

# Hain Celestial

**Headquarters**  
United States

**Type of ownership**  
Public

**Estimated percentage of Hain Celestial's global F&B sales from BMS** <sup>1</sup>  
3%

**Estimated percentage of Hain Celestial's global baby food sales from BMS** <sup>2</sup>  
10%

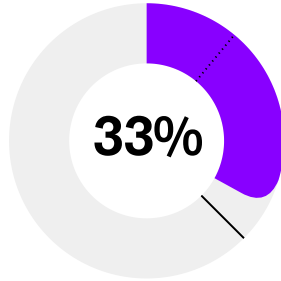
**Countries covered in country studies**  
US

**Company also assessed in:**



CF Index 2024

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**BMS Marketing Score 2024** <sup>3</sup>

— Average score  
— Highest score



**Country Studies Score** <sup>4</sup>

66% 1 country



**Corporate Profile Score**

0.1%

**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

66% 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. Hain Celestial sells BMS products in one (the US) of the five countries selected for the assessment, which represents 100% of Hain Celestial's estimated global BMS sales. The Country Studies results for Hain Celestial are summarized below for the US across each marketing channel.

<https://new-140rlzsq.accessnutrition.org/app/uploads/2024/03/Assessment-methods-and-scoring.pdf>

# Country Studies overview

Hain Celestial	Country assessments			BMS market <sup>5</sup>	
	Total incidences of non-compliance across online, traditional media, and product labels <sup>6</sup>	Number of product labels assessed <sup>7</sup>	Company brands found	BMS market share	Proportion of Hain Celestial's global BMS sales
CHINA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
GERMANY	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
INDONESIA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
US	5	5	Earth's Best	<5%	100%
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%)

▪ The only company that achieved an average score of 66% for the BMS assessment was Hain Celestial, based on assessing the company's performance in the US exclusively (which accounts for 100% of the company's BMS sales), where a total of five incidences of non-compliance were observed on the five products assessed. No non-compliant observations were found online or

traditional media during the time of research. While all of the five product labels assessed contained at least one incidence of non-compliance. It's important to highlight that Hain Celestial holds a small share of the US BMS market, accounting for less than 5%, which could impact on its overall score.

# Observed incidences of non-compliance with the Code per country

Absolute number of incidences of non-compliance



## Main in-country findings

The total number of non-compliant marketing practices found for Hain Celestial in the US was five, all from inappropriate product labels. While no incidences of non-compliance were observed on online media outlets and traditional media (during the research period the channels were monitored) all the five product labels assessed included an average of ten observations of non-compliance each, making Hain Celestial the company with the highest average number of incidences of non-compliance per label. The incidences were concerning infant formula (four products) and growing-up milk (one product).

### Online findings

- No point-of-sale promotions on online retailer platforms or online advertisements on local websites and social media channels were found of Hain Celestial's BMS products sold in the US in the eight-week period the channels were monitored.

### Traditional media findings

- No traditional advertisements (TV, Radio, or print) were found of Hain Celestial's BMS products sold in the US in the six-month period the channels were monitored.

### BMS product label

- The number of Hain Celestial product labels assessed in the US was five. For all Hain Celestial products assessed, at least one incident of Code non-compliance was observed, with an average of ten incidences of non-compliance per product label.

- All labels assessed included nutritional, health, and marketing claims. None of the products included a statement on the importance of breastfeeding in the first six months of life and continued breastfeeding for up to two years or beyond, which is stipulated in the Code. Other types of non-compliance with the Code include the

'idealization' of the BMS product and endorsement or anything that may be construed as an endorsement by a professional or other body. Further, for two products with clear images the product label contains text that may discourage or undermine breastfeeding, by making a comparison to breastmilk, or suggesting that the product is nearly equivalent or superior to breastmilk. Compared to other companies assessed, Hain Celestial's labels were also missing clear instructions to ensure that infants receive fresh feed to minimize any contamination risks. Other less common observations classified as non-compliant with the Code included absence of a clearly legible statement that the product should be used only on the advice of a health worker, and lack of a warning against the health hazards of inappropriate preparation and usage.

- 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 Hain Celestial did not respond to ATNI during the

verification phase, the company had not provided images of product labels as requested by ATNI. Therefore, incomplete assessments remained for a total of two

products. Since at least one incidence of non-compliance was identified from the available images, these labels were counted as a non-compliant observation.

## Recommendations

- Given that each of the labels assessed in the US were found to be non-compliant with the Code requirements in at least one aspect, Hain Celestial is encouraged to focus on improving labeling practices across 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 indicate the appropriate age range for consumption, instructions for powder formula preparation, and statements 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.

- Hain Celestial 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 Hain Celestial to review all incidences of non-compliance identified across all product labels, which were shared in detail with the company, and to take corrective action.

# BMS Corporate Profile



Corporate Profile  
Score

0.1%

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. Hain Celestial's BMS marketing commitments were assessed across 11 topics that cover different aspects of the Code on which the company scored an average of 1,2%. 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 Hain Celestial 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-140rlzsq.accesstonutrition.org/app/uploads/2024/03/Geographic-penalty.pdf>

# Geographic application by Hain Celestial 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 <sup>i 9</sup>	Product type	Percentage of Hain Celestial's global sales from markets where BMS commitments are upheld <sup>i 10</sup>	Geographic penalty applied	Final Corporate Profile score
1.2%	Infant formula <sup>i 11</sup>	0%	90%	0.1%
	Follow-up formula <sup>i 12</sup>	0%	90%	
	Growing-up milk <sup>i 13</sup>	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 is 0,12%.

### Infant formula

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

### Follow-up formula

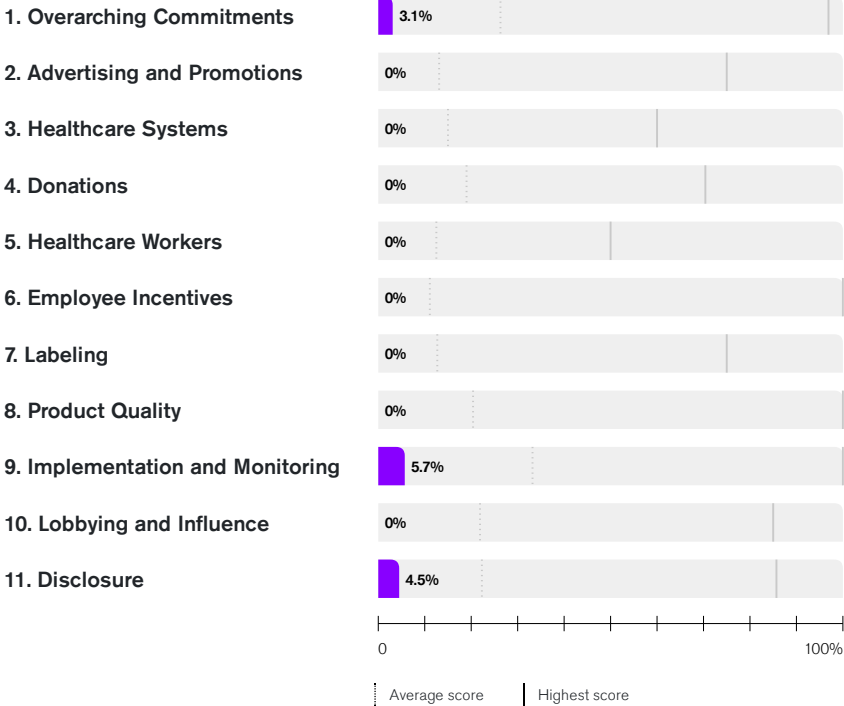
The corresponding geographic penalty for this product type is the maximum of 90%.

### Growing-up milk

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

ATNI calls on Hain Celestial 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 the US. 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.

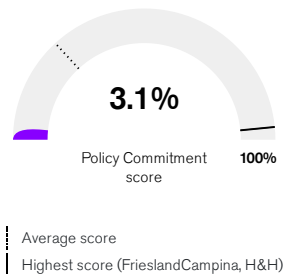


# BMS commitments by topic

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.

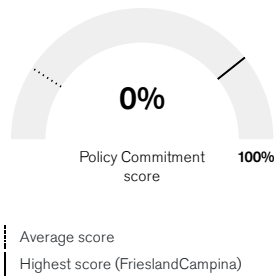


### Policy Commitment

- On Earth's Best website, which is the only BMS brand of Hain Celestial, the company made a general statement of support for breastfeeding, however, no explicit mention was made of support to exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and continued breastfeeding up to two years of age or beyond, neither the introduction of appropriate complementary foods from the age of six months is mentioned, as per international public health recommendations.
- ATNI did not find a BMS marketing policy published by Hain Celestial. 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.
- To score in this area in the future, Hain Celestial is urged to recognize the Code in full and to make these statements.

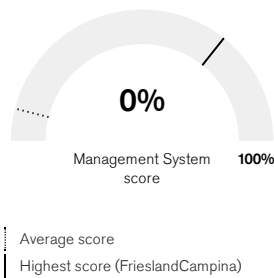
## 2. Advertising and Promotions

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

- 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, Hain Celestial did not score on this topic since no relevant information was found 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.
- Hain Celestial 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.

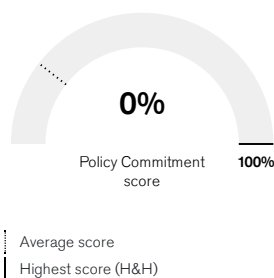


### Management System

- No relevant guidance or procedure manuals were found or shared by Hain Celestial demonstrating the implementation of the commitments assessed on this topic. The company therefore does not score in this aspect. To score in this area, Hain Celestial 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.

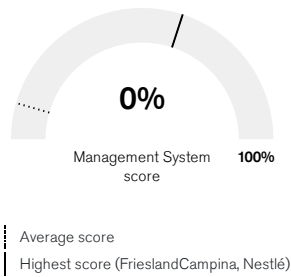
## 3. Healthcare Systems

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, Hain Celestial 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.
- Hain Celestial 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.

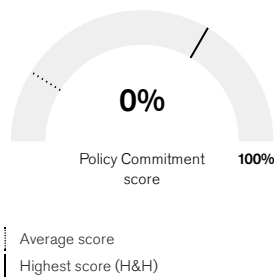


### Management System

- No relevant guidance or procedure manuals were found or shared by Hain Celestial demonstrating the implementation of the commitments assessed on this topic. The company therefore does not score in this aspect. To score in this area, Hain Celestial 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.

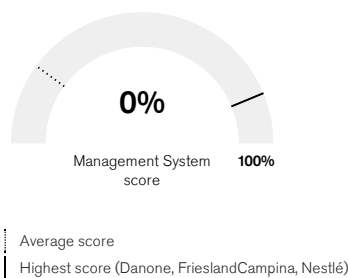
## 4. Donations

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

- 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, Hain Celestial did not score on this topic since no relevant information was found in regard to 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.
- Hain Celestial 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.

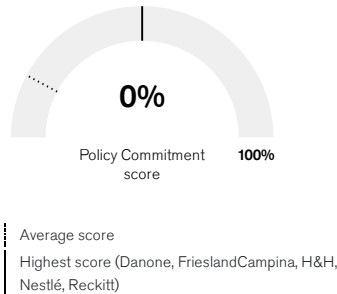


### Management System

- No relevant guidance or procedure manuals were found or shared by Hain Celestial demonstrating the implementation of the commitments assessed on this topic. The company therefore does not score in this aspect. To score in this area, Hain Celestial 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.

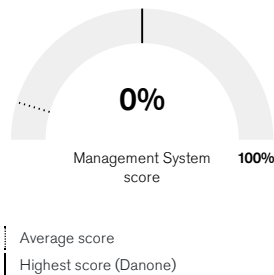
## 5. Healthcare Workers

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

- On Earth's Best website, the company had a section dedicated to healthcare workers, inviting them to request coupons for its products within the scope of the Code. 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 to substantiate the assessment. Therefore, Hain Celestial did not score on this topic 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.
- Hain Celestial 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.

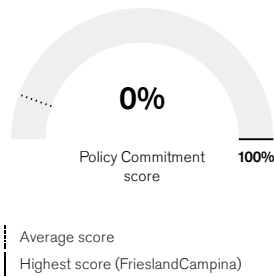


### Management System

- 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, Hain Celestial 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.

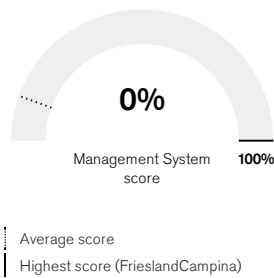
## 6. Employee Incentives

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, Hain Celestial 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.
- Hain Celestial 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.

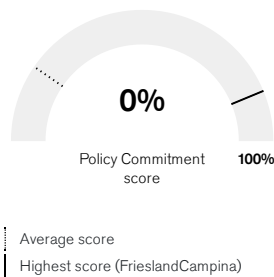


### Management System

- 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, Hain Celestial 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.

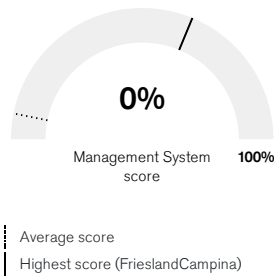
## 7. Labeling

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, Hain Celestial 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.
- Hain Celestial 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.

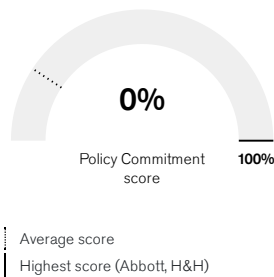


### Management System

- 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, Hain Celestial 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.

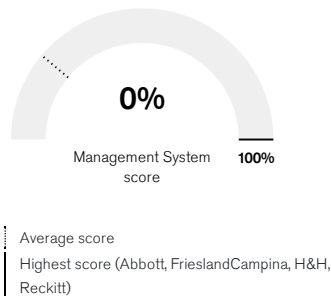
## 8. Product Quality

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, Hain Celestial 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.

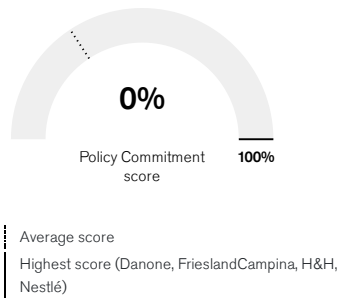


### Management System

- 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, Hain Celestial 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.

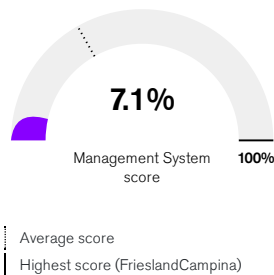
## 9. Implementation and Monitoring

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, Hain Celestial 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.

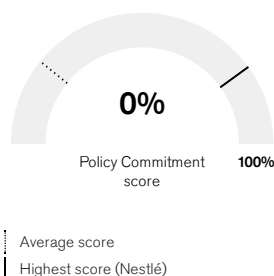


### Management System

- Like most companies assessed in the BMS Marketing Index, the company was found to follow globally recognized food safety and quality standards to certify its BMS products, such as ISO and BRC which was evidenced in Hain Celestial's latest annual report 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 this topic.
- To score in this area, Hain Celestial 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 within 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.

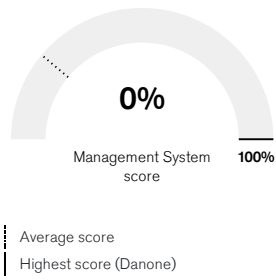
## 10. Lobbying and Influence

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, Hain Celestial 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.

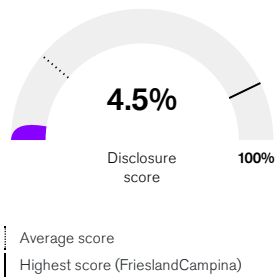


### Management System

- 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, Hain Celestial 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

- Hain Celestial was found to publish some of the trade associations and industry groups it is a member of. However, ATNI was not able to identify any other information in the public domain relating to Hain Celestial's policy, management systems, lobbying activities or its accountability mechanisms related to BMS marketing, therefore 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, Hain Celestial 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 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. 90% of Hain Celestial's global baby food sales are derived from complementary foods.
3. The Country Study score and Corporate Profile score each contribute to 50% of Hain Celestial's BMS Marketing Index score.
4. This represents the score of one country assessment: the US.
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%