

# Health Committee Inquiry into the Government's Public Health White Paper

**Memorandum from the Children's Food Bill campaign, co-ordinated by Sustain: The alliance for better food and farming, 94 White Lion Street, London N1 9PF**

## **1. Sustain's Children's Food Bill campaign**

1.1 The Children's Food Bill campaign, co-ordinated by Sustain: The alliance for better food and farming,<sup>1</sup> is currently supported by 125 national organisations (Appendix I). These organisations have come together in recognition of the fact that the growing crisis in children's diet-related health requires a multi-faceted solution which recognises the ineffectiveness of voluntary attempts to end commercial practices which encourage unhealthy food environments both in and out of school.

## **2. Status of memorandum**

2.1 This memorandum is in response to the Health Committee's invitation to submit comments about the effectiveness of the proposals contained in the Government's Public Health White Paper.<sup>2</sup> It focuses on those proposals which refer to the regulation of marketing of food to children and which make reference to school food environments.

2.2 A draft of this response has been circulated for comment to all 125 national organisations which currently support the Children's Food Bill.

## **3. Summary**

3.1 The Health Committee acknowledges in its Obesity Inquiry that the 'epidemic' in childhood obesity is now well-documented, as are the numerous ill-effects it has on children's physical and psychological health. The Inquiry also acknowledges that food advertising and promotion to children is intense, relentless and exploitative and influences the types of foods children eat.<sup>3</sup> This "onslaught"<sup>4</sup> compromises children's health, by encouraging over consumption of energy dense foods, and also of other dietary components, such as saturated fat, sugar and salt which, independently of obesity, lead to the early onset of a range of diseases.

3.2 We welcome the Government's recognition of the strong case for action to restrict further all forms of unhealthy food advertising and promotion to children. However, we are concerned that the Government proposals place undue reliance on voluntary codes of practice instead of introducing robust protective legislation. This weak response is in stark contrast to the pre-White Paper press reports of bans on junk food advertising,<sup>5, 6, 7</sup> which have misled many into believing that the Government is taking effective action.

3.3 The White Paper is also full of advice for schools rather than requirements, relying again on voluntary action. However, as the Obesity Inquiry noted, children's nutritional requirements do not vary according to where they go to school and it does not make sense for healthy food provision in schools to be a matter purely for local determination. Thus, the White Paper's advice that schools should balance the "benefits" of food promotional activity with the ethos of a healthy school (p36, para 57) will be interpreted differently by different schools.

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<sup>1</sup> Sustain advocates ethical and sustainable food and farming policies and practices – see: [www.sustainweb.org](http://www.sustainweb.org)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Health, Choosing Health: making healthy choices easier, published on 16 November 2004

<sup>3</sup> 'Obesity Report Published', House of Commons Health Committee Press Notice, dated 26 May 2004

<sup>4</sup> House of Commons Health Committee, 'Obesity', 10 May 2004, para 196 states, "Children are subject to an onslaught of food promotion in their daily lives, and the school environment appears to be no exception...."

<sup>5</sup> 'Junk food ads banned to fight fat epidemic', The Observer, 14 November 2004 (lead article)

<sup>6</sup> 'Junk food TV adverts to be banned', Sunday Times, 14 November 2004 (lead article)

<sup>7</sup> 'Move to ban junk food ads for children on television', The Independent on Sunday, 14 November 2004 (lead article)

- 3.4 An alternative approach is Sustain's Children's Food Bill, which was presented to Parliament by Debra Shipley MP in May 2004 and which will be re-presented during February 2005. The purpose of the Bill is to improve children's current and future health and prevent the many diseases and conditions which are linked to their 'junk' food diets. This will be achieved through a number of statutory measures - as opposed to ineffective and weak voluntary guidance - which will improve the quality of children's food, both in and out of school, and protect them from commercial activities which promote unhealthy food and drink products.
- 3.5 By the end of the Parliamentary session in November, 248 MPs had signed Early Day Motion (EDM) 1256 in support of the Children's Food Bill (Appendix II), making it the twelfth most signed EDM out of nearly 2000 that were tabled during the session. In addition, more than 120 national organisations, including the British Medical Association and other leading medical and health charities, have confirmed their support. This wide professional and cross-party political support is matched by very strong public support for its provisions.

#### **4. Whether the proposals will enable the Government to achieve its public health goals**

- 4.1 In July 2004, the Government announced a new cross-departmental PSA target of "halting the year on year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010 in the context of a broader strategy to tackle obesity in the population as a whole".<sup>8</sup> The White Paper states an aspiration to change the balance of children's food preferences, but for this and the PSA obesity target to be achievable and sustainable, it is essential that children's food environments promote healthy eating from an early age.
- 4.2 However, the Food Standards Agency's (FSA) 2003 systematic review describes the sharp contrast between a healthy diet and the one which is marketed to children.<sup>9</sup> The FSA review also establishes that food promotion has a direct effect on children's food preferences, purchase behaviour and consumption. The Obesity Inquiry acknowledged that the culture of ubiquitous food marketing to children, which presents unhealthy foods as positive and desirable choices, increases children's consumption of these products and undermines attempts to encourage healthy alternatives.
- 4.3 Since the publication of the Obesity report, Ofcom has also published research which supports the FSA's conclusion of the direct effect of television food advertising on children's diets.<sup>10</sup> Both the FSA and Ofcom agree that there are also significant indirect effects of advertising, which according to Ofcom have a "powerful influence" on young people's diets.
- 4.4 As obesity results from an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure, both diet and physical activity are important in determining children's weight. The central role played by diet in the aetiology of obesity is highlighted by a recent Department of Health report which states that burning off the calories supplied by a cheeseburger, fries and shake requires a nine-mile walk.<sup>11</sup> However, it is important to emphasise that the alarming rise in childhood obesity is but one of a number of dietary issues which affect children's health. The vast majority of children consume more saturated fat, more free sugar and more salt than the Government maximum recommended levels for adults.<sup>12</sup> Quite independent of obesity, consumption of these dietary components results in premature hardening of the arteries,<sup>13</sup> the formation of dental

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<sup>8</sup> HM Treasury, 2004 Spending Review – Public Service Agreements 2005-2008, July 2004

<sup>9</sup> Food Standards Agency, (2003), Review of research on the effects of food promotion to children, FSA, London

<sup>10</sup> Office of Communications, (2004), Childhood Obesity – Food Advertising in Context, Ofcom, London

<sup>11</sup> Dept. of Health, (2004), Summary of Intelligence on Obesity. [www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/09/49/76/04094976.pdf](http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/09/49/76/04094976.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Food Standards Agency, (2000), National Diet and Nutrition Survey of Young People 4-18 years, TSO, London.

<sup>13</sup> Berenson G., (1998), Atherosclerosis: a nutritional disease of childhood, American Journal of Cardiology, 82, 22-29

caries,<sup>12</sup> and increased risk of asthma,<sup>14</sup> and stroke in later life.<sup>15</sup> Increased physical activity *per se* does not, therefore, make an unhealthy diet any less unhealthy.

4.5 *We do not consider that the Government will be able to meet its stated obesity public health goal, nor protect children's health from a range of other diet-related diseases, without tougher proposals than those contained within the White Paper.*

## **5. Whether the proposals are appropriate, will be effective and whether they represent value for money**

5.1 We welcome the White Paper's formal acknowledgement of the causal link between food marketing and children's food choices. However, having identified the problem, restated the strength of the research and noted the huge public support for protective action, the Government opts for inappropriate policies.

5.2 The efficacy of these proposed policies rely on the unknown outcome of an unnecessary further consultation on unspecified proposals which is to be undertaken by Ofcom. It also relies on the development on a meaningful voluntary code on food promotion, which will require full industry compliance. As all previous efforts to persuade the food and advertising industries to exercise social responsibility in their marketing of food to children have met with failure, the Government's preferred option of consultation and voluntary control lacks credibility.

5.3 In July 2004, the FSA's Board formally agreed its Action Plan on Food Promotions to Children, which introduces a range of policies to improve children's diets.<sup>16</sup> Echoing earlier calls for social responsibility by the Chief Medical Officer,<sup>17</sup> the FSA acknowledges that the success of its Action Plan depends crucially upon industry adopting a responsible approach to food promotion.<sup>18</sup> However, the FSA's earlier attempts in 2000 to develop a voluntary code on the promotions of food to children were met with fierce objections from the food advertising industry.<sup>19</sup> There are no indications that the current FSA Action Plan is any more likely to be welcomed by industry and lead to a reduction in children's exposure to junk food marketing.

5.4 Moreover, in its Obesity Inquiry, the Health Committee accepted that the food and advertising industry was "genuine in its desire to be part of the solution" and called upon them to, among other things, voluntarily withdraw from all television advertising of unhealthy foods to children. This recommendation has been contested by industry and, to date, not implemented.

5.5 Paradoxically, whilst agreeing that advertising can play a role in healthy eating and behavioural change, food industry representatives continue to refute arguments that unhealthy food promotions contribute towards the poor state of children's diets.<sup>20</sup> In order to shift responsibility away from an industry that aggressively markets energy dense foods to children, the food advertising industry routinely and misleadingly characterises obesity as being a problem predominantly about insufficient physical activity.<sup>21</sup> The perpetual resistance from most within the food industry to acknowledge its role in the problem suggests that industry will, again, object to and then ignore the Government's proposed voluntary controls.

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<sup>14</sup> Wiss S. & Schwartz J., (1990), Dietary factors and their relation to respiratory symptoms, *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 132, 1, 67-76.

<sup>15</sup> MacGregor G. & He F., (2003), How far should salt intake be reduced?, *Hypertension*, 42, 6, 1093-9

<sup>16</sup> 'Food Standards Agency agrees action on promotion of foods to children', FSA Press Release, dated 6 July 2004

<sup>17</sup> Chief Medical Officer, (2003), *Health Check: On the state of public health – Annual Report 2002*, Dept. of Health

<sup>18</sup> Food Standards Agency Board paper 04/03/02, 'Promotional Activity and Children's Diets' (para 14)

<sup>19</sup> 'Code of Practice on the Promotion of Foods to Children', FSA notes of industry meeting on 13/12/00 (unpublished)

<sup>20</sup> 'FAU expresses concerns about advertising recommendations in Health Committee Report', Food Advertising Unit press release, 28 May 2004: [www.fau.org.uk](http://www.fau.org.uk)

<sup>21</sup> For example, in Carlisle D., (2002), Do children need a commercial break?, *Health Development Today*, 7 (March)

5.6 The White Paper states that the Government “wants to see” schools provide food education and skills, promote healthy food, and restrict other options, but gives no indication of what – if anything – will happen if schools don’t follow this advice (p57, para 54). Other proposals pertaining to the school food environment are similarly weak. Although a commitment is given to invest in improving nutrition in schools, no specific monetary figures are given and the option to “strongly consider introducing nutrient-based standards” for school meals (p58, para 57), is not a commitment to do so.

5.7 *As it is clear that the Government’s proposals will be ineffective, they will not help to reduce the ever-increasing burden of obesity and associated illness upon the NHS and economy. The Government states that it does not plan to consider the need for more interventions in relation to the marketing of food to children until 2007 and it does not commit itself to any specific action at that time. At current trends another 220,000 children each year may become overweight or obese,<sup>22</sup> further undermining children’s health and escalating the economic burden to the country.*

## **6. Whether the necessary public health infrastructure and mechanisms exist to ensure that proposals will be implemented and goals achieved**

6.1 The Ofcom and FSA research establishes firmly that, both directly and indirectly, food advertising affects children’s food preferences, knowledge and behaviour. An appropriate and proportionate response from the Government would therefore be to act in the best interests of children’s health by introducing legislation to remove this influence.

6.2 Instead, the White Paper offers non-specific consultation by an industry-sympathetic regulator and voluntary codes which will be developed with the food and advertising industries. The Children’s Food Bill campaign therefore maintains that the proposals in the Public Health White Paper fail to provide the necessary health infrastructure and mechanisms to safeguard children’s health. Furthermore, the White Paper does not detail any mechanism(s) for independent monitoring to assess whether the voluntary approach has ‘worked’ by 2007.

6.3 By definition, voluntary codes do not have meaningful sanctions and companies which flout them often place themselves at a competitive advantage. This dilemma has also been highlighted recently by the Office of Fair Trading, which has recognised the anti-competitive nature of voluntary approaches.<sup>23</sup> The Children’s Food Bill, or equivalent legislation, will ensure a ‘level playing field’ for all food manufacturers, so that no company is placed at a competitive disadvantage for not marketing ‘junk’ foods to children.

6.4 There is also concern about Ofcom’s impartiality to conduct the White Paper’s proposed consultation to tighten the rules on broadcast advertising and sponsorship of food and drink to children.<sup>24</sup> In a media release in early 2004, the National Consumer Council stated that by placing commercial interests above consumer protection, Ofcom’s proposals for the future of broadcast advertising regulation lacked independence.<sup>25</sup>

6.5 Following publication of Ofcom’s research into food advertising to children, Sustain wrote to the regulator to criticise some of its conclusions and its related media release, which led to inaccurate reports that it had already decided not to ban junk food advertising during children’s television. It is not surprising that such poor communication from the Government’s

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<sup>22</sup> International Obesity Task Force estimate based on Health Survey for England 2002 figures

<sup>23</sup> ‘Food firms are warned obesity fight ‘is illegal’’, The Telegraph, 10 October 2004

<sup>24</sup> The Guardian Editorial on 17 November 2004 describes how following the publication of the White Paper, Ofcom claimed a ban was not necessary. The Editorial concludes that “Even the regulator seems to have been captured.”

<sup>25</sup> National Consumer Council, ‘New regulator, Ofcom, puts first foot wrong’, NCC News Release, 21 January 2004

communication's regulator leads many to suspect that, behind its public façade, Ofcom opposes the controls required to protect children from unhealthy food advertising.<sup>26</sup>

6.6 Enactment of the Children's Food Bill would result in the introduction of statutory regulations prohibiting the marketing to children of unhealthy foods, using criteria defined by the FSA. This includes foods which may not be exclusively children's foods, for instance crisps, sugary soft drinks and chocolate bars, but which are aggressively marketed to them. This will bring to an end the many commercial activities, including all forms of advertising, which promote unhealthy foods to children.

6.7 The Bill will make manufacturers producing foods for the children's market legally obliged to comply with the FSA specified thresholds (e.g. for maximum levels of fat, saturated fat, sugar, salt, additives and contaminants). The result will be substantial improvements in the quality of children's food. Improving the quality of the foods children eat will benefit the health of children living in poverty in particular, as they have the poorest quality diets and suffer disproportionately from diet-related diseases.<sup>27</sup>

6.8 The Children's Food Bill also requires mandatory nutrient and compositional standards for all school meals, an end to the sale of unhealthy foods and drinks from school vending machines, and food education and practical food skills (such as those needed choose, grow and prepare healthy food) for all schoolchildren. Moreover, the Bill requires Government to promote healthy foods to children (such as fruit and vegetables), thereby providing a multi-faceted solution to the crisis in children's diet-related health.

#### 6.9 We recommend that the Health Committee:

- **acknowledges that the Government's Public Health White Paper is insufficiently robust to guarantee improvements in children's health; and**
- **calls upon the Government to adopt the Children's Food Bill, or equivalent protective legislation, at the earliest opportunity.**

6.11 Sustain's Children's Food Bill Campaign would welcome the opportunity to give oral evidence to the Health Committee.

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<sup>26</sup> See for instance Media Release issued by Debra Shipley MP on 16 November 2004, which criticises the Government for inappropriately asking Ofcom to consult on food advertising to children.

<sup>27</sup> James W. et al., (1997), Socioeconomic determinants of health: The contribution of nutrition to inequalities in health, British Medical Journal, 314, 1997, 1545-9.

## Appendix I: National organisations supporting the Children’s Food Bill (at 27.01.05)

[www.childrensfoodbill.org.uk](http://www.childrensfoodbill.org.uk)

Action Against Allergy  
Allergy Alliance  
Allotments & Gardens Council UK  
Alliance for Childhood  
Arid Lands Initiative  
Association for the Study of Obesity  
Association of Teachers and Lecturers  
Autism Unravelling  
Baby Milk Action  
Biodynamic Agricultural Association  
Blood Pressure Association  
British Allergy Foundation  
British Association for Community Child Health  
British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry  
British Cardiac Society  
British Dental Association  
British Dental Health Foundation  
British Dental Hygienists’ Association  
British Dietetic Association  
British Heart Foundation  
British Heart Foundation Health Promotion Research Group  
British Hypertension Society  
British Institute for Allergy & Environmental Therapy  
British Medical Association  
Cancer Research UK  
Centre for Food Policy  
Chartered Institute of Environmental Health  
Child Growth Foundation  
Child Poverty Action Group  
Children’s Society  
Coeliac UK  
Co-operative Group (CWS) Ltd  
Community Health UK  
Community Nutrition Group  
Community Practitioners’ and Health Visitors’ Association  
Compassion in World Farming (CIWF)  
Consensus Action on Salt and Health (CASH)  
Coronary Artery Disease Research Association  
Coronary Prevention Group  
Day Care Trust  
Diabetes UK  
Digestive Disorders Foundation  
Eating Disorders Association  
Ecological Foundation  
Elm Farm Research Centre  
Faculty of Public Health  
Family Welfare Association  
Farmers’ Link  
FARM  
Federation of City Farms and Community Gardens  
Food Additives Campaign Team  
Food and Chemical Allergy Association  
Food Commission  
Food and Health Research  
Food Justice  
Food Matters  
Foundation for Local Food Initiatives  
Foundations UK  
Friends of the Earth  
General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland  
Gingerbread  
Guild of Food Writers  
Hands Up For  
Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome Help (HUSH)  
Health Education Trust  
Heart UK  
Homeopathic Medical Association  
Human Scale Education  
Hyperactive Children’s Support Group  
International Society for Food Ecology and Culture  
Institute of Health Promotion and Education  
Land Heritage  
Latex Allergy Support Group  
Magic Breakfast  
Maternity Alliance  
McCarrison Society for Nutrition and Health  
Migraine Action Association  
National Association of School Governors  
National Children’s Bureau  
National Council of Women  
National Consumer Council  
National Consumer Federation  
National Family and Parenting Institute  
National Federation of Women’s Institutes  
National Governors’ Council  
National Heart Forum  
National Obesity Forum  
National Oral Health Promotion Group  
National Union of Teachers  
The National Youth Agency  
Netmums  
New Economics Foundation  
Northern Ireland Chest, Heart and Stroke Association  
Organix Brands  
Parent Organisation Ltd  
Permaculture Association  
Positive Parenting  
Realfood  
Royal College of General Practitioners  
Royal College of Physicians  
Royal College of Surgeons  
Royal Institute of Public Health  
Royal Society for the Promotion of Health  
Save the Children Fund  
Scottish Consumer Council  
Scottish Heart and Arterial Disease Risk Prevention  
Small and Family Farms Alliance  
Social Equity in Environmental Decisions (SEEDS)  
Society of Health Education and Promotion Specialists  
Soil Association  
Sorooptimist International of Great Britain  
Stroke Association  
TOAST (The Obesity Awareness & Solutions Trust)  
UK Public Health Association  
UNISON  
Vega Research  
Vegetarian and Vegan Foundation  
Viva! (Vegetarians International Voice for Animals)  
Weight Concern  
Welsh Consumer Council  
Welsh Food Alliance  
Woodcraft Folk  
World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms  
World Cancer Research Fund  
Young Minds

(125)

The above organisations support the Children’s Food Bill, presented to Parliament by Debra Shipley MP.

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## Appendix II: MPs who signed the Children's Food Bill Early Day Motion (EDM 1256 03/04)

That this House notes that there is a crisis in children's diet-related health, demonstrated by alarming increases in childhood obesity and the appearance of adult-onset diseases, such as type II diabetes, in schoolchildren, which the Food Standards Agency has described as a timebomb which needs to be defused; further notes that the 2000 National Diet and Nutrition Survey shows that nine in 10 children consume more saturated fat and eight in 10 children consume more sugar and five in 10 children consume more salt than levels recommended for adults; recognises that this situation is caused by a number of factors, including marketing to children of foods containing high levels of fat, sugar and salt, the poor composition of foods on sale in schools, the lack of practical cooking skills in the national curriculum and insufficient promotion to children of healthy foods; and therefore supports in principle the Children's Food Bill which will result in the implementation of a range of measures which will improve children's diets and future health.

Diane Abbott	Brian Cotter	Kevin Hughes	Peter Robinson
Richard Allan	David Crausby	Simon Hughes	Andrew Rosindell
Graham Allen	Ann Cryer	Joan Humble	Ernie Ross
David Amess	John Cryer	John Hume	Chris Ruane
Donald Anderson	Jim Cunningham	Andrew Hunter	Joan Ruddock
Candy Atherton	Tony Cunningham	Brian Iddon	Bob Russell
David Atkinson	Claire Curtis-Thomas	Eric Illsley	Christine Russell
John Austin	Tam Dalyell	Glenda Jackson	Alex Salmond
Adrian Bailey	Edward Davey	Robert Jackson	Adrian Sanders
Vera Baird	Valerie Davey	Brian Jenkins	Mohammad Sarwar
Norman Baker	Wayne David	Jon Owen Jones	Phil Sawford
Harry Barnes	Geraint Davies	Lynne Jones	Brian Sedgemore
John Barrett	Janet Dean	Nigel Jones	Jonathan Shaw
Hugh Bayley	Parmjit Dhanda	Sally Keeble	Barry Sheerman
Nigel Beard	Andrew Dismore	Alan Keen	Jim Sheridan
Anne Begg	Jim Dobbin	Paul Keetch	Debra Shipley
Roy Beggs	Frank Dobson	Robert Key	Clare Short
Alan Beith	Nigel Dodds	Piara S Khabra	Sion Simon
Andrew Bennett	Jeffrey Donaldson	David Kidney	Alan Simpson
Joe Benton	Brian H Donohue	Andy King	Marsha Singh
John Bercow	Sue Doughty	Archy Kirkwood	Dennis Skinner
Roger Berry	Jim Dowd	Mark Lazarowicz	Martin Slater
Harold Best	David Drew	David Lepper	Geraldine Smith
Clive Betts	Julia Drown	Tony Lloyd	Llew Smith
Bob Blizzard	Angela Eagle	Elfyn Llwyd	Martin Smyth
Peter Bottomley	Huw Edwards	John Lyons	Gerry Steinberg
Keith Bradley	Jeff Ennis	Calum Macdonald	Paul Stinchcombe
Peter Bradley	Bill Etherington	John MacDougall	Gavin Strang
Tom Brake	Annabelle Ewing	Andrew Mackinlay	Gisela Stuart
Colin Breed	Paul Farrelly	Alice Mahon	Andrew Stunell
Kevin Brennan	Mark Fisher	Rob Marris	Mark Tami
Annette Brooke	Paul Flynn	Paul Marsden	David Taylor
Nicholas Brown	Barbara Follett	Robert Marshall-Andrews	John Taylor
Malcolm Bruce	Derek Foster	David Marshall	Matthew Taylor
Chris Bryant	Don Foster	Eric Martlew	Richard Taylor
Karen Buck	Hywel Francis	Michael Mates	Teddy Taylor
Colin Burgon	Mike Gapes	Chris McCafferty	Simon Thomas
John Burnett	Andrew George	John McDonnell	John Thurso
Paul Burstow	Neil Gerrard	Ann McKechnin	Jenny Tonge
Vincent Cable	Ian Gibson	Rosemary McKenna	Dennis Turner
Patsy Calton	Sandra Gidley	Tony McWalter	Desmond Turner
Anne Campbell	Parmjit Singh Gill	John McWilliam	Paul Tyler
Gregory Campbell	Roger Godsiff	Alan Meale	Bill Tynan
Menzies Campbell	Matthew Green	Austin Mitchell	Rudi Vis
Ronnie Campbell	Win Griffiths	Laura Moffatt	Joan Walley
Alistair Carmichael	John Grogan	Michael Moore	Robert Walter
Roger Casale	Patrick Hall	Julie Morgan	Robert N Wareing
Martin Caton	Fabian Hamilton	Denis Murphy	Angela Watkinson
Colin Challen	Mike Hancock	Doug Naysmith	Michael Weir
Sydney Chapman	Evan Harris	Bill Oler	Brian White
David Chaytor	Dai Havard	Martin O'Neill	John Wilkinson
David Chidgey	Nick Harvey	Diana Organ	Betty Williams
Michael Clapham	Doug Henderson	Albert Owen	Hywel Williams
James Clappison	Stephen Hepburn	Kerry Pollard	Roger Williams
Helen Clark	Sylvia Hermon	Adam Price	Phil Willis
Tony Clarke	David Heyes	John Pugh	Ann Winiterton
Ann Clwyd	Kate Hoey	Joyce Quin	Pete Wishart
Harry Cohen	Paul Holmes	Syd Rapson	Mike Wood
Tony Colman	John Horam	Andy Reed	Tony Worthington
Iain Coleman	Alan Howarth	Alan Reid	Derek Wyatt
Michael Connarty	George Howarth	Geoffrey Robinson	Richard Younger-Ross (248)
Frank Cook	Lindsay Hoyle	Iris Robinson	
Jeremy Corbyn			

The above MPs have signed the Children's Food Bill EDM (EDM no.1256), tabled by Debra Shipley MP on 24 May 2004.