§ 6.21  Application.

Except as provided in subpart D, it is unlawful for any industry member to induce, directly or indirectly, any retailer to purchase any products from the industry member to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of such products sold or offered for sale by other persons in interstate or foreign commerce by any of the following means:

(a) By acquiring or holding (after the expiration of any license held at the time the FAA Act was enacted) any interest in any license with respect to the premises of the retailer;

(b) By acquiring any interest in the real or personal property owned, occupied, or used by the retailer in the conduct of his business;

(c) By furnishing, giving, renting, lending, or selling to the retailer, any equipment, fixtures, signs, supplies, money, services or other thing of value, subject to the exceptions contained in subpart D;

(d) By paying or crediting the retailer for any advertising, display, or distribution service;

(e) By guaranteeing any loan or the repayment of any financial obligation of the retailer;

(f) By extending to the retailer credit for a period in excess of the credit period usual and customary to the industry for the particular class of transactions as prescribed in §6.65; or

(g) By requiring the retailer to take and dispose of a certain quota of any such products.

Subpart C—Unlawful Inducements

GENERAL

§ 6.25  General.

The act by an industry member of acquiring or holding any interest in any license (State, county or municipal) with respect to the premises of a retailer constitutes a means to induce within the meaning of the Act.

[T.D. ATF–364, 60 FR 29421, Apr. 26, 1995]

§ 6.26  Indirect interest.

Industry member interest in retail licenses includes any interest acquired by corporate officials, partners, employees or other representatives of the industry member. Any interest in a retail license acquired by a separate corporation in which the industry member or its officials, hold ownership or are otherwise affiliated, is an interest in a retail license.

§ 6.27  Proprietary interest.

(a) Complete ownership. Outright ownership of a retail business by an industry member is not an interest which may result in a violation of section 105(b)(1) of the Act.

(b) Partial ownership. Less than complete ownership of a retail business by
an industry member constitutes an interest in a retail license within the meaning of the Act.


**INTEREST IN RETAIL PROPERTY**

§ 6.31 General.

The act by an industry member of acquiring an interest in real or personal property owned, occupied, or used by the retailer in the conduct of business constitutes a means to induce within the meaning of the Act.

[T.D. ATF–364, 60 FR 20421, Apr. 26, 1995]

§ 6.32 Indirect interest.

Industry member interest in retail property includes any interest acquired by corporate officials, partners, employees or other representatives of the industry member. Any interest in retail property acquired by a separate corporation in which the industry member or its officials, hold ownership or are otherwise affiliated, is an interest in retail property.

§ 6.33 Proprietary interest.

(a) Complete ownership. Outright ownership of a retail business by an industry member is not an interest that may result in a violation of section 105(b)(2) of the Act.

(b) Partial ownership. Less than complete ownership of a retail business by an industry member constitutes an interest in retail property within the meaning of the Act.


§ 6.34 Mortgages.

The acquisition of a mortgage on a retailer’s real or personal property by an industry member constitutes an interest in the retailer’s property within the meaning of the Act.

§ 6.35 Renting display space.

The renting of display space by an industry member at a retail establishment constitutes an interest in the retailer’s property within the meaning of the Act.

§ 6.41 General.

Subject to the exceptions listed in subpart D, the act by an industry member of furnishing, giving, renting, lending, or selling any equipment, fixtures, signs, supplies, money, services, or other things of value to a retailer constitutes a means to induce within the meaning of the Act.

[T.D. ATF–364, 60 FR 20421, Apr. 26, 1995]

§ 6.42 Indirect inducement through third party arrangements.

(a) General. The furnishing, giving, renting, lending, or selling of equipment, fixtures, signs, supplies, money, services, or other thing of value by an industry member to a third party, where the benefits resulting from such things of value flow to individual retailers, is the indirect furnishing of a thing of value within the meaning of the Act. Indirect furnishing of a thing of value includes, but is not limited to, making payments for advertising to a retailer association or a display company where the resulting benefits flow to individual retailers.

(b) Exceptions. An indirect inducement will not arise where the thing of value was furnished to a retailer by the third party without the knowledge or intent of the industry member, or the industry member did not reasonably foresee that the thing of value would have been furnished to a retailer.

Things which may lawfully be furnished, given, rented, lent, or sold by industry members to retailers under subpart D may also be furnished directly by a third party to a retailer.

[T.D. ATF–364, 60 FR 20421, Apr. 26, 1995]

§ 6.43 Sale of equipment.

A transaction in which equipment is sold to a retailer by an industry member, except as provided in §6.88, is the selling of equipment in within the meaning of the Act regardless of how sold. Further, the negotiation by an industry member of a special price to a retailer for equipment from an equipment company is the furnishing of a