Updates on Nutrition Product Regulatory Status and the Essential Medicines List (EML)
Benefits of a Codex guideline for RUTF

- Provides an official international reference for SAM treatment interventions for use by national governments to protect consumers
- Gives clarity of regulatory categorization
- Provides guidance for producers
- Can be used to facilitate trade disputes and importation requirements
- Provides a quality framework for a sustainable procurement of RUTF
December 2015
Project document presented requesting a guideline for RUTF (not RUSF). Working group for the guideline established with South Africa, Senegal and Uganda as chairs.

December 2016
Target age 5-59 mths, SAM only, FSMP. Preamble to be to the guideline to cover use cases

December 2017
Protein quality report shared, food safety requirements discussed; inclusion of ‘other animal source products’

December 2018
Protein and PDCASS >90 discussed; contaminants, Ingredients & additives discussion initiated; sugar max limit of 20% of energy
CCNFSDU 2019

1. Limited to the **additives** that are currently used in RUTF manufacturing – antioxidants, emulsifiers, acidity regulators and packaging gases -aligned with the current specification.

2. **Ask CCFA** to confirm which class RUTF belongs to in current Codex *General Standard Food Additives*

3. Protein statement to be finalized: use of the word “can” or “will” in the statement about dairy protein: ‘**High quality protein [will] be achieved with RUTF formulations containing a minimum of 50% of protein from milk products.**’

4. The **processing technologies** section will be finalized.

5. **Nutritional Composition** to be reviewed
Member states commenting in on the Codex Guideline for RUTF Draft October 2019
Uganda, Senegal, South Africa, European Union, Unites States of America, Malaysia, Canada, Jalan, Iran.
WHO Model Essential Medicines List (EML)

Provides guidance document to help countries prioritize critical health products that should be widely available & affordable throughout health systems.
Micronutrient Powders are now in the EMLc

Committee Recommendations:
“The Expert Committee recommended the addition of multiple micronutrient powders to the core list of the EMLc for the prevention of anaemia in infants and children in populations where anaemia is a public health problem. Use should be in line with the recommendations in current WHO Guidelines for point-of-use fortification of foods.”

• The inclusion of MNPs into the EMLc confirms that MNPs should be considered as an essential product for public health impact, it is also a step towards making MNPs more accessible to children in need and cost-effective for delivery through the health system.
Thank you