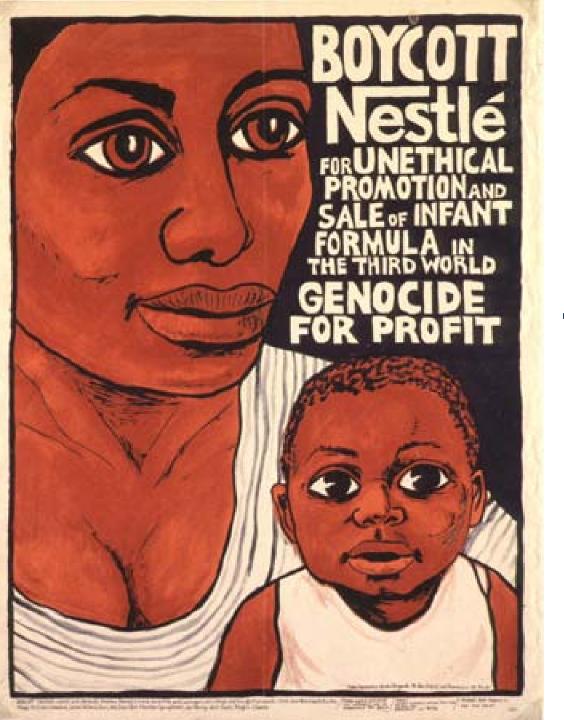


Agenda The Case | Stakeholders | Ethical Issues | Alternatives | Recommendations Change







Then:

1977: world-wide boycott was launched against the Nestle Corporation

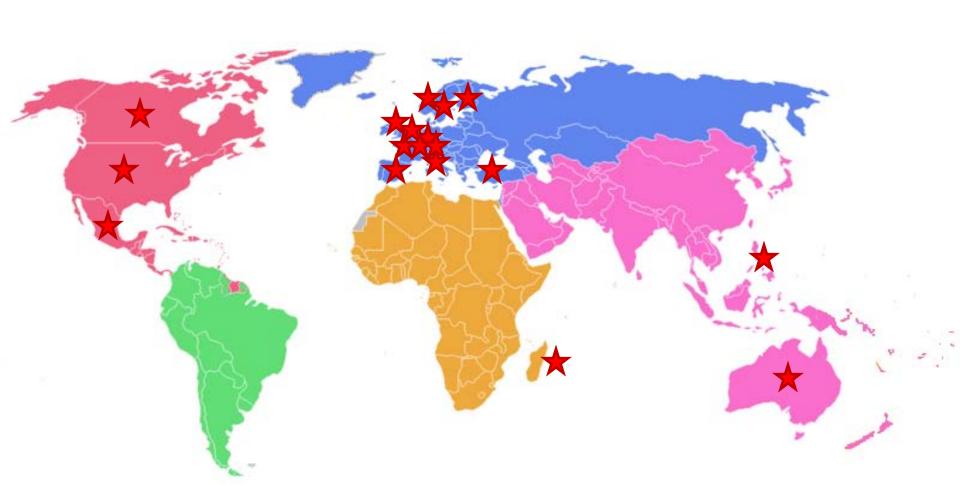
Consumers all over the world stopped purchasing Nestle products

The World Health Organization drafted the International Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes

Now:

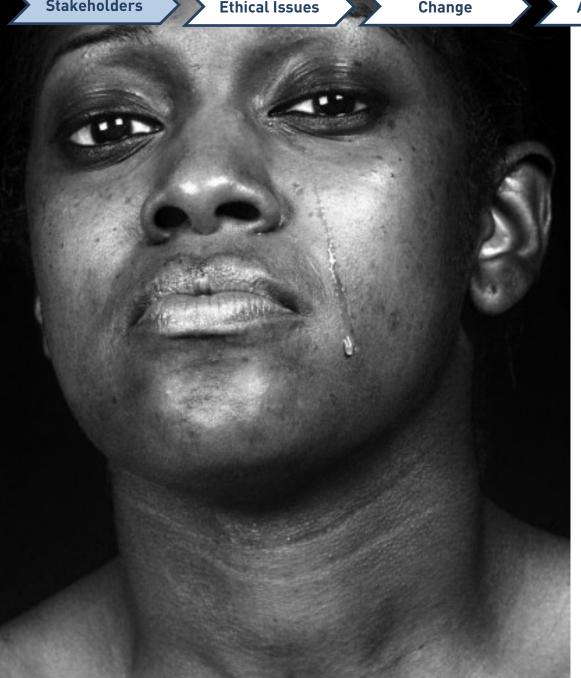
The International boycott of Nestle products covers 18 countries:

Australia | Canada | Finland | France | Germany | Ireland Luxembourg | Mauritius | Italy | Mexico | Norway | Philippines Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | UK | USA



Stakeholders





Poor Mothers Breastfeeding in Developing **Countries**



Stakeholders > Ethical Issues

Nestle Competitors





Health Care System



Gave Nestle
Formula Samples
so Mothers' Breast
Milk Would Dry Up



Stakeholders > Ethical Issues

Change

Alternatives

Recommendations

Nestle Misled Customers by Dressing Women With No Specialized Training as Nurses









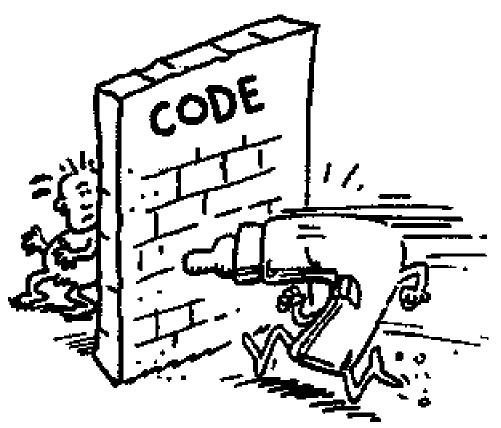
Nestle Did Not Provide Enough Information on Their Products Sold

Recommendations

These babies are twins | One is breastfed, The Other is Fed with Nestle Formula

Nestle Ignored the WHO Code

International Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes

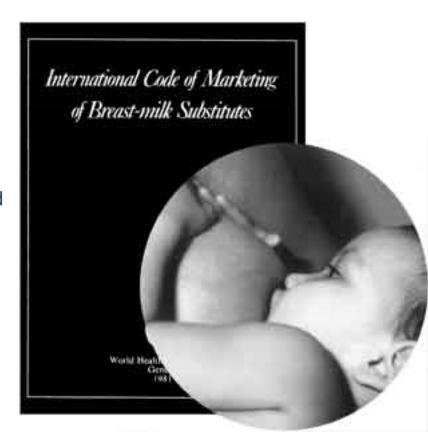


WHO Code Background

The World Health Organization adopted the code in 1981

They recognized that inappropriate feeding practices lead to infant malnutrition, morbidity & mortality in all countries

The code applies to the marketing of breast milk substitutes and related products as it can contribute to these major public health problems.



WHO Code States:

Formula companies are NOT allowed to give samples of formula in hospitals and promote formula over breast milk



WHO Code States:

Manufacturers and distributors of infant formula should ensure that each container has a non-removable, clear, and understandable message including:

- a. the words "Important Notice" or their equivalent
- b. a statement of the superiority of breastfeeding
- c. a statement that the product should be used only on the advice of a health worker
- d. instructions for appropriate preparation, and a warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation





WHO Code States:

Manufacturers and distributors should not provide samples of products, directly or indirectly, to pregnant women, mothers or members of their families.





The Beginning

Alternative to natural process of breastfeeding

Formula was distributed in poor countries

Misleading marketing of the product

Mother's had little knowledge on proper use and the effects of the product



What Transpired

Learned that their choice of market segment was unethical

Free samples given caused mothers' breast milk to dry up

Babies got seriously ill and even died

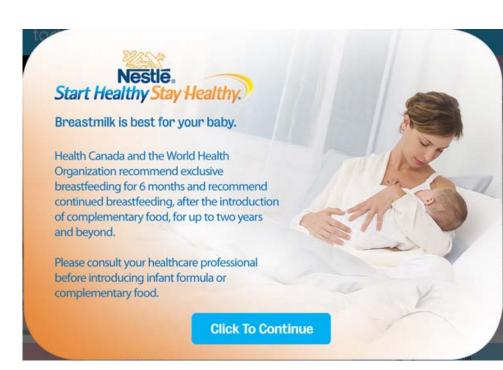
Present

Unethical actions resulted in world-wide boycott launched against Nestle Corporation in 1977

Presently covers 18 countries including Canada

Forced to correct their positioning

Changed messaging to say "Breastmilk is best for your baby"

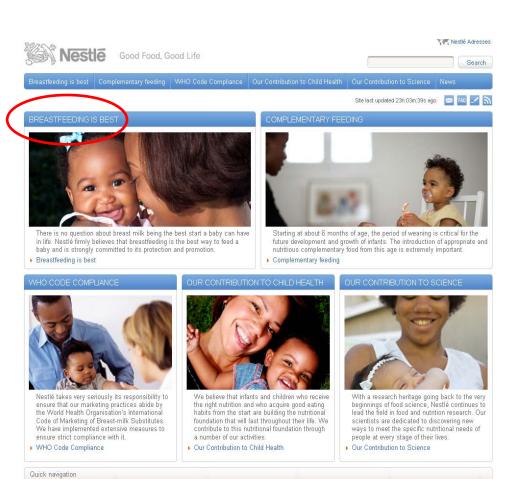




Send Real Nurses



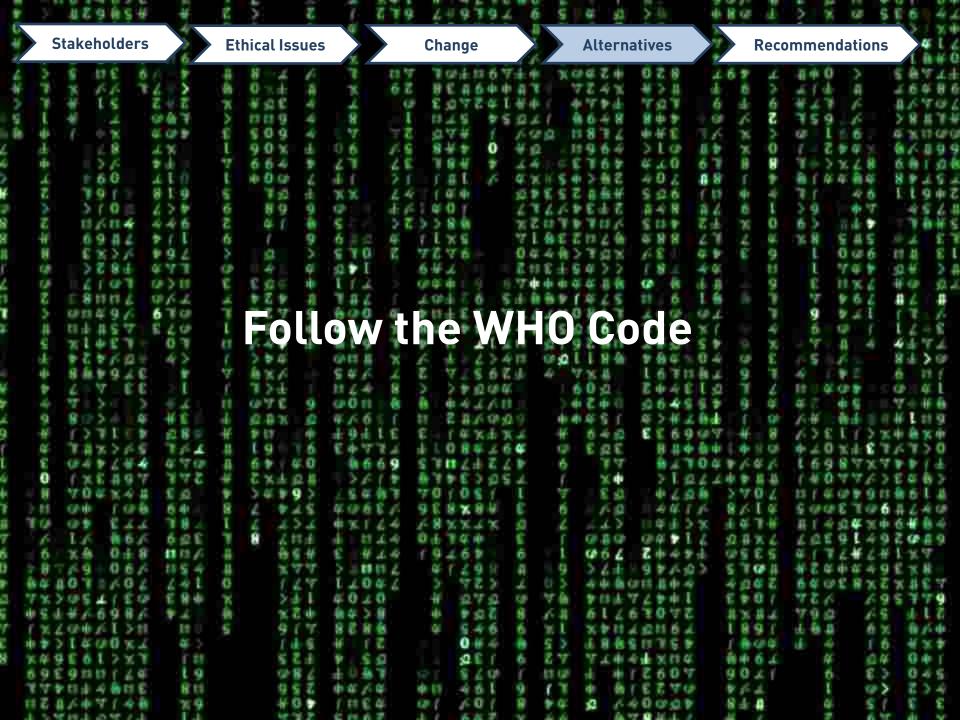
Include Warnings & Instruction on Baby Formula Powders



Stop Selling Baby Formula Powders





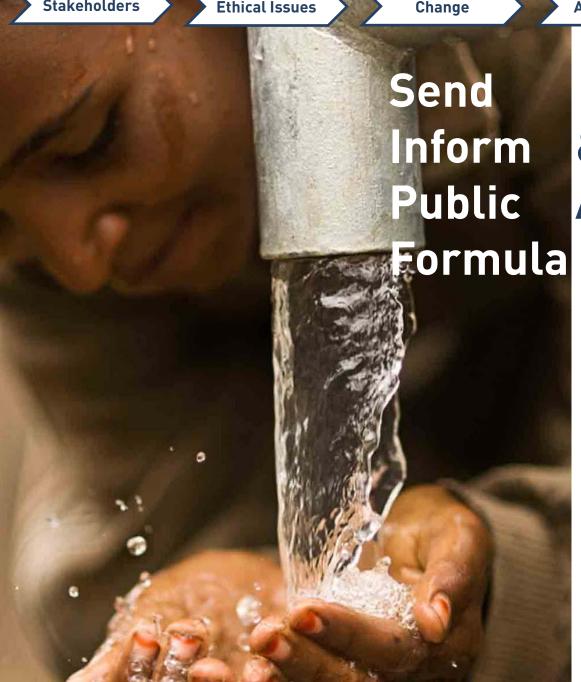




Continue to Sell







Real Nurses to Inform & Educate the Public About Their Milk Formula & Sanitation

Include Warnings & Instruction on the Baby Formula Powders



Consider & Apply the WHO Law



Summary of Recommendations:

Sell the Product

Send Real Nurses

Include Warnings Labels

Apply the WHO Law



