A survey of measures taken by governments to implement the provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes & subsequent World Health Assembly resolutions.

**State of the Code by Country 2018**

**Key to Chart Categories**

1. Code implementation worldwide
2. Codex and FAO policy
3. Codex nutrition meetings
4. Law:Proposal
5. Law:Measure drafted, awaiting final approval:
6. Law:Non-binding measure. There are no enforcement mechanisms.
8. WHO:Non-binding measure. There are no enforcement mechanisms.

**Breaking the Rules, Stretching the Rules**

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**The International Code Documentation Centre (ICDC) was set up in 1985 to keep track of Code and subsequent WHA resolutions.**

**ICDC publishes a global monitoring report, International Code Documentation Centre (ICDC), Bulletins and fact sheets.**

**ICDC also conducts courses on Code implementation and Code monitoring. It maintains a Code implementation database:**

**ICDC collects, analyses and evaluates national laws and draft laws.**

**The International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) was founded in October 1979 and is now a coalition of more than 170 organizations.**

**IBFAN has successfully used boycotts and adverse publicity to press companies into more ethical marketing practices.**

**The Network helped to develop the WHO/UNICEF Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.**

**The Code and Trade**

The Code is a non-binding, international, non-legally binding instrument. It sets out principles and guidelines on the marketing of complementary foods and breastmilk substitutes.

**The Code and the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI)**

The BFHI is a global initiative to encourage hospitals to provide the best care to breastfeeding women and their babies. It is based on the United Nations International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.

**The Code and the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding**

The Global Strategy provides a protective framework for the marketing of breastmilk substitutes, complementary foods, infant foods and nutrition programs and services.

**The Code and WHA resolutions**

The Code has been adopted by the WHA and is now an integral part of the WHA resolutions. It is endorsed and supported by the WHO and the UNICEF.

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Status of the Code

Many provisions law better reflect the actual status of countries close to 40 years after the Code was introduced. Changes have also been introduced to the categorisation of the different types of measures taken to were upgraded, others downgraded because existing measures have not caught up with subsequent New assessment tools from WHO provide ICDC the opportunity to re-examine national measures. After implementation and monitoring, collects information on national Code implementation. Every two years since 1986, ICDC has been publishing this State of the Code Chart. ICDC has undertaken this exercise together with the justifications for the shifts. New/additional* measure adopted since the last ICDC Chart in 2016: Bangladesh* 2 to 1, Chile* 3 to 5. Some provisions voluntary No measure

\section*{STATE OF THE CODE BY COUNTRY}

\subsection*{IBFAN SCALE}

\subsection*{The Code in 198 countries}

\section*{Legend}

Categories highlighted in blue denote countries which include one or more additional measures, that is, they have adopted the Code with additional measures. Notations:

- Country has an industry code.
- Country also has an industry voluntary Code in place.
- Country also has a draft measure.
- Country has adopted some Code or policy.
- Country has adopted some Code or policy, but not in their entirety.
- Country also has an industry voluntary Code in place, but not in their entirety.
- Country also has a draft measure, but not in their entirety.
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Notes:

- Country is not meeting existing measure.
- Country has adopted some Code or policy.
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Some countries in the European Union (EU), and more generally in Europe, have a Code-based national law with similar national provisions. The EU Regulation 1924/2006, which came into force on 1 January 2007, requires that Member States of the EU adopt legislation that meet the minimum conditions and requirements of the EU. The Code is codified in EU Regulation (EU) 2016/127 (DR), which entered into force on 20 December 2016.

While the EU Regulation 1924/2006 has been replaced by EU Regulation (EU) 2016/127 (DR), Member States may have other measures or regulatory systems that are not in line with the EU requirements. In some cases, these countries may have to adopt additional measures for compliance.

Following the European Economic Area Agreement, for products of animal origin, Liechtenstein and Norway are aligned with EU Regulation 1924/2006 and have adopted similar Code-based national laws.

- Eu law regulation, before 2016, as part of the European Union (EU) and more generally in Europe, has a Code-based national law with similar national provisions. The EU Regulation 1924/2006, which came into force on 1 January 2007, requires that Member States of the EU adopt legislation that meet the minimum conditions and requirements of the EU. The Code is codified in EU Regulation (EU) 2016/127 (DR), which entered into force on 20 December 2016.

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1. Government reply to ICDC survey.
2. UNICEF Nutrition Section.
3. Department of Food & Nutrition Development, WHO.
5. Data obtained by IBFAN groups and regional coordinators.

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