MNGT-C2001

International Business in the Era of Disruptions

International marketing



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Remember: motivations to go abroad

- some proactive, some reactive
 - Growth opportunities
 - Higher margins & profit
 - Gain new product ideas
 - Follow current customers
 - Be closer to supply sources
 - Gain access to lower-cost or better-value factors
 - Learn e.g. technologies
 - Reach scale economies
 - Respond to competition
 - Tax benefits

Some issues in international / global marketing

- Market(ing) research can be different & difficult
- Segmentation and positioning are not self-evident
- Competitors can be very different
- Regulation can be very different: standards, pricing, promotion,...
- Distribution channels may be very different
- Sales function differences
- Country of origin effect

Challenges in research abroad

- Respondents may not be aware of all products available
- Concepts may have different interpretations: e.g. family
- Respondents may not know how to answer
- Respondents may not want / may not dare to answer
 - e.g. questions about income
- Some questions may be seen inappropriate (hygiene,...)
- Language and translation problems
- E.g. Koreans tend to respond to surveys at the midpoint of a scale

International consumer market segment variables

Demographics

Gender

Age

Income

Education

Ethnicity

Psychographics

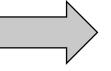
Geographic area

Geodemographics

Consumer types

Benefit segmentation

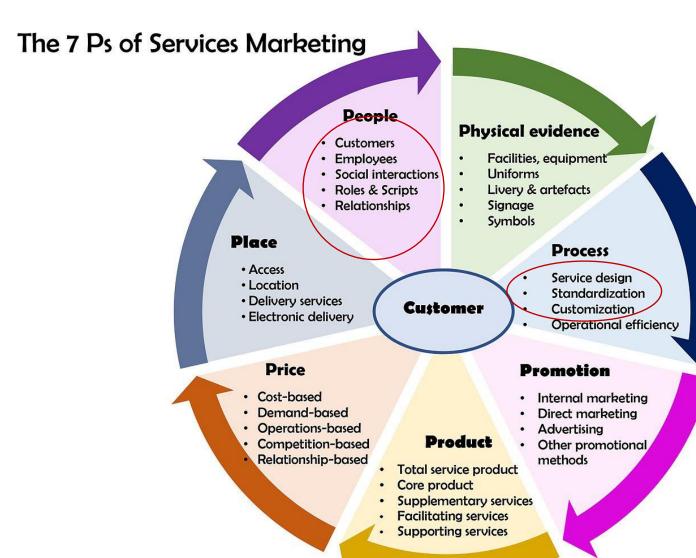
Usage segmentation



What are the benefits sought?

Toothpaste: primarily fresh breath in Portugal, but healthy teeth in Canada.

Services marketing



Cross-border issues

- contextual, what is the customer used to (cf. Finland a self-service society)
- how to convince of quality from distance
- the role of cultures is delicate
- languages is a non-trivial issue

Overall, demands of lot from the marketer in terms of understanding the customer and constantly "zooming in and out".

Expectations vs. perception (SQ=P-E)

Recently: co-production and co-creation in services marketing.

Example: Travel service product development from the Finnish perspective

Some points to consider

- Consumers from Asia are used to strong personnel input in services we cannot afford it
- The concept of quality in services varies a lot by country
- What is impressive here may not be impressive somewhere else (cities, buildings)
- What is mundane here, can be extraordinary elsewhere (cold weather, silence, no people)
- Concept of time varies: e.g. some Asians have a sense of hurrying, others relaxed about time
- What we are used to, may not be universal (cf. exercise by business people)
- Our value basis is one extreme in the world: egalitarian, non-hierarchical; low-context
- Scale: e.g. look at Finland from 7000 km distance difference between Espoo & Helsinki?
- Authenticity is important we cannot pretend or mimic

Impact of existing market and practices

Case of toilets in Asia, Europe and the U.S.A.

Toyo Toki (ToTo) is world's largest manufacturer of toilets

Only very slowly into U.S and European markets with the multifunction toilets.





Product adaptation

FOOD

McDonald's: vegetarian in India; salmon; etc.

Pizza: spices and size; fusion of Ramen and Italian in Taiwan

Coca-Cola: more sugar e.g. in India

Size of packaging: bottles & refrigerators

HOME APPLIANCES

Standards, e.g. measures, cm/inch, Celsius/Fahrenheit

Size of homes

Language: e.g. displays (letters vs. signs)

Colours, design

FURNITURE

Tradition, style, measures, materials, colours

CARS

Climate, values (e.g. Korea vs. Sweden)







Environmental Market factors Company internal factors factors Profitability goals Foreign exch. rates Income levels Analytic dimensions Inflation rates Production costs Competition Transport costs Tariffs Taxes Channel costs Price controls Regulations **International** Market-by-**Decision-making** Uniform pricing pricing market pricing strategies Managerial Sources of issues financing Financing Transfer pricing Commercial banks international Foreign currencies transactions Parallel imports Governments Managerial dimensions Export price escalation Risks Noncash Global pricing strateg. transactions: Customer- vs. countertrading supplier-arranged

Price level index for final household consumption expenditure (HFCE)

2019, EU-27 = 100

Switzerland	165		
Norway	144	••••	
Denmark	141		
Finland	126	Czech	75
Sweden	123	Hungary	67
UK	121	Poland	60
Germany	107	Romania	55
Spain	96		

Source: Eurostat 2020

Symbols

African vs. Indian elephant Owl (wisdom vs. death) Turbane (Indian vs. Pakistani) Religious signs

Colors
Black – white
Flag colors
Taboo colors



Logic
Reading left-to-right, or nor

Humor, morale, sex, etc.





Impact of the country-of-origin

- German engineering
- Japanese quality and attention to detail
- French taste and luxury
- Italian style and design
- American size and way of life
- Swedish safety
- Interesting case: Swatch watches from Switzerland
- Image of Hyundai cars in the U.S.A.
 - entry in 1986, gradual rise from almost bottom to top

So, in summary, some tasks in international marketing

- selection of foreign countries to target
- choice of approaches to penetrate the new market
- required changes to the firm's products and promotion
- need to contract and work with foreign intermediaries
- need to adjust pricing policies in foreign markets
- need to adjust other functions (R&D, production,...)
- need to evaluate and mitigate political risks in new markets
- need to coordinate activities across several foreign countries

Source: Farrell, 2015



HUAWEI P10

CO-ENGINEERED WITH



MAKE EVERY SHOT A COVER SHOT





Smart phone OnePlus 9 Pro







Coffee break

