Advertising Without a Safety Net: The Cost of Branded Content, Responsive Marketing, Influencers, and Endorsements

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Current Trends in Online Advertising



- Creating content for the purpose of marketing
- Funded and/or produced by an advertiser
- Build brand awareness by association
- Typically, content is associated with the "values" of the brand
 - Creates an emotional connection
- Not necessarily measured in sales/conversions
 - Focus is on generating conversation about the brand
 - "Viral potential"
- May include product placement, but is not product placement

Historical Development

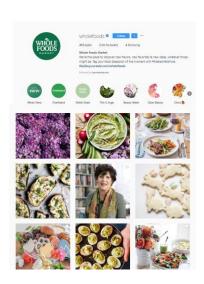






• Did You Recognize It?





• Did You Recognize It?







- "Satisfaction marketing"
- A plan for reacting -- to customers, situations, other brands -- that fits within a broader brand strategy
- Requires vigilant monitoring across channels
- Timing is everything!

Oreo, during the 2013 Super Bowl blackout:





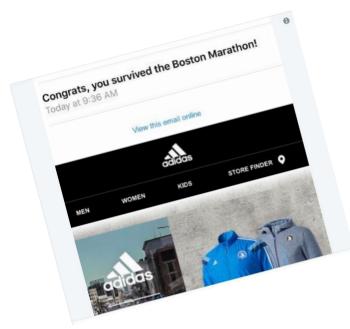


Sanofi, in response to Roseanne Barr blaming her racist tweets on Ambien:



People of all races, religions and nationalities work at Sanofi every day to improve the lives of people around the world. While all pharmaceutical treatments have side effects, racism is not a known side effect of any Sanofi medication.

○ 181K 8:57 AM - May 30, 2018





Social Media Influencers

- Bloggers, celebrities, online entrepreneurs
- Anyone with credibility with the target market and widespread reach



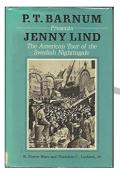




Social Media Influencers

- Historical Evolution
 - 18th Century: Josiah Wedgwood creates creamware pottery and an impressed British Queen consort allows it to be sold as QUEENSWARE
 - 19th Century: The Queen and the Pope endorse patented medicines; Jenny Lind merch sold
 - 20th Century: Celebrity spokespersons and brand-created characters













Hiring Social Media Influencers

- Key traits to look for:
 - Well-curated and organized content
 - Content and personality consistent with your brand values
 - Humble and positive vibe
 - · Available and responsive

Hiring Social Media Influencers

Resources for finding influencers:

- HypeAuditor
- Discover.ly
- Tweetdeck
- Social Crawlytics
- Alltop
- · Podbay.fm
- Klout
- Crowdfire

- Full Contact
- SEOquake
- Hunter.io
- Personapp
- Similar Web
- Buzzsumo
- GroupHigh Monthly Influencer Lists

Hiring Social Media Influencers

- Typical cost:
 - Instagram: \$700-\$1000 per 100,000 followers
 - Snapchat: \$500 per 24-hour campaign
 - YouTube: \$2000 per 100,000 followers



https://influencermarketinghub.com/instagram-money-calculator/





Creation of Branded Content

- Know who owns the rights to the content your company is creating, especially if third-party independent contractors contribute
- "Work made for hire" agreement (in writing)
- Copyright registration

Responsive Marketing

- Have a clear brand identity and marketing strategy
- Give freedom to the creatives within that strategic construct
- TIMING
 - Requires structure and trust
 - Creative team needs to be empowered to be nimble, but have clear boundaries
 - Checks and balances: what is right for your organization and its culture and risk tolerance?

Social Media Influencers

- Research and vet
- Play the long game -- develop a relationship with the influencer
- Written agreement
 - Guidelines and boundaries for the influencer
 - Clear and efficient approval requirements/process
 - Who owns the content that is produced? How can it be used/reused by the brand?
- Always disclose the relationship!!
- After you've researched, vetted, and developed a relationship, let the influencer's creativity control (but retain veto power!).

UGC and Third-Party Content



User Generated Content (UGC) and Third-Party Content

- How did you get it?
- How are you going to use it?
- Who owns the rights?
- If you don't own the rights, is there a good argument for you to use it without violating the owner's rights?

JUST BECAUSE YOU FOUND CONTENT (PICS, IMAGES, GRAPHICS, ETC.) ONLINE DOES NOT MEAN YOU CAN USE IT!



UGC and Third-Party Content

Layers of Rights

- Intellectual property rights
 - Copyright
 - Trademark
- Right of publicity
- Contractual rights



Copyright Primer

- Copyright protects "original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression"
- · Rights exist on fixation of the work
- Author is the owner of the copyrights in a work except:
 - (1) where author is an employee and the work was created as part of their work
 - (2) where author is an independent contractor, there is a written agreement with "magic" language, and the work is one of the types listed in the statute
- Registration is not required, but it enhances the rights that exist on creation of the work

Copyright Primer

- Copyrights protects "a bundle of rights", including the right to reproduce, display, publicly perform, distribute, etc.
 - Infringement does not require commercial use or even "public" use
- Consider when "fair use" applies
 - Nature of use
 - Purpose and character of use
 - Amount and substantiality of use
 - Effect of the use on the market for the original work

Rights of Publicity Primer

- Right of Publicity
 - Protects an individual's right to control, protect, and commercially exploit their name, image, and likeness
 - Some states also protect voice, persona, signature, gestures, mannerisms, distinctive appearance, etc.
- State law construct (mix of statutory and common law protections)
 - Significant differences and nuances across the country
 - Push for a federal law
- Some states limit the right to celebrities and "famous people"; others extend to all individuals
- · Post-mortem rights of publicity vary by state
 - 23 states recognize some post-mortem right
 - Survival term ranges from 10 years in Washington State (where there was no exploitation during life) to 100 years in Indiana and Oklahoma

Copyright and Right of Publicity Headline Cases









Z Follow

Love a quick #DuaneReade run? Even @KatieHeigl can't resist shopping #NYC's favorite drugstore bit.ly/1gLHctl pic.twitter.com/uGTc3k1Mii

P Reply o Retweet N Favorite o More



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User Generated Content (UGC) and Third-Party Content

Best Practices

- Use the social media platform's own functionality for further distribution of third-party content (e.g., share, retweet, link to, etc.)
 - Common Approach: When redistributing social media content, add minimal hashtags and commentary that are factual in nature and can be independently substantiated
 - Conservative Approach: When redistributing social media content, do not add hashtags or commentary
- When posting on social media, all comments and captions should be factual and written in a "reporter's tone"
- Get permission from each celebrity (or their estate) before using their image, likeness, voice, etc.
- If a rights owner or celebrity asks you to take down content, immediately take it down (you can put it back later if we determine the take-down was not justified)



User Generated Content (UGC) and Third-Party Content

Best Practices

- Do not copy, share, retweet, link, etc. to third-party channels that post images of celebrities (unless you can confirm that such third party is authorized to post the image)
- Do not modify third-party content when sharing/linking/retweeting and never add your logo or hashtag to such content
- Do not add third-party logos to social media content that you are posting (or reposting)
- Do not copy content from social media channels for use outside that social media platform
- Do not state or suggest that any person (celebrity or otherwise) has "chosen" (or "likes", "prefers", "enjoys", "endorses", etc.) your goods/services unless it can be substantiated.
 - Avoid ascribing any emotion or belief, preferential or otherwise, based on a photo of a person.



FTC Endorsement Guides and Disclosure Requirements



16 CFR Part 255

- Common sense premise: Consumers treat information, recommendations, and reviews about products/services differently when the reviewer is associated with the products/services or the company that provides them
- Truth-in-advertising: endorsements must be honest and not misleading
- When there is a material connection between an endorser and an advertiser, the connection must be clearly and conspicuously disclosed
 - Material connection: business/family relationship, free product/services, monetary payment, gift, etc.
 - "...any connection that might affect the weight or credibility that consumers give to the endorsement"
 - Materiality is viewed from the consumer's perspective
- Guides apply to both marketers and endorsers
 - Marketers must make sure their endorsers comply

Best Practices - Across Platforms

DO:

- Use words or phrases that are clear and unambiguous (e.g., "sponsored by _____", "paid advertisement", "ad", "sponsored ad content", etc.)
- Include disclosure/sponsorship info "above the fold" (e.g., before the "more" button
 or as close to the content as possible where a viewer sees it without an additional
 click)
- Include proper disclosure even when using platform-provided tools for identifying branded content or paid promotions
- As close to the beginning as practical for the platform (before content if possible, if not, immediately after content)

Best Practices - Across Platforms

DO:

- Where practical, superimpose disclosure over content (videos, etc.)
- · Keep disclosure onscreen long enough to be read and understood
- Use clear, easy to read fonts in a color that contrasts with background
- Tag and identify sponsoring brands



Best Practices - Across Platforms

DON'T:

- Use ambiguous phrases (e.g., "thanks to...", "sp.", "spon", "collab", "ambassador", "___brand rocks", etc.)
- Rely only on platform-provided tools for identifying branded content or paid promotions
- Attempt to hide the disclosure at the bottom or end of the content, within a comment or content description, or buried deep in a list of hashtags
- Attempt to conceal the disclosure with small font or font that blends with the background
- Fail to verbally disclose sponsorship in video content

FTC Guides

Strategic Considerations

- FTC Guides apply to the brand and the endorser (both can be penalized for failing to comply)
- Discuss the gift/loan of products/services with the influencer or other third party beforehand
 - Gives you leverage for THE ASK
 - Maximize the value of the gift/loan of the product/service by asking for a review/endorsement (or more!)
 - We'll give you X, you post/share/review (following these rules) Y times on A, B, and C platforms.

Takeaways & Questions



Takeaways

- Online advertising evolves at the speed of technology
- Content advertising allows you to help your consumers connect with the values of your brand, but creates a number of legal risk points
- Copyright, publicity, trademark, and contractual rights are layered -- and sometimes mixed -- in online and social media advertising
- FTC continues to increase its oversight of online advertisers and influencers
- Common-sense approach for FTC compliance: Disclose early and often in a way that you, as a consumer, would understand the disclosure

Questions?



Thank you



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