#### Global Business Strategy (Chap 9)

Dept of Technology Management for Innovation (TMI), Graduate School of Engineering Professor Kazuyuki Motohashi 工学系研究科 技術経営戦略学専攻教授 元橋一之

http://www.mo.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp

#### Issued to be covered

- What is marketing, why important?
- Marketing strategy planning steps
- 4P: Product, Price, Place and Promotion
- Marketing for emerging economies: China, India : Not enough good product market

# Marketing and Sales

Marketing	Sales
New customers, potential customer needs	Existing customers
Forward looking (for new product, services)	Existing products
Market analysis for value creation	Actions (Eigyo), and sales force management
Involves whole process of marketing strategy	Focus on "Promotion" in marketing 4P

# Strategic Marketing Planning

Market Analysis and Identifying Opportunities (SWOT analysis)

Market Segmentation

Identifying target market and product (service) positioning

Marketing Mix (4P) and Execution

#### Ansoff's Product and Market Growth Matrix



Global Business Context: CAGE and AAA framework

#### Example of Market Segmentation

#### 1. Geographical

○ Region ○ Weather ○ Population Density

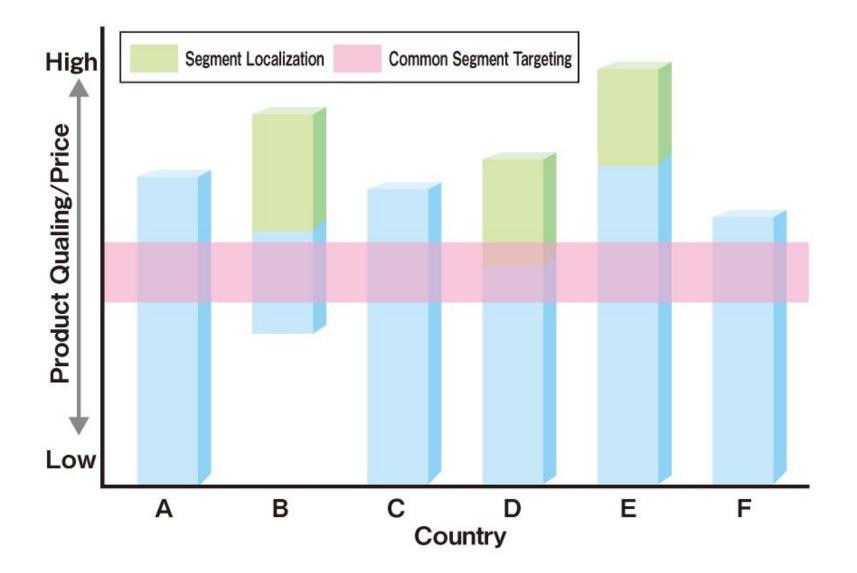
2. Demographic ⊙ Age ⊙ Sex ⊙ Family Size ⊙ Income ⊙ Vocation

3. Psycological © Life Style © Personality

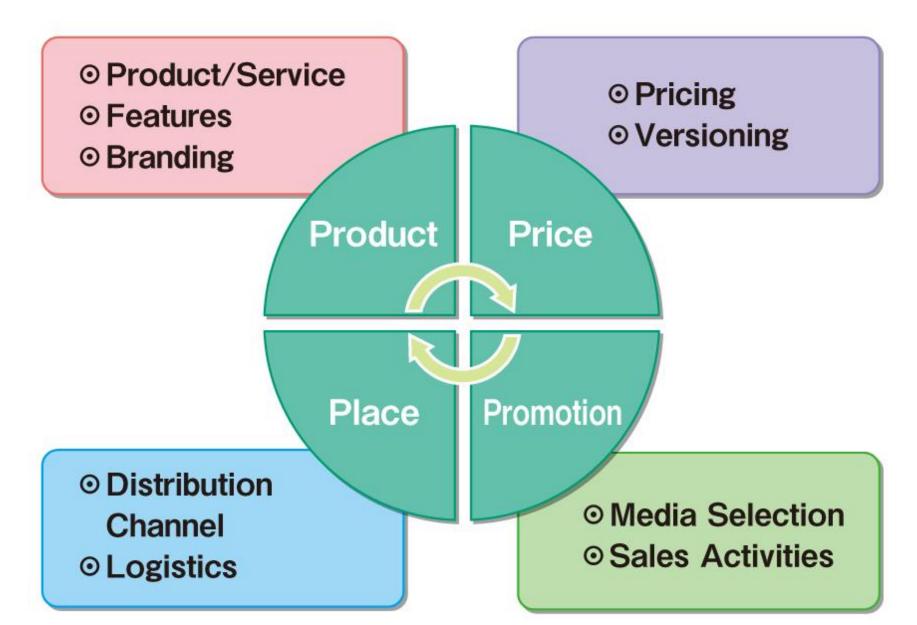
4. Behavioral

○ Usage Frequency ○ Benefit of Use

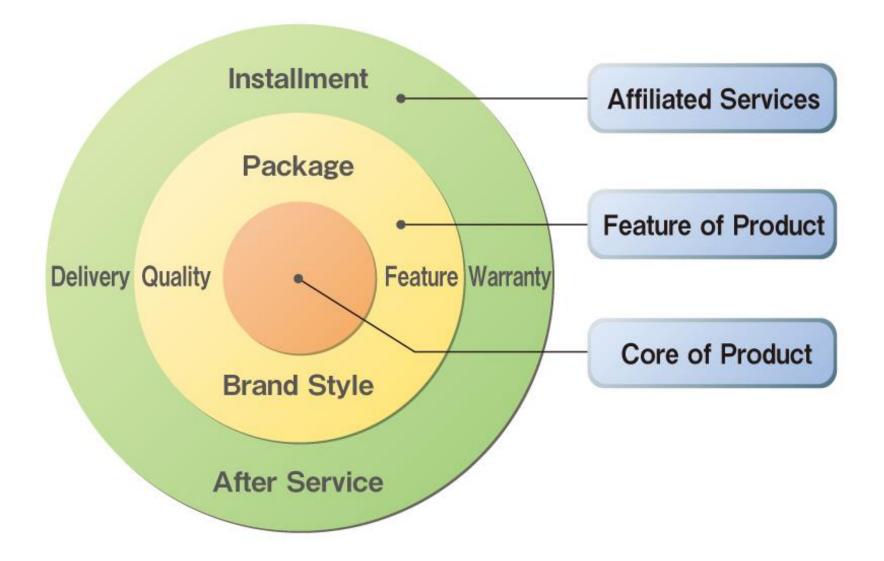
# **Target Segment Identification**



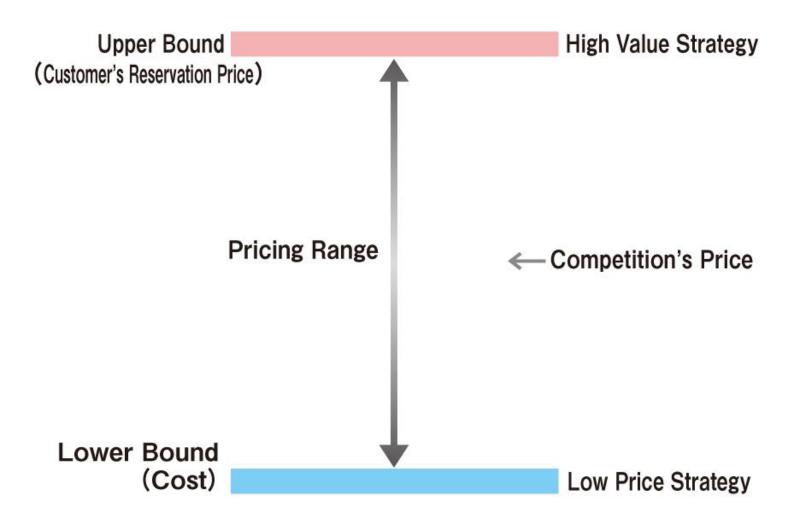
### Marketing's 4P



#### Product

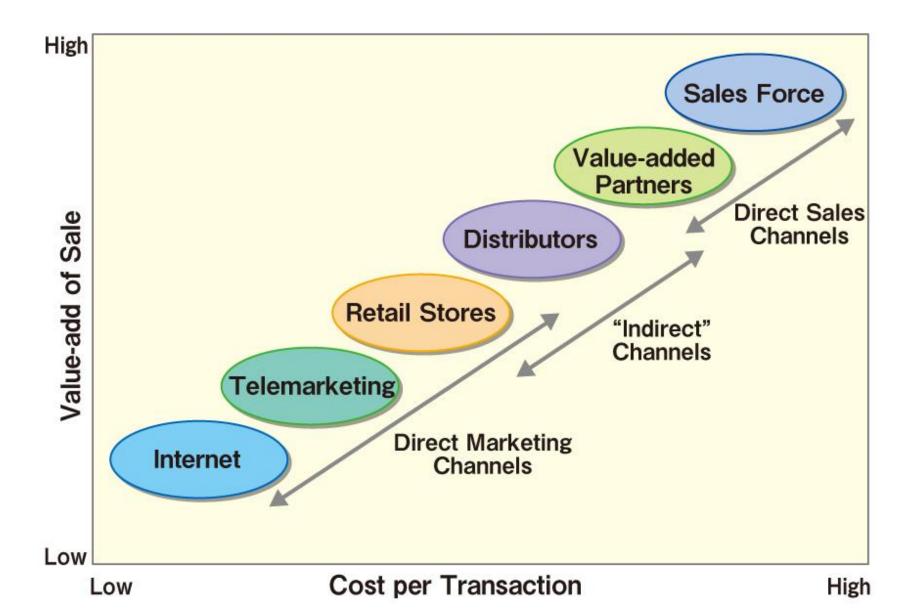




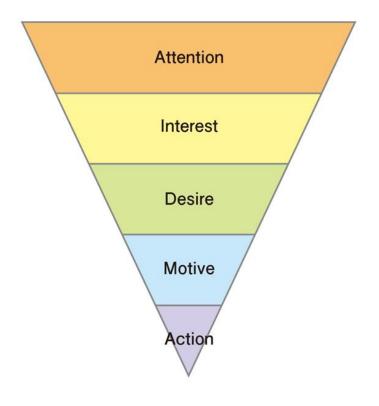


To what extent you can be a price setter, instead of price taker?

### Place (Channel)



### Promotion (AIDMA)



Changing to AISAS in Internet Era



### Promotion tools (in detail)

Advertising	Sales Promotion	Events & Experiences	Public Relations & Publicity	Direct & Interactive Marketing	Word-of-mouth Marketing	Personal Selling
Print and Broadcast ads Packaging-outer Packaging Inserts Posters and Leaflets	Contents, Games, Sweepstakes, Lotteries Premiums and Gifts Fairs and Trade	Sports Entertainment Festivals Arts	Press Kits Speeches Seminars Annual Reports	Catalogs Mailling Telemarketing Electronic	Person-to-person Chat Rooms Blogs	Sales Presentations Sales Meetings Incentive Programs Samples
Display Signs Symbols and Logos Videotapes	Shows Exhibits Demonstrations Coupons Rebates Low-interest Financing Continuity Programs	Factory Tours Company Museums	Charitable Donations Publications Community Relations Lobbying	Shopping TV Shopping E-mail Blogs Web Sites		Fairs and Trade Shows

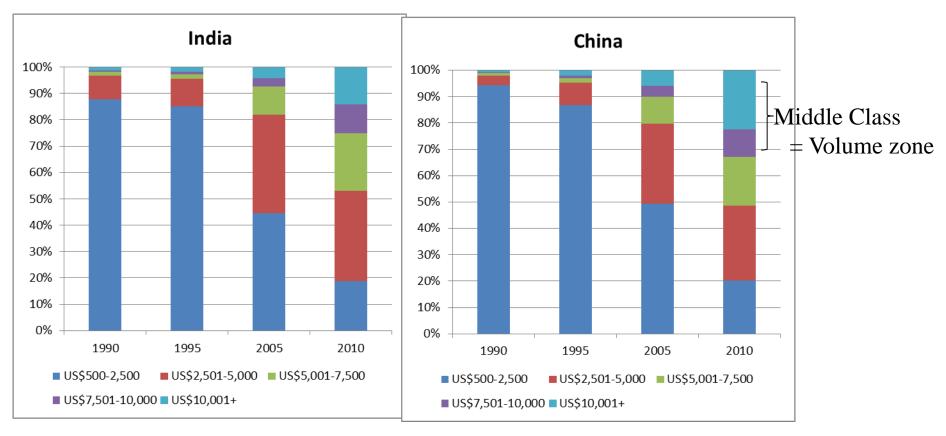
# Promotion in global business Some caveats

- Regulations over promotion activities: such as whether you can do "comparative advertising"
- Terminology in foreign language
- Brand creation (difference in customer's perception)
- Importance of local ad agency
- Lack of product knowledge at local distributors

### Marketing mix by product life cycle

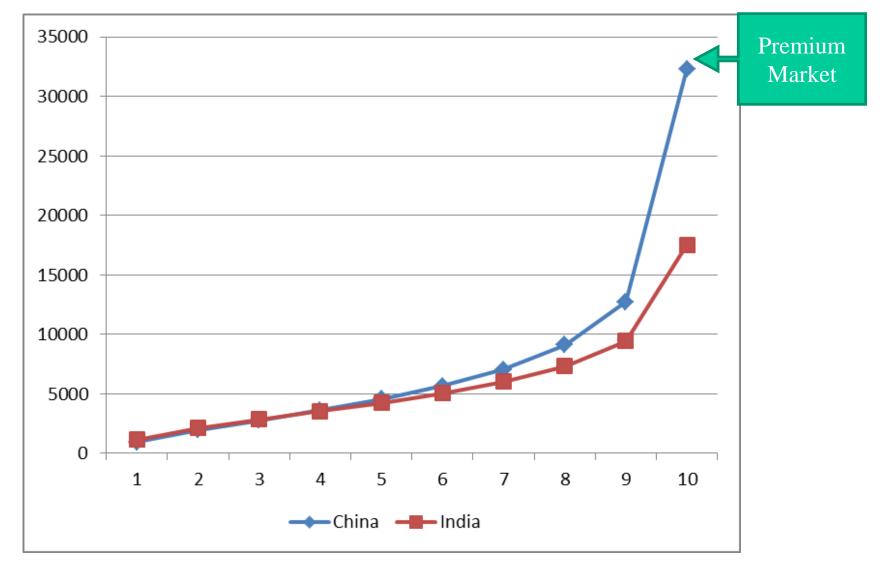
	Introduction	Growth	Maturity	Decline
Characteristics				
Sales	Low Sales	Rapidly Rising Sales	Peak Sales	Declining Sales
Costs	High Cost per customer	Average Cost per Customer	Low Cost per Customer	Low Cost per Customer
Profits	Negative	Rising Profits	High Profits	Declining Profits
Customers	Innovators	Early Adopters	Middle Majority	Laggards
Competitors	Few	Growing Number	Stable Number Beginning to Decline	Declining Number
Marketing Objectives				
	Create Product	Maximize Market Share	Maximize Profit While Defending	Reduce Expenditure
	Awareness and Trial		Market Share	Milk the Brand
Strategies				
Product	Offer a Basic Product	Other Product Extensions,	Diversity Brands and Items Models	Phase Out Weak
		Service, Warranty	Price to Match or Best Competitors	Products
Price	Charge Cost-plus	Price to Penetrate Market		Cut Price
Distribution	Build Selective Distribution	Build Intensive Distribution	Build More Intensive	Go Selective: Phase Out
			Distribution	Unprofitable Outlets
Advertising	Build Product Awareness	Build Awareness and Interest	Stress Brand Differences and	Reduce to Level Need
	Among Early Adopters and	in the Mass Market	Benefits	to Retain Hard-core
	Dealers			Loyals
Sales Promotion	Use Heavy Sales Promotion	Reduce to Take Advantage of	Increase to Encourage Brand	Reduce to Minimal
	to Entice Trial	Heavy Consumer Demand	Switching	Level

#### Market potential of China and India



- Profit=gross margin \* sales volume (size of market and competition)
- Difference between durable and consumption goods, customer preference?

# Average household income by decile (2010, US\$)



#### Another concept of price: PPP

- Concept of PPP(Purchasing Power Parity)
- Big Mac price by Economist magazine
  US: 4.07 \$, China: 14.7 RMB=2.27 US\$ (▲44%)

	2005		2010		
	PPP	/US\$	PPP	/US\$	
China	42	8.19	53	6.71	
India	33	44.1	44	44.7	
Japan	118	110	144	80.5	
USA	100	1	100	1	

#### TM by type of overseas market: Premium or good enough?

	Relevance for premium market (enough volume, brand image, quality requirement by customers)	Good enough products and services are OK (saturated value proposition curve, commoditization)
Strong competitive position against local competitors	Stay-in and focus on premium market	Risk of innovator's dilemma, prepare for good enough market strategy, local partnership (but risk of cannibalization)
Local competitors' catching up	Further development and product differentiation by non-technical factors such as investing-in brand, safety and eco-friendly	Give up this market and go another place? Local partnership with local autonomous management (a kind of portfolio investment)

Adapted from "The Battle for China's Good-Enough Market" by Gadiesh, Leung and Vestring, HBR September 2007