Zara brand

Business, Marketing



ZARA Brand ZARA is a Spanish retailer for clothing and accessories. The company is based in Arteixo Galicia and is the flagship chain store of the company owns Pull and Bear, Massimo Dutti, Bershka and Uterque. Unlike similar apparel retailers, the company controls most of the steps in designing, manufacturing, supply-chain and product distribution. Its stores sell clothes for men, women and children. ZARA segments its market by sex. It produces products that target men, women and children. For adult wear, ZARA subdivides its products into shoes, upper garment, cosmetics and complements (Ferdows et al, 2004).

Its products have various prices depending on their specific design, size and type of product. Generally, their prices are relatively low compared to similar retailers and customers can chose their desired payment methods. ZARA promotes its products mainly through television and print media and sells its products through physical stores. Online orders are also acceptable and customers can choose to pick products in person or order for postal delivery (CNN News 2001). ZARA positions itself to target its customers by offering more products compared to similar products. The company has also capitalised in innovativeness where it produces new products within an extra ordinarily short time and places them in their stores (Tiplady 2006). In this way, they are able to shorten the lifespan of their products leading to a greater success in meeting the preferences of customers Designs that do not sell for a week are withdrawn, orders cancelled and a new design developed the production of Zara products is therefore customer driven. Zara positions itself in different ways to target its customers. For instance it provides a variety of items ensuring speed in its marketing. It also ensures

its stores are located in places attractive to the customers. It has also established a website where customers can access the various products offered by Zara.

Zara retail focuses on the 4Ps which include the product, price, place and promotion according to Peng (2010). In the case of product Zara, management first has to think over the product being launched in relation to its value, positioning, ingredients, target customers and packages. The price of the product is determined based on the quality of the product (whether top or popular), discounts given on many of the products. Zara products are mainly sold in retail stores, online and by specific supermarkets. Zara products are normally marketed online through various marketing tools and using the company's website. Furthermore, the products are always marketed using newspapers and magazines.

Zara, established in 1975 is Spain's most successful brand since it is the pioneering and most overwhelming retailer internationally. When it was established, Zara operated with similar cheaply priced products of all the rage clothing fashions. When the store proved successful, the founders decided to expand it all over the country and later internationally. All Zara stores are owned by the company except in countries where foreign business ownership is forbidden as suggested by Grant (2005). Zara products include both men's and women's clothing, shoes, compliments as well as cosmetics and children's clothing.

References

CNN News. (15 June, 2001). " Zara, a Spanish success story." Online: http://edition. cnn. com/BUSINESS/programs/yourbusiness/stories2001/zara/.

Ferdows Kasra, Lewis Michael and Machuca Jose. (2004). "Rapid-fire fulfillment". Harvard Business Review. (11) pp 26-29.

Grant, R. (2005). Contemporary strategy analysis. New York : Wiley-Blackwell.

Peng, M. (2010). Global Business. Auckland: Cengage Learning

Tiplady Rachel (2006). " Zara: Taking the Lead in Fast-Fashion." Online:

http://www. businessweek.

com/globalbiz/content/apr2006/gb20060404_167078. htm? chan=

innovation_branding_brand+profiles.