

11.2 Follow Up on HLM of UNGA- NCDS

PHM is concerned about engagement with private sector entities in relation to NCDs, particularly given WHO's lack of independent financing. Consequently, the organisation is insufficiently protected from undue influence by industry sector lobbies, provoking conflicts of interest and potentially leading to the privatisation of global governance.

PHM appreciates that WHO's global dialogues with the private sector, are aimed at promoting transparency about its relations with the private sector. However, we are concerned about protecting and prioritising the decision-making power of MS in shaping WHO's relation vis-a-vis transnational corporations.

We urge political and technical engagement by MS and civil society for proper consideration of regulatory or fiscal strategies that subsidize limits and gradual goals to be agreed with private sector entities such as through FCTC.

We urge WHO to protect the primary role of the state in regulating goods such as beverages and food products. Regulation has a major impact on reducing the harmful use of alcohol, promoting healthy diets, reducing physical inactivity and increasing access to medicines for NCDs.

In addition, the report needs to link austerity, neoliberalism and impoverishment with the consumption of cheaper food and non-alcoholic beverages, for example.

It is also imperative for WHO to give guidance, by drawing on the [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#), on principles for regulating private sector entities that contribute to NCDs, in order to address the role of business in guaranteeing and protecting health for all.