



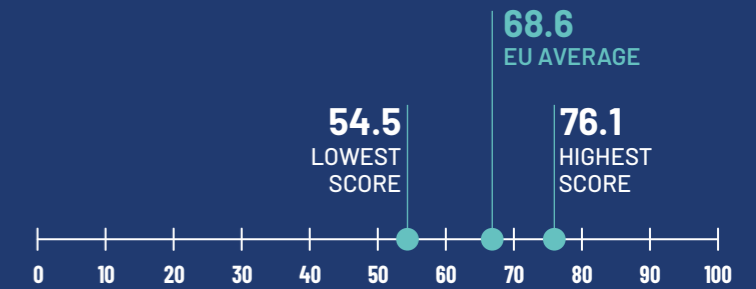
SLOVENIA

The country experiences substantial nutritional challenges mainly related to overweight in adults, adolescents and children, but sugar consumption is among the lowest in the EU; agriculture is characterised by low pressure on freshwater resources due to agriculture; several initiatives are in place to reduce food waste, including a national strategy.

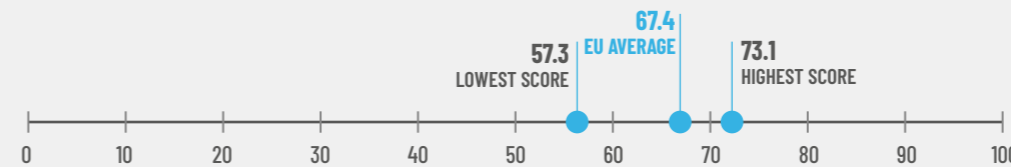
FOOD SUSTAINABILITY INDEX PERFORMANCE



COUNTRY SCORE



NUTRITIONAL CHALLENGES



81 years life expectancy at birth
70 years healthy life expectancy

56% of adults are overweight
27% of children and adolescents are overweight

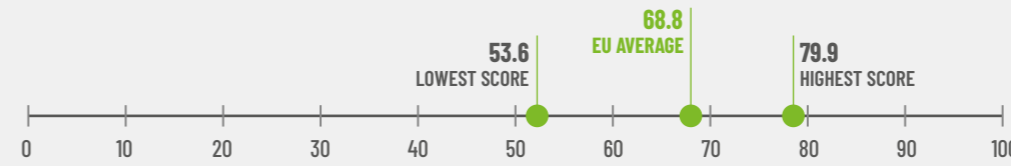
68% of the population reaches recommended physical activity levels

7% of calories from sugar

4.23 g of sodium per day

Food-based dietary guidelines are published on a national level

AGRICULTURE



0.01% of renewable water used in agriculture

41.5% of fish stocks overexploited or collapsed

1.7% of average soil organic carbon (content in weight)

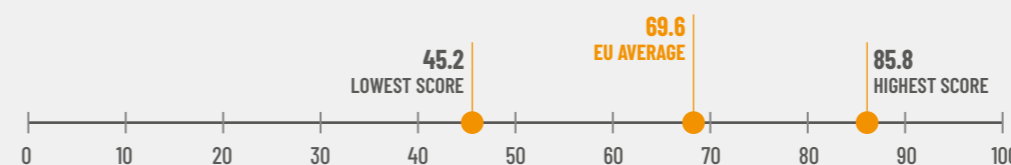
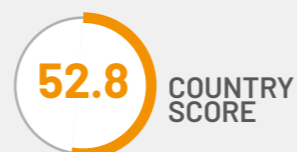
33,562 ha are deforested each year

2.42 ton CO₂ eq. per ha are GHG emissions from agriculture

2% of GDP government expenditure on R&D

57 years average age of farmers
6% of youth (under 35) works in agriculture
53% of farmers are women

FOOD LOSS AND WASTE



57 kg/yr per capita food waste

Strategies: 2016 Programme for Waste Treatment and Waste Prevention

Legislation: tax reductions for food donations of retailers to charities
Market instruments: since 2014 Slovenian retailers can donate food close to its expiry date to charities