Imperial means
Intelligent Business

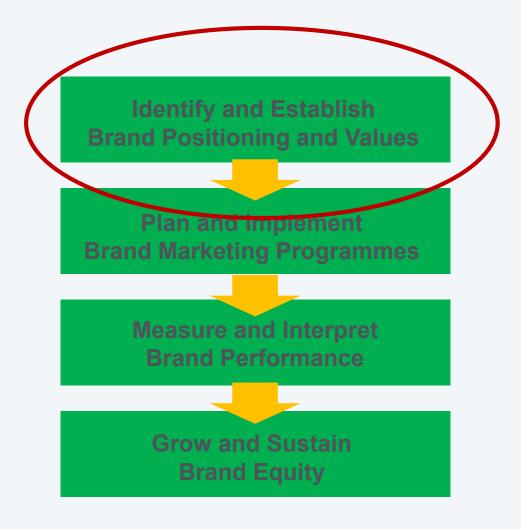


Brand Strategy

Dr Omar Merlo

Lecture 4

The strategic brand management process We are here...



Establishing value The brand's value proposition

 A successful brand strategy focuses on the customer value ratio:



Superior Perceived Value: The customer *perceives* higher value than any competitive brand

Establishing the brand value proposition The myth of the fox and the hedgehog



Establishing value The myth of excellence

- The myth of excellence is the misguided belief that a brand should try to be good at everything it does.
- Brands need to focus on "customer relevancy": the ability to see business through customers' eyes and conduct business on terms that customers find meaningful.
- Assume that there are 5 key attributes that determine competition among brands in an industry:
 - 1. **Price**: Customers value honest price
 - 2. **Product**: Customers look for consistently good brands
 - 3. Service: Customers values services that meet their basic, everyday requests
 - **4. Experience**: Customers want to be respected and be offered customised solutions
 - **5. Access**: Customers want to get what they want how they want it

The myth of excellence Positioning for competitive advantage

SCORING EXAMPLES (1-5)

- Rule 1: The most sustainable 'score':
 - 1. Dominate on one dimension (5/5)
 - 2. Differentiate on a second dimension (4/5)
 - 3. Achieve industry-par levels on the remaining dimensions (3/5)

	3M	Dell	
Price	***	***	
Product	****	***	
Service	***	****	
Experience	***	***	
Access	***	***	

- Rule 2: Anything less than 3 is not sustainable
- Rule 3: Domination or differentiation on more than one attribute is not sustainable, resulting in resources being wasted
- Rule 4: The definition of a 3 can continually change. Failure to keep up with changing requirements can cause the score to drop.

For example Primary and secondary attributes of selected brands

PRIMARY ATTRIBUTES (5 out of 5)

		Price	Product	Service	Experience	Access
SECONDARY ATTRIBUTES (4 out of 5)	Price		Target Staples Dixons Mazda	Geico	Club Med Gateway Southwest Airlines	Avon E*Trade
	Product	Wal-Mart Zara		Citibank Circuit City Boots	Disney Stores Harrods BMW	Amazon.com Coke CNN
	Service	Tesco Saturn	Caterpillar Home Depot Ferragamo Gucci		Four Seasons Kraft	UPS McDonald's Gerber
	Experience	Honda	Oracle Best Buy Bose Intel	Nordstrom Singapore Airlines		AOL Hallmark
SE	Access	Charles Swab Priceline Casio Carrefour	Sony 3M Whirlpool GE	American Express Dell	Starbucks Marlboro	

Exercise

Consumer relevancy in brand management

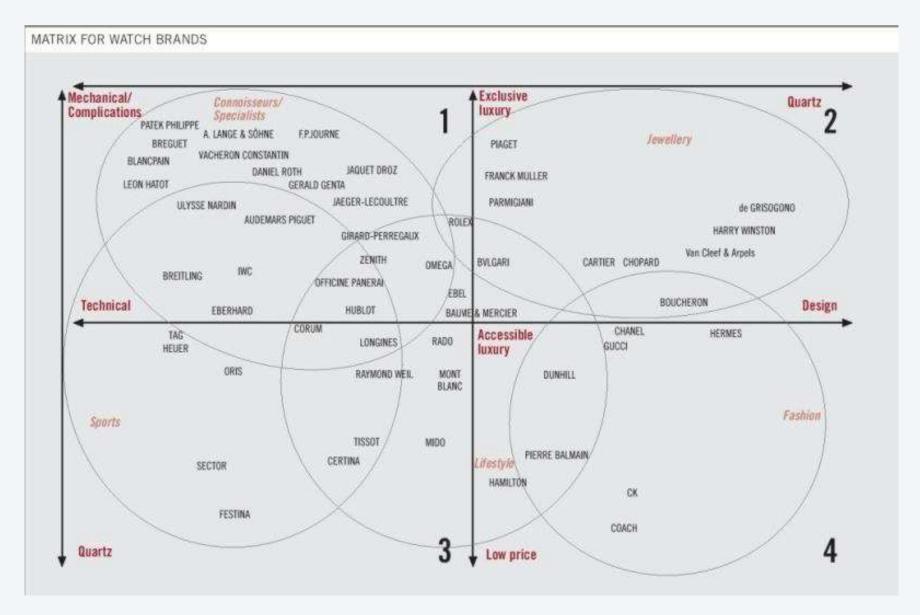
- Choose a brand and analyse it using the consumer relevancy model
- What's their current profile? What would you recommend?

	Actual	Recommended
Price		
Product		
Service		
Experience		
Access		

Brand positioning Establishing the brand's position in the minds of customers

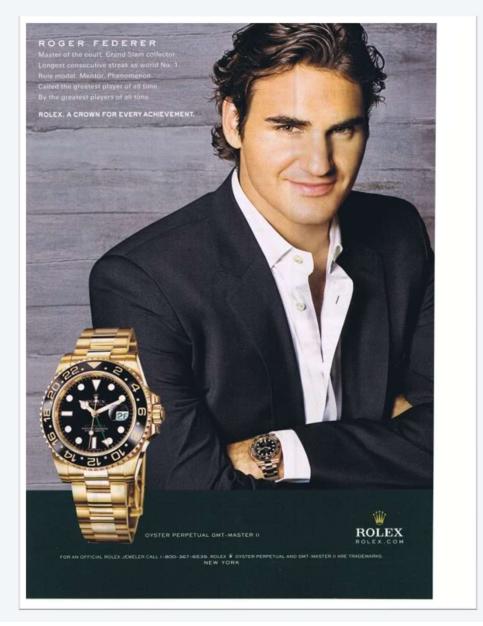
- Once the brand's value proposition is articulated, it should be deployed through a clear positioning strategy
- Positioning refers to the specific image of a company's offering in the minds of consumers, relative to competing brands.
- Marketers attempt to "position" their brands in a particular way in the minds of target markets.
- It's about finding the appropriate "mental location".

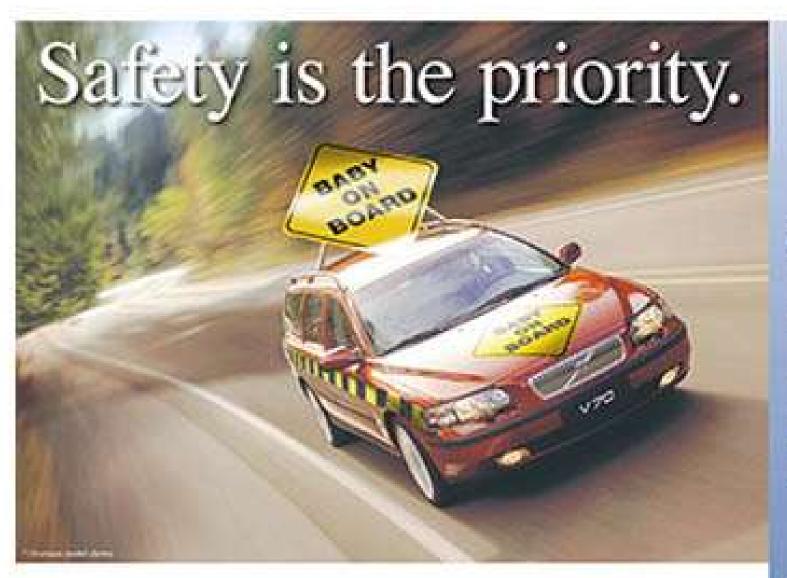
Perceptual mapping Example in the watch industry



Positioning and differentiation An example











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VOLVO

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Brand positioning How to establish it

Define the competitive frame of reference

Target market and segmentation

Nature of competition

Define the basis of positioning

Points-of-difference

Points-of-parity

Types of PoPs

Category POPs

Competitive POPs



To crash with a Volvo is extremely safe.

If you're sitting in a Saab.

Call of the color of the color

Saab 9:5. Sweden's safest car. In real life.

A positioning exercise The positioning of Imperial College

If Imperial College Business School were a car or an animal...



...what would it be?



The Brand Spirit (Y&R)

Rational



Emotional



Case study Swatch

- 1. What kind of watches were popular before the arrival of the Swatch? How did customers make purchase decisions?
- 2. How was the Swatch brand positioned and how was that positioning achieved?
- 3. What did Swatch achieve exactly within the watch industry? What was the formula to the success of the brand?