

Body Shop sells out

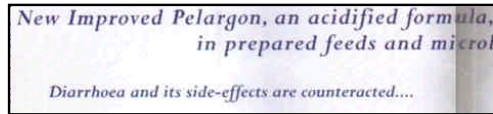
Nestlé/L'Oreal is taking over the Body Shop.

Support the Nestlé boycott

"Improved breastfeeding practices and reduction of artificial feeding could save an estimated 1.5 million children a year." UNICEF

Nestlé owns a quarter of L'Oreal. Shopping at Body Shop boosts Nestlé's profits. You can find ethical alternatives to Body Shop from our partners at www.ethicalconsumer.org

If you are in a dilemma and want to shop at Body Shop, please support the campaign against Nestlé in other ways. Join Baby Milk Action. Boycott Nescafé and other Nestlé products. Visit www.babymilkaction.org for further information and letter writing campaigns or call 01223 464420.



A Nestlé leaflet in Botswana claimed with Pelargon formula 'diarrhoea and its side-effects are counteracted'. This undermines breastfeeding and is misleading. In reality, formula-fed infants are more likely to die as a result of diarrhoea.



Hey mums, Nestlé Blue Bear and the Baby-Care Friends are in town. Nestlé advertisement for promotions in supermarkets. Seeking direct and indirect contact with mothers is explicitly prohibited by international marketing standards.



Here are 10 facts Nestlé executives do not want you to know about the company's unethical business activities. You can help call them to account.

1. Nestlé violates the *International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes* more than any other company. The Code and other Resolutions were adopted by the World Health Assembly to ensure that mothers are not discouraged from breastfeeding and to ensure breastmilk substitutes are used safely if they are needed. UNICEF says: *"Improved breastfeeding practices and reduction of artificial feeding could save an estimated 1.5 million children a year."* (*State of the World's Children 2001*).
 2. The International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) *Breaking the Rules* monitoring report documents examples of violations from 69 countries. The report contains many examples of Nestlé's aggressive promotion of formula and inappropriate marketing of baby foods.
 3. Nestlé is not allowed to make direct or indirect contact with mothers, but in many countries targets them directly. For example, advertising visits of its *'Baby-Care Friends'* providing information on *'What, when and how to feed your little one'* in South Africa. Nestlé attempts to argue these events are not covered by the Code, but UNICEF's Legal Officer has said *'The prohibition is absolute'*.
 4. Nestlé has been successfully prosecuted for breaking national laws. For example, in Costa Rica it was fined after repeatedly ignoring calls from the authorities to change its labels.
 5. A former employee in Pakistan, Syed Aamar Raza, has exposed corrupt practices, including bribing of doctors, implicating staff at the highest level of the company. Aamar says he was threatened when he raised this with managers. He remains in hiding and hasn't seen his wife or two young children for nearly seven years.
 6. At a European Parliament Public Hearing into Nestlé malpractice in Pakistan in November 2000 UNICEF's Legal Officer commented that Nestlé's Instructions are weaker than the Code and Resolutions. UNICEF has called on it to change them.
 7. Nestlé (UK) leads the company's public relations offensive on the baby milk issue. But it fails to convince, losing public debates with Baby Milk Action. Nestlé was voted the world's *'least responsible company'* in a global vote coinciding with the World Economic Forum in January 2005. Baby Milk Action has invited Nestlé to participate in a public tribunal with an in-depth examination and the chance to call expert witnesses. Nestlé has refused.
 8. In May 1999 a ruling was published against Nestlé by the UK Advertising Standards Authority (ASA). Nestlé claimed in an anti-boycott advertisement that it markets infant formula *"ethically and responsibly"*. The ASA found that Nestlé could not support this nor other claims in the face of evidence provided by Baby Milk Action.
 9. Nestlé attempts to divert criticism with reference to its Fairtrade coffee, the only one of its 8,500 products with the mark. But Nestlé continues to force down market prices for coffee and legal action has been brought against it in the US over child labour in its cocoa supply chain. Its *Partners Blend* coffee is such a token gesture that virtually 100% of its coffee suppliers remain outside the Fairtrade system.
 10. Nestlé is the target of a boycott in 20 countries because of its unethical and irresponsible marketing of baby foods.
- Nestlé makes a profit while others count the cost.