Budgeting, measuring & advertising ethics



Reminder

- No lecture this Thursday!
- Next week we will have two visiting lectures on the 7th and 9th – mandatory attendance!
- The week after that we have your presentations on the 14th and 18th
 - 10min presentation + 5 min Q&A / feedback
 - Be precise with time management I will take time and let you know when it is time to end



Today's learning goals

- You will learn about the role of budgeting and different ways to construct an IMC budget
- You will learn how IMC programs can be measured
- At the end of the lecture, we will discuss ethical considerations of advertising



Budgeting



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- Marketers scrutinize their budgets. They wonder if theirs are on par with competitors. Are they spending too much or too little? Should categories such as headcount and social media be included?
- Also, marketing budgets vary by industry. Consumer packaged goods companies allocate by far the largest percent of total company budget to marketing (nearly one quarter), followed by consumer services, tech software/biotech, communications/media, and mining/construction.



About budgeting

- In essence, budgeting means making decisions on how much you will allocate to the marketing of a brand within the next year or so:
 - Internal marketing department costs, such as project management costs (basically the salary of marketing / brand managers and other marketing experts)
 - The costs of planning, designing, producing and implementing IMC campaigns.
 Selecting promotional tools and media buy (TV, radio, OOH,...)
 - Sometimes also product development costs are included in the yearly marketing budget (especially package promotion or campaign product related costs)
- Things to remember:
 - Yearly marketing budget vs. IMC campaign budget (all campaigns should have their own budgets!)
 - Cost vs. investment -thinking



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What's in the Marketing Budget?

Allocations within the marketing budget vary from company to company. For example, less than half (47.9 percent) of companies include expenses for marketing employees in their marketing budgets. Other companies may put marketing employee expenses into general and administrative expenses, sales, or other areas. Most companies (61.3 percent) include direct expenses for marketing—such as advertising, trade promotions, and direct marketing—in their marketing budgets, but this varies by industry (Figure 2).



Budgeting benefits

- Helps quantifying objectives and leads to measurability (reviewing the impact of the campaign afterwards) → Again, a big thing in IMC
- Optimally, it really focuses people to push the campaign in the right direction
- More promotional tools and channels available → budgeting helps manage and measure their use (was this campaign worth doing?)
- Usually the basis for getting more money for the marketing department for next year



Defining a budget

- Marketing has become more sophisticated and more "financially responsible"
- No more "let's just buy X amount of print and Y amount of TV ads and be done with it"
- Who should pay for what and what goes into a budget? (e.g., sales promotion, product development,...)
 - It depends on the company/ organization structure → how tightly are different departments (like sales, product development, marketing, communication departments) cooperating? Are these managed separately? Or together?
 - Importance of the management structure and hierarchy of the company



Budgeting strategies



- Four distinct strategies that are not perfect but give you a sense of "what matters" when budgeting
- Different industries and businesses "lean more" towards different strategies
- Note that also within industries there can be considerable variations on how much companies spend on marketing and advertising

Tesla Spends Zero On Ads. Here's Where BMW, Toyota, Ford, and Porsche Spend Digital Ad Dollars

Auto Brands Paid Media Mix					
	Facebook	YouTube	Instagram	Twitte	
Toyota	62%	18%	18%	2%	
BMW	46%	2%	32%	20%	
Honda	38%	33%	27%	2%	
Audi	32%	54%	13%	1%	
Ford	55%	39%	6%	<1%	
Infiniti	52%	7%	40%	<1%	
Cadillac	34%	40%	18%	8%	
Porsche	14%	47%	39%	<1%	
Tesla (*No paid advertising)	0%	0%	0%	0%	



Percent-of-Sales Budgeting

Share-ofvoice budgeting Return on Investment (ROI) Budgeting

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- You make a forecast of next year's sales and then define how much (%) you spend on marketing communications
- Some industries are more stable, so this approach (sort of) makes sense
- Assumes stability and an unchanging marketing communications message

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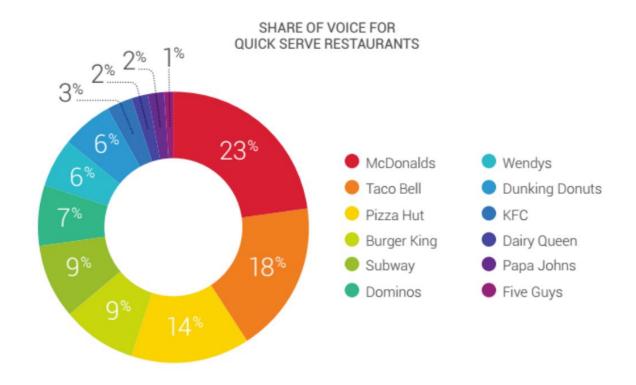
Share-ofvoice budgeting

- Basically, you budget according to your market share (the point is to defend your position and share of the market)
- "If in a product category X the overall spending on advertising is 300 million euros and our market share is 50% → 150 million budget!

Return on Investment (ROI) Budgeting



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Return on Investment (ROI) Budgeting

- Often a favorite for top level managers (also, other functions are usually evaluated on ROI)
- "Investment in MC needs to generate X% more earnings than its costs"
- Evaluate how much you could realistically increase sales → decide on budget
- Marginal analysis, breakeven point



Return on Investment (ROI) Budgeting

$$ROI(\%) = \frac{Return (profit) - Investment (expense)}{Investment (expense)} \times 100$$

$$OR$$

$$ROI(\%) = \frac{Net Return/Profit}{Investment (expense)} \times 100$$

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- You budget according to what you agreed to achieve through each MC function:
 - PR → 15% increase in brand trust/awareness...
 - Sales Promotions → 10 % increase in consumer turnaround
- "Must-win battles" -thinking
- Usually, the firm has deep pockets



Some notes on budgeting

- When launching a product (or driving a new position), the budget usually is quite high (and skewed towards awareness (promo tools) buys) vs. a brand that is just aiming to "maintain their awareness and sales levels"
- Be smart when allocating the budget between different tasks (e.g. "visible" paid media costs vs. "invisible" planning & production costs) → how to maximize value for money?
- Whatever budgeting strategy you go for, avoid these:
 - Arbitrary = basically, the bosses'/ someone's guess
 - Inertia = "let's keep things the same"
 - "we'll budget what we had last year plus minus our current balance"
 → considered as the old way of doing it...
 - Allocate a lot of budget to the creative work, planning and production phase, and not enough to media exposure (your marketing spend goes through the toilet if no one sees your campaign, no matter how smart or creative your idea)



Real-life case on how to construct a budget



Case example: S-card identity renewal

Two-fold objective: Update/refresh S-group's visual identity & crystalize the brand core (= communicate co-op ideology from a customer/owner perspective)











Campaign budget summary sheet

In addition to the total budget, there was a monthly and weekly budget → helps monitor whether project is "on track"

Note: This is an example of how to construct a marketing budget with fake numbers. Do not use this as a template for your group assignment but you can use it for inspiration

→ There are a lot of different tasks and details to think about when making a marketing budget



	2017		
	Budget	Actual	Difference
Brand identity renewal	93 850 €	101 278 €	-7 428
entity renewal - planning phase (outsourced)	19 000	21 178	-2 1
Market research & Insight	4 500	4 500	
Sketchbook	12 000	14 000	-2 (
Project management and other planning costs	2 500	2 678	-1
entity - concept-level work (outsourced)	33 000	36 000	-3.0
Brand concept	25 000	30 000	-5 (
Brand manual Other brand guidelines & instructions	6 000	6 000	2 (
		0.500	
ont (outsourced)	26 000	25 000	1 0
Requirement definition Designing the font	1 000 7 000	1 000 7 000	
Producing the font	18 000	17 000	1
dapting the new identity to company materials (templates> not actual production costs!)			
Mobile app icons	3 850 750	4 100	-C
Animated new logo for digital use	900		
Marketing material templates (news letter templates etc.)	1 000	NBF	
Point-of-sale material templates	1 200	II INIT	
roduction and printing costs of newidentity	10	15 000	-3 (
Campaign - launching the renewed brand	EAK	4100 ENUMBE 15 000 535 300 € 58800	-31 30
reative work (ad agency)	7',	58800	
Concept plan	8 000	8 000	
Finalizing the concept	3 000	3 000	
Visual identity of the campaign	7 000	7 000	
Masterversions of different channel materials (radio, OOH, POS, print, digital etc.)	5 000	5 000	
Γv script & scetchbook	4 500	4 500	
R and communication plan	5 500	5 500	
Outsourced PR plan	5 500	5 500	
ampaign production	111 000	111 000	
Filming / photo shoots & production	55 000	55 000	
Marketing material production	11 000	11 000	
Print and delivery costs	30 000	30 000	
Campaign site & other digital content production	15 000	15 000	
edia costs	360 000	360 000	
Paid media	350 000	350 000	
Own media	10 000	10 000	
Other costs	29 500 €	28 000 €	1 50
Strategic consulting	5 000	5 000	
Creative workshops with stakeholders	2 000	2 000	
Legal costs (trademarks etc.)	2 500	1 000	1.
Project management	20 000	20 000	
Cotal	627 350 €	664 578 €	-37 22

Measuring / metrics



Measuring and analysis

- Measurability is IMC's "great gift" and innovation for marketing communications → As said during the history lecture, IMC has evolved with measurement and analysis in mind (databases, selection of MC functions etc.)
- Measurement and analysis are done both in the planning stage, during the campaign, but especially after the campaign, with various instruments
- MC is always "risky" and many brand messages can never be (credibly) measured → a manager's intuition is meaningful!



Another criticism to IMC centers on the lack of measurement to the effectiveness of IMC programs. While urging that more attention should be paid on measuring "outcomes" rather than "outputs" of marketing communication activities, Schultz and Kitchen (2000b) raised concerns that many marketing activities cannot be measured, and the value of communication effects and impacts are even more tenuous. Therefore, measurability is not only the problem of IMC, but the primary concern of all marketing communication activities



Why is measuring marketing communications challenging?



Challenges of measuring MC

- May be costly & time consuming
- Different data sources how to combine everything in a meaningful way?
- Validity
 - Is the conclusion methodologically consistent/accurate
 - (e.g., sales increase due to marketing campaign, competitor movements, seasonal variation or something else?)
- Generalizability
- Overdependence on research and numbers
 - → "If you can't measure it, then we won't do it" –attitude
- Metrics need constant tinkering!
 - E.g., what happens if an element of the campaign suddenly changes during a campaign?



Why measure?

- Reduces risk
- Makes for better planning and control of marketing communications
 MC held financially accountable
- Sets clear control points that you can react to
- Usually involves documentation → helps decision making in the coming years



Most common measures

Remember, you want to affect attitudes and consequently, behavior

- Brand awareness (A)
- Brand image (A)
- Understanding and recall of brand message (A)
- Attitude towards the brand (A)
- Trial and repeat purchases (B)
- Customer acquisition (B)
- Customer turnover (B)
- Increase in customer relationships (B)



Data you can use

- The most obvious starting point is naturally last year's measurements and the "baseline"
 - Different data sources: sales, online, customer service, surveys,...
- Many firms have a lot of data at their disposal that they don't even realize that it may relate to marketing communications
- Secondary data sources (Banks, Retailers, Analytics...)
- Continuous flow of data harnessed through social media platforms and databases
- However, data gotten from customer service may be hard to link to measurement
- There's almost too much data to analyze now thanks to the internet



Connecting you to audiences, growth and new opportunities.



analyse2

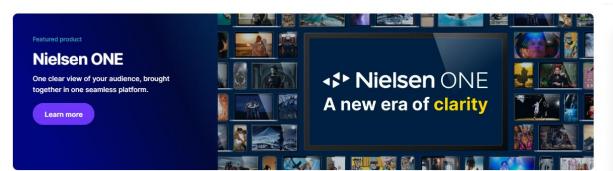
Solutions >

Customers

Resources

Company

Contact us



Audience

measurement

Know everything about your audiences with our crossplatform measurement data of the entire population and its shifting habits.

Explore

impact marketing solutions

Media planning

Power your planning and invest where it matters with comprehensive data that shows where, when and how to meet your audiences.

Explore

impact marketing solutions

Marketing optimization

Maximize your ROI by understanding how your advertising and marketing reaches and impacts audiences.

Explore

gracenote

Content metadata

Connect audiences with the TV, movie, sports, music and podcast content they'll love.

Explore

A² Category & Shopper Insight Platform A² Trade Promotion 0 Learn more A² Trade Promotion Insights A² Category Analytics Increase the profitability of promotions Better results with the same investment Discover tactics that will maximize returns Manage your category growth and lead on your marketing spend with shopper centricity Forecast promotional lift A² Assortment Planning for retail A² Trade Promotion Optimization Save time and improve product availability Increase the sales and profitability of your Increase sales, profitability and shopper trade promotions satisfaction with an optimal product mix Discover the most efficient promotion tactics Maximize impact by choosing the right activity Understand the true impact of your Focus on the most effective ones category and emopper meigrite that translate into better business

See all solutions

When to measure

- Concept testing = measuring those rough ideas that will become themes for a campaigns
- Concurrent testing = measuring during the campaign
- Evaluative testing = after the campaign, against the set goals

NOTE: These are rarely the same measures!



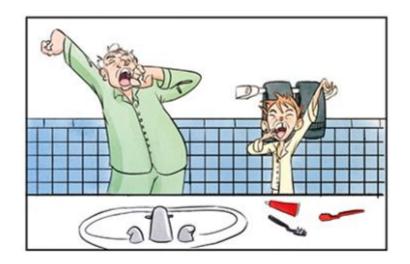
Message Evaluation/Concept testing

- Tested before the campaign launch
 - E.g. by showing focus groups (that represent your target audiences) campaign visuals/ messages, the storyboard of a TV ad,...
- Relying on experts, focus groups, etc.
- Can make a huge difference, especially if customers pick mixed messages / perceive the ad poorly etc. → preventing big financial losses



Before the campaign

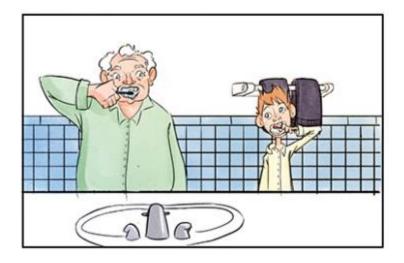
















During or / and after the campaign



Online measuring

- The Internet has increased challenges but also offers opportunities to what can be measured
- Analytics tools such as Google Analytics are indispensable now, not to mention more recent analytical techniques
- The digital footprint of consumers can tell you a lot, if you can read it
 - An expansion of new marketing firms offering data analysis



Common online metrics

Brand awareness

Number of visits, followers, viewers, subscribers, mentions ... (you name it)

Click-throughs

- Arguably the most popular online metric
- Measure impact of advertisements
- Gives an estimate of how many people have seen an ad, click it, and go to the website

Response rate

Occur when visitors to the site take action → purchase or share!

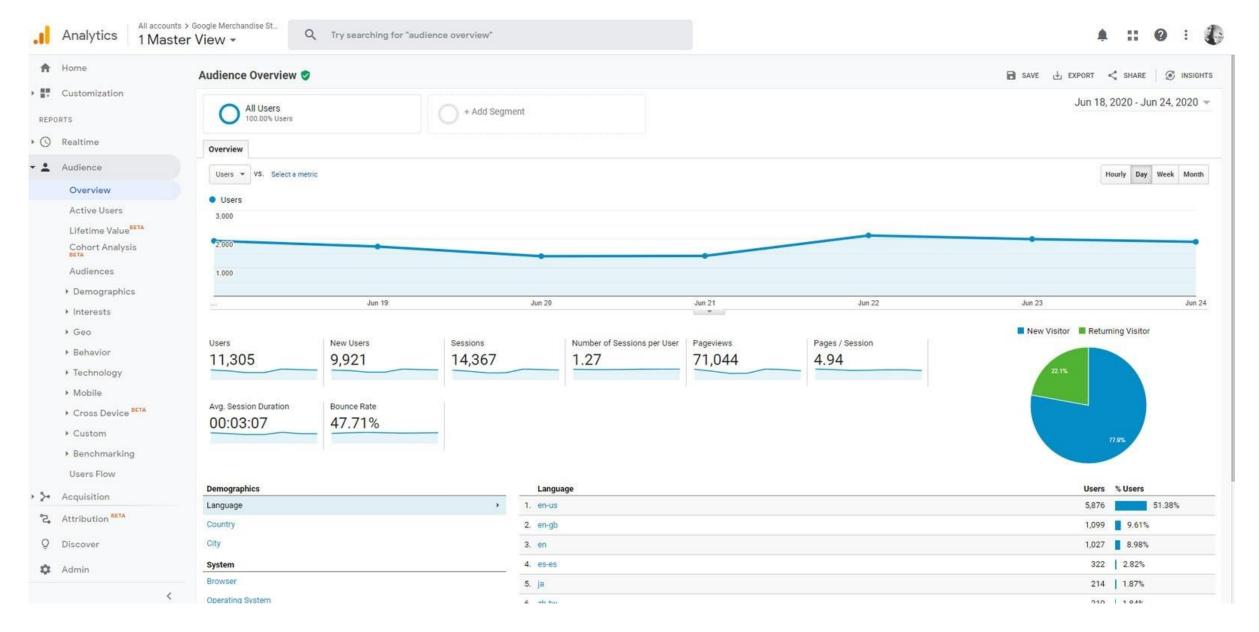
Dwell rate

Proportions of impressions consumer engages with an ad. (clicks, cursor movement on the ad)

Length of engagement

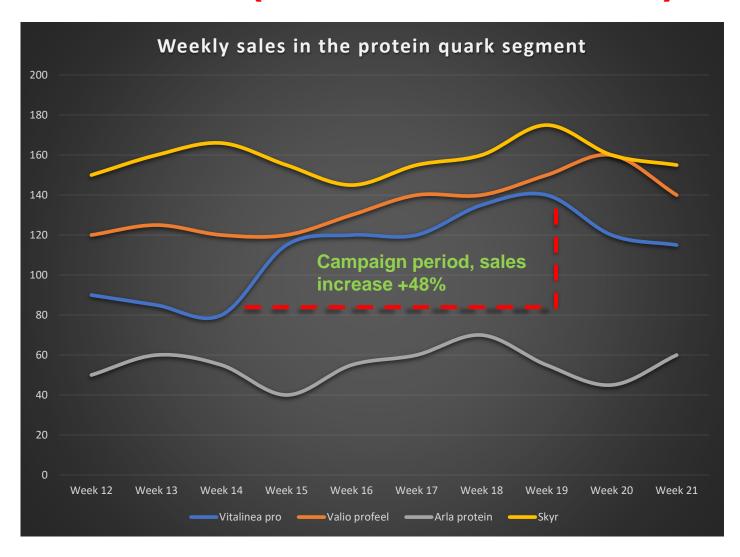
How long a consumers stays at a website (Interest in the brand)







Sales data (fictional numbers)



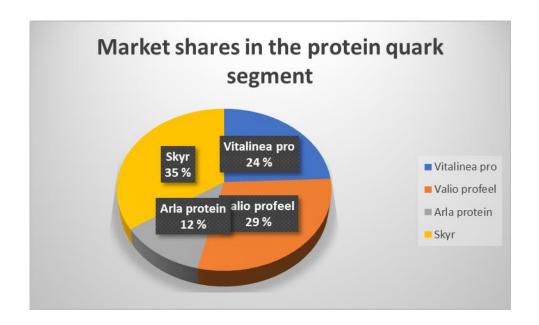
Important things to consider:
What are your longterm baseline sales? What about the same period last year? What about the previous campaign?

- → Compare campaign sales to all of these!
 - WHY? There are numerous things that are affecting short-term sales: yes, your campaign, but also store promotions, seasonal variance, competitor actions, trends in the market, overall category development,...

The challenge: how to determine the **REAL** impact of your campaign?



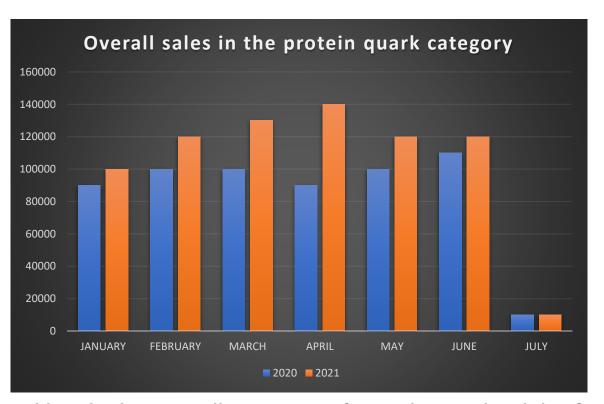
Market shares and category sales (fictional numbers)



As a marketing manager / brand manager you have zillion things to consider when evaluating your campaigns impact!



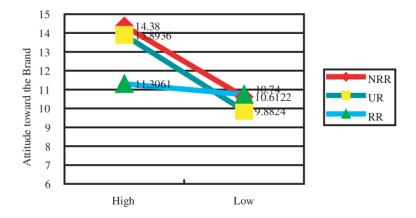
Any increase after the campaign? Year-to-date development? What about last year?

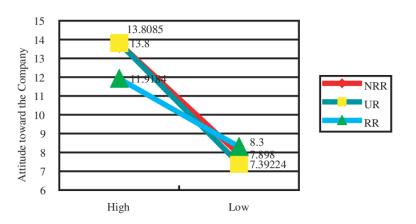


How is the overall category of protein quarks doing? Take also monthly development into consideration!

Brand tracking

- Continuous vs. campaign-specific
- Research on the impact of the campaign (usually done by a research company)
- There are metrics to measure the following:
 - Did consumers see your ads?
 - What channels do they recall?
 - Did their attitudes towards your brand change (is this change as you intended it)?
 - What are the first brands that spontaneously come to the customer's mind (TOM)?
 - ...







Example of a dashboard (constant tracking of

these)

Awareness

Are people seeing and responding to our marketing?

Possible metrics:

Awareness & top-of-mind tracking (e.g. top players of the product category)



Brand search words

Number of people that have seen and remember ads (online and offline)

Share-of-voice

Reach

.

Consideration / Engagement

Are people considering our products?

Possible metrics:

Consideration group

Brand attribute tracking



Number of visits (online and offline)

Image tracking

Product search words

Length of engagements (online)

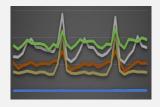
Cost per engagement

.....

Purchase

How effectively are we converting people?

Possible metrics:



Sales data (online and offline, per product / category / total sales)

Customer volumes (offline & online)

Average purchase

Market share development (own and competitors)

....

Loyalty

Are customers using our products?

Possible metrics:

Frequency of visits (online and offline)

Cross sales



Customer-life-time-value

Customer satisfaction

• • • •

Advocacy

Are customers promoting us?

Possible metrics:

Net-promoter-score (NPS)

Social media shares and their tone

• • • •



Advertising Ethics





Was this ad ethical?



Ethics

"Ethics is broadly concerned with asking questions about the best or most correct way to live, but using terms such as 'better' carries implicit value judgements that complicate ethical debates."



Ethical perspectives

DEONTOLOGY

 Judging acts based on how they correspond to fixed ethical standards (e.g., religious dogma)

CONSEQUENTIALISM

Judging not the act itself, but by its consequences (e.g., utilitarianism)

VIRTUE ETHICS

Considering the motive behind the act



Marketing ethics is "the systematic study of how moral standards are applied to marketing decisions, behaviors and institutions"



 Already in the 1950's there were prevailing ethical concerns about misleading advertising, unsafe, harmful products, abuse of distribution channel power & promotion of materialism

 Nowadays these have become ever more relevant but also new concerns like stealth marketing, price discrimination, promotion of off-label uses of pharmaceuticals, online privacy, ...

A complex field → often times no straightforward answers!



Ethics and advertising – some questions to consider

Is it right to advertise to children using the same techniques that are used when advertising to adults?

Should advertising be permitted to use imagery and words that shock, offend or insult particular groups?

Should advertising intrude on such a large number of social spaces?

Indeed, is advertising intrinsically a medium of exaggeration, mendaciousness and illusion? Should it be permitted at all?

And so forth

. . . .

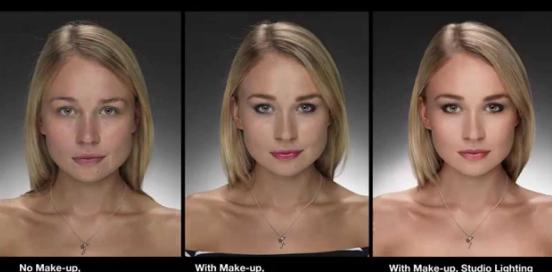


Unethical practices in advertising

- Overselling
- Exploitation of vulnerable groups
- Deception
- Misuse of lists
- Intruding on privacy
- Promoting negative racial, sexual, or gender stereotypes
- Promoting prejudice against certain vulnerable groups
- Promoting socially or personally harmful values or behaviors
- Offending public taste
- Exploiting base motives of greed and envy

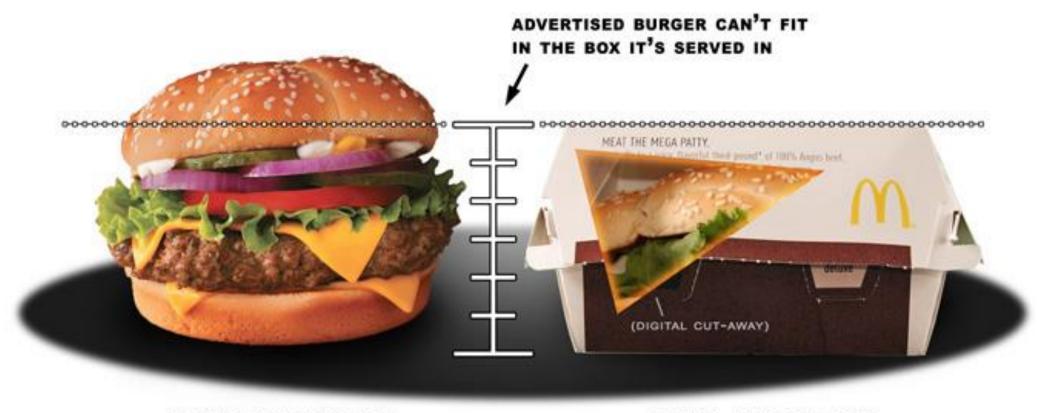






Studio Lighting

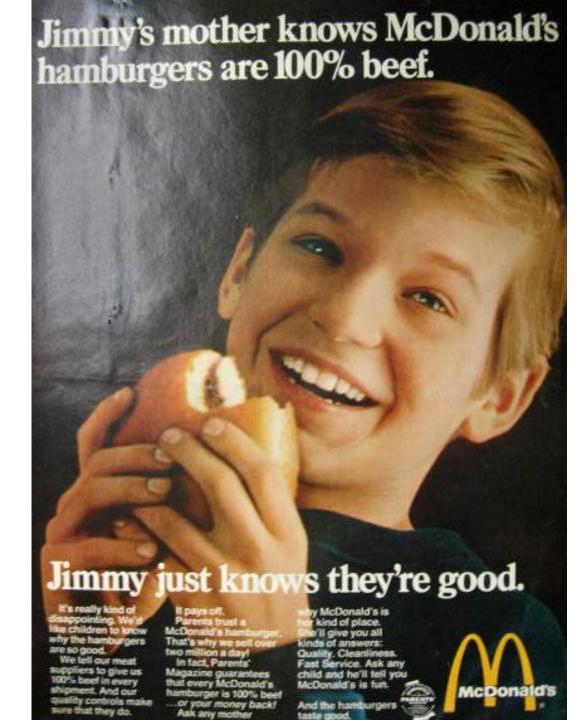
McDonalds - Angus Deluxe Third Pounder



ADVERTISED BURGER

ACTUAL BURGER BOX











"DanActive helps prevent colds and flu and one daily serving of Activia could relieve irregularity" and "it helps with slow intestinal transit time"

Lawsuit Settled: Dannon¹ Yogurt Didn't Measure Up to Its Claims

The \$35 million US Activia® settlement is the largest-ever for a lawsuit alleging false advertising of a food product.

In September 2009, Dannon settled a massive consumer class action suit in the US challenging that ads for certain brands of its yogurt overstate their claimed health benefits. The settlement will give out up to \$35 million US to affected American customers.

A California consumer filed the class-action suit against The Dannon Company alleging the company's claims that its probiotic yogurt offers clinically and scientifically-proven health benefits were false and seeking compensation for US customers who purchased the products based on the marketing campaign. It further asked that Dannon launch a new advertising campaign to correct the record.

"Deceptive advertising has enabled Dannon to sell hundreds of millions of dollars worth of ordinary yogurt at inflated prices to responsible, health conscious consumers," claimed the lead attorney handling the case, when it was filed in 2008 by Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman & Robbins LLP.

The lawsuit alleges that Dannon's clinical studies didn't support marketing claims suggesting DanActive®, Activia® Light, and Activia® yogurt products had been proven to regulate one's digestive system. The suit says the company charged 30% more for its probiotic yogurt and spent more than \$100 million US in advertising to persuade consumers of the product's benefits.



The suit alleged that ads of both Activia® and DanActive® yogurt exaggerated their beneficial effects on human health. The ads promoting the yogurt as improving digestion have become well known for their goofiness and contain a voiceover claiming that Activia® is "clinically proven to help regulate your digestive system in two weeks" if eaten everyday.

L'Oreal US settles 'deceptive advertising' case with US regulator

① 1 July 2014





The advertising campaign claimed to target the users' genes

The cosmetics company, L'Oreal, has agreed to settle a case with US regulators over charges of deceptive advertising.

A campaign for its Genifique products claimed its products would lead to "visibly younger skin in just seven days" by targeting the users' genes.

The US consumer regulator said that the adverts were "false and unsubstantiated".

L'Oreal said the claims in question had not been used "for some time now".

"It would be nice if cosmetics could alter our genes and turn back time," said Jessica Rich, director of the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Consumer Protection.

"But L'Oreal couldn't support these claims."



Why do ethical issues still prevail?

- Compartmentalizing ethical issues: "theoretical developments in marketing are introduced
 without explicit consideration of ethics by their proponents, apparently on the assumption
 that such consideration can be separated from the "business" issues."
 - E.g., concepts of target marketing, brand equity etc. have all been accepted as marketing practices before ethical issues related to them were understood & analyzed
- In the company, ethical issues are likely to be ignored if they are not part of business processes and "ways of doing"
- Even if there are ethical frameworks, they run the risk of becoming mere "routine ethics checks" → critical ethical issues may be ignored, until its too late!
- "What is needed is an approach to marketing ethics that does not require a separate process every time an ethical issue is identified, but instead allows such issues to be dealt with as part of the normal course of marketing decision-making"



Who defines what is ethical advertising?



Who controls advertising ethics?

- The government
- The media
- Watchdogs
- Consumers

HOME > NEWS > WORLD NEWS > EUROPE > FRANCE

French MPs want health warnings on airbrushed photographs

Airbrushed photographs could be given government health warnings in France to protect women from 'false' images of female beauty.



graphs could be given government health warnings in France to protect se images of female beauty Photo: AP

A group of 50 politicians want a new law stating published images must have bold printed notice stating they have been digitally enhanced.

Campaigning MP Valerie Boyer, of President Nicolas Sarkozy's UMP party, said the wording should read: "Retouched photograph aimed at changing a person's physical appearance".

also written a government report



Consumer Affairs

EUROPA > European Commission > DG Health and Consumer Protection > Consumer Affairs > Safeguarding Consumers' Interests > Ensuring Safe Shopping > Misleading and Comparative Advertising

Strategy and programmes Consumer Research

Safety Rights Enforcement Redress

Consumer empowerment

Misleading and Comparative Advertising

Misleading and Comparative Advertising

What is misleading advertising?

Any advertising which, in any way, either in its wording or presentation:

- deceives or is likely to deceive the persons to whom it is addressed or whom it reaches.
- by reason of its deceptive nature, is likely to affect their economic behaviour.
- or for those reasons, injures are likely to injure a competitor.

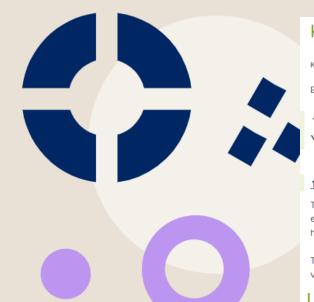
What is comparative advertising?

Any advertising, that explicitly or by implication, identifies a competitor or goods or services offered by a competitor.

Legislation

The Directives on Misleading and Comparative Advertising aim to protect not only consumers but also competitors and the interest of the public in general against misleading advertising and its unfair consequences.

Mainonnan eettinen neuvosto





ETSI LAUSUNTOA

Etsi mainonnan eettisen neuvoston antamia lausuntoja.



PYYDÄ LAUSUNTOA

Pyydä neuvostolta lausuntoa markkinoinnin hyvän tavan mukaisuudesta.



PYYDÄ ENNAKKOLAUSUNTOA

Haluatko varmistaa, että suunnittelemasi markkinointi on hyvän tavan mukaista?

Kuluttajansuojalaki

Katso tekijänoikeudellinen huomautus käyttöehdoissa.

Eduskunnan päätöksen mukaisesti säädetään:

1 luku Yleiset säännökset

1 §

Tämä laki koskee kulutushyödykkeiden tarjontaa, myyntiä ja muuta markkinointia elinkeinonharjoittajilta kuluttajille. Lakia sovelletaan myös, kun elinkeinonharjoittaja välittää hyödykkeitä kuluttajille.

Tämä laki ei koske lakisääteisiä vakuutuksia eikä työntekijän ryhmähenkivakuutusta tai sitä vastaavaa kunnallisen eläkelaitoksen myöntämää etuutta.

Laki sopimattomasta menettelystä elinkeinotoiminnassa

Katso tekijänoikeudellinen huomautus käyttöehdoissa.

Eduskunnan päätöksen mukaisesti säädetään:

1 §

Elinkeinotoiminnassa ei saa käyttää hyvän liiketavan vastaista tai muutoin toisen elinkeinonharjoittajan kannalta sopimatonta menettelyä.

Markkinoinnista on käytävä selkeästi ilmi sen kaupallinen tarkoitus sekä se, kenen lukuun markkinointi toteutetaan. (5.6.2002/461)

Mainonnan eettinen neuvosto

Pyydä lausuntoa

Pyydä ennakkolausuntoa

Etsi lausuntoa

ICC:n markkinointisäännöt

Hyvää markkinointitapaa koskevat periaatteet

Tilastotietoja

Mainonnan eettinen neuvosto

Mainonnan eettisen neuvoston tehtävänä on antaa lausuntoja siitä, onko markkinointi hyvän tavan vastaista. Hyvän tavan vastainen mainos voi olla esimerkiksi syrjivä tai lapsille sopimaton. Neuvosto soveltaa <u>Kansainvälisen kauppakamarin (ICC)</u> markkinointisääntöjä ja neuvoston hyvää markkinointitapaa koskevia periaatteita.

Yritys voi pyytää neuvostolta <u>ennakkolausuntoa</u> suunnitteilla olevan markkinoinnin hyvän tavan mukaisuudesta. Ennakkolausuntopyyntö käsitellään mahdollisimman nopeasti.

Advertising rules to prevent unethical marketing, e.g.:

- In France TV advertising for movies, alcohol, tobacco and medicines is not permitted. The ban on advertising books and newspapers has recently been changed to allow limited advertising.
- In eastern Europe alcohol advertising is heavily restricted.
- In Sweden TV advertising for toys cannot be directed at children under 12.
- In the UK tobacco advertising is banned.
- In Austria and Finland the use of children in ads is heavily restricted. Italy also banned the use of children in advertising in 2003.
- In the UK alcohol advertisements cannot use actors who appear to be under the age of 18 and they cannot show people drinking quickly; they must sip their drinks.



In the end, also you as a consumer decide what is ethical and what not

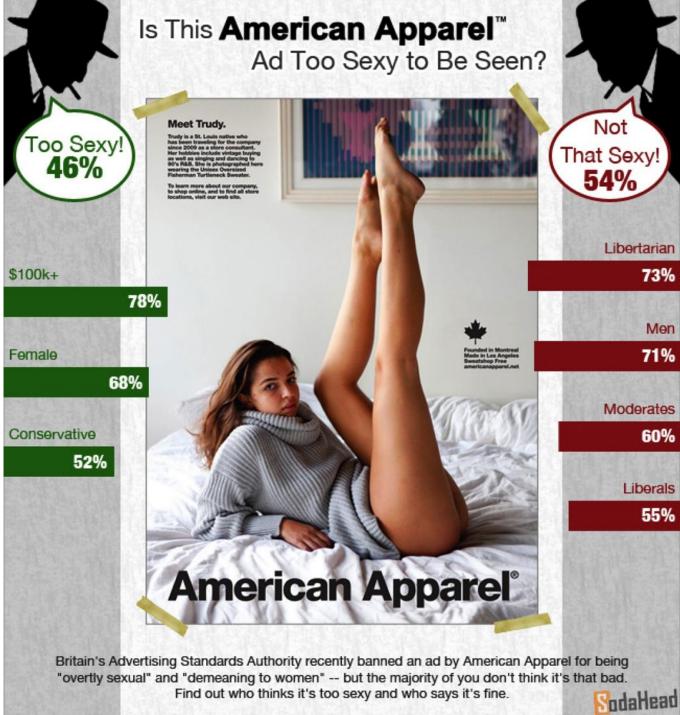


Business | Technology

Outrage over United Airlines incident shows power, peril of social media

Originally published April 16, 2017 at 8:00 pm





Is there bad publicity?

Controversial advertising as a marketing technique: antagonizing some consumer groups may lead to useful side effects, like free editorial publicity and a stronger brand identity.

→ Exploiting the ethical sensibilities of certain consumer groups for commercial advantages?

→ "If it's not illegal, it can't harm us!" or...?



Case Protein world





€37,99





SHOP NOW



SLENDER BAKING BUNDLE

€25,99 SHOP NOW



**** €37,99



28 DAY SLENDER PLAN ****

€40,99

SHOP NOW



SHRED WHEY

€23,39

SHOP NOW



SHRED CHALLENGE BUNDLE

食食食食食 €47.87



CELEBRATION BUNDLE

**** €27,48

SHOP NOW

In 2015, Protein world launched a campaign to promote its products that help loose weight









ARE YOU

BEACH BODY
DEADY WEIGHT LOSS

Substituting two daily meals of an energy restricted diet with a meal replacement, contributes to weight loss.

MEAL REPLACEMENT & SUPPLEMENTS

COLLECTION™







Case Protein world

- The public in the UK was outraged, claiming, the ads promoted unhealthy body issues
- The advertising standards authority (ASA) banned the ad in the UK (which didn't hinder Protein world to launch the campaign in the US)



Are you beach body ready? Controversial weight loss ad sparks varied reactions

Ad banned in UK gets more light-hearted response in New York's Time Square and on Instagram. 'My body is always beach ready. All I need is a swimsuit'



 A Protein World advert displayed in an underground station in London makes New York splash in Times Square. Photograph: Catherine Wylie/PA



Mayor of London bans body-shaming adverts

London mayor Sadiq Khan has banned all ads promoting a negative body image on all Transport for London vehicles. His decision has come after a Protein World advert sparked 378 complaints to the Advertising ...



Change.org Blog

5 years ago

The public reaction











So far, what do you think about the backlash to the Protein world campaign? How do you think Protein world responded?



Protein world's response to the outrage











@ProteinWorld your ads are inspiring, I've made one of them my phone background to keep me motivated to push myself even when I'm exhausted



4:31 AM - 27 Apr 2015



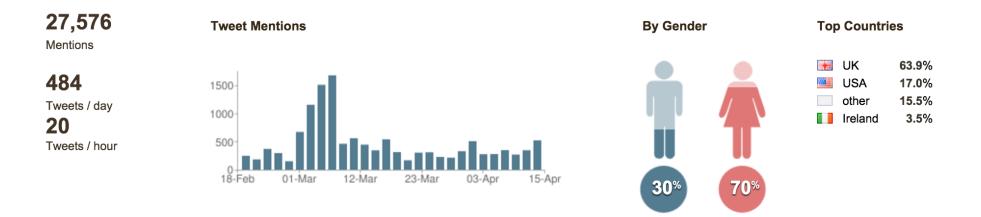


stay #strong @ProteinWorld, you guys are doing nothing wrong. self improvement should not be demonized #proteinworld #london #advertising

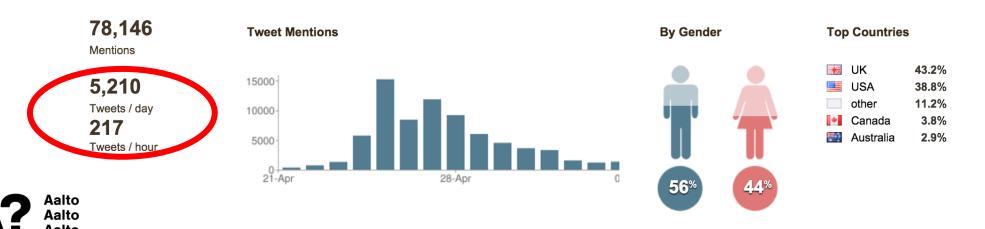




@proteinworld tweets 18/02 – 15/04/2015



@proteinworld tweets 20/04 - 05/05/2015



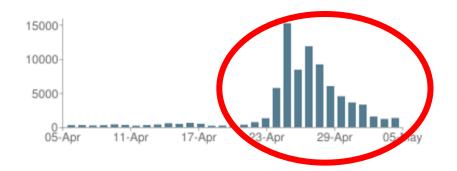
84,125 Mentions

2,714Tweets / day

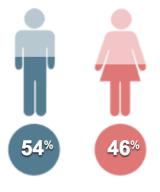
113

Tweets / hour

Tweet Mentions



By Gender



Top Countries

*	UK	44.3%
200	USA	37.7%
	other	11.2%
+	Canada	3.8%
	Australia	2.9%



#hashtag co-occurrence with @proteinworld, total = 78.312 tweets

Anti ProteinWorld

Pro ProteinWorld

Hashtag	Mentions	Percentage %	Hashtag	Mentions	Percentage %
#eachbodysready	1252	1.6	#gamergate	2685	3.44
#everybodysready	1081	1.38	#growupharriet	973	1.25
#bodyshaming	288	0.37	#winning	820	1.05
#doublestandards	288	0.37	#fitshaming	405	0.52
#slenderblend	234	0.3	#beachbody	396	0.51
#campaignforrealbeauty	216	0.28	#getagrip	387	0.5
#beerbodyready	207	0.26	#teamproteinworld	342	0.44
#everybodyready	198	0.25	#sjw	189	0.24
#spjethicsweek	198	0.25	#fuckyou	189	0.24
#stopshaming	180	0.23	#howtospotafeminist	180	0.23
#notbuyingit	162	0.21	#fitfam	144	0.18
#doesnthelpanyone	144	0.18	#beachbodyalready	144	0.18
#mentalhealth	144	0.18	#family	81	0.1
#blockedbyproteinworld	135	0.17	#summerbody	81	0.1
#bodypositive	117	0.15	#getyourfactsright	81	0.1
#fatshaming	90	0.12	#feministsareugly	81	0.1
pi #everydaysexism	90	0.12	#sjwlogic	72	0.09
/e /e	5024	6%		7178	9%



Protein World makes £1 million immediately after the 'Beach Body Ready' campaign backlash

Lianna Brinded Apr 29, 2015, 10:54 Al

Protein World, a little known British diet shakes and supplements company that only launched 18 months ago, apparently made around £1 million (\$1.5 million) in four days after being unintentionally boosted by Twitter enormous backlash from "body

shaming" campaigners over an advert.

Protein World only spent £250,000 (\$384,589) on a range of billboards (as pictured) in a number of London underground stations.









Comments or thoughts about ethical matters?



Q&A



Spring 2022