

AANA



AANA Industry Practice Note

WHO

RESPONSIBLE BRANDS

This Industry Practice Note is designed for marketers, their agencies and the community, to help them understand what reasonable steps should be taken to ensure people are not portrayed inappropriately in advertising and marketing communication.

The AANA Codes are platform and media neutral and apply to all advertisers and marketers who promote brands, products or services to Australian audiences. This note provides guidance to help ensure best practice in relation to consent, dignity, security and portrayal.

BUILD TRUST

WHY

Making sure advertising meets the applicable requirements is key to establishing consumer trust. Consent, privacy and security are all critical in the production process to ensure images can be used, and not be misused by others.

When it comes to advertising content, advertisers should take care not to negatively portray people in advertising. The AANA Code of Ethics contains specific requirements prohibiting discrimination or vilification (including negative gender stereotypes); the use of sexual appeal which is exploitative or degrading; sensitive treatment of sex, sexuality and nudity; and appropriate portrayal of body image that is not contrary to prevailing community standards on health and safety.

WHAT

KEY PRINCIPLES

What are the key principles?

- 1) Privacy
- 2) Consent
- 3) Security
- 4) Rights and dignity of minors
- 5) Portrayal

KEY PRINCIPLES

1 PRIVACY

Individuals should be protected from unwarranted infringements of privacy. Advertisers and marketers should obtain written permission before:

- referring to or portraying a member of the public or their identifiable possessions (the use of a crowd scene or a general public location may be acceptable without permission); or
- implying personal approval of the advertised product or service as this may result in a legal action.

Care should be taken when referring to a person with a public profile (references that accurately reflect the contents of a book, an article or a film might be acceptable without permission).

2 CONSENT

When obtaining consent, advertisers and marketers should clearly detail the relevant permissions in written contracts with relevant contractors (eg a photographer) and those portrayed (or the parent/guardian) including:

- what material is to be created and how the person will be portrayed;
- who retains the copyright to the images or material created;
- who retains the images or material created, including arrangements made for negatives, digital file and proofs;
- the intended media in which the material will be used, geographies where the material may be placed or accessed and likely duration of its use;
- any restrictions on use by third parties or sale.

One way of obtaining consent is for the advertiser or marketer to have a standard consent form available.

Consent may not be required for materials of people portrayed incidentally and where they were not employed by or on behalf of, or did not take direction from, or on behalf of, the advertiser or marketers in the creation of the material.

3 SECURITY

Advertisers and marketers must take reasonable steps to ensure that:

- all personal details, images or material portraying people are securely stored so that they cannot be accessed by an unauthorised third party. Technological measures should be applied, where appropriate, to reduce the ability for unauthorised access, modification and copying of electronic/digital images.
- no identifying or contact information is used in the publication of, or accompanies the circulation/distribution, of the relevant material, unless prior written consent has been given;
- when working with minors, where they are to be fully or partly naked, that the parent or guardian commits to direct supervision of that person. Note that persons 16 years and over may not require parental consent for a range of

matters including employment, and this will vary depending on the relevant State or Territory.

- provide details to the person portrayed, or their parent or guardian, of who to contact and what to do if concerns or complaints of inappropriate behaviour or use of material are raised.

4 RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF MINORS

Advertisers and marketers must respect the rights of minors by taking action to protect them from ill-treatment and exploitation, ensuring that advertising or marketing communication does not employ sexual appeal at all where minors, or people who appear to be minors, are portrayed. This will always be regarded as exploitative and degrading.

Advertisements must not state or imply that minors, or people who appear to be minors, are sexual beings or that ownership or enjoyment of an advertised product or service will enhance their sexuality. Minors, or people who appear to be minors, must not be portrayed in a manner which treats them as objects of sexual appeal.

5 PORTRAYAL

DISCRIMINATION OR VILIFICATION

Section 2.1 of the Code of Ethics prohibits discrimination or vilification against people within certain groups based on race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, age, sexual preference, religion, disability or political belief. Discrimination describes unfair or less favourable treatment and vilification describes content which humiliates, intimidates or incites hatred, contempt or ridicule.

A negative depiction of a group of people in society may be found to breach section 2.1 even if humour is used. A depiction will be regarded as negative if a negative impression is created by the imagery and language used in the advertisement.

More information is provided in the AANA Code of Ethics Practice Note.

GENDER STEREOTYPES

Section 2.1 of the Code of Ethics prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender and this can extend to the portrayal of negative gender stereotypes. Stereotypes may be used to simplify the process of communication in relation to both the product offered and the intended consumer. As such, advertisements may feature people undertaking gender-stereotypical roles e.g. a woman cleaning the house or a man doing DIY, or displaying gender-stereotypical characteristics e.g. a man being assertive or a woman being sensitive to others' needs, but they should take care to avoid suggesting that stereotypical roles or characteristics are:

- always associated with that gender
- the only options available to that gender; or
- never carried out or displayed by another gender.

as this may amount to discrimination on the basis of gender.

More information is provided in the AANA Code of Ethics Practice Note.

SEXUAL APPEAL WHICH IS EXPLOITATIVE OR DEGRADING

Section 2.2 of the Code of Ethics requires that advertising and marketing communication should not employ sexual appeal in a manner which is exploitative or degrading of any individual or group of people.

For material to breach this section, it must contain sexual appeal, however not all images or other material depicting people who are scantily clad or naked will be unacceptable.

This section restricts the use of material only if it employs sexual appeal in a manner which is exploitative of, or degrading to, any individual or group of people. The context or medium in which the material appears may also be relevant.

More information is provided in the AANA Code of Ethics Practice Note.

BODY IMAGE

Section 2.6 of the Code of Ethics requires that advertising and marketing communication should not depict material contrary to prevailing community standards on health and safety. When it comes to body image, advertising must not provide an unrealistic ideal body image by portraying body shapes or features that are unrealistic or unattainable through healthy practices.

An unrealistic ideal body image may occur where the theme, visuals or language used in the advertisement imply that a body shape, or feature, of the kind depicted (e.g. very thin or very muscular) is required to use the product or service or to participate in an activity associated with the product or service. Similarly, an advertisement may create an unrealistic ideal body image where the Community Panel considers the advertisement is reasonably likely to cause pressure to conform to a body shape that is unrealistic or unattainable through healthy practices.

The Code does not prevent the use of post-production, altering or digitally enhancing an image. However, where technology is used to digitally alter images of people to such an extent that their body shape, or features, are no longer realistic or attainable through healthy practices, where the changes are not justifiable in the context of the product or service advertised, the advertisement may breach the Code.

More information is provided in the AANA Code of Ethics Practice Note.

SEX, SEXUALITY AND NUDITY

Section 2.4 of the Code of Ethics requires that sex, sexuality and nudity in advertising and marketing communication must be treated with sensitivity to the relevant audience. This section applies equally to men, women and minors. Images which are not permitted are those which are highly sexually suggestive and inappropriate to the relevant audience. Discreet portrayal of nudity and sexuality in an appropriate context (eg advertisements for toiletries and fashion) is generally permitted however full frontal nudity is not permitted.

More information is provided in the AANA Code of Ethics Practice Note.

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About the AANA

AANA is the Voice for Brands. Founded 90 years ago, AANA exists to inspire and promote responsible, innovative and respected marketing through a commitment to sustainable industry collaboration. As the peak industry body, our members represent some of Australia's biggest advertisers and the world's best known brands across all major sectors who contribute to an estimated advertising spend of more than \$15 billion a year including FMCG, automotive, banking, finance and insurance, travel, health and beauty, media and communications. On behalf of our members, the AANA's mandate is to maintain and evolve the advertising codes which underpin the system of self-regulation in Australia, safeguard the rights of its members to commercial free speech and protect consumers by ensuring marketing communication is conducted responsibly, while giving them the networks and pathways to career learning.