

# The BCAP Code

The UK Code of Broadcast Advertising

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## Introduction

This first edition of the Code comes into force on 1 September 2010. It replaces the four previous separate BCAP Codes for broadcast advertising.

a. This Code applies to all advertisements (including teleshopping, content on self-promotional television channels, television text and interactive television advertisements) and programme sponsorship credits on radio and television services licensed by Ofcom. It is designed to inform advertisers and broadcasters of the standards expected in the content and scheduling of broadcast advertisements and to protect consumers. The basic principles of the Code are set out in Section 1: Compliance.

All Ofcom-licensed broadcasters should be familiar with the contents of this Code, which can be accessed on the ASA website, [www.asa.org.uk](http://www.asa.org.uk). They should also be familiar with relevant consumer protection legislation, most of which is listed on the ASA website at [www.asa.org.uk](http://www.asa.org.uk).

b. These definitions apply to the Code:

i. "broadcasters" means Ofcom-licensed television and radio services provided by broadcasters within UK jurisdiction regardless of whether their main audience is in the UK

ii. "advertisement" means publicity by advertisers, including spot advertisements and broadcaster promotions with advertisers (outside programme time), that is broadcast in return for payment or other valuable consideration to a broadcaster or that seeks to sell products to viewers or listeners. The promotion of broadcasters' own-branded activities, goods and events (such as websites, t-shirts and concerts), which enhance audience involvement and are not designed to make a profit or promote commercial partnerships, are excluded

iii. "teleshopping" means television-broadcast direct offers for the supply of goods and services, including immovable property, rights and obligations, in return for payment

iv. The "audience" comprises all those who are likely to see or hear a given advertisement; and

v. a "claim" can be implied or direct, written, spoken or visual. The name of a product can constitute a claim.

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c. The Code does not apply to commercial references within a programme, for which please see the Ofcom Broadcasting Code, which is available at [www.ofcom.org.uk](http://www.ofcom.org.uk). Ofcom requires adherence to the BCAP Code for the content of programme sponsorship credits but the ASA refers complaints about those and about product placement and undue prominence and to Ofcom. "Special Category" advertisements and sponsorship credits on radio must be cleared for broadcast by Radiocentre. Before being broadcast on radio, all advertisements that feature claims that need substantiation must be cleared locally or, if those claims are included in advertisements for a special category, by Radiocentre. See Section 1: Compliance.

d. Television licensees should seek BCAP's permission if they want to have any rules in the Code disapplied because the advertisement in question is on a programme service addressed exclusively to audiences outside the UK.

A television advertisement that is targeted specifically and with some frequency at an audience in the territory of a single party to the 1989 Council of Europe Convention on Transfrontier Television must, with some exceptions, comply with the television advertising rules of that party. That does not apply:

- i. if the party is a Member State of the European Community or
- ii. if its television advertising rules discriminate between advertisements broadcast on television services within its jurisdiction and those on services outside its jurisdiction or
- iii. if the UK government has concluded a relevant bilateral or multilateral agreement with the party concerned.

e. Advertisers, advertising agencies or independent producers should seek pre-transmission guidance on scripted advertisements from Clearcast (for TV advertisements), Radiocentre (for radio advertisements) or from the broadcaster whose service they intend to use to advertise. See Section 1: Compliance for information about the "special categories" of radio advertisement that require central clearance.

f. Broadcasters seeking guidance about the interpretation of Code rules should speak to BCAP staff. BCAP is willing to give advice on the interpretation of the Code but it does not offer pre-transmission clearance of advertisements. BCAP cannot accept liability for loss or damage alleged to result from reliance placed on such advice. Any advice it gives is without prejudice to the right of the ASA to investigate and act in the event of an alleged breach. BCAP can raise a potential breach of this Code with the broadcaster.

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g. When the ASA feels a complaint is justified, it can take action with the broadcaster concerned. The ASA can require the broadcaster to withdraw the advertisement immediately, amend it or suspend it while investigations are carried out. The ASA Council's interpretation of the Code is final and its rulings are published weekly on the ASA website, [www.asa.org.uk](http://www.asa.org.uk). Complainants, advertisers and broadcasters may request a review of Council decisions by the Independent Reviewer of the Rulings of the ASA Council. Information about the review process is given in the [Broadcast Complaint Handling Procedures](#) document, available on the ASA website.

h. For serious or repeated breaches of the Code, Ofcom may impose sanctions, ranging from a formal warning to a request for broadcast correction or a statement of findings, a fine or the shortening, suspending or taking away of a licence to broadcast.

i. The ASA (Broadcast) Council may have regard to decisions made by the ASA (Non-broadcast) Council under the CAP Code. Similarly, the ASA (Non-broadcast) Council may have regard to decisions made by the ASA (Broadcast) Council under the BCAP Code. Factors that help to determine whether an ASA decision is likely to apply across media include, but are not limited to, the characteristics of the medium, how the advertisement is targeted, the context in which a claim is made and the extent to which the relevant BCAP Code provisions correspond to those in the CAP Code.

j. The protection of young viewers and listeners is always a priority. Section 5: Children should be considered for all advertisements that:

- i. are targeted at children or likely to be of interest to them
- ii. features children whether as professionals or amateurs
- iii. could harmfully influence children even if not of direct interest to them.

k. Where necessary, sections of this Code begin by stating the overarching principles and background information that inform the rules subsequently given and definitions of the key terms employed.

l. Some rules that are to be found in Code sections dedicated to categories of products or services (such as alcoholic drinks or gambling) apply also to any advertisement that includes or refers to them. Those Code sections are subdivided into "rules for all advertisements" and "rules for [category of] advertisements".

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m. Guidance and Help Notes referred to throughout the Code can be found at [www.cap.org.uk](http://www.cap.org.uk)

n. The investigation of complaints in relation to Participation TV (long form television advertising for direct-response, remote entertainment services that typically include the possibility of interacting with broadcast content) remains a matter for Ofcom. Participation TV includes, for example, long form television advertisements for adult chat, adult sex chat, psychic chat, quiz call, dating and gambling services. For the avoidance of doubt, it excludes television spot advertisements for those services. Teleshopping content promoting other goods and services is also excluded. The ASA refers complaints about Participation TV to Ofcom who will determine whether a complaint identifies a breach of the BCAP Code.

# 1

## COMPLIANCE



## Principle

The overarching principles of this Code are that advertisements should not mislead or cause serious or widespread offence or harm, especially to children or the vulnerable. Broadcasters are responsible for ensuring that the advertisements they transmit comply with both the spirit and the letter of the Code. All compliance matters (copy clearance, content, scheduling and the like) are the ultimate responsibility of each broadcaster. The ASA may decline to investigate where there is a dispute which, in its view, would be better resolved by another regulator or through the Courts.

## Background

Broadcasters should use the ASA website, [www.asa.org.uk](http://www.asa.org.uk), to inform themselves of recent ASA rulings, the latest text of the Code and BCAP guidance on the Code.

Broadcasters must ensure that all advertisements are cleared before broadcast, are scheduled suitably and in accordance with BCAP's rules on scheduling of advertisements (Section 32: Scheduling). BCAP strongly advises broadcasters to follow relevant Clearcast or Radiocentre scheduling warnings, although compliance with them is not necessarily a guarantee of compliance with the BCAP Code.

Broadcasters must ensure that previously approved copy is not re-run for subsequent campaigns without periodic checks to ensure that all claims are still accurate. For radio, copy originally cleared by Radiocentre that is over six months old will need to be re-submitted for consideration by Radiocentre and assigned a new clearance number. Broadcasters or their respective clearance body must independently assess evidence submitted in support of an advertisement and any advice they have commissioned. Substantiation of factual claims made by advertisers and other supporting evidence must be held by the broadcaster or the relevant clearance body.

## Radio

"Special category" radio advertisements, whether broadcast locally, regionally or nationally, must be centrally cleared by Radiocentre. The code includes rules throughout that makes clear those categories of radio advertisement that must be centrally cleared. Broadcasters or their sales houses must hold a record of centrally cleared advertisements. For more information, go to [clearance](#) or telephone 020 7010 0608. The special categories are:

- Consumer credit, investment and complex financial products and services
- Gambling products and services



- Alcohol products
- Medical and health and beauty products and treatments
- Food, nutrition and food supplements
- Slimming products, treatments and establishments
- Adult shops, stripograms, escort agencies and premium-rate sexual entertainment services
- Dating and introduction services
- Commercial services offering individual personal and consumer advice
- Environmental claims
- Matters of public controversy including matters of a political or industrial nature
- Religious organisations
- Charitable causes
- Films, DVDs, video, computer and console games that have an 18+ certificate or rating.

Advertisements that do not fall into the special category list and are broadcast only by one station or in one locality must be cleared for broadcast by the relevant staff at the station concerned. Advertisers should contact the relevant station for information or guidance. To provide consistent standards for the benefit of consumers and the radio industry, national radio advertisements should be centrally cleared by Radiocentre. National radio advertisements are those sold and broadcast nationally across the network.

## Rules

- 1.1 Advertisements must reflect the spirit, not merely the letter, of the Code..
- 1.2 Advertisements must be prepared with a sense of responsibility to the audience and to society.
- 1.3 Advertisements must comply with the law and broadcasters must make that a condition of acceptance.
  - 1.3.1 Advertisements must not state or imply that a product can legally be sold if it cannot.

# 2

## RECOGNITION OF ADVERTISING



## Background

The rules on recognition of advertising must be read in conjunction with all other parts of the Code, including [Section 32: Scheduling of Advertisements](#). Other sections of the Code contain product-specific or audience-specific rules that are intended to protect consumers from misleading marketing communications. For example, [Section 5: Children](#) contains rules that apply, as well as the general rules, to advertisements that fall under that section.

The Ofcom Code on the Scheduling of Television Advertising and the Ofcom Broadcasting Code, for both television and radio, contain rules for sponsorship and commercial references that are relevant to this section.

Unless otherwise stated, all the rules in this section apply to programme promotions.

## Definitions

"Programme" is a programme on any UK television or radio service.

"Editorial content" in this section applies to programmes on any UK television or radio service and – in rule 2.1 – to editorial content on television text services and interactive television services.

**Television only** - "Programme promotion" is a trailer for a programme. It is not an advertisement if it is shown on the channel on which the programme will be broadcast or on a channel related to the channel on which the programme will be broadcast.

## Rules

- 2.1** Advertisements must be obviously distinguishable from editorial content, especially if they use a situation, performance or style reminiscent of editorial content, to prevent the audience being confused between the two. The audience should quickly recognise the message as an advertisement.
- 2.2** If used in an advertisement, an expression or sound effect associated with news bulletins or public service announcements (for example, "news flash") needs special care. The audience should quickly recognise the message as an advertisement.
- 2.3** The use of a title, logo, set or music associated with a programme that is broadcast on that medium needs special care. The audience should quickly recognise the message as an advertisement.

- 2.4**      **Television only** – Television advertisements, except for programme promotions, must not:
- 2.4.1**      refer to themselves in a way that might lead viewers to believe they are watching a programme
  - 2.4.2**      feature, visually or orally, anyone who currently and regularly presents news or current affairs on television
  - 2.4.3**      include extracts from broadcasts of parliamentary proceedings.
- 2.5**      **Radio only** – A person who currently and regularly reads the news on radio or television may voice radio advertisements but must not advertise products or services that are likely to be seen to compromise the impartiality of their news-reading role.

# 3

## MISLEADING ADVERTISING



## Background

The ASA may take the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 into account when it rules on complaints about advertisements that are alleged to be misleading. See Appendix 1 for more information about those Regulations.

The ASA will take into account the impression created by advertisements as well as specific claims. It will rule on the basis of the likely effect on consumers, not the advertiser's intentions.

Other sections of the Code contain product-specific or audience-specific rules that are intended to protect consumers from misleading advertisements. For example, the Children and Medicines sections of the Code contain rules that apply, as well as the general rules, to advertisements that fall under those sections.

If an advertisement encourages consumers to buy a product or service through a distance-selling mechanism, broadcasters should seek legal advice to ensure they comply with the Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013.

## Rules

### General

- 3.1**           Advertisements must not materially mislead or be likely to do so.
- 3.2**           Advertisements must not mislead consumers by omitting material information. They must not mislead by hiding material information or presenting it in an unclear, unintelligible, ambiguous or untimely manner.  
  
Material information is information that consumers need in context to make informed decisions about whether or how to buy a product or service. Whether the omission or presentation of material information is likely to mislead consumers depends on the context, the medium and, if the medium of the advertisement is constrained by time or space, the measures that the advertiser takes to make that information available to consumers by other means.
- 3.3**           For advertisements that quote prices for an advertised product or service, material information [for the purposes of rule 3.2] includes:
  - 3.3.1**           the main characteristics of the product or service

- 3.3.2 the identity (for example, a trading name) and geographical address of the marketer and any other trader on whose behalf the advertiser is acting
- 3.3.3 the price of the advertised product or service, including taxes, or, if the nature of the product or service is such that the price cannot be calculated in advance, the manner in which the price is calculated
- 3.3.4 delivery charges
- 3.3.5 the arrangements for payment, delivery, performance or complaint handling, if those differ from the arrangements that consumers are likely to reasonably expect
- 3.3.6 that consumers have the right to withdraw or cancel, if they have that right.
- 3.4 Obvious exaggerations ("puffery") and claims that the average consumer who sees the advertisement is unlikely to take literally are allowed provided they do not materially mislead..
- 3.5 Subjective claims must not mislead the audience; advertisements must not imply that expressions of opinion are objective claims.
- 3.6 Advertisements must not mislead by omitting the identity of the advertiser.  
Advertisers should note the law requires advertisers to identify themselves in some advertisements. Advertisers should take legal advice.
- 3.7 Advertisements must not falsely imply that the advertiser is acting as a consumer or for purposes outside its trade, business, craft or profession. Advertisements must make clear their commercial intent, if that is not obvious from the context.
- 3.8 No advertisement may use images of very brief duration, or any other technique that is likely to influence consumers, without their being fully aware of what has been done.

## Substantiation

- 3.9** Broadcasters must hold documentary evidence to prove claims that the audience is likely to regard as objective and that are capable of objective substantiation. The ASA may regard claims as misleading in the absence of adequate substantiation.

## Qualification

- 3.10** Advertisements must state significant limitations and qualifications. Qualifications may clarify but must not contradict the claims that they qualify.
- 3.11** Qualifications must be presented clearly.
- BCAP has published guidance on superimposed text to help television broadcasters ensure compliance with rule 3.11. The guidance is available at: [Use of superimposed text in television advertising](#)

## Exaggeration

- 3.12** Advertisements must not mislead by exaggerating the capability or performance of a product or service.
- 3.13** Advertisements must not present rights given to consumers in law as a distinctive feature of the advertiser's offer.
- 3.14** Advertisements must not suggest that their claims are universally accepted if a significant division of informed or scientific opinion exists.
- 3.15** Advertisements must not mislead about the nature or extent of the risk to consumers' personal security, or that of their families, if they do not buy the advertised product or service.

## Prohibited claims

These rules apply regardless of any substantiation presented in support of the claims.

- 3.16** Advertisements must not claim that a product or service is able to facilitate winning in games of chance.
- 3.17** Advertisements must not explicitly claim that the advertiser's job or livelihood is in jeopardy if consumers do not buy the advertised product or service.



## Prices

### Background

Price statements in advertisements should take into account the Chartered Trading Standards Institute's Guidance for traders on pricing practices.

### Definition

Price statements include statements about the manner in which the price will be calculated as well as definite prices.

- 3.18** Price statements must not mislead by omission, undue emphasis or distortion. They must relate to the product or service depicted in the advertisement.
- 3.19** Quoted prices must include non-optional taxes, duties, fees and charges that apply to all or most buyers. However, VAT-exclusive prices may be given if all those to whom the price claim is clearly addressed pay no VAT or can recover VAT. Such VAT-exclusive prices must be accompanied by a prominent statement of the amount or rate of VAT payable.
- 3.20** If a tax, duty, fee or charge cannot be calculated in advance, for example, because it depends on the consumer's circumstances, the advertisement must make clear that it is excluded from the advertised price and state how it is calculated.
- 3.21** Advertisements that quote instalment costs must state the total price of the advertised product or service and the instalment frequency as prominently as the cost of individual instalments.
- 3.22** Advertisements that state prices must also state applicable delivery, freight or postal charges or, if those cannot reasonably be calculated in advance, state that such charges are payable.
- 3.23** If the price of one product or service depends on another, advertisements must make clear the extent of the commitment consumers must make to obtain the advertised price.
- 3.24** Price claims such as "up to" and "from" must not exaggerate the availability or amount of benefits likely to be obtained by consumers.

## 'Free' claims

### Principle

Advertisements must not describe a product or service as "free", "gratis", "without charge" or similar if the consumer has to pay anything other than the unavoidable cost of responding to the promotion and collecting or paying for delivery of the item.

**3.25** Advertisements must make clear the extent of the commitment consumers must make to take advantage of a "free" offer.

Advertisements must not describe items as "free" if:

**3.25.1** consumers have to pay for packing, packaging, handling or administration of the "free" product or service

**3.25.2** the cost of response, including the price of a product or service that consumers must buy to take advantage of the offer, has been increased, except where the increase results from factors that are unrelated to the cost of the promotion

**3.25.3** the quality of the product or service that consumers must buy has been reduced.

**3.26** Advertisements must not describe an element of a package as "free" if that element is included in the package price, unless consumers are likely to regard it as an additional benefit because it has recently been added to the package without increasing its price.

**3.27** Advertisements must not use the term "free trial" to describe a "satisfaction or your money back" offer or an offer for which a non-refundable purchase is required.

BCAP and CAP have published joint guidance on the use of "free". The guidance is available at:

[Guidance\\_use\\_of\\_free.ashx](#)

## Availability

- 3.28** Broadcasters must be satisfied that advertisers have made a reasonable estimate of demand.
- 3.29** Advertisements that quote prices for featured products must state any reasonable grounds the advertisers have for believing that they might not be able to supply the advertised (or an equivalent) product at the advertised price, within a reasonable period and in reasonable quantities. In particular:
- 3.29.1** if estimated demand exceeds supply, advertisements must make clear that stock is limited
  - 3.29.2** if the advertiser does not intend to fulfil orders, because the purpose of the advertisement is to assess potential demand, the advertisement must make that clear
  - 3.29.3** advertisements must not mislead consumers by omitting restrictions on the availability of products; for example, geographical restrictions or age limits.
- 3.30** Broadcasters must be satisfied that advertisers who advertise products at specific prices will not use the technique of switch selling, in which their sales staff refuse to show the advertised product, refuse to take orders for it or to deliver it within a reasonable time or demonstrate a defective sample of it to promote a different product.
- 3.31** Advertisements must not falsely claim that the advertiser is about to stop trading or move premises. They must not falsely state that a product or service, or the terms on which it is offered, will be available only for a very limited time to deprive consumers of the time or opportunity to make an informed choice.
- 3.32** Advertisements must not mislead consumers about market conditions or the possibility of finding the product or service elsewhere to induce consumers to buy the product or service at conditions less favourable than normal market conditions.

## Comparisons

### Principle

The ASA will consider unqualified superlative claims as comparative claims against all competing products or services.

Superiority claims must be supported by evidence unless they are obvious puffery (that is, claims that consumers are unlikely to take literally). Objective superiority claims must make clear the aspect of the product or service or the advertiser's performance that is claimed to be superior.

### Comparisons with Identifiable Competitors

**3.33** Advertisements that include a comparison with an identifiable competitor must not mislead, or be likely to mislead, consumers about either the advertised product or service or the competing product or service.

**3.34** Advertisements must compare products or services meeting the same need or intended for the same purpose.

**3.35** Advertisements must objectively compare one or more material, relevant, verifiable and representative feature of those products or services, which may include price.

**3.36** Advertisements must not create confusion between the advertiser and its competitors or between the advertiser's product or service, trade mark, trade name or other distinguishing mark and that of a competitor.

**3.37** Certain EU agricultural products and foods are, because of their unique geographical area and method of production, given special protection by being registered as having a "designation of origin". Products that are registered as having a "designation of origin" should be compared only with other products with the same designation.

### Other Comparisons

**3.38** Advertisements that include comparisons with unidentifiable competitors must not mislead, or be likely to mislead, consumers. The elements of the comparison must not be selected to give the advertiser an unrepresentative advantage.

## Price Comparisons

- 3.39** Advertisements that include a price comparison must make the basis of the comparison clear.
- 3.40** Price comparisons must not mislead by falsely claiming a price advantage. Comparisons with recommended retail prices (RRPs) are likely to mislead if the RRP differs significantly from the price at which the product or service is generally sold.

## Imitation and Denigration

- 3.41** Advertisements must not mislead consumers about who manufactures the product.
- 3.42** Advertisements must not discredit or denigrate another product, advertiser or advertisement or a trade mark, trade name or other distinguishing mark.
- 3.43** Advertisements must not take unfair advantage of the reputation of a competitor's trade mark, trade name or other distinguishing mark or of the designation of origin of a competitor product or service.
- 3.44** Advertisements must not present a product as an imitation or replica of a product or service with a protected trade mark or trade name.

## Endorsements and testimonials

### Background

Advertisements that include endorsements or testimonials might also be subject to Section 6: Privacy.

### Rules

- 3.45** Testimonials or endorsements used in advertising must be genuine, unless they are obviously fictitious, and be supported by documentary evidence. Testimonials and endorsements must relate to the advertised product or service. Claims that are likely to be interpreted as factual and appear in advertisements must not mislead or be likely to mislead.
- 3.46** Advertisements must not feature testimonials without permission.

- 3.47** Advertisements must not display a trust mark, quality mark or equivalent without the necessary authorisation. Advertisements must not claim that the advertiser (or any other entity referred to in the advertisement), the advertisement or the advertised product or service has been approved, endorsed or authorised by any person or body if it has not or without complying with the terms of the approval, endorsement or authorisation.
- 3.48** Advertisements must not falsely claim that the advertiser, or other entity referred to in the advertisement, is a signatory to a code of conduct. Advertisements must not falsely claim that a code of conduct has an endorsement from a public or other body.

### **Guarantees and after-sales service**

- 3.49** Advertisements must not use the word "guarantee" in a way that could cause confusion about a consumer's rights.
- 3.50** Advertisements must make clear each significant limitation to an advertised guarantee (of the type that has implications for a consumer's rights). Broadcasters must be satisfied that the advertiser will supply the full terms of the guarantee before the consumer is committed to taking it up.
- 3.51** Broadcasters must be satisfied that advertiser will promptly refund consumers who make valid claims under an advertised money-back guarantee.
- 3.52** Advertisements must not falsely claim or imply that after-sales service is available in an EEA member state in which the advertised product or service is not sold.
- 3.53** If an advertisement in a language other than an official language of the EEA State where the trader is located offers after-sales service but the after-sales service is not available in the language of the advertisement, broadcasters must be satisfied that the advertiser will explain that to consumers before a contract is concluded.

# 4

## HARM AND OFFENCE



## Principle

Advertisements must not be harmful or offensive. Advertisements must take account of generally accepted standards to minimise the risk of causing harm or serious or widespread offence. The context in which an advertisement is likely to be broadcast must be taken into account to avoid unsuitable scheduling (see [Section 32: Scheduling](#)).

## Rules

- 4.1** Advertisements must contain nothing that could cause physical, mental, moral or social harm to persons under the age of 18.
- 4.2** Advertisements must not cause serious or widespread offence against generally accepted moral, social or cultural standards.
- Particular care must be taken to avoid causing offence on the grounds of: age; disability; gender; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.
- 4.3** Advertisements must not exploit the special trust that persons under the age of 18 place in parents, guardians, teachers or other persons.
- 4.4** Advertisements must not include material that is likely to condone or encourage behaviour that prejudices health or safety.
- 4.5** **Radio only** – Advertisements must not include sounds that are likely to create a safety hazard, for example, to those listening to the radio while driving.
- 4.6** **Television only** – Advertisements must not include visual effects or techniques that are likely to affect adversely members of the audience with photosensitive epilepsy. For further guidance, see Ofcom's Guidance Note for Licensees on Flashing Images and Regular Patterns in Television at:  
[Section-2-Guidance-Notes.pdf](#) (Annex 1)
- 4.7** **Television only** – Advertisements must not be excessively noisy or strident. The maximum subjective loudness of advertisements must be consistent and in line with the maximum subjective loudness of programmes and junction material.
- Broadcasters must endeavour to minimise the annoyance that perceived imbalances could cause, with the aim that the audience need not adjust the volume of their television sets during programme breaks. However, BCAP



recognises that commercial breaks sometimes occur during especially quiet parts of a programme, with the result that advertisements at normally acceptable levels seem loud in comparison.

Measurement and balancing of loudness levels should preferably be carried out using a means of subjective loudness measurement conforming to standards derived from relevant ITU recommendations.

BCAP considers that subjective loudness-based measurement techniques represent best practice. However, if broadcasters use a peak programme meter (PPM) instead, the maximum level of the advertisements must be at least 6dB less than the maximum level of the programmes to take account of the limited dynamic range exhibited by most advertisements.

Broadcasters are urged to refer to BCAP's guidance on sound levels in advertising for more information on the technical aspects of the rule and information about its application ([available here](#)).

- 4.8 Advertisements must not condone or encourage harmful discriminatory behaviour or treatment. Advertisements must not prejudice respect for human dignity.
- 4.9 Advertisements must not condone or encourage violence, crime, disorder or anti-social behaviour.
- 4.10 Advertisements must not distress the audience without justifiable reason. Advertisements must not exploit the audience's fears or superstitions
- 4.11 **Television only** – Animals must not be harmed or distressed as a result of the production of an advertisement.
- 4.12 Advertisements must not condone or encourage behaviour grossly prejudicial to the protection of the environment.
- 4.13 Advertisements must not portray or represent anyone who is, or seems to be, under 18 in a sexual way. However, this rule does not apply to advertisements whose principal function is to promote the welfare of, or to prevent harm to, under-18s, provided any sexual portrayal or representation is not excessive.

**4.14** Advertisements must not include gender stereotypes that are likely to cause harm, or serious or widespread offence.

See Advertising Guidance: "[Depicting gender stereotypes likely to cause harm or serious or widespread offence?](#)"

# 5

CHILDREN



## Principle

Children must be protected from advertisements that could cause physical, mental or moral harm.

## Background

The context in which an advertisement is likely to be broadcast and the likely age of the audience must be taken into account to avoid unsuitable scheduling. Advertisements that are suitable for older children and young persons but could distress younger children must be sensitively scheduled or placed. This section should therefore be read in conjunction with Section 32: Scheduling. Care must be taken when scheduling advertisements that could frighten or distress children or could otherwise be unsuitable for them: those advertisements should not be scheduled or placed in or around children's programmes or in or around programmes likely to be seen by significant numbers of children. Care must also be taken when featuring children in advertisements.

## Definitions

A child is someone under 16.

Children's products and services" are products or services of more or less exclusive interest to children.

Products and services of interest to children" are products or services that are likely to appeal to children but are not of exclusive interest to them.

## Rules

**5.1** Advertisements that are suitable for older children but could distress younger children must be sensitively scheduled (see [Section 32: Scheduling](#)).

**5.2** Advertisements must not condone, encourage or unreasonably feature behaviour that could be dangerous for children to emulate. Advertisements must not implicitly or explicitly discredit established safety guidelines. Advertisements must not condone, encourage or feature children going off alone or with strangers.

This rule is not intended to prevent advertisements that inform children about dangers or risks associated with potentially harmful behaviour.

- 5.3 Advertisements must not condone or encourage practices that are detrimental to children's health.
- 5.4 Advertisements must not condone or encourage bullying.
- 5.5 Advertisements must not portray or represent children in a sexual way.
- 5.6 Advertisements must not imply that children are likely to be ridiculed, inferior to others, less popular, disloyal or have let someone down if they or their family do not use a product or service.
- 5.7 Advertisements must not take advantage of children's inexperience, credulity or sense of loyalty. Advertisements for products or services of interest to children must not be likely to mislead; for example, by exaggerating the features of a product or service in a way that could lead to children having unrealistic expectations of that product or service.
- 5.8 Child actors may feature in advertisements but care must be taken to ensure that those advertisements neither mislead nor exploit children's inexperience, credulity or sense of loyalty.
- 5.9 Advertisements must not include a direct exhortation to children to buy or hire a product or service or to persuade their parents, guardians or other persons to buy or hire a product or service for them.
- 5.10 Advertisements that promote a product or service and invite consumers to buy that product or service via a direct response mechanism must not be targeted directly at children. Direct-response mechanisms are those that allow consumers to place orders without face-to-face contact with the supplier.
- 5.11 If it includes a price, an advertisement for a children's product or service must not use qualifiers such as "only" or "just" to make the price seem less expensive.
- 5.12 **Television only** – Advertisements for a toy, game or comparable children's product must include a statement of its price or, if it is not possible to include a precise price, an approximate price, if that product costs £30 or more.
- 5.13 Advertisements for promotions targeted directly at children:

5.13.1 must include all significant qualifying conditions

5.13.2 must make clear if adult permission is required for children to enter.

Advertisements for competitions targeted directly at children are acceptable only if the skill required is relevant to the age of likely participants and if the values of the prizes and the chances of winning are not exaggerated.

5.14 Promotions that require a purchase to participate and include a direct exhortation to make a purchase must not be targeted directly at children. Advertisements for promotions directly targeted at children should comply with Section 28: Competitions.

# 6

PRIVACY



## Principle

Living individuals should be protected from unwarranted infringements of privacy. Broadcasters should respect an individual's right to his or her private and family life, home and correspondence. Advertisements featuring an individual should not imply that that individual endorses a product if he or she does not (see [Section 3: Misleading Advertising](#)).

## Rules

**6.1 Television only** – With limited exceptions, living persons must not be featured, caricatured or referred to in advertisements without their permission.

Exceptions are made only for brief and incidental appearances, such as crowd scenes, and advertisements that refer to a person featured in publications, programmes, films and the like, providing that the reference to or portrayal of that person is neither offensive nor defamatory.

**6.2 Radio only** – Broadcasters must ensure that, if an advertiser has not sought his or her prior permission, a person featured in an advertisement must not be featured in an offensive, adverse or defamatory way.

Advertisements that feature, allude or refer to a living person must not interfere with that person's private or family life: legal advice is strongly advisable and is required in cases of doubt. Advertisements that feature, caricature or refer to a living person will be cleared on the basis that it is recommended that that person's permission is sought. Even if an advertisement contains nothing that is inconsistent with the position or views of the person featured, broadcasters and advertisers should be aware that those who do not want to be associated with the advertised product might have a legal claim.

Impersonations, soundalikes, parodies or similar take-offs of celebrities are permissible only if those devices are instantly recognisable and if it could be reasonably expected that the person concerned has no reason to object. Nevertheless, advertisers are urged to obtain advance permission or seek legal advice before clearance. Copyright permission should be sought for references to, or portrayals of, well-known characters or their names or personae.



# 7

## POLITICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL MATTERS



## Background

The Communications Act 2003 prohibits political advertising. The term "political" is used in the Code in a wider sense than "party political". The prohibition includes, for example, campaigning for the purposes of influencing legislation or executive action by local or national (including foreign) governments. The definitions of "political" for the purposes of an advertiser's status and for the content of advertisements are set out in section 321 of the Communications Act 2003 ("the Act"). The relevant parts of that section are reproduced below in Rule 7.2.

Responsibility for the application of the rules that prohibit "political" advertising and whether an advertiser and/or the content of an advertisement is caught by the prohibition has not been contracted out to BCAP or the ASA. This responsibility remains with Ofcom. The ASA therefore refers all such matters to Ofcom.

## Rules

- 7.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** - Radio broadcasters must seek central clearance for advertisements that might fall under this section on the grounds of either the advertiser's objectives or the content of the advertisement.
- 7.2**      Advertising that contravenes the prohibition on political advertising set out below must not be included in television or radio services:
- 7.2.1**      An advertisement contravenes the prohibition on political advertising if it is:
- a) an advertisement which is inserted by or on behalf of a body whose objects are wholly or mainly of a political nature;
  - b) an advertisement which is directed towards a political end; or
  - c) an advertisement which has a connection with an industrial dispute.
- 7.2.2**      For the purposes of this section objects of a political nature and political ends include each of the following:
- a) influencing the outcome of elections or referendums, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;
  - b) bringing about changes of the law in the whole or a part of the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or otherwise influencing the legislative process in any country or territory;

- c) influencing the policies or decisions of local, regional or national governments, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;
- d) influencing the policies or decisions of persons on whom public functions are conferred by or under the law of the United Kingdom or of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom;
- e) influencing the policies or decisions of persons on whom functions are conferred by or under international agreements;
- f) influencing public opinion on a matter which, in the United Kingdom, is a matter of public controversy;
- g) promoting the interests of a party or other group of persons organised, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, for political ends.

### 7.2.3

Provision included by virtue of this section in standards set under section 319 [of the Act] is not to apply to, or to be construed as prohibiting the inclusion in a programme service of:

- a) an advertisement of a public service nature inserted by, or on behalf of, a government department; or
- b) a party political or referendum campaign broadcast the inclusion of which is required by a condition imposed under section 333 [of the Act] or by paragraph 18 of Schedule 12 to the Act.

# 8

## DISTANCE SELLING



## Background

Most business-to-consumer distance selling contracts are subject to the Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation, and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013. Contracts that wholly consist of exempt activities are not subject to the Regulations. These exemptions relate to

- gambling;
- banking, credit, insurance, personal pension, investment or payment services
- the creation of or rights in immovable property;
- residential rental agreements;
- construction of new or substantially new buildings;
- foodstuffs, beverages or goods intended for regular, general household consumption;
- package holidays, tours or travel; and
- certain aspects of timeshare, long-term holiday product, resale and exchange contracts.

In August 2015, BCAP removed its distance selling rules after consultation. Broadcasters should seek legal advice to ensure they comply with the Regulations.

# 9

## ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIMS



## Background

Advertisements should take account of Government guidance including the Green Claims Code published by DEFRA and BIS.

## Rules

- 9.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure advertisements subject to this section are centrally cleared.
- 9.2**      The basis of environmental claims must be clear. Unqualified claims could mislead if they omit significant information.
- 9.3**      The meaning of all terms used in advertisements must be clear to consumers.
- 9.4**      Absolute claims must be supported by a high level of substantiation. Comparative claims such as "greener" or "friendlier" can be justified, for example, if the advertised product or service provides a total environmental benefit over that of the advertiser's previous product or service or competitor products or services and the basis of the comparison is clear.
- 9.5**      Environmental claims must be based on the full life cycle of the advertised product or service, unless the advertisement states otherwise, and must make clear the limits of the life cycle. If a general claim cannot be justified, a more limited claim about specific aspects of a product or service might be justifiable. Claims that are based on only part of an advertised product or service's life cycle must not mislead consumers about the product or service's total environmental impact.
- 9.6**      Advertisements must not suggest that their claims are universally accepted if a significant division of informed or scientific opinion exists.
- 9.7**      If a product or service has never had a demonstrably adverse effect on the environment, advertisements must not imply that the formulation has changed to improve the product or service in the way claimed. Advertisements may, however, claim that a product or service has always been designed in a way that omits an ingredient or process known to harm the environment.
- 9.8**      Advertisements must not mislead consumers about the environmental benefit that a product or service offers; for example, by highlighting the absence of an environmentally damaging ingredient if that ingredient is not usually found in competing products or services by highlighting an environmental benefit that

results from a legal obligation if competing products are subject to the same requirements.

## 9.9

This rule must be read in conjunction with Directive (EC) No 2010/30/EU and the Energy Information Regulations 2011 on labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products and its subsequent delegated regulations. The Directive introduces an information and labelling framework whereby delegated regulations will detail which products need to contain an energy efficiency rating or fiche. The rule only applies to products which are subject to a delegated regulation.

*From 1 August 2017 Regulation EU 2017/1369 mandates a rescaling of existing energy labelling to provide more accurate information for consumers, including in advertising, where the energy efficiency class of a product and the range of classes available will need to be given. The existing delegated regulation continues to apply whilst that rescaling process is ongoing.*

For more information on delegated regulations, go to [energy](#).

Advertisements for specific energy-related products, subject to a delegated regulation, that include energy-related information or disclose price information must include a reference to the product's energy efficiency class i.e. in the range A+++ to G.

## 9.10

This rule must be read in conjunction with Directive (EC) No 2010/30/EU and the Energy Information Regulations 2011 on labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products and its subsequent delegated regulations. The Directive introduces an information and labelling framework whereby delegated regulations will detail which products need to contain an energy efficiency rating or fiche. The rule only applies to products which are subject to a delegated regulation.

*From 1 August 2017 Regulation EU 2017/1369 mandates a rescaling of existing energy labelling to provide more accurate information for consumers, including in advertising, where the energy efficiency class of a product and the range of classes available will need to be given. The existing delegated regulation continues to apply whilst that rescaling process is ongoing.*

For more information on delegated regulations, go to [energy](#).

Advertisers must make product fiche information available about products that fall under delegated regulations to consumers before commitment.



# 10

PROHIBITED CATEGORIES



## Principle

Broadcast advertisements for some products or services are not permitted either because those products may not legally be advertised or because of a clear potential for harm or serious or widespread offence to the audience or to society.

## Background

There are other unacceptable and restricted categories of advertising not listed in this Section, which can be found in these sections: [Political and Controversial Matters \(Section 7\)](#); [Children \(Section 5\)](#); [Medicines, Medical Devices, Treatments and Health \(Section 11\)](#); [Financial Products, Services and Investments \(Section 14\)](#); [Faith, Religion and Equivalent Systems of Belief \(Section 15\)](#); [Homeworking Schemes \(Section 24\)](#); [Instructional Courses \(Section 25\)](#) and [Pornography \(Section 30\)](#).

## Rules

- 10.1 Advertisements for products or services coming within the recognised character of or specifically concerned with these are not acceptable:
- 10.1.1 breath-testing devices and products that are intended to mask the effects of alcohol
  - 10.1.2 betting systems and products that are intended to facilitate winning games of chance
  - 10.1.3 all tobacco products. Also non-tobacco products or services that share a name, emblem or other feature with a tobacco product (as provided for by rule 10.4), rolling papers and filters. This rule does not apply to advertisements for products which are regulated by section 33
  - 10.1.4 guns (including replica guns), gun clubs and offensive weapons. "Offensive weapons" are items made or adapted to cause injury. References to clay pigeon shoots are permitted only as part of a wider range of outdoor pursuits
  - 10.1.5 prostitution and sexual massage services
  - 10.1.6 obscene material. "Obscene material" is material that offends against the Obscene Publications Act 1959 (as amended)

- 10.1.7 products for the treatment of alcohol and illegal-substance dependence. Services offering treatment of alcohol and illegal-substance dependence are acceptable if they comply with rule 11.10
- 10.1.8 pyramid promotional schemes. "Pyramid promotional schemes" are those in which consumers pay or give other consideration for the opportunity to receive compensation that is derived primarily from the introduction of other consumers into the scheme, not the sale or consumption of products
- 10.1.9 the acquisition or disposal of units in collective investment schemes not authorised or recognised by the FCA, without the prior approval of BCAP.
- 10.1.10 **Television only** – Escort agencies
- 10.1.11 electronic cigarettes and refill containers or any advertisement which has the aim or direct or indirect effect of promoting such a product

For the purposes of this rule:

"Electronic cigarette" means a product that can be used for the consumption of nicotine-containing vapour via a mouth piece, or any component of that product, including a cartridge, a tank and the device without cartridge or tank (regardless of whether it is disposable or refillable by means of a refill container and a tank, or rechargeable with single use cartridges), but is not a medicinal product within the meaning of regulation 2 of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 or medical device within the meaning of regulation 2 of the Medical Devices Regulations 2002.

"National public health bodies" means Public Health England, NHS Health Scotland, Public Health Wales and the Public Health Agency (Northern Ireland).

A "refill container" means a receptacle that contains a nicotine-containing liquid, which can be used to refill an electronic cigarette, but is not a medicinal product within the meaning of regulation 2 of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 or medical device within the meaning of regulation 2 of the Medical Devices Regulations 2002.

A "stop smoking service" means a service commissioned by a local authority or the NHS to provide clinical services to support smokers with the reduction and cessation of smoking.

This rule is not intended to prohibit advertisements for (i) nicotine-containing electronic cigarettes which are licensed as medicines or medical devices [as described above], (ii) non-nicotine-containing liquids and refill containers, (iii) non-nicotine-containing disposable e-cigarettes and (iv) rechargeable e-

cigarettes which are designed to be fitted only with cartridges containing non-nicotine containing e-liquid. Such products may be advertised subject to all relevant rules in the BCAP Code, including those in Section 33.

This rule is also not intended to prohibit the promotion of electronic cigarettes and/or refill containers as a means of smoking cessation as part of a public health campaign by national government health departments, national public health bodies, stop smoking services, and charities that do not receive any funding from the tobacco or electronic cigarette industries. Such campaigns must not be conducted in the course of a business or seek to promote specific, unlicensed, nicotine-containing electronic cigarette products.

- 10.2** No advertisement may indirectly promote an unacceptable product or service. For example, advertisements must not refer the audience to a website or a publication if a significant part of that website or publication promotes a prohibited product or service.

## **Tobacco**

These rules do not apply to advertisements for products which are regulated by section 33.

- 10.3** Advertisements must not promote smoking or the use of tobacco products.
- 10.4** If it shares a name, emblem or other feature with a tobacco product, a non-tobacco product or service may be advertised only if the advertisement is obviously directly targeted at an adult audience, makes or implies no reference to smoking or to a tobacco product, does not promote tobacco or smoking and does not include a design, colour, imagery, logo style or the like that might be associated in the audience's mind with a tobacco product.
- 10.5** Advertisements that might be of particular interest to children or teenagers must not refer to tobacco or smoking, unless that reference obviously forms part of an anti-smoking or anti-drugs message.

# 11

MEDICINES, MEDICAL DEVICES,  
TREATMENTS AND HEALTH



## Background

The rules in this section are designed to ensure that advertisements that include health claims (please see [Section 13](#) for health claims made on foods) and advertisements for medicines, medical devices and treatments receive the necessary high level of scrutiny. Health claims may, for example, relate to the therapeutic or prophylactic effects of products, including toiletries and cosmetics.

The rules apply to advertisements and not the products or services, which are regulated by health regulators such as the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD), the Care Quality Commission (CQC) and the Department of Health and Social Care.

Advertisements for those products or services must comply with the rules and professional codes of conduct of relevant professional bodies.

## Medical advisory panels

For television advertisements, Clearcast retains a panel of consultants to advise it on health and medical aspects of products or services before they are advertised. For information, see "Contact us" at [www.clearcast.co.uk](http://www.clearcast.co.uk).

For radio advertisements, Radiocentre retains a panel of consultants to advise it on health and medical aspects of advertising.

The ASA or BCAP may seek a medical opinion if there is a significant challenge to an advertisement that has been accepted by a broadcaster on the advice of a member of the panels.

## Law

Title VIII of European Directive 2001/83/EC (as amended) concerns "The Advertising of Medicinal Products for Human Use" and has been implemented in the UK by the Human Medicines Regulations 2012. ASA (Broadcast) is obliged to consider complaints about breaches of Regulations 286 to 290, which have been incorporated into these rules. With the introduction of new or changed products, diverse licensing requirements and changes in medical opinion, this Code cannot provide a complete guide to all requirements for health claims or the advertising of products or classes of medicines and treatments.

Advertisements for products subject to licensing under the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 must comply with the requirements of the Regulations and any conditions contained in the marketing authorisation, certificate, licence or traditional herbal registration for the advertised product.

For more information on medicinal products and treatments, see the MHRA's guidance, The Blue Guide: Advertising and promotion of medicines in the UK at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/blue-guide-advertising-and-promoting-medicines>.

The rules governing the advertising of medicines, treatments, medical devices and health claims are set out below; they apply also to advertisements for veterinary products and services. Directive 2001/82/EC on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products (as amended by Directive 2004/28/EC), which has been implemented in the UK via The Veterinary Medicines Regulations, contains provisions relating to the advertising of such products. The Veterinary Medicines Regulations are revoked and remade regularly.

For more information about how veterinary medicines can be advertised, please refer to:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/legal-controls-on-veterinary-medicines>.

In Great Britain, medical devices are currently regulated under the Medical Devices Regulations 2002 (SI 2002 No 618, as amended) (UK MDR 2002), which transpose into UK law, the directives: Directive 90/385/EEC on active implantable medical devices; Directive 93/42/EEC on medical devices; and Directive 98/79/EC on in vitro diagnostic medical devices.

Under the terms of the Northern Ireland Protocol following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union on 31 January 2020, certain products on the Northern Ireland market, including medical devices, are required to comply with relevant EU legislation as well as with UK law. The EU Medical Devices Regulation (2017/745) took effect in Northern Ireland, subject to transitional provisions, on 26 May 2021; the EU in vitro Diagnostics Medical Devices Regulation (2017/746) took effect in Northern Ireland from 26 May 2022.

The MHRA is the body responsible for ensuring medical devices in the UK meet the applicable standards of safety, quality and efficacy. From 1 July 2023, medical devices placed on the Great Britain market will be required to bear a UK Conformity Assessed (UKCA) marking to attest that they conform to the regulatory requirements. Manufacturers can affix a UKCA marking on a voluntary basis ahead of this date so long as the relevant regulatory requirements have been met. Where third party conformity assessment is required for the UKCA marking, a UK Approved Body must be used. Devices that have been CE marked in

conformance with the relevant EU legislation will be unilaterally accepted on the Great Britain market until 30 June 2023. Where third party conformity assessment is required for the CE marking, an EU-recognised Notified Body must be used. The UKCA marking is valid in Great Britain only and a CE marking continues to be required for the Northern Ireland market. For more information about the transitional arrangements relating to conformity marking, please refer to the following MHRA guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/regulating-medical-devices-in-the-uk>.

Marketers are strongly urged to take legal advice about relevant applicable requirements, including conformity marking and third party conformity assessment bodies, for medical devices placed on the markets for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to have due regard to available guidance from the MHRA, including the following:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/regulating-medical-devices-in-the-uk>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/medical-devices-eu-regulations-for-mdr-and-ivdr>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/medical-devices-conformity-assessment-and-the-ukca-mark>

## Definition

For the purposes of this section, "licence" includes certificate, authorisation or registration.

"Applicable conformity marking" means conformity marking required by the legislation set out earlier in this section, under "Law". For more information on the conformity marking requirements for medical devices, please refer to:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/regulating-medical-devices-in-the-uk>

## Rules

- 11.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure advertisements subject to this section are centrally cleared.
- 11.2**      If they are necessary for the assessment of claims, broadcasters must, before the advertisement is broadcast, obtain generally accepted scientific evidence and independent expert advice.
- 11.3**      Advertisements must not discourage essential treatment for conditions for which medical supervision should be sought. For example, they must not offer specific advice on, diagnosis of or treatment for such conditions unless that



advice, diagnosis or treatment is conducted under the supervision of a suitably qualified health professional (see rule 11.9). That does not prevent advertising for spectacles, contact lenses or hearing aids.

**11.4** Medicinal or medical claims and indications may be made for a medicinal product that is licensed by the MHRA, the VMD or under the auspices of the EMA, or for a medical device with the applicable conformity marking. A medicinal claim is a claim that a product or its constituent(s) can be used with a view to making a medical diagnosis or can treat or prevent disease, including an injury, ailment or adverse condition, whether of body or mind, in human beings.

Secondary medicinal claims made for cosmetic products as defined in the appropriate European legislation must be backed by evidence. These are limited to any preventative action of the product and may not include claims to treat disease.

**11.5** These are not acceptable in advertisements for medicinal products:

**11.5.1** Presentations, by doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, pharmaceutical chemists, nurses, midwives and the like that imply professional advice or recommendation

**11.5.2** statements that imply professional advice or recommendation by people who are presented, whether directly or by implication, as being qualified to give that advice or recommendation

**11.5.3** references to approval of, or preference for, any relevant product or their use by the professions covered by rule 11.5.1.

**11.6** Advertisements other than those for medicinal products may feature or refer to health professionals covered by rule 11.5.1, if those professionals are suitably qualified in the relevant subject.

**11.7** Unless it is obvious from the context, advertisements that include a health professional must make clear if he or she has a direct financial interest, or equivalent reciprocal interest, in the sale of the advertised product or service.

**11.8** Testimonials or endorsements by health professionals must be genuine and supported by documentary evidence. Fictitious testimonials must not be presented as genuine. Any statement in a testimonial that is likely to be interpreted as a factual claim must be substantiated.

**11.9 Services including Clinics, Establishments and the like Offering Advice on, or Treatment in, Medical, Personal or other Health Matters –**

Advertisements are acceptable only if the advertiser can provide suitable credentials, for example, evidence of: relevant professional expertise or qualifications; systems for regular review of their skills and competencies and suitable professional indemnity insurance covering all services provided; accreditation by a professional or regulatory body that has systems for dealing with complaints and taking disciplinary action and has registration based on minimum standards for training and qualifications.

**11.10** Advertisements for hypnosis-based procedures (including techniques commonly referred to as hypnotherapy), psychiatry, psychology, psychoanalysis or psychotherapy are acceptable subject to rule 11.9. Broadcasters must take particular care over advertisements for publications employing those techniques.

**11.11.1** Advertisements for services offering advice on unplanned pregnancy must make clear in the advertisement if the service does not refer women directly for a termination. Given that terminations are lawful only in some circumstances, and are subject to particularly stringent requirements in Northern Ireland, advertisers may wish to seek legal advice before advertising.

**11.11.2 Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure advertisements for family planning centres are centrally cleared.

**11.11.3** Rule removed on 30 April 2012

**11.12 Television only** – Teleshopping for these products or services is not acceptable:

**11.12.1** medicinal products that are for human use and that are subject to a marketing authorisation within the meaning of Directive 2001/83/EC (as amended by Directive 2004/27/EC), as implemented by the Human Medicines Regulations 2012, and are on the General Sale List (GSL) as a pharmacy medicine (P) or as a prescription-only medicine (POM)

**11.12.2** veterinary medicinal products that are subject to a marketing authorisation within the meaning of Directive 2001/82/EC (as amended by Directive 2004/28/EC), as implemented by the Veterinary Medicines Regulations, and are available as an authorised veterinary medicine on the General Sales List (AVMGSL) as a non-food animal medicine from a veterinarian, pharmacist or

suitably qualified person or as a prescription-only medicine from a veterinarian (POM-V) or from a veterinarian, pharmacist or suitably qualified person (POM-VPS)

**11.12.3** medical treatments for humans or animals.

**11.13** Broadcasters may accept advertisements for services offering remote personalised advice on medical or health matters only if all staff providing that advice are suitably qualified and subject to regulation by a statutory or recognised medical or health professional body and the advice given is in accordance with its relevant professional codes of conduct (see rule 11.9).

**11.13.1** Advertisements must not contain offers to prescribe or treat remotely (including by phone, post, e-mail or other means of an electronic communications network) unless the advertisers can demonstrate that the service offered complies with rule 11.9. Advertisements for medicinal products must not include such offers. That does not preclude advertisements containing offers to distribute general information on health-related matters, such as leaflets or information packs.

**11.14** No advertisement may encourage indiscriminate, unnecessary or excessive use of products or services covered by this section.

**11.15** Unless allowed by a product licence, words, phrases or illustrations that claim or imply the cure of an ailment, illness, disease or addiction, as distinct from the relief of its symptoms, are unacceptable.

**11.16** Unless authorised by the relevant product licence, the word "tonic" is not acceptable in advertisements that make health claims. Claims must not suggest that a product has tonic properties. That does not prevent the use of the word "tonic" in the description "Indian tonic water" or "quinine tonic water".

**11.17** Jingles may be used. Those that incorporate a medical or health claim must be substantiated.

**11.18** Advertisements for smoking deterrents:

**11.18.1** must make clear that the indispensable factor in giving up smoking is willpower

- 11.18.2** must not claim that smoking is safer while the habit is being reduced. Harm reduction claims may be made, if authorised by the MHRA.

## Medicines

- 11.19** Medicines must have a licence from the MHRA, the VMD or under the auspices of the EMA before they are advertised. Advertisements for medicinal products must conform with the licence. Advertisements must not suggest that a product is "special" or "different" because it has been granted a licence from the MHRA. For the avoidance of doubt, by conforming with the product's indicated use, an advertisement would not breach rule 11.3.
- 11.20** Advertisements for medicinal products which include a product claim (including legible on-pack product claims within a pack shot) must include this information:
- 11.20.1** the name of the product
  - 11.20.2** the name of the active ingredient, if it contains only one
  - 11.20.3** relevant wording such as "always read the label" or "always read the leaflet"
  - 11.20.4** the indication (what the product is for).  
  
Advertisements for traditional herbal medicinal products and homeopathic medicinal products must include mandatory information, which can be found in the MHRA Blue Guide at: [www.mhra.gov.uk](http://www.mhra.gov.uk).
- 11.21** Advertisements for these are not acceptable:
- 11.21.1** medicinal products or medical treatments available only on prescription
  - 11.21.2** Products for the treatment of alcohol or substance misuse or dependence. An exception is made for smoking deterrents (see rule 11.18).
- 11.22** No advertisement may suggest that a medicinal product is a foodstuff, cosmetic or other consumer product.
- 11.23** No advertisement for a medicinal product may claim its effects are guaranteed. That does not prevent the offering of refunds, if the advertisement does not suggest that efficacy is guaranteed.

- 11.24** No advertisement for a medicinal product or treatment may be directed at children. See also [Section 5: Children](#) and [Section 32: Scheduling](#).
- 11.25** Advertisements must not, without good reason, make the audience anxious that they are or might be suffering from disease or ill-health or might do so if they do not respond to the advertisement.
- 11.25.1** Advertisements must not falsely suggest that a product is necessary for the maintenance of physical or mental health or that health could be enhanced by taking the product or affected by not taking it.
- 11.26** Advertisements must not, in improper, alarming or misleading ways, use images of changes in the human body caused by disease, injury or a medicinal product.
- 11.27** No advertisement for a medicinal product or treatment may include a recommendation by a person well-known in public life, sport, entertainment or similar or be presented by such a person. That includes persons corporate as well as singular and would prohibit, for example, recommendations by medical charities, patient groups and health or sport organisations.
- 11.28** No advertisement for a medicinal product may refer in improper, alarming or misleading terms to claims of recovery.
- 11.29** Advertisements for medicinal products must not contain material that could, for example, by description or detailed representation of a case history, lead to a wrong self-diagnosis.
- 11.30** Although it may refer to the likely absence of a specific side effect, for example, "unlikely to cause drowsiness", no advertisement for a medicinal product may suggest that a product has no side effects.
- 11.31** No advertisement for a medicinal product or treatment may suggest that the effects are better than, or equivalent to, those of another identifiable medicinal product or treatment.
- 11.32** No advertisement for a medicinal product may suggest that the safety or efficacy of the product is due to it being "natural".

- 11.33 Only homeopathic medicinal products that are registered in the UK may be advertised. Mandatory information for homeopathic advertisements can be found in the MHRA Blue Guide at: [www.mhra.gov.uk](http://www.mhra.gov.uk).
- 11.34 A tension headache is a recognised medical condition; analgesics may be advertised for the relief of pain associated with that condition but no advertisement for a simple or compound analgesic may claim the direct relief of tension or refer to depression.

# 12

## WEIGHT CONTROL AND SLIMMING



## Background

The rules in this section are designed to ensure that advertisements for weight control and slimming products and services receive the necessary high level of scrutiny

## Definitions

This section applies to advertisements for weight-control and slimming foodstuffs, aids (including exercise products that make weight-loss or slimming claims), clinics and other establishments, diets, medicines, treatments and the like. If applicable, they must comply with [Section 11: Medicines, Medical Devices, Treatments and Health](#) or [Section 13: Food, Food Supplements and Associated Health or Nutrition Claims](#).

## Rules

- 12.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure advertisements subject to this Section are centrally cleared.
- 12.2**      If they are necessary for the assessment of claims, broadcasters must, before the advertisement is broadcast, obtain generally accepted scientific evidence and independent expert advice.
- 12.3**      Advertisements for services offering remote personalised advice on health matters related to weight control or slimming are acceptable only if all staff providing that advice are suitably qualified and subject to regulation by a statutory or recognised medical or health professional body and the advice given is in accordance with its relevant professional code of conduct (see rule 11.9). That does not prevent advertisements that offer general information on health matters related to slimming or weight control.
- 12.4**      Advertisements must not encourage indiscriminate or excessive use of a weight-control or slimming product or service.
- 12.5**      Advertisements for slimming or weight control products or services must not be addressed to people under 18, use creative treatments likely to be of particular appeal to them, or feature any person whose example people under 18 are likely to follow or who has a particular appeal to them. This rule does not apply to advertisements for calorie-reduced or energy-reduced foods and drinks, provided the product is not presented as part of a slimming regime and the advertisement does not use the theme of slimming or weight control.



- 12.6** Broadcasters must obtain suitably qualified independent medical advice or other suitably qualified health specialist advice on the safety and efficacy of weight control and slimming products or services before broadcast. In particular, the advice must satisfy broadcasters that:
- 12.6.1** the slimming product or service is likely to be effective and will not lead to harm
  - 12.6.2** clinics and other establishments offering medically supervised treatments are run in accordance with the National Minimum Standards Regulations issued by the Department of Health or, if they operate abroad, broadly equivalent requirements.
- 12.7** Promises or predictions of specific weight loss are not acceptable for any slimming product.
- 12.8** Health claims in food product advertisements that refer to a rate or amount of weight loss are not permitted.
- 12.9** Claims that refer to specific amounts of weight that have been lost by an individual must state the period over which that loss was achieved and should not be based on unrepresentative experiences of the slimming or weight-control product or service (see rule 12.8). The amount of weight lost and the period over which it was lost must be compatible with generally accepted good medical and dietary practice. For those who are normally overweight, a rate of weight loss greater than 2lbs (just under 1kg) a week is unlikely to be compatible with good medical and nutritional practice. For those who are obese, a rate of weight loss greater than 2lbs a week in the early stages of dieting could be compatible with good medical and nutritional practice.
- 12.10** Low-calorie foods and drinks, if advertised as, or as part of, a slimming regime or if advertised using a slimming or weight-control theme, must make clear in the advertisement that the product merely helps weight loss as part of a calorie-controlled or energy-controlled diet.
- 12.11** Except where stated in 12.11.1 and 12.11.2, advertisements for weight control or slimming products or services must not be targeted directly at individuals with a Body Mass Index of 30 or above (obesity) or use testimonials or case histories referring to subjects who were or seemed to be obese before using the advertised product.

**12.11.1** Advertisements for clinics or other establishments that offer treatment under suitably qualified medical supervision and advertisements for nonprescription medicines that are indicated for the treatment of obesity and that require the involvement of a pharmacist in the sale or supply of the medicine may nevertheless be targeted at those who are obese. Please see rule 11.9, "Services including Clinics, Establishments and the like Offering Advice on, or Treatment in, Medical, Personal or other Health Matters".

**12.11.2** Lifestyle weight management programmes which meet the following standards may make responsible references to obesity in their advertisements. These programmes must:

- be shown to be effective at 12 months or beyond
- last at least three months
- be multi-component; addressing dietary intake, physical activity levels and behaviour change
- be developed by a multi-disciplinary team; including input from a registered dietitian, registered practitioner psychologist and a qualified physical activity instructor, and
- be provided by staff who are trained to deliver the programme in question.

Advertisers should have regard to the guidance on 'Managing overweight and obesity in adults – lifestyle weight management services' published by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE).

**12.12** Advertisements for weight-control or slimming products must not suggest or imply that to be underweight is acceptable or desirable. If they are used, testimonials or case histories must not refer to subjects who are or seem to be underweight. Underweight, for the purpose of this rule, means a Body Mass Index below 20.

**12.13** Advertisements for specially formulated products intended for use in energy-restricted diets that, when used as instructed by the manufacturer, replace the whole of the total daily diet or one or more meals of the daily diet must comply with the Foods Intended for Use in Energy Restricted Diets For Weight Reduction Regulations 1997 (as amended), specifically:

**12.13.1** advertisements for such foods may not be offered under any name except "total diet replacement for weight control" or "meal replacement for weight control"

**12.13.2** advertisements for such foods may not refer to the rate or amount of weight loss that could result from use of the product.

**12.14** For the purposes of this rule, very low-calorie diets (VLCDs) are those with a daily intake of less than 800 kilo-calories. They must comply with the provisions of the Food Safety Act 1990 and relevant regulations made under it, including those on advertising. These conditions apply to advertisements for such products:

**12.14.1** the advertisement must include a clear injunction to consult your doctor before embarking on the diet

**12.14.2** the diet must be positioned as a short-term measure only

**12.14.3** testimonials or specific case histories must not be used

**12.14.4** independent medical advice must be sought on whether the proposed advertisement accords with the guidance on "Obesity: the prevention, identification, assessment and management of overweight and obesity in adults and children" (2006) published by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.

**12.15** Advertisements for establishments offering weight-control or slimming treatments are acceptable only if they make clear that dietary control is necessary to achieve weight loss. An exception is made for clinics and other establishments that provide immediate weight loss surgery under suitably qualified medical supervision and are run in accordance with rule 11.9. Those clinics and establishments must not refer to the amount of weight that can be lost.

# 13

FOOD, FOOD SUPPLEMENTS  
AND ASSOCIATED HEALTH OR  
NUTRITION CLAIMS



## Principle

Public health policy increasingly emphasises good dietary behaviour and an active lifestyle as a means of promoting health. Commercial product advertising cannot reasonably be expected to perform the same role as education and public information in promoting a varied and balanced diet but should not undermine progress towards national dietary improvement by misleading or confusing consumers or by setting a bad example, especially to children. The spirit, as well as the letter, of the rules in this section applies to all advertisements that promote, directly or indirectly, a food or soft drink product.

## Background

These rules apply to all broadcast advertisements for food products, and must be read in conjunction with the relevant legislation.

In July 2007, a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union on nutrition and health claims made on foods (the NHCR) came into force; as a Regulation, the NHCR is directly applicable in EU Member States. The NHCR seeks to protect consumers from misleading or false claims by prescribing specific conditions of use associated with authorised health and nutrition claims, which are determined at a European level. The EU Register of nutrition and health claims (the EU Register) lists all authorised nutrition and health claims as well as non-authorised health claims that have been rejected.

Following the UK's departure from the EU on 31 January 2020, the UK entered a time-limited transition period until 31 December 2020. Following the end of the transition period, regulation of nutrition and health claims for foods became an autonomous matter for both Great Britain and the EU as two separate legal and regulatory systems.

From 1 January 2021, European Regulations (including the NHCR) and tertiary legislation relating to nutrition were retained under the powers contained within the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 as domestic law. That retained EU legislation was subsequently amended by the Nutrition (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Nutrition (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020. These Regulations transferred responsibilities from EU organisations involved in the risk assessment and risk management processes covered by nutrition legislation to appropriate authorities and bodies in Great Britain, and gave effect to the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland (the NIP) in respect of nutrition labelling, composition and standards. This legislation also led to the creation of the Great Britain nutrition and health claims register (the GB Register), which replaced the EU Register for health and nutrition claims made in Great Britain from 1 January 2021. However,

Regulations listed in Annex 2 to the NIP also apply to, and in, the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland. Consequently, the EU Register continues to apply to nutrition and health claims made in Northern Ireland.

In these rules, the term “applicable register” is used to refer to the EU Register and / or the GB Register, and the register or registers which apply to a particular marketing communication will be determined with reference to the legislation set out earlier in this section. Updated versions of both registers are available here:

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling\\_nutrition/claims/register/public/?event=register.home](https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling_nutrition/claims/register/public/?event=register.home)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/great-britain-nutrition-and-health-claims-nhc-register>

BCAP urges marketers to take legal advice on the effect of the legislation set out in this section, as well as any other relevant legislation (for example, the Food Safety Act 1990 and the Food Information Regulations 2014), and to consider the Department of Health and Social Care’s [\*Guidance on nutrition and health claims on foods\*](#).

## Definitions

For the purposes of the rules in this section:

'Nutrition claim' means any claim which states, suggests or implies that a food has particular beneficial nutritional properties due to:

- (a) the energy (calorific value) it provides; provides at a reduced or increased rate; or does not provide; and/or
- (b) the nutrients or other substances it contains; contains in reduced or increased proportions; or does not contain;

'Health claim' means any claim that states, suggests or implies that a relationship exists between a food category, a food or one of its constituents and health.

'Reduction of disease risk claim' means any health claim that states, suggests or implies that the consumption of a food category, a food or one of its constituents significantly reduces a risk factor in the development of a human disease.

References to food apply also to drink products.

## Rules

### General

- 13.1 Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure advertisements subject to this Section are centrally cleared.
- 13.2** Advertisements must avoid anything likely to condone or encourage poor nutritional habits or an unhealthy lifestyle, especially in children.
- 13.2.1** Advertisements must not condone or encourage damaging oral healthcare practices, especially in children.
- 13.3** Advertisements must not condone or encourage excessive consumption of any food.
- 13.4** Only nutrition claims listed in the applicable register are permitted in advertisements.
- Only health claims listed as authorised in the applicable register or claims that would have the same meaning for the audience may be used in advertisements.
- 13.4.1** Nutrition claims must comply with the criteria in the applicable register.
- 13.4.2** Advertisements that contain nutrition or health claims must be supported by documentary evidence to show they meet the conditions of use associated with the relevant claim, as specified in the applicable register. Advertisements must not give a misleading impression of the nutrition or health benefits of the product as a whole and factual nutrition statements should not imply a nutrition or health claim that cannot be supported. Claims must be presented clearly and without exaggeration
- 13.4.3** References to general benefits of a nutrient or food for overall good health or health-related well-being are acceptable only if accompanied by a specific authorised health claim
- 13.4.4** Claims of a nutrition or health benefit that gives rise to doubt the safety or nutritional adequacy of another product are unacceptable.
- 13.5** Comparisons between foods must not discourage the selection of options such as fresh fruit and fresh vegetables, which generally accepted dietary opinion

recommends should form a greater part of the average diet. Advertisements must not disparage good dietary practice. No advertisement should suggest that a balanced and varied diet cannot provide adequate nutrients in general

**13.5.1** Comparative nutrition claims must compare the difference in the claimed nutrient to a range of foods of the same category which do not have the composition that allows them to bear a nutrition claim

**13.5.2** An advertisement may use one product as the sole reference for comparison only if that product is representative of the products in its category

**13.5.3** The difference in the quantity of a nutrient or energy value must be stated in the advertisement and must relate to the same quantity of food.

**13.6** These are not acceptable in advertisements for products subject to this section:

**13.6.1** Claims that state or imply health could be affected by not consuming a food

**13.6.2** Claims that state or imply a food prevents, treats or cures human disease. Reduction-of-disease-risk claims are acceptable if authorised by the applicable register

**13.6.3** Health claims that refer to the recommendation of an individual health professional. Health claims that refer to the recommendation of an association are acceptable only if that association is a health-related charity or a national representative body of medicine, nutrition or dietetics

**13.6.4** References to changes in bodily functions that could give rise to or exploit fear in the audience

**13.6.5** Health claims that refer to a rate or amount of weight loss.

## **Vitamins, Minerals and Other Food Supplements**

BCAP advises advertising industry stakeholders to ensure that claims made for vitamins, minerals and other food supplements are in line with the requirements of the NHCR and other relevant legislation.

**13.7** Advertisements must not state or imply that a balanced and varied diet cannot provide appropriate quantities of nutrients in general. Individuals must not be encouraged to swap a healthy diet for supplementation.



- 13.7.1** Nutrition and health claims for food supplements must be permitted or authorised as provided for at rule 13.4 above. Advertisements that contain Nutrition or health claims must be supported by documentary evidence to show they meet the conditions of use associated with the relevant claim, as specified by the applicable register.

## Infant and Follow-on Formula

The rules on infant and follow-on formula are presently under review. BCAP is considering the implications of the provisions of the [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2016/127](#) as retained in UK law. This replaces [The Infant Formula and Follow-on Formula \(England\) Regulations 2007](#), which have been repealed.

Marketers are advised to refer to the Commission Delegated Regulation along with other relevant food law when preparing ads. The ASA will have appropriate regard to it when applying the rules below.

- 13.8** Advertisements for infant formula are prohibited.

- 13.8.1** Advertisements must not confuse between infant formula and follow-on formula.

## Food and soft drink product advertising to children

### Background

These rules should be read in conjunction with the general rules in this section and other rules in this code, especially Section 5: Children and, for television only, Section 32: Scheduling.

The spirit, as well as the letter, of the rules in this section applies to all advertisements that promote, directly or indirectly, a food.

### Definitions

"Children": persons below the age of 16.

"Advertisements targeted directly at pre-school or primary school children": advertisements that directly target pre-school or primary school children through their content as opposed to their scheduling. For rules on the scheduling of HFSS product advertisements, please see [Section 32: Scheduling](#).

"Equity brand characters": those characters that have been created by the advertiser and have no separate identity outside their associated product or brand.

"Licensed characters": those characters that are borrowed equities and have no historical association with the product.

"HFSS products": those food or drink products that are assessed as High in Fat, Salt or Sugar in accordance with the nutrient profiling scheme published by the Food Standards Agency (FSA) on 6 December 2005. Information on the nutrient profiling scheme is now available on the Department of Health website at:

[the-nutrient-profiling-model](#)

For the avoidance of doubt, HFSS product advertisements may make nutritional or health claims in accordance with rule 13.4.

References to food apply also to soft drinks.

**13.9**      **Television only** – Promotional offers must be used with a due sense of responsibility. They may not be used in HFSS product advertisements targeted directly at pre-school or primary school children.

**13.9.1**      Advertisements featuring a promotional offer linked to a food product of interest to children must avoid creating a sense of urgency or encouraging the purchase of an excessive quantity for irresponsible consumption

**13.9.2**      Advertisements must not seem to encourage children to eat or drink a product only to take advantage of a promotional offer: the product should be offered on its merits, with the offer as an added incentive. Advertisements featuring a promotional offer should ensure a significant presence for the product

**13.9.3**      Advertisements for collection-based promotions must not seem to urge children or their parents to buy excessive quantities of food. They must not directly encourage children only to collect promotional items, emphasise the number of items to be collected or create a sense of urgency. If a promotional offer can also be bought, that must be made clear. Closing dates for collection-based promotions must enable the whole set to be collected without having to buy excessive or irresponsible quantities of the product in a short time

**13.9.4**      Advertisements must not encourage children to eat more than they otherwise would.

The notion of excessive or irresponsible consumption relates to the frequency of consumption as well as the amount consumed.

- 13.10**      **Television only** – Licensed characters and celebrities popular with children must be used with a due sense of responsibility. They may not be used in HFSS product advertisements targeted directly at pre-school or primary school children.

That prohibition does not apply to advertiser-created equity brand characters (puppets, persons or characters), which may be used by advertisers to sell the products they were designed to sell.

Licensed characters and celebrities popular with children may present factual and relevant generic statements about nutrition, safety, education or similar.

- 13.11**      **Television only** – No nutrition or health claim may be used in HFSS product advertisements targeted directly at pre-school or primary school children. For the avoidance of doubt, claims referring to children's development or health are acceptable in non-HFSS product advertisements, if those claims are authorised on the applicable register.

- 13.12**      **Television only** – Although children might be expected to exercise some preference over the food they eat or drink, advertisements must be prepared with a due sense of responsibility and must not directly advise or ask children to buy or to ask their parents or other adults to make enquiries or purchases for them. (Please see rule 5.9 in [Section 5: Children](#))

- 13.12.1**      Nothing in an advertisement may seem to encourage children to pester or make a nuisance of themselves

- 13.12.2**      Advertisements must not imply that children will be inferior to others, disloyal or will have let someone down, if they or their family do not buy, consume or use a product or service

- 13.12.3**      Advertisements must neither try to sell to children by appealing to emotions such as pity, fear, loyalty or self-confidence nor suggest that having the advertised product somehow confers superiority, for example, making a child more confident, clever, popular or successful

- 13.12.4**      Advertisements addressed to children must not urge children to buy or persuade others to buy and must avoid high-pressure or hard-sell techniques. Neither the words used nor the tone of the advertisement should suggest that

young viewers could be bullied, cajoled or otherwise put under pressure to acquire the advertised item

**13.12.5** If an advertisement for a children's product contains a price, the price must not be minimised by the use of words such as "only" or "just".

**13.13** **Radio only** – Promotional offers to children must be used with a due sense of responsibility. They may not be used in food or soft drink product advertisements targeted directly at pre-school or primary school children; that prohibition does not apply to advertisements for fresh fruit or fresh vegetables. Advertisements that contain a promotional offer linked to a food or drink product of interest to children must neither seem to encourage children to eat or drink a product only to take advantage of a promotional offer nor create a sense of urgency. If a promotional item can also be bought, that must be made clear. Closing dates for collection-based promotions must enable the whole set to be collected without having to buy excessive or irresponsible quantities of the product in a short time.

**13.14** **Radio only** – Licensed characters and celebrities popular with children must be used with a due sense of responsibility. They may not be used in food or soft drink product advertisements targeted directly at pre-school or primary school children. That prohibition does not apply to advertisements for fresh fruit or fresh vegetables or to advertiser-created equity brand characters (puppets, persons or characters), which may be used by advertisers to sell the products they were designed to sell.

Licensed characters, equity brand characters or celebrities well-known to children may present factual and relevant generic statements about nutrition, safety, education and the like.

**13.15** **Radio only** – Claims referring to children's development or health are acceptable in radio food or soft drink product advertisements if those claims are authorised on the applicable register.

# 14

FINANCIAL PRODUCTS,  
SERVICES AND INVESTMENTS



## Background

The rules in this section largely draw attention to statutory regulation with which all advertisements must comply. Selecting the most relevant financial products or services normally requires consumers to consider many factors; short-form television and radio advertisements are not well-suited to communicating large amounts of detail. They are not, therefore, suitable formats for advertising especially high-risk or specialist investments or any financial products or services that are not regulated or permitted in the UK under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA).

The ASA and BCAP Executive may seek advice from other regulators when investigating possible breaches of the BCAP Code. They will apply their usual standards to prevent misleading advertising (see [Section 3: Misleading Advertising](#)) and require significant exceptions and qualifications to be made clear (see rule 3.10).

On 1st April 2013, the Financial Services Authority was split into two new regulators: the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA).

The FCA is the conduct regulator for the financial services industry and is also responsible for the prudential regulation of those financial services firms not supervised by the PRA (e.g. asset managers). It regulates conduct of business, including advertising, for investment products, including structured deposits where capital is subject to market risk. It also regulates the advertising of insurance, including the activities of insurance intermediaries (for example motor, home and travel insurers). It is responsible for the regulation of most first-charge mortgage lending and selling. Mortgages that are not regulated are those secured on non-UK land and business premises with less than 40% residential occupation. The FCA's financial promotion rules set out in Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business sourcebook (MCOB) Chapter 3 in the FCA Handbook apply to Home Reversion Plans, sale and rent back business and qualifying credit promotions as defined under the Financial Services and Markets Act (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended) (FPO) and the FCA Handbook glossary. The rules in MCOB 3 do not apply to Home Purchase Plans, with the exception of the "clear, fair and not misleading" standard and some relevant guidance detailed in MCOB Chapter 2.

Unsecured consumer credit or consumer hire, other forms of secured consumer credit and some other credit-related activities are also regulated by the FCA under FSMA, the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (as amended), the Consumer Credit Act 2006 and the FCA's Consumer Credit sourcebook (CONC). CONC Chapter 3 requires financial promotions concerning

consumer credit, among other more detailed requirements, to be "clear, fair and not misleading".

The FCA regulates the activity of accepting deposits from banking customers in the UK under the Banking Conduct Regime, which applies the FCA's Principles for Businesses, the conduct of business requirements of the Payment Services Regulations (PSRs) and the Banking Conduct of Business sourcebook (BCOBS). BCOBS Chapter 2 states that, when designing a financial promotion, a firm may find it helpful to take account of the British Bankers' Association/Building Societies' Association Code of Conduct for the Advertising of Interest Bearing Accounts. The FCA Handbook requires financial promotions to be "fair, clear and not misleading".

The PRA, a subsidiary company of the Bank of England, is responsible for the prudential regulation of banks, building societies and credit unions (collectively 'deposit-takers'), insurers and major investment firms. It will promote the safety and soundness of these firms, seeking to minimise the adverse effects that they can have on the stability of the UK financial system; and contribute to ensuring that insurance policyholders are appropriately protected.

## Definitions

In this section, unless otherwise stated, the terms "financial promotion", "authorised person", "qualifying credit" and "regulated activity" have the same meanings as in FSMA and FPO. The FSMA definition of a financial promotion is broad and includes, for example, advertisements for deposits and insurance products.

Under FSMA, a financial promotion is "an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity" that is made "in the course of business" and is "capable of having an effect in the UK." That broad definition captures all promotional activity, including traditional advertising, telephone sales and face-to-face conversations, in relation to all products and services regulated by the FCA. Under FSMA, "investment activity" does not cover only conventional investments; it includes deposits, home finance transactions (regulated mortgages, home purchase plans and home reversion plans), unsecured consumer credit or consumer hire agreements, other forms of secured consumer credit or hire and credit-related activities, such as credit broking, debt counselling, debt adjusting and most insurance, including some advertisements by insurance intermediaries (see the Insurance Conduct of Business sourcebook - ICOBS).

A "specialised financial channel or station" is an Ofcom-licensed channel or station whose programmes, with few exceptions, are likely to be of particular interest only to business people or finance professionals.

In this Code, "spread betting" and "contract for differences" have the same meanings as in the glossary to the FCA Handbook.

## Rules

- 14.1      Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure advertisements for consumer credit, investment and complex financial products and services are centrally cleared.
- 14.2**      Broadcasters are responsible for ensuring that advertisements carried by them comply with all the relevant legal and regulatory requirements. Broadcasters might need to seek legal advice if an advertiser claims an advertisement should be considered:
- 14.2.1**      not to be a financial promotion or
- 14.2.2**      to be a financial promotion that is not required to be communicated or approved by an authorised person (because it is subject to an exemption under the FPO). Advice, or general advice from the FCA, might be required on compliance with the FCA Handbook. The FCA does not pre-vet or advise on the compliance of proposed financial promotions with FSMA. For more information, visit the financial promotions pages of the FCA website ([www.fca.gov.uk](http://www.fca.gov.uk)) and see the FCA Handbook, especially: the Consumer Credit sourcebook (CONC) Chapter 3; the Conduct of Business sourcebook (COBS) Chapter 4; the Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business sourcebook (MCOB) Chapter 3; the Insurance: Conduct of Business sourcebook (ICOBS) Chapter 2.2; and the Perimeter Guidance Manual (PERG) Chapter 8.
- 14.3**      Advertisements for financial services that are broadcast exclusively to audiences in EU Member States other than the UK or are not subject to the FCA's financial promotion rules need not comply with this section. Instead, they must comply with the laws and regulations of the relevant Member States.
- 14.4**      Financial promotions or other advertisements for regulated activities may be broadcast if:
- 14.4.1**      communicated by an authorised person
- 14.4.2**      approved or issued by an authorised person or an appointed representative of an authorised person who, to the broadcaster's satisfaction, has confirmed that the final recorded version of the advertisement complies with the FCA's financial promotion rules or



- 14.4.3** exempt under the FPO. An advertisement by a general insurance intermediary need not be approved by an authorised person if it is a generic promotion and exempted by the FPO. (That is usually if the advertisement does not identify an insurer, insurance intermediary or product; so it will usually apply if the financial promotion refers generally to product types.)
- 14.5** These categories of advertisement may be broadcast on specialised financial channels, stations or programming only:
- 14.5.1** advertisements for the acquisition or disposal of derivatives, warrants or other transferable securities (such as shares) that are not on the Official List of the FCA or admitted to trading on a Regulated Market in the UK or other EEA State (as defined by the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive)
- 14.5.2** advertisements for spread betting, as an investment only. Spread betting advertisements may be advertised on interactive or additional TV services (including text services). They must comply with the gambling rules (see [Section 17: Gambling](#)). The advertised products or services should be available only to clients who have demonstrated through a pre-vetting procedure compliant with the FCA's appropriateness test that they have relevant financial trading experience
- 14.5.3** advertisements for contracts for differences (except spread betting), provided the products are available only to clients who have demonstrated through an appropriate pre-vetting procedure that they have relevant financial trading experience.
- 14.5.4** advertisements for investments not regulated or permitted under FSMA. An advertisement that implies, for example, that a collectors' item or other unregulated product or service could have investment potential (in the colloquial sense) would normally be unacceptable.
- 14.5.5** advertisements for cryptoassets that are transferable and fungible. See [FCA guidance on qualifying cryptoassets](#) for more information. The advertised products or services should be available only to clients who have demonstrated through a pre-vetting procedure compliant with the FCA's appropriateness test that they have relevant financial trading experience.
- 14.6** Unless they are obviously addressed to a specialist audience and shown either on specialised financial channels or stations or in breaks in relevant financial programmes, advertisements subject to this section must be considered to be

addressed to non-specialist audiences. No specialist knowledge should normally be required for a clear understanding of claims or references. For example, exceptions, conditions or expressions that would be understood by finance specialists must be avoided or explained if they would be unfamiliar to the audience.

**14.7** References to interest payable on savings are acceptable, subject to these conditions:

- 14.7.1** they must be factually accurate at the time of broadcast and the advertisement must be modified immediately if the rate changes
- 14.7.2** advertisements quoting a rate must use the Annual Equivalent Rate (AER) and the contractual rate as set out in the British Bankers' Association and Building Societies Association Code of Conduct for the Advertising of Interest Bearing Accounts and advertisements should comply with all the provisions of that code
- 14.7.3** if conditions apply to calculations of interest and might affect the sum received, the advertisement must refer to the conditions and how they can be accessed
- 14.7.4** advertisements quoting a rate must make clear whether it is gross or net of tax, or tax-free, but do not need to explain those expressions
- 14.7.5** where the interest rate is variable, this must be stated
- 14.7.6** if the investment returns of different types of savings products are compared (for example, a unit trust and a bank deposit), significant differences between the products must be explained.

**14.8** Subject to legal requirements, reference to specific sums assured in life insurance advertisements must be accompanied by all relevant qualifying conditions; for example, age and gender of the assured at the outset of the policy, period of policy and amount and number of premiums payable.

**14.9** References to income tax and other tax benefits must be properly qualified, clarifying their meaning and making clear, if relevant, that the tax treatment depends on the individual circumstances of each person and could be subject to change in future.

## Lending and credit

- 14.10** Advertisements for paper or electronic publications (for example, periodicals, books and text services) must not recommend a specific investment offer.
- 14.11** The advertising of unsecured consumer credit or hire services by consumer credit businesses or consumer hire businesses and / or credit brokering businesses or related credit services, such as debt counselling or debt adjusting is acceptable only if the advertiser complies with the financial promotions requirements imposed by FSMA and the FCA's rules set out in Chapter 3 of CONC.. The requirements for financial promotions set out in Chapter 3 of CONC do not apply: (a) where the credit is available only to a company or other body corporate (such as a limited liability partnership); (b) where a financial promotion is solely promoting credit agreements or consumer hire agreements or P2P lending agreements for the purposes of a customer's business; (c) to a financial promotion to the extent that it relates to qualifying credit or (d) it falls within the definition of an excluded communication as set out in the FCA's handbook. If the applicability or interpretation of these rules or provisions is in doubt, advertisers may contact the FCA. The FCA does not check financial promotions for compliance with the CONC rules before they are published. Such advertisements that involve distance marketing must also comply with the Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004 (as amended). Other distance-marketing financial advertisements are covered by the FCA Handbook.
- 14.12** Advertisements for mortgages and re-mortgages are normally financial promotions under FSMA and must comply with the requirements imposed by FSMA and MCOB.
- 14.12.1** Advertisements for most loans secured by a second charge are financial promotions, and special note should therefore be taken of the requirements of MCOB 3A.
- 14.12.2** Advertisements for some mortgages might also have to comply with the provisions of COBS (for example if an investment product is being sold alongside a mortgage).

## Direct remittance

- 14.14** Advertisements on television or radio are unacceptable if they directly or indirectly invite the remittance of money direct to the advertiser or any other person without offering an opportunity to receive more information; an intermediate stage at which more information is supplied is mandatory.
- 14.15** Advertisements on Ofcom-regulated text services that invite the direct remittance of money are acceptable for the categories listed in rule 14.4, but not those in rule 14.5.

# 15

FAITH, RELIGION AND  
EQUIVALENT SYSTEMS OF  
BELIEF



## Principle

These rules seek to strike a balance between freedom of speech and the prevention of advertising that could be harmful. BCAP intends them to:

- reduce the social harm that can result from damage to inter-faith relations
- protect the young and allow parents to exercise choice in their children's moral and philosophical education
- protect those who are vulnerable because, for example, of sickness or bereavement
- prevent potentially harmful advertisements from exploiting their audience.

## Definitions

The rules in this section apply to:

- advertisements, about any matter, by or on behalf of bodies that are wholly or mainly concerned with religion, faith or other systems of belief that can reasonably be regarded as equivalent to those that involve recognition of a deity, including belief in the non-existence of deities
- advertisements, by any body, that wholly or mainly concern matters of religion, faith or equivalent systems of belief
- advertisements, by any body, for products or services related to such matters.
- some advertisements subject to this Section are also subject to Section 7: Political and Controversial Matters or Section 16: Charities.

## Rules

**15.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio advertisements subject to this section must be centrally cleared.

**15.2**      Broadcasters must not accept advertisements from or on behalf of bodies:

**15.2.1**      that practise or advocate illegal behaviour or

**15.2.2**      whose rites or other forms of collective observance are not normally directly accessible to the general public or

**15.2.3**      that apply unreasonable pressure on people to join or participate or not to opt out.

**15.3** Broadcasters must be satisfied that no representatives will contact respondents without their consent.

**15.4** Television advertisements must not promote psychic practices or practices related to the occult, except those permitted by rule 15.5. Radio advertisements may promote psychic and occult practices but must not make efficacy claims.

Psychic and occult-related practices include ouija, satanism, casting of spells, palmistry, attempts to contact the dead, divination, clairvoyance, clairsaudience, the invocation of spirits or demons and exorcism.

**15.5** **Television only** – Subject to rules 15.5.1 and 15.5.2, television advertisements may promote services that the audience is likely to regard merely as entertainment and that offer generalised advice that would obviously be applicable to a large section of the population, for example, typical newspaper horoscopes.

**15.5.1** Advertisements may promote a pre-recorded tarot-based prediction service if:

**15.5.1.a** the service includes no content that respondents might feel to be threatening and

**15.5.1.b** both the advertisement and the service state clearly that the service is pre-recorded and qualify references to "tarot" to make clear that the predictions are not based on live readings.

**15.5.2** Advertisements for personalised and live services that rely on belief in astrology, horoscopes, tarot and derivative practices are acceptable only on channels that are licensed for the purpose of the promotion of such services and are appropriately labelled: both the advertisement and the product or service itself must state that the product or service is for entertainment purposes only.

**15.5.3** Advertising permitted under rule 15.5 may not:

- Make claims for efficacy or accuracy;
- Predict negative experiences or specific events;
- Offer life-changing advice directed at individuals – including advice related to health (including pregnancy) or financial situation;
- Appeal particularly to children;
- Encourage excessive use.

- 15.6** Advertisements must identify the advertiser and its faith, if that is not obvious from the context.
- 15.7** Television and television text advertisements must not expound doctrines or beliefs, unless they are broadcast on channels whose editorial content is wholly or mainly concerned with matters of religion, faith or equivalent systems of belief ("specialist broadcasters"). Advertisements carried by specialist broadcasters may express the advertiser's opinion on matters of doctrine or belief but must not present it as unqualified fact and must make clear to the audience that it is the advertiser's opinion.
- Radio advertisements may expound doctrines or beliefs if they are presented as the advertiser's opinion.
- 15.8** Advertisements must not exhort audience members to change their beliefs or behaviour.
- 15.9** Advertisements must not refer to the alleged consequences of faith or lack of faith. They must not present the advertiser's beliefs as the "one" or "true" faith.
- 15.10** Advertisements must not denigrate the beliefs of others.
- 15.11** Advertisements must not appeal for funds, except for charitable purposes. If the charitable purpose includes or will be accompanied by recruitment or evangelism, the advertisement must make that clear.
- Before broadcasting an advertisement that includes a charitable appeal, broadcasters must seek to be satisfied that the funds raised will be used solely for the benefit of specified groups.
- Advertisements must not imply that respondents will receive spiritual benefits in return for a donation to the advertised cause.
- 15.12** Advertisements must not exploit the hopes or fears of the vulnerable. The elderly, the sick and the bereaved should be regarded as especially vulnerable.
- 15.13** Advertisements must not claim that faith healing, miracle working or faith-based counselling can treat, cure or alleviate physical or mental health problems; they may, however, make restrained and proportionate claims that such services can benefit emotional or spiritual well-being.
- 15.14** Advertisements must not appeal particularly to people under 18 and must not be broadcast during or adjacent to programmes that appeal or are likely to



appeal particularly to those under 18.

This rule does not apply to advertisements for public events, including services and festivals, that children are likely to participate in or to advertisements for publications or similar merchandise that are designed for children, provided that neither the advertisement nor the advertised product or service is linked to recruitment or fundraising. It does not apply to advertisements on channels or stations whose editorial content is dedicated to matters of religion, faith or equivalent systems of belief.

- 15.15** Advertisements must not feature children as presenters, unless the advertisement is for an event, such as Christmas carol services or Diwali celebrations, that children are especially likely to take part in.

# 16

CHARITIES



## Principle

These rules are intended to prevent the abuse of people's charitable impulses. Charity advertisements or advertisements that feature charities should treat with care and discretion any subjects likely to arouse strong emotions. Although audiences are generally more tolerant of potentially distressing treatments when the objectives of an advertisement are charitable, sensitivity is nevertheless required especially in relation to younger audiences.

## Background

If it is relevant, broadcasters should take care to comply with [Section 5: Children](#), [Section 7: Political and Controversial Matters](#), [Section 9: Environmental Claims](#), [Section 15: Faith, Religion and Equivalent Systems of Belief](#), and [Section 32: Scheduling](#).

Advertisements must comply with the requirements of the Charities Act 1993 (as amended) and all relevant data protection legislation. For information on the Data Protection Act 1998 go to: [www.ico.gov.uk](http://www.ico.gov.uk)

## Definitions

Rules in this section regulate charity advertisements and not the charities themselves, which are regulated by the Charity Commission (England and Wales) [www.charitycommission.gov.uk](http://www.charitycommission.gov.uk), The Department for Social Development (Northern Ireland) [www.dsdni.gov.uk](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk), and the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (Scotland) [www.oscr.org.uk](http://www.oscr.org.uk).

The rules apply to advertisements for charities (which include charitable bodies) and advertisements for other products and services that promote the needs or objectives of charities.

## Rules

- 16.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure advertisements subject to this section are centrally cleared.
- 16.2**      Advertising is acceptable only from:
  - 16.2.1**      bodies registered with the relevant UK authorities as having charitable status or bodies that have had their charitable status otherwise officially recognised, for example by HM Revenue & Customs: [index.htm](#).

**16.2.2** bodies based outside the UK that supply to broadcasters confirmation that they comply with all relevant legislation in their home countries and evidence of their good faith, which might include audited accounts and a list of members of their governing body.

**16.3** Advertisements seeking donations for, or promoting the needs or objectives of a charitable body must not:

**16.3.1** misrepresent the body, its activities or the benefits of donated funds or exaggerate the scale or nature of the cause it claims to support

**16.3.2** suggest that anyone will lack proper feeling or fail in a responsibility by not supporting a charity

**16.3.3** disrespect the dignity of those on whose behalf an appeal is being made

**16.3.4** address fund-raising messages to children or likely to be of particular interest to them.

**16.4** If the advertisement states that payment may be made by credit or debit card, the donor's right to have any payment of £100 or more refunded must be stated.

### **Rules that apply to references to charities in other advertisements**

**16.5** Advertisements by non-charity advertisers which promote the needs or objects of charitable bodies, or offer to assist them, are only acceptable if the bodies would be acceptable advertisers in their own right under rule 16.2.

**16.6** Advertisements that include an offer to donate money to charity must:

**16.6.1** not depend on sales reaching a given level or be subject to a similar condition. If a target total or an amount for each purchase is stated, any extra money given to the charity must be donated on the same basis as contributions below that level

**16.6.2** identify the charity that will benefit and state the basis on which the contribution will be calculated (in accordance with rule 16.9) and, where more than one charity is involved, the advertisement may give a generic identification but should be accompanied by a statement listing the charities and the proportions in which they will benefit.

**16.7** Broadcasters must hold evidence that each charity has agreed to the proposed advertisement

**16.8** Advertisements for medicinal products may offer to donate money to charity but must not be likely to encourage indiscriminate, unnecessary or excessive purchases of medicinal products. Advertisements must state the basis on which the contribution will be calculated.

See also [Section 11: Medicines, Medical Devices, Treatments and Health](#)

**16.9** Where a promotion states or implies that part of the price paid for goods or services will be given to a charity or cause, the advertisement must state the actual amount or percentage of the price that will be paid to the charity or cause, for example, "£1 per sale" or "10% of the purchase price".

**16.9.1** For any other promotion linked to a charity or where a third party states or implies that donations will be given to a charity or cause, the advertisement must state the total (or a reasonable estimate) of the amount the charity or cause will receive.

# 17

GAMBLING



## Principle

The rules in this section are designed to ensure that gambling advertisements are socially responsible, with particular regard to the need to protect children, young persons and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited.

## Background

The legal framework for gambling in Great Britain, including the requirements for licensing gambling operators, is set out in the Gambling Act 2005 (as amended). The Gambling Commission regulates commercial gambling and permits gambling on the basis that the licensing objectives to keep gambling safe, fair and crime out, are met.

To advertise in Great Britain, and to advertise remote gambling in Northern Ireland, gambling operators must comply with the relevant licensing requirements set out in statutes. The ASA will advertisements for unlicensed operators to the Gambling Commission. The Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice make it a direct requirement on licensed operators to ensure their advertising complies with the UK Advertising Codes.

The Gambling Act 2005 and Gambling (License & Marketing) Act 2014 apply to Great Britain and Northern Ireland for remote gambling.

Specialist legal advice should be sought when considering advertising any gambling product in Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. The ASA will cooperate with the relevant authorities to address complaints relating to these jurisdictions.

Spread betting may be advertised as an investment activity under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended) (FSMA), the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended) and in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Handbook. Spread betting may be advertised on specialised financial stations or channels, in specialised financial programming or on interactive or additional television services (including text services) only (see rule 14.5.4). A "spread bet" is a contract for differences that is a gaming contract, as defined in the glossary to the FCA Handbook.

The rules are not intended to inhibit advertisements by non-gambling operators that aim to counter problem gambling provided they are responsible and unlikely to promote a brand or type of gambling. Safer gambling messaging and marketing by gambling operators must comply with the rules.

Please refer to Section 32: Scheduling for rules on the scheduling of gambling advertisements.

## Definitions

"Gambling" for the purposes of this section covers:

- gaming, betting and other activities defined as gambling by the Gambling Act 2005: and
- spread betting as defined in financial services legislation.

Rules for lottery advertising are set out separately in Section 18.

Unless otherwise stated, the rules in this section apply to advertisements by:

- gambling operators licensed in Great Britain that are likely to have the effect of promoting gambling; and
- firms authorized to provide spread betting products.

This includes marketing by third parties (for example, affiliate marketers) acting on an advertiser's behalf.

Although they do not apply to advertisements for non-gambling operators, the ASA may draw on the principles established in the rules to assess whether ads for products likely to encourage gambling (for example, betting tipsters) meet the standards required by the general social responsibility provisions of the Code (see [Section 1](#)).

Unless they portray or refer to gambling, this section does not apply advertisements for non-gambling leisure events or facilities, for example, hotels, cinemas, bowling alleys or ice rinks, that are in the same complex as, but separate from, gambling events or facilities.

## Rules

- 17.1 Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure that advertisements for gambling are centrally cleared.
- 17.2** Advertisements for events or facilities that can be accessed only by entering gambling premises must make that condition clear.



## Rules for all advertisements

### 17.3 Advertisements must not:

- 17.3.1 portray, condone or encourage gambling behaviour that is socially irresponsible or could lead to financial, social or emotional harm
- 17.3.2 suggest that gambling can provide an escape from personal, professional or educational problems such as loneliness or depression
- 17.3.3 suggest that gambling can be a solution to financial concerns, an alternative to employment or a way to achieve financial security
- 17.3.4 portray gambling as indispensable or as taking priority in life; for example, over family, friends or professional or educational commitments
- 17.3.5 suggest peer pressure to gamble or disparage abstention
- 17.3.6 suggest that gambling can enhance personal qualities; for example, that it can improve self-image or self-esteem, or is a way to gain control, superiority, recognition or admiration
- 17.3.7 link gambling to seduction, sexual success or enhanced attractiveness
- 17.3.8 portray gambling in a context of toughness or link it to resilience or recklessness
- 17.3.9 suggest gambling is a rite of passage
- 17.3.10 suggest that solitary gambling is preferable to social gambling.

## Rules for gambling advertisements

### 17.4 Advertisements for gambling must not:

- 17.4.1 exploit cultural beliefs or traditions about gambling or luck
- 17.4.2 condone or encourage criminal or anti-social behaviour

**17.4.3** condone or feature gambling in a working environment (an exception exists for licensed gambling premises)

**17.4.4** exploit the susceptibilities, aspirations, credulity, inexperience or lack of knowledge of under-18s or other vulnerable persons

**17.4.5** be likely to be of strong appeal to children or young persons, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture.

They must not include a person or character whose example is likely to be followed by those aged under 18 years or who has a strong appeal to those aged under 18.

Where appropriate steps have been taken to limit the potential for an advertisement to appeal strongly to under-18s, this rule does not prevent the advertising of gambling products associated with activities that are themselves of strong appeal to under-18s (for instance, certain sports or playing video games).

BCAP has published [guidance](#) on the application of the rule, including for advertising of gambling products associated with activities that are themselves of strong appeal to under-18s.

**17.4.6** feature anyone who is, or seems to be, under 25 years old gambling or playing a significant role. No-one may behave in an adolescent, juvenile or loutish way.

**17.5** Advertisements for family entertainment centres, travelling fairs, horse racecourses and dog racetracks, and for non-gambling leisure facilities that incidentally refer to separate gambling facilities as part of a list of facilities on, for example, a cruise ship, may include under-18s provided they are accompanied by an adult and are socialising responsibly in areas that the Gambling Act 2005 (as amended) does not restrict by age.

# 18

LOTTERIES



## Principle

The rules in this section are designed to ensure that marketing communications for lotteries are socially responsible, with particular regard to the need to protect children, young persons under 18 and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by advertising that features or promotes lotteries. It should be noted, however, that although the minimum age limit for purchasing National Lottery products is 18, the minimum age limit for participation in society lotteries is 16.

## Background

This section applies to the marketing communications of the National Lottery and 'large' society lotteries licensed and regulated by the Gambling Commission and, in the case of 'small' society lotteries, those promoters registered with local authorities in England and Wales or licensing boards in Scotland.

This section also applies to marketing communications for lottery products that are licensed and regulated by the Gambling Commission for National Lottery products. The UK National Lottery may be advertised under The National Lottery etc Act 1993 (as amended). Society lotteries are promoted under the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

## Rules

- 18.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure that advertisements subject to this section are centrally cleared.

### Rules for all advertisements

- 18.2**      Advertisements must not:
- 18.2.1**      portray, condone or encourage gambling behaviour that is socially irresponsible or could lead to financial, social or emotional harm
  - 18.2.2**      suggest that participating in a lottery can provide an escape from personal, professional or educational problems such as loneliness or depression
  - 18.2.3**      suggest that participating in a lottery can be a solution to financial concerns, an alternative to employment or a way to achieve financial security. Advertisers may, however, refer to other benefits of winning a prize

- 18.2.4 portray participating in a lottery as indispensable or as taking priority in life, for example, over family, friends or professional or educational commitments
- 18.2.5 suggest peer pressure to participate in a lottery or disparage abstention
- 18.2.6 suggest that participating in a lottery can enhance personal qualities; for example, that it can improve self-image or self-esteem, or is a way to gain control, superiority, recognition or admiration
- 18.2.7 link participating in a lottery to seduction, sexual success or enhanced attractiveness
- 18.2.8 portray participation in a lottery in a context of toughness or link it to resilience or recklessness
- 18.2.9 suggest participation in a lottery is a rite of passage
- 18.2.10 suggest that solitary gambling is preferable to social gambling.

### Rules for lottery advertisements

- 18.3 Advertisements for lotteries that can be participated in only by entering gambling premises must make that condition clear.
- 18.4 Advertisements for lotteries must not exploit the susceptibilities, aspirations, credulity, inexperience or lack of knowledge of under-18s or other vulnerable persons.
- 18.5 Advertisements for lotteries must not be likely to be of strong appeal to children or young persons, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture. They must not include a person or character whose example is likely to be followed by those aged under 18 years or who has a strong appeal to those aged under 18.

Where the subject of a lotteries product (for example, good causes benefitting from lottery funds) or features of the product itself (for example, the creative content, gameplay or a prize involved) are of strong appeal to under-18s, an advertisement for that lottery may depict the subject and/or product, but it must not feature a person or character whose example is likely to be followed by those aged under 18 years or who has a strong appeal to those aged under 18.

Lotteries advertisements that solely depict the good causes supported by the lottery may include persons or characters whose example is likely to be

followed by those aged under 18 years or who has a strong appeal to those aged under 18 provided that:

- a) they are directly associated with the lottery good cause (for example, an athlete who has received lottery funding directly);
- b) there is no explicit encouragement to purchase a lottery product; and
- c) there is no reference to scratchcards or online instant-win lottery products.

Lotteries advertisements including product references that comply with rule 18.7.2 are also acceptable.

Please refer to Section 32 for scheduling restrictions.

- 18.6** Advertisements for lotteries must not feature anyone who is, or seems to be, under 25 years old participating in gambling.
- 18.7** Advertisements for lotteries which include any reference to scratchcards or online instant-win lottery products must not feature anyone who is, or seems to be, under 25 years old in a significant role. Other advertisements for lotteries must not feature anyone who is, or seems to be, under 25 years old in a significant role unless either:
  - 18.7.1** they are featured solely to depict the good causes supported by the lottery and there is no explicit encouragement to purchase a lottery product; or
  - 18.7.2** they are representative of the primary beneficiaries of the lottery and the lottery primarily benefits under-25s (including in a family setting).
- 18.8** Advertisements for lotteries must not exploit cultural beliefs or traditions about gambling or luck.
- 18.9** Advertisements for lotteries must not condone or encourage criminal or anti-social behaviour.
- 18.10** Advertisements for lotteries must not condone or feature gambling in a working environment (an exception exists for workplace lottery syndicates and gambling premises).

# 19

ALCOHOL



## Principle

Advertisements for alcoholic drinks should not be targeted at people under 18 years of age and should not imply, condone or encourage immoderate, irresponsible or anti-social drinking.

The spirit as well as the letter of the rules in this section applies.

## Definitions

The rules in this section apply to advertisements for alcoholic drinks and advertisements that feature or refer to alcoholic drinks, including where a soft drink is promoted as a mixer. For the purposes of applying these rules, alcoholic drinks are defined as drinks containing more than 0.5% alcohol; low-alcohol drinks are defined as drinks containing more than 0.5% and up to 1.2% alcohol. Where an ad for a drink at or below 0.5% has the effect of promoting an alcoholic drink, these rules apply in full.

The rules are not intended to inhibit responsible advertisements that are intended to counter problem drinking or tell consumers about alcohol-related health or safety themes. Those advertisements should not be likely to promote an alcohol product or brand.

For the purposes of the rules in this section, the word 'drink(s)' refers to drinks with a strength above 0.5% ABV.

## Rules

- 19.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure advertisements for alcoholic drinks are centrally cleared.

### Rules that apply to all advertisements

- 19.2**      Advertisements must not feature, imply, condone or encourage irresponsible or immoderate drinking. That applies to both the amount of drink and the way drinking is portrayed.
- References to, or suggestions of, buying repeat rounds of alcoholic drinks are not acceptable. That does not prevent, for example, someone buying a drink for each member of a group. It does, however, prevent any suggestion that other members of the group will buy a round.
- 19.3**      Advertisements must neither imply that alcohol can contribute to an individual's popularity or confidence nor imply that alcohol can enhance personal qualities



- 19.4** Advertisements must not imply that drinking alcohol is a key component of social success or acceptance or that refusal is a sign of weakness. Advertisements must not imply that the success of a social occasion depends on the presence or consumption of alcohol.
- 19.5** Advertisements must not link alcohol with daring, toughness, aggression or unruly, irresponsible or antisocial behaviour.
- 19.6** Advertisements must not link alcohol with sexual activity, sexual success or seduction or imply that alcohol can enhance attractiveness. That does not preclude linking alcohol with romance or flirtation.
- 19.7** Advertisements must not portray alcohol as indispensable or as taking priority in life. Advertisements must not imply that drinking can overcome problems or that regular solitary drinking is acceptable
- 19.8** Advertisements must not imply that alcohol has therapeutic qualities. Alcohol must not be portrayed as capable of changing mood, physical condition or behaviour or as a source of nourishment. Although they may refer to refreshment, advertisements must not imply that alcohol can improve any type of performance.
- 19.9** Advertisements must not link alcohol to illicit drugs.
- 19.10** Advertisements may give factual information about the alcoholic strength of a drink. They may also make a factual alcohol strength comparison with another product, but only when the comparison is with a higher-strength product of a similar beverage.
- Advertisements must not imply that a drink may be preferred because of its alcohol content or intoxicating effect. However, low-alcohol drinks may be presented as preferable because of their low alcoholic strength, provided that the alcohol content of the drink is stated clearly in the advertisement.
- In the case of a drink with relatively high alcoholic strength in relation to its category, the factual information should not be given undue emphasis.
- 19.11** Advertisements may include alcohol promotions but must not imply, condone or encourage immoderate drinking.
- 19.12** Advertisements must not feature alcohol being handled or served irresponsibly.

**19.13** Advertisements must not link alcohol with the use of potentially dangerous machinery or driving.

Advertisements may feature sporting and other physical activities (subject to other rules in this section) but must not imply that those activities have been undertaken after the consumption of alcohol.

**19.14** Advertisements must not normally show alcohol being drunk by anyone in their working environment.

### **Rules that apply to alcohol advertisements**

**19.15** **Television only** – Alcohol advertisements must not:

**19.15.1** be likely to appeal strongly to people under 18, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture or showing adolescent or juvenile behaviour

**19.15.2** include a person or character whose example is likely to be followed by those aged under 18 years or who has a strong appeal to those aged under 18.

**19.16** **Radio only** – Alcohol advertisements must not:

**19.16.1** be targeted at those under 18 years or use a treatment likely to be of particular appeal to them.

**19.16.2** include a person or character whose example is likely to be followed by those aged under 18 years or who has a particular appeal to those aged under 18.

**19.17** Alcohol advertisements must not feature in a significant role anyone who is, or seems to be, under 25 and must not feature children.

An exception is made for advertisements that feature families socialising responsibly. Here, children may be included but they should have an incidental role only and anyone who seems to be under the age of 25 must be obviously not drinking alcohol.

**19.18** Advertisements for alcoholic drinks may give factual statements about product contents, including comparisons, but must not make any health claims, which include fitness or weight-control claims.

The only permitted nutrition claims are "low alcohol", "reduced alcohol" and "reduced energy" and any claim likely to have the same meaning for the audience.

## Alcohol alternatives

Alcohol alternatives are non-alcoholic drinks (for the purposes of the BCAP Code, those at or under 0.5% ABV) that are intended to replace alcoholic drinks in contexts where they would normally be consumed, such as non-alcoholic beer. An advertisement for a non-alcoholic drink will be subject to the below rules if it is likely to be understood by the audience as an ad specifically for an alternative to alcohol, whether in general or as a non-alcoholic version of a particular alcoholic drink. Where an ad for a drink at or below 0.5% has the effect of promoting an alcoholic drink, the Alcohol rules apply in full.

- 19.19** If an advertisement for an alcohol alternative refers to or depicts alcohol, those references or depictions must comply with the rules relating to responsible portrayal of alcohol consumption, which are 19.2-19.9 and 19.11-19.14.

Where an advertisement is for an alcohol alternative that shares the same brand as an alcoholic drink then this rule will not apply to references to or depictions of the brand name, provided that the primary effect of the advertisement is to promote the alcohol alternative. References to the shared brand name, in any part of the advertisement, without a reference to the alcohol alternative, are likely to be understood as references to alcohol.

- 19.20** Advertisements for alcohol alternatives must include a prominent statement of their ABV. Advertisements for alcohol alternatives are not prohibited from making a feature of their ABV or from making preference claims on this basis.

- 19.21** Advertisements for alcohol alternatives may depict the product in circumstances where consumption of alcoholic drinks would be inappropriate or unsafe – such as prior to driving or daring physical activities – if it is clear the product is an alcohol alternative. Advertisements must not encourage or condone consumption of alcohol in the same circumstances or imply the product is alcoholic. Resemblance to an alcoholic drink (as in rule 19.19) is acceptable as long as the ad makes explicitly clear the product featured is an alcohol alternative.

- 19.22** Advertisements for alcohol alternatives must not contain content likely to disparage sobriety, or condone or encourage heavy, problematic, or otherwise higher-risk alcohol consumption as desirable. They must not present alcohol alternatives as a way to increase alcohol consumption beyond responsible levels.

**19.23 Television only** – Alcohol alternatives advertisements must not:

- 19.23.1** be likely to appeal strongly to people under 18, especially by reflecting or being associated with youth culture or showing adolescent or juvenile behaviour.
- 19.23.2** include a person or character whose example is likely to be followed by those aged under 18 years or who has a strong appeal to those aged under 18.

**19.24 Radio only** – Alcohol alternatives advertisements must not:

- 19.24.1** be targeted at those under 18 years or use a treatment likely to be of particular appeal to them.
- 19.24.2** include a person or character whose example is likely to be followed by those aged under 18 years or who has a particular appeal to those aged under 18.

**19.25** Alcohol alternatives advertisements must not feature in a significant role anyone who is, or seems to be, under 25 and must not feature children.

An exception is made for advertisements that feature families socialising responsibly. Here, children may be included but they should have an incidental role only and anyone who seems to be under the age of 25 must be obviously not drinking alcohol or alcohol alternatives.

# 20

MOTORING



## Principle

Advertisements should not contribute to a culture of dangerous, irresponsible or inconsiderate driving or motorcycling, especially among young drivers.

## Definition

"Motoring advertisements" are broadcast advertisements for vehicles or other automotive products; for example, tyres, fuel or car accessories. These rules do not apply to public service advertisements about road safety.

## Rules

### Rules for all advertisements

- 20.1 Advertisements must not condone or encourage dangerous, competitive, inconsiderate or irresponsible driving or motorcycling. Advertisements must not suggest that driving or motorcycling safely is staid or boring.
- 20.2 Advertisements must not condone or encourage a breach of the legal requirements of the Highway Code.

### Rules for motoring advertisements

- 20.3 Motoring advertisements must not demonstrate power, acceleration or handling characteristics except in a clear context of safety. Reference to those characteristics must not suggest excitement, aggression or competitiveness.
- 20.4 Motoring advertisements must not refer to speed in a way that might condone or encourage dangerous, competitive, inconsiderate or irresponsible driving or motorcycling. Factual statements about a vehicle's speed or acceleration are permissible but must not be presented as a reason for preferring the advertised vehicle. Speed or acceleration claims must not be the main selling message of an advertisement.
- 20.5 Motoring advertisements must not exaggerate the benefit of safety features to consumers or suggest that a vehicle's features enable it to be driven or ridden faster or in complete safety.

# 21

BETTING TIPSTERS



## Principle

Advertisements for betting tipster services should not be likely to mislead the audience.

## Definition

"Proofing" means provably lodging and securely recording a betting tip with an independent and suitably qualified third party, such as a solicitor, before the start of the event to which the tip relates.

## Rules

- 21.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio advertisements for betting tipsters must be centrally cleared.
- 21.2**      Advertisements for betting tipsters must not be likely to be of particular appeal to under-18s.
- 21.3**      Advertisements for betting tipster services must not make money-back guarantees.
- 21.4**      Advertisements for betting tipster update-line services are acceptable only if the broadcaster is satisfied that the recorded messages are brief and the lines are a valid and necessary complement to the main-line service.
- 21.5**      Before broadcasting an advertisement for a betting tipster service, a broadcaster must hold the tipster's name (not merely his or her business name) and his or her full, permanent business address.
- 21.6**      Advertisements for a betting tipster service operating on a premium-rate phone line must include the service provider or information provider's usual trading name and contact details (see [Section 22: Premium-rate Telephone Services](#)).
- 21.7**      Advertisements for betting tipsters who run, or are associated with, another betting tipster service must make that link clear.
- 21.8**      Advertisements may include claims about a betting tipster's previous successful tips only if those claims are supported, before the relevant race, by proofing of all tips offered on his or her service on the day or during the period in question.
- 21.9**      Advertisements for betting tipsters must not include claims about notional profits. Claims about previous profits must be proportionate and representative.



- 21.10 Advertisements for betting tipsters must not state or imply that success is guaranteed or that players could forge a long-term income by following the advertiser's tips.
- 21.11 Advertisements for betting tipsters may include claims about previous successful double, treble or other combination bets only if those claims are supported by proofing that the winners were clearly and specially tipped as a combination.
- 21.12 Profit, success or individual-win claims must not refer to odds.
- 21.13 If a change in circumstance would render it misleading, for example, if a race meeting were cancelled, an advertisement for a betting tipster must be not be repeated in its original form.
- 21.14 Advertisements for betting tipsters must not refer to a tip as a maximum bet or similar unless it is the only tip offered for that race. Claims about the success of a maximum tip are acceptable only if they are supported by advance proofing.

# 22

PREMIUM-RATE TELEPHONE  
SERVICES



## Principle

The price and nature of premium-rate telephone services must be made clear.

Advertisements that include premium-rate telephone numbers or short codes should comply with the Phone-paid Services Authority Code of Practice. For more information on the Phone-paid Services Authority code go to: [psauthority.org.uk](https://psauthority.org.uk).

## Definition

Text short codes are premium-rate SMS services, which often consist of four or five digits and begin 5, 6 or 8.

## Rules

- 22.1 Advertisements that include a premium-rate telephone number must comply with the Phone-paid Services Authority Code of Practice.
- 22.2 Advertisements for premium-rate telephone services must include clear pricing information if the service generally costs 50 pence per call or more.
- 22.3 Advertisements for premium-rate children's services, services accessed by automated equipment or subscription services must always include clear pricing information.
- 22.4 Advertisements for premium-rate services must state the identity of the service provider or the information provider.
- 22.5 **Radio only** – If it is not included in the advertisement, radio broadcasters must retain and, on request, make available a non-premium-rate telephone number for the premium-rate service for customer care purposes. This rule does not apply if the Phone-paid Services Authority has expressly exempted a specific service or a number range from the need to provide a non-premium-rate telephone number for the premium-rate service.
- 22.6 **Television only** – Television advertisements for premium-rate services must include a non-premium-rate telephone number for customer care purposes. This rule does not apply if the Phone-paid Services Authority has expressly exempted a specific service or a number range from the need to provide a non-premium-rate telephone number for the premium-rate service.
- 22.7 Advertisements for services, excluding live or virtual-chat services, that normally involve a telephone call of at least five minutes must alert the

audience that use of the service might involve a long call.

## 22.8

Advertisements for live premium-rate services must not appeal particularly to people under 18, unless those services have received prior permission from the Phone-paid Services Authority to target people under 18.

# 23

TELECOMMUNICATIONS-BASED  
SEXUAL ENTERTAINMENT  
SERVICES



## Definition

Telecommunications-based sexual entertainment services are voice, text, image or video services of a sexual nature that are made available to consumers via a direct-response mechanism and are delivered over electronic communication networks.

'Encrypted elements of adult entertainment channels' are interpreted with reference to rule 1.24 of the Ofcom Broadcasting Code.

## Rules

- 23.1 Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Advertisements for telecommunications-based sexual entertainment services must be centrally cleared.
- 23.2 Television only** – Advertising for telecommunications-based sexual entertainment services is only acceptable on:
- 23.2.1** Encrypted elements of adult entertainment channels, or
  - 23.2.2** Channels that are licensed for the purpose of the promotion of the services and are appropriately positioned and labelled within an "Adult" or similar section of an Electronic Programme Guide.
- 23.3 Television only** – Advertising for telecommunications-based sexual entertainment services must not be broadcast before 9pm or after 5:30am.
- On Digital Terrestrial Television, advertising for telecommunications-based sexual entertainment services must not be broadcast before 12am or after 5:30am.

# 24

HOMeworkING SCHEMES



## Principle

Homeworking scheme advertisements must neither mislead the audience nor exploit the susceptibilities or credulity of those seeking work.

## Definition

Homeworking schemes are employment opportunities requiring participants to make articles, perform services or offer facilities at or from home. Participants can be self-employed or employed by a business.

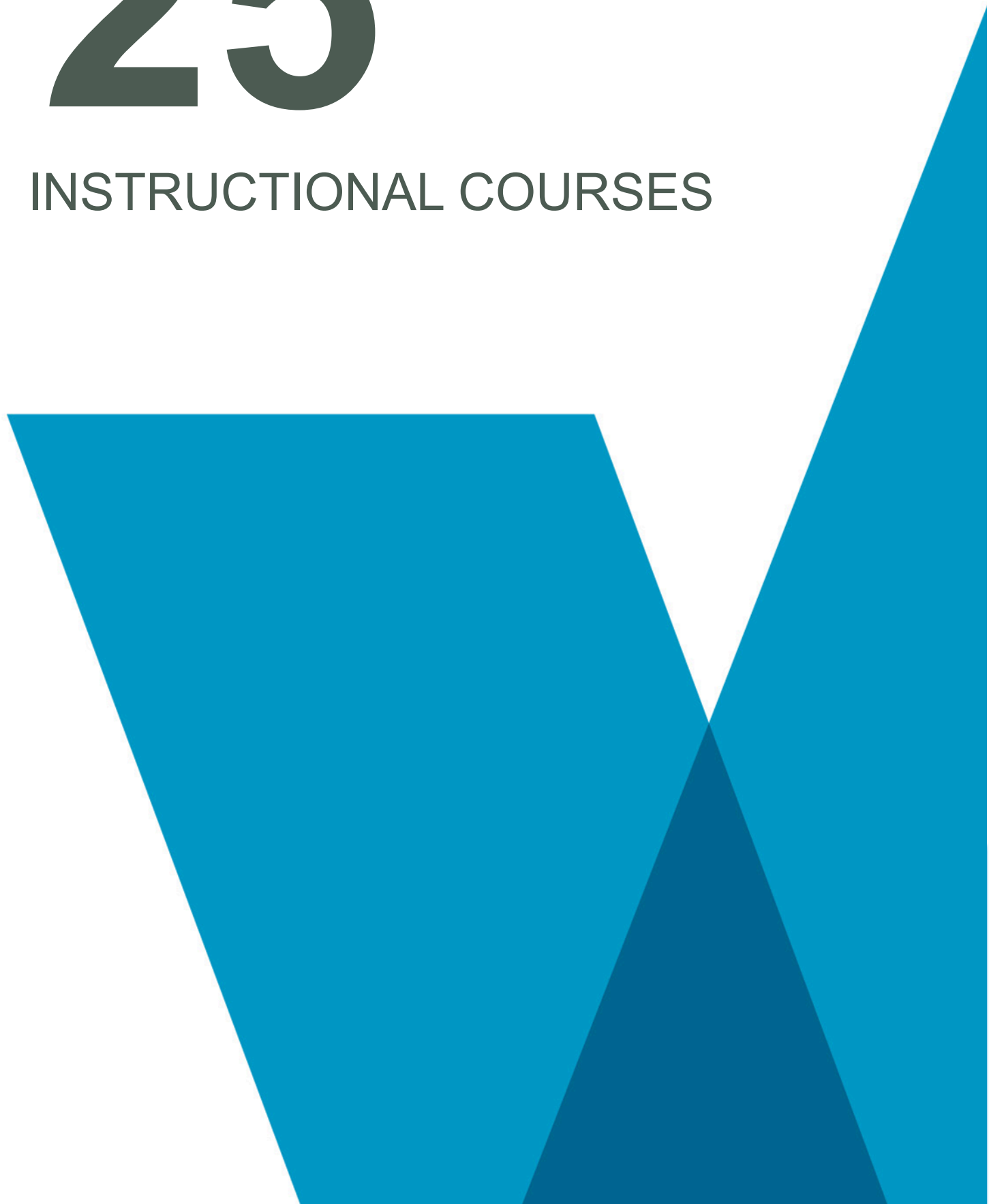
## Rules

- 24.1      Advertisements must not give a misleading impression of how homeworking schemes work or of the likely remuneration. Advertisements must make clear conditions, obligations or limitations that could reasonably be expected to influence a decision to participate in the scheme.
- 24.2      No homeworking scheme may be advertised:
  - 24.2.1      if a charge or deposit is required to obtain information about the scheme
  - 24.2.2      **Television only** – if it involves a charge for raw materials or components or
  - 24.2.3      **Television only** – if the advertiser offers to buy goods made by the homeworker.



# 25

INSTRUCTIONAL COURSES



## Principle

Instructional course advertisements must neither mislead the audience nor exploit the susceptibilities or credulity of those seeking work.

## Definition

Instructional courses are training or educational opportunities that typically offer instruction in a trade.

## Rules

- 25.1 Advertisements offering a qualification, a course of instruction in a skill or a course that leads to a professional or technical examination must not exaggerate the resulting opportunities for work or remuneration.
- 25.2 Advertisements for a correspondence school or college may be broadcast only if the advertiser has given the broadcaster evidence of suitable and relevant credentials: for example, affiliation to a body that has systems for dealing with complaints and for taking disciplinary action; systems in place for regular review of members' skills and competencies and registration based on minimum standards for training and qualifications.

# 26

SERVICES OFFERING  
INDIVIDUAL ADVICE ON  
CONSUMER OR PERSONAL  
PROBLEMS



## Rules

- 26.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure that advertisements for services offering individual advice on consumer or personal problems are centrally cleared.
- 26.2**      Services offering individual advice on consumer or personal problems may be advertised only if those advertisers have given the broadcaster evidence of suitable and relevant credentials: for example, affiliation to a body that has systems for dealing with complaints and for taking disciplinary action; systems in place for regular review of members' skills and competencies; registration based on minimum standards for training and qualifications; and suitable professional indemnity insurance covering the services provided.

# 27

## INTRODUCTION AND DATING SERVICES



## Background

Advertisements are acceptable, subject to rule [10.1.5: Prostitution and Sexual Massage](#) and rule [10.2: Indirect Promotion](#). Broadcasters should take care to comply with [Section 1: Compliance](#) – in particular rule 1.2 on social responsibility and [Section 4: Harm and Offence](#). Services operating through premium-rate telephone and text services are subject to [Section 22: Premium-rate Telephone Services and the Phone-paid Services Authority code](#).

For more information on the Phone-paid Services Authority code go to: [psauthority.org.uk](https://psauthority.org.uk)

For information on the Data Protection Act 1998 go to: [www.ico.gov.uk](http://www.ico.gov.uk).

## Rules

- 27.1**      **Radio Central Copy Clearance** – Radio broadcasters must ensure advertisements for an introduction or dating agency are centrally cleared.
- 27.2**      All claims relating to matching require substantiation.
- 27.3**      Advertisements must not dwell excessively on loneliness or suggest that people without a partner are inadequate.
- 27.4**      Broadcasters must satisfy themselves that advertisers give customers clear advice on precautions to take when meeting people through an advertisement for an introduction or dating agency.
- 27.5**      Advertisements for an introduction or dating agency must not have particular appeal to people under 18. See [Section 32: Scheduling](#).

# 28

COMPETITIONS



## Rules

- 28.1 Competitions should be conducted fairly, prizes should be described accurately and rules should be clear and made known.



# 29

PRIVATE INVESTIGATION  
AGENCIES

