^b	2.73 ^b	4.17 ^b	1.35
Sweden	9 696.1	49 174.9	2.16 ^a	7.09	19	8.83	10.11	7.54	3.13	4.41	1.83
Switzerland	8 298.7	62 881.5	1.04	4.58	21.22 ^c	8.55 ^c	10.49 ^c	6.63 ^c	2.38 ^c	3.43 ^c	1.34
Tajikistan	8 481.9	2 980.1	7.2 ^c	10.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MKD**	2 078.5	15 121.3	1.13 ^a	26.73	34 ^c	19.82 ^c	24.59 ^c	15.09 ^c	10.85 ^c	14.06 ^c	7.71
Turkey	78 665.8	24 243.9	1.34 ^a	10.33	40.68 ^c	14.7 ^c	19.62 ^c	9.85 ^c	6.68 ^c	8.88 ^c	4.57
Turkmenistan	5 373.5	16 880.4	—	8.62	68.91 ^b	30.06 ^c	36.17 ^c	24.25 ^c	24.42 ^c	30.57 ^c	18.57
Ukraine	44 823.8	8 271.8	2.97 ^a	8.87	39 ^b	27.18 ^b	38.55 ^b	17.79 ^b	19.16 ^b	28.63 ^b	11.55
United Kingdom	64 715.8	42 608.9	1.21 ^a	4.85	23.41 ^c	11.23 ^c	13.25 ^c	9.24 ^c	3.65 ^c	5.19 ^c	2.15
Uzbekistan	29 893.5	6 514.3	5.72 ^a	8.9	56.2 ^b	24.82 ^b	29.49 ^b	20.35 ^b	19.3 ^b	23.98 ^b	14.83
WHO European Region	910 923.6	31 024.8	—	8.38	33 ^b	16.89 ^b	22.38 ^b	11.82 ^b	9 ^b	12.83 ^b	5.53

Notes: GNI = gross national income; PPP\$ = purchasing power parity; — = no data available. ^a data from 2016; ^b data from 2014; ^c data from 2013; ^d data from 2012–2007

* cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases

** the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (abbreviation by ISO)

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Unconditional probability of dying (%) between exact ages 30 and 69 years from:					Cancer incidence per 100 000 population					
Malignant neoplasms					All sites					
Both sexes	Males	Females	CRD	Diabetes	Males	Females	Lung	Female breast	Country	
2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	
3.59 ^d	4.54 ^d	2.61 ^d	0.11 ^d	0.01 ^d	155.5 ^c	116.0 ^c	15.0 ^c	30.8 ^c	Albania	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Andorra	
9.6	12.3	7.4	0.7	1.8	292.7 ^b	263.7 ^b	41.3 ^b	77.0 ^b	Armenia	
7.01 ^b	8.06 ^b	6.03 ^b	0.57 ^b	0.47 ^b	490.9 ^d	436.5 ^d	54.3 ^d	127.9 ^d	Austria	
5.12 ^d	6.41 ^d	4.04 ^d	0.17 ^d	0.78 ^d	103.4	107.7	11.9	35.0	Azerbaijan	
8.7 ^b	12.7 ^b	5.7 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.1 ^b	518.4 ^b	435.0 ^b	46.1 ^b	80.6 ^b	Belarus	
7.13 ^b	8.41 ^b	5.9 ^b	0.64 ^b	0.21 ^b	628.4 ^c	544.7 ^c	73.4 ^c	188.3 ^c	Belgium	
8.3 ^b	10.66 ^b	6.25 ^b	0.45 ^b	1.29 ^b	234.3 ^b	192.2 ^b	32.5 ^b	36.8 ^b	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
9.0 ^c	12.0 ^c	6.5 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.5 ^c	480.8 ^b	405.2 ^b	44.9 ^b	93.6 ^b	Bulgaria	
9.78	12.68	7.15	0.61	0.56	542.2 ^c	443.7 ^c	64.7 ^c	116.1 ^c	Croatia	
5.5 ^b	6.84 ^b	4.21 ^b	0.15 ^b	0.66 ^b	401.7 ^d	340.8 ^d	33.2 ^d	114.9 ^d	Cyprus	
7.9	9.7	6.4	0.8	0.5	904.9 ^c	840.7 ^c	60.6 ^c	132.6 ^c	Czechia	
7.59 ^b	8.19 ^b	7 ^b	0.88 ^b	0.5 ^b	732.2 ^b	660.4 ^b	82.1 ^b	166.5 ^b	Denmark	
8.66 ^b	11.83 ^b	6.29 ^b	0.35 ^b	0.35 ^b	653.1 ^c	588.5 ^c	63.3 ^c	103.5 ^c	Estonia	
5.5 ^b	6.3 ^b	4.8 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	602.5 ^b	580.7 ^b	47.9 ^b	180.4 ^b	Finland	
7.33 ^c	9.47 ^c	5.32 ^c	0.22 ^c	0.26 ^c	673.2	526.4	70.2	163.4	France	
7.07 ^b	9.23 ^b	5.35 ^b	0.22 ^b	1.09 ^b	134.5 ^b	145.6 ^b	13.4 ^b	51.9 ^b	Georgia	
7.0 ^b	8.2 ^b	5.9 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.3 ^b	625.9 ^d	542.4 ^d	64.1 ^d	167.0 ^d	Germany	
7.17 ^b	9.45 ^b	5.06 ^b	0.22 ^b	0.3 ^b	–	–	–	–	Greece	
12.22	15.66	9.27	1.4	0.6	1 004.4 ^b	958.4 ^b	117.3 ^b	153.2 ^b	Hungary	
5.5	5.0	6.0	0.4	0.1	465.0 ^c	430.0 ^c	50.7 ^c	122.1 ^c	Iceland	
7.08 ^c	7.69 ^c	6.46 ^c	0.57 ^c	0.16 ^c	483.3 ^c	419.1 ^c	52.2 ^c	128.0 ^c	Ireland	
5.66 ^b	6.1 ^b	5.26 ^b	0.35 ^b	0.7 ^b	338.7 ^c	405.1 ^c	30.6 ^c	115.3 ^c	Israel	
6.8 ^d	8.2 ^d	5.6 ^d	0.2 ^d	0.4 ^d	626.0 ^b	534.3 ^b	63.2 ^b	177.2 ^b	Italy	
7.31	9.49	5.75	3.13	1.21	191.9	222.5	22.5	48.5	Kazakhstan	
6.54	7.88	5.54	1.04	0.8	82.4	100.9	8.1	18.7	Kyrgyzstan	
9.6 ^b	13.6 ^b	6.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.7 ^b	610.2 ^b	542.6 ^b	55.2 ^b	108.4 ^b	Latvia	
9.79	13.51	7.04	0.56	0.33	659.6 ^d	537.1 ^d	47.6 ^d	94.7 ^d	Lithuania	
6.2 ^b	7.3 ^b	5.06 ^b	0.64 ^b	0.28 ^b	457.4 ^c	437.1 ^c	38.3 ^c	153.5 ^c	Luxembourg	
6.2 ^b	7.4 ^b	5.0 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.6 ^b	424.1 ^b	429.4 ^b	42.8 ^b	141.7 ^b	Malta	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Monaco	
7.11 ^d	8.5 ^d	5.98 ^d	0 ^d	0.42 ^d	410.8 ^c	378.7 ^c	53.9 ^c	114.9 ^c	Montenegro	
7.4	7.7	7.0	0.6	0.2	718.2 ^c	669.4 ^c	75.9	198.8	Netherlands	
6.04 ^b	6.33 ^b	5.76 ^b	0.64 ^b	0.25 ^b	659.1 ^b	572.6 ^b	58.8 ^b	130.1 ^b	Norway	
9.56 ^b	11.7 ^b	7.7 ^b	0.39 ^b	0.43 ^b	424.9 ^c	398.8 ^c	56.6 ^c	87.4 ^c	Poland	
7.2 ^c	9.8 ^c	4.8 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.5 ^c	507.2 ^d	382.0 ^d	35.8 ^d	118.6 ^d	Portugal	
9.7	13.39	6.74	0.65	0.69	259.1 ^b	239.9 ^b	24.1 ^b	50.8 ^b	Republic of Moldova	
9.5	12.76	6.61	0.69	0.34	327.8 ^b	263.8 ^b	38.4 ^b	67.1 ^b	Romania	
9.6 ^d	13.4 ^d	7.0 ^d	0.7 ^d	0.3 ^d	372.1 ^c	377.8 ^c	39.2 ^c	78.9 ^c	Russian Federation	
4.23	4.83	3.66	0	0.28	699.3 ^d	404.7 ^d	56.2 ^d	0.0 ^d	San Marino	
10.61	13.14	8.32	0.76	0.83	527.8 ^c	459.5 ^c	73.4 ^c	97.8 ^c	Serbia	
9.7 ^b	12.6 ^b	7.2 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	596.5 ^d	565.8 ^d	48.4 ^d	100.3 ^d	Slovakia	
8.33	10.04	6.66	0.28	0.26	713.6 ^d	583.2 ^d	61.4 ^d	125.0 ^d	Slovenia	
6.7 ^b	8.85 ^b	4.66 ^b	0.31 ^b	0.19 ^b	–	–	–	–	Spain	
5.3	5.3	5.3	0.4	0.3	693.4 ^b	638.2 ^b	41.7 ^b	200.5 ^b	Sweden	
5.75 ^c	6.57 ^c	4.95 ^c	0.42 ^c	0.19 ^c	523.0 ^d	442.9 ^d	48.4 ^d	145.1 ^d	Switzerland	
–	–	–	–	–	29.2	42.5	1.6	11.1	Tajikistan	
8.6 ^c	10.6 ^c	6.6 ^c	0.5 ^c	1.2 ^c	299.4 ^d	272.2 ^d	45.9 ^d	65.8 ^d	MKD**	
6.59 ^c	9.27 ^c	4.03 ^c	1.12 ^c	1.04 ^c	178.7 ^d	138.1 ^d	23.3 ^d	32.8 ^d	Turkey	
5.78 ^c	6.27 ^c	5.38 ^c	0.38 ^c	1.4 ^c	65.6	89.3	5.0	18.0	Turkmenistan	
9.2 ^b	12.7 ^b	6.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	369.8 ^c	353.9 ^c	36.2 ^c	68.1 ^c	Ukraine	
6.95 ^c	7.5 ^c	6.42 ^c	0.83 ^c	0.15 ^c	555.8 ^b	525.7 ^b	70.2 ^b	164.4 ^b	United Kingdom	
4.39 ^b	4.63 ^b	4.19 ^b	0.4 ^b	2.16 ^b	62.6	78.8	4.6	19.0	Uzbekistan	
7.8 ^b	9.9 ^b	6.0 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^b	450.1 ^c	403.9 ^c	47.5 ^c	106.6 ^c	WHO European Region	

Note: CRD - chronic respiratory disease

Table 2. Behavioural and biological risk factors, latest available data

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Harmful use of alcohol							
Country	Total alcohol consumption (litres per capita aged 15 years or more)	Age-standardized prevalence of heavy episodic drinking in the past 30 days (%)			Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco smoking among people aged 15 years and over (WHO estimates) (%)			Prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adults (%)
		Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	
	2015	2012	2012	2012	2015	2015	2015	2012
Albania	6 ^b	6.4	11.7	1	29.1	51.7	7.3	–
Andorra	13.8 ^d	4.2	7.5	0.7	33.7	38.2	29.0	26.1
Armenia	5.2 ^b	20.3	38.3	2.2	24.6	52.5	1.5	–
Austria	9.9 ^b	38.5	53.5	23.6	30.5	32.2	29.0	23.8
Azerbaijan	3.2 ^b	10.3	19.9	1.2	21.3	43.5	0.3	–
Belarus	17.8 ^b	26.5	47.6	7.2	27.2	47.0	10.6	–
Belgium	13.2 ^b	33.7	49.6	17.6	28.6	32.0	25.4	33.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.3 ^b	6.5	12.4	0.7	39.3	48.4	30.5	18.1
Bulgaria	13.2 ^b	18.9	28.0	9.6	37.7	45.4	30.6	21
Croatia	12.2 ^b	11.9	22.3	1.5	36.7	40.0	33.7	16.2
Cyprus	11.6 ^b	25.4	42.4	7.1	36.7	53.1	19.7	34.7
Czechia	13.9 ^b	36.5	54.5	18.1	34.4	38.6	30.3	23.8
Denmark	10.6 ^b	29.1	41.9	15.8	19.9	19.8	19.9	24.3
Estonia	15.6 ^b	24.8	41.4	9.1	31.8	40.1	24.8	11.9
Finland	10.9 ^b	35.9	53.6	17.9	20.9	23.2	18.7	23.5
France	12 ^b	29.8	45.4	14.4	32.8	35.8	30.0	23.8
Georgia	7.8 ^b	9.3	19.1	0.6	28.8	55.7	5.3	20.6
Germany	11.6 ^b	13.3	21.3	5	30.9	33.5	28.4	21.1
Greece	9.2 ^b	33.6	48.2	18.8	43.8	52.2	35.9	12.9
Hungary	12.9 ^b	25.4	44.4	7.6	31.1	35.5	27.2	18.1
Iceland	7.0 ^b	22.9	34.3	11.0	15.4	15.9	14.9	–
Ireland	10.2 ^b	36.5	53.8	19.3	25.0	26.3	23.8	35.1
Israel	3.4 ^b	7.5	12.6	2.4	25.6	35.7	15.9	–
Italy	7.6 ^b	4.7	8.8	0.6	23.8	28.1	19.8	33.2
Kazakhstan	8.9 ^b	7.7	14.7	1.3	24.5	43.9	7.2	20.6
Kyrgyzstan	5 ^b	7.6	14.5	1.1	26.5	50.5	3.7	13.3
Latvia	12.6 ^b	21.6	31.0	12.9	37.0	51.0	25.6	22
Lithuania	17.8 ^b	36.7	50.4	24.3	29.2	38.7	21.4	18.4
Luxembourg	11.9 ^d	23.8	38.3	9	24.1	26.8	21.4	28.5
Malta	7.5 ^b	26.5	40.1	12.3	26.0	30.7	21.3	42.9
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	10.7 ^b	7.4	13.8	1.1	46.1	48.1	44.2	–
Netherlands	9.6 ^b	6.3	11.5	1.1	26.4	27.9	25.0	15.5
Norway	7.9 ^b	12.6	19.5	5.2	21.2	21.7	20.7	25.8
Poland	13 ^b	5.4	10.3	0.6	28.6	33.8	23.8	18.7
Portugal	11.6 ^b	19.4	30	9.4	22.9	30.4	16.3	34.9
Republic of Moldova	16.6 ^b	32.2	49.1	16.5	24.2	44.5	5.9	12.3
Romania	14.1 ^b	7.9	14.5	1.2	30.1	37.8	23.1	25.3
Russian Federation	14.5 ^b	19.3	29.6	9.9	39.5	58.9	23.3	9.5
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	11.9 ^b	7.6	14	1.1	39.4	41.1	37.8	38.7
Slovakia	12.3 ^b	26.2	41.4	11.7	30.2	38.0	22.9	17.8
Slovenia	11.3 ^b	7.8	14	1.2	22.8	25.3	20.3	21.3
Spain	10.1 ^b	13.2	20.3	5.9	29.7	32.0	27.5	30.5
Sweden	9.4 ^b	24.3	36.3	11.8	19.5	19.5	19.5	28.7
Switzerland	10.1 ^b	19.1	28.4	9.7	26.1	29.5	22.8	–
Tajikistan	2.1 ^b	1	1.9	0.1	–	–	–	–
MKD*	3.3 ^b	6.6	12.3	0.7	–	–	–	–
Turkey	2.1 ^b	0.2	0.3	0	27.7	41.9	14.4	32.8
Turkmenistan	5 ^b	11.6	23.5	0.4	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	13.3 ^b	23.2	35.6	11.8	29.4	48.2	13.7	12.2
United Kingdom	12.2 ^b	27.1	37.2	16.8	23.1	25.6	20.7	37.3
Uzbekistan	5.1 ^b	10.2	20.4	0.4	12.8	25.0	1.3	19.2
WHO European Region	10.5 ^b	16.3	25.2	7.5	27.3	37.0	18.5	22.7

Note: – = no data available; RR = blood pressure; BMI = body mass index. ^a data from 2016; ^b data from 2014; ^c data from 2013; ^d data from 2012–2007

* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (abbreviation by ISO)

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Age-standardized prevalence (%) among people aged 18 years or more of:									
Raised blood pressure (RR \geq 140/90 mmHg)			Raised blood glucose (plasma glucose \geq 7.0 mmol/l or on medication)		Overweight (BMI \geq 25 kg/m ²)		Obesity (BMI \geq 30 kg/m ²)		
Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Country
2015	2015	2015	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	
29.05	33	25	7.7	7.1	58.4	45.4	16.5	17	Albania
18.61	23.2	14.2	8.1	5.8	69.7	58	25.5	27	Andorra
25.2	27.8	22.9	11.0	12	55	53.2	16.1	21.3	Armenia
20.93	25.2	16.8	5.4	3.2	62.5	47.3	20.8	18	Austria
24.39	25.8	23	11.6	13	55.1	57.2	17.8	25.2	Azerbaijan
26.9	33.0	21.6	8.0	8	61	53.1	20.4	23.7	Belarus
17.42	22.4	12.6	5.7	3.5	66.9	50.5	22	20.9	Belgium
30.79	34	27.6	8	6.9	54.9	44.1	14	15.8	Bosnia and Herzegovina
28.2	33.6	23.0	8.4	7	64	49.8	21.0	21.1	Bulgaria
32.14	38.4	26.3	8.4	6.3	64	48.7	21	20	Croatia
19.58	23.9	15.5	8.3	5.7	64.2	55.4	22.4	24.6	Cyprus
27.7	34.4	21.2	8.4	7	69	52.1	24.7	23.0	Czechia
20.62	26.5	14.8	5.4	3.3	64.7	46.7	20.7	17.4	Denmark
27.17	34.3	20.9	7.7	6.5	60.7	49.2	20.4	20.3	Estonia
19.3	24.0	14.7	6.4	4	62	48.6	21.4	19.9	Finland
21.9	27.7	16.4	7.5	4.4	66.9	51.5	22	21.9	France
26.23	28.9	23.8	13.3	12.1	52.6	53.4	16.3	22.3	Georgia
19.8	24.3	15.5	6.0	4	64	48.6	21.9	20.3	Germany
19.01	22.8	15.4	7.2	6	66.7	55.2	22.2	24.3	Greece
29.77	36.1	24	8.9	6.7	67.1	48.5	23.8	20.3	Hungary
19.6	26.2	13.0	7.6	4	65	48.9	21.8	19.7	Iceland
19.61	22.8	16.5	7.3	5.1	67	55	25.9	25.2	Ireland
16.67	20.6	12.8	7.1	5.8	68.4	58.2	23.8	26.7	Israel
21.0	25.2	17.1	7.1	5	66	53.2	21.4	21.6	Italy
27.04	30.4	23.9	12.4	11.4	59.9	55.5	21.3	23.9	Kazakhstan
26.54	27.4	25.7	9.9	10.8	45.2	47.9	11.4	16.7	Kyrgyzstan
29.1	36.4	22.9	7.8	7	63	53.1	22.2	23.9	Latvia
29.09	36.1	23.1	8.9	7.1	63.7	56	23.7	26.7	Lithuania
21.87	27.8	15.9	7	3.9	67.3	48.1	24.3	19.5	Luxembourg
19.3	24.3	14.3	9.0	6	70	58.5	26.2	28.5	Malta
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
29.04	34.4	23.8	7.6	6.6	63.6	47.6	19.8	18.9	Montenegro
18.7	23.1	14.3	5.2	4	63	48.5	18.4	18.8	Netherlands
19.69	24.6	14.7	6.2	3.9	65.4	52.1	24.1	22.2	Norway
28.61	34.6	23	8.4	7	65.2	52.1	22.9	23.4	Poland
24.2	29.3	19.6	8.4	5	62	49.6	19.5	19.8	Portugal
29.76	33.6	26.2	7.8	8.4	48.9	47.1	12.8	18.3	Republic of Moldova
29.84	34.7	25.2	7.3	6.4	63.9	49.5	20.9	20.2	Romania
27.1	32.6	22.3	7.4	8	60	54.8	19.6	26.2	Russian Federation
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino
29.39	33.8	25.2	7.3	6.5	59.3	45.6	17.6	18	Serbia
28.4	34.3	22.8	8.2	6	65	49.4	21.7	20.6	Slovakia
30.3	35.8	24.9	7.3	7	64.1	49.5	20.7	20.6	Slovenia
19.02	23.5	14.7	8.5	5.7	67.1	54.6	23.3	24.1	Spain
19.3	24.1	14.4	5.8	4	63	48.9	21.4	18.6	Sweden
17.96	22.3	13.7	5.3	2.8	64.3	47.2	21.7	17.3	Switzerland
26.05	26.4	25.7	10.3	9.9	39.4	46.5	9.2	15.6	Tajikistan
28.4	32.7	24.1	7.6	7	60	47.2	17.7	18.3	MKD*
20.2	20.3	20.1	13	14.2	63	68.4	22.2	36.2	Turkey
25.33	26.6	24.1	12.4	12	52.6	53.7	16.4	21.8	Turkmenistan
26.9	32.3	22.3	7.4	7	57	51.5	17.6	22.1	Ukraine
15.11	17.9	12.4	6.6	4.9	67.7	58.5	26.2	28.4	United Kingdom
25.43	26.5	24.4	10.5	10.7	46.8	50.7	12.5	18.6	Uzbekistan
23.1	27.2	19.2	8.1	7	63	53.7	20.9	23.9	WHO European Region

Table 3. PM indicators 1–5 related to NCD policies, surveillance and tobacco control, 2015 and 2017

	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45				
	Indicator 1. Member State has set time-bound targets and indicators based on WHO guidance		Indicator 2. Member State has a functioning system for generating reliable cause-specific mortality data on a routine basis		Indicator 3. Member State has a STEPS survey or a comprehensive health examination survey every five years		Indicator 4. Member State has an operational multi-sectoral national strategy/action plan that integrates the major NCDs and their shared risk factors					
Country	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017				
Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Andorra	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Armenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Austria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Cyprus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Czechia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Estonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Finland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Greece	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Iceland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Ireland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Israel	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Kazakhstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Lithuania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Malta	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Monaco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Montenegro	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Norway	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Poland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Republic of Moldova	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
San Marino	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Serbia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
MKD*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Proportion of countries at least partly achieving target	43%	49%	↑	100%	100%	→	89%	92%	↑	49%	74%	↑
Proportion of countries fully achieving target	23%	30%	↑	77%	81%	↑	40%	19%	↓	43%	66%	↑

* This indicator was introduced in 2017 and no data are available for 2015. *the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (abbreviation by ISO)

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55				
Indicator 5. Member State has implemented demand-reduction measures of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) at the highest level of achievement to:													
(a) reduce affordability of tobacco products by increasing tobacco excise taxes		(b) create by law completely smoke-free environments in all indoor workplaces, public places and public transport		(c) warn people of the dangers of tobacco and tobacco smoke through effective health warnings and mass media campaigns		(d) ban all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship		(e) create mass media campaigns that educate the public about the harms of smoking/tobacco use and second-hand smoke ^a		Country			
2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Albania			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Andorra			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Armenia			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Austria			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Azerbaijan			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Belarus			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Belgium			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Bulgaria			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Croatia			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cyprus			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Czechia			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Denmark			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Estonia			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Finland			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	France			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Georgia			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Germany			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Greece			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Hungary			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Iceland			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ireland			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Israel			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Italy			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kazakhstan			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kyrgyzstan			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Latvia			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Lithuania			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Luxembourg			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Malta			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Monaco			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Montenegro			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Netherlands			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Norway			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Poland			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Portugal			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Republic of Moldova			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Romania			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Russian Federation			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	San Marino			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Serbia			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Slovakia			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Slovenia			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Spain			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sweden			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Switzerland			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Tajikistan			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	MKD*			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Turkey			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Turkmenistan			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ukraine			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	United Kingdom			
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Uzbekistan			
70%	83%	↑	72%	74%	↑	91%	91%	→	89%	89%	→	43%	Proportion of countries at least partly achieving target
2%	47%	↑	19%	25%	↑	6%	60%	↑	8%	9%	↑	23%	Proportion of countries fully achieving target

● Not known/no response ● Not achieved ● Partly achieved ● Fully achieved

Table 4. PM indicators 6–8 related to harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diets and physical activity, 2015 and 2017

	56	57	58	59	60	61	56	57				
	Indicator 6. Member State has implemented, as appropriate according to national circumstances, measures to reduce the harmful use of alcohol according to the WHO Global strategy to reduce harmful use of alcohol, including:						Indicator 7. Member State					
	(a) regulations over commercial and public availability of alcohol		(b) comprehensive restrictions or bans on alcohol advertising and promotions		(c) pricing policies such as excise tax increases on alcoholic beverages		(a) adopted national policies to reduce population salt/sodium consumption					
Country	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017				
Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Andorra	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Armenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Austria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Cyprus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Czechia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Estonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Finland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Greece	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Iceland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Ireland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Israel	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Kazakhstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Lithuania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Malta	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Monaco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Montenegro	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Norway	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Poland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Republic of Moldova	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
San Marino	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Serbia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
MKD*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Proportion of countries at least partly achieving target	100%	91%	↓	87%	62%	↓	74%	92%	↑	58%	68%	↑
Proportion of countries fully achieving target	2%	2%	→	30%	36%	↑	21%	13%	↓	58%	47%	↓

*the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (abbreviation by ISO)

58	59	60	61	62	63	62	63
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has implemented the following four measures to reduce unhealthy diets:

(b) adopted national policies that limit saturated fatty acids and virtually eliminate industrially produced trans-fatty acids in the food supply		(c) adopted WHO set of recommendations on marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children		(d) adopted legislation/regulations fully implementing the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes		Indicator 8. Member State has implemented at least one recent national public awareness programme on physical activity		Country				
2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017					
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Albania				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Andorra				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Armenia				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Austria				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Azerbaijan				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Belarus				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Belgium				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Bulgaria				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Croatia				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cyprus				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Czechia				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Denmark				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Estonia				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Finland				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	France				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Georgia				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Germany				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Greece				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Hungary				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Iceland				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ireland				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Israel				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Italy				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kazakhstan				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kyrgyzstan				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Latvia				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Lithuania				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Luxembourg				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Malta				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Monaco				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Montenegro				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Netherlands				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Norway				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Poland				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Portugal				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Republic of Moldova				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Romania				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Russian Federation				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	San Marino				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Serbia				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Slovakia				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Slovenia				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Spain				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sweden				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Switzerland				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Tajikistan				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	MKD*				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Turkey				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Turkmenistan				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ukraine				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	United Kingdom				
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Uzbekistan				
42%	62%	↑	42%	66%	↑	55%	91%	↑	75%	70%	↓	Proportion of countries at least partly achieving target
42%	62%	↑	42%	66%	↑	55%	6%	↓	75%	70%	↓	Proportion of countries fully achieving target

● Not known/no response ● Not achieved ● Partly achieved ● Fully achieved

Table 5. PM indicators 9–10 related to treatment of NCDs and average PM scores, 2015 and 2017

	64	65	66	67		
	Indicator 9. Member State has evidence-based national guidelines/ protocols/standards for the management of major NCDs through a primary care approach, recognized/approved by government or competent authorities		Indicator 10. Member State has provision of drug therapy, including glycaemic control, and counselling for eligible people at high risk to prevent heart attacks and strokes, with an emphasis on the primary care level			
Country	2015	2017	2015	2017		
Albania	●	●	●	●		
Andorra	●	●	●	●		
Armenia	●	●	●	●		
Austria	●	●	●	●		
Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●		
Belarus	●	●	●	●		
Belgium	●	●	●	●		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●		
Bulgaria	●	●	●	●		
Croatia	●	●	●	●		
Cyprus	●	●	●	●		
Czechia	●	●	●	●		
Denmark	●	●	●	●		
Estonia	●	●	●	●		
Finland	●	●	●	●		
France	●	●	●	●		
Georgia	●	●	●	●		
Germany	●	●	●	●		
Greece	●	●	●	●		
Hungary	●	●	●	●		
Iceland	●	●	●	●		
Ireland	●	●	●	●		
Israel	●	●	●	●		
Italy	●	●	●	●		
Kazakhstan	●	●	●	●		
Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●		
Latvia	●	●	●	●		
Lithuania	●	●	●	●		
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●		
Malta	●	●	●	●		
Monaco	●	●	●	●		
Montenegro	●	●	●	●		
Netherlands	●	●	●	●		
Norway	●	●	●	●		
Poland	●	●	●	●		
Portugal	●	●	●	●		
Republic of Moldova	●	●	●	●		
Romania	●	●	●	●		
Russian Federation	●	●	●	●		
San Marino	●	●	●	●		
Serbia	●	●	●	●		
Slovakia	●	●	●	●		
Slovenia	●	●	●	●		
Spain	●	●	●	●		
Sweden	●	●	●	●		
Switzerland	●	●	●	●		
Tajikistan	●	●	●	●		
MKD*	●	●	●	●		
Turkey	●	●	●	●		
Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●		
Ukraine	●	●	●	●		
United Kingdom	●	●	●	●		
Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●		
Proportion of countries at least partly achieving target	64%	87%	↑	38%	68%	↑
Proportion of countries fully achieving target	45%	68%	↑	30%	58%	↑

*the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (abbreviation by ISO)

68		69		70		71		
Proportion of progress monitoring indicators that are fully achieved			Proportion of progress monitoring indicators that are at least partly achieved					Country
2015	2017		2015	2017				
28%	21%	↓	61%	74%	↑			Albania
11%	5%	↓	39%	37%	↓			Andorra
17%	37%	↑	61%	63%	↑			Armenia
22%	37%	↑	50%	58%	↑			Austria
17%	32%	↑	56%	79%	↑			Azerbaijan
50%	53%	↑	78%	79%	↑			Belarus
33%	42%	↑	83%	79%	↓			Belgium
22%	32%	↑	61%	68%	↑			Bosnia and Herzegovina
56%	68%	↑	89%	89%	↑			Bulgaria
11%	21%	↑	50%	58%	↑			Croatia
22%	21%	↓	61%	74%	↑			Cyprus
50%	47%	↓	83%	89%	↑			Czechia
44%	53%	↑	78%	79%	↑			Denmark
22%	58%	↑	67%	95%	↑			Estonia
44%	63%	↑	78%	84%	↑			Finland
50%	53%	↑	83%	84%	↑			France
6%	47%	↑	44%	95%	↑			Georgia
44%	42%	↓	83%	74%	↓			Germany
28%	32%	↑	61%	63%	↑			Greece
44%	42%	↓	78%	89%	↑			Hungary
39%	26%	↓	67%	68%	↑			Iceland
44%	58%	↑	78%	79%	↑			Ireland
50%	53%	↑	72%	84%	↑			Israel
39%	47%	↑	78%	95%	↑			Italy
28%	32%	↑	78%	63%	↓			Kazakhstan
44%	37%	↓	78%	58%	↓			Kyrgyzstan
44%	58%	↑	100%	100%	→			Latvia
50%	58%	↑	89%	89%	↑			Lithuania
6%	11%	↑	39%	53%	↑			Luxembourg
56%	58%	↑	83%	84%	↑			Malta
11%	21%	↑	28%	42%	↑			Monaco
17%	21%	↑	61%	58%	↓			Montenegro
33%	53%	↑	72%	84%	↑			Netherlands
39%	63%	↑	72%	100%	↑			Norway
28%	32%	↑	78%	74%	↓			Poland
44%	58%	↑	78%	95%	↑			Portugal
33%	58%	↑	67%	89%	↑			Republic of Moldova
22%	42%	↑	50%	84%	↑			Romania
61%	53%	↓	78%	95%	↑			Russian Federation
11%	11%	↓	28%	47%	↑			San Marino
22%	32%	↑	61%	68%	↑			Serbia
17%	21%	↑	61%	68%	↑			Slovakia
50%	53%	↑	94%	95%	↑			Slovenia
56%	58%	↑	78%	84%	↑			Spain
33%	37%	↑	67%	68%	↑			Sweden
33%	42%	↑	61%	74%	↑			Switzerland
44%	32%	↓	67%	68%	↑			Tajikistan
28%	21%	↓	67%	63%	↓			MKD*
39%	68%	↑	67%	89%	↑			Turkey
44%	58%	↑	78%	89%	↑			Turkmenistan
22%	32%	↑	61%	63%	↑			Ukraine
67%	68%	↑	94%	95%	↑			United Kingdom
39%	26%	↓	67%	68%	↑			Uzbekistan
34%	42%	↑	69%	76%	↑			Average

● Not known/no response ● Not achieved ● Partly achieved ● Fully achieved

Data sources, metadata and country groupings

Table 6 gives an overview of used data sources. Metadata can in general be found in the corresponding databases, unless otherwise stated. Composition of country groupings is given in Table 7.

Table 6. Data sources

Indicator (column number in Tables 1–5)	Data source
1, 17–20	WHO European Health for All database (15)
2–4	World Development Indicators (16)
5–16	Calculations by WHO Regional Office for Europe based on WHO Mortality Database raw data files (17) (calculation method given in <i>Noncommunicable diseases Global Monitoring Framework: indicator definitions and specifications (1)</i>)
21	<i>Public health successes and missed opportunities. Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990–2014 (18)</i>
22–37	Global Health Observatory (19)
38–71	NCD progress monitors for 2015 (2) and 2017 (12)

Table 7. Composition of country groupings used

Country group	Members
EU15	Member States of the EU before May 2004 (15 countries): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom
EU13	Member States of the EU joining after May 2004 (13 countries): Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States (11 countries): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

Conclusions and outlook

Despite substantial progress achieved in Europe, much remains to be done in order to fulfil the commitments made in the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration (20) and the 2014 United Nations Outcome Document on NCDs (21). The WHO European Region is on track to achieve both the SDG and GMF premature NCD mortality goals. Still, the inequalities in premature mortality levels are large, and concentrated action to strengthen both prevention and management of NCDs and all relevant risk factors is needed to further reduce the burden of NCDs and reduce inequalities between and within countries. European countries have identified control and treatment of hypertension and masculinities as two important areas of action to achieve this goal. Progress since 2010 in the areas of tobacco and alcohol use is limited, and action needs to be intensified if the Region is to achieve the respective GMF targets. It is promising that implementation of tobacco demand-reduction measures has improved considerably in the last two years, but it remains to be seen whether tobacco use will be reduced sufficiently to reach the agreed 30% reduction target. It is also worrying that the situation regarding implementation of measures to reduce the harmful use of alcohol improved only marginally or even deteriorated, and that levels of full implementation are very low. Furthermore, the situation for overweight and obesity is alarming: if current trends continue, obesity prevalence will increase by 30% by 2025 and no country in the Region will be able to halt the rise in overweight and obesity. It is likely that, following these unfavourable trends, diabetes prevalence will increase as well, so urgent intersectoral action is needed to reverse them. On a positive note, countries reported through the 2017 round of

the NCD CCS that availability of guidelines and standards, as well as basic technologies and drug therapy and counselling, is improving, thus contributing to reductions in premature mortality from NCDs.

Unfavourable changes between 2015 and 2017 were mostly from “fully achieved” to “partly achieved” levels, but the share of “not achieved” did not increase substantially in most cases. Rather than suggesting a deteriorating situation altogether, it is possible that this was caused by changes of indicator achievement criteria. In addition, most PM indicators are composite qualitative indicators and are based on values that are self-reported by a large number of experts in a country. Although WHO asks countries to provide evidence of achievement in the form of copies of documents, for example, differences in self-assessment of individual data providers could also contribute to the variability of results obtained through different rounds of the NCD CCS.

NCD risk factor surveillance has significantly improved in the eastern part of the WHO European Region in the last two years, thanks to a generous grant from the Russian Federation and efforts from the newly established WHO European Office for the Prevention and Control of NCDs in Moscow. Nevertheless, it is worrying that it is not currently possible to make a robust trend assessment for GMF indicators on physical activity, salt intake, drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes and availability of affordable basic technologies and essential medicines. In addition, the situation regarding PM indicator 3 – implementation of health examination surveys – is deteriorating, and even some of the wealthiest countries in the world are not currently running health examination surveys. Urgent action is needed in this area if Member States are to meet the time-bound commitments and be able to report accurately on the achievement of GMF targets in the future.

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World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe
UN City, Marmorvej 51, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark
Tel.: +45 45 33 70 00 Fax: +45 45 33 70 01
E-mail: contact@euro.who.int