The Direct Selling Self Regulatory Council (DSSRC)

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The Advertising Industry's Self-Regulatory System

- 1971 The self-regulatory system formed as a response to consumer activists pushing for increased government regulation of the advertising industry
- Three major advertising trade associations along with the Council of Better Business Bureaus created the system









Today...

- FTC points to the portfolio of self-regulation programs administered by the CBBB as an example of successful industry self-regulation in America
- CBBB are leaders in developing, managing and enforcing self-regulatory programs for other industries.
- The roster of CBBB National Programs includes:
 - The National Advertising Division
 - The Children Advertising Review Unit
 - BBB Auto Line
 - The Electronic Retailing Self Regulation Program
 - Interest Based Advertising Accountability Program

- Children's Food and Beverage Advertising Initiative
- EU Privacy Shield
- Coalition for Better Ads
- The Direct Selling Self Regulatory Council

Why Enhanced Self Regulation and the Direct Selling Industry?

- Marketplace conditions:
 - FTC enforcement actions
 - Increased number of industry critics
 - Increasing risks arising from social media
- Cure real and perceived issues
- Elevate direct selling's reputation
- Respond to the FTC recommendations regarding strong selfregulation enforcements
- Product Claims and Earning Claims

DSSRC'S Mission

- Provide independent, impartial and comprehensive monitoring of direct selling companies on an industry-wide basis.
- Address income representations (including lifestyle claims) and product claims by companies and salesforce members
- Enhance the reputation of direct selling and elevate confidence in DSA members

DSSRC Goals & Procedures

- Improve/restore consumer confidence in direct selling advertising
- Provide a quick and efficient mechanism for reviewing direct selling advertising claims with an emphasis on social media platforms
- Independent Monitoring
- Demonstrate to the regulatory agencies the direct selling industry's commitment to meaningful and effective self-regulation



Hallmarks of Effective Self-Regulation

- Objective standard of review
- Independent
- Transparent
- Accountable
- Support by industry
- Applicable to members and non-members

Issues & Claims

- Product Claims
- Social media
- Testimonials/Endorsements
- Before and After Depictions
- Weight Loss
- Health and Safety
- Disclosures

"The World's Fastest Weight-Loss Solution"

"The #1 Doctor Recommended Joint Supplement"

"Within 7 days my acne completely disappeared"

"The Clinically Proven Weight Loss Supplement!"

Issues & Claims

- Earning Claims (Express and Implied)
 - Lifestyle Claims

"Part Time Work, Full Time

"I Earned \$35,000 After The First 60

Days"



"Quit your job, replace your income"

Standards of the Program

Standards are rooted in statutes, regulation, judicial precedent, self-regulatory decisions of the National Advertising Division, the Electronic Retailing Self-Regulation Program, the DSA Code of Ethics and the BBB Code of Advertising.

Initial Framework for Reviewing Advertising

- What claims does the advertisement or social media post convey to reasonable consumers?
- Does the material submitted by the company substantiate those claims?

Identifying General Principles of Substantiation

- Substantiate Before Disseminating
- Responsible for All Reasonable Interpretations
- Substantiate All Express and Implied Claims
- Levels of Substantiation Needed
- "Reasonable Basis" for Making Claims
- "Competent and Reliable" Scientific Evidence

FTC Policy Statement on Deception DATE: October 14, 1983 Appended to Cliffilds Associates, Inc., 189 P.T.C. 118, 174 (1964). The Howardtle John D. Dreamli. Committee on Energy and Commerce U.S. House of Seprementations Washington, D.C. 20515 Due Mr. Chairman: This letter responds to the Committee's inquery segarding the Commission's embecument policy against discipling acts or practices. We also hope this latter will provide produce to the public. Section 5 of the FTC Act doctors under or deceptive acts or practices subsected. Section 12 specifically probabits false sats lekely to reduce the purchase of final, drugs, devices or councilis Section 15 delines a false ad for purposes of Section 12 as one which is "raisleading in a material respect." Numerous Commission and judicial discissions have defined and abbreved on the phone "deceptive acts or practices" ander both Sections 5 and 12 Noveberg, however, to those is single definitive statement of the Commission's view of its authority. The Commission betiensor that such a statement would be useful to the public, as well as the Congression in its continuing project of our periodiction. We have therefore reviewed the decided cases to synthesize the most important principles of properly applicability. We have attempted to provide a compute indication of the manner in which the Commission will enforce its decoprise transfers: In so doing, we intend to address the concurre that have been restend along the reasoning of shoopting, and thousby attacge to provide a greater server of containty as to low the concept will be applied. Curtain observats audiospied all deception cases. First, there exact by a representation, reminion or practice that is likely to orioland the companier." Practices that have been found raisheading or Acceptive as specific cases suchair liabs and or written representation, and auding price claims. usles of hazardom or systematically defective gendum or services without advance disclosures. fallow to disclose information regarding pyramid rains, see of last and switch tedraligen, fallow to perform promised services, and failure to must sournery obligations. Second, we examine the practice from the perspective of a communer acting resonably in the streamstances. If the representation or practice offsets or is directed presently to a particular group, the Commission examines reasonableness from the perspective of that group. Head, the expressmenters, execution, or practice must be a "matural" one. The basic question is whether the act or practice is likely to affect the consumer's conduct or decision with regard to a product or service. If we, the practice to sustarial, and communer again in likely, because consumers are likely to have chosen differently but for the deception, his many instances,

Substantiation

Before disseminating an advertisement, the advertiser must substantiate all claims—express <u>and</u> implied—that the ad conveys to reasonable consumers.

Substantiation Policy Statement, appended to <u>Thompson Medical Co.</u>, 104 F.T.C. 648 (1984)

Advertisers are Liable for <u>all</u> Reasonable Interpretations

"To be considered reasonable, the interpretation does not have to be the only one. When a seller's representation conveys more than one meaning to reasonable consumers, one of which is false, the seller is liable for the misleading interpretation."

Deception Policy Statement, 103 F.T.C. 174 (1984)

Express and Implied Claims Need to be Substantiated

- The advertisement may imply more substantiation than it expressly claims
- The advertisement may imply to consumers that is has a certain type of support

How Much Substantiation is Needed?

The advertiser must possess at least the level of substantiation expressly or impliedly claimed in the advertisement:

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"Tests Prove..."
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"Doctors Recommend..."

"Studies Show..."

"Reasonable Basis" Standard

When an ad does not make an express or implied references to a certain level of support and, in the absence of other evidence indicating what consumer expectations would be, it is assumed that consumers expect that the advertiser had a "<u>reasonable basis</u>" for making the claims.

- "Reasonable Basis" Factors:
 - Type of claim
 - Type of product
 - The level of substantiation experts in the field would agree is reasonable
 - Net impression of the claim
 - How material is the claim to the purchasing decision of the consumer
 - Are the results stated in the claim something that can be "typically expected" by consumers?

Typicality Standard

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION 16 CFR Part 255

Guides Concerning the Use of Endorsements and Testimonials in Advertising

(b) An advertisement containing an endorsement relating the experience of one or more consumers on a central or key attribute of the product or service also will likely be interpreted as representing that the endorser's experience is representative of what consumers will generally achieve with the advertised product or service in actual, albeit variable, conditions of use. Therefore, an advertiser should possess and rely upon adequate substantiation for this representation. If the advertiser does not have substantiation that the endorser's experience is representative of what consumers will generally achieve, the advertisement should clearly and conspicuously disclose the generally expected performance in the depicted circumstances, and the advertiser must possess and rely on adequate substantiation for that representation.'



Health and Safety Claims

- Require a high level of substantiation
- Competent and Reliable Scientific Evidence:
 - "tests, analyses, research, studies, or other evidence based upon the expertise of professionals in the relevant area, that has been conducted and evaluated in an objective manner by persons qualified to do so, using procedures generally accepted in the profession to yield accurate and reliable results"

Competent and Reliable Scientific Evidence

What it Isn't:

- Anecdotal evidence from customers
- Newspaper or magazine articles
- Sales materials from the manufacturer
- Low return rate or moneyback guarantee

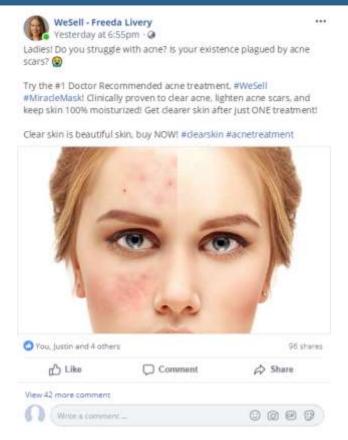
What it Is:

- Tests, studies, other scientific research
- Based on expertise of professionals in field
- Objectively conducted by qualified people
- Using procedures accepted as accurate

Product Claims



Product Claims



Product Claims



Earnings Claims - Section 8

- 1. Any oral, written or visual claim that conveys expressly or by implications:
 - A specific level of range of actual or potential income
 - Gross or net income profits including:
 - Lifestyle purchases that are related to income earned
- Hypothetical scenarios that may lead a potential salesperson or distributor to reasonably infer that he or she will earn a minimum level of income
- 3. Any chart, table, or mathematical calculation that demonstrates possible income or actual potential sales
- 4. Marketing materials or advertising explicitly describing or promising potential income
- 5. Any award or announcement of compensation describing the earnings or any current of past salesperson



- Statements that either expressly state or imply through visual images that participation in a direct selling business is likely to result in a lavish or extravagant lifestyle.
- "Quit your job"; "be set for life"; "earn a million dollars"; "make more money than you ever imagined or thought possible"; "realize unlimited income"; etc.
- Descriptions or images of opulent mansions, private helicopters, private jets, yachts, exotic automobiles, etc.









WeSell - Justin Thyme WeSell - Justin Thyme Yesterday at 12:12pm - @

Thanks #WeSell!

Only 6 months after joining WeSell, I've reached Regional Leader level and was awarded this #redFerrari! ... Join my WeSell Squad and get your free car ASAP!

We're looking for motivated self-starters who aren't afraid to take control of their lives and their money 6 6 WeSell will help you achieve your #moneygoals and live the lavish lifestyle you deserve! #newcar #financialfreedom #JoinToday



Sources of Claims

- Traditional Media
- 2. Websites
- 3. Social Media Platforms
 - Posts & Videos
 - Hashtags
 - Disclosures and hashtags pertaining to earnings claims that are not representative of the income that the typical customer or independent salesperson can expect to earn in the depicted scenario should be:
 - Clear
 - Conspicuous
 - Close proximity to the triggering claim
 - Be careful with icons and abbreviations

Sources of DSSRC Inquiries

- Consumer complaints
- Competitor complaints (member and non-member)
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) complaints
- Referrals from the DSA Code of Ethics Administrator
- Issues arising through independent monitoring
 - Periodic company reviews
 - Ongoing social media monitoring

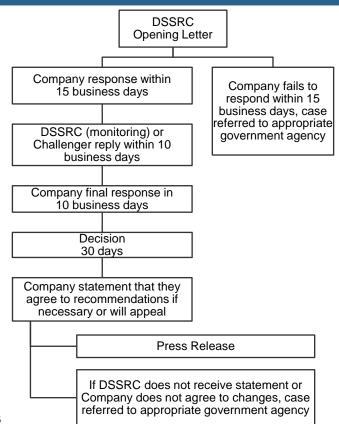
Independent Monitoring

- Review of direct selling companies and their salesforces of all available content including websites and social media. There will be focus on issues that appear to constitute a pattern.
- Problematic content will be identified for companies with the opportunity for the company to address issues
- Companies who do not agree on corrective measures, ignore the entity or do not participate will be referred to law enforcement

Competitor Challenges

- Companies can challenge the income representations and/or product claims of competitor companies with a submission addressing the content with reasonable level of specificity
- Company is given opportunity to address the challenged income representations and/or product claims and the DSSRC issues a decision which is then reported (so long as it has not been appealed).
- Should an advertiser appeal a decision, the case proceeds through the appellate process
- DSSRC reserves rights to reject the complaint as overly broad, if a party publicizes the case, if the matter is the subject of litigation or if the content has been withdrawn

The DSSRC Case Process



Decision

- Companies are given opportunity to screen the decision prior to publication
- Company may choose not to appeal the matter and the decision will be final
- If a company appeals, decision final after appeal process is conducted

Reporting: Summary of Program's Activities Reported in Case Reports

- Resolved matters from monitoring are not reported
- Unresolved matters from monitoring are reported
- Referrals to government agencies are reported
- Competitive challenge decisions are reported

Case Decisions

- DSSRC will draft a decision within 30 days of the last document received, prepare a case decision and invite the company to provide a responsive statement.
- Should DSSRC find that the claim(s) at issue are not adequately substantiated, the company submits a response indicating whether it:
 - 1. Agrees to comply with DSSRC's recommendations
 - 2. Will not comply with DSSRC's recommendations
 - 3. Will appeal all or part of DSSRC's decision
- Direct selling company will have an opportunity to review decision before it is posted

Case Decisions

- Case decisions which are completed after challenges or unresolved monitoring inquiries will include a summary of the claims at issue, a summary of each party's position, an analysis of the issues and a statement indicating whether a party complied or was unresponsive
- Case Reports will be available on a subscription basis for \$550 (free of charge to DSA members)

Appeals

 Companies whose advertising claims have been the subject of a DSSRC Review may appeal a DSSRC Decision

- The Appellate Board:
 - One member chosen by DSA
 - 2. One member chosen by CBBB
 - 3. One member mutually chosen by DSA and CBBB

Reporting Aspects

- Program inquiries about "Patterns and Practices" of claims
 - Individual <u>resolved</u> matters from monitoring are not reported (Aggregated in Activity Reports omitting any company-identifying information)
 - What is reported?
 - Unresolved matters from monitoring are reported
 - Referrals to government agencies are reported
 - Competitive challenge decisions are reported

Press Release

- Cannot locate direct selling company
- Direct selling company refuses to participate
- Direct selling company does not adhere to DSSRC recommendations
- After appeal

Confidentiality Aspects

- CBBB proceedings are confidential except for case decisions, press releases regarding case decisions, referrals to government agencies and press releases announcing such referrals.
- Parties can take additional measures to redact confidential and proprietary information during the self-regulatory process.
- Parties agree to keep proceedings confidential, not to subpoen any witness or documents for future court proceedings, and to pay attorney fees and costs if there's an attempted violation of the provision.
- Retention: DSSRC will only retain the final case decision and/or press release.

THANK YOU Questions?

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