

## Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Treasury

## § 6.81

the retailer for advertising within the meaning of the Act.

### § 6.55 Display service.

Industry member reimbursements to retailers for setting up product or other displays constitutes paying the retailer for rendering a display service within the meaning of the Act.

### § 6.56 Renting display space.

A promotion whereby an industry member rents display space at a retail establishment constitutes paying the retailer for rendering a display service within the meaning of the Act.

## GUARANTEEING LOANS

### § 6.61 Guaranteeing loans.

The act by an industry member of guaranteeing any loan or the repayment of any financial obligation of a retailer constitutes a means to induce within the meaning of the Act.

[T.D. ATF-364, 60 FR 20422, Apr. 26, 1995]

## EXTENSION OF CREDIT

### § 6.65 General.

Extension of credit by an industry member to a retailer for a period of time in excess of 30 days from the date of delivery constitutes a means to induce within the meaning of the Act.

[T.D. ATF-364, 60 FR 20422, Apr. 26, 1995]

### § 6.66 Calculation of period.

For the purpose of this part, the period of credit is calculated as the time elapsing between the date of delivery of the product and the date of full legal discharge of the retailer, through the payment of cash or its equivalent, from all indebtedness arising from the transaction.

### § 6.67 Sales to retailer whose account is in arrears.

An extension of credit (for product purchases) by an industry member to a retailer whose account is in arrears does not constitute a means to induce within the meaning of the Act so long as such retailer pays in advance or on delivery an amount equal to or greater than the value of each order, regardless of the manner in which the industry

member applies the payment in its records.

[T.D. ATF-364, 60 FR 20422, Apr. 26, 1995]

## QUOTA SALES

### § 6.71 Quota sales.

The act by an industry member of requiring a retailer to take and dispose of any quota of distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages constitutes a means to induce within the meaning of the Act.

[T.D. ATF-364, 60 FR 20422, Apr. 26, 1995]

### § 6.72 “Tie-in” sales.

The act by an industry member of requiring that a retailer purchase one product (as defined in §6.11) in order to obtain another constitutes a means to induce within the meaning of the Act. This includes the requirement to take a minimum quantity of a product in standard packaging in order to obtain the same product in some type of premium package, i.e., a distinctive decanter, or wooden or tin box. This also includes combination sales if one or more products may be purchased only in combination with other products and not individually. However, an industry member is not precluded from selling two or more kinds or brands of products to a retailer at a special combination price, provided the retailer has the option of purchasing either product at the usual price, and the retailer is not required to purchase any product it does not want. See §6.93 for combination packaging of products plus non-alcoholic items.

[T.D. ATF-364, 60 FR 20422, Apr. 26, 1995]

## Subpart D—Exceptions

### § 6.81 General.

(a) *Application.* Section 105(b)(3) of the Act enumerates means to induce that may be unlawful under the subsection, subject to such exceptions as are prescribed in regulations, having due regard for public health, the quantity and value of articles involved, established trade customs not contrary to the public interest, and the purposes of that section. This subpart implements section 105(b)(3) of the Act and

## § 6.82

identifies the practices that are exceptions to section 105(b)(3) of the Act. An industry member may furnish a retailer equipment, inside signs, supplies, services, or other things of value, under the conditions and within the limitations prescribed in this subpart.

(b) *Recordkeeping Requirements.* (1) Industry members shall keep and maintain records on the permit or brewery premises, for a three year period, of all items furnished to retailers under §§ 6.83, 6.88, 6.91, 6.96(a), and 6.100 and the commercial records required under § 6.101. Commercial records or invoices may be used to satisfy this recordkeeping requirement if all required information is shown. These records shall show:

- (i) The name and address of the retailer receiving the item;
- (ii) The date furnished;
- (iii) The item furnished;
- (iv) The industry member's cost of the item furnished (determined by the manufacturer's invoice price); and
- (v) Charges to the retailer for any item.

(2) Although no separate recordkeeping violation results, an industry member who fails to keep such records is not eligible for the exception claimed.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0392)

[T.D. ATF-364, 60 FR 20422, Apr. 26, 1995]

## § 6.82 [Reserved]

### § 6.83 Product displays.

(a) *General.* The act by an industry member of giving or selling product displays to a retailer does not constitute a means to induce within the meaning of section 105(b)(3) of the Act provided that the conditions prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section are met.

(b) *Definition.* "Product display" means any wine racks, bins, barrels, casks, shelving, or similar items the primary function of which is to hold and display consumer products.

(c) *Conditions and limitations.* (1) The total value of all product displays given or sold by an industry member under paragraph (a) of this section may not exceed \$300 per brand at any one time in any one retail establishment.

## 27 CFR Ch. I (4-1-02 Edition)

Industry members may not pool or combine dollar limitations in order to provide a retailer a product display valued in excess of \$300 per brand. The value of a product display is the actual cost to the industry member who initially purchased it. Transportation and installation costs are excluded.

(2) All product displays must bear conspicuous and substantial advertising matter on the product or the industry member which is permanently inscribed or securely affixed. The name and address of the retailer may appear on the product displays.

(3) The giving or selling of such product displays may be conditioned upon the purchase of the distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages advertised on those displays in a quantity necessary for the initial completion of such display. No other condition can be imposed by the industry member on the retailer in order for the retailer to receive or obtain the product display.

[T.D. ATF-364, 60 FR 20422, Apr. 26, 1995]

### § 6.84 Point of sale advertising materials and consumer advertising specialties.

(a) *General.* The act by an industry member of giving or selling point of sale advertising materials and consumer advertising specialties to a retailer does not constitute a means to induce within the meaning of section 105(b)(3) of the Act provided that the conditions prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section are met.

(b) *Definitions—(1) Point of sale advertising materials* are items designed to be used within a retail establishment to attract consumer attention to the products of the industry member. Such materials include, but are not limited to: posters, placards, designs, inside signs (electric, mechanical or otherwise), window decorations, trays, coasters, mats, menu cards, meal checks, paper napkins, foam scrapers, back bar mats, thermometers, clocks, calendars, and alcoholic beverage lists or menus.

(2) *Consumer advertising specialties* are items that are designed to be carried away by the consumer, such as trading stamps, nonalcoholic mixers, pouring racks, ash trays, bottle or can openers, cork screws, shopping bags, matches,