

Daria Gunina - Tomas Kincl - Sabina Suldova*

USAGE OF COLORS IN TV COMMERCIALS: CROSS-INDUSTRY ANALYSIS OF MASS MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS

The aim of this study is to analyze the differences in color schemes in TV commercials across different product categories. The study answers the question of whether advertisers in different industries use specific color schemes to promote their company or products in TV commercials and if they follow the general recommendations for using colors in marketing communications. The research sample consists of 200 video adverts proportionally representing the commercials aired in six major product categories in the Czech Republic in 2016. The results indicate there is no statistically significant difference in the usage of colors between the product categories. Nevertheless, the advertisers in the Czech Republic generally follow the color scheme recommendations suggested by the theory.

Keywords: color content, commercials, television, mass media communication

1. Introduction

Color plays an important role in marketing communications. It helps to create a company or product identity, enhances brand recognition [1, 2], its memorization [3] and trust [4], attracts consumer attention [5, 6], shapes consumer perception [7] and initiates purchase intentions [3, 8, 9]. As a prominent factor, color also affects advertising effectiveness [10, 6] and recall [11]. Color also influences human emotions [12] and expresses customer personality [13]. To support customer self-expression, most products are offered in various colors [5]. The color subconsciously shapes consumer behavior and induces different motivations [14] – i.e., if the brand is familiar to the customer, they recall their own experience with the brand; however, if the consumer does not know the brand, they recall their associations with the color [5].

Each color has a different significance and consumer color preference also differs in various product categories [5]. The actual color itself can also affect the association of a product with a particular category [1, 15]. There is also a difference in associations triggered by different products with the same color [3]. Therefore, advertisers must carefully select an appropriately assigned color scheme for a particular product category to make the product desirable [16, 17].

In general, cool colors (blue, green and violet) are preferred over warm colors (red, yellow and orange) [11]. Blue and green are recommended functional products needed to solve or prevent

problems while red is a good color for sensory-social products used for self-expression, pleasure, and social approval [1]. For example, financial services are often associated with blue and green [1]; health foods with blue, green and yellow; toys with red, yellow, green and blue; cosmetics with pink [16]. Bright and cool colors seem to be habitual for the jewelry industry and bright and warm colors for children's products [9]. Beige is preferable for furniture, carpets, and paint [3]. Electronics are mostly colored black or silver, and gardening products are green [14]. Most cars are sold in black, white, red, blue and gray colors [3]. Red color is often used in the fast-food market to stimulate consumer appetites [9]. Red is also a very popular color in casinos [3], dark and warm colors are popular in night clubs, although dark and cool colors are popular in classy restaurants [9]. The color of food may help consumers to identify the flavor [16] plus the color can influence time perception when waiting [9] or spending time in the store. Gray is considered as neutral [8] and is more appreciated by men, while women prefer pink [18]. White is related to neutrality, cleanliness, and trust and in contrast, black represents modernity, style, and professionalism [19] but is also neutral. Nevertheless, black, brown, and red are sad colors while blue, orange and yellow are happy colors [9]. Brown is associated with nature [5] and environmental quality [19].

However, there is a difference between a customer's response to an individual color itself and to a product of a particular color [6]. The customer's favorite color may also have a different impact when deciding on products with high involvement [3]. For

* Daria Gunina, Tomas Kincl, Sabina Suldova

University of Economics, Prague, Faculty of Management, Jindrichuv Hradec, Czech Republic
E-mail: daria.gunina@vse.cz

products with high involvement – e.g. a car or a furniture – the customers' decision is less influenced by their color preference, but rather by usual or common/expected colors associated with the product. Color combinations also evoke diverse customer reactions than just one isolated color. Therefore, marketers must carefully select the color schemes when promoting company products or the company itself.

The impact of color on various marketing activities has been examined in many previous studies. This paper focuses on the impact of color in advertising. Most developed countries suffer from advertising clutter and mass media proliferation [20, 21]. Even if the digitalization of mass media allowed more precise profiling of TV (television) channels, advertisers still do not fully utilize targeted mass media communication strategies and would rather take an undifferentiated approach [22]. In the cluttered advertising environment where customers are prone to advertising overload, a careful choice of a proper color scheme influences the first impression and eases delivering the marketing message [15]. By using the right color scheme, companies can differentiate from their competitors [16, 9], enhance brand awareness, assign their product to the corresponding product category, and better target their specific audiences [5].

The motivation of this paper is to contribute to this current and resonating debate and to *analyze the differences in color schemes in TV commercials across different product categories*.

2. Research design and methodology

To answer the research question of whether *there is a difference in color schemes used in TV commercials across different product categories*, we analyzed the selected TV commercials aired in the Czech Republic in 2016 and used two applications: the Movie Barcode Generator [23] and the Color Extraction app provided by MulticolorEngine [24].

The commercials belong to various product categories (according to the classification NACE – Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community) – based on the monitoring data provided by Nielsen Admosphere, a. s. Categories that represented over 90 % of commercials aired in the Czech Republic in 2016 are C – Foods, Drinks, D – Textile, Clothing, Leather, Shoes, E – Other Manufacturing Industry, L – Information and Communication Activities, M – Finance and Insurance, and T – Cultural, Amusement and Recreation Activities. The overview of all categories included in the analysis is in Table 1.

To select the video adverts for the analysis, we used stratified sampling where the strata reflected the number of ads in NACE categories in the whole population (ads aired in Czech Republic in 2016). Within each strata, the adverts were randomly selected from the top 20 % of the largest advertisers in each NACE category. The research sample contains 200 video adverts (see

Table 1) and all commercials were downloaded from youtube.com in the highest quality available. The list of all analyzed advertisements is included in Appendix A.

Each video of an advert was processed by the Movie Barcode Generator. The software divides the video into 1000 frames. Each frame is represented by a column 1 px wide. The pixels in the column embody the colors included in each frame, divided proportionally (according to the color in each frame) between 500 px. For each video of an advert, the software generates an output image of the size 1000×500 px. The output image was used to analyze the color scheme of the analyzed video.

Each color scheme was subsequently analyzed by the Color Extraction software. The software extracts the color palette of the image (see Figure 1) and calculates the percentage of all colors used. The app also assigns all identified colors to the scale of 11 basic colors [25] – blue, gray, green, brown, red, violet, orange, white, yellow, pink and black. According to Singh [9] and Crowley [11], the colors were also divided into a warm group (red, orange, yellow, pink, brown), a cool group (green, blue, violet) and neutral (gray, black, white).

To compare the frequencies of colors in each category, we utilized the Chi-Square Test of Independence. The research hypothesis was formulated as:

H_0 : *the representation of colors in different NACE categories are independent variables.*

The Findings Chapter provides the results of the analysis; the interpretation and discussion of the results follow in the Discussion Section.

3. Findings

Table 2 shows the color usage in TV commercials across the analyzed NACE categories. In general, the most used colors are neutral (gray, black, and white – 45.29 %). Moreover, the cool colors (blue, green and violet – 31.03 %) are used more than the warm ones (brown, red, yellow, pink, and orange – 23.11 %).

Table 3 shows the most used colors in each of the analyzed categories (each column sorted by the colors according to their usage in video adverts). The most popular colors among all categories were gray, blue, black, brown and green. Such colors accounted for more than 80 % in each category (Category C = 92.76 %, D = 92.7 %, E = 84.7 %, L = 88.12 %, M = 86.46 %, T = 94.59 %). The color ranking is very similar across the categories, even if there are some minor differences. In comparison with other categories where the most used color was gray, in C the most prominent color is brown (over 30 %). Similarly, in T the most protuberant color was blue (35.31 %). D was the only category where white (6.43 %) was in the top 5 most used colors. Otherwise, the color ranking appears to be similar.

To answer the research hypothesis about the independence of colors among categories, the Chi-Square Test of Independence

Table 1 Research sample

Category	Description	Number of ads in 2016	Category % of total number	Number of ads in sample (% of total x 200)
Category C	food and drinks	3 210 452	31.41 %	63
Category D	textile, clothing, leather, shoes	156 143	1.53 %	3
Category E	other manufacturing industry (electrical devices, pharmaceutical products, chemicals and chemical products, motor vehicles, furniture, other products, computers, electronic and optical products)	4 726 769	46.25 %	93
Category L	information and communication activities	977 682	9.57 %	19
Category M	finance and insurance	737 169	7.21 %	14
Category T	cultural, amusement and recreation activities	412 888	4.04 %	8
Total in C, D, E, L, M, T		10 221 103	100 %	200

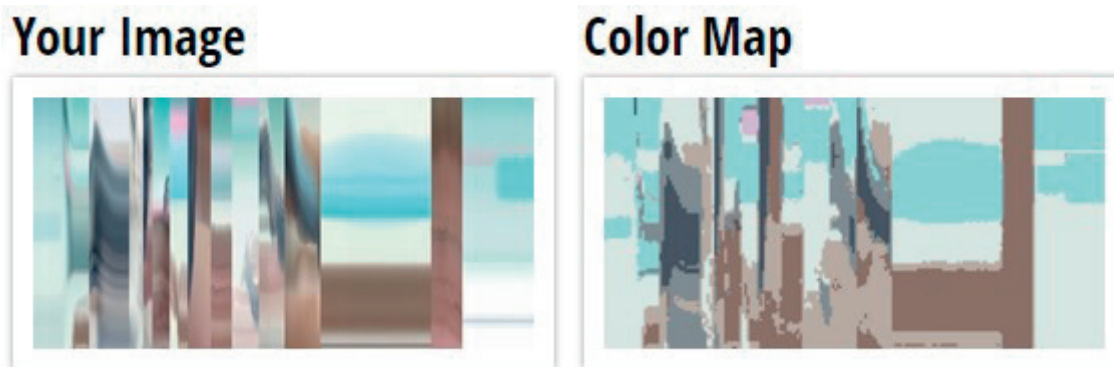


Figure 1 Example of the software transformation: Bepanthen Care's Barcode and Color Map (Source: MulticolorEngine [24])

was conducted. However, the p -value = 0.967 (Pearson Chi-Square = 33.226; df = 50) indicates that H_0 cannot be rejected. There is no statistically significant difference between the categories in the usage of colors.

Since neutral colors are often used as a background color to emphasize the objects or messages in the foreground, we skipped the neutral colors and conducted the Chi-Square Test of Independence again. However, even with the neutral colors removed, there was no statistically significant difference among the categories in the usage of colors (p -value = 1.000; Pearson Chi-Square = 13.605; df = 35). Therefore, the H_0 cannot be rejected.

Table 4 provides a similar analysis as above; however, it distinguishes only between neutral-cool-warm groups of colors.

Again, in some categories (D, M, L), the neutral colors were the most prominent. The cool colors were the most used only in T, while the warm colors were the predominant only in C. The Chi-Square Test of Independence once more revealed there is no statistically significant difference among categories in the usage of colors (p -value = 0.400; Pearson Chi-Square = 10.478; df = 10). Similarly to the previous analyses, the H_0 cannot be rejected.

4. Discussion

The analysis revealed no statistically significant difference in the usage of colors among the most frequently represented categories of video adverts in the Czech Republic in 2016. However, this does not mean that the advertisers in the Czech Republic do not follow the color theories addressing the color scheme recommendations for different product categories.

The popularity of using neutral colors (esp. gray) can be explained by the fact that the background is usually colored with a neutral color to highlight the object of the communicated message (product, service, or message) [26, 27]. The background is monochrome and represents the largest space of a scene. The results also resonate with previous studies (i.e. [11]) suggesting that cool colors are used more often than the warm ones.

Category C (food and drinks) is the only category which has more than 13% brown (30.74 %). Brown is associated with nature [5] and environmental quality [19]. Other colors associated with healthy food are blue (12.36 %), green (15.34 %) and yellow [16]. Therefore, the colors used to promote companies and their products and services in this category generally follow the recommendations about proper color scheme choice.

Table 2 Color usage in TV commercials

Hue	Gray	Brown	Blue	Green	Black	White	Violet	Red	Yellow	Pink	Orange
Percentage	29.82 %	18.13 %	16.46 %	12.03 %	11.76 %	3.71 %	2.54 %	2.27 %	1.58 %	0.65 %	0.48 %

Table 3 Color share in particular categories

	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category L	Category M	Category T
1.	Brown (30.74 %)	Gray (60.17 %)	Gray (31.05 %)	Gray (34.44 %)	Gray (42.28 %)	Blue (35.31 %)
2.	Gray (24.47 %)	Blue (12.60 %)	Blue (18.48 %)	Blue (16.64 %)	Black (12.77 %)	Black (27.49 %)
3.	Green (15.34 %)	Brown (12.30 %)	Brown (12.93 %)	Black (14.41 %)	Blue (11.32 %)	Gray (13.39 %)
4.	Blue (12.36 %)	White (5.63 %)	Black (11.32 %)	Brown (11.66 %)	Brown (10.47 %)	Brown (10.11 %)
5.	Black (9.85 %)	Green (5.20 %)	Green (10.92 %)	Green (10.97 %)	Green (9.62 %)	Green (8.29 %)
6.	Violet (2.83 %)	Black (2.43 %)	White (6.43 %)	Violet (5.35 %)	White (5.04 %)	Violet (2.86 %)
7.	Yellow (2.08 %)	Violet (1.47 %)	Red (3.09 %)	White (2.36 %)	Red (2.52 %)	Yellow (1.26 %)
8.	Red (1.56 %)	Pink (0.13 %)	Violet (1.98 %)	Yellow (1.83 %)	Yellow (1.98 %)	White (0.98 %)
9.	Orange (0.37 %)	-	Yellow (1.22 %)	Red (1.63 %)	Violet (1.20 %)	Red (0.21 %)
10.	Pink (0.35 %)	-	Pink (1.05 %)	Pink (0.51 %)	Orange (0.98 %)	Pink (0.05 %)
11.	White (0.05 %)	-	Orange (0.63 %)	Orange (0.02 %)	-	-

Surprisingly more than half the share of *Category D* (textile, clothing, leather, shoes) is devoted to one color (60.17 %; gray) and exhibits less basic colors than the other categories (only 8). As clothing is a product of low involvement [3], the reason for using mostly gray may lie in the customers' color preferences. As the individual color preferences play a prominent role in the purchase decision, in this product category it can be hazardous to choose a specific color. There is no universal or generally accepted color for such products; therefore, the advertisers could use a neutral color deliberately. Moreover, cool and warm colors are balanced in this category.

Category E (other manufacturing industry) is also mostly represented by a neutral color (31.05 %; gray), which is probably due to highlighting the object of the communicated message in the foreground. The other most frequently represented colors reflect the nature of the products in this category – blue (18.48 %) and green (10.92 %) are appropriate colors for functional products [1].

The results of *Category L* (information and communication activities) and *Category M* (finance and insurance) are similar to *Category E*. The prevailing colors are neutral - gray (34.44 % for L, 42.28 % for M), followed by black (14.41 % for L; 12.77 % for M). The neutral colors are followed by blue (16.64 % for L; 11.32 % for M) and green (10.97 % for L, 9.62 % for M), which are typical for functional products [1]. What is quite surprising is the higher share of brown (11.66 % for L; 10.47 % for M). However, information and communication technologies, as well as the financial product, are often shown as contributing to a better

environment and the quality of life these days [28, 29]. Again, it can be concluded that the prevailing colors reflect the nature of the products from these categories.

Surprisingly *Category T* (cultural, amusement and recreation activities) is represented by the higher share of blue (and therefore cool) color (35.31 %), followed by black (27.49 %) and gray (13.39 %). Such products were expected to be promoted with bright and warm colors expressing pleasure or social approval [1]. Contrary to this, red (0.21 %), yellow (1.26 %), and violet (2.86 %) represent less than 5 % of the share of colors used in the video adverts. The advertisers do not follow the general recommendations for this category.

5. Conclusion

This study aimed to analyze the differences in color schemes in TV commercials across different product categories. The research sample was 200 video adverts aired in the Czech Republic in 2016. The adverts came from the largest advertisers in the country in product categories representing over 90 % of all aired advertisements. Even if the analysis revealed no statistically significant difference in the usage of colors among the most frequently represented categories, it still provided some interesting conclusions.

Surprisingly, the most used colors are neutral (especially gray and black). The other colors generally reflect the recommendations for using colors in marketing communications

Table 4 Color groups share in particular categories

	Category C	Category D	Category E	Category L	Category M	Category T
Neutral	34.37 %	68.28 %	49.24 %	51.30 %	61.20 %	41.88 %
Cool	30.53 %	19.28 %	31.66 %	33.02 %	22.55 %	46.48 %
Warm	35.10 %	12.44 %	19.09 %	15.68 %	16.25 %	11.64 %

and the psychological properties of colors. The findings are in line with previous empirical studies and contribute to the field by providing additional empirical evidence. Moreover, there are only limited studies in Central Europe area in this field.

Our study also provides some managerial implications. It emphasizes the role of colors in marketing communication in the mass media and provides an overview of the Czech advertising market. The marketers should carefully design their marketing campaigns with respect to consumer color preferences in particular categories [7]. Some studies suggest the color scheme or composition plays an important role in perceiving the gist of the communicated message [30]. On the other hand, a successful marketing strategy also requires to step out of the crowd and not to blindly follow the routine and general color recommendations. The colors preferences, perceptions, or associations are prone to cultural bias [31], even though some studies suggest the color effects operate on universal levels as well [7]. Managers definitely need a deeper insight into the psychological effects of colors in marketing, esp. in the international environment where it remains a challenge to find a balance between establishing and maintaining a product image and reflecting consumers' cultural backgrounds.

There are several limitations of this study. The research sample of 200 commercials accounts for only 0.1 % of the total

number (195 306) of all unique commercials broadcast in the Czech Republic in 2016. The results are also biased by the selection (even though it was random) of adverts and an extended study is needed. Color research is also prone to perceptual and cultural bias – i.e. different people have a different perception of colors (according to their physical conditions and limitations), the lighting of the environment influences the color perception, and colors have various meanings in different cultures. Therefore, the conclusions of this study must be considered with respect to its limitations.

The limitations of this study also provide an opportunity for further research. The study could be extended in terms of research sample size (even though the processing of the adverts is being made manually and is time-consuming) and could also cover more product categories. The differences between various national markets also call for a deeper investigation.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the Internal Grant Agency project F6/5/2017. The authors thank Michal Novak and Vladislav Bina (University of Economics, Prague) for their useful suggestions.

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Appendix A – List of Analyzed Advertisements

Category C		
7 Days – Euroleague	Hello – Vybírejte srdcem	Milkana – Chut plná mléka
Ahmad Tea – Ledové čaje	HiPP – Nic není blíž materskému mléku	Milko – Recké jogurty zimní limitovaná edice
Algida – Porce rodinné radosti	Chio Chips – Pritáhnou každého	Mlékárna Kunín – President
Aperol Spritz – Naladi se práci	Chocenská mlékárna – Jalapeno Pochutí paliva	Nestlé – Udelejte pro sebe něco dobrého
Aquila – První voda AquaBabes	Chupa Chups – Doba ledová 5	Nestlé – Cheerios Oats
Babiccina volba – Dortová Velikonoce	Jacobs – Snete s otevřenými očima	Orbit – Jezte, pijte, zvykejte
BeBe dobré ráno – Namekko Energie na Čele dopoledne	Jupi – Fousáte leto	Pedigree – Denta Stix
Becherovka Original – Cím větší vášně, tím větší radost	Kinder Bueno – Orient Express	Pickwick – Zahřeje nejen vaše tělo, ale i duši
Bertolli – To nejlepší z másla a olivového oleje	Kofola – Fofola a couvani	Pilsner Urquell – Světlo Vanoc
Big Corny – Corny to dáš!	Kostecké uzeniny – Pochutí parky z Kostelce	Prima – Mroz zmrzlina vyrobená s láskou
Big Shock – Sokuj sám sebe	Lays – Pivo chutná lépe s Lays strong	Purina ONE – 3 týdenní test
Bohemia Chips – Soutěž o peckáky	Lindt – Lindor Tajemství	Rajec – Patentované přírodou
Bozkov – Bozkov bílý	Lucina – Nádychaná s okurkou a koprem	Sedláčský – Soutěž nožík
Brit – Let's bite!	M&M's – Sam si vlez do mísky	Semtex – Odpal to naplno
Coca Cola – Vánoce 2016	Maggi – Extra silný bujón	Staropramen – Jedno nás spojuje
Danone – Activia	Majka – Radost být spolu	Sunar – Po kom to má? Po Sunaru.
Dr. Oetker – Paula strakatý pudink	Mattoni – Pomerančové mambo	Tatra – mlsání, které neomrzí
Emco – Mámy děkujeme	Merci – Finest Selection	Tic Tac – Osvežující chvíle
Fanta – Fantastická zábava	Milka – Kouzlo Vánoc každý den	Tuc – Vítejte v zemi možností
Frisco – Objevte nové barvy noci s Frisco Night		Vínarské fondy – Na život jako víno!
Granko – retro edice		Vitana – Farmářské polevky
Hellmanns – Delikátní tatarská omáčka		Zott – Monte Snack
Category D		
Deichmann – jaro leto 2016	Dormeo – Fresh Prima	F&F – leto 2016
Category E		
Airwick – Wax Melt vůně domova	Ford – Tuhle jízdu si určitě zasloužíte.	Nicorette – Zbavte se závislosti na kouření
Albi – iKnow	Garnier – Velká show s Benem Cristovaoem	Nissan – Stvořen pro rodinu.
Ariel – Velká výzva „Ariel“ čistota	Gorenje – Design by Starck	Nivea – Krasné vlasy díky péči Nivea.
Audi – Q2 #untaggable. Naskok díky technice.	Grand Optical – 3 brýle za cenu 1	Olynth – Uvolňuje, zvlhčuje a regeneruje
Avon – Nutra Effects rozjasňující krém, krásné pro sebe	Hamleys – Zábava začíná.	Oral-B – Stáňte se expertem s Oral-B
Balakryl – Voskový olej	Herbadent – Vychytávky Extra	Oriflame – Oriflame Sweden
Bepanthen Care – účinná péče proti projevu opruzení miminek	Honore – Eva Samková. Zapomen na pochyby.	Oscilloccinum – Preventivně a od prvních příznaků
Blackfire – Svet her a zábavy.	Huawei – Jaromír Jágř. Make it Possible	Pampers – Tak suché, kam se to vsak podelo?
BMW – Radost z jízdy.	Hugo Boss – The Scent	Paralen – Oblíbená klasika na horečku a bolest.
Borotalco – Stop pocení	Hylak Forte – Pro vaše trávení jako nové	Parodontax – Pomáhá zastavit a předcházet krvácení dásní
Bosch – Silent Mixx příslušenství	Hyundai – Sebejistý za všech okolností	Persil – Děti kuji pikle
Braun – Jessica Alba	Ibalgin gel – Natřete to bolesti	Peugeot – Nové SUV Peugeot
Buxton – Buxton	Igracek – Jsi český original, jsi Igracek.	Pompo – katalog. Silný profesor.
Calvin Klein – Deep Euphoria	Indulona – veselejší péče	Priessnitz – Priessnitz
Cannaderm – Mentholka Extra	InSportline – domácí posilovna	Primalex – Vymalujte si život
Citroen – Angry Birds	Isana – Sprchový gel pro ženy nebo pro muže	Rimmel – Neprekoneitelná Cara Delevingne.
Clavin – kolo	Kia – Zcela nová Sportage.	Rimmel London.
	Kika – Domov vašeho života.	

Coldrex – Silnejši nez chripka a nachlazení	Klenoty Aurum – Jaromír Jágř. Šperky nejsou hřích.	Sally Hansen – Sally Hansen
Colgate – Objev ji pro sebe	Lacalut – zubní pasta, která účinkuje	Savo – Bezchlorová řada. Řesí téměř každý problém v domácnosti.
Corega – Jezte, mluvte a smejte se s jistotou!	Lactacyd – Protože sebedůvěra je vidět.	Sensodyne – Zubní lékaři doporučují Sensodyne.
Dacia – Zase další řidič Duster	Lancome – Život je krásný. Vůně stěti	Septabene – v krku vaše síla
Dedra – Dedra Innovations přímo k Vám.	Lenor – Amy Sedaris Unstoppables	Sikaflex – Stavíme na důvěru
Dermacol – 16H Lip Colour. Pro lásku jako stvořena.	LG – Nejlepší televize všech dob	Somat – Tak cistě. Tak snadně.
Dolgit – pomáhá při artroze a revmatismu	Lioton – Pro Váš zdraví a krásu	Spektrum – Spektrum Gummies
Doliva – řada s olivovým olejem	Listerine – Pocit v sobě sílu	Surf – Vůně čistého prádla
Domestos – Síla v každém splachnutí	Loreal – Excellence Creme, Vy za to stojíte.	Varilux – Dej sílu svému vidění.
Dove – Moje vlasy moje volba	Martanci – Vesmírný projektor	Vicks – Od nachlazení zpět k životu.
Durex – Měně času s displejem více času na hrani	Mixa – Cold Cream. I citlivá plet si zaslouží hýčkat.	Vichy – Čas letí, ale vy můžete zpomalit.
Espumisan – Simeticonum 40mg	Mobelix – To nejlepší pouze výhodněji.	Volkswagen – Dokonalost je jen začatek.
Festina – Time to live.	MoliMed – O krok dál pro zdraví	Wobenzym – ...prostě pomáhá
Fiat – Nalad se na X.		Zendium – Podporujte přirozenou obranyschopnost Vaší ústní dutiny.
Fisher Price – Smej se a poznávej!		

Category L

Casopis Epocha – Casopis, který Vás vtáhne do děje.	Fortuna – Trezor. 100Kč na ruku pro nové hráče.	Můj čas na káféčko – To nejlepší, co si můžete ke kávé dát.
Cedok – Veríte nám od roku 1920.	Frekvence 1 – Hraje naše písničky.	Můj svět – Život, který mě baví.
Deník Metro – Váš metropolitní noviny.	Invia – More zájezdu na jednom místě.	Neckermann – Budte drzí.
DIGI – Nova DIGI TV	Mapy – Mobilní aplikace Mapy.cz	O2 – Nadeľujeme to nejlepší z chytré site
E-darling – Seznamka pro naročné.	Moje chvíle pohody – Casopis, co Vás chytne za srdce.	T-mobile – Klinika inovativní péče
Exim Tours – Poradatel cest do exotických rájů	Moje šťastná hvězda – Naladte se do pohody.	UPC – Bez zpomalování a výpadků
		Vodafone – Probudte v sobě to nejlepší

Category M

Airbank – I banku můžete mít rádi.	CSOB – Investice pro každého	Sberbank – Fer půjčka srpen 2016. Váš příběh, Váš banka.
Allianz – Revoluce v autopojištění	Equa bank – Repůjčka	Unicredit bank – Pro všechny, kdo nepřestávají čhtít víc.
Cetelem – 200 000 Kč za 2700 Kč měsíčně	Fio – Účet pro občany, podnikatele i firmy bez poplatků a podmínek	Zlato.cz – Chytré spoření s Felixem
Cofidis – Partnerská půjčka. Díky za lásku tvoji zlatu.	ING – Podílové fondy. Peníze na správném místě.	Zonky – Lide půjčují lidem.
Creditas – Čhtějte víc od svých úspor.	Mastercard – Priceless Specials	

Category T

Adademie věd ČR – Týden vědy a techniky.	Cinema City – 1. května 2016	Red Bull – Red Bull Flying Bach
Aqualand Moravia – Největší zábava pod sluncem	CZECH TEAM – Všichni jsme jeden tým.	Tipsport – Vstupte do největší komunity sázkarů
Cine Star – Cool Ticket	Eurojackpot – Právý duch Vánoc	