

Maternal, infant and young child nutrition

[Ending inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children]

Resolution proposed by Ecuador

The Sixty-ninth World Health Assembly,

(PP1) Recalling resolutions WHA33.32 (1980), WHA34.22 (1981), WHA35.26 (1982), WHA37.30 (1984), WHA39.28 (1986), WHA41.11 (1988), WHA43.3 (1990), WHA45.34 (1992), WHA46.7 (1993), WHA47.5 (1994), WHA49.15 (1996), WHA54.2 (2001), WHA55.25 (2002), WHA58.32 (2005), WHA59.21 (2006), WHA61.20 (2008) and WHA63.23(2010) on infant and young child nutrition, appropriate feeding practices and related questions; agreed

(PP2) Further recalling resolution WHA65.6 (2012) on maternal, infant and young child nutrition, in which the Health Assembly requested the Director-General to provide guidance on the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children cited in resolution WHA63.23; agreed

(PP3) Convinced that guidance on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children is needed for Member States, the private sector, health systems, civil society and international organizations; agreed

[(PP3bis) Recognizing that milk and nutrient rich complementary foods from a variety of sources when introduced in accordance with national dietary guidelines, WHO's and FAO's dietary guidelines or expert advices are nutritious foods and may play a[n important] (DEL: EU) role in optimal complementary feeding practices] (USA) (DEL: India, Nicaragua, Mexico, Colombia, Nepal, Bolivia, Finland, Thailand, Norway, Switzerland, Panama, Zimbabwe, Canada, Bangladesh)

[(PP3ter) Recognizing that the Codex Alimentarius [Commission is an intergovernmental body which is the principal organ of the FAO/WHO food standards program and that the] (India) is the appropriate body for establishing the international standards on food products, and that [reviews of] (DEL India) Codex standards and guidelines should [be in line with all WHO guidelines and recommendations, including the international code of marketing of breast milk substitutes and subsequent relevant WHA resolutions] (India) have regard to the WHO guidance recommendations] (New Zealand, EU, Guatemala, UK) [DEL: Mexico, Nicaragua, Nepal, Bolivia, Panama, Thailand, India, Bangladesh)

OR

[(PP3ter) Considering that the Codex Alimentarius Commission is the appropriate body for establishing the international standards on food products based on the scientific advice of FAO and WHO as a primary source] (Canada)

OR

[(PP3ter) Acknowledging that the Codex Alimentarius Commission plays a pivotal role in providing guidance to Member States on the proper regulation [, for the safety and security] (Mexico) of foods, including foods for infants and young children] (Zimbabwe, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Zambia)

(OP1) ENDORSES the technical guidance on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children (Support: Nepal, India, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Switzerland, Canada, Botswana, Finland, Colombia, Zimbabwe, Norway, Thailand)

(OP2) URGES [INVITES] (USA) (DEL: Zimbabwe, Nepal, Nicaragua, Thailand, Panama, Bolivia, Haiti, India, Tchad, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Canada, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, Botswana) Member States¹²: [, as appropriate to national context] (Canada, USA, Australia, UK, China, Guatemala)

(OP2.a) to [take all necessary measures to implement] (DEL:USA) [draw from] (USA) (DEL: Jamaica) [take all necessary measures for the implementation of the] (Jamaica) guidance recommendations on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children, [as a minimum requirement] (DEL: Australia, USA, Canada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan), (RETAIN: India, Nepal, Haiti) [as appropriate] (USA, Guatemala, Canada, Jamaica, Japan) (DEL: Zimbabwe, India) [as a minimum requirement as appropriate] (Zimbabwe, Nicaragua,) while taking into account existing legislation and policies, [and international obligations] (USA, Canada, Jamaica, Guatemala, Australia). [Retain original text] (Mexico, Bolivia, Nepal, Thailand, Panama, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Bangladesh, Zimbabwe)

¹ and, where applicable, regional economic integration organizations

² taking into account the context of federated states

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(OP2.b) to establish a system for monitoring, [and] (USA) evaluating [actions to address] (USA) [and, as appropriate to national context, enforcing the implementation of the guidance recommendations on ending] (DEL:USA, New Zealand, Guatemala, Japan) the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children, (Retain initial text: Ecuador, Haiti, Norway, Switzerland, Panama, Thailand, Bolivia, India)

[(OP2.bbis) to end inappropriate promotion of food for infants and young children, and to promote policy, social and economic environments that enable parents and care givers to make well informed infant and young child feeding decisions and further support appropriate feeding practices by improving health and nutrition literacy; agreed

(OP2.bter) to continue their efforts to implement the international code of marketing of breast milk substitutes; **agreed** [and WHO set of recommendations on the marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children] (New Zealand, Guatemala)

(OP2.c) to [continue to] (Australia) implement the WHO set of recommendations on the marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children], and to adopt a comprehensive approach to implementation of those recommendations, [including through legislation, and other types of regulations [paying particular attention to ensuring that settings where infants and young children gather are free from all forms of marketing of foods that are high in saturated fats, trans-fatty acids, free sugars, or salt]] (DEL: Chair, Norway, Canada, Guatemala); (DEL: Thailand) (DEL ALL: USA, Canada)

(OP3) CALLS UPON manufacturers and distributors of foods for infants and young children to [work with Member States to] (USA) end all forms of inappropriate promotion [by fully implementing the recommendations] (DEL:USA) [as] (USA) set forth in the guidance [recommendations] (USA, Guatemala). [on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children, [irrespective of whether the recommendations have been transposed into national and/or regional legislation]] (DEL: USA, Guatemala), (Retain original text: India, Tchad, Norway, Thailand, Zimbabwe, Bolivia, Switzerland, Panama, Ecuador, Finland)

(OP4) CALLS UPON health care professionals to fulfil their essential role in providing parents and other caregivers with information and support on optimal infant and young child feeding practices, acknowledging specific individual nutritional needs of children³ [as set forth in the guidance recommendations.] (USA) , and to implement the recommendations set forth in the guidance on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children, irrespective of whether the recommendations have been transposed into national legislation;

(OP5) CALLS UPON the media and creative industries [working with Member States to support efforts to end] (USA) [to ensure that their activities across all communication channels and media outlets, in all settings and using all marketing techniques comply with the

³ WHO/UNICEF. Acceptable medical reasons for use of breast-milk substitutes, WHO, 2009

⁴ [WHO Guiding Principles for feeding non breast fed Children 6-24 month of age, WHO, 2005, and PAHO, Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child, WHO, 2003] (USA)

recommendations set forth in the guidance on ending] (DEL:USA) the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children;

(OP6) Calls upon civil society to support ending inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children, including activities to advocate for, [and] (USA) monitor [Member States progress towards the guidance's aim.] (USA) [and evaluate the implementation of the guidance recommendations] (DEL:USA);

(OP7) REQUESTS the Director-General: agreed

(OP7.a) to provide technical support to Member States [upon request] (USA) in implementing the guidance recommendations on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children and in monitoring and evaluating [the actions taken and their] (USA) [its implementation and] (DEL:USA) impact on infant and young child nutrition; (Retain original text: Thailand, India, Norway, Switzerland, Panama, Ecuador, Bangladesh, Canada, Bolivia, Mexico)

[(OP7.a bis) to provide technical support to Member States in handling Conflict of Interest with private sector] (Indonesia);

(OP7.b) to review national experiences with implementing the guidance recommendations in order to build the evidence on its effectiveness and consider changes, if required; agreed

[(OP7.c) to assess the use and marketing impact of vitamin and mineral supplement and home fortification products, such as micronutrient powders and small quantity lipid-based nutrition supplements, and provide guidance on the inappropriate promotion of such products to the 71st WHA in 2018 for its consideration]; (DEL: Canada, Australia, USA) (Retain original text: India, Indonesia, Tchad, Panama, Haiti, Thailand, Bolivia)

(OP7.d) to strengthen international cooperation with United Nations organizations, most notably [CODEX,] (USA) FAO, UNICEF and WFP, in promoting national [action to end] (USA) [implementation of the guidance on ending] (DEL:USA) the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children [as set forth in the guidance recommendations] (USA);

(OP7.e) to report on implementation of the guidance recommendations on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children as part of the report on progress in implementing the comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition to the Seventy-first and Seventy-third World Health Assemblies in 2018 and 2020. agreed

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