

UPA

BRANDING

e-volution

SE NON È NUOVO NON È CREATIVO

EMANUELE NENNA – Presidente UNA

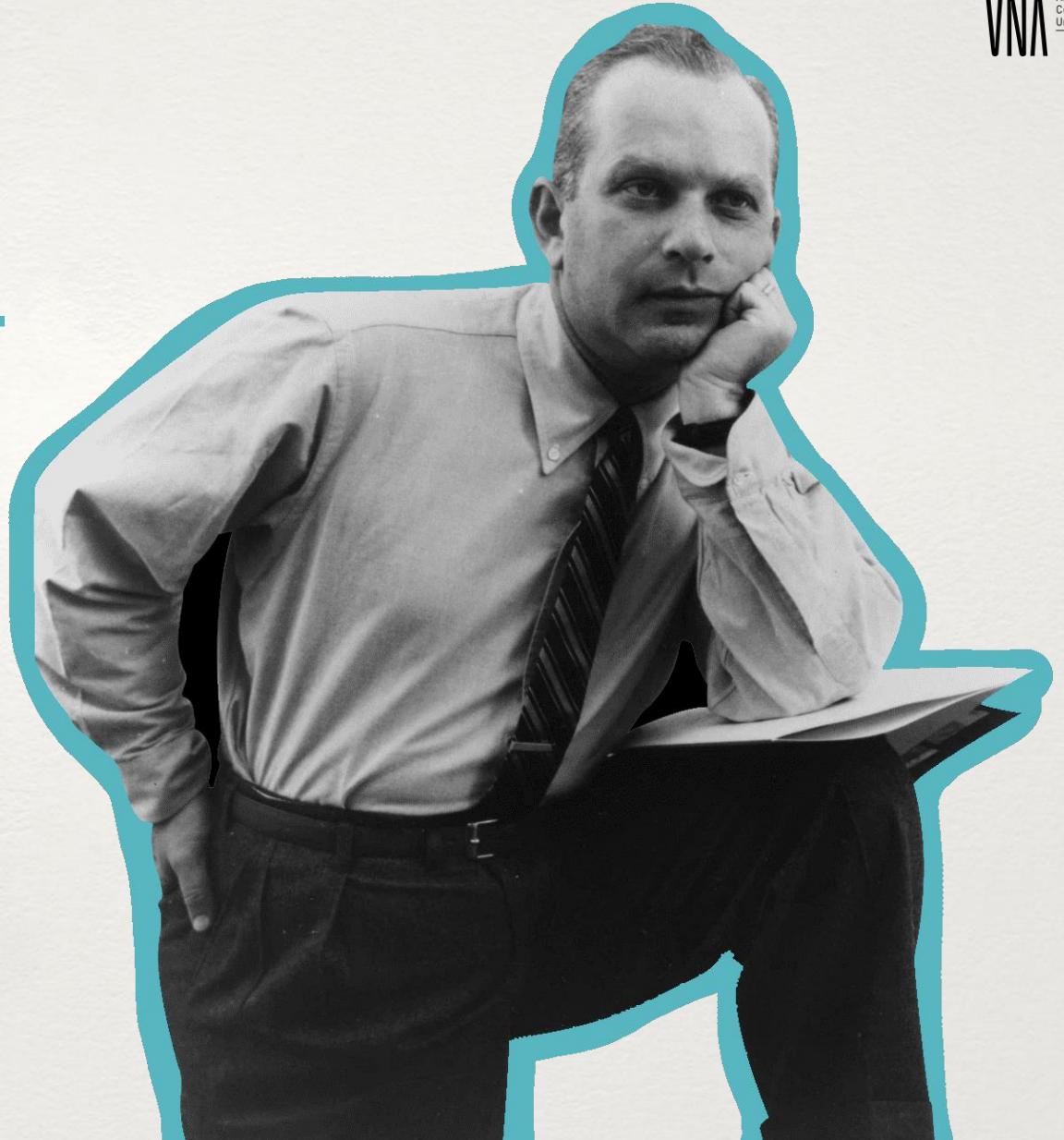


POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

IL RUOLO DELLA CREATIVITÀ OGGI.

IN ADVERTISING
NOT TO BE DIFFERENT
IS VIRTUALLY
SUICIDAL.

Bill Bernbach





BLACK LEVI'S.


WHEN THE WORLD ZIGS, ZAG.



THE NEW
is NORMAL



TOGLIETEMI TUTTO,
OGGI, MA NON
LA CREATIVITÀ.

FEAR
THE CHANGE



OWN
THE CHANGE



UPA

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POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

FUTURE



PRESENT
CONTINUOUS

IL RUOLO DELLE AGENZIE, OGGI.





The end of the plain plane.

The first airplane was launched in 1903, but it stayed up for only 12 seconds.

The first 100 passengers were performing acrobatics, running, jumping, flying planes, chewing gum, and powered engines — the passengers had invented their own entertainments for themselves.

One airplane had to fly, it didn't have to be beautiful.

Planes were planes.

And the regular passenger, the poor guy who spends much of his working time in the air, had to put up with this.

For him, even at 600 miles per hour, flying was a crowding house.

The same bad taste, we decided, to add the last remaining touches to the airplane, and make it the reason — not just the means — to travel.

We looked around for people who could take the idea and make it work. And we settled on two men:

Alexander Girard.

Emilio Pucci.

Girard had designed a restaurant in New York, Le Pavillon D'Or, and had won acclaim from both critics and customers alike.

As you know, so many customers were walking off with the salt and pepper shakers that the restaurant was forced to replace them with less tempting models.

Pucci is something of a legend in his own time.

An excellent Air Force pilot turned fashion designer, he presented an innovative knock for making money look more like money, and women look more like women.

These distinguished and business uniforms, our pilot uniforms, ours,

the uniforms of our ground crews,

and the uniforms along with his regular designs in Flairways, the airline clothing made the show?

At the same time, Girard was busy redesigning airplane interiors.

Training them apart would be a more accurate description.

He didn't just try to save money,

or replace a set of dishes.

He threw out seats, replacing we

had, and started from scratch.

Where passengers had always looked like they'd been flying right out of the

airplane, now they looked like they'd been

on a roller coaster all night long.

Now you can fly with real airline 2 stars and never fly the same old airplane twice.

Where airplane seats were always covered with transles upholstery, Girard covered the interiors of our planes with Hermann Miller fabrics.

There are more of the same expensive fabrics in the world. But remember, Girard was spending not money, not time.

Again, 2 different interior designs. Seven different airline uniforms.

Nothing was left unscratched.

Walls, and seats, and floors, and doors,

Doors, and fixtures, light fixtures,

Our passenger lounge,

The packages that held the sugar for the coffee.

From the trash to the laundry.

In little more than six months, Girard and Pucci invented 12,343 changes.

We have the most beautiful airline in the world.

Braniff International

United States, Mexico, South America



The end of the plain plane.

The first airplane was invented in 1903, but it stayed up for only 12 seconds.

The earliest passengers spent performing acrobatics, running flight plans, creating a reliable and powerful engine — the passengers had another three seat recliners for themselves.

Airline travel had to be... it didn't have to be beautiful.

Planes were planes.

And the regular passenger, the poor guy who spends much of his working time in the air, had to put up with this.

For him, even at 600 miles per hour, flying was a crummy form.

The same bad taste, we decided, to add the last finishing touches to the airplane, and make it the most — not just the fastest — ever made.

We looked around for people who could take the idea and make it work. And we settled on two men:

Alexander Girard.

Emilio Pucci.

Girard had designed a restaurant in New York, Le Pavillon D'Or, and had won acclaim from both critics and customers alike.

As you know it, so many customers were walking off with the salt and pepper shakers that the restaurant was forced to replace them with less-hanging models.

Pucci is something of a legend in his own time.

An acclaimed Air Force pilot turned fashion designer, he presented an innovative knock for making men look more like men, and women look more like women.

These distinguished and handsome uniforms, our pilot uniforms, etc.,

the uniforms of our ground crews,

etc.

He never had anyone walk off with his regular designs in El Dorado, the airline flying under the slogan:

"At the same time, Girard was busy redesigning the airplanes."

Training them apart would be a more accurate description.

He didn't just do new coloring or replace a set of dishes.

He threw out seats, reworking the

back, and started those scratch

polka collection along with his regular designs in El Dorado, the airline flying under the slogan:

"Our passengers can fly in the same color airplane twice."

Whereas airplane seats were always covered with transverse upholsteries, Girard covered the interiors of our planes with Horatio Miller fabrics.

"These are some of the most expensive fabrics in the world," our passengers, Girard was spending not money, not less.

Again, 2 different airplane designs, 2 different airline uniforms.

Nothing was left unpolished.

Tables and chairs, flight attendants, Our passengers became

The passengers that held the bags for the coffee.

From the trash to the laundry.

In little more than six months, Girard and Pucci invented 12,343 changes.

We have the most beautiful airline

in the world.

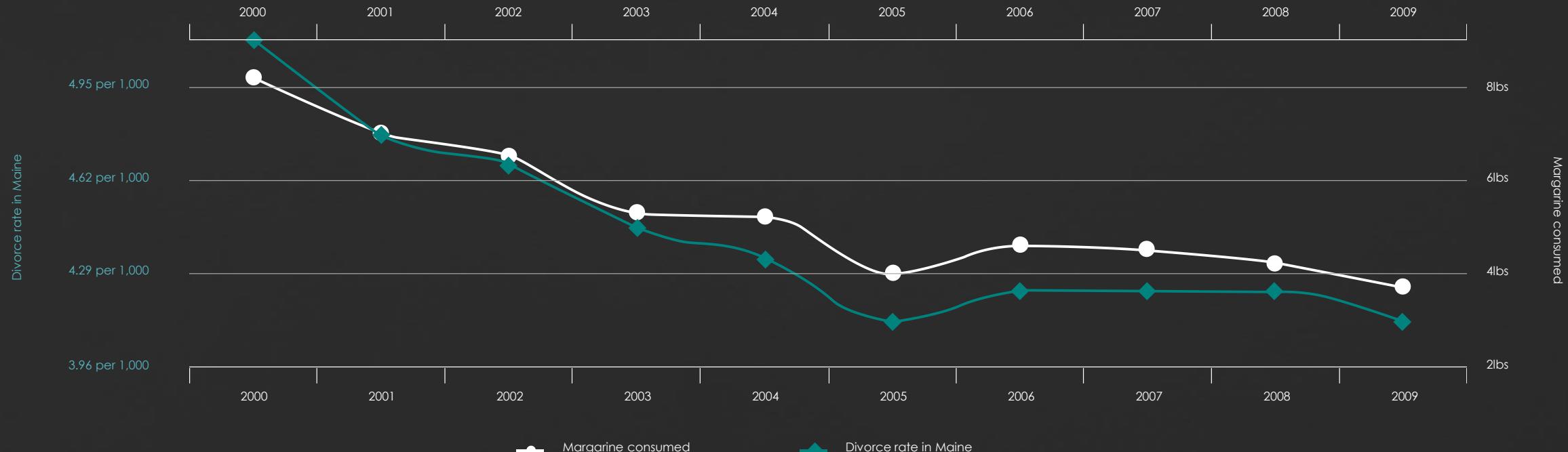
Braniff International

United States, Mexico, South America

Divorce rate in Maine

correlates with
Per capita consuption of margarine

Correlation: 99.26% ($r=0.992558$)



Data sources: National Vital Statistics Reports and U.S. Department of Agriculture

PURPOSE



RESPONSABILITÀ

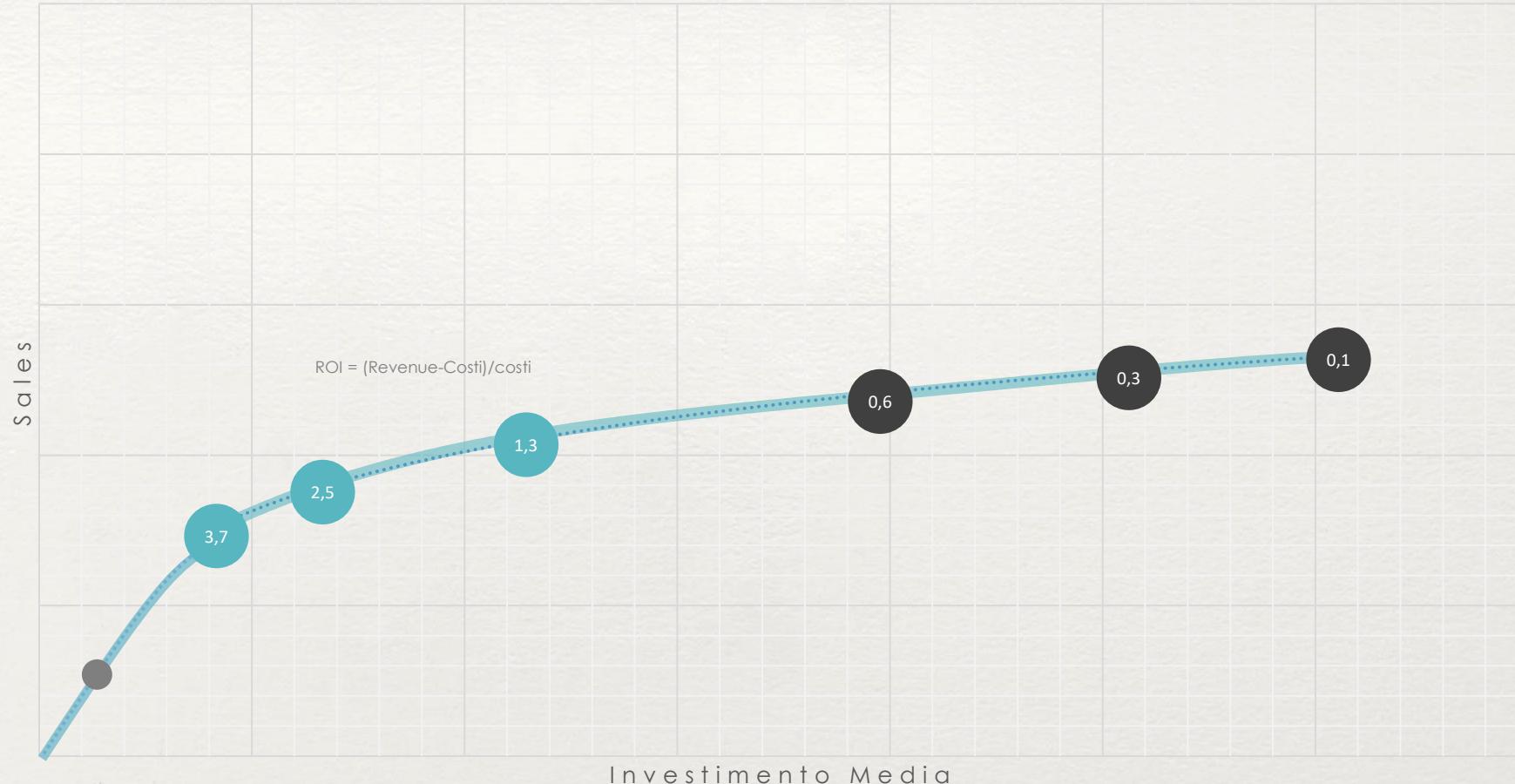


A Diesel film

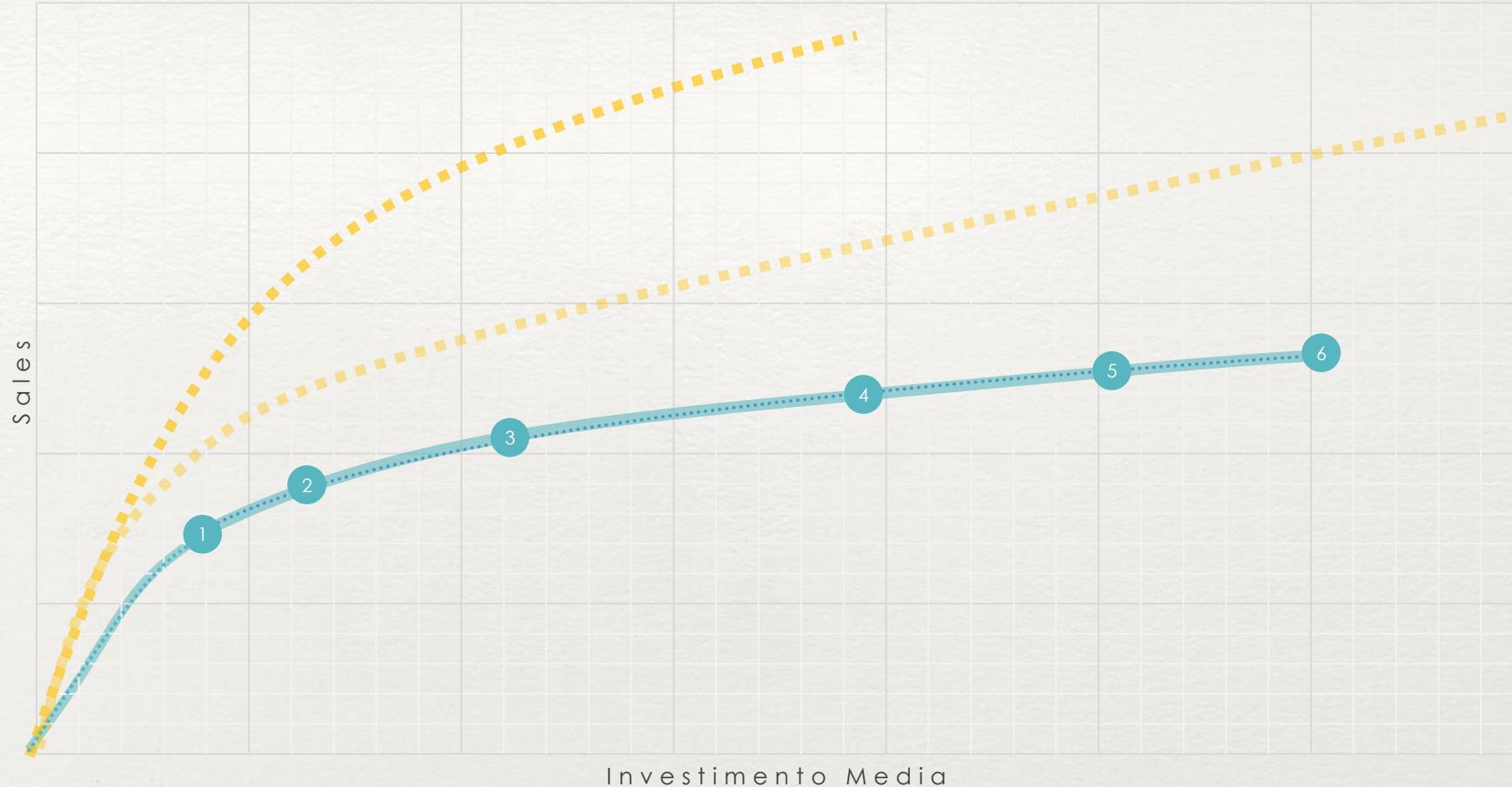


L'IMPATTO
DELLA
CREATIVITÀ
SUL BUSINESS.

LA CURVA DI EFFICIENZA DEL MEDIA (SOPRATTUTTO DIGITALI)



LA CREATIVITÀ CAMBIA IL MONDO (E DI CERTO LA CURVA)



L'OTTIMIZZAZIONE CREATIVA È DETERMINANTE PER L'INCREMENTO DI TUTTI I MAIN KPI

27%

LIFT IN BRAND AWARENESS

grazie all'utilizzo di contenuti creativi ottimizzati per i singoli mezzi digitali, rispetto al TVC¹ originale

23%

RISPARMIO MEDIO SUGLI INVESTIMENTI

grazie all'ottimizzazione creativa per i mezzi digitali si ottiene sia un incremento delle performance, sia una maggior efficienza nell'acquisto degli spazi.

11x

Differenza media del **ROAS*** tra le campagne con le migliori e peggiori performance creative.

1. Global study comparing 50 campaigns that ran mobile optimized TVC's versus original TVC on Facebook, 2017

2. Facebook study of over 300 multi-cell conversion lift tests

3. SocialCode FB ecommerce macro data Jan–May 2017

* Return On Advertising Spend

IT MAY WELL BE THAT
CREATIVITY IS THE LAST
UNFAIR ADVANTAGE
WE'RE LEGALLY
ALLOWED TO TAKE
OVER OUR
COMPETITORS.

Bill Bernbach



THANK YOU