

Alcohol Beverage Advertising

What Every Industry Member Should Know



This information is being presented to help the public to understand and comply with the laws and regulations that the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) administers.

It is not intended to establish any new, or change any existing, definitions, interpretations, standards, or procedures regarding those laws and regulations.

In addition, this presentation may be made obsolete by changes in laws and regulations.

Please consult the applicable laws and regulations for the most current requirements.

Sample documents (such as records, returns, and labels) are for illustrative purposes only and contain fictitious data.



In this session we will cover:

- TTB's Advertising Authority
- What is Advertising?
- Mandatory Information
- Prohibited Practices
- Health-Related Statements
- Role of Social Media
- Common issues

See 27 U.S.C. 205(f)



TTB Advertising Authorities

- Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act)
 - 27 U.S.C. 205(f)
- Title 27 Code of Federal Regulations
 - Wine (part 4)
 - Distilled Spirits (part 5)
 - Malt Beverages (part 7)



What is Advertising?

Any written or verbal statement, illustration, or depiction which is in, or calculated to induce sales in, interstate or foreign commerce, or is disseminated by mail. . .

See 27 CFR 4.61, 5.232, and 7.232



Examples of Advertisements

- Magazines, newspapers, circulars, mailers, trade booklets, or sales pamphlets or other publications
- Alcohol beverage menus, wine cards, leaflets, shelf cards





- Hang tags, pamphlets, and other matter that accompany the container
- Representations on shipping cases and cartons





- Billboards and signs (indoor and outdoor)
- TV and radio





- Websites, online pop-up advertisements
- Social networking services (e.g., Facebook, LinkedIn, Snapchat)





- Media sharing sites (e.g., YouTube, Vimeo, TikTok, Instagram)
- Social media influencers





- Blogs, Microblogs such as X (formally Twitter), Blogger, Tumblr
- Mobile applications
- Links, QR codes, Augmented Reality





Mandatory Information

Wine

- Responsible advertiser (name and city/state, or name and contact information such as a telephone number, website, or email address)
- Class and type designation or distinctive designation (same as it appears on label). For example:
 - Red wine, white wine, sparkling wine, cider
 - Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay
 - Champagne, Bordeaux
 - Red wine with natural flavors; white wine with natural and artificial flavors

See 27 CFR 4.62



Mandatory Information (continued)

Distilled Spirits

- Responsible advertiser (name and city/state, or name and contact information such as a telephone number, website, or email address)
- Class and type designation (same as it appears on label). For example:
 - Whisky, gin, brandy
 - Vodka, bourbon whisky, cognac
 - Neutral spirits with natural flavor and caramel color; vodka with natural flavors
- Alcohol content (percentage by volume)
- Percentage of neutral spirits and name of commodity

See 27 CFR 5.233



Mandatory Information (continued)

Malt Beverages

- Responsible advertiser (name and city/state, or name and contact information such as a telephone number, website, or email address)
- Class designation (same as it appears on label)
 - Beer, ale, lager, porter, stout
 - Raspberry ale; stout brewed with pumpkin and cinnamon; malt beverage with natural flavors

See 27 CFR 7.233



Mandatory Information Exceptions

- If advertisement refers to a general line of products or all of the products of one company, by the company name or by the brand name common to the products, the only mandatory information required is the responsible advertiser's name, city, and state or the name and other contact information (such as a telephone number, website, or email address)
 - Examples:





Mandatory Information Exceptions

(continued)

- On consumer specialty items (items designed to be carried away by the consumer), the only information necessary is the company name of the responsible advertiser or brand name of the product.
 - Examples:





Prohibited Practices

- False or untrue statements
- Misleading statements, irrespective of falsity, that create a misleading impression or are likely to mislead consumers
- Statements disparaging a competitor's products
- Representations that are obscene or indecent
- Misleading guarantees
 - Money-back guarantees are **not** prohibited
- Statements suggesting a wine or malt beverage product contains distilled spirits or is a distilled spirit

See 27 CFR 4.64, 5.235, and 7.235



Prohibited Practices (continued)

- Representations of the Armed Forces or flags that create a misleading impression
- Statements inconsistent with labeling
 - Label depicted on an advertisement must be a reproduction of an approved label
- Untrue or misleading health-related statements
- Any statement, design, device, or representation of or relating to analyses, standards, or tests, irrespective of falsity, which the appropriate TTB officer finds to be likely to mislead the consumer

See 27 CFR 4.64, 5.235, and 7.235



Health-Related Statements

Include:

- Specific health claims and directional statements
- General references to alleged health benefits from the consumption of alcohol
- Representations or claims that imply that a physical or psychological sensation results from consuming the alcohol product
- Statements and representation of nutritional value (not including Statements of Average Analysis or Serving Fact Statements)

See 27 CFR 4.64(i), 5.235(d), and 7.235(e)



- Evaluated on a case-by-case basis
- May not be untrue or create a misleading impression as to effects on health of alcohol consumption
- May require disclaimer or qualifying statement
- Disclaimer must appear as prominent as the statement

See 27 CFR 4.64(i), 5.235(d), and 7.235(e)



A specific health claim is **not** misleading if it is truthful and adequately substantiated by **scientific or medical** evidence, **and**—

- Details the categories of individuals to whom the claim applies
- Discloses health risks associated with both moderate and heavier levels of alcohol consumption
- Outlines categories of individuals for whom any levels of alcohol consumption may cause health risks

This information must appear as part of, and as prominent as, the specific health claim

See 27 CFR 4.64(i), 5.235(d), and 7.235(e)



Advertising Suggesting an Alcohol Beverage has Energizing Effects

- Statements fall under health-related statements (i.e., physical or psychological effect)
- Statements reviewed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the totality of the advertisement, to see whether they are misleading



More Examples of Misleading Health-Related Statements

- Ginseng helps with chronic fatigue syndrome
- Taurine plays a major role in stabilizing heartbeat
- Guarana maintaining stamina, physical endurance, and aiding in rejuvenation
- This fruit wine will help your memory
- Wine is healthier
- No headaches
- Hangover-free



Statement of Average Analysis (SAA) or Serving Facts Statement (SFS)

Any advertisement that makes any type of calorie or carbohydrate claim must include an SAA (TTB Ruling 2004-1) or a SFS (TTB Ruling 2013-2 and 2020-1)

PER 12 FL. OZ. — AVERAGE ANALYSIS [FOR 12 FL. OZ. MALT BEVERAGE BOTTLE]

Calories 110

Carbohydrates 3.2 grams
Protein 0.5 grams
Fat 0.0 grams

Or

Serving Facts Frying Size 5 flox (148 r

Serving Size 5 fl oz (148 ml) Servings Per Container 5

	Amount Per Serving
Calories	120
Carbohydrate	3g
Fat	0g
Protein	0g



Statement of Average Analysis or Serving Facts Statement (continued)

AVERAGE ANALYSIS

- Serving size
- Calories
- Carbohydrates
- Protein
- Fat

SERVING FACTS

- Serving size
- Servings per container
- Alcohol content (optional)
- Calories
- Carbohydrates
- Protein
- Fat



Role of Social Media

- Industry Circular 2022-2
- Advertising through social media
- Requires all mandatory information
 - Typically placed in a readily apparent location, e.g., the **About** section for name and address
 - May also be included in a clearly marked link
- Cannot contain any prohibited statements



Role of Social Media - Influencers

- What are social media influencers (SMIs)?
 - Individuals on social media who have viewers or followers and use their influence to persuade their followers to purchase products



Image by DCStudio on Freepik

See TTB Industry Circular 2022-2



Role of Social Media - Influencers

Is this an advertisement?

- If the posts directly or indirectly advertise an industry member, brand, or specific product, we may consider such posts made by the SMI to be advertisements.
- In making this determination, we will consider:
 - Whether or not an industry member directly, indirectly, or through an affiliate published, disseminated, or caused to be published or disseminated, any advertisement; in this case, the SMI's posts

OR

If the SMI was compensated directly or indirectly by the industry member in return for the endorsement

See TTB Industry Circular 2022-2



Role of Social Media - Influencers

- What are the rules?
 - Same as other advertisements
 - All mandatory statements (although a link is ok)
 - No prohibited practices



Common Issues

- Missing mandatory information
 - Required class, type, or other designation (statement of composition).
 - —Alcohol content (in the case of distilled spirits)
- Labels depicted in ads don't match the COLAs
- Calorie or carbohydrate claims without a SAA/SFS
- Misleading or unsubstantiated health claims



Pre-Market Review

- TTB's Market Compliance Office (MCO) offers a pre-market review option
- Once a COLA is approved, send us the proposed advertising
- We will review and provide guidance, either to help get the advertisement into compliance, or let you know if it is compliant
- Email images/files and COLA number that corresponds to the advertisement to Market.Compliance@ttb.gov



Contact Information

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