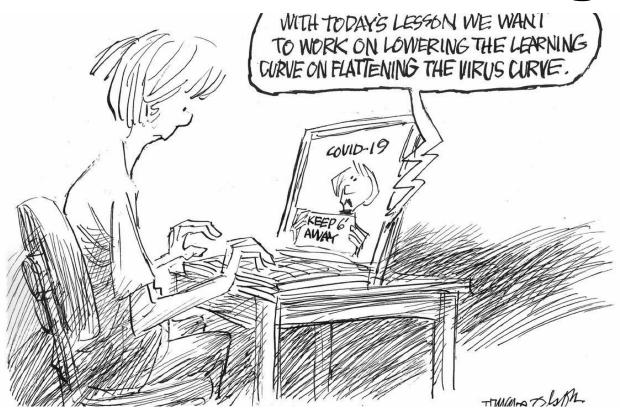
swatch Marketing



Imperial College Business School Tuesday, January 26th, 2021

Prof. Dr. Konstantin Theile

Structure

- 1. A comment to the Harvard Case
- 2. The beginning
- 3. The unsystematic approach
- 4. The systematic approach "the Swatch concept"
- 5. Findings

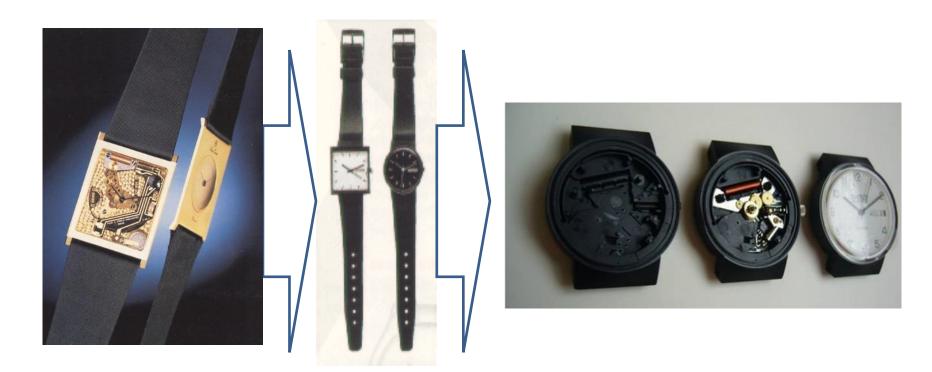
A comment to the Harvard Case

 Nicolas Hayek was not the father of Swatch. The initiative to develop a low-cost watch was a mandate from the board of ASUAG to Ernst Thomke, who was the CEO of ETA, the watch movement manufacturer of the group. The core team war composed by Ernst Thomke, the two engineers Elmar Mock and Jacques Müller and myself responsible for marketing and sales. Mr. Hayek was just a consultant and became CEO of the Swatch Group only in 1986.

The beginning

- I was a few weeks director for marketing and sales for Latin America, Africa & the Middle East at ETA watch movement manufacturer in 1982 and then...
- From 1982 to 1984 responsible for the design and the implementation of a sustainable international Marketing concept for Swatch with the task to sell about 1m units in 1983 and at least 3m watches in 1984
- Swatch was ready for (hand-made) production end of 1982 => automation only as of 1984

Technology



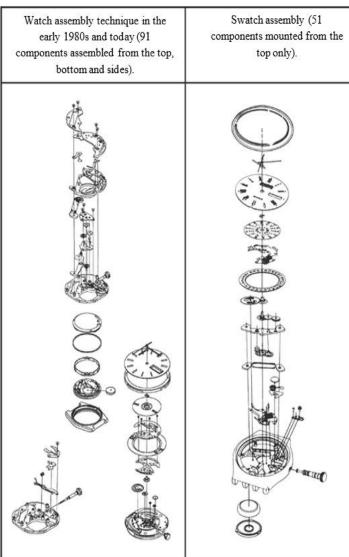
Delirium

First design

Final version

Production steps





Our Marketing Questions

- Do we offer the right product in the right place at the right time?
- Are the costs and the financing of the project correctly assessed?
- Do we have the necessary resources at our disposal?
- Who are our main competitors? How can they react?
- Are we using the marketing instruments correctly?
- Have we chosen the right staff and partners for the project?

The <u>unsystematic</u> approach

- Small, motivated and young team
- No experience in the watch industry
- Learning by doing > tolerant/high engagement
- Chaos is beautiful and inspiring
- Highly creative everything is possible
- Naïve and optimistic
- Intuitive > go with your gut feeling
- Re-invent the watch > fashion accessory showing time

For an excellent evaluation (of a concept)...



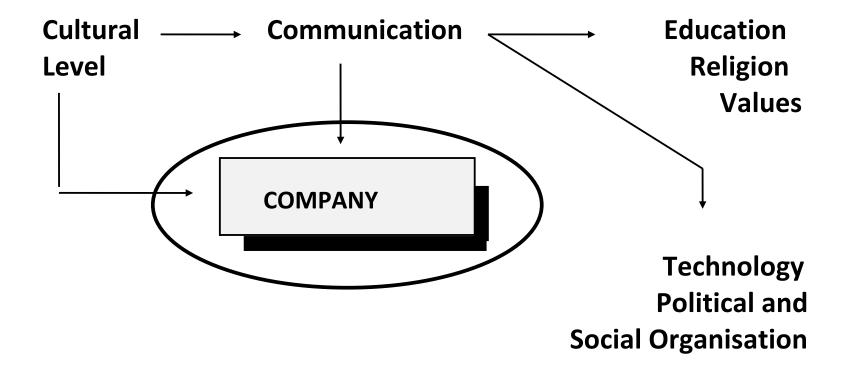
... ask your gut first and only then evaluate with your brain!

The systematic approach

- Our unsystematic approach was inspiring, but not easy to explain ... but most probably "the" main factor of success
- The systematic approach makes it easier to explain the Swatch marketing and brand policy
- ... a typical ex-post approach to teach students!

Let's start with some theoretical thoughts ...

The importance of culture



Adapted from Vern Terpstra /Kenneth H. David: The cultural environment of international business (1991)

The marketing model

NORMATIVE MARKETING						INFORMATION	RE-
MARKET- POSITION GOALS	ECONOMIC GOALS	PSYCHO- LOGICAL- GOAL	PRICE POSITIONING- GOAL	INFRA- STRUCTURE GOALS		MODULE Marketing Information System	Cash-
STRATEGIC MARKETING MARKET MARKET MARKET COMPE-							ROI Image
FIELDS STRATEGY	INFLUENCE STRATEGY	COVERING STRATEGY		TITION STRATEGY]] [PROCESS	
OPERATIVE MARKETING						MODULE	Export
PRODUCT AND SERVICES PRICE POLICY	DISTRIBU- TION POLICY	SALES AND SALES SUPPORT POLICY	ADVER- TISING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS	INFRA- STRUC- TURE		INFRASTRUCTURE IN- TRANS- OUT- PUT FORMA- PUT TION	Market share Innova- tion

Swatch Marketing

Normative Marketing

- Positioning goals
 - Market share
 - Distribution
- Economic goals
 - Marginal return
 - Turn-over
- Psychological goals
 - Awareness level
 - Image / sympathy

- Price positioning goals
 - Upper-low-end
- Infrastructure goals
 - People, infrastructure, money and time

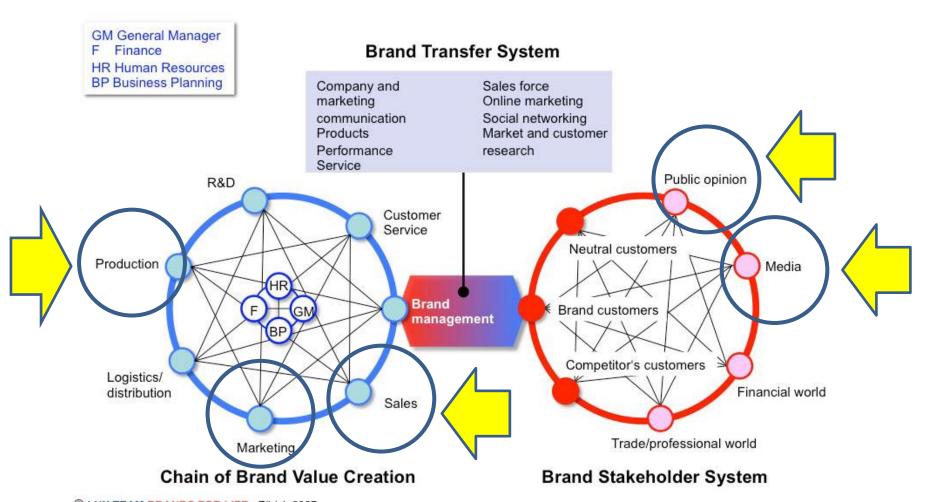
Swatch Marketing

Strategic Marketing

- Market Fields Strategy
 - High market penetration
 - Market development
- Market Influence Strategy
 - Preference strategy with strong brand policy and customer's fidelity
- Market Covering Strategy
 - Differentiated market segmentation

- Market Region Strategy
 - Global market strategy with a concentric market development strategy in each country
 - Waterfall combined with sprinkler strategy
- Competition Strategy
 - Fair and creative
 - Surprising our competitors

Brand Management



Swatch Marketing

Marketing Mix

1. Product and Service

- Design and segmentation
- Seasonal collections
- Exchange no repair
- Price (Impulse buying level)

2. Advertising

- Fashion accessory oriented
- Fun, young and trendy
- Surprising

3. Sales

Direct and via distributors

4. Public Relations

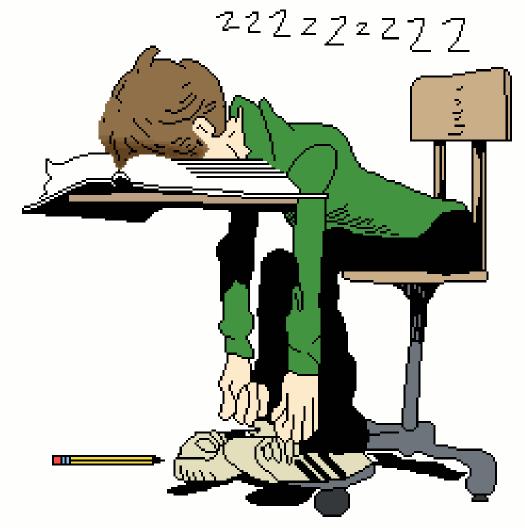
- Cooperative, honest and innovative
- Let's re-invent the watch industry (Switzerland)

5. Distribution

- High-image department stores
- Specialised watch shops
- Swatch Boutiques (later)

Are you still

awake?



1. Product Policy



Features

1983

- Water-resistant
- Shock-proof
- Precise
- Fashion accessory showing time



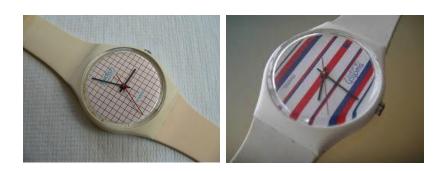
Packaging



1983



Version Swiss watch shops



The Tennis Swatch

1984









Grey Memphis

12 flags

Chrono Tech

Compu-Tech









Compass

Don't be too late

High-Tech

Tech-High

Price strategy

• Impulse buying level per market (in Switzerland just below CHF 50)

• Top-down calculation

Retail prices (1983)	CHF 49.90
Retail margin (incl. VAT)	CHF 21.90
Ex wholesale	CHF 28.00
Wholesale margin	CHF 5.00
Ex-Factory	CHF 23.00

2. Advertising



4-DEC-1983 in the New York Times Magazine

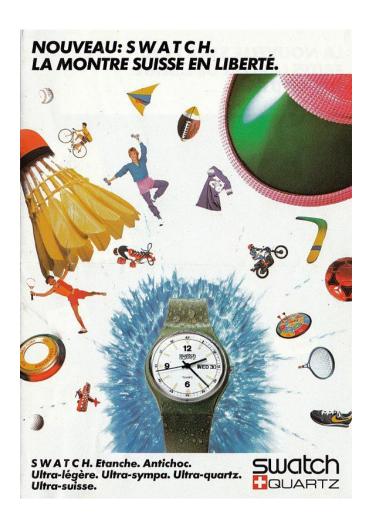
Summer 1984



Switzerland and Germany



Summer 1984



France and Belgium



USA 1984



More Swatch successes for '84



Swatch, the entirely new concept developed in Switzerland, introduces the 1984 range including the new, smaller Mini-Swatch.





Swatch The most dramatic success story of the '80's





USA 1984

Fall 1984/85





3. Sales

 As we did not have any idea on the quantities sellable in each market and most people around me where very pessimistic, I made a list of the target countries and allocated a number to each country adding up 1m watches.

Budget
30'000
60'000
80'000
70'000
50'000
40'000
100'000
50'000
50'000
20'000

 For several weeks my main job was thus to sell the watches – a valuable experience to check the concept and to learn how to sell an idea!

3. Sales

 The list and reality had nothing in common as we sold much more watches than budgeted, especially in Switzerland. We had to postpone the market introduction in Germany and France for a few months and forget about lovely Italy and Spain.

	Budget	Sales 1983
Switzerland	30'000	350'000
United Kingdom	60'000	140'000
Germany	80'000	140'000
France	70'000	120'000
Italy	50'000	0
Spain	40'000	0
USA	100'000	250'000
BeNeLux	50'000	
Scandinavia	50'000	
Austria	20'000	
etc		

4. Public Relations

1983 Jelly Original (200 pieces)









Tennis Swatch (1983) (999 pieces)





Kiki Picasso (1985)

4. Public Relations

The 13'000 kg Swatch in Frankfurt a.M.





Swatch Balloon - 1987

4. Public Relations: sponsoring

The Big Break Dance Contest Live At the Roxy 1983 in New York



First Freestyle snowboard contest in Switzerland 1983



5. Distribution

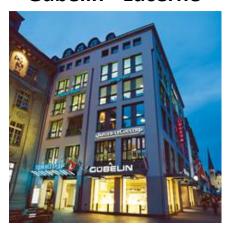
Bucherer - Lucerne



Jelmoli



Gübelin - Lucerne



Globus



Watch shops



Manor



5. Distribution

Macy's New York



Bloomingdale New York



Saks Fifth Avenue



Selfridges



Harrod's



KDW Berlin



Findings

- An unsystematic approach to marketing and brand management is helpful to avoid blinkers.
- A systematic and analytical approach makes however sense to keep you on track. There are many useful tools ... but they are not more than that!
- Be creative, open minded: ask your gut first and only then evaluate with your brain!
- There are **thousands out there** with good ideas ask them (and implement the idea).
- Ask your customers ... what are their dreams?

Findings

... and

 Re-invent yourself, your business and product every 10 years: it's a lot of fun!

 Be credible, ethical and include always nature in your decisions and activities.

 Above all "be responsible for your behaviour and activities"



Thanks for your attention....

