



HEINEKEN'S StoryTelling approach embraces the rapidly changing media landscape. It is all about creating meaningful and dynamic brand stories that travel effectively and generate audience participation. As such, the Telling part of StoryTelling acquires a strategic dimension, as it designs the desired trajectory of the story through the richest possible palette of media options because the best solution is seldom one that stands alone. The best solutions are a mix of traditional media, new media and new technologies.

It is therefore crucial to understand how each channel – TV, Cinema, Radio, Print, OOH, Online Video, Digital Display, Social, Search and Mobile – contributes to the development and execution of the Telling strategy.

To evaluate each channel's potential we need to understand a few fundamentals, hence the development of this Channel Guide.

It is a complete reference guide for all the fundamentals you will need to know in order to understand and evaluate everything from TV to OOH, to Search and Mobile.

The content of this guide will support you in your evaluation of your Telling Strategies, as it will develop a better understanding of the role and rationale for why each channel is included in the strategy and how it will deliver against your brand objectives.





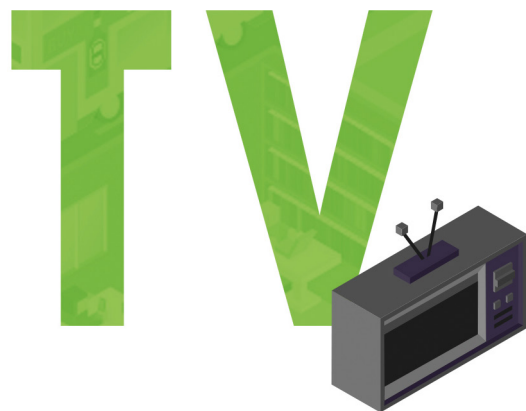
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gregory". The signature is written on a light grey, rectangular background that is slightly tilted.

Gregory Kukolj

Global Integrated Marketing
Communications Manager,
Global Marketing

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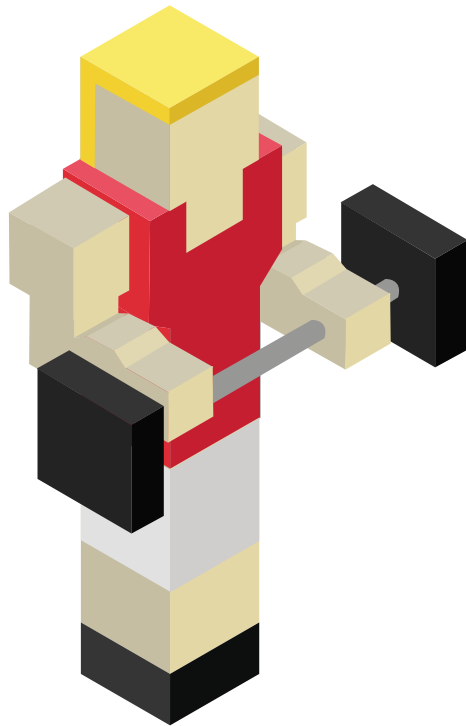




ROLE

Deliver immediate, broadest mass reach.

Create deep emotional brand associations
with longer recall.



STRENGTHS

Most effective way of telling your story to the mass.

Sight, sound and motion combine for strong impact and can create emotion.

Video allows demonstration of product or service and strong branding.

Ability to position brand within high profile and/or targeted programs.



CONSIDERATIONS

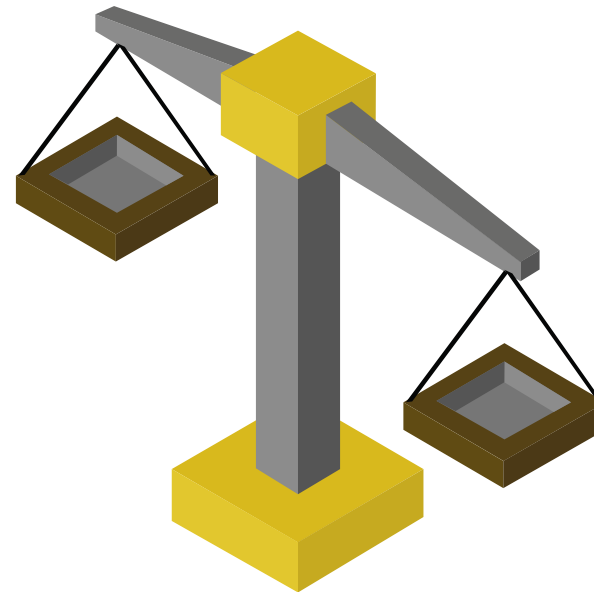
Higher media investment and production costs.

Viewership and reach depends on seasonality.

Ratings declining as audiences shift to other devices.

Ad-skipping equipment continue to allow ad avoidance.

Alcohol advertising restrictions, particularly time of day.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION

FROM

LINEAR VIEWING

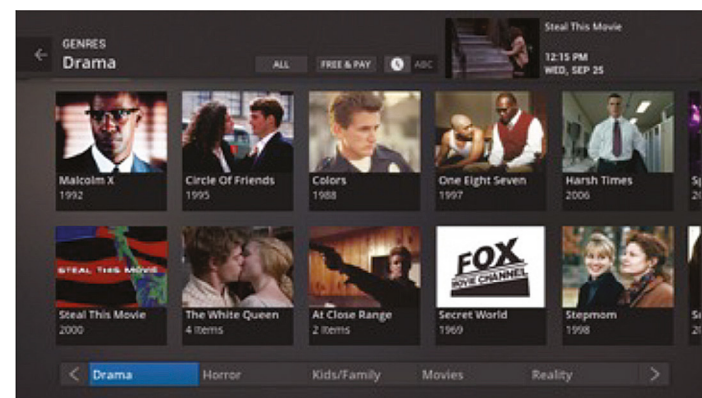


TO

MULTI SCREEN VIEWING

FROM

BROADCAST SCHEDULE



TO

VIDEO ON DEMAND

35%



While watching TV 35% of global viewers will browse the Internet simultaneously, and 65% of viewers will be switching between the TV and Internet at various points.

24%



Globally, the time spent watching free video-on-demand (VOD) broadcast primetime television content rose 24% year-over-year in 2013.

Sources (click here)

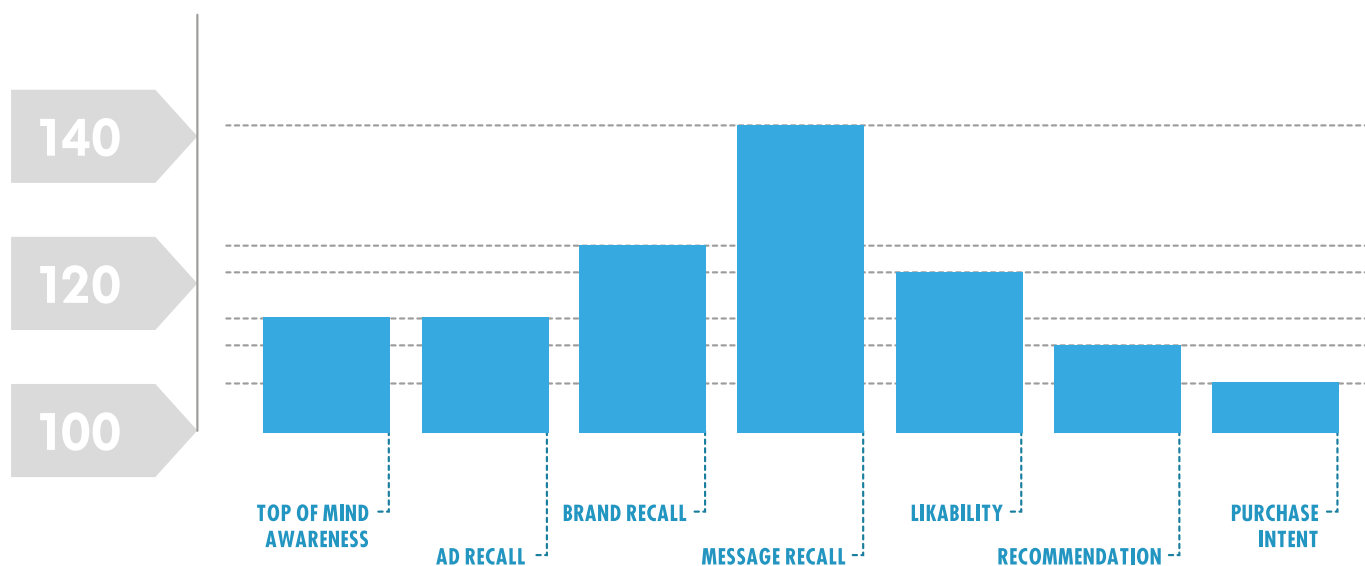
MULTI SCREEN VIEWING

Tell a much richer brand story.

More screens = More effective reach at lower cost.

Greater attitudinal brand impact & stronger consumer response.

INDEX TO TV-ONLY



EXAMPLE MULTI SCREEN VIEWING:
COCA-COLA, HONG KONG – CHOKCHOK

CHOK CHOK

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL HONG KONG
PROMOTION AND TVC IN 35 YEARS



VIDEO ON DEMAND

Incremental reach of light TV viewing audiences.

Target our messages to specific audiences.

Ability to incorporate enhanced interactivity and drive to brand content.

THE AMOUNT OF VOD TRAFFIC BY **2018**
WILL BE EQUIVALENT TO
6 BILLION DVDS PER **MONTH**



EXAMPLE VOD:
TETLEY TEA, UK – PAUSE FOR A CUPPA

Tetley

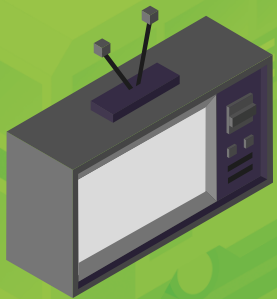
Pause for a cuppa



Click here
to view the video!



TELEVISION GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Universe

Total households or persons in the target group who are reachable via TV.

Audience

A defined group of people we are trying to reach within the overall universe.

EXPOSURE

Reach

The percentage of our audience who come into contact with our brand communications via TV.

Frequency

The average number of times our reached TV audience come into contact with the brand communications via TV.

Duplication

The number or percentage of people in our TV audience who are also exposed to another media channel e.g. where a member of our audience may have also seen OOH and print communications as well as the TV.

EFFECT

Ratings

Universal metric of evaluation, it is the expression of multiplying reach with frequency. One rating is equal to reaching 1% of a given group of people. N.b. A rating can be achieved against an audience more than once, for instance if you reach the same 1% of an audience twice this will count as two ratings.

GRPs

Gross Rating Point, the sum of ratings against the total population e.g. $\text{Reach} \times \text{Frequency} = \text{Total GRPs}$.

TRPs

Target Rating Point, the sum of ratings for a particular target group e.g. $\text{Reach of target audience} \times \text{Frequency} = \text{Total TRPs}$.

Reach Curve

A chart showing the total reach that will be gained with an increasing amount of budget and how TV can become less effective the higher the investment.

Cost per GRP

The cost of achieving one rating point in a campaign, calculated by taking total TV media cost, and dividing it by the total number of ratings achieved in a TV campaign e.g. $\text{Total media cost TV} / \text{GRPs} = \text{Cost Per GRP}$.

Cost per spot

The cost to run one individual brand communication in a given timeslot on TV.

EXECUTION

Diminishing returns

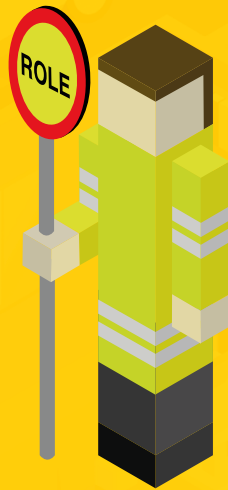
A point at which the level of audience gained is less than the amount of money or energy invested in media.

Primetime/Peak

The times of day when TV viewership is highest e.g. from 8pm to 11pm TV viewership is highest.

CINEMA

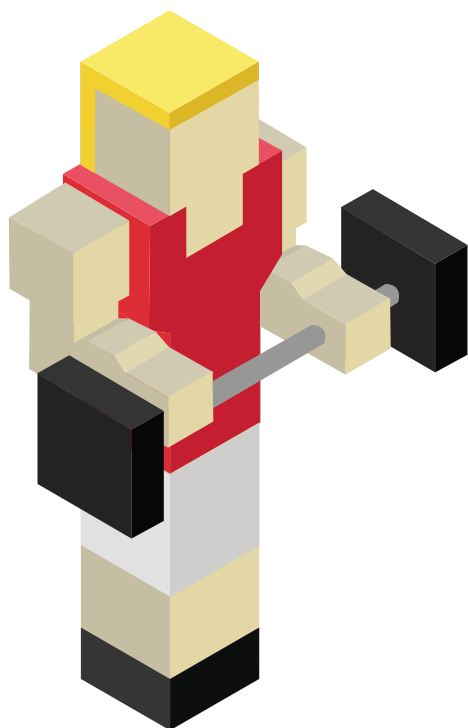




ROLE

Deliver access to a highly captive audience in a premium environment.

Create deep emotional brand associations with longer recall.



STRENGTHS

Sight, sound and motion combine for strong impact and emotion with captive audience.

More cost-efficient than TV to run longer versions of content.

Position brand within high profile or targeted films.

Incremental reach of existing video assets to an audience who may not have otherwise seen the messaging.

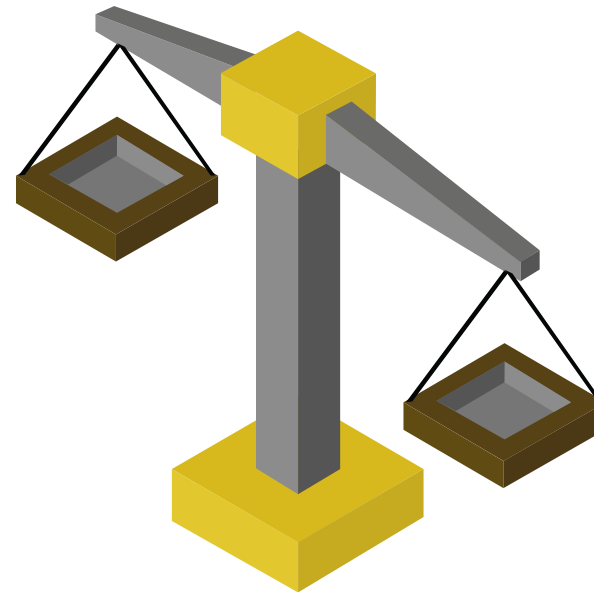
Conversion to digital reels and new technology integrations provides greater targeting and creative.

CONSIDERATIONS

Higher production costs – particularly when using non-digital reels.

Smaller reach than other video channels.

Possible restrictions due to distribution rights or LDA legislation.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION

FROM

STANDARD ADVERTISING



TO

CROSS-MEDIA INTEGRATION

21mins



The average cinema goer spends 21 minutes before the movie in the foyer prior to the movie.

Sources (click here)

CROSS-MEDIA INTEGRATION

Cinema foyers and in-seat provide a highly captive audience.



Opportunity to tell a richer STORY through use of tech and cross-media opportunities.



Include formats around the standard video advertising such as:

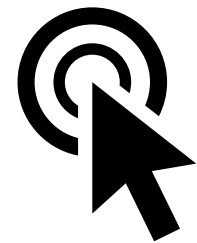


- OOH
- Mobile
- Experiential
- POS (In cinemas that serve alcohol)

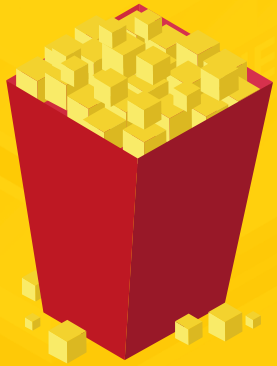
EXAMPLE CROSS MEDIA INTEGRATION:
VW, CHINA



Click here
to view the video!



CINEMA GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Universe

Total households or persons in the target group who are reachable via Cinema.

Audience

A defined group of people we are trying to reach within the overall Cinema universe.

EXPOSURE

Reach

Percentage of the our audience which come into contact with our brand communications via Cinema.

Frequency

How many times the reached audience come into contact with the brand communications via Cinema.

EFFECT

Cost per spot

The cost to run one individual brand communication in a given timeslot on Cinema.

EXECUTION

Pre reel

Content running before the feature.

Silver spot

The final spot of the advertisements prior to the trailers.

Gold spot

The final advertising spot prior to the feature.

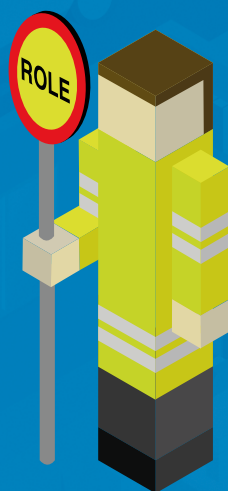
3D

Used to signal that the advertisement is broadcast in three dimensions.



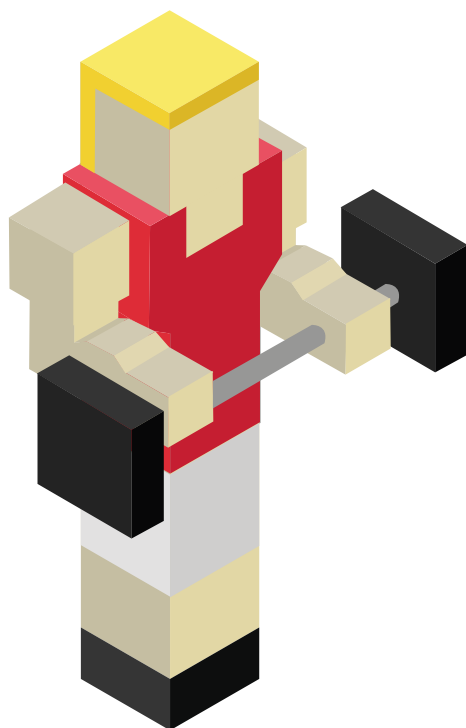
RADIO





ROLE

Deliver broad reach and frequency at key habitual touch-points such as driving, at work, commuting and exercising.



STRENGTHS

Target on content & timing.

Drives strong emotional connections.

Strong listening loyalty to stations/DJs
(average person has a 3-station preference)
to build frequency.

Low production costs – only a script needed.

Very strong to support promotional
opportunities.



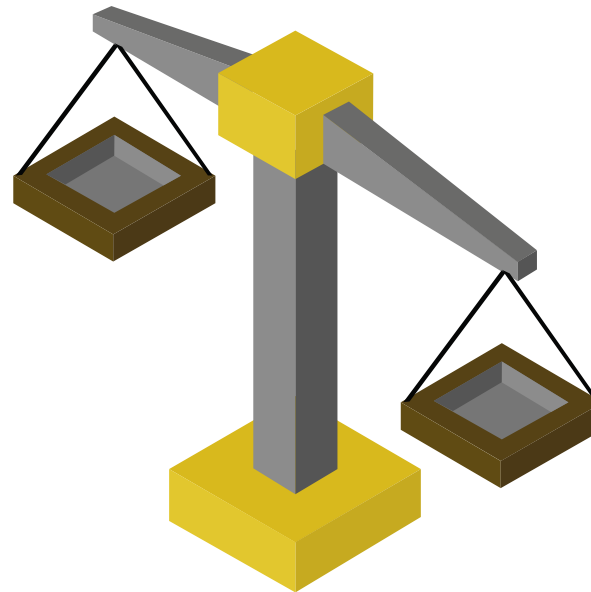
CONSIDERATIONS

High level of clutter on some stations.

Difficult to build reach, easier to use for increased frequency.

Ad-avoidance- changing stations during commercial airtime.

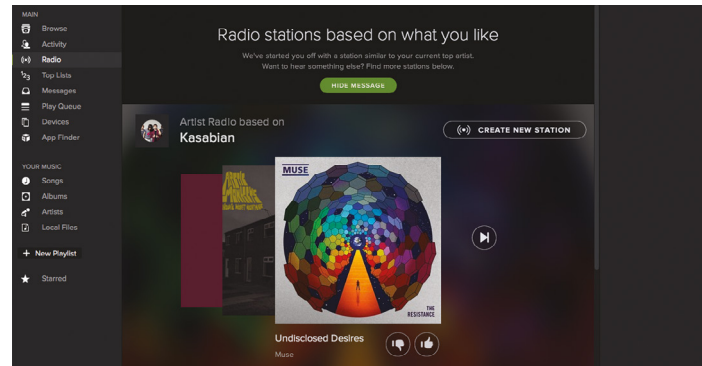
Alcohol advertising restrictions, particularly time of day.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION

FROM

BROADCAST SCHEDULE



TO

LISTEN ON DEMAND

560%



Listen on demand services Globally are projected to increase 560% from 29 million users in 2012 to 191 million users in 2018.

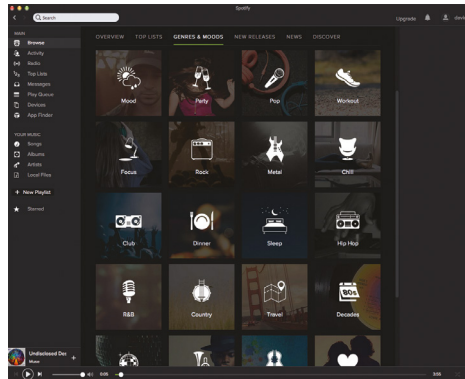
Sources (click here)

LISTEN ON DEMAND

Reach our audience more precisely using advanced targeting methods:

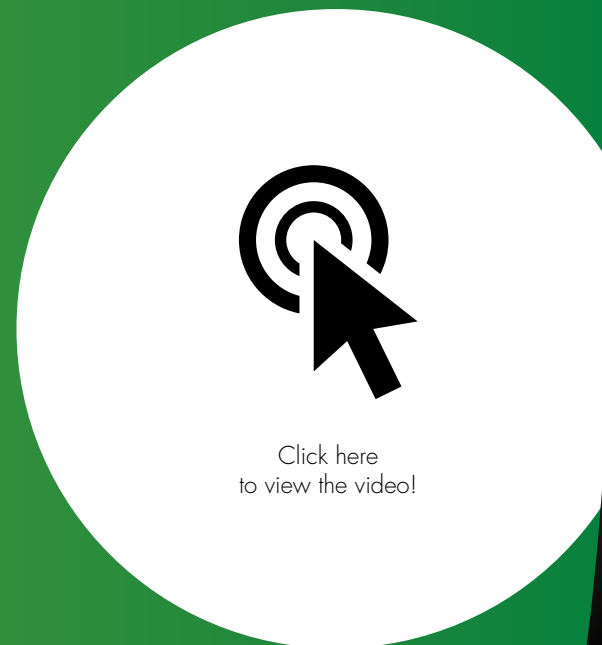
- Demographic
- Location based
- Music preference
- Music listening behaviour

More relevant communications served
decreasing clutter and increasing relevancy



EXAMPLE LISTEN ON DEMAND SPOTIFY:
BACARDI, US

Spotify



Click here
to view the video!



RADIO GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Universe

Total households or persons in the target group who are reachable via Radio.

Audience

A defined group of people we are trying to reach within the overall Radio universe.

EXPOSURE

Reach

The percentage of our audience which come into contact with our brand communication via Radio.

Frequency

How many times the reached audience come into contact with the brand communication via Radio.

Duplication

The number or percent of people in our Radio audience who are also exposed to our message via another media channel e.g. where a member of our audience may have also seen OOH and print communications as well as hearing the Radio.

EFFECT

Ratings

The percentage of a given population group consuming Radio at a particular moment. One rating point equals one percent of a universe. N.b. A rating can be achieved against an audience more than once, for instance if you reach the same 1% of an audience twice this will count as two ratings.

GRPs

Gross Rating Point, the sum of ratings against total individuals (depending on the basis for measurement) e.g. $\text{Reach} \times \text{Frequency} = \text{Total GRPs}$.

OTH

'Opportunity To Hear', the number of times the spots in the schedule are (potentially) heard by the our audience.

Cost Per Spot

The cost to run one individual brand communication in a given timeslot on Radio.

EXECUTION

Daypart

Any of the time segments into which a broadcast day is divided (by audience composition or broadcast time) e.g. Breakfast, Drive time/Commuting time, Late night.

Primetime/peak

The times of day when Radio listeners are highest e.g. from 7am to 9am and from 4 to 6pm.

SPOTIFY GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Audience

Specific, well-defined group of people we are trying to reach within the Spotify universe.

EXPOSURE

Reach

Percentage of our audience who come into contact with our brand communications on Spotify, definable by those reached through paid channels or through organic spread of our communications.

Frequency

How many times our reached audience come into contact with the brand communication in Spotify.

EFFECT

Streams

The order of tracks available to a user as defined by their listening habits and impressions that generate clicks.

Views

The number of times a piece of content is viewed.

Shares

The number of times content is shared between Spotify users.

Clicks

The number of times content is clicked on.

CTR

'Click-through Rate', the percentage of impressions that generate clicks.

EXECUTION

Playlists

When users or brands collate running order of tracks with a theme.

Discover feed

A feed within each users interface that shows them music they may be interested in based on past listening habits.

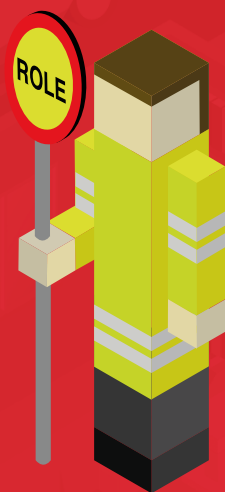
Artist collaboration

When artists are used in brand communications, leveraging their fan base and credibility in communications.



PRINT





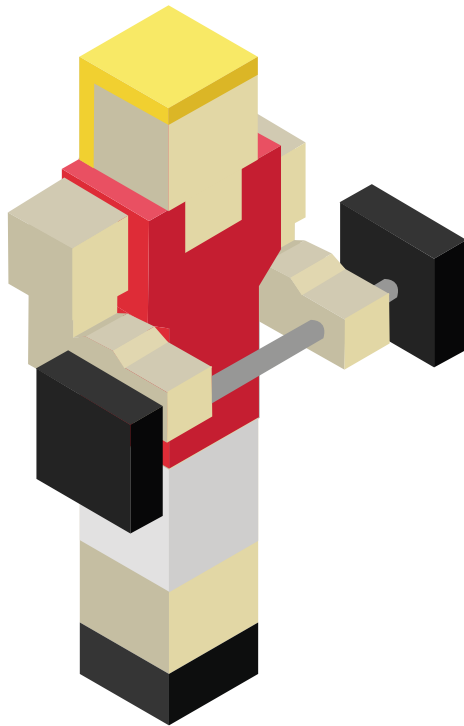
ROLE

Magazines and Newspapers deliver our STORY in a niche environment that is relevant to your audience's passion points.

National Press: drive coverage of wider audiences and within.

Magazines: position STORY within the audiences interests and passions.





STRENGTHS

Newspapers:

- Allows for in-depth explanation
- Good for supporting promotional offers
- Can position STORY within most contextual or highly read section of the publication

Magazines:

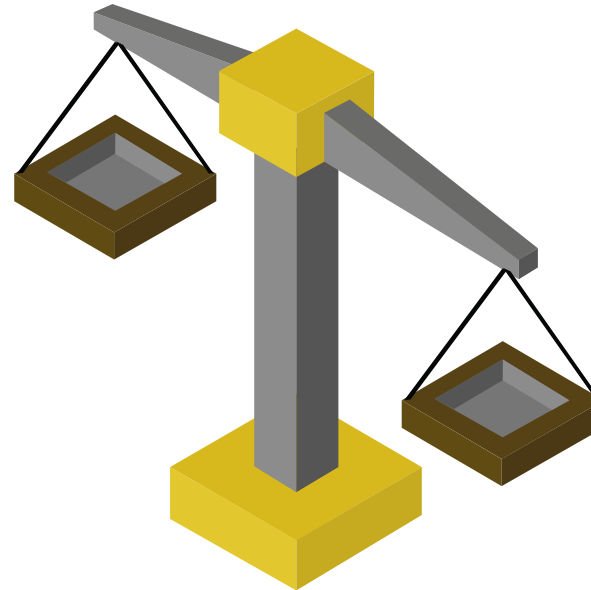
- Drives a greater emotional connection with the consumer than other Print
- Allows for in-depth explanation
- Ability to target based on its readership qualitative data
- Can deliver premiumness, with high credibility and loyal audience

CONSIDERATIONS

Declining circulations of many Newspapers and some Magazine titles.

Wide reach can make it more difficult to target a specific audience without significant wastage.

Some publications- particularly free titles- can be viewed as low-quality.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION



85%



Preference for digital editions for print titles will have risen to 85% by 2020 (currently 65%).



81%



Content is shown to be more engaging, and can drive 81% more responses than standard print advertisements.

Sources (click here)

TABLET

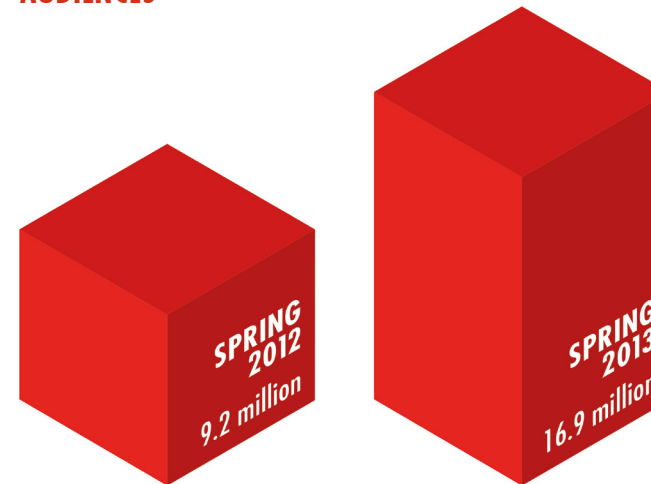
Allows for richer targeting and content.

Drive to additional brand content and extend the STORY.

Track audience journey and optimize.



US DIGITAL MAGAZINE AUDIENCES

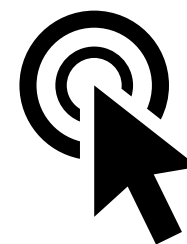


NOTE: Includes tablet and online replica editions; excludes magazines' websites. Source GFK MRI. "Survey of the American Consumer" as cited by Adweek, May 29 2013.

Google

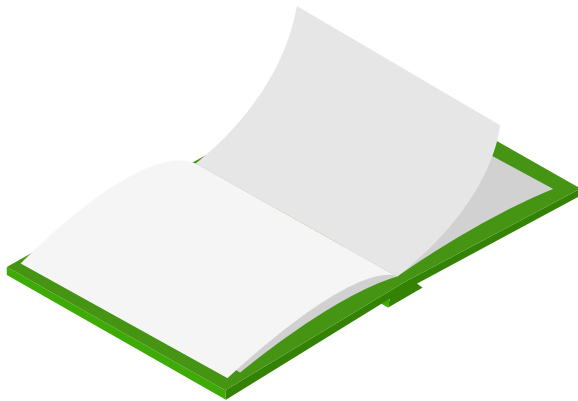
gleY

EXAMPLE TABLET:
THOR



Click here
to view the video!





CURATED CONTENT

Audiences are taking control of the content they WANT to consume.

Opportunity to integrate our STORY content in this curation.

Allows for a richer STORY behind the brand to be told.

PRINT GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Universe

Total households or persons in the target group who are reachable via Print.

Audience

A defined group of people we are trying to reach within the overall Print universe.

EXPOSURE

Reach

Percentage of the our audience which come into contact with our brand communications via Print.

Frequency

How many times the reached audience come into contact with the brand communications via Print.

Circulation

The total number of distributed copies of a publication or newspaper at a specified time or averaged over a number of issues.

Readership

The average number of readers that a publication is read per issue averaged over a number of issues.

Subscriptions

The average number of readers that are subscribed to receive the publication regularly.

EFFECT

OTS

'Opportunity To See', the number of times the publications in the schedule are (potentially) seen by the audience N.b. this only indicates how many times a user has read through the publication and does not necessarily mean that they have read or engaged with it the brand communications.

Cost Per Insert

The cost of an individual insert in a publication.

EXECUTION

DPS

'Double Page Spread', code to signify that the print advertisement covers two whole consecutive pages in a publication.

HP

'Half Page', code to signify that the print advertisement will cover half of a single page in a publication.

4C

'4 Colour', code to signify that the advertisement will be full colour.

IBC

'Inside Back Cover', position of an advertisement on the inside back cover of a publication.

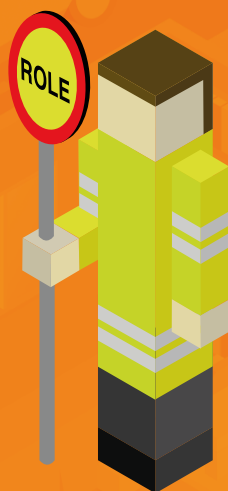
OBC

'Outside Back Cover', position of an advertisement on the outside back cover of a publication.

IFC

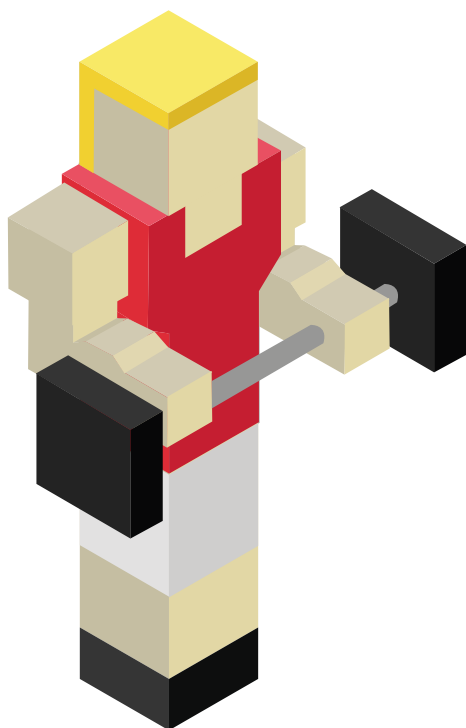
'Inside Front Cover', position of an advertisement on the inside front cover of a publication.





ROLE

Deliver high impact and/or build frequency by reaching audiences in their day-to-day behaviours.



STRENGTHS

Attention grabbing – both through large formats and repeat exposure to smaller formats.

Can deliver highly tailored creative – which can be especially effective close to point of purchase.

Secure brand presence 24-hour day.

Can position brand communication in hyper target locations.

Embeds HEINEKEN brands within the city landscape.

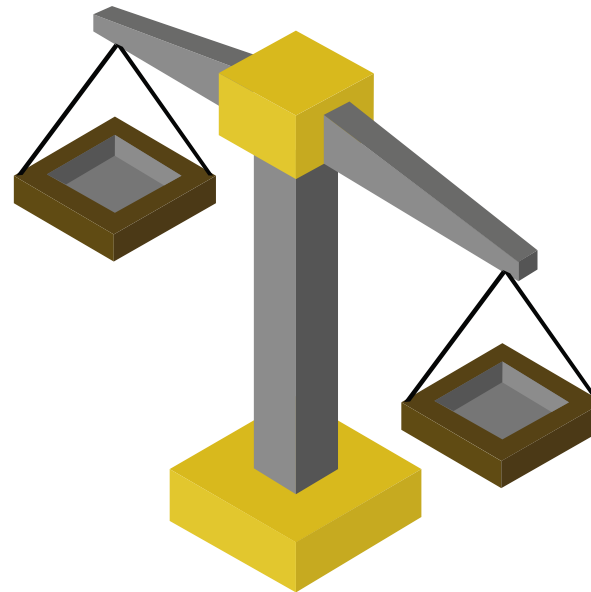
CONSIDERATIONS

Difficult to communicate any product or service details; short exposure time of 6–8 seconds.

Iconic locations can be expensive and booked very far in advance.

Inability to change message quickly on a print billboard; much more flexibility on digital boards.

Effectiveness can be affected by the environment, weather, etc.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION

FROM

REACH & FREQUENCY



TO

CONTEXTUAL PLACEMENT

85%



85% of consumers agree that they are more likely to notice an advertisement relevant to its surroundings.

FROM

STATIC FORMATS



TO

INTERACTIVE FORMATS

90%



90% of consumers agree interactivity and consumer involvement makes an advert more effective in capturing people's attention.

Sources (click here)

CONTEXTUAL PLACEMENT

Provides a more relevant message.

Still novel in the eyes of the consumer and highly engaging.

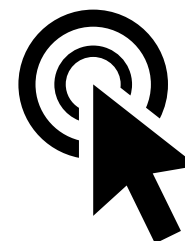
Proximity to point of purchase allows media to drive purchase.





EXAMPLE CONTEXTUAL PLACEMENT:
MINI COOPER, UK

Click here
to view the video!



pepsi MAX



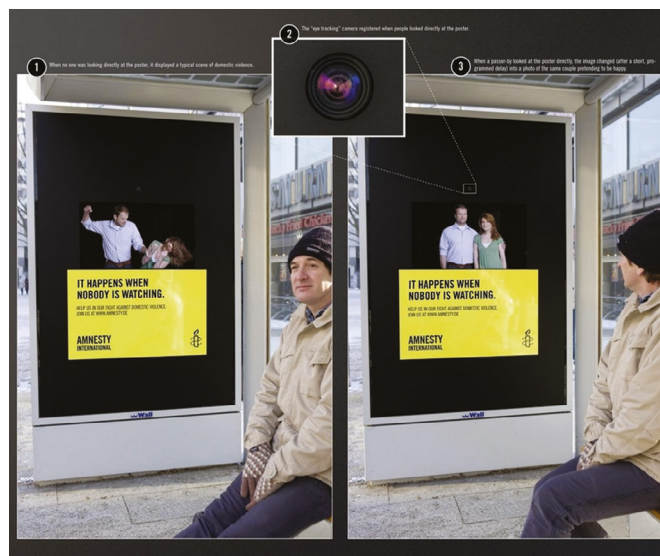
EXAMPLE CONTEXTUAL PLACEMENT:
PEPSI MAX, UK – UNBELIEVABLE



INTERACTIVE FORMATS

Allows audience to engage in a way that is normally reserved for online formats.

Present when audience has some downtime and will be more receptive to our STORY.



Mr KIPLING



EXAMPLE INTERACTIVE FORMATS:
MR KIPLING, UK – CAKE TO GO



OOH GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Universe

Total households or persons in the audience who are reachable via OOH.

Audience

A defined group of people we are trying to reach within the overall OOH universe.

EXPOSURE

Reach

Percentage of our audience who come into contact with our brand communications via OOH, may also sometimes be referred to as cover.

Frequency

How many times the reached audience come into contact with the brand communications via OOH.

EFFECT

OTS

'Opportunity To See', the total number of people passing by an Outdoor site who have the opportunity to see it, but have not necessarily seen the message e.g. Vehicular traffic + footfall = OTS.

GRPs

'Gross Rating Point', the sum of ratings against total individuals (depending on the basis for measurement) e.g. Reach x Frequency = Total GRPs.

Panel Rate

The average cost of a panel within an individual campaign e.g. total cost of campaign / Number of panels = Panel Rate.

EXECUTION

Vehicular traffic

The total number of vehicles passing by an Outdoor site in a given time frame.

Footfall

Similar to OTS, the total number of people passing by a site who have the opportunity to see it, but have not necessarily seen the message.

ONLINE VIDEO

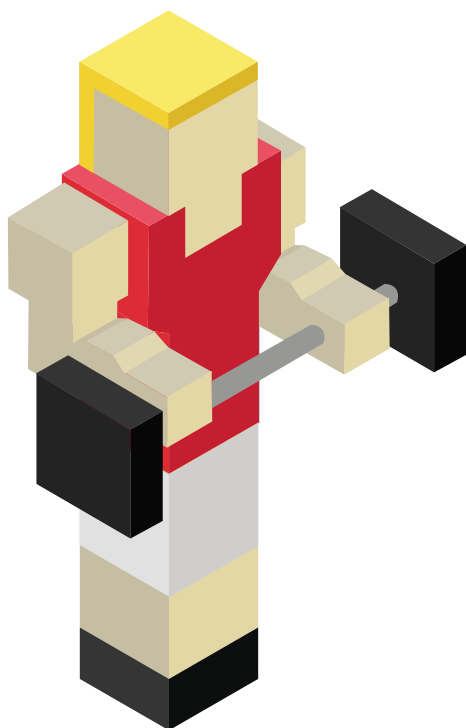




ROLE

Incremental reach of your audiences at similar or lower cost when in combination with TV.

Reach targeted audiences, at scale and in precise contexts with engaging content.



STRENGTHS

Incremental reach vs TV.

Cost efficiency vs TV – much cheaper GRP than television.

Tell a longer, richer STORY with video content.

Ability to add in interactivity & end frames to drive action.

Ability to track clicks and interactions with the video.

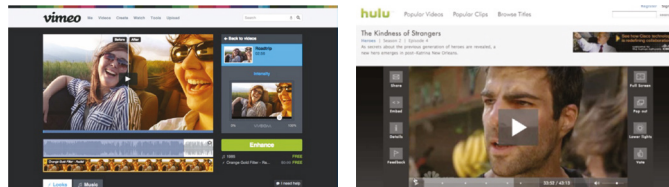
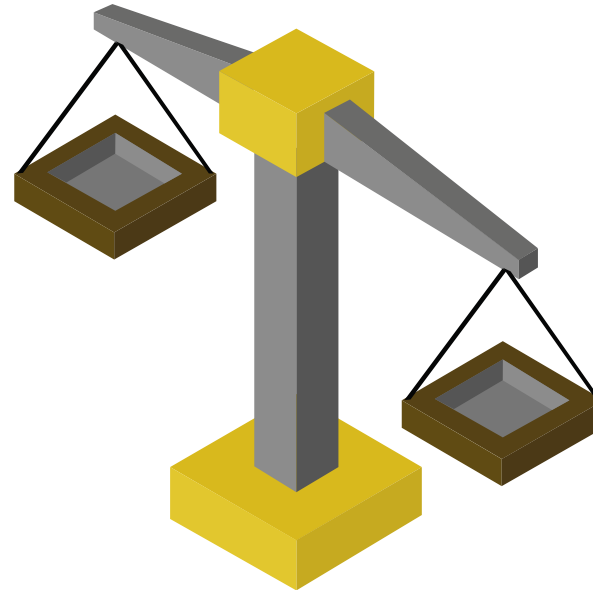


CONSIDERATIONS

Perceived lower quality of content when compared to TV.

Continued concerns regarding transparency into video inventory.

Audiences can perceive pre-roll as intrusive.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION

FROM NON-PERFORMANCE PLACEMENTS



TO AUDIENCE ON DEMAND

100m



100m new Online Video viewers per year globally (2011 - 2017).

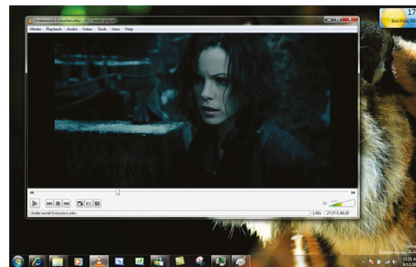
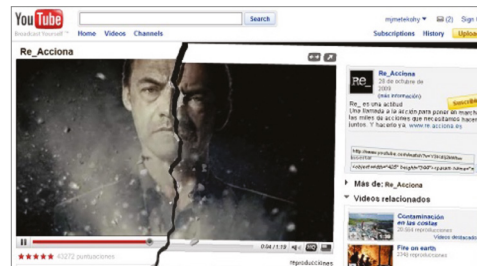
Sources (click here)

AUDIENCE ON DEMAND

As there is a much broader audience for online video we need to find more efficient ways of targeting users.

Better targeting of our audience means we can add more value to communications.

Even within broadcast messages we can tailor the creative to the users needs.





EXAMPLE ONLINE VIDEO:
HEINEKEN, GLOBAL – ODYSSEY



ONLINE VIDEO GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Universe

Total households or persons in the target group who are reachable via online video. Definable by audience reachable on desktop or mobile devices.

Audience

Specific, well-defined group of people we are trying to reach within the overall online video universe.

EXPOSURE

Impressions

The number of times the ad is served N.B. this only indicates when an ad is served to a user, and does not mean that the advertisement has been viewed.

Reach

Percentage of our audience which come into contact with our brand communications, definable by those reached through paid channels or through organic spread of our communications.

Frequency

How many times our reached audience come into contact with the brand communications.

CPP

'Cost Per-Point', the cost or reaching 1% of your defined audience via video.

CPM

'Cost Per-Thousand (Mil)', the term used to describe the cost of 1,000 impressions.

CPC

'Cost Per-Click', the cost of video advertising based on the number of clicks received.

CPA

'Cost Per-Acquisition', the cost of video advertising based on a visitor taking some specifically defined action in response to an ad, e.g. paying only when a user has bought a product online.

EFFECT

GRPs

'Gross Rating Point', the sum of all individual ratings. One rating point equals 1% of the total potential audience for a given medium e.g. Reach x Frequency = Total GRPs.

Views

The number of times a piece of content is seen by the audience N.B. the exact definition of this will be different from publisher to publisher.

Incremental/Net Reach

The additional number of our audience reached as a result of using more than one video channel.

Average View Duration

Estimated average minutes watched per view for the selected content, date range and region.

Average Percentage Viewed

Average percentage of a video your audience watches per view.

EXECUTION

View completions

The number of times the video is watched through to the end.

Click to play

A video format where the audience must click to play the content, signals that they are actively consuming the media.

Auto play

When videos auto play to the audience within the content stream they are viewing.

Pre-roll

Video advertisements that play before the content that users are opting to watch e.g. YouTube Instream is a common format.

Skippable

When our audience are able to skip a video after watching the first few seconds. Advertisers only usually pay if someone watched to a certain point e.g. YouTube TrueView is a common format.

Non-skippable

When our audience must watch the entire advertisement in order to get to the content that have chosen to consume e.g. YouTube PrimePack is a common format.

Share rate

The number of times a piece of content is shared by the audience.

YOUTUBE GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Audience

Specific, well-defined group of people who we are trying to reach within the YouTube universe.

EXPOSURE

Reach

Percentage of our audience who come into contact with our brand communications on YouTube, definable by those reached through paid channels or through organic spread of our communications.

Frequency

How many times our reached audience come into contact with the brand communication in YouTube.

EFFECT

Views

The total number of times a video is seen.

VTR

'View Through Rate', the percentage of viewers who watch the content until the end.

Clicks

The number of times the video is clicked on.

CTR

'Click Through Rate', the percentage of video views that generate clicks.

Shares

The number of times the video is shared by the audience.

Subscribers

Number of people who subscribed to your channel.

EXECUTION

TrueView

YouTube format, a skippable pre roll that runs before content. Users can skip after 3 seconds and the advertiser only pays after 30 seconds of content has been watched. Targeted by demographic.

Prime pack

YouTube format, a non-skippable 30 second pre-roll that runs before premium relevant content. Contextually targeted.

Mastheads

An in-page unit running the full width of the YouTube homepage below the navigation bar for 24 hours.

Custom pages

A brand page on YouTube that has been set up in the design of the advertiser, and can be used as a hub for content.

Engagement

The total number of favourites, comments & shares on a particular piece of content.

Favourite

When a user classifies a video as a favourite.

Share

When a user shares a video with one of their networks.

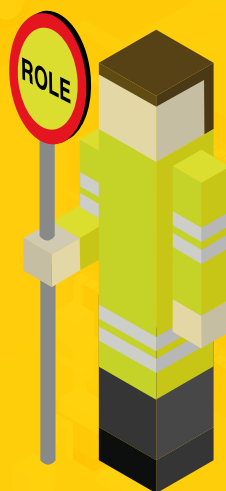
Comment

When a user leaves a comment on a video.



DIGITAL DISPLAY



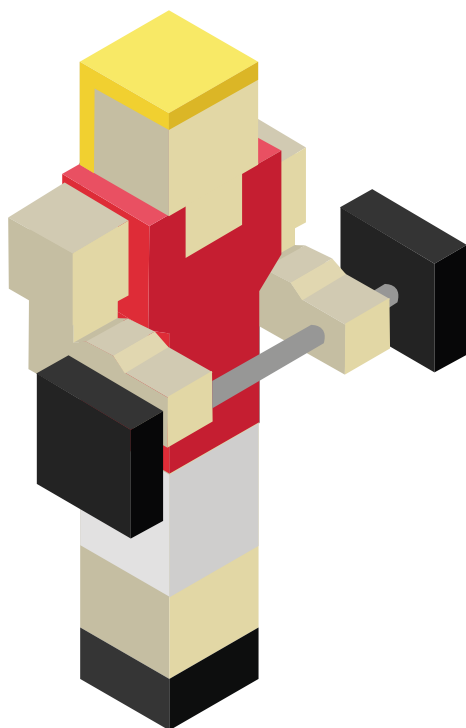


ROLE

Digital display can serve a multi-purpose:

- Deliver coverage
- Deliver frequency
- Drive action





STRENGTHS

Huge variety of creative formats to match objectives.

Direct link to additional STORY content.

Real-time responsiveness.

Strongest ability to track and optimise.



CONSIDERATIONS

Requires dedicated, user-friendly
Owned platform to drive audience.

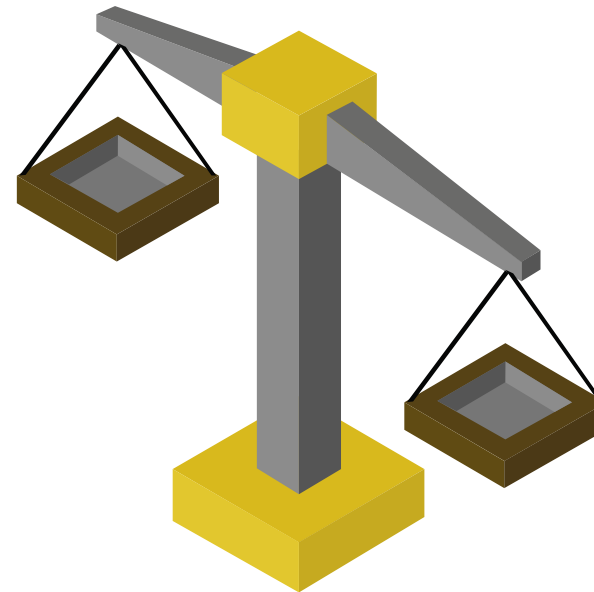
Brand communication clutter.

Ensuring visibility into brand placements.

Advertising can be considered intrusive.

Must have audience understanding of
split of desktop versus mobile traffic.

LDA regulations.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION

FROM

MULTIPLE FORMATS



TO

DYNAMIC CREATIVE

80%



Dynamic creative drives 80% more conversions than standard conversions.

Sources (click here)

DYNAMIC CREATIVE

Allows tailored messaging specifically for our audience needs.

Allows us to adapt creative according to time of day.

More engaging and more likely to drive engagement.

Relevant pollen count data triggered



DYNAMIC CREATIVE

Users were segmented by their passion points and location.

Locally-approved relevant tweets per passion point, streamed directly into ad unit.

Passion point twitter content served to relevant audience group.



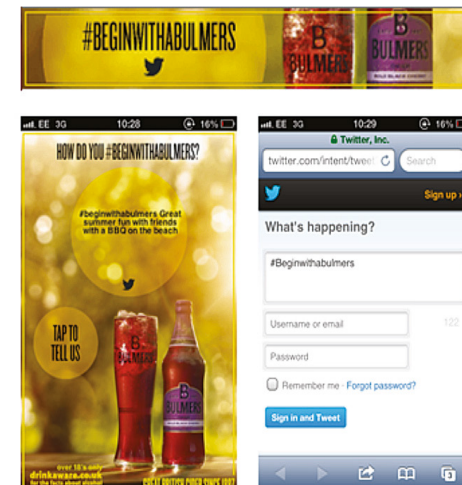
Users were targeted with a creative message that was relevant to their interests and passion points resulting in uplifts in interactions.

Desktop



0.07% CTR

Mobile



0.24%
Expand Rate

7%
Click to Tweet

DIGITAL VIDEO GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Universe

Total households or persons in the target group who are reachable via Digital Display.

Audience

A defined group of people we are trying to reach within the overall universe.

Universe

Total households or persons in the target group who are reachable via Digital Display.

EXPOSURE

Impressions

The total of all audiences delivered by Digital Display. This is calculated by multiplying the number of people who receive a message by the number of times they receive it e.g. total audience reached x frequency = impressions.

Reach

The percentage of our audience who come into contact with our brand communications via Digital Display.

Frequency

How many times the reached audience come into contact with the brand communications via Digital Display.

EFFECT

CPP

'Cost Per-Point', the cost of reaching 1% of your defined audience via Digital Display.

CPM

'Cost Per-Thousand (Mill)', the term used to describe the cost of 1,000 impressions.

CPC

'Cost Per Click', the cost of online advertising based on the number of clicks received.

CPA

'Cost Per-Acquisition', the cost of online advertising based on a visitor taking some specifically defined action in response to an ad.

CTR

'Click-through Rate', the percentage of online impressions that were clicked on by a user.

EXECUTION

ROS

'Run of Site', the scheduling of internet advertising whereby ads run across an entire site, often at a lower cost to the advertiser than the purchase of specific site sub-sections e.g. running across the entire MSN site.

ROP

'Run of Page', the scheduling of internet advertising whereby ads run across a particular webpage (e.g. the sports section) e.g. running across the sports section of MSN.

Dwell time

The amount of time the average user spends in the presence of a given advertisement or site.

Visits

The number of times a visitor is registered as arriving at a website.

DSPs

'Demand Side Platform', also called 'buy side optimiser' or 'buy side platform' is a technology platform that provides centralised and aggregated media buying from multiple sources including ad exchanges, ad networks and sell side platforms, often leveraging real time bidding capabilities of these sources.

DMPs

'Data Management Platform', a system that allows the collection of audience intelligence by advertisers and ad agencies, thereby allowing better ad targeting in subsequent campaigns.

Programmatic buying

A buying method that enables advertisers to show a highly targeted piece of content (advertising, email, web page etc.) to a consumer based on their online behaviour.

Inventory

The aggregate number of opportunities near publisher content to display advertisement to visitors.

Ad exchanges

An ad exchange is a sales channel between publishers and ad networks that can also provide aggregated inventory to advertisers. They provide a technology platform that facilitates automated auction based pricing and buying in real-time.

Ad networks

An outsourced sales capability for publishers, and a means to aggregate inventory and audiences from numerous sources in a single buying opportunity for media buyers.

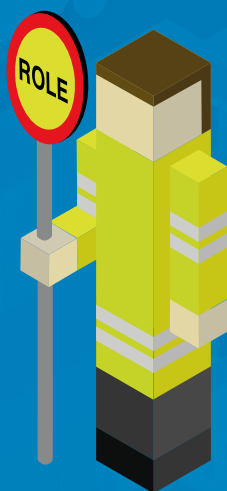
SSPs

'Sell Side Platforms', Also called sell side optimizer, inventory aggregator, and yield optimizer is a technology platform that provides outsourced media selling and ad network management services for publishers.



SOCIAL



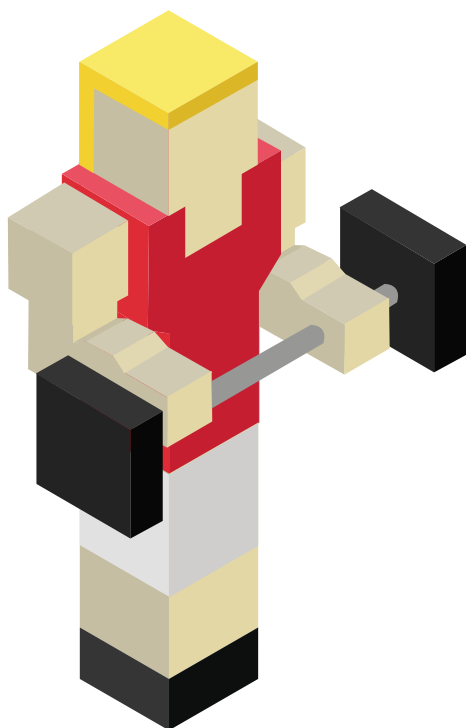


ROLE

Position our STORY in highly personal environments based on our audiences' communities and identified interests.

Position our STORY in environments most likely to drive disproportionate Earned media.





STRENGTHS

Communications in social media are more personal.

Allows for a very targeted, one-to-one communication with our audience.

Ability to communicate with those who have indicated an interest in our brand.

Encourages audience engagement with and sharing of our STORY.



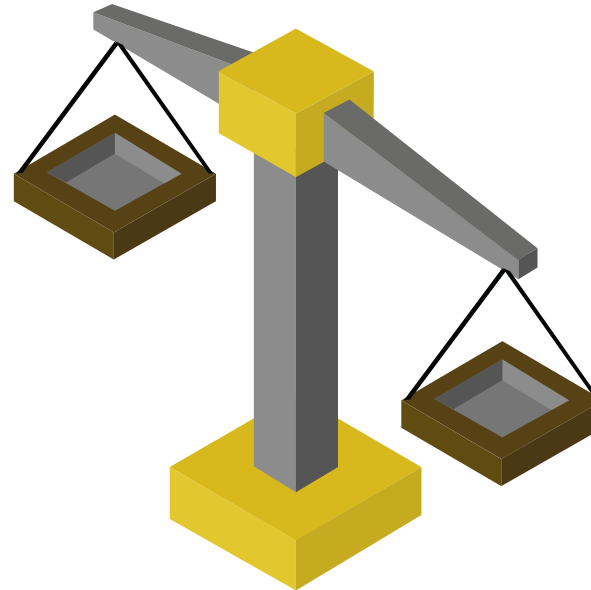
CONSIDERATIONS

Requires a high level of management, to create interesting content.

As the marketplace becomes more developed, competition for SOV becomes stronger.

Risk of feeling 'intrusive' to our audience if not adding value.

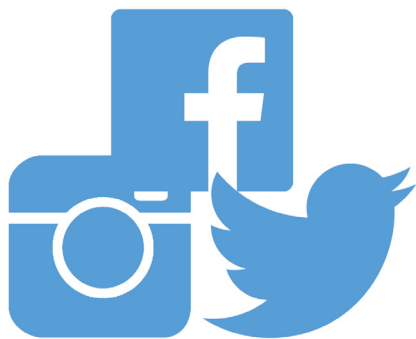
Continued age-gating issues on several platforms.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION

FROM

ADVERTISING



TO

INTEGRATION

28%



28% of the population now use social networking sites as a news source, only one percentage behind Newspapers.

FROM

LIMITED AD INVENTORY



TO

NEW PLATFORMS & FORMATS

42%



42% of internet users are active on two or more social media sites.

Sources (click here)

INTEGRATION

Understand that not all social platforms are used in the same way by our audiences – each serve a unique function.

Leverage the unique audience behaviour of social platforms to maximize the relevancy of our STORY.



HEINEKEN Snapchat campaign at Coachella music festival integrated with the Snapchat app to give users relevant information about things going on at the event.

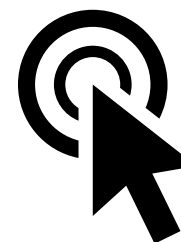


#ShareTheSofa integrated with Twitter to provide an experience where consumers could engage and interact with their footballing heroes.

WeChat



Click here
to view the video!



EXAMPLE SOCIAL INTEGRATION:
WECHAT, CHINA – THE VOICE DONOR



NEW PLATFORMS & FORMATS

Social media platforms remain protective of ensuring an ideal user experience without intrusive advertising.

New formats are continually being tested and added to platforms based on adding value to the audience experience and integrating to the existing format.

New social platforms tend to launch without advertising, build their user base and then offer advertising opportunities (i.e. Instagram).



EXAMPLE NEW PLATFORMS – NEW PLATFORMS & FORMATS

Desktop Ad

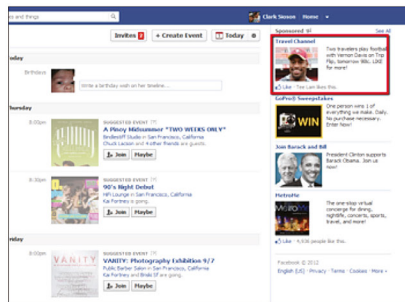


Photo Ad



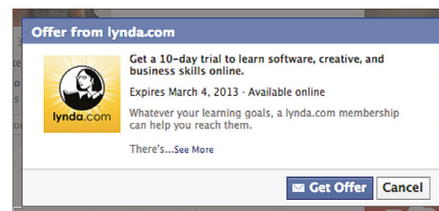
Video Ad



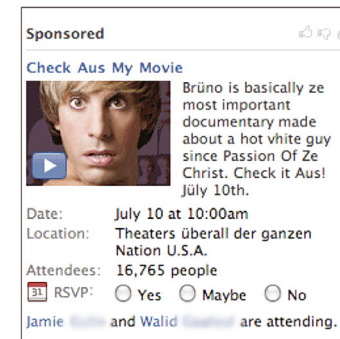
Page Like Ad



Page Like Ad



Event Ad



FACEBOOK GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Audience

Specific, well-defined group of people we are trying to reach within the Facebook universe.

EXPOSURE

Paid reach

The number of people who saw a sponsored story or ad pointing to your Page. (Unique Users)

Paid post reach

The number of people who have seen your paid for post. Your post counts as reaching someone when it's shown in News Feed. Figures are for the first 28 days after a post was created and include people viewing your post on desktop and mobile.

Organic reach

The number of people who visited your Page, or saw your Page or one of its posts in News Feed or ticker. These can be people who have liked your Page and people who haven't. (Unique Users)

Organic post reach

The number of people who have seen your non paid for post. Your post counts as reaching someone when it's shown in News Feed. Figures are for the first 28 days after a post was created and include people viewing your post on desktop and mobile.

Frequency

The number of times our audience is exposed to a given ad message during a given period of time.

EFFECT

Views

The number of times a piece of content is placed in the users News Feed during an active session.

GRPs

Multiply the size of an audience by the frequency with which that audience sees a brand. Facebook is adding GRP to its own Insight.

Clicks

Number of times users click on a video, overlay or link.

Likes (Fans)

Number of users who like a page.

Engagement

The total number of likes, comments & shares on a particular piece of content.

Likes

The number of times users like a piece of content.

Shares

The number of times users chose to share a piece of content with their friends.

Comments

The number of times users comment on a piece of content.

EXECUTION

Day-parting

Ads targeted to a particular time of day, e.g. alcohol advertising in the evening.

Geotargeting

Ads targeted to a particular location, e.g. a festival advertisement running in Amsterdam only.

Interest targeting

Ads targeted to user interests, e.g. a football ad targeted to someone who 'likes' pages relating to football.

Age targeting

Ads targeted to user age. e.g. Beer advertising to users over 21 only.

Gender targeting

Ads targeted to users gender. e.g. Male only.

Reach blocks

A media buy that is guaranteed to reach 100% of a target demographic at least once (and at most, 5 times) on a given day.

Autoplay video

A video that appears in a user's News Feed and auto plays without sound once on screen. Sound is added upon clicking to play.

Sponsored post

Page Post Ads are advertisements that begin as posts on a fan page but get additional paid distribution among fans, friends of fans, or non-fans within News Feed or the sidebar.



TWITTER GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Audience

Specific, well-defined group of people we are trying to reach within the Twitter universe.

EXPOSURE

Reach

The total percentage of the audience of a set demographic who have viewed the Twitter content.

Frequency

How many times the reached audience come into contact with the brand communications via Twitter.

Impressions

Number of times users saw the Tweet on Twitter.

EFFECT

View

When a piece of content is included in a feed and has appeared on a user's screen.

Clicks

When a user either clicks directly on a promoted campaign or component of a promoted campaign. Twitter track this metric for all three types of campaigns because it plays a significant role in the campaign's resonance score.

Engagements

Measured in three ways –

1. Promoted Accounts: Instead of engagement, we measure follow rate, or the number of follows on a Promoted Account compared to number of impressions. Clicks will still factor into the resonance score but you're only charged when a user actually follows you. See Follow Rate or CPF.
2. Promoted Tweets: The number of clicks, Retweets favourites, follows and replies on a Promoted Tweet.
3. Promoted Trends: The number of clicks, Retweets, favourites, follows and replies on the Promoted Tweets connected to the Promoted Trend.

Re-tweets

To retweet, retweeting, retweeted. The act of forwarding another user's Tweet to all of your followers.

Favourites

To favourite a Tweet means to mark it as one of your favourites by clicking the yellow star next to the message. You can also favourite via SMS.

Link clicks

The number of times a user clicks on the link button on a tweet.

Replies

The number of times a user clicks on the reply button on a tweet.

Mentions

The number of times a user clicks on the mention button on a tweet.

Quotes

When a user tweets part of a piece of content and includes additional text of their own.

EXECUTION

Card formats

An add on to the promoted content, comes in the following forms:

- Summary Card, Photo Card, gallery Card, App Card, Player Card & Product Card.

Images

The addition of images into Twitter advertisements.

Videos

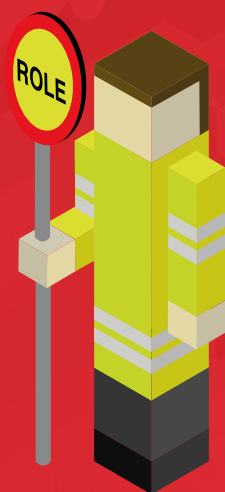
The addition of video content into advertisements.

Amplify live events

Using Twitter activation in conjunction with live events (e.g. sports matches) to become part of that conversation.

SEARCH



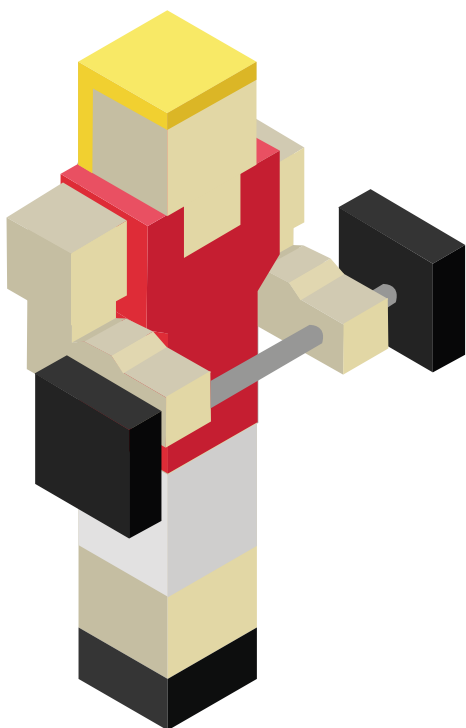


ROLE

Provide brand presence at the first stop for our audiences looking for information online.

Support brand awareness efforts, content discovery and promote online traffic.





STRENGTHS

Reach audiences actively looking for your brand and/or your competitors.

Encourage audience discovery of STORY content.

Defend your brand presence against competitors and establish market leadership.

Ability to easily change keywords to up-weight particular support of activity in market.

Activity is fully tracked and optimised quickly.

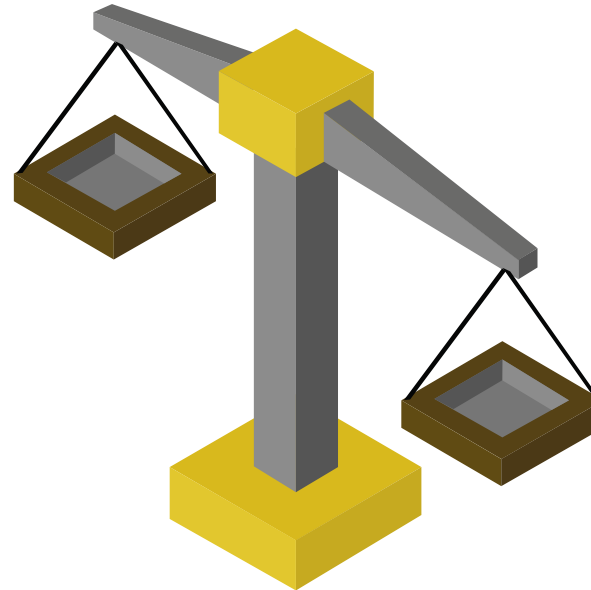
CONSIDERATIONS

Minimal visual impact to bring your STORY to life.

Can be expensive and inefficient to bid on generic terms, like 'beer', due to high competition.

Good strategy requires constant management.

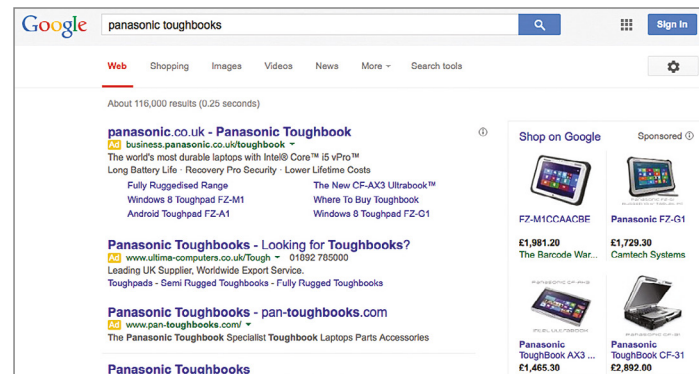
Any stop in activity means a loss in momentum and rise in costs.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION

FROM

TEXT BASED PPC



TO

IMAGE & VIDEO EXTENSIONS

135%



PPC ads with an image extension drives 135% more clicks than standard PPC advertisements.


Sources (click here)

IMAGE EXTENSIONS

New AdWords format that allows advertisers to include a picture that shows the content that is being described in the Ad.

This acts as a great up-weight to existing campaigns and gives an eye-catching format to drive incremental users to campaigns.

Ads related to **sydney hotels** ⓘ



[Discover your dream Sydney hotel](#)
www.example.com/
Enjoy your **Sydney** vacation at the scenic Example hotel.
[Nearby landmarks](#) - [Book a room](#) - [Package options](#)

SEARCH GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Paid search

Search results appearing due to paid for media activity such as PPC.

Organic search

Search results appearing due to its relevancy to the search query.

EXPOSURE

Impressions

The total number of times a search ad appears to audience cross devices.

Desktop impressions

Search results that appear against audiences using desktop computers.

Mobile impressions

Search results that appear against audiences using mobile devices.

EFFECT

Clicks

The number of times all users click on a search result for more information.

CTR

'Click-through Rate', the percentage of impressions delivered to audiences that generate clicks e.g. clicks / impressions = CTR (Expressed as a decimal)

CPC

'Cost Per Click', refers to the actual price you pay for each click in your pay-per-click (PPC) marketing campaigns.

Quality score

A variable used by Google, Yahoo! (called Quality Index), and Bing that can influence both the rank and cost per click (CPC) of ads. This determines the order in which ads are listed.

EXECUTION

SEO

'Search Engine Optimisation', the process of affecting the visibility of a website or web page in a search engine's "natural" or unpaid ("organic") search results, e.g. the improvement of organic search results.

SEM

'Search Engine Marketing', a form of internet marketing that involves the promotion of websites by increasing their visibility in search engine results pages (SERPs) through optimisation and advertising, e.g. this practice includes a combination of SEO and PPC.

PPC

'Pay Per Click', an internet advertising model used to direct traffic to websites, in which advertisers pay the publisher only when the search advertisement is clicked e.g. the improvement of paid search results.

Keywords

Specific word(s) entered into a search engine by the user that result(s) in a list of Web sites related to the key word. Keywords can be purchased by advertisers in order to embed ads linking to the advertiser's site within search results.

Ranking

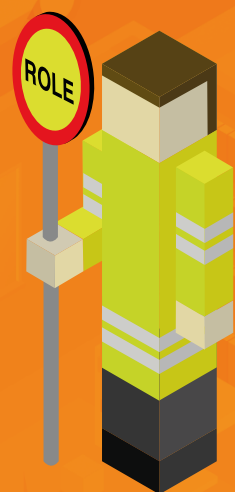
The position of a landing page within a search query in relation to other websites.

Multivariate landing pages

A method where separate elements are used in a search result to drive audiences to different parts of the site e.g. driving users who have searched for a campaign to the campaign landing page as opposed to the generic brand page.

MOBILE

A small, stylized illustration of a smartphone with a black screen and a silver frame, positioned at the bottom right of the word "MOBILE".

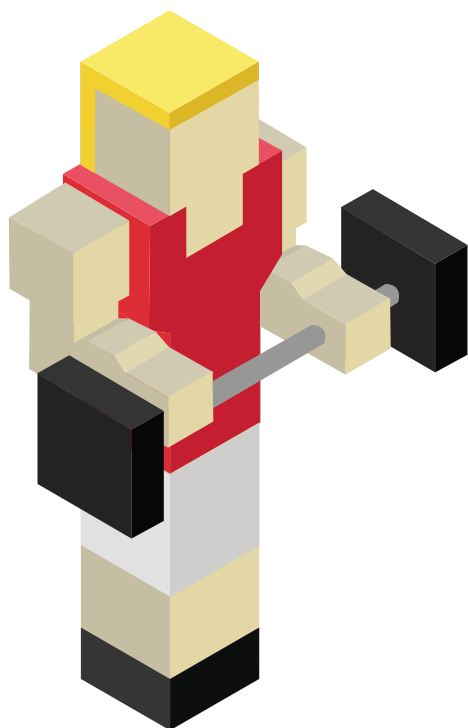


ROLE

Complement and extend all digital, search and social activity through mobile.

Provide utility during the path to purchase to influence shopping behaviours.





STRENGTHS

Highly personal to our audiences.

Granular targeting capability.

Mobile devices are critical to social interactions.

Used simultaneously with other platforms (like TV) enhances the experience.



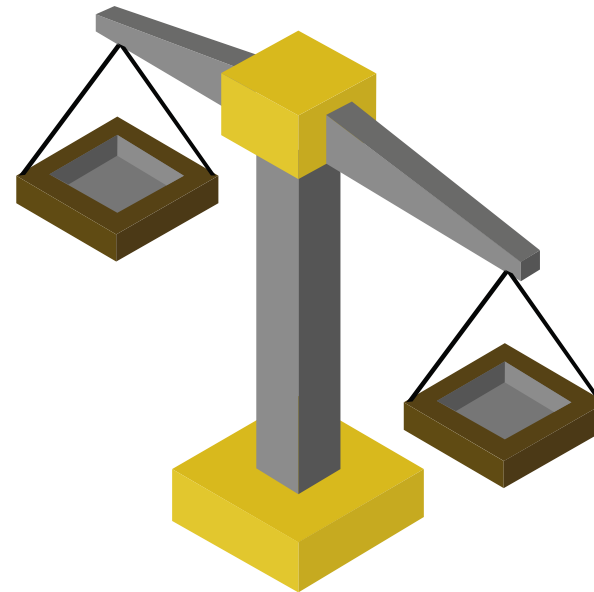
CONSIDERATIONS

Requires the presence of a mobile enabled platform to drive our audience.

Smaller visual impact to support and bring our STORY to life.

Mobile is still largely an untried and untested medium.

Relevancy is key to break-through.



CHANNEL EVOLUTION

FROM

MOBILE DISPLAY ADS



TO

UTILITY

40%



Mobile payments set to rise 40% in 2014.

FROM

DISPLAY TARGETING



TO

GEOTARGETING

23%



23% of all internet traffic is mobile and Consumers are twice as likely to click on a geo-targeted mobile ad than a standard one.

Sources (click here)

UTILITY

As smartphones become NFC enabled, interactions and payment via mobile are becoming more commonplace.

Turns mobiles into a 'personal concierge'.

Enables interaction with outdoor and point of purchase platforms like never before.





EXAMPLE MOBILE UTILITY:
MCDONALD'S DENMARK - COINHUNTERS



GEOTARGETING

Geotargeting gives a richer, more relevant consumer experience.

Works as a strong call to action for driving to nearby bars or stores for purchase.

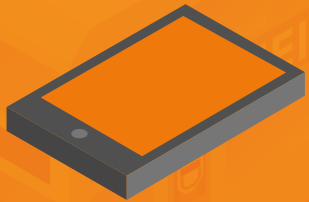




EXAMPLE MOBILE GEOTARGETING:
S7, RUSSIA – CATCH A PLANE



MOBILE GLOSSARY



ENVIRONMENT

Universe

Total users who are reachable via mobile.

Smartphone penetration

Total percentage of the mobile universe who have a smartphone device.

CPP

'Cost Per-Point', the cost or reaching 1% of your defined audience via Mobile.

CPM

'Cost Per-Thousand (Mil)', the term used to describe the cost of 1,000 impressions.

CPC

'Cost Per-Click', the cost of mobile advertising based on the number of clicks (or Taps) received.

CPA

'Cost Per-Acquisition', the cost of mobile advertising based on a visitor taking some specifically defined action in response to an ad. e.g. only paying when a user downloads an app.

1/2/3/4G

Refers to the "Generation" of the underlying wireless network technology.

1G – Analogue cellular systems implemented with no consideration for data transmission.

2G – Digitalised version of the 1G system allowing the transmission of data services such as WAP.

3G – Data networks that are built for downloading speeds up to 2Mbps.

4G – New data platforms with the ability to have download speeds of up to 1Gbps (potentially 500 x faster than 3G)

NFC

'Near Field Communication', a wireless technology with very limited range approximately 4" that allows electronic devices to communicate with each other. It can be used for transferring data, such as pictures or music and can provide easy access to all sorts of information.

MNO

'Mobile Network Operator', a telecommunications service provider organization that provides wireless voice and data communication for its subscribed mobile users.

EXPOSURE

Impressions

The total of all audience delivered by Mobile. It is calculated by multiplying the number of people who receive a message by the number of times they receive it.

Reach

The percentage of our audience who come into contact with our brand communications.

Frequency

How many times the reached audience come into contact with the brand communications.

EFFECT

Tap through rate

The percentage of mobile impressions that were 'tapped' on by a user – similar to CTR in Online Display.

SMS

'Short Message Service', a text messaging service component of phone, web, or mobile communication systems. It uses standardised communications protocols to allow fixed line or mobile phone devices to exchange short text messages.

MMS

'Multimedia Messaging Service', a standard way to send messages that include multimedia content to and from mobile phones, e.g. sending a photo message.

EXECUTION

LBS

'Location Based Service', a mobile data service related to an end user's immediate location.

Geo-fencing

A location-based service that sends messages to smartphone users who enter a defined geographic area.

AR

'Augmented Reality', a technology that superimposes a computer generated image on a user's view of the real world, thus providing a composite view.

QR code

'Quick Read' code, machine readable code consisting of an array of black and white squares, typically used for storing URLs or other information for reading by the camera on a smartphone.

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TV

CINEMA

RADIO

PRINT

OOH

ONLINE
VIDEO

DIGITAL
DISPLAY

SOCIAL

SEARCH

MOBILE



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