

Marketing of breast-milk substitutes

National implementation of
the International Code,
status report 2026



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Abbreviations

BMS	breast-milk substitute(s)
IBFAN	International Baby Food Action Network
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization



Executive Summary

This report provides the 2026 global analysis of national implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (BMS) and subsequent World Health Assembly resolutions. It synthesizes updated legal data from 194 WHO Member States and evaluates the degree to which national measures incorporate the full set of Code provisions, including scope, monitoring and enforcement, promotion restrictions, health system safeguards, and labelling requirements. The report also documents measurable shifts in country classifications since the 2024 assessment and quantifies remaining gaps that continue to allow inappropriate marketing of BMS.

Global and regional assistance on national Code implementation

Technical support from WHO, UNICEF and IBFAN has facilitated national adoption of the Code. Workshops held across Africa, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean supported legislative drafting, monitoring and enforcement. Countries received guidance on combatting misinformation about the Code, implementing model legal frameworks, strengthening oversight systems in maternity facilities, and addressing conflicts of interest in professional associations. New technical resources – such as digital marketing monitoring methodologies and sponsorship-policy templates – further enhanced countries' capacity to operationalize Code requirements.

Countries substantially aligned with the Code report exclusive breastfeeding rates of 54%, compared with 24% in countries with no legal measures.

Methodology

WHO, UNICEF and IBFAN collected information from their regional and country offices on new or additional legal measures adopted by countries since the last report in 2024. The legal measures were analysed for scope and content by using a standardized checklist of Code provisions (Annex 1).

The same scoring algorithm used since 2020 was applied to classify countries' legislation into categories. The algorithm assigns point values for each Code provision, with a maximum possible total of 100 points for measures that reflect all provisions in the Code. Countries with legal measures that scored 75 or greater are considered to be "substantially aligned with the Code", those with scores of 50 – <75 are considered to be "moderately aligned with the Code", and those with scores <50 are considered to have "some provisions of the Code included". This algorithm facilitates a systematic and objective classification of countries and their legal measures.

Legislative status of the Code

Between 2024 and early 2026, 19 countries enacted new legal measures, with 15 showing improved alignment. Additional analysis identified previously unreported legislation in four countries, leading to upward revisions in their scores. As of March 2026, 148 countries (92% of global births) have adopted at least some Code-related legal measures. Of these, 37 countries are substantially aligned, 39 moderately aligned, and 72 have only partial provisions. Forty-six countries still have no legal measures. Regional patterns remain uneven: alignment is highest in the WHO African, Eastern Mediterranean, and South-East Asia regions, while the Americas and parts of the Western Pacific show the lowest adoption rates.

The report identifies numerous gaps in the national legislation. Only 34 countries define the full scope of the Code including BMS marketed up to age 3 years, complementary foods improperly marketed to infants 0–5 months, and feeding bottles and teats. Promotion restrictions vary markedly: 91 countries prohibit advertising, and 119 ban promotional devices at points of sale. However, only 32 countries prohibit industry-produced informational materials, and 77 prohibit nutrition and health claims on labels.

Health system protections remain limited – only 35 countries ban gifts to health workers, 24 prohibit sponsorship of meetings, and 56 prohibit low-cost or free supplies within the health system.

Monitoring and enforcement frameworks also remain insufficient. While 89 countries identify a responsible authority for monitoring compliance and 95 define sanctions, far fewer ensure that these processes are independent or shielded from commercial influence. Weak enforcement capacity continues to allow violations and harmful messaging to persist even in countries with otherwise strong legal provisions.

How Code legislation impacts breastfeeding rates

Analysis of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) outcomes demonstrates a clear association between legislative strength and breastfeeding practices. Countries substantially aligned with the Code report exclusive breastfeeding rates of 54%, compared with 24% in countries with no legal measures. While early initiation of breastfeeding shows no strong correlation with Code

alignment, provisions addressing industry engagement with health workers and health systems appear to yield measurable improvement on this practice.

Continued breastfeeding at 1 year of age reaches 81% in substantially aligned countries but only 44% in countries without legislation. A similar gradient is observed at 2 years (55% vs. 22%). Full inclusion of provisions on promotion to the general public, informational and educational materials on IYCF, and labelling stand out as the sections of the Code with the greatest impact on continued breastfeeding.

Conclusions

Overall, the 2026 findings confirm steady but insufficient global progress. Although the number of countries with comprehensive legislation continues to rise, substantial deficiencies remain in scope definitions, labelling restrictions, conflict-of-interest safeguards, and enforcement mechanisms. These gaps allow unethical marketing practices to persist, undermining breastfeeding outcomes and contravening obligations under international human rights instruments. Strengthening legal alignment with the Code – including in digital environments – remains essential for protecting the health of infants, young children, and mothers.

Introduction



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A woman sits on a wall with her young daughter while breastfeeding her son.

The International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (the Code), first adopted in 1981, remains a core component of global health policy to protect and promote breastfeeding. The World Health Assembly has reiterated the importance of the Code numerous times in subsequent resolutions and decisions, calling for enactment and enforcement of robust national legal measures implementing it. Human rights bodies have stated that adoption of the Code is part of States' core obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant United Nations (UN) human rights instruments [\(7\)](#). Full application of the Code and subsequent resolutions is essential to ensuring that parents and other caregivers are protected from inappropriate and misleading information.

This report updates information on the status of implementation of the Code globally. It describes key activities carried out by WHO, UNICEF and IBFAN to assist countries with Code implementation. The report analyses the legal status of the Code at the national level, including the extent to which its provisions have been incorporated into legal measures. The report highlights specific provisions considered to be particularly instrumental in addressing and eliminating the promotion of BMS, feeding bottles and teats. The report further examines how well national legislation addresses the monitoring and enforcement of those measures.

Global and regional assistance on national Code implementation



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A woman sits in a hammock breastfeeding her baby.

In 2025, the Seventy-eighth World Health Assembly, in resolution WHA78.18, called upon Member States to develop and strengthen robust regulatory measures to regulate the digital marketing of breast-milk substitutes and foods for infants and young children (2). The resolution particularly called for implementation of WHO's Guidance on regulatory measures aimed at restricting digital marketing of breast-milk substitutes (3). It also highlighted the need for identifying government agencies responsible for the Code and for safeguarding against conflicts of interest in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Code.

The resolution requested that WHO provide technical assistance on new or existing monitoring systems and technologies to identify marketing in digital environments. Accordingly, the Secretariat convened civil society and academicians to compare various models of identifying digital marketing activities, including through social media listening platforms, cell phone screenshots, artificial intelligence of online content, and user reports.

WHO and UNICEF organized a number of regional workshops to strengthen Code legislation, monitoring and enforcement in 2024 and 2025. A workshop in Eastern

Europe and Central Asia in May 2024 developed solutions and actions to strengthen implementation, monitoring and enforcement of national legal measures for the Code in eight countries. A workshop in Western Africa in March 2025 focused on strengthening provisions on monitoring and enforcement in 11 countries. A southern Africa workshop in September 2025 supported four countries in developing Code legislation. A multi-day virtual workshop in October 2025 was organized to provide assistance on the Code to frontrunner countries in the Stop Obesity Acceleration plan as well as other countries in the Caribbean and Latin America.

Recognizing that national efforts to implement Code legislation are often obstructed by lobbying and arguments from the baby food industry, UNICEF published a resource for policymakers and breastfeeding advocates that presents the 36 most common arguments the baby food industry uses to oppose Code legislation, alongside responses and counterarguments (4). The document provides clearly documented relevant scientific evidence and human rights implications to support policymakers in dealing with false or misleading industry arguments. The UNICEF Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Office developed a regional model law that incorporates provisions on digital marketing and complementary feeding, and adapts previous model laws to the regional context (5).

To advance protections against conflicts of interest in health care, WHO continued to address the sponsorship of health care providers and professional organizations by manufacturers of foods for infants and young children. WHO published a series of briefs to assist health care professional associations in ending this sponsorship, including a model sponsorship policy (6), a brief on alternative funding options (7), and a compendium of case studies of associations that have refused sponsorship (8).

Application of the Code in maternity facilities has been a core part of the Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative since its inception in 1991. In 2024, WHO and UNICEF published a Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative monitoring manual to assist countries to strengthen internal monitoring systems within birthing facilities, external assessment mechanisms, and national data collection (9). At each level, recommendations included options for monitoring Code compliance in health care.

At the 2025 Paris Nutrition for Growth Summit, 12 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Tajikistan, Togo and Zimbabwe) announced commitments on the elimination of inappropriate promotion of breast-milk substitutes (10). This included restricting all forms of marketing, monitoring compliance, and implementing sanctions to protect breastfeeding from commercial influence.

Methodology



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A woman sits in a dark room breastfeeding her twins.

This report utilizes the same methodology as described in the 2024 status report, encompassing the application of a scoring algorithm to classify countries' legislation. This algorithm enables standardized classification based on criteria agreed upon by WHO, UNICEF and IBFAN. The three organizations collected information from their regional and country offices regarding new or additional legal measures adopted by countries since 2024, alongside identifying previously overlooked legal measures. Additional analyses were conducted to enhance understanding of provisions concerning monitoring and enforcement of national laws based on the Code.

3.1 Data collection

For countries that have adopted legal measures since the 2024 report, relevant documents were obtained through ministries of health, assisted by WHO, UNICEF,

and IBFAN regional and country offices. Documentation was also sourced from legal databases (Lexis-Nexis and FAOLEX), national gazettes, and internet search engines. If necessary, additional copies of legislation and translations were acquired from UNICEF and IBFAN-International Code Documentation Centre files.

Although efforts were made to identify all relevant legal measures, it is possible that some measures were overlooked, particularly general laws related to advertising or consumer protection containing Code-relevant provisions. Moreover, monitoring and enforcement procedures might exist in associated legal measures but were not reported to WHO. New legal measures were entered into the WHO Global database on the Implementation of Food and Nutrition Action (17). Only legal measures in force or set to be enacted by the end of 2026 are included in this report.

3.2 Analysis of legal provisions for the Code

Legal measures with available documentation were scrutinized for scope and content using a standardized checklist of Code provisions, which includes recommendations from subsequent World Health Assembly resolutions, including guidance associated with resolution WHA69.9. All legal measures, whether examined in previous reports or newly introduced legislation, were analysed.

National legal measures were scored based on how closely they adhere to Code recommendations and subsequent resolutions (12). Each Code provision was assigned a points value, with a maximum cumulative score of 100. These provisions were classified into seven categories, each with a specified number of points possible (*refer to Table 1*). A more detailed breakdown of the scoring algorithm is provided in Annex 1. This algorithm facilitates a systematic and objective classification of countries and their legal measures.

Table 1. Scoring algorithm used to classify national legal measures on the Code, points per category

Category:	Maximum points available:
Scope	20
Monitoring and enforcement	10
Informational/educational materials on IYCF	10
Promotion to general public	20
Promotion in health care facilities	10
Engagement with health workers and systems	15
Labelling	15
Total	100

3.3 Classification of legislation

Using a maximum possible total score of 100, all WHO Member States were classified into the following categories:

- **Substantially aligned with the Code:** countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing a significant set of provisions of the Code (score of 75–100).
- **Moderately aligned with the Code:** countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing a majority of provisions of the Code (score of 50 – <75).
- **Some provisions of the Code included:** countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures covering less than half of the provisions of the Code (score of <50).
- **No legal measures:** countries have taken no action or have implemented the Code only through voluntary agreements or other non-legal measures (includes countries that have drafted legislation but not enacted it).

Legislative status of the Code

Article 11.1 of the Code calls on governments to “take action to give effect to the principles and aim of this Code, as appropriate to their social and legislative framework, including the adoption of national legislation, regulation or other suitable measures.” In resolution WHA34.22 (1981), the World Health Assembly underscored that adopting and upholding the Code “in its entirety” is a minimum expectation for all Member States (13).

Further, UN Special Rapporteurs on the right to food and the right to health – along with other human rights bodies – have consistently affirmed that States have a duty under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other UN human rights instruments to adopt comprehensive, enforceable measures that protect infants and mothers from the marketing of foods for infants and young children. Fully aligning with the Code’s recommendations is considered a core obligation of fulfilling these duties (14).

4.1 Updates to national legal measures

Since the 2024 report, 19 countries have adopted new legislation or other legal instruments on the Code, 15 of which improved their alignment with the Code (Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Montenegro, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Zimbabwe). The new legal instruments in three countries did not make substantive changes to the provisions (Brazil, Thailand and Viet Nam). One country, while attempting to introduce new breastfeeding support measures, weakened protections by repealing previously covered provisions of the Code (Panama).

In addition, WHO, UNICEF and IBFAN obtained information on older existing legal measures that had not been included in previous Code Status Reports. Analysis of these legal instruments in Albania, Malaysia, Mongolia, and Papua New Guinea showed greater alignment with the Code. Also, a previous error in the analysis for Türkiye has been corrected, resulting in a slightly higher score. Several

countries have drafted legislation or resolutions on the Code, but as these are not yet in force, they are not included in this year’s assessment.

4.2 Classification of national legal measures

As of February 2026, 148 of 194 WHO Member States (76%) have enacted legislation covering at least part of the Code. These countries account for 92% of all births worldwide.

Among them:

- 37 countries are substantially aligned with the Code, offering strong protection to 45% of the world’s annual births. This number represents important progress from the 25 countries that were substantially aligned in 2020 when the standardized classification of Code legislation was introduced.
- 39 countries show moderate alignment.
- 72 countries have adopted some Code provisions.
- 46 countries have no relevant legal measures.

Regional patterns show comparatively higher alignment in the WHO African, Eastern Mediterranean, and SouthEast Asia regions (**Figure 1**). Europe has the highest share of countries with at least some Code-related laws, but the European Union (EU) Directive – binding for EU and affiliated states – covers only selected Code provisions. Meanwhile, the Americas and Western Pacific regions demonstrate the lowest adoption rates overall.

Figure 2 presents a world map illustrating the distribution and strength of Code legislation (see also Annex 2). While many countries still lack comprehensive or any legal measures, the number of countries substantially aligned with the Code continues to grow, while the number with no measures is declining.

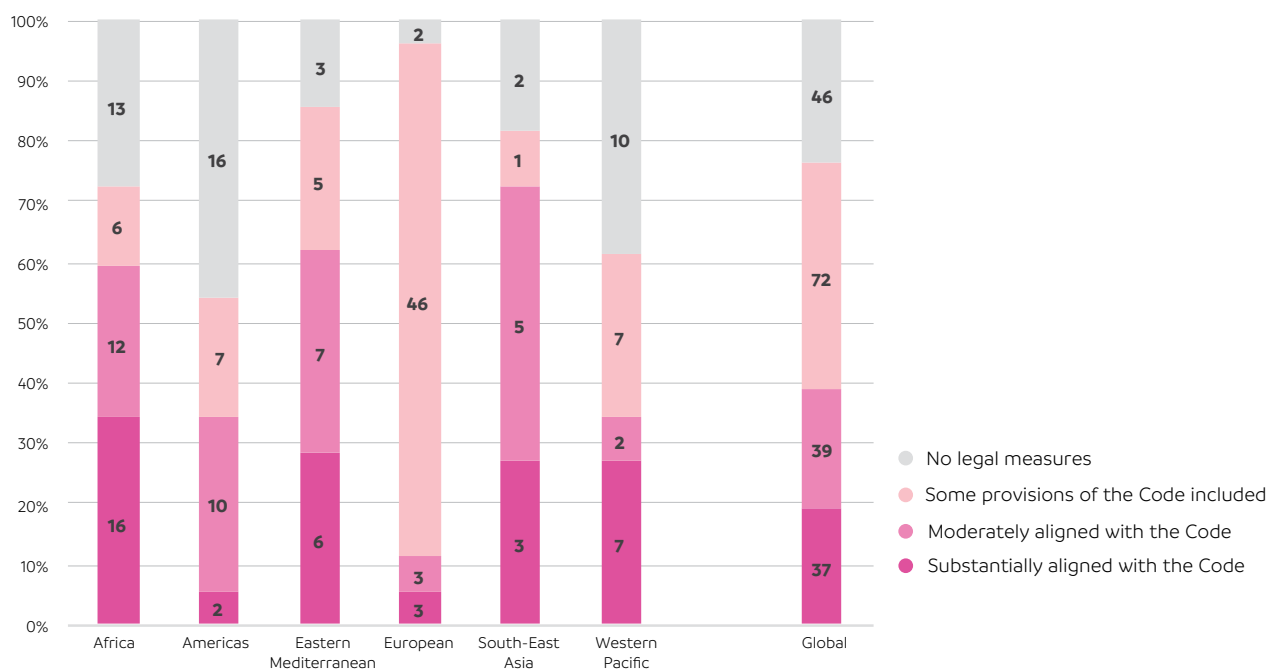


Figure 1. Legal status of the Code as enacted in countries, by WHO region (n=194)

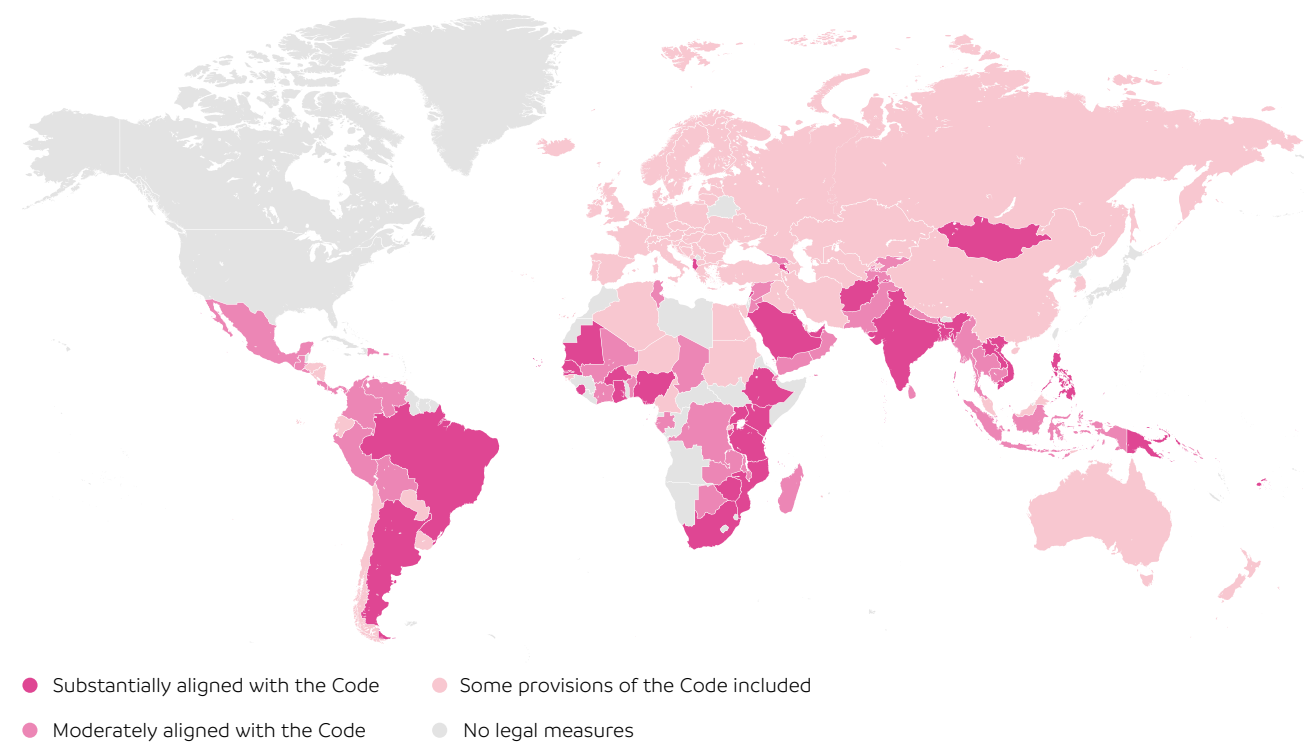


Figure 2. National legal status of the Code, 2026

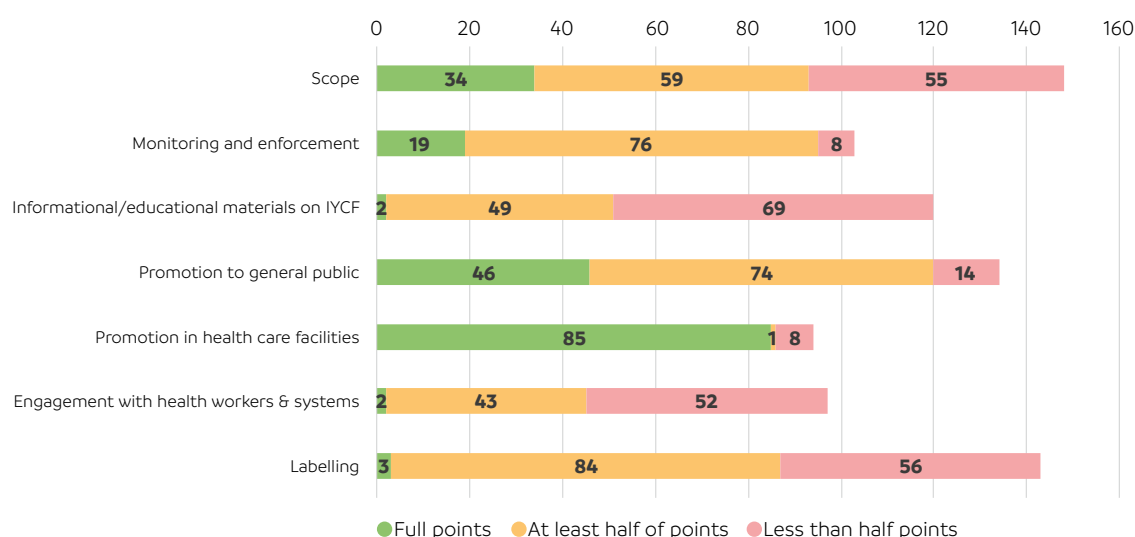


Figure 3. Number of countries receiving full, at least half, or at least some points on each section of the scoring algorithm

4.3 Key provisions covered

In the 148 countries with Code-related legislation, provisions are grouped into seven categories: scope; monitoring and enforcement; informational/educational materials on IYCF; promotion to the general public; promotion in health facilities; engagement with health workers and health systems; and labelling (Annex 3). **Figure 3** summarizes the number of countries scoring full, partial, or minimal points within each area. Promotion in health facilities is the one area in which countries are best aligned with the Code. On the other hand, very few countries have fully aligned their legislation with the Code in terms of informational/educational materials on IYCF, engagement with health workers and health systems, and labelling.

Only 34 countries legally define the full scope of the Code – covering BMS marketed up to age 3 years, complementary foods improperly marketed to infants 0–5 months, and feeding bottles and teats.

Labelling provisions for milk formulas appear in the legislation of 143 countries, yet only Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Senegal include all Code-recommended labelling requirements.

Most countries (134) prohibit some forms of promotion to the general public, representing stronger Code alignment. Coverage is more limited for promotion in health facilities (94 countries) and engagement with health workers and systems (97 countries). Even when health facility-based promotion is addressed, gaps remain in measures governing interactions with health workers; only Sierra Leone and Uganda include all relevant provisions.

Annexes 4–9 detail the provisions covered in each of the 148 countries. All countries include breast-milk substitutes within their legal scope. Complementary foods marketed

for infants 0–5 months are covered in 87 countries while 79 countries include bottles and teats. In total, 56 countries cover the full age range of BMS up to 3 years of age, with 44 countries explicitly specifying an age of at least 36 months and an additional 12 countries that do not specify an age but regulate “follow-up formulas,” which are defined in Codex Alimentarius as extending to 36 months of age (**Figure 4**). Altogether, 130 countries cover BMS at least through 12 months of age.

Figure 5 highlights selected provisions that illustrate persistent gaps. While 129 countries ban images that idealize infant formula use on labels, only 77 prohibit nutrition and health claims. Advertisements are banned in 91 countries, and promotional devices at points of sale are banned in 119 countries, yet only 32 countries prohibit distribution of informational or educational materials from industry.

Promotion through the health system remains a major challenge. Although 85 countries prohibit promotional use of health facilities, only 56 ban free or low-cost supplies within the health system. Even fewer – 35 countries – prohibit gifts to health workers, and just 24 restrict industry sponsorship of meetings involving health professionals or scientific organizations.

For national Code legislation or regulations to be effective, responsible government agencies must be empowered to monitor compliance with national legal measures, identify violations, and take corrective action when violations are identified, through administrative, legal or other sanctions. Legal instruments in only 89 countries specify responsible authorities to monitor compliance with the Code and only 95 define what sanctions should be applied when violations are identified.

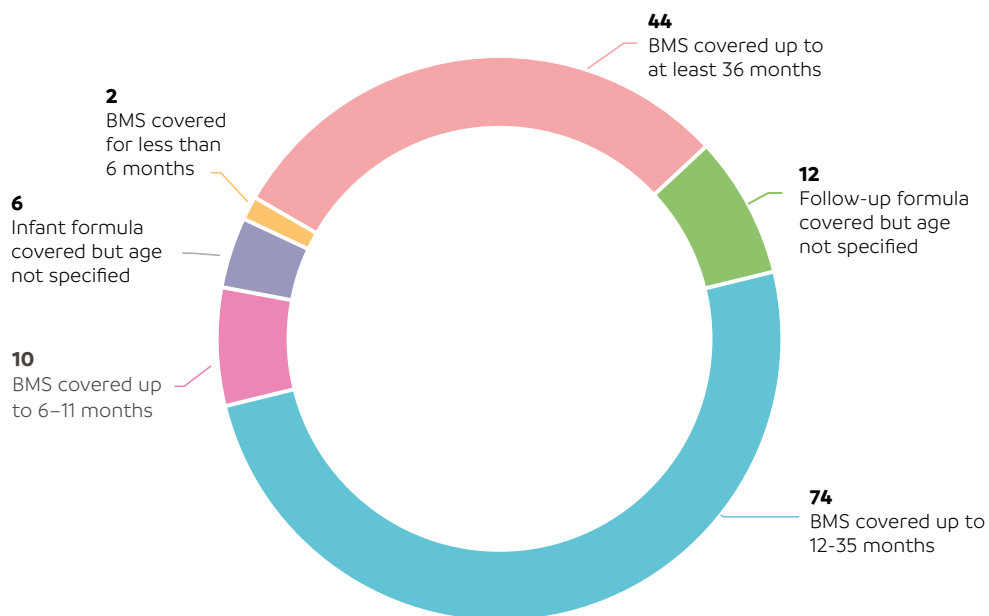


Figure 4. BMS products covered in scope of legal measures, by number of countries (n=148)

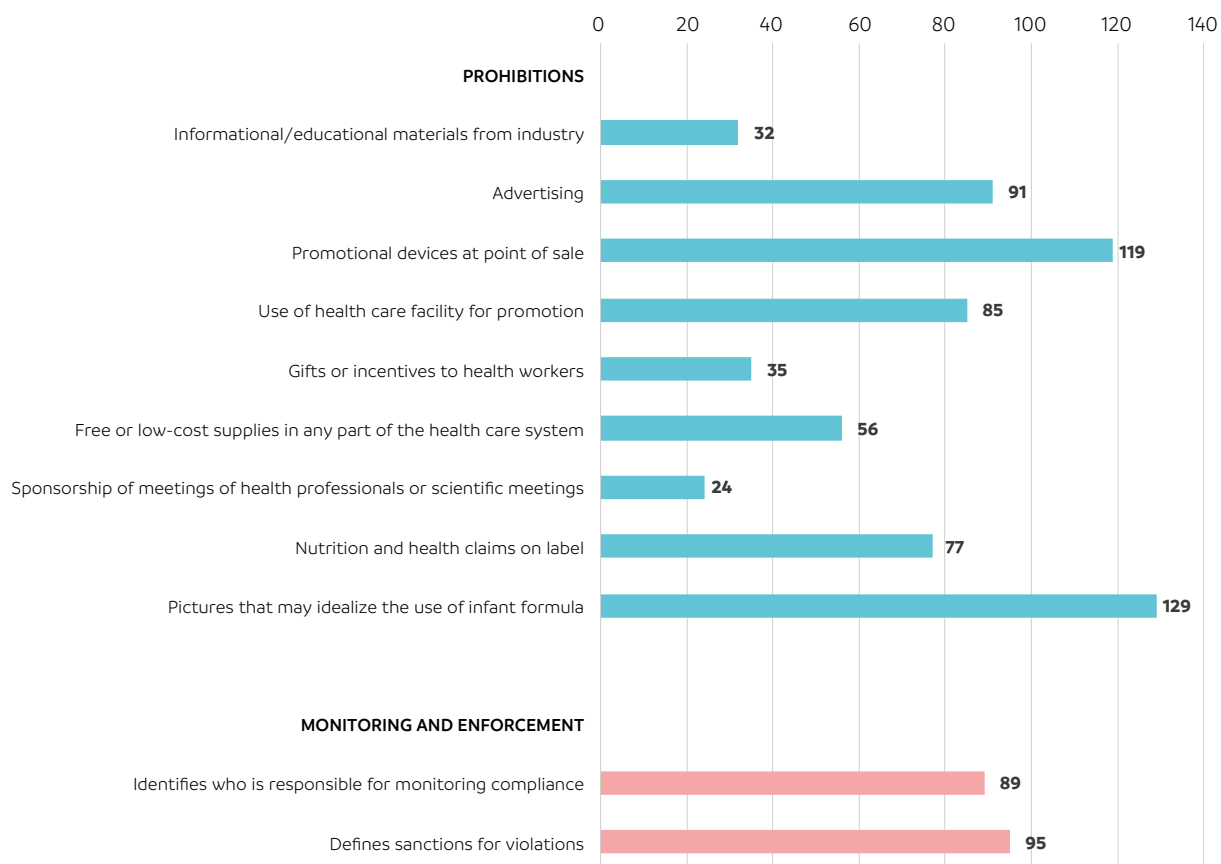


Figure 5. Number of countries with key Code provisions enumerated in legal measures, by provision

How Code legislation impacts breastfeeding rates



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A woman breastfeeds her baby.

The aim of the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes is to protect and promote breastfeeding. In this section, we examine the relationship between the legal status of the Code and breastfeeding practices in the country. We consider impacts on the prevalence of initiation of breastfeeding in the first hour, exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months, continued breastfeeding for one year, and continued breastfeeding for two years.

The indicators of breastfeeding practice are drawn from the UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding global database (15), based on nationally representative household surveys. For each country, the most recent survey estimates are included. Global estimates are calculated as a weighted

average of estimates from the most recent survey in each country that collected data in the past seven years. The weights are the number of births in the country.

Early initiation of breastfeeding does not seem to be related to national Code legislation (**Figure 6**). This finding is not particularly surprising since the timing of putting a baby to the breast is driven more by maternity and newborn care facility policies and practices than by a mother's choice.

On the other hand, countries with laws that are significantly aligned with the Code report higher rates of exclusive and continued breastfeeding compared with countries with no Code in place or only a few of its provisions adopted

(Figure 6). The rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months is more than twice as high in countries substantially aligned with the Code relative to countries with no Code legislation. The relationship is dose-response, with greater alignment with the Code resulting in higher rates. Similar results are found for continued breastfeeding at 1 and 2 years of age.

It is useful to consider what aspects of the Code are most important for impacting breastfeeding rates. Here we examine the seven sections of Code provisions as presented above, contrasting countries with zero, partial (over half), minimal (under half), or full points within that section. As noted above, early initiation of breastfeeding is not greatly affected by national Code legislation and thus, the different types of provisions within the Code make little difference (**Figure 7a**).

However, it is interesting to note that adoption of the full set of provisions on engagement with health workers and systems does appear to result in higher rates of early initiation of breastfeeding.

This likely reflects the fact that in these countries, health care providers working in maternity and newborn care facilities are less likely to be influenced by conflicts of interest with industry.

For exclusive breastfeeding, all seven types of provisions of the Code seem to contribute to higher rates (**Figure 7b**). Provisions on engagement with health workers and systems, labelling, and promotion to the general public seem to have the greatest impact, with a nearly two-fold difference between countries with full coverage of the provisions in these areas and those with no coverage.

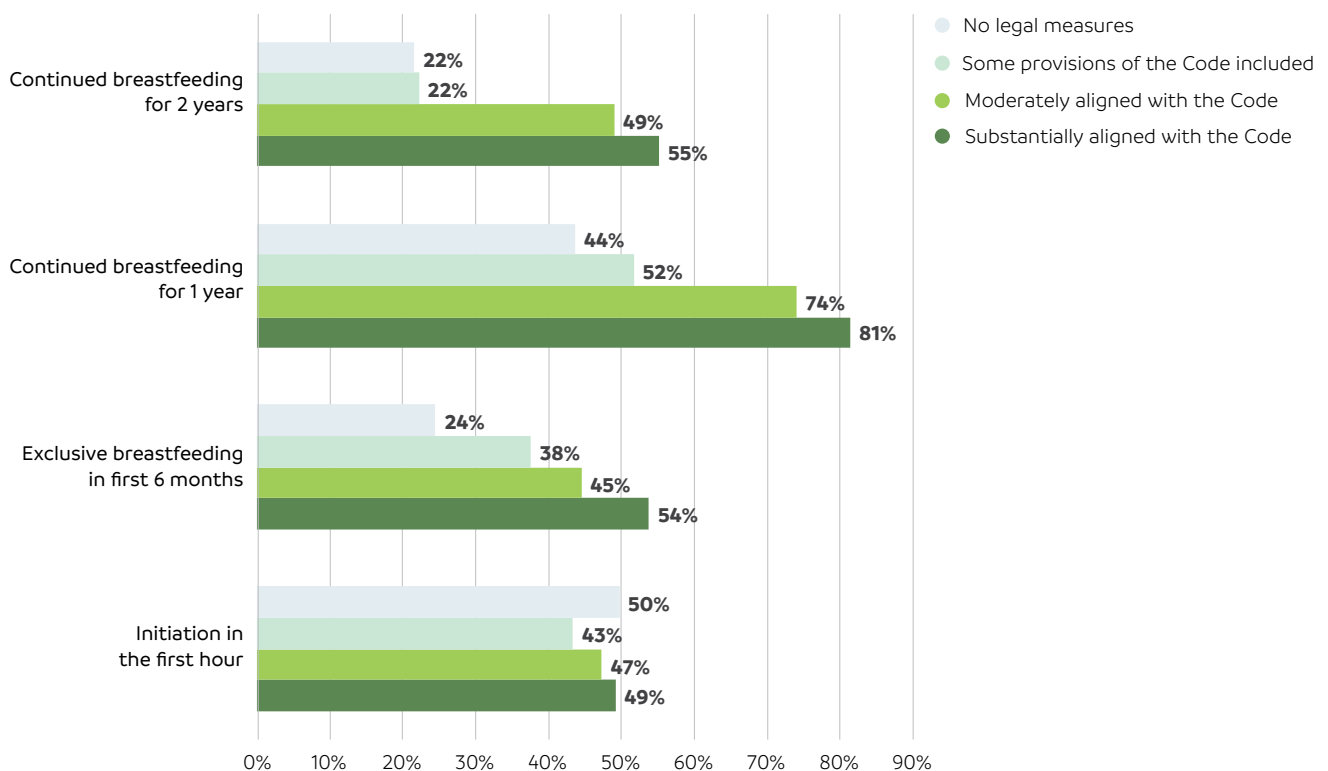


Figure 6. Percent of children breastfed by legal status of the Code

For continued breastfeeding at 1 and 2 years of age, provisions on promotion to the general public, informational and educational materials on IYCF, and labelling stand out as the sections of the Code with the greatest impact (**Figure 7c and 7d**). This may be because for older infants and young children, decisions about continued breastfeeding are shaped more at the family level and less by advice from health workers.

Inclusion of the full scope of the Code, including milk formulas up to the age of 36 months, is also important for increasing rates of continued breastfeeding. It is important to note that inclusion of only some provisions on promotion to the general public or in health care facilities (less than half points) does not result in any better rates of continued breastfeeding compared to having no provisions on promotion at all.

Figure 7a. Initiation in the first hour

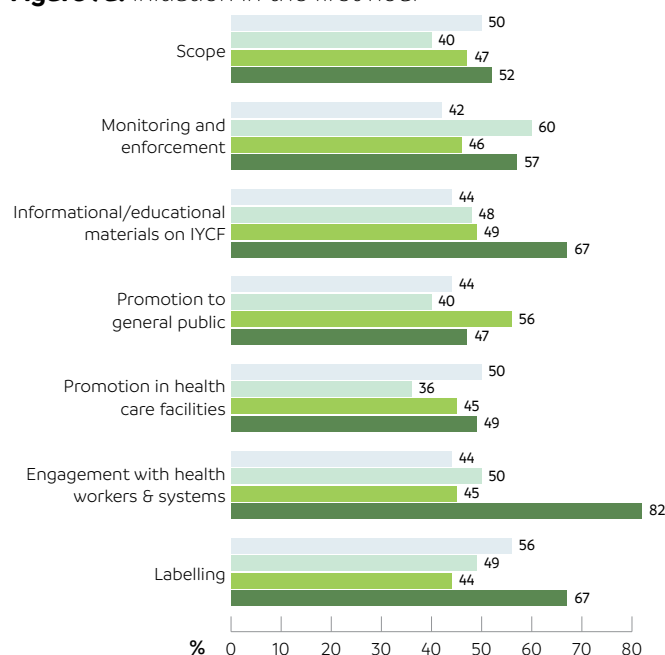


Figure 7b. Exclusive breastfeeding in first 6 months

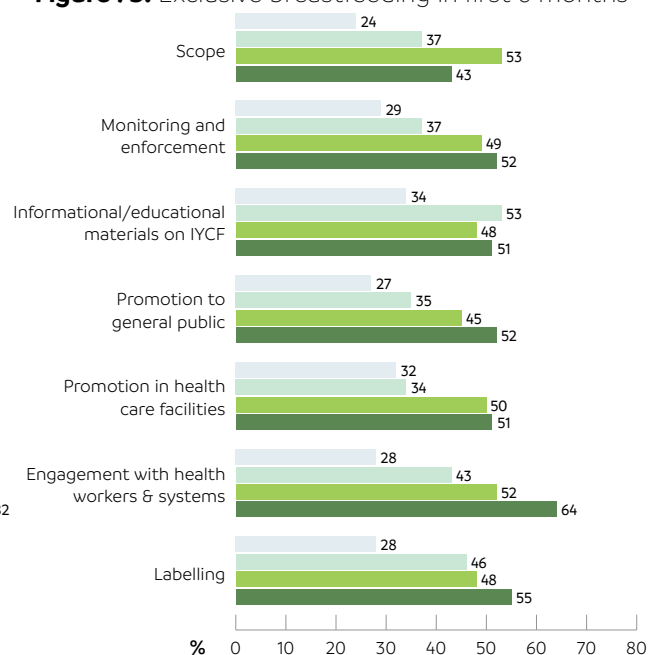


Figure 7c. Continued breastfeeding for 1 year

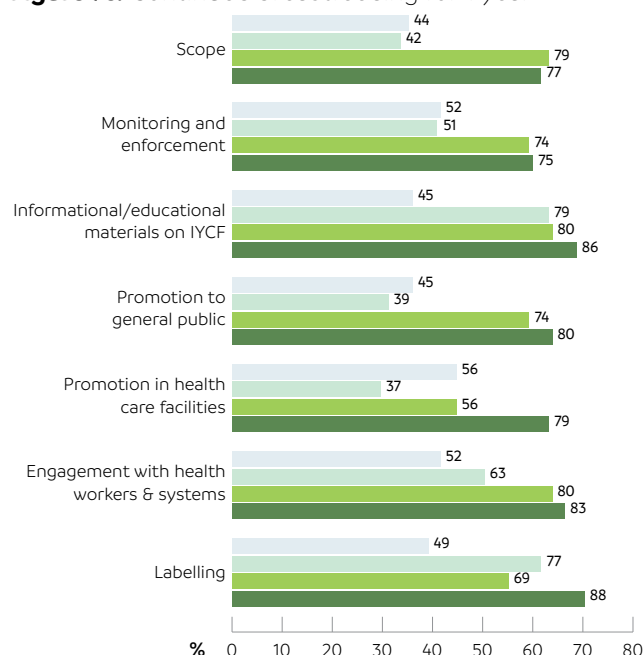


Figure 7d. Continued breastfeeding for 2 years

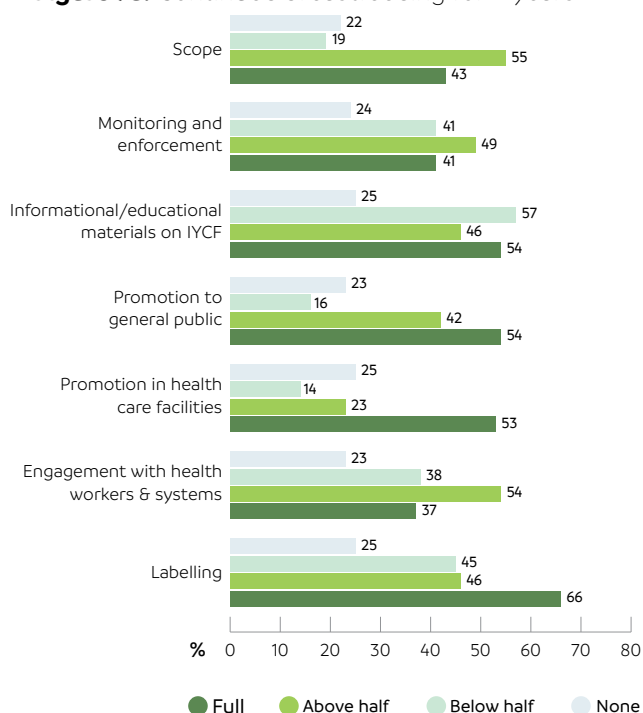


Figure 7. Percent of children breastfed by inclusion of key provisions of the Code in national legislation, 2026

Conclusions

In 2025, the World Health Assembly reaffirmed its commitment to the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, particularly highlighting the need to regulate digital marketing. Efforts are underway in many countries to build tools for detecting and reporting on online marketing. WHO and UNICEF have been supporting countries in strengthening implementation of the Code with regional workshops across Africa, the Americas and Europe to improve legislation, monitoring, and enforcement. New guidance from UNICEF will assist countries in countering common industry arguments against the Code. WHO has advanced tools to help health care organizations prevent conflicts of interest in health care created by sponsorship and close ties with formula companies.

At the 2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit, six countries committed to eliminating inappropriate promotion of breast-milk substitutes.

An increasing number of countries now have laws restricting the marketing of breast-milk substitutes, bottles and teats. Thirty-seven countries have legislation substantially aligned with the Code, protecting 45% of the world's newborns from unethical marketing. This is an increase from only 25 countries in 2020. A total of 148 countries – 76% of WHO Member States – have enacted laws covering at least some provisions. Alignment is highest in the WHO African, Eastern Mediterranean, and South-East Asia regions.

Breastfeeding remains one of the most powerful interventions for safeguarding maternal and child health.

However, notable gaps remain. Only 56 countries regulate the full range of BMS up to 36 months of age. While bans on advertising and promotional devices at points of sale are relatively common, far fewer countries prohibit distribution of informational or educational materials from manufacturers or allow nutrition and health claims to be

used on labels. Safeguards against conflicts of interest within health systems remain inadequate in most countries. Monitoring and enforcement provisions are often absent or weak, limiting the impact of the specific provisions included in the legislation.

It is clear that legislation that is closely aligned with the Code facilitates increased rates of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life and continued

breastfeeding into the second year. The substantial improvements in breastfeeding rates around the world that have been documented in the Global Breastfeeding Scorecard (16) can be partially attributed to this improved protection against the inappropriate promotion of breast-milk substitutes.

Breastfeeding remains one of the most powerful interventions for safeguarding maternal and child health. Implementing the International Code in full is a recognized human rights obligation and should be prioritized as a core public health responsibility.

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Annexes

Annex 1. Scoring algorithm used to classify national legal measures Code

In this algorithm, developed for use with a WHO/UNICEF/IBFAN checklist, national legal measures are scored in terms of how well they reflect the recommendations put forward in the Code. Each provision of the Code is assigned a points value, and the provisions are grouped into seven categories, with the maximum score of points across all categories adding up to 100. Table A1.1 details the maximum number of points available for each provision covered and the subtotals for each category.

Table A1.1. Scoring algorithm used to classify national legal measures on the Code, points by provision covered

Category	Provision covered:	Points	Sub-totals
Scope	BMS covered at least up to 6 months of age (where infant formula is covered but no definition of age is provided, half credit is awarded, i.e., two points)	4	
	BMS covered at least up to 12 months of age (in addition to above)	4	
	BMS covered at least up to 36 months of age (in addition to above) (where follow-up formula is covered but no age range is specified, half credit is awarded, i.e., two points)	4	
	Complementary foods covered	4	
	Bottles and teats covered	4	
	Scope: sub-total score		20
Monitoring and enforcement	Definition of sanctions for violations	5	
	Identification of who is responsible for monitoring compliance	3	
	Requirement that monitoring and enforcement should be independent, transparent and free from commercial influence	2	
	Monitoring and enforcement sub-total score		10
Informational/educational materials on IYCF	Informational/educational materials from industry prohibited	4	
	Required information in these materials –one third point for each of the following nine elements: — the benefits and superiority of breastfeeding — maternal nutrition, and preparation for and maintenance of breastfeeding — the negative effect on breastfeeding of introducing partial bottle-feeding — the difficulty of reversing the decision not to breastfeed — proper use of infant formula — for materials on use of infant formula: social and financial implications of its use — for materials on use of infant formula: health hazards of inappropriate feeding — for materials on use of infant formula: health hazards of inappropriate use — for materials on use of infant formula: risk of intrinsic contamination of powdered formula	3	
	Prohibition of reference to proprietary products	1.5	
	Prohibition of pictures or text idealizing BMS	1.5	
	Informational/educational materials on IYCF sub-total score		10

Category	Provision covered:	Points	Sub-totals
Promotion to general public	Advertising ¹	7	
	Promotional devices at point of sale	6	
	Samples to public	2	
	Gifts to pregnant women and mothers	2	
	Contact with mothers	3	
	Promotion to general public sub-total score		20
Promotion in health care facilities	Overall prohibition on use of health care facilities for promotion. If no overall prohibition, two points are given for each of the following five prohibited specific types of promotion within health facilities: — displaying covered products — displaying placards or posters concerning covered products — distribution of any material provided by a manufacturer or distributor — use of health facility to host events, contests or campaigns — use of personnel provided by or paid for by manufacturers and distributors	10	
	Promotion in health care facilities sub-total score		10
Engagement with health workers and systems	Overall prohibition ² of all gifts or incentives to health workers and health systems. If no overall prohibition (total three points), one point is given for each of the following specific types of gifts or incentives that are prohibited: — financial or material inducements to promote products within the scope — fellowships, study tours, research grants, attendance at professional conferences (where these are not prohibited but they must be disclosed to the institution, half credit is awarded, i.e., half point)	3	
	Provision of free or low-cost supplies ³ in any part of the health care system	2	
	Donations of equipment or services (where donations are prohibited only if they refer to a proprietary product, half credit is awarded, i.e., one point)	2	
	Product samples	2	
	Product information restricted to scientific and factual matters	2	
	Sponsorship of meetings of health professionals or scientific meetings ⁴	4	
	Engagement with health workers and systems sub-total score		15

¹ No points are awarded if exceptions are made for certain types of advertising.

² Points are awarded only if manufacturers and distributors are prohibited for providing gifts or incentives. Prohibitions directed only at health workers or health systems receiving gifts or incentives are not considered adequate.

³ No points are awarded if permission may be granted for exceptions. Provisions related to donations to social welfare and other organisations or institutions were not part of this analysis.

⁴ Points are awarded only if the sponsorship of the meeting itself is prohibited. Prohibitions on sponsorship of individual attendance at meetings is not considered to be adequate.

Category	Provision covered:	Points	Sub-totals
Labelling	Prohibition of nutrition and health claims	4	
	Required information on infant formula products— (one-half point for each of the following six elements): — the words “Important Notice” — a statement on superiority of breastfeeding — a statement on using only on the advice of a health worker — instructions for appropriate preparation — warning on health hazards of inappropriate preparation — warning that powdered formula may contain pathogens	3	
	Prohibition of pictures that may idealize the use of infant formula on label of infant formula products	3	
	Required information for follow-up formula, growing up milks, as well as other foods for IYC up to 3 years— one-third point for each of the following three elements: — the recommended age for introduction of the product — the importance of continued breastfeeding for 2 years — the importance of no complementary feeding before 6 months	1	
	Prohibited content for follow-up formula, growing up milks, as well as other foods for IYC up to 3 years —one point for each of the following four elements: — any representation suggesting use before 6 months — images or text that discourages breastfeeding or compares to breast milk ⁵ — messages that recommend or promote bottle feeding — professional endorsements	4	
	Labelling sub-total score		15
Maximum total score from all categories:			100

⁵ No points are awarded if only images are prohibited rather than images and text.

Annex 2. Legal status of the Code in all WHO Member States

Table A2.1. Legal status of the Code in WHO Member States, date of most recent legal measure and status category

Country	Region	Date of most recent legal measure	Legal status of the Code (category)
Afghanistan	Eastern Mediterranean	2009	Substantially aligned with the Code
Albania	European	2017	Substantially aligned with the Code
Algeria	Africa	2012	Some provisions of the Code included
Andorra	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Angola	Africa		No legal measures
Antigua and Barbuda	Americas		No legal measures
Argentina	Americas	2025	Substantially aligned with the Code
Armenia	European	2014	Substantially aligned with the Code
Australia	Western Pacific	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Austria	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Azerbaijan	European	2003	Some provisions of the Code included
Bahamas	Americas		No legal measures
Bahrain	Eastern Mediterranean	2025	Substantially aligned with the Code
Bangladesh	South-East Asia	2017	Substantially aligned with the Code
Barbados	Americas		No legal measures
Belarus	European		No legal measures
Belgium	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Belize	Americas		No legal measures
Benin	Africa	2024	Moderately aligned with the Code
Bhutan	South-East Asia		No legal measures
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Americas	2006	Moderately aligned with the Code
Bosnia and Herzegovina	European	2000	Some provisions of the Code included
Botswana	Africa	2005	Moderately aligned with the Code
Brazil	Americas	2025	Substantially aligned with the Code
Brunei Darussalam	Western Pacific		No legal measures
Bulgaria	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Burkina Faso	Africa	2023	Substantially aligned with the Code
Burundi	Africa	2013	Substantially aligned with the Code
Cabo Verde	Africa	2007	Substantially aligned with the Code
Cambodia	Western Pacific	2007	Moderately aligned with the Code
Cameroon	Africa	2005	Some provisions of the Code included
Canada	Americas		No legal measures
Central African Republic	Africa		No legal measures
Chad	Africa	2019	Moderately aligned with the Code

Country	Region	Date of most recent legal measure	Legal status of the Code (category)
Chile	Americas	2015	Some provisions of the Code included
China	Western Pacific	2023	Some provisions of the Code included
Colombia	Americas	1992	Moderately aligned with the Code
Comoros	Africa	2014	Moderately aligned with the Code
Congo	Africa		No legal measures
Cook Islands	Western Pacific	2014	Some provisions of the Code included
Costa Rica	Americas	1995	Moderately aligned with the Code
Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	2021	Moderately aligned with the Code
Croatia	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Cuba	Americas		No legal measures
Cyprus	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Czechia	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	South-East Asia		No legal measures
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Africa	2006	Moderately aligned with the Code
Denmark	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Djibouti	Eastern Mediterranean	2010	Moderately aligned with the Code
Dominica	Americas		No legal measures
Dominican Republic	Americas	1996	Moderately aligned with the Code
Ecuador	Americas	1999	Some provisions of the Code included
Egypt	Eastern Mediterranean	2010	Some provisions of the Code included
El Salvador	Americas	2023	Moderately aligned with the Code
Equatorial Guinea	Africa		No legal measures
Eritrea	Africa		No legal measures
Estonia	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Eswatini	Africa		No legal measures
Ethiopia	Africa	2021	Substantially aligned with the Code
Fiji	Western Pacific	2016	Substantially aligned with the Code
Finland	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
France	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Gabon	Africa	2004	Moderately aligned with the Code
Gambia	Africa	2006	Substantially aligned with the Code
Georgia	European	1999	Moderately aligned with the Code
Germany	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Ghana	Africa	2000	Substantially aligned with the Code

Country	Region	Date of most recent legal measure	Legal status of the Code (category)
Greece	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Grenada	Americas		No legal measures
Guatemala	Americas	1987	Moderately aligned with the Code
Guinea	Africa		No legal measures
Guinea-Bissau	Africa	1982	Some provisions of the Code included
Guyana	Americas		No legal measures
Haiti	Americas		No legal measures
Honduras	Americas	2013	Some provisions of the Code included
Hungary	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Iceland	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
India	South-East Asia	2003	Substantially aligned with the Code
Indonesia	South-East Asia	2024	Moderately aligned with the Code
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Eastern Mediterranean	2010	Some provisions of the Code included
Iraq	Eastern Mediterranean	2015	Some provisions of the Code included
Ireland	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Israel	European		No legal measures
Italy	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Jamaica	Americas		No legal measures
Japan	Western Pacific		No legal measures
Jordan	Eastern Mediterranean	2015	Moderately aligned with the Code
Kazakhstan	European	2015	Some provisions of the Code included
Kenya	Africa	2021	Substantially aligned with the Code
Kiribati	Western Pacific	2014	Substantially aligned with the Code
Kuwait	Eastern Mediterranean	2025	Substantially aligned with the Code
Kyrgyzstan	European	2008	Moderately aligned with the Code
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Western Pacific	2025	Substantially aligned with the Code
Latvia	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Lebanon	Eastern Mediterranean	2008	Substantially aligned with the Code
Lesotho	Africa		No legal measures
Liberia	Africa		No legal measures
Libya	Eastern Mediterranean		No legal measures
Lithuania	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Luxembourg	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Madagascar	Africa	2011	Moderately aligned with the Code

Country	Region	Date of most recent legal measure	Legal status of the Code (category)
Malawi	Africa	2004	Moderately aligned with the Code
Malaysia	Western Pacific	2020	Some provisions of the Code included
Maldives	South-East Asia	2008	Substantially aligned with the Code
Mali	Africa	2006	Moderately aligned with the Code
Malta	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Marshall Islands	Western Pacific		No legal measures
Mauritania	Africa	2020	Substantially aligned with the Code
Mauritius	Africa		No legal measures
Mexico	Americas	2012	Moderately aligned with the Code
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Western Pacific		No legal measures
Monaco	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Mongolia	European	2020	Substantially aligned with the Code
Montenegro	European	2025	Some provisions of the Code included
Morocco	Eastern Mediterranean		No legal measures
Mozambique	Africa	2005	Substantially aligned with the Code
Myanmar	South-East Asia	2014	Moderately aligned with the Code
Namibia	Africa		No legal measures
Nauru	Western Pacific		No legal measures
Nepal	South-East Asia	1994	Moderately aligned with the Code
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
New Zealand	Western Pacific	2015	Some provisions of the Code included
Nicaragua	Americas	1999	Some provisions of the Code included
Niger	Africa	1998	Some provisions of the Code included
Nigeria	Africa	2019	Substantially aligned with the Code
Niue	Western Pacific		No legal measures
North Macedonia	European	2004	Some provisions of the Code included
Norway	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Oman	Eastern Mediterranean	2025	Moderately aligned with the Code
Pakistan	Eastern Mediterranean	2018	Moderately aligned with the Code
Palau	Western Pacific	2006	Substantially aligned with the Code
Panama	Americas	2025	Moderately aligned with the Code
Papua New Guinea	Western Pacific	1984	Substantially aligned with the Code
Paraguay	Americas	2023	Some provisions of the Code included

Country	Region	Date of most recent legal measure	Legal status of the Code (category)
Peru	Americas	2006	Moderately aligned with the Code
Philippines	Western Pacific	2018	Substantially aligned with the Code
Poland	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Portugal	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Qatar	Eastern Mediterranean	2025	Some provisions of the Code included
Republic of Korea	Western Pacific	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Republic of Moldova	European	2018	Some provisions of the Code included
Romania	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Russian Federation	European	2015	Some provisions of the Code included
Rwanda	Africa	2006	Some provisions of the Code included
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Americas		No legal measures
Saint Lucia	Americas		No legal measures
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Americas		No legal measures
Samoa	Western Pacific		No legal measures
San Marino	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Sao Tome and Principe	Africa	2020	Moderately aligned with the Code
Saudi Arabia	Eastern Mediterranean	2025	Substantially aligned with the Code
Senegal	Africa	2025	Substantially aligned with the Code
Serbia	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Seychelles	Africa	1992	Some provisions of the Code included
Sierra Leone	Africa	2021	Substantially aligned with the Code
Singapore	Western Pacific	2019	Some provisions of the Code included
Slovakia	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Slovenia	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Solomon Islands	Western Pacific	2010	Moderately aligned with the Code
Somalia	Eastern Mediterranean		No legal measures
South Africa	Africa	2012	Substantially aligned with the Code
South Sudan	Africa		No legal measures
Spain	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Sri Lanka	South-East Asia	2024	Moderately aligned with the Code
Sudan	Eastern Mediterranean	2000	Some provisions of the Code included
Suriname	Americas		No legal measures
Sweden	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
Switzerland	European	2020	Some provisions of the Code included

Country	Region	Date of most recent legal measure	Legal status of the Code (category)
Syrian Arab Republic	Eastern Mediterranean	2000	Moderately aligned with the Code
Tajikistan	European	2006	Moderately aligned with the Code
Thailand	South-East Asia	2024	Moderately aligned with the Code
Timor-Leste	South-East Asia	2023	Some provisions of the Code included
Togo	Africa		No legal measures
Tonga	Western Pacific		No legal measures
Trinidad and Tobago	Americas	1985	Some provisions of the Code included
Tunisia	Eastern Mediterranean	1983	Moderately aligned with the Code
Türkiye	European	2019	Some provisions of the Code included
Turkmenistan	European	2009	Some provisions of the Code included
Tuvalu	Western Pacific		No legal measures
Uganda	Africa	1997	Substantially aligned with the Code
Ukraine	European	2022	Some provisions of the Code included
United Arab Emirates	Eastern Mediterranean	2025	Substantially aligned with the Code
United Kingdom	European	2016	Some provisions of the Code included
United Republic of Tanzania	Africa	2012	Substantially aligned with the Code
United States of America	Americas		No legal measures
Uruguay	Americas	2017	Some provisions of the Code included
Uzbekistan	European	2019	Some provisions of the Code included
Vanuatu	Western Pacific		No legal measures
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Americas	2007	Moderately aligned with the Code
Viet Nam	Western Pacific	2025	Substantially aligned with the Code
Yemen	Eastern Mediterranean	2025	Moderately aligned with the Code
Zambia	Africa	2006	Moderately aligned with the Code
Zimbabwe	Africa	2024	Substantially aligned with the Code

Annex 3. Total and category sub-total scores of countries that have legal measures in place

Table A3.1. Total and category sub-total scores of countries that have legal measures in place

Country	Sub-total scores							Total Score*
	Scope	Monitoring and enforcement	Informational/ educational materials	Promotion to general public	Promotion in health care facilities	Engagement with health workers and systems	Labelling	
Maximum points available:	20	10	10	20	10	15	15	100
Afghanistan	18	10	10	17	10	14	14	92
Albania	20	8	9	17	10	8	12	84
Algeria	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Andorra	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Argentina	12	8	6	20	10	9	13	77
Armenia	20	8	9	17	10	14	12	90
Australia	8	8	0	0	0	0	11	27
Austria	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Azerbaijan	16	0	0	0	10	8	2	35
Bahrain	20	8	7	20	10	8	12	85
Bangladesh	20	8	6	20	10	4	11	79
Belgium	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Benin	18	5	2	17	10	9	6	67
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	16	8	4	17	10	5	8	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	5	0	15	10	0	6	42
Botswana	20	10	4	20	10	8	1	73
Brazil	20	8	8	17	10	6	14	83
Bulgaria	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Burkina Faso	20	8	10	20	10	13	15	96
Burundi	16	5	5	17	10	9	13	75
Cabo Verde	16	10	8	15	10	12	7	78
Cambodia	16	8	5	0	10	5	7	51
Cameroon	16	0	3	9	2	6	5	41
Chad	20	5	2	20	10	8	7	72
Chile	12	5	0	7	0	0	5	29
China	8	8	0	7	2	3	9	37
Colombia	12	0	1	17	10	9	6	55
Comoros	8	8	5	20	10	4	6	60
Cook Islands	2	8	0	7	10	0	10	37

Country	Sub-total scores							Total Score*
	Scope	Monitoring and enforcement	Informational/ educational materials	Promotion to general public	Promotion in health care facilities	Engagement with health workers and systems	Labelling	
Costa Rica	16	8	3	5	10	4	10	56
Côte d'Ivoire	16	8	6	20	10	5	8	73
Croatia	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Cyprus	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Czechia	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12	8	4	20	10	4	3	60
Denmark	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Djibouti	14	5	0	20	10	7	0	56
Dominican Republic	16	10	3	20	10	3	8	70
Ecuador	8	8	5	0	10	2	6	40
Egypt	16	0	8	10	0	0	2	36
El Salvador	16	8	4	20	10	4	12	73
Estonia	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Ethiopia	16	8	6	20	10	10	15	85
Fiji	20	10	9	17	10	14	5	85
Finland	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
France	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Gabon	16	8	4	15	10	7	6	66
Gambia	20	8	8	17	10	9	5	77
Georgia	20	3	3	18	10	4	7	65
Germany	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Ghana	16	8	10	20	10	6	6	75
Greece	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Guatemala	8	8	4	14	10	6	4	53
Guinea-Bissau	2	0	0	17	10	2	0	31
Honduras	16	8	4	0	0	2	7	38
Hungary	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Iceland	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
India	16	8	4	20	10	13	8	78
Indonesia	20	8	0	20	10	4	6	68
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14	8	4	9	0	4	0	39

Country	Sub-total scores							Total Score*
	Scope	Monitoring and enforcement	Informational/ educational materials	Promotion to general public	Promotion in health care facilities	Engagement with health workers and systems	Labelling	
Iraq	18	0	4	0	10	2	7	40
Ireland	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Italy	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Jordan	14	3	2	20	10	5	1	55
Kazakhstan	2	3	0	7	2	0	0	14
Kenya	16	10	10	20	10	9	7	82
Kiribati	18	8	4	17	10	14	10	81
Kuwait	20	10	6	20	10	14	14	94
Kyrgyzstan	16	8	5	20	10	6	9	73
Lao People's Democratic Republic	20	8	5	17	6	6	14	76
Latvia	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Lebanon	20	8	9	20	10	14	9	90
Lithuania	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Luxembourg	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Madagascar	16	8	6	17	10	9	7	73
Malawi	12	10	6	20	10	9	5	71
Malaysia	12	8	0	0	0	0	6	26
Maldives	20	10	6	20	10	14	14	93
Mali	10	5	6	20	10	4	1	56
Malta	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Mauritania	20	0	8	20	10	4	13	76
Mexico	12	3	0	20	10	5	11	60
Monaco	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Mongolia	20	8	7	15	10	11	12	83
Montenegro	14	8	0	10	10	2	6	50
Mozambique	20	10	10	20	10	8	3	81
Myanmar	16	8	5	20	10	3	12	74
Nepal	16	8	6	17	10	7	7	71
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
New Zealand	8	8	0	0	0	0	11	27
Nicaragua	16	8	3	2	10	2	9	50

Country	Sub-total scores							Total Score*
	Scope	Monitoring and enforcement	Informational/ educational materials	Promotion to general public	Promotion in health care facilities	Engagement with health workers and systems	Labelling	
Niger	8	8	0	9	4	4	4	37
Nigeria	20	8	6	20	10	9	11	84
North Macedonia	12	8	0	2	0	2	0	24
Norway	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Oman	20	5	0	20	10	3	12	70
Pakistan	16	5	6	20	10	10	6	73
Palau	20	10	6	17	10	14	13	90
Panama	12	8	9	20	4	2	9	64
Papua New Guinea	20	10	8	17	10	14	12	91
Paraguay	16	8	5	0	0	0	2	31
Peru	16	8	4	17	10	6	11	72
Philippines	20	10	9	10	10	14	12	85
Poland	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Portugal	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Qatar	12	0	0	0	0	0	11	23
Republic of Korea	2	8	0	9	0	4	3	26
Republic of Moldova	8	0	3	10	0	0	10	31
Romania	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Russian Federation	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	18
Rwanda	8	3	2	20	10	2	5	50
San Marino	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Sao Tome and Principe	20	8	4	15	10	7	3	67
Saudi Arabia	20	8	4	20	10	8	12	81
Senegal	20	8	10	20	10	14	15	97
Serbia	16	0	6	17	0	2	7	48
Seychelles	4	3	0	17	10	0	6	40
Sierra Leone	20	10	10	20	10	15	14	99
Singapore	8	8	0	0	0	0	11	27
Slovakia	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Slovenia	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Solomon Islands	4	10	3	17	10	2	6	52

Country	Sub-total scores							Total Score*
	Scope	Monitoring and enforcement	Informational/ educational materials	Promotion to general public	Promotion in health care facilities	Engagement with health workers and systems	Labelling	
South Africa	20	8	4	20	10	13	12	87
Spain	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Sri Lanka	20	8	2	20	10	8	6	74
Sudan	4	5	0	15	10	2	1	37
Sweden	8	0	3	10	0	0	11	32
Switzerland	16	0	6	7	0	0	11	40
Syrian Arab Republic	8	8	4	20	10	8	6	63
Tajikistan	20	8	8	8	10	13	3	70
Thailand	16	10	1	20	2	10	6	65
Timor-Leste	12	8	6	10	0	2	6	43
Trinidad and Tobago	10	8	0	0	0	0	7	25
Tunisia	16	8	0	20	10	4	6	64
Türkiye	12	8	6	10	0	2	7	45
Turkmenistan	20	5	0	13	2	2	7	49
Uganda	16	10	6	20	10	15	6	83
Ukraine	6	8	0	8	0	2	10	34
United Arab Emirates	16	8	6	17	10	14	11	82
United Kingdom	8	8	3	10	0	0	11	40
United Republic of Tanzania	20	5	6	20	10	10	8	78
Uruguay	12	3	0	17	10	0	5	47
Uzbekistan	16	3	0	11	2	6	5	43
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16	5	5	17	10	8	14	74
Viet Nam	16	10	5	20	10	10	8	79
Yemen	16	5	1	17	10	1	11	61
Zambia	18	8	4	20	10	4	9	72
Zimbabwe	20	10	9	20	10	13	10	92

*Total score may differ slightly from the sum of sub-scores due to rounding error.

Annex 4. Provisions on scope and on monitoring and enforcement

Table A4.1. Provisions on scope and monitoring and enforcement, in countries that have legal measures in place

Country	Scope			Monitoring & Enforcement		
	BMS products covered up to age (months)	Complementary foods	Bottles & teats	Identifies who is responsible for monitoring compliance	Defines sanctions for violations	Requires that monitoring and enforcement should be independent, transparent and free from commercial influence
Afghanistan	unspecified	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Albania	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Algeria	unspecified	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Andorra	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Argentina	24	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Armenia	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Australia	12	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Austria	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Azerbaijan	36	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bahrain	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bangladesh	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Belgium	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Benin	unspecified	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bosnia and Herzegovina	unspecified	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Botswana	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brazil	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bulgaria	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Burkina Faso	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Burundi	30	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Cabo Verde	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cambodia	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Cameroon	30	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Chad	36	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Chile	12	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
China	12	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Colombia	24	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Comoros	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Cook Islands	unspecified	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Costa Rica	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Côte d'Ivoire	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Country	Scope			Monitoring & Enforcement		
	BMS products covered up to age (months)	Complementary foods	Bottles & teats	Identifies who is responsible for monitoring compliance	Defines sanctions for violations	Requires that monitoring and enforcement should be independent, transparent and free from commercial influence
Croatia	12	×	×	×	×	×
Cyprus	12	×	×	×	×	×
Czechia	12	×	×	×	×	×
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Denmark	12	×	×	×	×	×
Djibouti	unspecified	×	✓	×	✓	×
Dominican Republic	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ecuador	12	×	×	✓	✓	×
Egypt	24	✓	✓	×	×	×
El Salvador	36	✓	×	✓	✓	×
Estonia	12	×	×	×	×	×
Ethiopia	36	✓	×	✓	✓	×
Fiji	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Finland	12	×	×	×	×	×
France	12	×	×	×	×	×
Gabon	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Gambia	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Georgia	36	✓	✓	✓	×	×
Germany	12	×	×	×	×	×
Ghana	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Greece	12	×	×	×	×	×
Guatemala	6	×	✓	✓	✓	×
Guinea-Bissau	unspecified	×	×	×	×	×
Honduras	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Hungary	12	×	×	×	×	×
Iceland	12	×	×	×	×	×
India	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Indonesia	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	unspecified	✓	×	✓	✓	×
Iraq	unspecified	✓	✓	×	×	×
Ireland	12	×	×	×	×	×
Italy	12	×	×	×	×	×

Country	Scope			Monitoring & Enforcement		
	BMS products covered up to age (months)	Complementary foods	Bottles & teats	Identifies who is responsible for monitoring compliance	Defines sanctions for violations	Requires that monitoring and enforcement should be independent, transparent and free from commercial influence
Jordan	unspecified	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Kazakhstan	unspecified	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Kenya	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kiribati	unspecified	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Kuwait	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Lao People's Democratic Republic	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Latvia	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Lebanon	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Lithuania	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Luxembourg	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Madagascar	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Malawi	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malaysia	36	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Maldives	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mali	unspecified	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Malta	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mauritania	36	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Mexico	36	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Monaco	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mongolia	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Montenegro	unspecified	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Mozambique	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Myanmar	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Nepal	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
New Zealand	12	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Nicaragua	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Niger	6	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Nigeria	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
North Macedonia	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Country	Scope			Monitoring & Enforcement		
	BMS products covered up to age (months)	Complementary foods	Bottles & teats	Identifies who is responsible for monitoring compliance	Defines sanctions for violations	Requires that monitoring and enforcement should be independent, transparent and free from commercial influence
Norway	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Oman	36	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Pakistan	12	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Palau	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panama	12	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Papua New Guinea	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paraguay	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Peru	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Philippines	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Poland	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Portugal	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Qatar	36	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Republic of Korea	unspecified	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Republic of Moldova	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Romania	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Russian Federation	12	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Rwanda	6	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
San Marino	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sao Tome and Principe	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Saudi Arabia	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Senegal	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Serbia	12	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Seychelles	6	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sierra Leone	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Singapore	12	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Slovakia	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Slovenia	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Solomon Islands	6	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
South Africa	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Spain	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sri Lanka	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sudan	4	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗

Country	Scope			Monitoring & Enforcement		
	BMS products covered up to age (months)	Complementary foods	Bottles & teats	Identifies who is responsible for monitoring compliance	Defines sanctions for violations	Requires that monitoring and enforcement should be independent, transparent and free from commercial influence
Sweden	12	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Switzerland	36	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Syrian Arab Republic	6	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Tajikistan	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Thailand	36	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Timor-Leste	12	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Trinidad and Tobago	unspecified	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Tunisia	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Türkiye	36	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Turkmenistan	36	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Uganda	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ukraine	unspecified	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
United Arab Emirates	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
United Kingdom	12	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
United Republic of Tanzania	60	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Uruguay	12	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Uzbekistan	36	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Viet Nam	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yemen	24	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Zambia	unspecified	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Zimbabwe	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✗ = the provision is not included in national legal measures

Annex 5. Provisions on informational and educational materials

Table A5.1. Provisions on informational and educational materials, in countries that have legal measures in place

Country	Informational/educational materials from industry prohibited	Required content for all information/education/communication materials					Required content for materials dealing with infant formula				Prohibited content	
		The benefits and superiority of breastfeeding	Maternal nutrition and preparation for and maintenance of breastfeeding	The negative effect on breastfeeding of introducing partial bottle-feeding	The difficulty of reversing the decision not to breastfeed	Proper use of infant formula	Social and financial implications of its use	Health hazards of inappropriate feeding	Health hazards of inappropriate use	Risk of intrinsic contamination of powdered formula	Reference to proprietary products	Pictures or text idealizing BMS
Afghanistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Albania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Algeria	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Andorra	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Argentina	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Armenia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Australia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Austria	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Azerbaijan	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bahrain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Belgium	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Benin	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Botswana	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Bulgaria	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burundi	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Cabo Verde	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Cambodia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Cameroon	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Chad	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Chile	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
China	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Colombia	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Comoros	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓

Country	Informational/ educational materials from industry prohibited	Required content for all information/education/ communication materials					Required content for materials dealing with infant formula				Prohibited content	
		The benefits and superiority of breastfeeding	Maternal nutrition and preparation for and maintenance of breastfeeding	The negative effect on breastfeeding of introducing partial bottle-feeding	The difficulty of reversing the decision not to breastfeed	Proper use of infant formula	Social and financial implications of its use	Health hazards of inappropriate feeding	Health hazards of inappropriate use	Risk of intrinsic contamination of powdered formula	Reference to proprietary products	Pictures or text idealizing BMS
Cook Islands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Croatia	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Czechia	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Democratic Republic of the Congo	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
Denmark	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Djibouti	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominican Republic	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Ecuador	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓
Egypt	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓
El Salvador	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x
Estonia	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Ethiopia	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Finland	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
France	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Gabon	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓
Gambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Georgia	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Germany	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Ghana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Greece	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Guinea-Bissau	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Honduras	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Hungary	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Iceland	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x

		Required content for all information/education/communication materials					Required content for materials dealing with infant formula				Prohibited content	
Country	Informational/educational materials from industry prohibited	The benefits and superiority of breastfeeding	Maternal nutrition and preparation for and maintenance of breastfeeding	The negative effect on breastfeeding of introducing partial bottle-feeding	The difficulty of reversing the decision not to breastfeed	Proper use of infant formula	Social and financial implications of its use	Health hazards of inappropriate feeding	Health hazards of inappropriate use	Risk of intrinsic contamination of powdered formula	Reference to proprietary products	Pictures or text idealizing BMS
India	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Indonesia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Iraq	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Ireland	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Italy	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Jordan	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Kazakhstan	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Kiribati	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Kuwait	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Lao People's Democratic Republic	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Latvia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Lebanon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Lithuania	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Luxembourg	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Madagascar	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Malawi	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Malaysia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Maldives	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Mali	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Malta	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Mauritania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Mexico	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Monaco	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Mongolia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Montenegro	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Country	Informational/ educational materials from industry prohibited	Required content for all information/education/ communication materials					Required content for materials dealing with infant formula				Prohibited content	
		The benefits and superiority of breastfeeding	Maternal nutrition and preparation for and maintenance of breastfeeding	The negative effect on breastfeeding of introducing partial bottle-feeding	The difficulty of reversing the decision not to breastfeed	Proper use of infant formula	Social and financial implications of its use	Health hazards of inappropriate feeding	Health hazards of inappropriate use	Risk of intrinsic contamination of powdered formula	Reference to proprietary products	Pictures or text idealizing BMS
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Myanmar	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Nepal	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
New Zealand	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Nicaragua	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Niger	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
North Macedonia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Norway	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Oman	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Pakistan	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Palau	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Papua New Guinea	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Paraguay	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Peru	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Poland	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Portugal	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Qatar	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Republic of Korea	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Republic of Moldova	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Romania	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Russian Federation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Rwanda	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
San Marino	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sao Tome and Principe	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Country	Informational/ educational materials from industry prohibited	Required content for all information/education/ communication materials					Required content for materials dealing with infant formula				Prohibited content	
		The benefits and superiority of breastfeeding	Maternal nutrition and preparation for and maintenance of breastfeeding	The negative effect on breastfeeding of introducing partial bottle-feeding	The difficulty of reversing the decision not to breastfeed	Proper use of infant formula	Social and financial implications of its use	Health hazards of inappropriate feeding	Health hazards of inappropriate use	Risk of intrinsic contamination of powdered formula	Reference to proprietary products	Pictures or text idealizing BMS
Saudi Arabia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Serbia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Seychelles	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sierra Leone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Singapore	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Slovakia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Slovenia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Solomon Islands	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
South Africa	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Spain	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sri Lanka	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Sudan	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sweden	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Switzerland	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Syrian Arab Republic	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Tajikistan	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Thailand	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Timor-Leste	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Trinidad and Tobago	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Tunisia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Türkiye	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Turkmenistan	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Uganda	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Ukraine	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
United Arab Emirates	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
United Kingdom	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
United Republic of Tanzania	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓

Country	Informational/ educational materials from industry prohibited	Required content for all information/education/ communication materials					Required content for materials dealing with infant formula				Prohibited content	
		The benefits and superiority of breastfeeding	Maternal nutrition and preparation for and maintenance of breastfeeding	The negative effect on breastfeeding of introducing partial bottle-feeding	The difficulty of reversing the decision not to breastfeed	Proper use of infant formula	Social and financial implications of its use	Health hazards of inappropriate feeding	Health hazards of inappropriate use	Risk of intrinsic contamination of powdered formula	Reference to proprietary products	Pictures or text idealizing BMS
Uruguay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uzbekistan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Viet Nam	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Yemen	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zambia	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓

x = the provision is not included in national legal measures

Annex 6. Provisions on promotion to the general public

Table A6.1. Provisions on promotion to the general public, in countries that have legal measures in place

Country	Advertising	Samples to public	Promotional devices at point of sale	Gifts to pregnant women and mothers	Contact with mothers
Afghanistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Albania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Algeria	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Andorra	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Argentina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Armenia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Australia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Austria	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Azerbaijan	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bahrain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belgium	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Benin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Botswana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bulgaria	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burundi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Cabo Verde	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Cambodia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Cameroon	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Chad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chile	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
China	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Colombia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Comoros	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cook Islands	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Costa Rica	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Croatia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Cyprus	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Czechia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗

Country	Advertising	Samples to public	Promotional devices at point of sale	Gifts to pregnant women and mothers	Contact with mothers
Democratic Republic of the Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Denmark	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Djibouti	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ecuador	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Egypt	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
El Salvador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Estonia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Finland	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
France	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Gabon	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Gambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Germany	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ghana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greece	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Guatemala	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Guinea-Bissau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Honduras	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Hungary	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Iceland	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
India	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Iraq	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ireland	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Italy	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Jordan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kazakhstan	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kiribati	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Country	Advertising	Samples to public	Promotional devices at point of sale	Gifts to pregnant women and mothers	Contact with mothers
Kuwait	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lao People's Democratic Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Latvia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Lebanon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lithuania	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Luxembourg	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Madagascar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Malawi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malaysia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Maldives	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mali	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malta	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Mauritania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monaco	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Mongolia	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Montenegro	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Myanmar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
New Zealand	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Nicaragua	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Niger	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Macedonia	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Norway	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Oman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pakistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Palau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Panama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Papua New Guinea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Paraguay	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Country	Advertising	Samples to public	Promotional devices at point of sale	Gifts to pregnant women and mothers	Contact with mothers
Peru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Philippines	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Poland	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Portugal	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Qatar	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Republic of Korea	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Republic of Moldova	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Romania	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Russian Federation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Rwanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Marino	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sao Tome and Principe	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Serbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Seychelles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sierra Leone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Singapore	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Slovakia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Slovenia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spain	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sudan	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Sweden	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Switzerland	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Syrian Arab Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tajikistan	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Timor-Leste	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Trinidad and Tobago	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Tunisia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Türkiye	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗

Country	Advertising	Samples to public	Promotional devices at point of sale	Gifts to pregnant women and mothers	Contact with mothers
Turkmenistan	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Uganda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ukraine	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
United Arab Emirates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
United Kingdom	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
United Republic of Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uruguay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Uzbekistan	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yemen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Zambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✗ = the provision is not included in national legal measures

Annex 7. Provisions on promotion in health care facilities

Table A7.1. Provisions on promotion in health care facilities, in countries that have legal measures in place

Country	Overall prohibition on use of health care facility for promotion	Type of prohibition explicitly covered				
		Display of covered products	Display of placards or posters concerning covered products	Distribution of any material provided by a manufacturer or distributor	Use of health facility to host events, contests or campaigns	Use of personnel provided by or paid for by manufacturers and distributors
Afghanistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Albania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Algeria	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Andorra	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Argentina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Armenia	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Australia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Austria	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Azerbaijan	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Bahrain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Bangladesh	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Belgium	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Benin	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Botswana	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Brazil	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Bulgaria	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Burundi	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Cabo Verde	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Cambodia	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Cameroon	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Chad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Chile	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
China	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Colombia	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Comoros	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Cook Islands	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Costa Rica	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗

Country	Overall prohibition on use of health care facility for promotion	Type of prohibition explicitly covered				
		Display of covered products	Display of placards or posters concerning covered products	Distribution of any material provided by a manufacturer or distributor	Use of health facility to host events, contests or campaigns	Use of personnel provided by or paid for by manufacturers and distributors
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Croatia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Cyprus	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Czechia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Denmark	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Djibouti	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Ecuador	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Egypt	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
El Salvador	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Estonia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Finland	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
France	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Gabon	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Gambia	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Germany	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Ghana	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Greece	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Guatemala	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Guinea-Bissau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Honduras	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Hungary	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Iceland	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
India	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Indonesia	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Country	Overall prohibition on use of health care facility for promotion	Type of prohibition explicitly covered				
		Display of covered products	Display of placards or posters concerning covered products	Distribution of any material provided by a manufacturer or distributor	Use of health facility to host events, contests or campaigns	Use of personnel provided by or paid for by manufacturers and distributors
Iraq	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Ireland	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Italy	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Jordan	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Kazakhstan	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kiribati	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kuwait	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Kyrgyzstan	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Lao People's Democratic Republic	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Latvia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Lebanon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Lithuania	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Luxembourg	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Madagascar	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Malawi	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Malaysia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Maldives	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Mali	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Malta	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mauritania	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Monaco	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mongolia	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Montenegro	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Myanmar	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
New Zealand	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Country	Overall prohibition on use of health care facility for promotion	Type of prohibition explicitly covered				
		Display of covered products	Display of placards or posters concerning covered products	Distribution of any material provided by a manufacturer or distributor	Use of health facility to host events, contests or campaigns	Use of personnel provided by or paid for by manufacturers and distributors
Nicaragua	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Niger	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
North Macedonia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Norway	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Oman	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Pakistan	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Palau	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Panama	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Papua New Guinea	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Paraguay	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Peru	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Poland	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Portugal	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Qatar	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Republic of Korea	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Republic of Moldova	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Romania	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Russian Federation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Rwanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
San Marino	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sao Tome and Principe	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Serbia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Seychelles	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Sierra Leone	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Singapore	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Slovakia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Country	Overall prohibition on use of health care facility for promotion	Type of prohibition explicitly covered				
		Display of covered products	Display of placards or posters concerning covered products	Distribution of any material provided by a manufacturer or distributor	Use of health facility to host events, contests or campaigns	Use of personnel provided by or paid for by manufacturers and distributors
Slovenia	×	×	×	×	×	×
Solomon Islands	✓	×	✓	×	×	×
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×
Spain	×	×	×	×	×	×
Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
Sudan	✓	×	✓	×	×	×
Sweden	×	×	×	×	×	×
Switzerland	×	×	×	×	×	×
Syrian Arab Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓
Tajikistan	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×
Thailand	×	×	✓	×	×	×
Timor-Leste	×	×	×	×	×	×
Trinidad and Tobago	×	×	×	×	×	×
Tunisia	✓	×	✓	×	×	×
Türkiye	×	×	×	×	×	×
Turkmenistan	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Uganda	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Ukraine	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Arab Emirates	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×
United Kingdom	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Republic of Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×
Uruguay	✓	×	✓	×	×	×
Uzbekistan	×	×	✓	×	×	×
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Yemen	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×
Zambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓

× = the provision is not included in national legal measures

Annex 8. Provisions on engagement with health care workers and health systems

Table A8.1. Provisions on engagement with health care workers and health systems, in countries that have legal measures in place

Country	Overall prohibition of all gifts or incentives to health workers and health systems	Type of gift or incentive			Other prohibitions					
		Financial or material inducements to promote products within the scope	Fellowships, study tours, research grants, attendance at professional conferences	Fellowships, etc., not permitted but must be disclosed to the institution	Provision of free or low-cost supplies in any part of the health care system	Donations of equipment or services	Donations prohibited only if they refer to a proprietary product	Product samples	Product information restricted to scientific and factual matters	Sponsorship of meetings of health professionals or scientific meetings
Afghanistan	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Albania	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Algeria	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Andorra	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Argentina	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Armenia	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Austria	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Azerbaijan	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Bahrain	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bangladesh	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Belgium	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Benin	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Botswana	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Brazil	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Bulgaria	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Burundi	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Cabo Verde	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cambodia	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Cameroon	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Chad	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Chile	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Country	Overall prohibition of all gifts or incentives to health workers and health systems	Type of gift or incentive			Other prohibitions					
		Financial or material inducements to promote products within the scope	Fellowships, study tours, research grants, attendance at professional conferences	Fellowships, etc., not permitted but must be disclosed to the institution	Provision of free or low-cost supplies in any part of the health care system	Donations of equipment or services	Donations prohibited only if they refer to a proprietary product	Product samples	Product information restricted to scientific and factual matters	Sponsorship of meetings of health professionals or scientific meetings
China	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Colombia	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Comoros	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Cook Islands	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Costa Rica	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×
Côte d'Ivoire	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×
Croatia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Cyprus	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Czechia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Democratic Republic of the Congo	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	×
Denmark	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Djibouti	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×
Dominican Republic	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Ecuador	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×
Egypt	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
El Salvador	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×
Estonia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Finland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
France	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Gabon	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×
Gambia	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×
Georgia	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×
Germany	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Ghana	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×
Greece	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Country	Overall prohibition of all gifts or incentives to health workers and health systems	Type of gift or incentive			Other prohibitions					
		Financial or material inducements to promote products within the scope	Fellowships, study tours, research grants, attendance at professional conferences	Fellowships, etc., not permitted but must be disclosed to the institution	Provision of free or low-cost supplies in any part of the health care system	Donations of equipment or services	Donations prohibited only if they refer to a proprietary product	Product samples	Product information restricted to scientific and factual matters	Sponsorship of meetings of health professionals or scientific meetings
Guatemala	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	×
Guinea-Bissau	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×
Honduras	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×
Hungary	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Iceland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
India	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Indonesia	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×
Iraq	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×
Ireland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Italy	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Jordan	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	×
Kazakhstan	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Kenya	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×
Kiribati	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kuwait	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×
Lao People's Democratic Republic	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	×
Latvia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Lebanon	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lithuania	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Luxembourg	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Madagascar	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×
Malawi	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×
Malaysia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Maldives	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mali	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×

Country	Overall prohibition of all gifts or incentives to health workers and health systems	Type of gift or incentive			Other prohibitions					
		Financial or material inducements to promote products within the scope	Fellowships, study tours, research grants, attendance at professional conferences	Fellowships, etc., not permitted but must be disclosed to the institution	Provision of free or low-cost supplies in any part of the health care system	Donations of equipment or services	Donations prohibited only if they refer to a proprietary product	Product samples	Product information restricted to scientific and factual matters	Sponsorship of meetings of health professionals or scientific meetings
Malta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mauritania	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x
Mexico	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x
Monaco	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mongolia	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Mozambique	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x
Myanmar	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Nepal	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	x
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Niger	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x
Nigeria	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓
North Macedonia	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oman	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x
Palau	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Panama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Papua New Guinea	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paraguay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Country	Overall prohibition of all gifts or incentives to health workers and health systems	Type of gift or incentive			Other prohibitions					
		Financial or material inducements to promote products within the scope	Fellowships, study tours, research grants, attendance at professional conferences	Fellowships, etc., not permitted but must be disclosed to the institution	Provision of free or low-cost supplies in any part of the health care system	Donations of equipment or services	Donations prohibited only if they refer to a proprietary product	Product samples	Product information restricted to scientific and factual matters	Sponsorship of meetings of health professionals or scientific meetings
Republic of Korea	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×
Republic of Moldova	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Romania	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Russian Federation	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Rwanda	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
San Marino	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Sao Tome and Principe	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×
Saudi Arabia	×	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Serbia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×
Seychelles	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Sierra Leone	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Singapore	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Slovakia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Slovenia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Solomon Islands	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×
South Africa	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Spain	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Sri Lanka	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×
Sudan	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Sweden	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Switzerland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Syrian Arab Republic	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×
Tajikistan	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×
Timor-Leste	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×
Trinidad and Tobago	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Country	Overall prohibition of all gifts or incentives to health workers and health systems	Type of gift or incentive			Other prohibitions					
		Financial or material inducements to promote products within the scope	Fellowships, study tours, research grants, attendance at professional conferences	Fellowships, etc., not permitted but must be disclosed to the institution	Provision of free or low-cost supplies in any part of the health care system	Donations of equipment or services	Donations prohibited only if they refer to a proprietary product	Product samples	Product information restricted to scientific and factual matters	Sponsorship of meetings of health professionals or scientific meetings
Tunisia	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×
Türkiye	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×
Turkmenistan	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×
Uganda	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ukraine	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×
United Arab Emirates	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
United Kingdom	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Republic of Tanzania	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×
Uruguay	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Uzbekistan	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×
Viet Nam	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Yemen	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
Zambia	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

× = the provision is not included in national legal measures

Annex 9. Provisions on labelling in countries that have legal measures in place

Table A9.1. Provisions on labelling, in countries that have legal measures in place

Country	Prohibition of nutrition and health claims	Required information for infant formula						Prohibited content for infant formula	Required information for follow-up formula			Prohibited content for follow-up formula			
		The words "Important Notice"	Statement on superiority of breastfeeding	Statement on use only on advice of a health worker	Instructions for appropriate preparation	Warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation	Warning that powdered formula may contain pathogens	Pictures that may idealize the use of infant formula	Recommended age for introduction of the product	Importance of continued breastfeeding for 2+ years	Importance of no complementary foods <6 months	Image/text suggesting use at <6 months	Images/text that undermines or discourages breastfeeding or compares to breast milk	Messages that recommend or promote bottle feeding	Professional endorsements
Afghanistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Albania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Algeria	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Andorra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Argentina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Armenia	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Azerbaijan	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bahrain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Benin	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Botswana	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burundi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Cabo Verde	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Cambodia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Cameroon	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Chad	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗

Country	Prohibition of nutrition and health claims	Required information for infant formula						Prohibited content for infant formula	Required information for follow-up formula			Prohibited content for follow-up formula			
		The words "Important Notice"	Statement on superiority of breastfeeding	Statement on use only on advice of a health worker	Instructions for appropriate preparation	Warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation	Warning that powdered formula may contain pathogens	Pictures that may idealize the use of infant formula	Recommended age for introduction of the product	Importance of continued breastfeeding for 2+ years	Importance of no complementary foods <6 months	Image/text suggesting use at <6 months	Images/text that undermines or discourages breastfeeding or compares to breast milk	Messages that recommend or promote bottle feeding	Professional endorsements
Chile	×	×	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
China	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
Colombia	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×
Comoros	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Costa Rica	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×
Croatia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Cyprus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Czechia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Democratic Republic of the Congo	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Djibouti	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Dominican Republic	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×
Ecuador	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×
Egypt	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×
El Salvador	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	×
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fiji	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Gabon	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Gambia	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Country	Prohibition of nutrition and health claims	Required information for infant formula						Prohibited content for infant formula	Required information for follow-up formula			Prohibited content for follow-up formula			
		The words "Important Notice"	Statement on superiority of breastfeeding	Statement on use only on advice of a health worker	Instructions for appropriate preparation	Warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation	Warning that powdered formula may contain pathogens	Pictures that may idealize the use of infant formula	Recommended age for introduction of the product	Importance of continued breastfeeding for 2+ years	Importance of no complementary foods <6 months	Image/text suggesting use at <6 months	Images/text that undermines or discourages breastfeeding or compares to breast milk	Messages that recommend or promote bottle feeding	Professional endorsements
Georgia	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	×
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Ghana	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×
Greece	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Guatemala	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	×
Guinea-Bissau	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Honduras	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Iceland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
India	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓
Indonesia	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Iraq	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Jordan	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Kazakhstan	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Kenya	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×	×
Kiribati	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Kuwait	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Lao People's Democratic Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Latvia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	×
Lebanon	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	×

Country	Prohibition of nutrition and health claims	Required information for infant formula						Prohibited content for infant formula	Required information for follow-up formula			Prohibited content for follow-up formula			
		The words "Important Notice"	Statement on superiority of breastfeeding	Statement on use only on advice of a health worker	Instructions for appropriate preparation	Warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation	Warning that powdered formula may contain pathogens	Pictures that may idealize the use of infant formula	Recommended age for introduction of the product	Importance of continued breastfeeding for 2+ years	Importance of no complementary foods <6 months	Image/text suggesting use at <6 months	Images/text that undermines or discourages breastfeeding or compares to breast milk	Messages that recommend or promote bottle feeding	Professional endorsements
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Madagascar	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Malawi	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Malaysia	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Maldives	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Mali	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Malta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Mauritania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Monaco	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Mongolia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Montenegro	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mozambique	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Myanmar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Nepal	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Nicaragua	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Niger	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
North Macedonia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Oman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗

Country	Prohibition of nutrition and health claims	Required information for infant formula						Prohibited content for infant formula	Required information for follow-up formula			Prohibited content for follow-up formula			
		The words "Important Notice"	Statement on superiority of breastfeeding	Statement on use only on advice of a health worker	Instructions for appropriate preparation	Warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation	Warning that powdered formula may contain pathogens	Pictures that may idealize the use of infant formula	Recommended age for introduction of the product	Importance of continued breastfeeding for 2+ years	Importance of no complementary foods <6 months	Image/text suggesting use at <6 months	Images/text that undermines or discourages breastfeeding or compares to breast milk	Messages that recommend or promote bottle feeding	Professional endorsements
Pakistan	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Palau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Panama	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Papua New Guinea	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paraguay	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Peru	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Poland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Qatar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Republic of Korea	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Republic of Moldova	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Romania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Russian Federation	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Rwanda	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
San Marino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sao Tome and Principe	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Serbia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Seychelles	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sierra Leone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Slovakia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗

Country	Prohibition of nutrition and health claims	Required information for infant formula						Prohibited content for infant formula	Required information for follow-up formula			Prohibited content for follow-up formula			
		The words "Important Notice"	Statement on superiority of breastfeeding	Statement on use only on advice of a health worker	Instructions for appropriate preparation	Warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation	Warning that powdered formula may contain pathogens	Pictures that may idealize the use of infant formula	Recommended age for introduction of the product	Importance of continued breastfeeding for 2+ years	Importance of no complementary foods <6 months	Image/text suggesting use at <6 months	Images/text that undermines or discourages breastfeeding or compares to breast milk	Messages that recommend or promote bottle feeding	Professional endorsements
Slovenia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
South Africa	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sri Lanka	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Sudan	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Syrian Arab Republic	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Tajikistan	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Trinidad and Tobago	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Tunisia	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Türkiye	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Turkmenistan	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Uganda	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Ukraine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
United Arab Emirates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
United Republic of Tanzania	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Uruguay	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Uzbekistan	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Country	Prohibition of nutrition and health claims	Required information for infant formula						Prohibited content for infant formula	Required information for follow-up formula			Prohibited content for follow-up formula			
		The words "Important Notice"	Statement on superiority of breastfeeding	Statement on use only on advice of a health worker	Instructions for appropriate preparation	Warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation	Warning that powdered formula may contain pathogens	Pictures that may idealize the use of infant formula	Recommended age for introduction of the product	Importance of continued breastfeeding for 2+ years	Importance of no complementary foods <6 months	Image/text suggesting use at <6 months	Images/text that undermines or discourages breastfeeding or compares to breast milk	Messages that recommend or promote bottle feeding	Professional endorsements
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Viet Nam	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Yemen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Zambia	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Zimbabwe	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓

✗ = the provision is not included in national legal measures

Annex 10. Legal measures analysed for this report

Afghanistan

- 2009 Breastfeeding support and strengthening regulation

2015 Standard 2.9.1

2016 Standard 1.2.1

2016 Standard 1.2.7

Albania

- 1999 Law No 8528 for Promotion and Protection of Breastfeeding
- 2017 Protocol No. 2024/1 Order No. 179, On Defining the Main Content Elements of the Informational and Educational Materials on Infant and Young Child Feeding
- 2017 Decision 116 on the Presentation, format and content of labelling

Austria

2013 EU Regulation 609/2013

2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Algeria

- 2012 Arrêté interministériel du Aouel Rabie Ethani 1433 correspondant au 23 février 2012 portant adoption du règlement technique algérien fixant les spécifications, les conditions et les modalités de présentation des préparations destinées aux nourrissons

Azerbaijan

2003 The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on protection on breastfeeding of infants and young children and controlled artificial feeding

Andorra

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Bahrain

- 1995 Amiri Decree: Monitoring the use, Marketing, and Promotion of Breast-milk Substitutes
- 2018 Resolution (7) 2018 on regulating procedures and control on the use, marketing and promotion of breast milk substitutes
- 2018 Law No. (34) of 2018 promulgating the Public Health Law
- 2025 GSO 2106:2025 Infant Formula, Follow-on Formula for Older Infants and Product for Young Children and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes

Argentina

- 1997 Ministry of Health and Social Action Resolution 54/97 (incorporated into Argentine Food Code Chapter XVII article 1359bis)
- 2007 Ministry of Health Policies, Regulations and Health Relations and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Joint Resolution 97/2007 and 301/2007 (incorporated into Argentine Food Code Chapter XVII article 1359bis)
- 2018 Argentine Food Code CHAPTER XVII as amended 2018
- 2023 ANMAT Disposición 8095
- 2025 ANMAT Disposición 4059

Bangladesh

- 2013 The Breast-milk Substitutes, Infant Foods, Commercially Manufactured Complementary Foods and the Accessories Thereof (Regulation of Marketing) Act, 2013 (Act No. 35 of 2013)
- 2017 Breastmilk Substitute, Infant Food, Commercially Manufactured Infant Additional Food and Use of Equipment (Regulation of Marketing) Rules, 2017

Belgium

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Armenia

- 2014 Law on Breastfeeding promotion and regulation of marketing of infant food

Australia

- 1991 Food Standards Australia and New Zealand Act 1991

Benin

- 1997 Décret portant réglementation de la commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel et des aliments pour nourrissons (décret N° 97-643)
- 2024 Décret N° 2024-1299 portant modalités d'homologation des compléments nutritionnels, des aliments destinés aux nourrissons et aux enfants en bas âge et des produits diététiques et de régime.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

- 2006 Decreto Supremo No. 0115 Reglamento a la Ley No. 3460, de Fomento a la Lactancia Materna y Comercialización de sus Sucedáneos

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- 2000 Decree on the Ban against Marketing, Advertising and Distribution of Breastmilk Replacements

Botswana

- 2005 Marketing of Foods for Infants and Young Children Regulations

Brazil

- 2006 Law No. 11265 of 3 January 2006
- 2018 Decreto N° 9.579, 2018
- 2025 Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária - Anvisa Resolução N° 976

Bulgaria

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Burkina Faso

- 2022 DÉCRET No. 2022-013 PRES-TRANS/PM/MEFP/MSMP/MARAH/MDICAPME/MGF portant réglementation de la commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel, des aliments pour nourrissons et jeunes enfants et des ustensiles d'alimentation (à titre de régularisation)
- 2023 Arrêté interministériel No. 2023-00120/MDICAPME/MSHP/MEFP/MARAH portant composition, attributions et fonctionnement du comité de suivi de l'application de la réglementation sur la commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel, des aliments pour nourrissons et jeunes enfants et des ustensiles d'alimentation au Burkina Faso.

- 2023 Arrêté interministériel No. 2023-00119/MDICAPME/MSHP/MEFP/MARAH fixant les normes et règles d'emballage, d'étiquetage, de promotion des substituts du lait maternel, des aliments pour nourrissons et jeunes enfants et des ustensiles d'alimentation destinés à la commercialisation et de gestion de l'information y relative.

Burundi

- 2013 Decret No.100/258 portant reglementation de la commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel

Cabo Verde

- 2004 Decreto-Lei n° 54/2004,
- 2005 Decreto-Regulamentar No. 1/2005 (regulating infant food public information campaigns, labelling requirements and the related information)
- 2007 Decreto-Regulamentar No. 6/2007

Cambodia

- 2005 Sub-decree on Marketing of Products for Infant and Young Child Feeding
- 2007 Joint Prakas on Marketing products for infant and young child feeding

Cameroon

- 2005 Decret No. 2005/5168/PM portant reglementation de la commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel

Chad

- 2019 Loi No ____PR/2019 Portant règlementation de la commercialisation, de la distribution et de l'utilisation des substituts du lait maternel et des aliments de complément pour nourrissons et jeunes enfants de six a trente-six mois en République du Tchad.

Chile

- 1996 Food Regulations No 977
- 2015 Law No. 20,869 on Food Products Advertisement

China

- 2015 Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China
- 2021 National Food Safety Standard for Infant formula GB10765
- 2021 National Food Safety Standard for Formula for Older Infants GB10766
- 2021 National Food Safety Standard for Formula for Young Children GB10767
- 2023 Measures for the Implementation of the Maternal and Infant Health Care Law

- 2023 Order of the State Administration of Market Supervision and Administration

Colombia

- 1992 DECRETO NUMERO 1397 de 1992 por el cual se promueve la lactancia materna, se reglamenta la comercialización y publicidad de los alimentos de formula para lactantes y complementarios de la leche materna y se dictan otras disposiciones.

Comoros

- 2014 DÉCRET N° 14 -081/PR Portant promulgation de la loi N° 14-010/AU du 21 avril 2014, portant code sur la commercialisation et la distribution des substituts du lait maternel en Union des Comores

Cook Islands

- 2014 Cook Islands Food Regulations

Costa Rica

- 1994 Ley N° 7430 Fomento de la Lactancia Materna
1995 Reglamento Ley N.7430 Ley de Fomento a la Lactancia Materna

Côte d'Ivoire

- 2013 Décret no. 2013-416 du 6 juin 2013 portant réglementation de la commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel
2021 Arrêté interministériel No. 687 portant création, composition, attribution et fonctionnement, de la Commission d'Autorisation de Commercialisation des Substituts de Lait Maternel
2021 Arrêté interministériel No. 688 du 02 Aout 2021 portant reglementation de la promotion ou de la publicite des substituts du lait maternel
2021 Arrêté interministériel No. 689 Fixant les conditions d'autorisation de commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel
2021 Arrêté No. 001 du 11 août 2021 portant creation du comité national pour la promotion, la protection, le soutien à l'allaitement et au développement de la petite enfance (CNAPE)

Croatia

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Cyprus

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Czechia

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Democratic Republic of the Congo

- 2006 Arrêté n°1250/CAB/MIN/S//008/MC/2006 du 28 mars 2006 portant Code congolais de commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel

Denmark

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Djibouti

- 2010 Loi n89/AN/10/6eme L portant Reglementation de la Fabrication, de la Fourniture et de la Distribution des Substituts de Lait Maternel et assurant la Protection et l'Encouragement de l'Allaitement Maternel

Dominican Republic

- 1995 Law No 8-95, declaring Promotion and Support of Breastfeeding a National Priority
1996 Decreto No. 31-96 que establece el Reglamento para la Aplicación de la Ley sobre Promoción, Enseñanza y Difusión para la Práctica de la Lactancia Materna

Ecuador

- 1995 Law 101, Law on Promotion, Support and Protection of Breastfeeding; No. 1469 Reglamento para la Aplicación de la Ley de Fomento, Apoyo y Protección de la Lactancia Materna
- 1999 Decreto N° 1469 Reglamento para la Aplicación de la Ley de Fomento, Apoyo y Protección de la Lactancia Materna

Egypt

- 2010 Egyptian Child's Act by-law

El Salvador

- 2023 Decreto N.° 510 Ley Amor Convertida en Alimento para el Fomento, Protección y Apoyo a la Lactancia Materna
- 2023 Decreto No. 37 Reglamento de la Ley Amor Convertido en Alimento para el Fomento, Protección y Apoyo a la Lactancia Materna

Estonia

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Ethiopia

- 2019 Food and Medicine Proclamation 1112
- 2021 Baby Food Control Directive 840 2021

Fiji

- 2009 Food Safety Regulations 2009
- 2010 Marketing Controls (Foods for Infants and Young Children) Regulations 2010
- 2016 Food Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2016

Finland

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

France

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Gabon

- 2004 Décret No 000033/PR/MSP portant promotion, protection de l'allaitement maternel et réglementant la qualité, les méthodes de commercialisation ainsi que l'utilisation d'alimentation infantile en République Gabonaise

Gambia

- 2006 Breastfeeding Promotion Regulations, 2006

Georgia

- 1999 Law of Georgia on Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding, Consumption of Bottle-Feeding Products (No. 2380)

Germany

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Ghana

- 2000 Breastfeeding Promotion Regulations 2000, LI1667

Greece

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Guatemala

- 1983 Ley de comercialización de los sucedaneos de la leche materna y su reglamento. Decreto Ley Numero 66-83

- 1987 Reglamento para la Comercialización de los Sucedáneos de la Leche Materna. Acuerdo Gubernativo No. 841-87

Guinea-Bissau

- 1982 Decree No 8-A/82

Honduras

- 2013 Ley de Fomento y Protección de la Lactancia Materna. Decreto No.231-2013 as amended by Decree 76-2014

Hungary

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Iceland

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

India

- 1992 The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992
- 1993 The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Rules, 1993
- 2003 The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 as amended in 2003

Indonesia

- 2013 Decree Number 39 Year 2013 on infant formula milk and other baby products
- 2023 Law No. 17 on Health
- 2024 Government Regulation No 28 Implementing Rules of Law No 17 on Health

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

- 1995 Law for the promotion of Breastfeeding and protection of mothers during the nursing period,
- 2010 Rules under Article 2 of the Law for the promotion of Breastfeeding and protection of mothers during the nursing period

Iraq

- 2015 Instructions No.2 of 2015, Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding

Ireland

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Italy

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Jordan

- 2015 Law no. 62 of 2015 Law of Control of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes

Kazakhstan

- 2013 Advertising Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2013
- 2015 Advertising Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as amended 2015

Kenya

- 2012 The Breast Milk Substitutes (Regulation and Control) Act No.34 of 2012
- 2021 The Breast Milk Substitutes (Regulation and Control) (General) Regulations, 2021

Kiribati

- 2014 Food Regulations and Standards 2014

Kuwait

- 2023 Kuwaiti Code of Regulating Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (Foods and related products for infants and young children)
- 2025 Gulf Technical Regulation GSO 2106:2025 Infant formula, follow on formula and formula for special medical purposes

Kyrgyzstan

- 2008 Law No. 263 on support of breastfeeding and regulation of marketing of products and articles for child feeding (2008)
- 2008 Law 264 On introducing amendments into some acts of law of the Kyrgyz Republic (Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On advertising", Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on administrative responsibility) (2008)

Lao People's Democratic Republic

- 2019 Decree No. 472/GOL on Food Products and Feeding Equipment for Infants and Toddlers
- 2020 Implementation Guideline of the Decree on food products and feeding equipment for infants and toddlers
- 2025 Regulation on Labelling of food products and feeding equipment for infants and toddlers

Latvia

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Lebanon

- 2008 Law organizing the marketing of infant and young child feeding products and tools

Lithuania

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Luxembourg

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Madagascar

- 2011 Décret No.2011-629 portant Réglementation de la Commercialisation des Substituts du Lait Maternel

Malawi

- 2004 Public Health (Marketing of infant and young child foods) rules 2004

Malaysia

- 1983 Food Act of 1983
- 2020 Food Regulations 1985 P.U 437/85 with latest amendment 2020

Maldives

- 2008 Regulation on Import, Produce and Sale of Breast Milk Substitutes in the Maldives MGFS-FS/R1:2008

Mali

- 2006 Arrêté interministériel n 06-1907 / Ms-Mic-Mep-Ma-Sg du 04 septembre 2006 Portant réglementation de la commercialisation, de l'information et du controle de la qualite des substituts du lait maternel au Mali

Malta

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Mauritania

- 2020 Arrêté conjoint No. 641 /MS/MCT/ portant sur les procédures applicables aux substituts du lait maternel

Mexico

- 1999 Reglamento de Control Sanitario de Productos y Servicios

2012	NORMA Oficial Mexicana NOM-131-SSA1-2012, Productos y servicios. Fórmulas para lactantes, de continuación y para necesidades especiales de nutrición. Alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas para lactantes y niños de corta edad. Disposiciones y especificaciones sanitarias y nutrimentales. Etiquetado y métodos de prueba	and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding
Monaco		
2013	EU Regulation 609/2013	
2016	Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding	
Mongolia		
2017	Infant and Young Child food Act	
2019	Health Minister Order a328, Annex 1: Regulation for packaging and labeling of infant formulas, complementary food and feeding utensils.	
2020	Joint Ministerial Order 86/9/400 Regulation for evaluating the implementation of law, regulations and decisions supporting breastfeeding	
Montenegro		
2015	Law on Food Safety	
2016	Regulation on manner and conditions for marketing food for special nutritional needs	
2025	Health Care Law	
Mozambique		
2005	Código Nacional de Comercialização dos Substitutos do Leite Materno	
Myanmar		
2014	Order of Marketing of Formulated Food for Infants and Young Children	
Nepal		
1992	The Mother's Milk Substitutes (Control of Sale and Distribution) Act, 2049 (1992)	
1994	Mother's Milk Substitutes (Control of Sale and Distribution) Regulation	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)		
2013	EU Regulation 609/2013	
2016	Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional	
New Zealand		
1991	Food Standards Australia and New Zealand Act 1991	
2015	Standard 2.9.1	
2016	Standard 1.2.1	
2016	Standard 1.2.7	
Nicaragua		
1999	Ley 295 Ley de Promoción, Protección y Mantenimiento de la Lactancia Materna y Regulación de la Comercialización de Sucedáneos de la Leche Materna	
Niger		
1998	Arrêté N° 215 MSP/DSF portant réglementation de la commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel,	
Nigeria		
1990	Marketing (Breast-milk Substitutes) Act 41 of 1990	
1999	Marketing (Breast-milk Substitutes) Act 41 of 1990 as amended by Act 22 of 1999	
2019	Marketing of Infant and Young Children Food and Other Designated Products (Registration, Sales, Etc.) Regulations	
North Macedonia		
2004	Law on consumer protection	
Norway		
2013	EU Regulation 609/2013	
2016	Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding	
Oman		
2021	Marketing Regulations of Designated Products for Infants and Young Children (OS 1649/2021)	
2021	Ministerial Decision No. 74	
2025	Gulf Technical Regulation GSO 2106:2025 Infant formula, follow on formula and formula for special medical purposes	

Pakistan

- 2002 The Protection of Breast-feeding and Child Nutrition Ordinance, 2002
- 2012 The Protection of Breast-feeding and Child Nutrition Ordinance, as amended 2012,
- 2018 Punjab Food Authority (Baby Food) Regulations.

Palau

- 2006 Promotion of Optimal Infant and Young Child Nutrition

Panama

- 2025 Ley 498 que subroga la ley 50 de 1995, que protege y fomenta la lactancia materna

Papua New Guinea

- 1977 Baby Feed Supplies (Control) Act 1977
- 1984 Baby Feed Supplies (Control) Act 1977, amended 1984
- 2007 Food Sanitation Regulation
- 2023 Infant and Young Children's Food Supply Control Act

Paraguay

- 1999 Ley No. 1.478 de Comercialización de Sucedáneos de la Leche Materna
- 2017 Decreto No. 7550/17 Por el cual se reglamenta la ley No. 5508 de "promoción, protección de la maternidad y apoyo a la lactancia materna".
- 2023 Resolution SG No. 847/2023 Resolution designating representatives of Min Public Health and Social Welfare to exercise presidency of National Commission for the promotion and support of breastfeeding

Peru

- 2006 Aprueban Reglamento de Alimentación Infantil (Decreto Supremo No.009-2006-SA)

Philippines

- 1986 Executive Order No. 51, National Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, Breastmilk Supplement and Other Related Products
- 2000 Administrative Order 3-B: Guidelines for assistance/sponsorship by manufacturers of products covered by Executive Order 51
- 2006 Administrative Order No. 2006-0012, Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Executive Order No 51
- 2009 Guidelines for Monitoring of Milk Code Activities
- 2012 Joint DOH-DOJ-DTI-DSWD Administrative Order No. 2012-0027

- 2018 Republic Act No. 11148. Act Scaling up the national and local health and nutrition programs through a strengthened integrated strategy for maternal, neonatal, and child health and nutrition in the first 1000 days

Poland

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Portugal

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Qatar

- 2025 Gulf Technical Regulation GSO 2106:2025 Infant formula, follow on formula and formula for special medical purposes

Republic of Korea

- 2010 Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act, 2010
- 2016 Livestock Products Sanitary Control Act, as amended 2016

Republic of Moldova

- 2018 Government Decree No. 179 validating Sanitary Regulations on food products intended for infants and children of tender age, food for special medical purposes, for the complete replacement of the diet for weight control purposes

Romania

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Russian Federation

- 2013 Decision of Eurasian Economic Commission N67 on Customs Union Technical Regulations on milk and safety of milk products
- 2015 Federal Law N 3B-FZ with revision 08.03.2015 and update from 01.10.2015

Rwanda

- 2006 Rwanda Standard RBS/CD 112 Code of marketing of breast milk substitutes

San Marino

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Sao Tome and Principe

- 2020 Lei n.º 7/2020 Lei de Comercialização de Substitutos do Leite Materno.

Saudi Arabia

- 2019 Breastmilk substitutes Marketing Saudi Code Executives Regulations (updated)
- 2025 Gulf Technical Regulation GSO 2106:2025 Infant formula, follow on formula and formula for special medical purposes
- 1994 Arrêté interministériel 005969, du 25 juillet 1994, fixant les conditions de commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel
- 2025 Decret 2025-751 relatif a la commercialisation des aliments destines aux nourrissons et aux jeunes enfants

Senegal

- 1994 Arrêté interministériel 5969, du 25 juillet 1994, fixant les conditions de commercialisation des substituts du lait maternel

Serbia

- 2005 Rulebook on designation of packaged foods for infants and young children
- 2016 Advertising Law 2005 amended in 2016
- 2016 Rulebook on the health and safety of dietary products

Seychelles

- 1992 Food Act (Breast-milk substitute) Regulations (revised edition 1994)

Sierra Leone

- 2021 Breastmilk Substitutes Act

Singapore

- 1973 Singapore Sale of Food Act
- 2019 Singapore Food regulations as amended 2019

Slovakia

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Slovenia

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Solomon Islands

- 2010 Pure Food (Food Control) Regulations 2010

South Africa

- 2012 Foodstuff, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act. 1972 (Act 54 of 1972) Regulations Relating to Foodstuffs for Infants and Young Children (No. R 991 of 2012)

Spain

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Sri Lanka

- 2004 Code for the Promotion, Protection and Support of Breast Feeding and Marketing of Designated Products (Amended Code - 2002)

- 2024 Food (Labeling and Advertising) Regulations of 2022

Sudan

- 2000 Breastfeeding Promotion and Protection Decree,

Sweden

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

Switzerland

- 2016 Ordonnance du DFI sur les denrées alimentaires destinées aux personnes ayant des besoins nutritionnels particuliers
- 2020 Ordonnance du DFI sur les denrées alimentaires destinées aux personnes ayant des besoins nutritionnels particuliers, as modified 2020

Syrian Arab Republic

- 2000 Syrian Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
Regulative resolution number /19/T

Tajikistan

- 2006 Law on Protection of Breastfeeding for Children

Thailand

- 2007 Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 308) B.E. 2550 (2007) concerning Modified Milk for Infant and Modified Milk of follow up Formula for Infant and Young Children
- 2017 Marketing of Infant and Young Child Food Control Act, B.E.2560 (A.D.2017)
- 2024 Ministry of Public Health notification regarding food for young children, specifically those subject to marketing control by the Minister

Timor-Leste

- 2023 Decree-Law 8/2023 Legal framework for the marketing of breast milk substitutes

Trinidad and Tobago

- 1985 Food and Drugs Act, Chapter 30:01

Tunisia

- 1983 Loi No. 24 du 4 Mars 1983 relatif au contrôle de la qualité, à la commercialisation et à l'information sur l'utilisation des substituts du lait maternel et produits apparentées

Türkiye

- 2019 Turkish Food Codex Regulation on food intended for infants and young children and total diet replacement for weight control.
- 2019 Turkish Food Codex Infant Formula and Follow up Formula Communique (Communique No: 2019/14)

Turkmenistan

- 2009 Law on protection and promotion of breastfeeding and baby foods requirements

Uganda

- 1997 The Food and Drugs (Marketing of Infant and Young Child Foods) Regulations, 1997

Ukraine

- 1996 Ukraine law about advertising (Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VVR), 1996 (as amended)
- 2019 Ukraine Law "On Information for Consumers on Food Products".
- 2021 Law of Ukraine No. 1822-IX Bringing the Legislation of Ukraine in the Field of Baby Food Provision in Compliance with the Requirements of the European Union Legislation Oct. 21 2021 (Law 1822)
- 2022 Order of Ministry of Health No. 1084 on the approval of safety requirements and individual indicators of quality of baby food (invalidates 2013 order 696)

United Arab Emirates

- 2018 Decree of the Cabinet No. 21 (2018) on regulating the marketing of infant and young children products
- 2020 Ministerial Resolution No. (257) of 2020 Concerning the Implementation of Some Provisions of Cabinet Resolution No. (21) of 2018 Regulating the Marketing of Products Related to Infant and Young Child
- 2025 Gulf Technical Regulation GSO 2106:2025 Infant formula, follow on formula and formula for special medical purposes

United Kingdom

- 2013 EU Regulation 609/2013
- 2016 Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding

- 2016 The Food for Specific Groups (Information and Compositional Requirements) (England) Regulations (United Kingdom Statutory Instruments No. 688)

United Republic of Tanzania

- 2012 Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (Marketing of Foods and Designated Products for Infants and Young Children) Regulations

Uruguay

- 1994 Decreto No 315 Reglamento Bromatológico Nacional
- 2017 Ministerial Order 62. Norma Nacional de Lactancia Materna

Uzbekistan

- 2019 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Support of Breastfeeding requirements for food for infants and children

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

- 2007 Ley de Promoción, Protección y Apoyo a la Lactancia Materna

Viet Nam

- 2012 Law No. 16/2012/QH13 on Advertising

- 2014 Decree 100/2014/ND-CP on trade and use of nutritional products for infants, feeding bottles and teats

- 2021 Decree 38/2021/ND-CP Prescribing penalties for administrative violations involving cultural and advertising activities

- 2025 Law No 75/2025/QH 15 Amending Advertising Law

Yemen

- 2002 Cabinet Decree No. (18) for the Year 2002 Concerning regulation for the Promotion and protection of Breast-feeding
- 2025 Gulf Technical Regulation GSO 2106:2025 Infant formula, follow on formula and formula for special medical purposes

Zambia

- 2006 Food and Drugs (Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes) Regulations, 2006 (Statutory Instrument No. 48 of 2006)

Zimbabwe

- 2024 Public Health (Breast-milk Substitutes, Infant and Young Child Nutrition) Regulations

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