

Junlebao

Headquarters
China

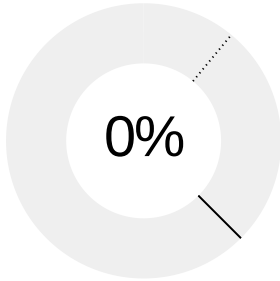
Type of ownership
Private

Estimated percentage of Junlebao's
global F&B sales from BMS ①¹
50%

Estimated percentage of Junlebao's
global baby food sales from BMS ①²
100%

Countries covered in country studies
China

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BMS Marketing
Score 2024 ①³

— Average score
— Highest score



Country Studies
Score ①⁴

0% 1 country



Corporate Profile
Score

0%

Important:

The research findings regarding companies' performance in this Index are based on information shared by companies or gathered by service providers, in addition to information that is available in the public domain.

The level of detail and comprehensiveness of information shared by companies and gathered through external service providers varied. In the case of limited or no engagement by companies, this Index may not represent the full extent of their efforts. Similarly, in the case of limited data collected by service providers, the findings of this Index may not provide a comprehensive representation of company practices.

ATNI's research and Indexes do not assess compliance with local regulations or laws, but rather assess private sector performance against international standards and guidance.

BMS COUNTRY STUDIES



Country Studies
Score

0% 1 country





The Country Studies component of the BMS and CF Marketing Indexes 2024 evaluates the extent to which a company's marketing practices align with specific provisions of the WHO Code (not against local Code-related regulations). The main marketing channels assessed in the Country Studies for the BMS and CF Marketing Indexes 2024 are online points-of-sale, traditional and online media outlets, and product labels which were all assessed according to the NetCode protocol. Junlebao sells BMS products only in China, one of the five countries selected for the assessment, which represents 100% of the company's estimated global BMS sales. The Country Studies results for Junlebao are summarized below for China across each marketing channel.

<https://new-l40rlzsq.accesstonutrition.org/app/uploads/2024/03/Assessment-methods-and-scoring.pdf>

Country Studies overview

Junlebao	Country assessments			BMS market ^{① 5}	
	Total incidences of non-compliance across online, traditional media, and product labels ^{① 6}	Number of product labels assessed ^{① 7}	Company brands found	BMS market share	Proportion of Junlebao's global BMS sales
CHINA	87	46	Baolechun, Chunhu, Lebo, Lezhen, Quanzhenai, Tianshi	7%	100%
GERMANY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
INDONESIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
US	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VIET NAM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

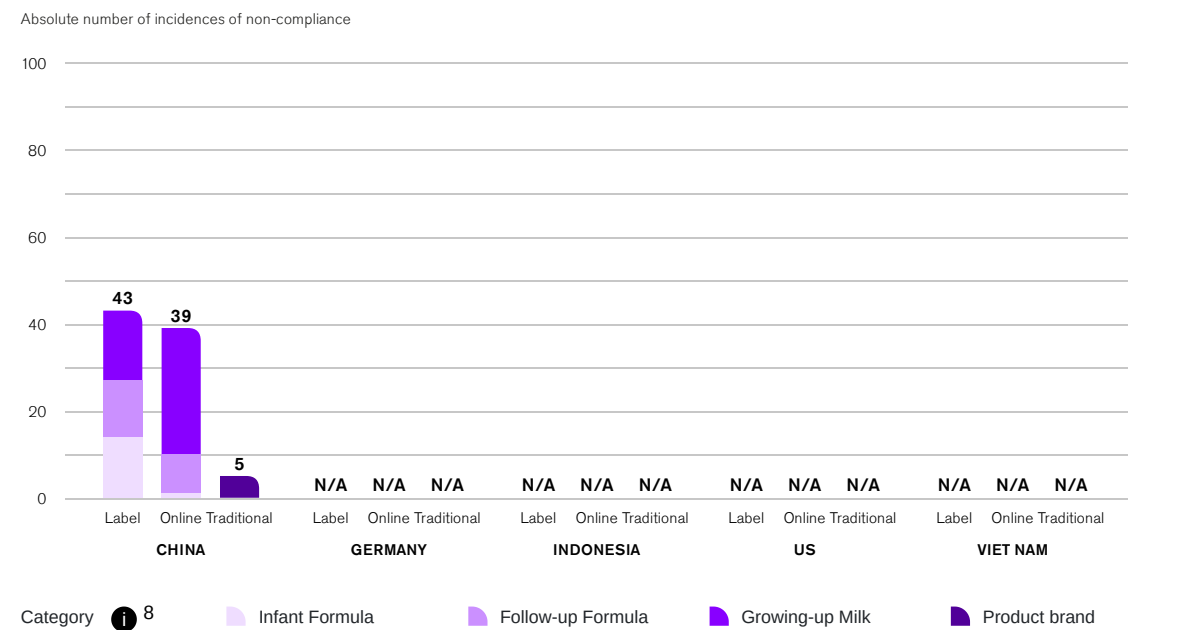
Code compliance level

-  Complete (0 incidences of Code non-compliance corresponding to a country score of 100%)
-  High (>0-10 incidences of Code non-compliance corresponding to a country score of 66%)
-  Medium (>10-20 incidences of Code non-compliance corresponding to a country score of 33%)
-  Low (> 20 incidences of Code non-compliance corresponding to a country score of 0%)

• Junlebao's BMS sales are entirely in China, and the company possesses approximately 7% share of the Chinese BMS market. A total of 87 incidences of non-compliance marketing practices for Junlebao BMS products were found, which included 39 non-compliant

advertisements or promotions on online media channels and five non-compliant advertisements on traditional media. A total of 46 product labels were assessed of various Junlebao brands.

Observed incidences of non-compliance with the Code per country



Main in-country findings

Junlebao had a total of 87 incidences of non-compliant marketing practices in China. Most instances of non-compliance were from inappropriate product labels (43), and also those identified through the social listening of online platforms (39). The incidences of non-compliance found online were largely concerning growing-up milks, whereas advertisements on traditional media concerned brand promotions and non-compliant labels were found across all types of BMS.

Online findings

• Among the total 39 incidences of non-compliance found online, 37 were point-of-sale promotions. Despite ATNI's request for Junlebao to verify any contractual relationship with the retailers monitored, confirmation could not be obtained from the company. Promotions found on online retailer platforms had an average of two incidences of non-compliance per promotion found. Most of the advertisements were for growing-up milks (27), followed by follow-up formula (9) and one advertisement was found for an infant formula product. Along with the advertisements identified, which are non-compliances with Article 5.1 of the Code, various incentives for product purchase were identified such as discounts offers, coupons, gifts, or giveaways.

• The remaining two observations were found on the company's local social media platform (Weibo) for growing-up milks. Besides the advertisements identified, which are non-compliances with Article 5.1 of the Code, one of the advertisements had a nutritional and a marketing claim.

Traditional media findings

• In total, five BMS advertisements by Junlebao were identified on traditional media channels, of which four were on television and one in print media. All advertisements concerned BMS products where the targeted age was not clearly indicated, and all had nutrition, health and/or marketing claims.

BMS product label

• The total number of Junlebao product labels assessed was 46. However, for three products images were missing and had incomplete assessments, therefore it was not possible to determine whether they comply with the requirements of the Code. All remaining 43 BMS labels contained at least one or more instances of non-compliance, with an average of two non-compliant incidences per product label.

• All the labels assessed with clear images were missing a statement on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months and continued breastfeeding for up to two years or beyond. Also, none of these labels included a statement that the product should be used only on the advice of a health worker, in a font size that is easily visible, in bold and on a contrasting background. Most of the labels, 28 in total, were found to contain at least one type of claim

(nutritional (26), health (7), and promotional (4). And most of the labels assessed (15) did not include the words “Important Notice” or their equivalent followed by a statement on the superiority of breastfeeding such as “breastfeeding is the best way to feed infants and young children”.

- It is worth noting that ATNI did not have the resources to collect products from the different markets and take pictures of their labels. In this iteration, ATNI’s research was based on product label images from an external provider. For some products, images were not clear

enough or did not show all parts of the package, thus ATNI asked the respective companies to provide images of the labels. As Junlebao did not respond to ATNI during the verification phase, the company did not provide images of product labels as requested by ATNI. Therefore, incomplete assessments remained for a total of 27 products. If at least one incidence of non-compliance was identified from the existing images, these labels were counted as non-compliant observations, which was the case for 24 out of 27 labels.

Recommendations

- Given the number of incidences of non-compliant marketing practices observed in China, Junlebao is strongly encouraged to strengthen its responsible BMS marketing policies and ensure their full alignment with the recommendations of the Code and all subsequent relevant resolutions, including the guidance supported by WHA resolution 69.9. ATNI has developed a model company policy on the responsible marketing of BMS which can guide the company on how to incorporate Code provisions and align with the latest public health requirements in practice.

- Advertisements of Junlebao’s BMS products were found across online media and retailers, and traditional media. Junlebao is urged to restrict the advertising and promotion of all types of BMS products and brands on all forms of media platforms. The company should also refrain from the use of incentives that promote the purchase of its BMS products, such as discounts, offers, coupons, product samples, gifts, deals, giveaways, lottery and membership invitations.

- Junlebao is strongly encouraged to take responsibility for monitoring its marketing practices beyond local regulations, according to the principles and the aim of the Code and subsequent relevant resolutions, and to take steps to ensure this includes online media channels.

- Junlebao is encouraged to engage with its industry associations, retailers and/or regulators to ensure that there are no promotions of BMS products in the retail environment, and see that products are appropriately marketed in line with the Code.

- Given that each of the labels assessed with clear images were found to be non-compliant with the Code requirements in at least one aspect, Junlebao is encouraged to focus on improving labeling practices across all markets to ensure full compliance with the Code and all subsequent relevant resolutions, including the guidance supported by WHA resolution 69.9. This includes ensuring that product labels clearly include a statement promoting the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and continued breastfeeding up to two years or beyond, and that labels do not include health or nutrition claims, except if specifically provided for in national legislation.

- Clear evidence was found of Junlebao advertising growing-up milks and promoting these on online platforms, which is contrary to the requirements of the Code, specifically the guidance supported by WHA resolution 69.9 that extended the scope of the Code to growing-up milks. Therefore, ATNI urges Junlebao to ensure its commitments are extended to include growing-up milks in all markets.

- Junlebao is strongly encouraged to cooperate fully with any future independent third-party assessments by providing clear and comprehensive product label images. Incomplete assessments can lead to inaccurate evaluations and hinder efforts to address incidences of non-compliance effectively.

- ATNI is calling on Junlebao to review all incidences of non-compliance identified across all marketing channels, which were shared in detail with the company, and to take corrective action.

BMS CORPORATE PROFILE



Corporate Profile
Score

0%

The Corporate Profile component of the BMS and CF Marketing Indexes 2024 evaluates the extent to which a company's policies align with various provisions of the Code, the effectiveness of its related management systems as well as the company's level of disclosure on commitments relating to BMS marketing. Junlebao's BMS marketing commitments were assessed across 11 topics that cover different aspects of the Code on which the company scored 0%. This score is equivalent to the company's initial overall Corporate Profile score before a geographic penalty (if applicable) is applied to each BMS product type. The final Corporate Profile score considers how the company's BMS marketing commitments are applied for the different BMS product types sold by the company, and across different markets. As Junlebao sells infant formula, follow-up formula, and growing-up milks, the company's application of BMS commitments was evaluated for each product type, as shown in the next section on 'Geographic application of BMS commitments by product type'. The scores and findings on each topic are described in further detail in the section below on 'BMS Commitments by Topic'.







<https://new-l40rlzsq.accesstonutrition.org/app/uploads/2024/03/Geographic-penalty.pdf>

Geographic application by Junlebao of BMS commitments by product type

The table below shows the percentage of product sales where commitments are upheld and the geographic penalty applied to each type of BMS. The penalty ranges from 0% up to 90% depending on whether a company fully upholds its BMS marketing commitments in all or none of the countries in which it operates, respectively, where national Code regulations are absent or less stringent than the company's policies and standards.

Corporate Profile score before penalty ⁹	Product type	Percentage of Junlebao's global sales from markets where BMS commitments are upheld ¹⁰	Geographic penalty applied	Final Corporate Profile score
0%	Infant formula ¹¹	0%	90%	0%
	Follow-up formula ¹²	0%	90%	
	Growing-up milk ¹³	0%	90%	

Commitments are upheld

-  Upheld for all products in this category - without exception - globally
-  Upheld for some products in this category - without exception - globally
-  Upheld for all products in this category - without exception - only in some markets
-  Upheld for some products in this category, and only in some markets
-  Not upheld for this product category in any market
-  No policy found in the public domain nor shared by the company, therefore no information on how commitments are upheld

• No information was found in the public domain nor shared by the company describing how BMS marketing commitments are upheld for each product type and in which markets. Therefore, the corresponding geographic penalty for each product type (infant formula, follow-up formula, and growing-up milk) is the maximum of 90% and the final Corporate Profile score remains 0%.

Infant formula

The corresponding geographic penalty for this product type is the maximum of 90%.

Follow-up formula

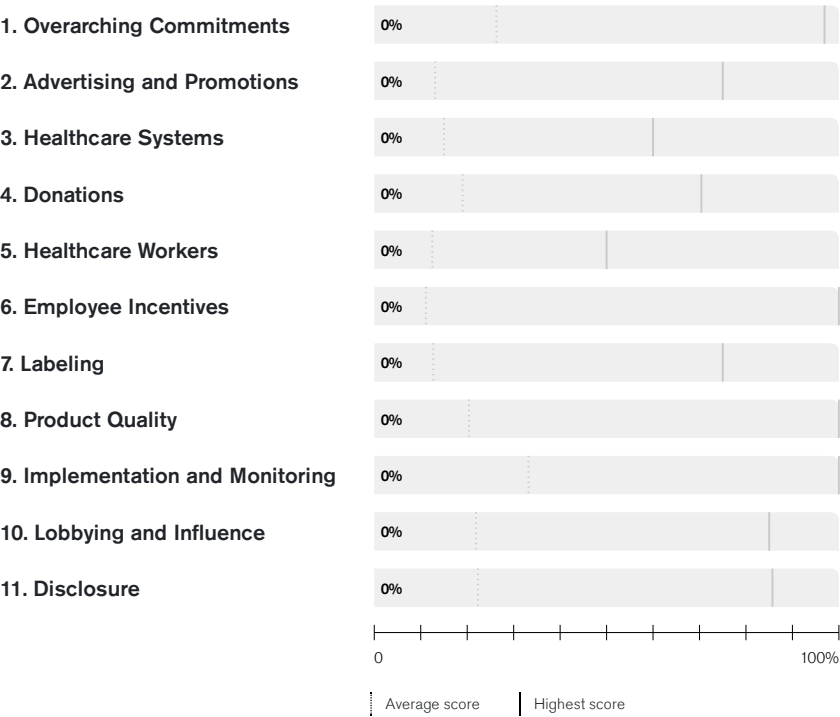
The corresponding geographic penalty for this product type is the maximum of 90%.

Growing-up milk

The corresponding geographic penalty for this product type is the maximum of 90%.

• ATNI calls on Junlebao to develop and/or publish a BMS marketing policy that fully aligns with the wording of the Code, in addition to upholding the relevant national regulations in China. The policy should also cover all milks that are specifically marketed for feeding infants and young children from birth up to the age of three years, and it should be applied in all markets in which the company operates in.

Topics Overview



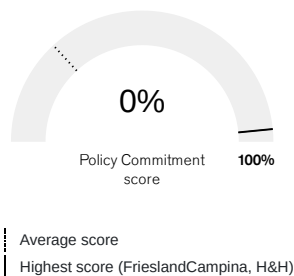
These represent the initial overall scores before applying the penalty.

BMS commitments by topic

Most topics include assessments on both policy commitments and management systems, except for the topic on 'Implementation and Monitoring', which mostly considers management systems, and the topic 'Overarching Commitments', which considers policy commitments only. A separate topic assesses the level of disclosure and transparency practiced by companies on the different aspects of the Code.

1. Overarching Commitments

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators only.

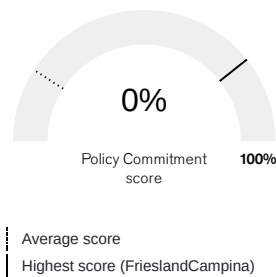


Policy Commitment

- ATNI did not find a BMS marketing policy published by Junlebao and no other relevant information was found to reflect recognition of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and relevant subsequent WHA resolutions, including the guidance on ending the inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children supported by WHA resolution 69.9.
- No information was found either on the company's support of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and continued breastfeeding up to two years of age or beyond, as well as of the introduction of appropriate complementary foods from the age of six months, as per international public health recommendations.
- The company therefore did not score on this topic. To score in this area in the future, Junlebao is urged to recognize the Code in full and to make these statements.

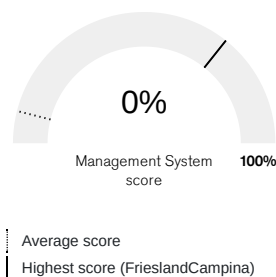
2. Advertising and Promotions

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators and management system indicators. Each set of indicators contributes an equal weight of 50% each to the topic score.



Policy Commitment

- On Junlebao's website the company mentions it has co-published a guidance on infant feeding with a parenting website. This is not allowed according to the Code, as the company should explicitly state that it will not directly nor indirectly provide education on infant and young child feeding to caregivers of infants and young children in any setting. Further, no BMS Marketing policy was found in the public domain and ATNI was not able to establish contact with the company during the research phase, therefore, Junlebao did not score regarding the company's commitments on advertising and promoting BMS.
- In order to score in this area, the company should comply with Article 5 of the Code and recommendation 6 of the guidance supported by WHA 69.9, by refraining from advertising BMS through various media channels and prohibiting distribution of samples or promotional materials to caregivers. Additionally, the company should avoid point-of-sale promotions and cross-promotion between different types of BMS, ensuring distinct packaging and labeling for each BMS product type.
- Junlebao is encouraged to adopt these Code requirements in full and clearly outline them in a company policy dedicated to the responsible marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

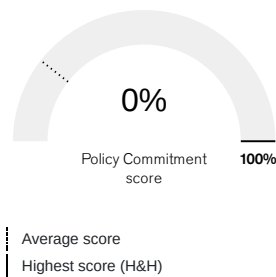


Management System

- ATNI was unable to identify documentation about any management systems the company has in place to implement any policy it may have in relation to BMS marketing.
- To score in this area, Junlebao would need to develop comprehensive management systems, procedures, and other guidance for its employees to implement all commitments set out in its policy(ies) relating to responsible BMS marketing.

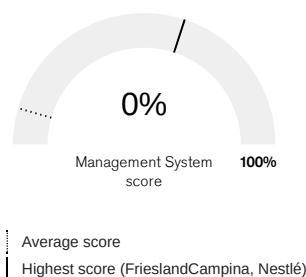
3. Healthcare Systems

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators and management system indicators. Each set of indicators contributes an equal weight of 50% each to the topic score.



Policy Commitment

- As a BMS Marketing policy was not found in the public domain and ATNI was not able to establish contact with the company during the research phase, Junlebao did not score on this topic since no relevant information was found in regard to the company's commitments on responsible marketing of BMS throughout the healthcare system.
- In order to score in this area, the company should comply with Article 6 of the Code and recommendation 6 of the guidance supported by WHA 69.9, by refraining from using healthcare facilities for promoting BMS products, displaying related materials, providing gifts or coupons to caregivers and offering them education on infant and young child feeding, or deploying personnel within these settings. The company should also prohibit demonstrations of formula feeding by its staff and avoid hosting events or campaigns in health facilities.
- Junlebao is encouraged to adopt these Code requirements in full and clearly outline them in a company policy dedicated to the responsible marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

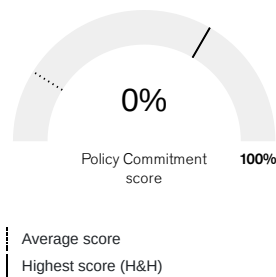


Management System

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- To score in this area, Junlebao would need to develop comprehensive management systems, procedures and other guidance for its employees to implement all commitments set out in its policy(ies) relating to responsible BMS marketing.

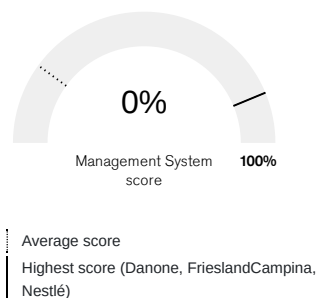
4. Donations

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators and management system indicators. Each set of indicators contributes an equal weight of 50% each to the topic score.



Policy Commitment

- According to the company's website, the company donated BMS products to pregnant women and caregivers of infants and young children through an online platform during the COVID -19 pandemic. However, no evidence was found in the public domain nor shared by the company to reflect if the company donates through official government authorities. Further, no BMS Marketing policy was found in the public domain and ATNI was not able to establish contact with the company during the research phase, therefore, Junlebao did not score regarding the company's commitments on BMS donations.
- In order to score in this area, the company should comply with the Code requirements specified in recommendation 6 of the guidance supported by WHA resolution 69.9, as well as WHA resolutions 47.5 and 63.23, and the Operational Guidance for Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies. The company should comply with the Code recommendations by refraining from providing free or reduced-price BMS products (including equipment, materials or services) through healthcare facilities. In humanitarian settings, BMS donations should be provided only upon official authoritative request, ensuring compliance with Code provisions and quality standards. In social welfare institutions, BMS products are only provided upon request, without using donations for sales inducement or distribution outside institutions.
- Junlebao is encouraged to adopt these Code requirements in full and clearly outline them in a company policy dedicated to the responsible marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

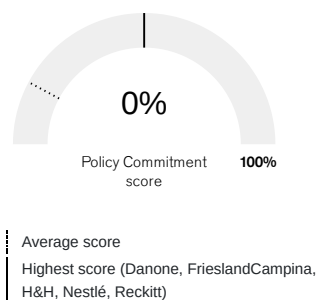


Management System

- ATNI was unable to identify documentation about any management systems the company has in place to implement any policy it may have in relation to BMS marketing.
- To score in this area, Junlebao would need to develop comprehensive management systems, procedures and other guidance for its employees to implement all commitments set out in its policy(ies) relating to responsible BMS marketing.

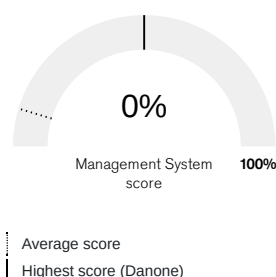
5. Healthcare Workers

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators and management system indicators. Each set of indicators contributes an equal weight of 50% each to the topic score.



Policy Commitment

- As a BMS Marketing policy was not found in the public domain and ATNI was not able to establish contact with the company during the research phase, Junlebao did not score on this topic since no relevant information was found in regard to the company's commitments on marketing BMS to healthcare workers.
- In order to score in this area, the company should comply with Article 7 of the Code and recommendation 6 of the guidance supported by WHA 69.9 by ensuring only factual information is provided to health workers that does not imply bottle-feeding superiority and that is limited to provide guidance on appropriate use of BMS. Any form of financial or material inducements to healthcare staff should be prohibited, and as a BMS company it should not sponsor scientific meetings for health professionals to avoid conflicts of interest.
- Junlebao is encouraged to adopt these Code requirements in full and clearly outline them in a company policy dedicated to the responsible marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

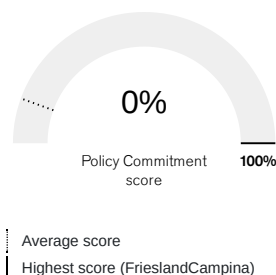


Management System

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- To score in this area, Junlebao would need to develop comprehensive management systems, procedures, and other guidance for its employees to implement all commitments set out in its policy(ies) relating to responsible BMS marketing.

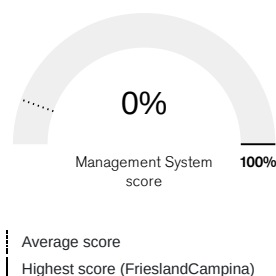
6. Employee Incentives

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators and management system indicators. Each set of indicators contributes an equal weight of 50% each to the topic score.



Policy Commitment

- As a BMS Marketing policy was not found in the public domain and ATNI was not able to establish contact with the company during the research phase, Junlebao did not score on this topic since no relevant information was found in regard to the company's commitments on the incentives of company employees involved in BMS marketing.
- In order to score in this area, the company should comply with Article 8 of the Code by excluding the sales volume of BMS products from determining incentives for its employees or distribution partners.
- Junlebao is encouraged to adopt these Code requirements in full and clearly outline them in a company policy dedicated to the responsible marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

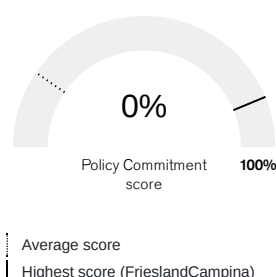


Management System

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- To score in this area, Junlebao would need to develop comprehensive management systems, procedures and other guidance for its employees to implement all commitments set out in its policy(ies) relating to responsible BMS marketing.

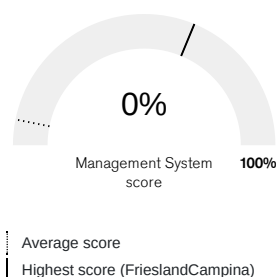
7. Labeling

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators and management system indicators. Each set of indicators contributes an equal weight of 50% each to the topic score.



Policy Commitment

- As a BMS Marketing policy was not found in the public domain and ATNI was not able to establish contact with the company during the research phase, Junlebao did not score on this topic since no relevant information was found in regard to the company's commitments on the labelling of BMS products.
- In order to score in this area, the company should comply with Article 9 of the Code and recommendation 4 of the guidance supported by WHA resolution 69.9 by ensuring that BMS packages have clear labels with information in the appropriate local language(s) and that they include appropriate breastfeeding messages. Labels should avoid idealizing formula use, include ingredient information as well as warnings against the health hazards of inappropriate powdered formula preparation. Health or nutrition claims for BMS products should only be included if required by national regulations.
- Junlebao is encouraged to adopt these Code requirements in full and clearly outline them in a company policy dedicated to the responsible marketing of breast-milk substitutes.

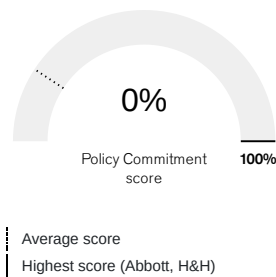


Management System

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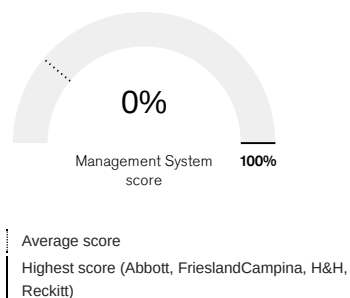
8. Product Quality

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators and management system indicators. Each set of indicators contributes an equal weight of 50% each to the topic score.



Policy Commitment

- As a BMS Marketing policy was not found in the public domain and ATNI was not able to establish contact with the company during the research phase, Junlebao did not score on this topic since no relevant information was found in regard to the company's commitments on the quality of BMS products.
- In order to score in this area, the company should comply with Article 10 of the Code and is encouraged to clearly outline which specific Codex standards it follows at a minimum, and to ensure that the listed standards are regularly revised so that the most updated versions are adhered to.

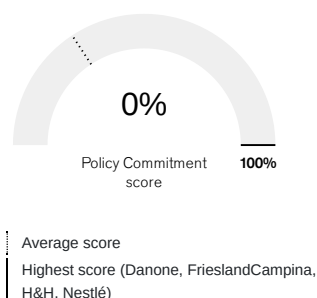


Management System

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- To score in this area, Junlebao would need to develop comprehensive management systems, procedures and other guidance for its employees to implement all commitments set out in its policy(ies) relating to responsible BMS marketing.

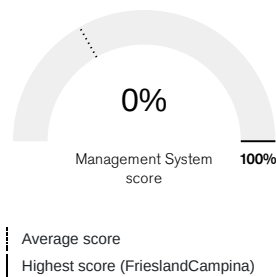
9. Implementation and Monitoring

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators and management system indicators. The policy commitment indicators contribute to 20% of the topic score, while 80% of the weight of the score is attributed to management system indicators.



Policy Commitment

- As a BMS Marketing policy was not found in the public domain and ATNI was not able to establish contact with the company during the research phase, Junlebao did not score on this topic since no relevant information was found in regard to the company's commitments on monitoring its BMS marketing practices.
- In order to score in this area, the company is encouraged to develop a policy dedicated to the responsible marketing of breast-milk substitutes, if it does not already have one, and clearly define as well as effectively communicate responsibilities for implementing BMS marketing commitments and monitoring compliance of the company's practices to the principles of its BMS marketing policy.

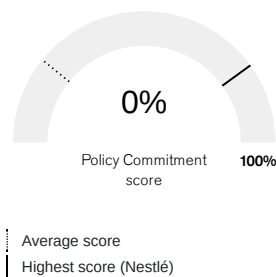


Management System

- ATNI was unable to identify documentation about any management systems the company has in place to implement any policy it may have in relation to BMS marketing.
- To score in this area, Junlebao would need to develop clear guidance for its employees and contractual third-parties on the responsible marketing of BMS as outlined in the company's related policy(ies). The company should also have effective systems in place to monitor and manage incidences of non-compliance with the company BMS marketing policy(ies). The company should also clearly assign executive responsibilities and oversight to ensure the effective implementation of its BMS marketing policy.

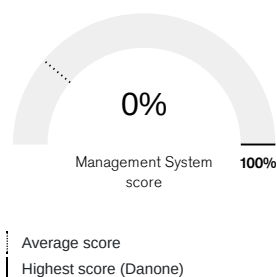
10. Lobbying and Influence

This topic consists of policy commitment indicators and management system indicators. Each set of indicators contributes an equal weight of 50% each to the topic score.



Policy Commitment

- ATNI did not find any publicly available information with regard to any commitments or objectives the company has in relation to engagement with policymakers on BMS marketing. The company therefore did not score on this topic.
- To score in this area, Junlebao is encouraged to develop a policy setting out under what circumstances and how it will lobby and engage with governments and policymakers on issues relating to the Code and BMS marketing. The company should also commit to not undermining existing public policy frameworks, the work of WHO or similar agencies, and Government efforts to develop regulations to implement the Code in full. In addition, the company should have controls in place over trade associations and industry policy groups and should prohibit conflict of interest when engaging with stakeholders on BMS marketing.

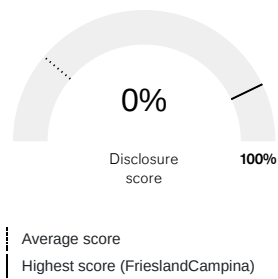


Management System

- ATNI was unable to identify documentation about any management systems the company has in place to implement any policy it may have in relation to engaging with stakeholders on BMS marketing.
- To score in this area, Junlebao would need to clearly assign executive responsibilities and oversight to ensure the effective implementation of its policy on engaging with stakeholders on BMS marketing and the Code, as well as develop clear systems and control mechanisms such as reporting and internal audits.

11. Disclosure

This topic consists of disclosure indicators only.



Disclosure

- As ATNI was not able to identify any information in the public domain relating to Junlebao's policy, management systems, lobbying activities or its accountability mechanisms related to BMS marketing, the company did not score on this topic.
- In addition to developing and having a comprehensive company policy dedicated to the responsible marketing of breast-milk substitutes, if the company does not already have one, Junlebao is encouraged to have its commitments available and easily accessible in the public domain.

Footnotes

1. BMS stands for breast-milk substitutes which include any milks (or products that could be used to replace milk, such as fortified soya milk alternatives), in either liquid or powdered form, that are specifically marketed for feeding infants and young children up to the age of three years. These include: - Infant formula (IF) - Follow-up formula (FUF) - Growing-up milk (GUM) It is important to note that the Code never made exceptions to formulas for or special medical purposes therefore these products are also included within the scope of ATNI's studies. Bottles and teats however are not included in ATNI's assessments as these products generally would not be manufactured by food and beverage companies.
2. All of Junlebao's global baby food sales are derived from breast-milk substitutes.
3. The Country Study score and Corporate Profile score each contribute to 50% of Junlebao's BMS Marketing Index score.
4. This represents the score of one country assessment: China.
5. Based on 2021 Euromonitor retail sales estimates.
6. Incidences of non-compliance include non-compliant labels and observations from online and traditional media.
7. Where companies engaged, these numbers should represent the number of products confirmed to be marketed in these countries as communicated by the companies to ATNI. It is possible however that the number of products and brands assessed are not representative of each of the assessed markets, due to limitations in data collection and limited company engagement.
8. - Infant formula is a BMS product intended for infants younger than six months of age. - Follow-up formula is a BMS product intended for older infants between six months up to one year of age. - Growing-up milks or toddler milks are BMS products intended for young children between one to three years of age. - Product brand relates to observations where no age is specified on a product or no specific product is promoted, but the observation is associated with a BMS brand.
9. This is the company's average score on the 11 topics.
10. Euromonitor retail sales estimates (2021 data) were used to calculate the proportion of companies' global product sales covered per product type. It is important to note however that the underlying data used for the calculations may not be fully representative of the company's markets. Euromonitor International intelligence is used under license. Although Euromonitor aims to correct inaccuracies of which it is aware, it does not warrant that the data will be accurate, up-to-date or complete as the accuracy and completeness of the data and other content available in respect of different parts of the content will vary depending on the availability and quality of sources on which each part is based.
11. Product weighting: 45%
12. Product weighting: 35%
13. Product weighting: 20%