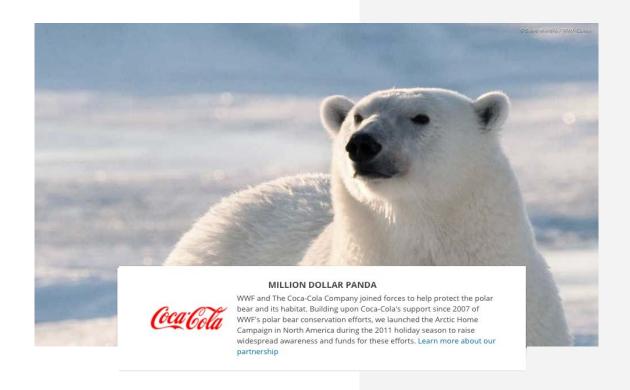


SPONSORSHIP

Matti Kuusela Oliver Saarinen Satu Salminen Karri Kähkönen Rasmus Mäkelä Tea Mertaniemi

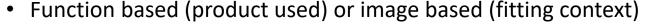
Agenda

- 1. What does **sponsorship** mean?
- 2. Why use it?
- 3. How does it work?
- 4. What is the theory like?
- 5. What different forms are there?
- 6. Why is it so important?



1. What is (commercial) sponsorship?

Commercial activity based on an agreement that exploits sponsee to reach a target audience and in return give funds, services or resources.



- Involvement varies from donor (sponsor) to investor (partner) and main focus
- Most important aspect is a link
- Not a standalone tool!





SPONSORSHIP & CELEBRITY ENDORSEMENT

Main events

Red Bull Stratos
Red Bull Cliff Diving
Red Bull Rampage
Red Bull Rampage
Red Bull Romaniacs
Red Bull Crashed Ice
Red Bull X-Alps
Red Bull X-Fighters
Red Bull X-Alps
Red Bull Air Race
Red Bull Taylor
Red Bull Flugtag
Red Bull Paper Wings
Red Bull Baper Wings
Red Bull Borts events
Red Bull Sports events
Red Bull Bill Art of Motion
Red Bull Bill Cone
Red Bull Bill Cone
Red Bull Bill Grone
Red Bull Bill Syrand Prix
Red Bull Syran



1928
Originally associated to sport (Coca-Cola)

1990s
TV & Media boom lead to modern sponsorship

2010s age of tighter integration and social media

2. Reasons and objectives for using sponsorship

The idea is to develop strong relationships between the business and its customers due to their common ties with the sponsored individual, event, sport, or the organization.

Sponsorship objectives include:

- Gaining Publicity
- Fostering Favorable Brand and Company Associations
- Improving Community Relations
- Produce short-term sales and results

Comparative Factors	Sponsorship	Advertising
Goodwill	Beneficial	Selfish
Focus	Indirect/Subtle	Direct/Forceful
Intent to Persuade	Disguised	Overt
Defence Mechanisms	Low State of Alertness	High State of Alertness

Meenaghan (1999)



Rolex has been the "Official Timekeeper" at the prestigious Wimbledon tennis tournament since 1978, it has managed to nurture a strong brand presence at the event without overtly pushing its own brand messaging, while also providing a useful service at the event. This is an example of many objectives combined.

3. How does sponsorship work?

Cognitive orientation



- Sponsorship employs previous associations
- Consumers evaluate the sponsorship based on the compatibility of the brands in question

Behavourist orientation



- Sponsorship reminds customers of the previous pleasant experiences with the brand
- It is assumed that customers are familiar with the brand in question

Commonly used as a supportive element in marketing communication mix

Televisio | Uutta ilmastoaiheista keskusteluohjelmaa sponsoroi energiayhtiö – Sisältö ei ole viherpesua, juontaja Riku Rantala sanoo



What happens if there is a discrepancy in the associations of two brands in a sponsorship?

Case example: Riku Rantala and 100 questions about climate (programme sponsored by Fortum)

Kulttuuri 9.11.2020 10:18 Helsingin Sanomat (2020)



4. Theoretical aspects of sponsorship



There is a lack of theoretical base
The role of sponsorship in the communication
mix remains unclear

Relationship and mutual value

Collaborative communication that produces mutual value

Network approach



- Various interactional relationships
- Organizations aim to boost their own desirability

Emotional intensity



Attention may be diverted from the message of the sponsor

5. Different varieties of sponsorship

Event sponsorship

Includes sponsoring events such as athletic events, entertainment tours and festivals, arts and cultural institutions, fairs and other annual events of many different forms.





Cause Sponsorship

Often involves alliances of companies and non-profit organizations to promote their mutual interest.

6. Sponsorship as a communication mix tool

Long-term public relations

Increased media coverage

More than just the sponsor



Picture: www.hartwall.fi/vuodenharmainpaiva

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