

# /The Code

**DMA**  
Data &  
Marketing  
Association

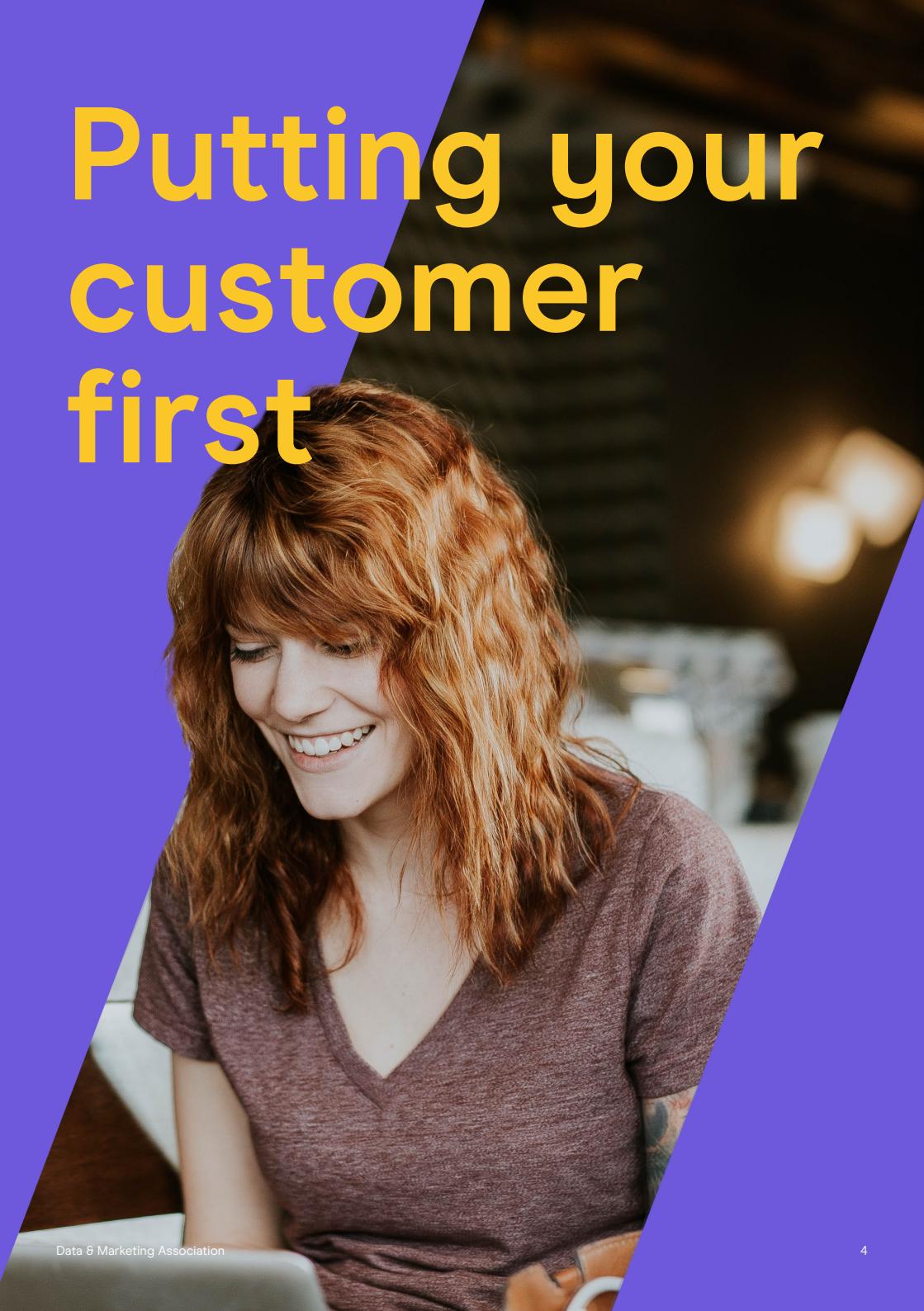
The DMA Code sets the standard of conduct for the industry and is the code to which all DMA members must adhere, in addition to all legal requirements.

But the Code is much, much greater than just a rulebook: It stands as an agreement between you, the DMA and your fellow members to serve each customer with fairness and respect and, in consequence, to cultivate a profitable and successful commercial ecosystem.

Under the hero principle **Put your customer first**, the Code promotes the evolution of **marketing as an exchange of value between your business**, looking to prosper, and your customer, looking to benefit.

The DMA is committed to helping you put your customer at the heart of everything you do, in order that your business can prosperously grow to be enjoyed, prized and ultimately sustained by your market.

# Putting your customer first

A photograph of a young woman with long, wavy, reddish-brown hair. She is smiling warmly at a laptop screen, which is partially visible at the bottom left. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a modern office or study environment.

## / Putting your customer first

Value your customer, understand their needs and offer relevant products and services

### Outcomes

Customers receive a positive and transparent experience throughout their association with a company.

Customers receive marketing information that is relevant to them and reflects their preferences.

Customers receive prompt, efficient and courteous service.

- / Respect privacy
- / Be honest and fair
- / Be diligent with data
- / Take responsibility



# Respect privacy

## / Respect privacy

# Act in accordance with your customer's expectations

## Outcomes

Customers have a clear understanding of the value exchange when sharing personal information.

Companies are open, honest and transparent upfront about why they are collecting data and how they intend to use it.

Companies are sensitive to their customers and avoid marketing that is intrusive or excessive.

Companies recognise vulnerable customers and market to them responsibly.

## Rules

- 1.1** Members must not send or instigate the sending of direct marketing or process personal data for marketing, unless they comply with the Data Protection Act 2018 and all other associated legislation.
- 1.2** Members must operate and maintain an in-house suppression file –including the least amount of contact detail to identify consumers who have indicated they do not wish to receive commercial communications via all or particular channels.

This includes receivers of third-party communications who have indicated at the first contact that they do not want to receive further communications.
- 1.3** Members must ensure that lists containing names and contact details are not used for marketing purposes unless the list has been cleaned against the relevant preference services – TPS, MPS, CTPS, BMPS, Facsimile Preference Service, Fundraising Preference Service and Your Choice.
- 1.4** Members must take all reasonable steps to ensure consumers do not receive commercial telephone calls or SMS messages at times considered to be antisocial.

Members must consider their target audience when scheduling the delivery of commercial communications.
- 1.5** Members must screen data to remove files of deceased people so that they are not used for marketing.
- 1.6** Members must not undertake random number or sequential dialling, whether manually or by computer, or any number scanning activities (any activity designed to establish the validity of telephone numbers).



# Be honest and fair

## / Be honest and fair

# Be honest, fair and transparent throughout your business

### Outcomes

Companies are clear, open and transparent.

Companies explain in plain terms what data they are collecting, why it is useful to them, the benefit to the customer of providing their personal data and how the company will be a good steward of that data while it is in their control.

### Rules

- 2.1** Companies must not mislead customers, whether through omission, exaggeration or other means; companies must be clear and transparent.
- 2.2** Members must not exploit the credulity, lack of knowledge or inexperience of any consumer – and take particular care when dealing with children and other vulnerable consumers.
- 2.3** Members must clearly identify the advertiser on any one-to-one marketing communication that they send or instigate  
  
Members must provide caller line identification, to which a return call can be made, whenever they undertake any outbound calls either directly or through an outsourced supplier.  
  
Members must provide a valid address on any marketing communication, through which the consumer can opt-out of future communications.
- 2.4** Members must not send goods or provide services for which payment is requested to any consumer without first having received an instruction to supply such goods or services.  
  
Members must not demand that any consumer either pay for or return unsolicited products, except for substitute products.
- 2.5** Members must not misrepresent themselves as carrying out research or a survey when the real purpose of the contact is to sell goods or services, or to solicit donations.  
  
When members collect personal information for the purposes of research or a survey and also intend to use this information for any other purpose, such as to market to the consumer, they must make clear the purposes.  
  
Members must not adopt high-pressure selling techniques in the course of any contact with any consumer or business.



# Be diligent with data

## / Be diligent with data

# Treat your customer's personal data with the utmost care and respect

## Outcomes

Customers always know who is collecting their data, why it is being collected and what it will be used for.

All customer data held by companies is accurate, up to date and not held longer than necessary.

Companies always hold customers' data safely and securely.

## Rules

- 3.1** When collecting personal data for marketing purposes, members must provide all the information required by the Data Protection Act 2018 and all other associated legislation, which includes their identify and details of the person ultimately responsible for customer data within their organisation and the basis under which the data will be processed.
- 3.2** Personal data should be:
  - a. processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner.
  - b. collected for specific, explicit and legitimate purposes.
  - c. adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary for the purpose for which it has been collected.
  - d. accurate and up to date and should not be kept for longer than necessary for the purpose for which it has been collected.
  - e. processed in accordance with the rights of the consumer.
  - f. protected using appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure data is not processed unlawfully or without authority and is protected from accidental loss, destruction or damage.
- 3.3** Members must not use special category data for marketing purposes without the explicit consent of the consumer concerned.
- 3.4** When buying or renting personal data, members must carry out due diligence to satisfy themselves that the data has been properly sourced, permissioned and cleaned.

A photograph showing a woman with short grey hair, wearing a dark blazer over a white polka-dot blouse, standing and gesturing with her hands while speaking. She is positioned in front of a whiteboard with some handwritten text and numbers. In the foreground, the backs of several audience members' heads are visible, suggesting a presentation or lecture setting.

# Take responsibility

## / Take responsibility

# Act responsibly at all times and honour your accountability

## Outcomes

Companies have the resources and systems in place to carry out agreed contracts.

Companies take responsibility for the entire customer experience, whether provided in-house or outsourced to a third party.

Companies take responsibility for their commitments and fix things if they go wrong.

## Rules

- 4.1** Members must act decently, fairly and reasonably, fulfilling their contractual obligations at all times.
- 4.2** Members must ensure that they do nothing that could bring into disrepute the public image of one-to-one marketing or the DMA.
- 4.3** Members must accept that in the context of this Code they are normally responsible and accountable for any action (including the content of commercial communications) taken on their behalf by their staff, sales agents, agencies, marketing suppliers, sub-processors and others.
- 4.4** Members acting as an agency or supplier for a non-member's one-to-one marketing activity must advise the non-member to act within the Code. If the non-member client does not take that advice, the member must insist as a condition of acting for the non-member that the Code is followed in respect of all relevant work.
- 4.5** Where members sub-contract work to non-DMA members, they must ensure that the contractor complies with the Code in respect of the sub-contracted work – and must accept responsibility for the consequences of non-compliance by the contractor.
- 4.6** Members must maintain adequate records to demonstrate compliance with the Code – and must maintain an adequate system of monitoring and audit.
- 4.7** Members must ensure that they market in an environmentally sustainable way – and must have a documented environmental policy in place.
- 4.8** Members must at all times give prompt, efficient and courteous service to customers – and must ensure they have in place adequate administrative procedures and resources to achieve this.
- 4.9** Members must accept the jurisdiction of the Data & Marketing Commission (DMC) and co-operate fully with their investigations or enquiries.

Members must comply with any conclusion reached by the DMC, including any decision to take disciplinary action resulting from a breach of the Code.
- 4.10** Members must accept the right of the DMA to monitor compliance with the Code through an audit scheme, mystery shopping exercises or other activity – and to accept compliance visits.

As a result of these activities, the DMA may raise compliance issues with the member and take appropriate recommendations to prevent a possible breach of the Code.

Failure to accept such recommendations may result in a referral to the DMC for adjudication and, where such adjudication is negative, to sanctions for a breach of the Code.

# Legislation and codes

Principal rules affecting data driven marketing

## / Legislation and codes

A number of laws and regulations must be followed when carrying out one-to-one marketing activities in the UK.

You can find up-to-date documents on legislation at [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk)

### Core

Business Protection from Misleading Marketing Regulations 2008  
Communications Act 2003  
Data Protection Act 2018  
Disability Discrimination Act 2005  
Electronic Communications Act 2000  
Electronic Commerce (EC Directive) Regulations 2002  
Gambling Act 2005  
Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003 (as amended 2011)  
Representation of the People Act 2000  
Representation of the People (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2002  
Representation of the People (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006  
Representation of the People (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015  
Representation of the People (England and Wales) (Description of Electoral Registers and Amendment) Regulations 2013  
Charity  
Charities Act 1992  
Charities Act 2006  
Charities Act 2011  
Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016

### Consumer

The Consumer Contracts (Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges) Regulations 2013  
Consumer Protection Act 1987

### Industry codes of practice

There are also several codes of practice that must be adhered to, the most important of which are:

### BCAP Code

The UK Code of Broadcast Advertising

### CAP Code

The UK Code of Non-broadcast Advertising and Direct & Promotional Marketing

### The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Regulations 2014 Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008

### The Consumer Rights Act 2015 Consumer Rights (Payment Surcharges) Regulations 2012

### Enterprise Act 2002 Fair Trading Act 1973

### Price Marking Order 2004 Sale and Supply of Goods Act 1994

### Sale of Goods Act 1979 Supply of Goods and Services Act 1982

### Trade Descriptions Act 1968 Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977

### Unsolicited Goods and Services Act 1971

### Employment

Conduct of Employment Agencies and Employment Business Regulations 2003 (as amended)  
National Minimum Wages Regulations 1999 (as amended)  
Working Time Regulations 1998 (as amended)

### Financial services

Consumer Credit Act 1974 (as amended by the Consumer Credit Act 2006)  
Consumer Credit (Advertisement) Regulations 2010  
Consumer Credit (Agreements) Regulations 2010  
Consumer Credit (Amendment) Regulations 2010

### Regulators

The regulators who enforce compliance with the DPA and PECR are:

### ICO

The Information Commissioner's Office

### Ofcom

The Office of Communications

Consumer Credit (Amendment) Regulations 2011  
Consumer Credit (Early Settlement) Regulations 2004 as amended by Consumer Credit (Early Settlement) Regulations 2010  
Consumer Credit (Disclosure of Information) Regulations 2010  
Consumer Credit (EU Directive) Regulations 2010  
Consumer Credit (Disclosure of Information) Regulations 2010  
Consumer Credit (Total Charge for Credit) Regulations 2010  
Consumer Credit (Total Charge for Credit) (Amendment) Regulations 2012  
Financial Services and Markets Act 2000  
Financial Services (Distance Marketing) Regulations 2004

Intellectual property  
Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003  
Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988  
Trademarks Act 1994

### Specialist

Offensive Weapons Act 1996  
Theft Act 1978

Telecommunications  
Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000  
Telecommunications Act 1984  
Telecommunications Lawful Business Practice (Interception of Communications) Regulations 2000

# Glossary

## / Glossary

**Advertiser**

Any person or company that initiates a commercial communication to promote its products, services or aims

**BMPS**

The Baby Mailing Preference Service

**Client**

An advertiser, or agency acting on the advertiser's behalf

**The Code**

This "Code" or "the Code" is the DMA Code of Practice 4th Edition

**Commercial communication**

Any communication that carries a marketing message: including sales promotions, fundraising and all advertising

**The Commission / DMC**

The Data & Marketing Commission

**Consumer**

The potential or actual end user of a product or service

**CTPS**

The Corporate Telephone Preference Service

**Customer**

An individual who has made a purchase or who has entered into negotiations to purchase a product or service

**Data**

Information gathered or stored for analytical, decision-making or marketing purposes

**Controller**

A person or organisation involved in deciding how data is processed, stored or used

**Processor**

A person or organisation who collects, stores or deals with personal data on behalf of a data controller (including a list broker/manager)

**Data processing**

Collecting, storing, processing or using information: including its destruction, transmission, sharing or other use

**Direct marketing**

Any marketing communication to an identified individual

**DMA**

Data & Marketing Association (UK) Ltd

**European Economic Area (EEA)**

The member states of the EU plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein

**FPS**

The Facsimile Preference Service

**Identifiable natural person**

Someone who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.

**Member**

A company or organisation that has been accepted into, remains within and is bound by the terms and conditions of the DMA

**MPS**

The Mailing Preference Service  
Number scanning activities  
Any activity designed to establish the validity of telephone numbers

**One-to-one marketing**

Any marketing communication to an identified individual

**PECR**

Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003 as amended

**Personal data**

Information relating to an identifiable or identifiable natural person

**Random number dialling**

Randomly dialling to find valid phone numbers

**Recipient**

Any natural or legal person, including a sole trader or a partnership, who receives a commercial communication

**Special categories of personal data**

Personal data relating to racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership- and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation.

**Sequential dialling**

Calling digits in numerical order to find valid phone numbers

**SMS**

Communication sent via a mobile handset using text, picture or video messaging

**Suppression file**

A list of individuals who have opted-out of all future marketing communications

**Third party**

Any person or organisation other than the advertiser (with the exception of data processors).  
This includes associated and/or affiliated companies

**TPS**

The Telephone Preference Service

**Unsolicited commercial communication**

Marketing to a consumer with whom the sender does not have an ongoing commercial or contractual relationship or where such direct marketing is otherwise uninvited

**Vulnerable consumers**

Includes, but not limited to, the elderly, people with disabilities and those for whom English is not their first language

**Your Choice**

A DMA scheme through which householders can register their wish to not receive unaddressed items to their home address from DMA members

# The Data & Marketing Commission

Enforcing higher industry standards

## / The Data & Marketing Commission

### About

The Data & Marketing Commission (DMC) is the body that oversees and enforces the DMA Code.

The DMC investigates and adjudicates on reported breaches of the Code by DMA members.

The DMC can also pass comment and recommendation to the DMA regarding particular aspects of the Code and the promotion of compliance.

The DMC may consult consumer, enforcement and advisory services to ensure the relevance and effectiveness of the Code, as well as to help identify emerging consumer issues.

The DMC produces a public annual report of its work.

More information about the DMC:  
[www.dcommission.com](http://www.dcommission.com)

### Complaints considered

The DMC will investigate any complaint made against a DMA member that relates to direct marketing activity and falls under the scope of the Code.

A complaint can either be received directly or referred from the DMA or from a statutory, advisory, self-regulatory or enforcement body.

The DMC can also open an investigation on its own initiative if it sees an issue, involving a member company.

The DMC will investigate a complaint against a non-DMA member if the Code is binding on that party by any regulatory, licensing or other condition.

### Complaints not considered

Where a complaint is of a contractual nature and does not involve a serious breach of the Code that would affect other parties, then the disputing parties may be advised to use an alternative mechanism to reach resolution.

If a complaint is not covered by the Code, or involves a company not in DMA membership, it will be referred to another relevant organisation or enforcement body.

The DMC may look at and express a view on the conduct of non-members in exceptional circumstances, where this is in the best interests of customers and members in the marketplace, but will not seek to enforce the Code or the procedures set out here.

More information about the complaints process:  
[www.dcommission.com/make-a-complaint/](http://www.dcommission.com/make-a-complaint/)

### Receipt of complaints

A complaint can be made in writing or online at  
[www.dcommission.com](http://www.dcommission.com)

The DMC aims to acknowledge a complaint within two working days and to complete a case involving investigation and adjudication within three months, but expects an informally-resolved case to be closed in a shorter timeframe.

The DMC can only act on a complaint if there is enough information to identify that there is an issue in relation to the Code and a party over which the DMC has jurisdiction.

A complaint should be accompanied by all available supporting material, such as correspondence or a copy of the relevant commercial communication.

### Gathering evidence

Upon receipt of a complaint, the Secretariat will raise the matter directly with the member. The member must respond to this request within 10 working days of receipt.

If the member fails to respond to any request for information from the Secretariat, this may in itself constitute a breach of the Code and result in disciplinary action.

The Secretariat may also request that the member responds directly to the complainant, with a copy of any response sent to the DMC.

The DMC may ask the DMA to compile additional information to inform investigation into any complaints.

## Investigation process

The DMC exercises judgment in deciding whether a complaint or a number of related complaints appear to require a substantive investigation and a formal adjudication or whether the matter can be resolved informally.

It is the responsibility of the DMC, and the chief commissioner in particular, to ensure complaints are treated in a proportionate and appropriate manner.

## Informal resolution

Where there appears to have been a minor breach of the Code and where there is no evidence of wider harm or risk, the Secretariat may close the matter with a formal reminder of the member's obligations under the Code.

Where a complaint can be answered by the Secretariat without reference to the member, a copy of any correspondence will be sent to the member for information.

In a case where an informal resolution is being considered, the DMC retains the right to revert to a formal investigation in the light of evidence of more serious or widespread harm.

If a complaint is not resolved to the satisfaction of the DMC, or it appears that there is a serious or ongoing breach of the Code, it will be referred to the DMC Board for consideration and possible adjudication under the provisions of the Code.

## Formal investigation

If a complaint is referred to the DMC Board, the Secretary will inform the member and request any information or comment. Members must respond to the request within 10 working days.

The Secretariat may revert to the member, either through meetings or correspondence, if this is necessary to bring together the information needed to reach an informed adjudication.

The Secretariat will then submit a report to the DMC, including any material that either party has specifically requested be brought to attention. The DMC Board will then consider the complaint, requesting any further information as necessary.

The DMC may invite the member to meet with them in advance of their deliberations if it is thought that it would be helpful for the member to explain their business model and the events in question informally.

In the case of a formal investigation, member representations may be made as part of the evidence-gathering process and just prior to adjudication.

Adjudication meetings generally involve only Commissioners and the Secretariat.

The Secretariat may end a formal investigation during the process and close the case, or reach an informal resolution if it becomes clear the case did not merit a substantive process and formal adjudication.

The decision of the DMC will be recorded and communicated in writing to the member company.

A summary of the adjudication is placed on the DMC website as soon as possible in all cases following a formal investigation, whether or not breaches have been upheld. A summary is NOT posted if the DMC declines to adjudicate on the grounds that there is no case to answer.

The DMC may refer a case back to the Secretariat with a request that the Secretariat look further at resolving the matter through informal procedures.

More information about adjudications:  
[www.dmcommission.com/adjudications](http://www.dmcommission.com/adjudications)

## Sanctions

If a complaint is upheld following adjudication, the DMC has a range of sanctions that it will apply proportionately, depending on the seriousness of the issue or complaint.

These include:

- A formal recommendation to the DMA
- A formal visit to the member by the DMA
- A formal undertaking from the member to comply with the standards set out in the Code
- An undertaking by the member to carry out specific changes in processes, procedures, management or other arrangements to ensure an end to the problem

The DMC may make a recommendation to the DMA that a member be suspended from DMA membership or have their membership cancelled in cases where the DMC thinks this is necessary and proportionate.

The DMC may refer a member to relevant law enforcement and consumer protection bodies when this appears necessary.

The DMC may make its adjudications and files available to these bodies as required.  
More information about the sanctions:  
[www.dmcommission.com/adjudications/appealsanctions/](http://www.dmcommission.com/adjudications/appealsanctions/)

## Appeal

Where the DMC concludes that a member is in breach of the Code, the member is entitled to appeal against that ruling, as well as against any sanctions imposed by the DMC to the Independent Appeals Commissioner (IAC).

On the application of the member, the DMC has the discretion to not implement any sanctions imposed until all appeal mechanisms have been exhausted.

Members must submit an appeal in writing to the IAC within 14 days of the DMC communicating their decision.

The IAC will only accept an appeal on one or more of the following grounds:

1. The decision was based on a material error of fact
2. Substantial and material new evidence has emerged affecting the reliability of the original decision that was not available at the original adjudication.
3. The decision was reached following a material error in the DMC procedures, which has adversely affected the member's position.
4. The DMC has acted ultra vires (beyond its powers)
5. The sanction imposed is not proportionate.

Where the IAC agrees to consider an appeal, that decision will be communicated by notice to the member within 30 days of submission of the appeal. From this notice, the IAC then has a period of eight weeks in which to consider the appeal.

Where the IAC finds in favour of the member, they will refer the decision back to the DMC and invite it to reconsider its findings or the sanction imposed.

Where a decision by the DMC has been found to be perverse, the IAC will make their own decision. This will be final and binding on all parties.

The DMC must consider a case redirected by the IAC within 30 days of his decision. Once the DMC has either confirmed or substituted its earlier decision, that decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

More information about the appeals process:  
[www.dmcommission.com/adjudications/appealsanctions/](http://www.dmcommission.com/adjudications/appealsanctions/)

