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Code Violations

How companies BREAK the Rules – a 4-page overview

Looking good, behaving badly

A 208-page report, *Breaking the Rules 2010*, illustrates how companies violate the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. In May 2011, it will be 30 years since the Code was adopted; a good time to look at the track-record of 22 multi-million dollar companies. The report gives evidence of how their clever marketing undermines breastfeeding and misleads mothers and carers who use formula.

In May 2011, consumer groups celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Code which seeks to protect infant health

Breaking the Rules 2010 shows how mothers and babies are inadequately protected from the steady barrage of promotion by the main producers of commercial baby feeding products such as infant formula and feeding bottles.

The report is designed for web-use (www.ibfan.org). Electronic files can be downloaded for each company at a cost. A limited number of hard copies were printed thanks to support from the Norwegian government.

This 4-page overview highlights the trends in commercial promotion from explicit Code violations to 'stretching the rules'.

BTR 2010 is based on evidence collected by Code monitors in 46 countries from Oct 2007–Oct 2010. It was legally vetted, written and published by the International Code Documentation Centre.

Companies covered in this report:

Baby food: ABBOTT • BAYER/UNITED PHARMACEUTICALS • DANONE • FRIESLAND • HEINZ • HERO HIPP • HUMANA • MEAD JOHNSON • NESTLÉ • PFIZER/WYETH

Feeding bottles & teats: AVENT • CHICCO • DODIE • DR BROWN • EVENFLO • MEDELA • NUBY • NUK PIGEON • SUAVINEX • TOMMEE TIPPEE



*Breaking the Rules, Stretching the Rules 2010 is available on the IBFAN website
The Executive Summary, Introduction and Code summary are FREE*

Highlights from *Breaking the Rules, Stretching the Rules 2010*

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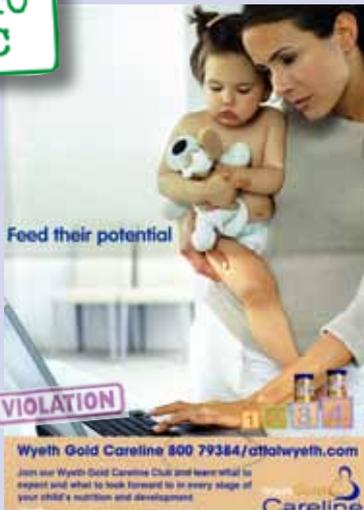
PROMOTION TO THE PUBLIC

Websites, SMS, home parties ... all are cheap but effective ways to advertise to more people.

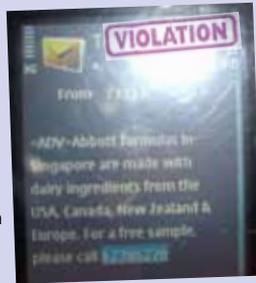
Social networking via the internet and cell phones are new marketing tactics used to propagate positive messages about a product to mothers. Companies obtain mobile numbers and emails of new mothers through databases of health facilities or retail businesses. They also invite mothers to sign up for mother and baby clubs by 'offering' support to make infant feeding choices.

Marketing is very often disguised as consumer information. Companies are offering information on breastfeeding, sending out mixed messages about feeding options. They seize every available opportunity to promote their products. During the melamine-in-milk crisis, companies took out ads and sent out messages that their formulas did not contain milk from China. At the same time, free samples were offered.

In the US, visitors can sign up on a website for brands they would like to 'evaluate'. The website then selects hosts to hold parties and sends boxes of goodies for the host, their friends, family and neighbours to try out. These events are powerful branding exercises and are sales driven.



Wyeth Careline – deactivated in Oman for its potential to discourage or undermine breastfeeding.



Quality assurance or marketing ploy? SMS from Abbott to mothers in Singapore offers free samples.



Marketing by any other name – 'brand evaluation' came with gifts like coupons for free formula courtesy of Gerber/Nestlé.



Larger than life. Giant cans of Mead Johnson formulas on pillars in metro stations in Hong Kong.

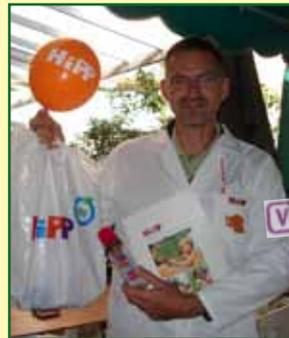
More conventional marketing methods are still being used; they are now pushier than ever. This happens in countries where the Code has not been implemented as law. Brazen advertising even for infant formula has returned with a vengeance.



Turning back the clock. A UAE supermarket brochure promotes different infant formulas with tempting discounts.

PROMOTION IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Health facilities, particularly those which are not Baby Friendly, are still the preferred conduits for companies to reach mothers and babies. 'Medical endorsement' of products is obtained through clever means. Donations of formula are still being secretly distributed to hospitals and clinics. Promotional brochures and leaflets, passed off as scientific and factual information for health professionals, are widely distributed to pregnant women and new mothers. In return for allowing such promotion, health facilities and their staff receive gifts, services and various types of sponsorship.



Freebies galore. Hipp gifts for Armenian doctors include doctor's coat, product samples, balloons and bottles.



Stick it to them! Even in a wealthy country like France, tiny gifts like plasters carrying Milupa and Guigoz logos are attractive to health workers.



Surprise supplies! In Malaysia, free supplies of Similac (Abbott) S-26 and Promil Gold (Wyeth) were found to be routinely distributed to private hospitals by carton loads.



Medical endorsement. Prescription pads, such as this one of Nursie 1 & Nursie Premium are supplied to a hospital in Saudi Arabia.



Hand in glove. A hospital in Singapore allows Friso promotion in return for 'hand'some' benefits.



Blanket promotion. Infant formula promotion on baby blankets in a Singapore hospital. The twin dolphin logo on the blanket is the same as on the label of Mamex Gold infant formula (inset)

Highlights from *Breaking the Rules, Stretching the Rules 2010*

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LABELLING

The gold standard, once exclusively used for breastmilk, has been usurped by infant formulas. It's called 'premiumisation' and comes at a high price. Products are labelled as "Gold" and "Premium" to showcase the use of additives such as prebiotics, probiotics, bifidus, lutein, DHA, AA, Optipro, LCPUFA, immunofortis, Omega 3 and lactoferrin. Most benefits of adding artificial substances to formula products are yet unproven and may even be harmful but all companies are putting such products on the market to maximise their profits. These added ingredients are reflected on the labels through complex scientific names and logos to idealise products.



Gold rush. These formulas from different companies are labelled 'Premium' to capture the elite or 'Gold' to draw resemblance to breastmilk.

Aside from the 'gold rush', especially where laws are weak, companies go so far as to imply on the labels that their products can result in superior, intelligent babies. This marketing ploy is effective in undermining breastfeeding because all mothers want intelligent children



Look carefully! A human brain is overlaid with the word 'Thong Minh' which means 'intelligence' in Vietnamese!

Special message. Sticker on the Hipp lid says in Vietnamese, "Convenient for mothers, superior for baby".

Despite the global public health recommendation for 6 months exclusive breastfeeding, few companies label complementary foods as suitable from 6 months unless national laws require them to do so. One company actually fudges the age recommendation by implying through the use of "stages" that complementary feeding can begin once a baby reaches a certain stage, usually way before 6 months. This is a sad trick to induce mothers into giving their babies complementary foods too early.

Products such as Good Night milks and Good Morning cereals are increasing-ly common. Labels show idealising slogans and pictures of babies or cartoon animals snugly sleeping or sprightly and ready, depending on the time of day. Experts are unable to identify any nutritional or health advantage from use of these products, and have expressed concern about the displacement of breastfeeding.



Rock-a-bye baby. Consistent routine settles a baby, not additives in products.

CLAIMS

Artificial feeding increases mortality rates, infectious diseases, chronic and auto-immune diseases. Company materials paint a different picture, especially for designer formulas. Questionable claims about boosting the immune system, visual improvement, reducing the risk of allergy and so forth are the order of the day. In reality, these claims are misleading and mostly unsubstantiated. Different brands owned by the same conglomerate copy each other's promotional tactics.



Two symbols of strength – a bear and a shield, help prop up the shaky claim that the ingredients called *Immunofortis* reinforce the immune system. *Immunofortis* is marketed right across brands belonging to Danone, making the practice seem somewhat incestuous.

Food safety and advertising authorities in Europe have ruled that many of these claims lack evidence and should cease but the very same claims crop up in other jurisdictions which are less regulated. Marketing ploys migrate and too often companies get away with nonsense.

In countries where the Code has not been implemented, claims are advertised through TV ads making a hard-sell about nutrients naturally found in breastmilk and how certain ingredients promote growth, health and intelligence.



In the US, a Gerber Good Start TV ad shows a baby looking in wonder at scientific formulations and how immune supporting 'probiotics' flow into a tin of Good Start Protect Plus. Gerber claims to have made a scientific breakthrough with probiotics found in breastmilk.



Scaling new heights. In Hong Kong, Mead Johnson's *Enfapro A+* is advertised on TV as having the highest DHA content. The DHA content is shown flying out of a DHA tower into the brains of a baby!



See how mummy does it...and baby cleverly follows, learning "faster than others by a step"

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FEEDING BOTTLES AND TEATS

Code compliance by feeding bottle and teat companies have conventionally been overlooked. It must not be forgotten that they come under the purview of the Code. There has been a hive of activities involving this category of companies. Mostly, these involve consorting with health professionals, especially lactation consultants.

Since many lactation consultants support the Code, the message has been conveyed that feeding bottle and teat companies need to be Code compliant. Notably, one company, Evenflo, has pledged compliance with the Code. Code monitors are consistently checking their marketing practice. So far so good.

Other companies have not seen it fit to change their ways. To cash in on the increased trend in breastfeeding in developed countries, they have started to market breastmilk feeding bottles to nursing mothers. Promoting breastmilk feeding bottles undermines the breastfeeding process and the very important element of bonding.



Fraternising with health professionals. NUK makes its presence felt at a paediatrics congress in Brazil.



Breastmilk feeding and storage set. Whatever such containers are called, they are in effect feeding bottles and there should be no promotion of these products.

Bottle and teat manufacturers try to outdo each other in the 'just like mom' stakes. Avent highlights the unique Airflex system of its feeding bottle which allows baby to feed as if it is suckling at the breast; Chicco calls their oddly shaped bottle the 'natural inclination'; Dodie says their teat "reproduces the shape of a flattened nipple during breastfeeding"; "A natural sensation!" claims Nuby; Tommee Tippee boldly asserts their bottle 'works like mom'; Below is a selection of images depicting how companies promote their products as "just like the real thing".



Avent (Netherlands/France)

Chicco (Spain)



Dodie (France)

Nuby (France)

Tommee Tippee (Malaysia)

STRETCHING THE RULES

This part of the report highlights marketing practices of products which do not come under the scope of the Code but which undermine or discourage breastfeeding. Sponsorship activities which may give rise to conflicts of interest are also covered.

Growing-up milks (GUMs) – marketed for young children 1 to 3 years, was popular once upon a time in Southeast Asia. It has now spread to other parts of the world. This is part of a continuing effort by baby food companies to stay one step ahead of policy makers.

Their aggressive promotion is working so well that the market for GUMs is the fastest growing among all milk categories, even though it is strictly an unnecessary product.

The GUM TV ad is an example how companies aggressively push the product. They impress upon parents that it is their duty to ensure that the potential of every child is fully unleashed, with help from a tin of milk. This type of ad derails laws which forbids promotion of infant and follow-up formulas.



Trick of the trade. The promotion of GUMs indirectly promote formulas bearing the same (or similar) names and logos.



Double entente. The acronym 'PhD' stands for 'phospholipid', a component found in Gain Plus but mummy and daddy would think otherwise.

Sponsorship is another area which companies are exploiting unrelentingly. In an era of shrinking resources, companies forge links with health professionals by providing them with contributions for their professional development. Companies spend considerable sums, mostly from their marketing budgets, on sponsorship for fellowships, study tours, research grants and attendance at professional conferences to gain goodwill and wield influence over health professionals. They expect a proportionate return for the money invested. Since health professionals have a duty to promote breastfeeding, receiving benefits from company largesse may give rise to conflicts of interest and invariably calls into question their professionalism and integrity.

Evidence shows that events sponsored by companies often involve product promotion. These come in overt forms where there are product displays and gifts with company and product logos or more insidiously, through talks and seminars about scientific innovations and formulations which their unnamed products carry.



Courting the health profession. In Honduras, Abbott offers to pay registration fees for doctors at a paediatric congress. Gratitude can go a long way.

Caught in the act. Marketing personnel behind a product display at a pharmaceutical meeting in Gaborone, Botswana.