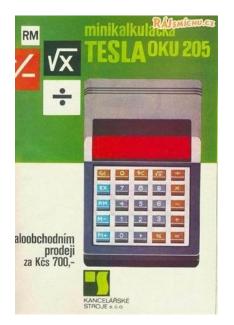


Radoslav Škapa





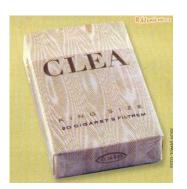


























Top Trademarks in Czech Republic (2007)







Škoda Auto

- owner: Volskwagen AG
- biggest Czech car factory
- established in 1925

Plzeňský Prazdroj / Pilsner Urquell

- owner: SAB Miller
- beer
- established in 1898

Budějovický Budvar / Budweiser

- owner: state enterprise of Czech Republic
- beer
- established in 1895







- owner: BSO (Bata Shoe Organization)
- shoes and leather accessories
- established in 1894

Kofola

- owner: Kofola Holding
- soft drink
- established in 1962



Becherovka

- owner: Pernod Ricard
- herb liqueur
- established in the end of 19th century









Mattoni

- owner: Ronaldsay
- mineral water
- established in 1867

Česká pojišťovna

- owner: Generali PPF Holding
- insurance company
- established in 1827

Staropramen

- owner: InBev
- beer
- established in 1870

Česká spořitelna

- owner: Erste Bank
- bank
- established in 1825

Value of trademarks

World (2007)

- Google (66,4 bil.\$)
- General Electric (61,9 bil.\$)
- Microsoft (54,9 bil.\$)
- Coca-Cola (44,1 bil.\$)
- China Mobile (41,2 bil.\$)

Europe (2007)

- Nokia (32,3 bil.\$)
- LVMH (29,8 bil.\$)
- Unilever (25,1 bil.\$)
- Telefónica (23,9 bil.\$)
- Vodafone (22,6 bil.\$)

Advertising in Czech Republichistorical overview

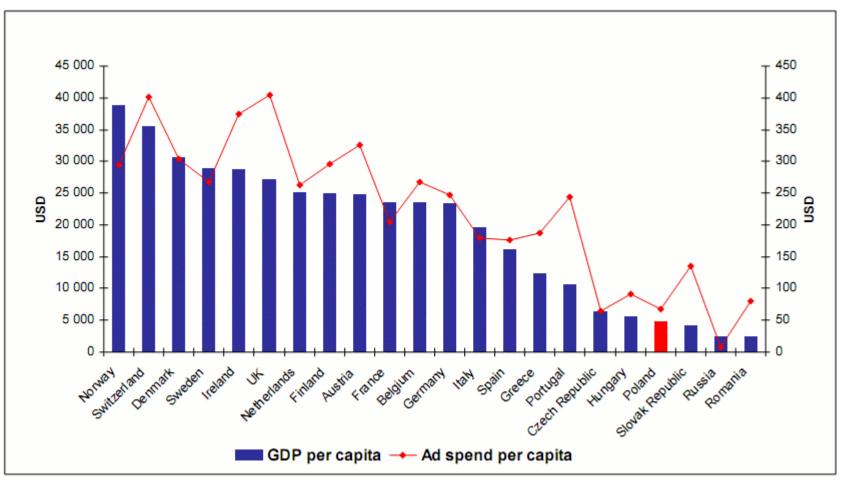
Until World War II situation similar to other West European countries:

- High level of development of advertising
- Big companies had specialized dep. of promotion
 - − Bata − 200 employes in promo. activities
 - Laurin & Klement/Skoda 56 emp.
 - − Koh-i-nooru − 10 emp.

Advertising in Czech Republic-1948 - 1989

- Companies put under state ownership (nationalization)
- Advertising played marginal role in central planned economy
- A few marketing companies operating in Czechoslovakia:
 - Rapid promotional activities in foreign markets
 - Merkur promotion on domestic market
 - Broad variety of activites that had unstable quality
 - Lots of people having worked for those companies had formed advertising industry after the year of 1989.

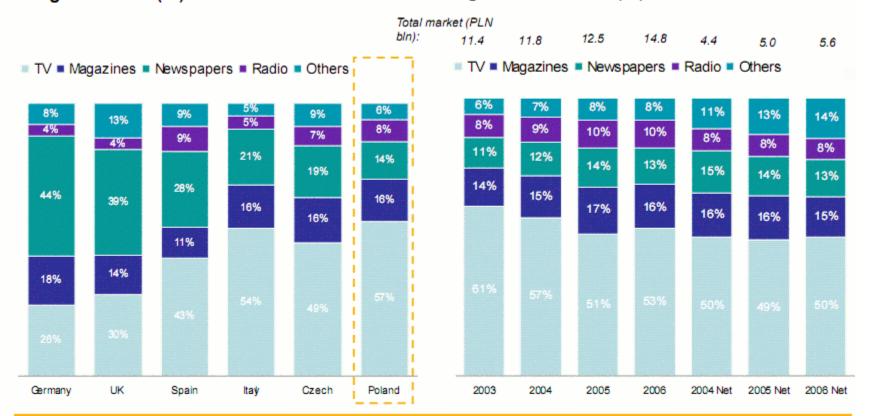
Comtemporary situation in Czech advertising Advertising expenditure per capita



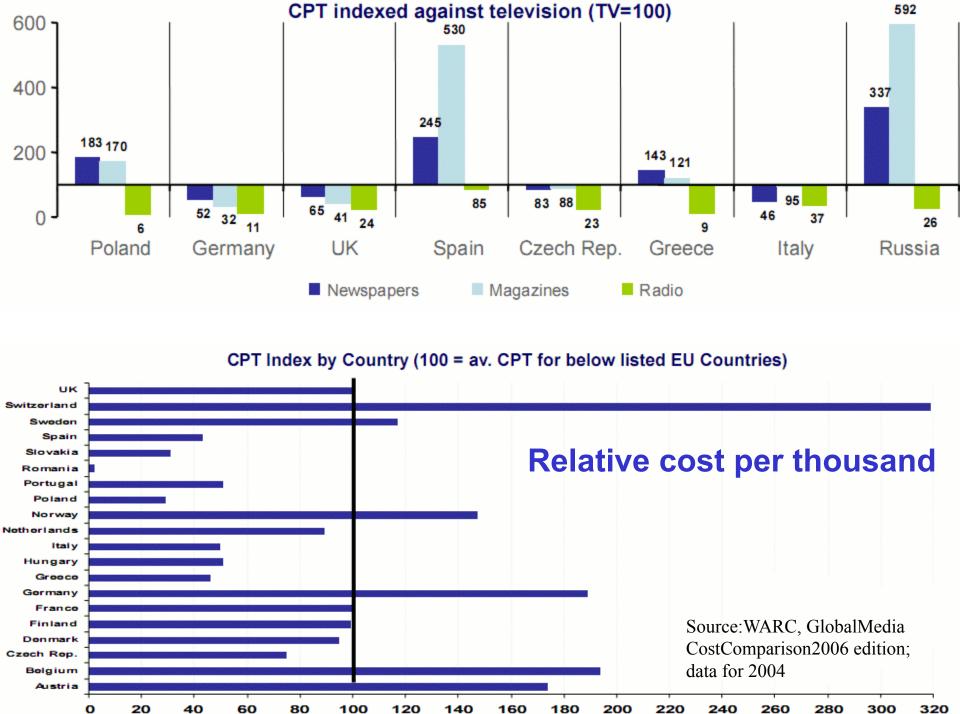
Source: Marketing and Media Pocket Book 2006; data for 2004

Advertising market in Europe per media segment 2004 (%)

Advertising market in Poland per media segment over time (%)



Poland has one of the highest European Average Daily TV viewing (240 minutes)



Descriptive statistics of new EU countries

Descriptive statistics of new Le countries								
	Population ¹	GDP per cap ita ²	Advertising spending ³	Advertising spending as % of GDP ⁴	Internet household penetratio n ⁵			
Czech			769,186		29			
Rep.	10,288.9	73.6		0.65				
Cyprus	776.0	88.9	89,073	0.54	37			
Estonia	1,339.9	59.8	107,744	0.79	46			

1,029,874

129,961

150,07

1,862,672

242,656

n.a.

n.a.

Hungary

Lithuania

Latvia

Malta

Poland

Slovakia

Slovenia

EU 10

10,057.9

3,385.7

2,280.5

407.7

3,8101.8

5,391.6

2,010.3

74,040.3

62.5

48.6

52.1

71.7

49.7

57.1

81.9

64.6

Online

spendi ng⁶

2

n.a.

n.a.

6

0

9

32

42

35

53

36

27

54

39

0.91

0.81

0.50

n.a.

0.55

n.a.

0.64

Internet

Advertisi

ng spending⁷

22,734

n.a.

3,607

21,302

7,277

3,086

n.a.

n.a.

5,484

32,885

Marketing and ownership

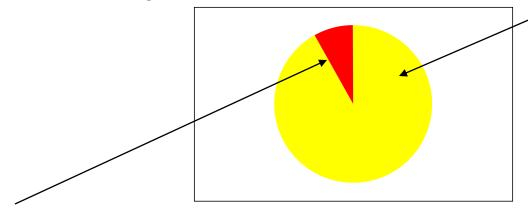
- Czech branches of international companies adapt foreign concept to local market
- Czech companies (and companies overtaken by foreign owner recently) create original concept in cooperation with Czech marketing agencies.
- Advertising decision influenced by top management (in Czech companies) and by brand managers (foreign companies).
- Foreign companies test success of marketing campaigns more often.

Marketing spendings (2003)

Companies in the Czech Republic spent about 47 billion crowns (2,1 % of gross national product) on marketing last year.

- •one third of it on advertising
- •The rest: trade fairs and exhibitions, promotional letters, telephone offers, events in support of sales, promotional items, presentation on Internet pages.

Promotional activities represent about 43,735 billion crowns, which is 92,8 % of total marketing costs.



Only 7,3% is spent on salaries of marketing specialists and on market research.

Marketing research – data (2005)

Spendings in marketing research per inhabitant

- UK 40\$
- France 36 \$
- Sweden 36 \$
- Germany 27 \$
- Norway 26 \$
- USA 26 \$
- Slovenia 7,52 \$
- Czech Republic 7,35 \$ (24 place).

Marketing research – data (2005)

Spendings in marketing research (Czech Republic):

- 40% manufacturers
- 12% financial institutions and insurance companies
- 12% utilities and telecommunications
- 10% media
- 6,5% retial
- 5% business to business research
- 3% public sector
- 80% consumer x 20%non-consumer res.
- 82% for Czech companies x 18 foreign clients
- 82% quantitative research x 15% qualitative resear x 3% desk research

Spendings in marketing research (world):

48% manufacturers

15% media

8% public sector

5% utilities and

telecommunications

5% retial

4% business to business

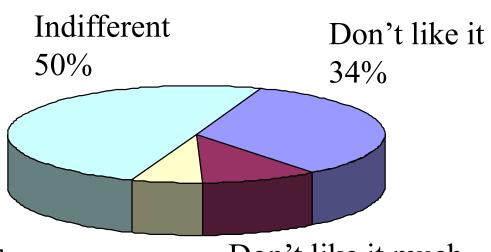
research

4% financial institutions and insurance companies

Marketing research – data (2007)

- Approx. 50 specialized companies (and 50 others not specialized to research only)
- 3/5 of them are located in Praha.
- Research industry grows by 10 % annually.
- ¾ of clients require full service data, analysis, interpretation and practical implications.
- Middle sized and small Czech companies use market research less.
- Most used techniques: face to face interviewing, phone interv., written questioning, mystery shopping, experts interviewing.
- Topics: custommer behaviour and habbits, research of trademarks, custommer satisfaction, image research.

Advertising and Czech population



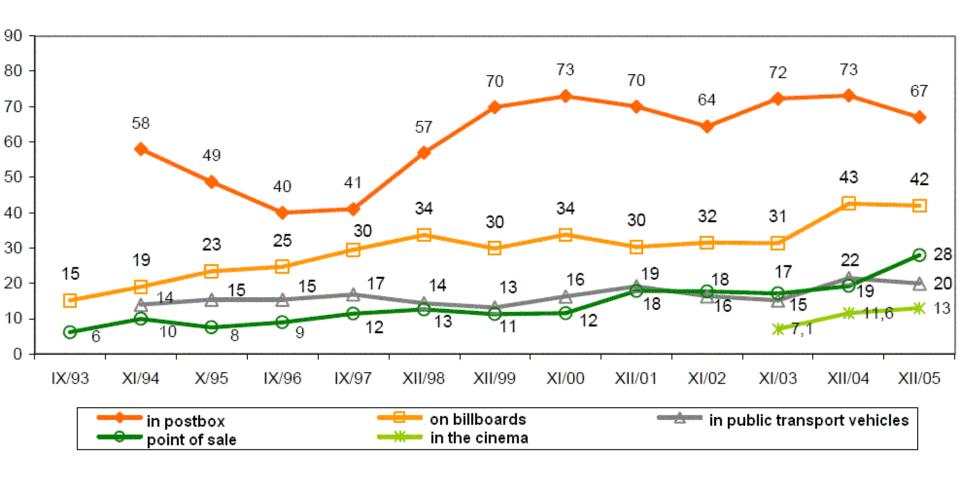


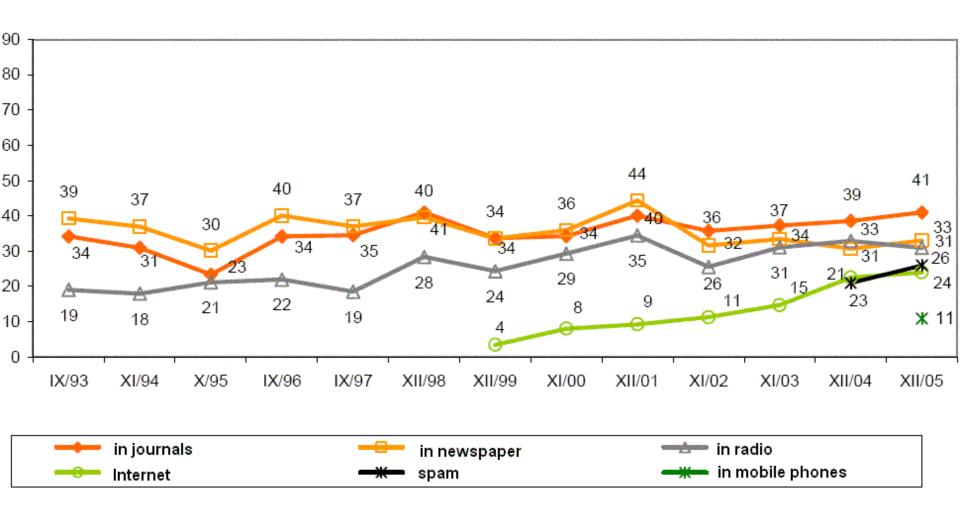
⊕ – people above 44

Education – no influence

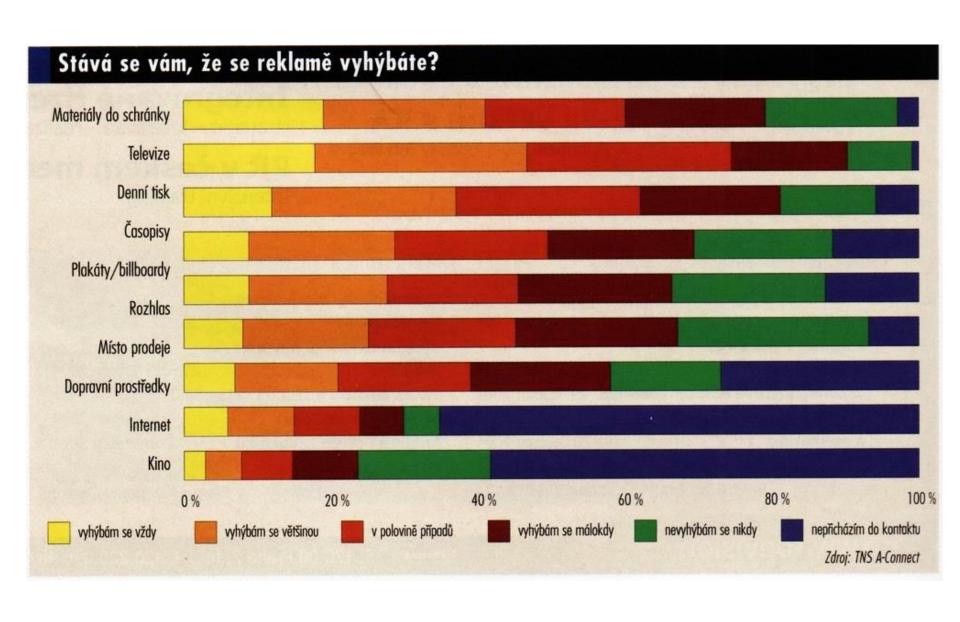
Sample n=1095, 2003

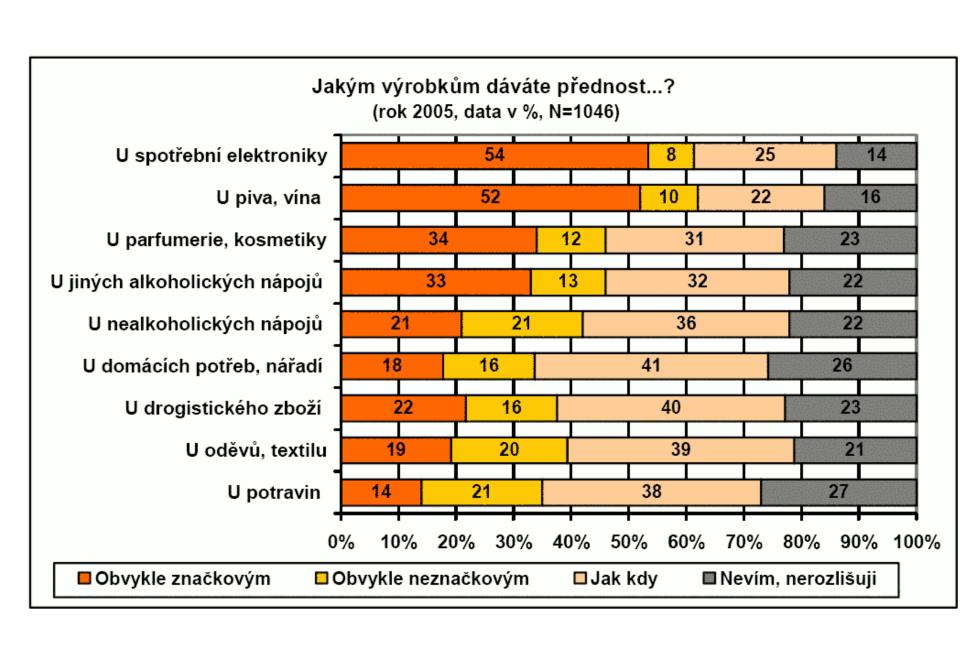
Level of over-saturation by ads (in per cents) (TNS Factum)



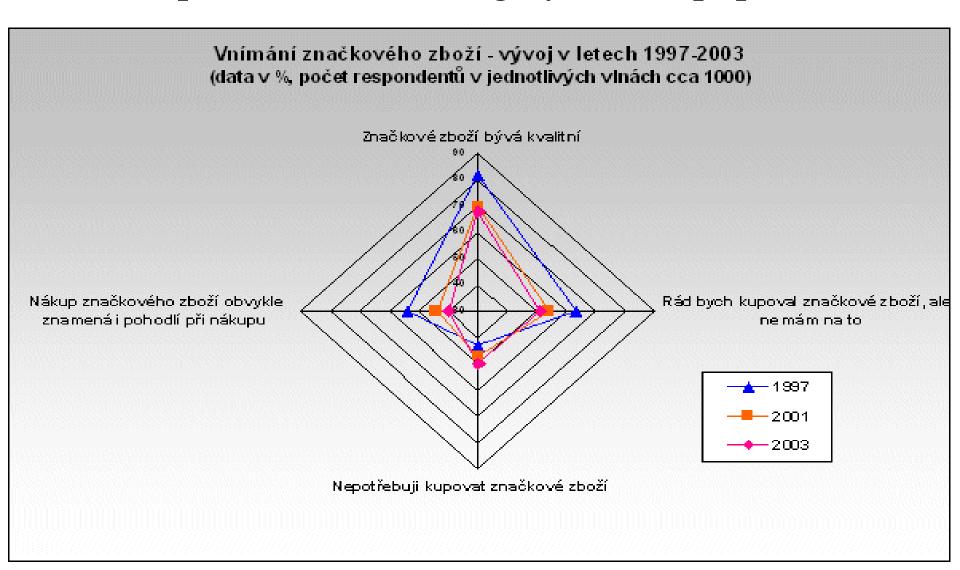


Potential for advertising: point of sale





Perception of advertising by Czech population



Advertising and Czech population

Advertisement should be:

- •Truthful (49,9%)
- •Credible (objective) (42,3%)
- •Funny (38,4%)
- •Informative (37,7%)
- •Comprehensible (31,0%)
- •Quiet (25,6%)
- •Raise interest in product (23,4%)
- •Creative (22,8%)

Only 32% of Czech admit to be influenced by adv. while shopping.

Advertising and ethics

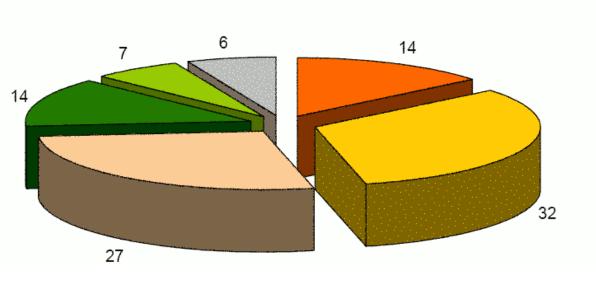
Czech advertising standards council

- -Self-regulating institution in ad. business
- -No legal power for sanctioning
- -Respected by majority of ad. firms

Public opinion

- -Ad. of cigarettes should be banned (37,7%) (the most rejected topic)
- -Erotic or sexual motives in ad. strongly rejects 6,1% (accepted often by younger generations and men)

Postoj k sexuálním a erotickým motivům v reklamě (N=1014, v%)



- ■Tyto reklamy se mi líbí
- □Líbí se mi, jen když se hodí k nabízenému výrobku
- Příliš se mi nelíbí, ale nevadí mi
- Vůbec se mi to nelíbí, vadí mi to
- Pobuřuje mne to, mělo by to být zakázané
- Tento problém mě vůbec nezajímá

Basic (Ethical) Requirements for Advertising are:

- •not encouraging to breake law
- •be decent, honest and truthful
- •meet the principles of a honest competition among competitors.
- •Not endanger good name of advertising as such or decrease the trust into advertising as a service provided to consumers
- •not involve elements derogating human dignity
- •not take advantage of consumer's receptiveness under threshold of consciousness.
- •not be hidden
- •not use fear without any justified reason
- •must not take advantage of holders of the public authority

Complaints by the	subject	Complaints by the subject decision		
Private persons	27	Problematic	12	
Companies	15	Unaccepted	26	
Monitoring of Council	1	Article 8.	4	
State institutions	2	other, moved to the law court	3	
Complaints by c	ontent	Complaints by media		
Woman in ad., sexism	7	Billboards	13	
Children	3	Press	9	
Alcohol	2	TV	9	
Tobacco	2	Radio	1	
Medicines	1	Leaflets	14	
Privacy protection	1			
Consumer protection	1			
Comparing, tricky ad.	16			
Violence, fear, racism, vulgarity	10			
Other	1			

In 2006: 72 complaint – 19 problematic, 45 unaccepted

1997 – Raveli – shoemaker, Václavka & Dášenka, abuse of the state representative, lack of good taste



2000 – Netcentrum, s.r.o. –Billboard www.iwillbeback.cz



www.wegottagohereall.cz?

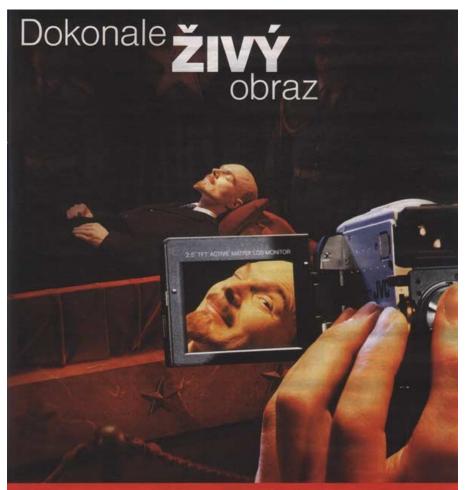


2000 Foundation of animal rights Billboard: Do you know its price?



Pinelli – Semtex – energy drink. Billboard BSE gives you wings. Semtex gives you life.





Nejkvalitnější obraz díky vysokému rozlišení nové řady digitálních kamer



digitalnimu vetupu a vyatupu nebo konektoru USB mūžete ave obrazile pozdravy posalat e-malem prateidim Kamera JVC naber stabilizatior obrazu anudne ovtedami, barevne nočni videi i vyazile jaiko digitalni fotoroparati. Nenis padna svými rozméry, upozorni ra sebe vými, co drekázy v soutež .5 JVC do Japonska za fotbalemi mate navic šanci vytněž zájezd a vstu penku na letosini šamponich. Zvuste ponku na letosini šamponich. Zvuste se na svít podíval objektívem kamery "WC a uvidite, že je zázračný!







ŽIJEŠ, PROTOŽE TĚ RODIČE CHTĚLI



Interrupce - 10. týden



Život - 16. rok

www.SvobodaVolby.cz

LINKA POMOCI 800 108 000 ČEKÁTE-LI NEČEKANĚ DÍTĚ