



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.

Marketing of breastmilk substitutes during the COVID-19 pandemic

It is of concern that the US\$70 billion infant formula industry has been actively exploiting concerns about COVID-19 to increase sales, in violation of the WHO International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (the Code)¹ and national law in many countries.

Globally, infants who are not exclusively breastfed are 14 times more likely to die than infants who are exclusively breastfed.² Lockdown measures have diminished household income, and the UN World Food Programme estimates that by the end of 2020, 265 million people may be facing food insecurity,^{3,4} making breastfeeding even more important. Public bodies that are independent of industry influence, including WHO^{5,6} and the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health,⁷ have unanimously asserted that no evidence exists to suggest breastfeeding increases the risk of infants contracting COVID-19, and that skin-to-skin contact remains essential for newborn health and maternal health.

By contrast, large manufacturers of breastmilk substitutes have inappropriately positioned themselves as sources of public health expertise, and suggested various unnecessary hygiene measures, the use of expressed breastmilk, and the separation of mothers from their babies. Such recommendations undermine breastfeeding and thus increase the risk of infant death. Baby Milk Action and the International Baby Food Action Network⁸ have documented numerous infringements of both the Code and laws associated with COVID-19.

In a recent online survey of 1360 mothers in the UK who had breastfed during the national lockdown in the UK (Brown A, unpublished), 80% reported contact

from formula companies, typically on social media, despite the Code forbidding formula manufacturers from directly contacting mothers.

Indian law explicitly forbids contact with mothers and pregnant women for any form of promotion of infant milk substitutes or infant foods.⁹ Nevertheless, in April, 2020, Danone (Mumbai, India) facilitated a YouTube channel called VoiceofExperts that advised women with COVID-19 to maintain a distance of at least 6 feet from their infants and to stop breastfeeding until they had been free of fever for more than 72 h and free of other symptoms for at least 7 days and had two negative PCR results. This advice is incompatible with breastfeeding. Danone have since removed many of the videos, having recognised that some of the views did not align with WHO's advice. However, the channel still exists. We contacted Danone about the channel and were told: "Danone facilitated the 'Voice of Experts' initiative in India as an exchange between independent medical experts and parents...for guidance about parenting and caregiving during the COVID pandemic, in compliance with our policies and local laws. The views expressed by medical experts in this forum were their own."

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many companies have donated milk powder and other food to communities in Canada, India, Italy, Pakistan, the Philippines, and the UK, violating both national laws and the WHO Code.⁴

Improved implementation and enforcement of the WHO Code in every country is urgently required, with severe sanctions for any violations.

AC declares that in 2017, he was director of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health at WHO and gave advice, when requested, to many organisations, including Baby Milk Action. All other authors declare no competing interests.

**Christoffer van Tulleken, Charlotte Wright, Amy Brown, David McCoy, Anthony Costello christoffer.vantulleken@nhs.net*

Division of Infection (CvT) and Institute for Global Health (AC), University College London, London WC1E 6BT, UK; Queen Elizabeth University Hospital, Glasgow, UK (CW); Department of Public Health, Policy and Social Sciences, Swansea University, Swansea, UK (AB); and Centre for Primary Care and Public Health, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK (DM)

- 1 WHO. International code of marketing of breast-milk substitutes. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1981.
- 2 Black RE, Allen LH, Bhutta ZA, et al. Maternal and child undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences. *Lancet* 2008; **371**: 243–60.
- 3 de Preneuf F. Food security and COVID-19. Sept 14, 2020. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-and-covid-19> (accessed Oct 6, 2020).
- 4 World Food Programme. Risk of hunger pandemic as coronavirus set to almost double acute hunger by end of 2020. April 16, 2020. <https://insight.wfp.org/covid-19-will-almost-double-people-in-acute-hunger-by-end-of-2020-59df0c4a8072> (accessed Oct 7, 2020).
- 5 WHO. Breastfeeding and COVID-19. June 23, 2020. <https://www.who.int/news-room/commentaries/detail/breastfeeding-and-covid-19> (accessed Oct 6, 2020).
- 6 UNICEF. Support for health professionals during Covid-19—Baby Friendly Initiative. <https://www.unicef.org.uk/babyfriendly/covid-19/> (accessed Oct 6, 2020).
- 7 Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health. COVID-19—guidance for neonatal settings. April 8, 2020. <https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/resources/covid-19-guidance-neonatal-settings#breastfeeding-by-covid-19-suspected-or-confirmed-mothers> (accessed Aug 7, 2020).
- 8 Rundall P. How companies exploit the COVID-19 crisis. June 9, 2020. <http://www.babymilkaction.org/archives/24341> (accessed Aug 7, 2020).
- 9 Government of India. The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 as amended in 2003 (IMS Act). 2003. <http://www.bpni.org/documents/IMS-act.pdf> (accessed Sept 23, 2020).



Published Online
October 8, 2020
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)32119-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32119-X)

For more on the VoiceofExperts YouTube channel see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ANTfzg60stQ>

Submissions should be made via our electronic submission system at <http://ees.elsevier.com/thelancet/>