



FTC's Position on Comparative Advertising

"Comparative advertising, when truthful and non-deceptive, is a source of important information to consumers and assists them in making rational purchase decisions."

Legal Framework

- Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act
- Federal Trade Commission Act (FTCA)
- Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Acts
- National Advertising Division (NAD)

Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act

- Competitor need not be named in order to have standing to sue.
- A false or misleading statement of fact about a product or service offered in interstate commerce.
- Such statement either deceived, or had the capacity to deceive, a substantial segment of purchasing customers.
- The deception is material to a consumer's purchasing decision.
- The plaintiff has been or is likely to be injured as a result of the statement at issue.

"Falsity" under Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act

- Literal Falsity
 - · False on its face
 - · False by necessary implication
 - · Courts will presume that consumers were deceived and harmed
- Literally true but ambiguous
 - · Plaintiff has the burden of showing deception and harm
 - · Usually done through the use of consumer survey data





Find the full text of this and thousands of other resources from leading experts in dozens of legal practice areas in the <u>UT Law CLE eLibrary (utcle.org/elibrary)</u>

Title search: Apples to Apples: Getting Comparative Advertising Right

Also available as part of the eCourse 2016 Corporate Counsel eConference

First appeared as part of the conference materials for the 38th Annual Corporate Counsel Institute session "Apples to Apples: Getting Comparative Advertising Right"