

# [Global marketing assignment](https://assignbuster.com/global-marketing-assignment/)

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KEA arranged their evaluating strategy with comprehension of the overall economy for global marketing. In this perspective for global marketing, they try to make proper use of the auxiliary advertising, email promoting, viral showcasing, web searcher showcasing, pay for each snap showcasing, online systems administration promoting; article promoting, bum showcasing and the highlight showcasing. Finally I bring evidently recognized those fragments of the advancing Mix, those strategy which they take after for their particular brand and the procurement of the internationalization theory of those particular organization.

Brief profile of ‘ KEA: KEA is n Swedish furniture retailer that operates their business in the many country of the world. They have 351 stores in forty-six countries. They make innovative design for to attract their customer. Basically it is renowned for the modern architecture of the furniture. They produced 12000 different products in different countries. On the Asia of the January 2008 it is the largest retailer of the furniture in the global market. This company get the attention by controlling their cost, details operation and development of product on a regular flow.

Because of their work system its structure is complex which has several foundations for controlling the activity properly. They are responsible for the 1% of wood consumption of the total business usage. Now they make decision to invest in India to capture their large market. They will be the largest investor in India in the retailer sector. Task 1: Using appropriate and relevant analytical techniques conduct a environment and their implications for ‘ KEA. Business environment of the KEA can be macro also micro.

Thereabouts macro surroundings generally investigate eventually tom’s perusing PESTLE dissection which will be incorporate political, economic, social, technological, ecological furthermore legal same duration of the time micro surroundings about agency investigate utilizing of competitors, suppliers furthermore clients. Micro environment of Indian market for ‘ KEA: Micro nature’s domain of an organization will be analyses by customers, suppliers, employees, competitors and media. Customers: Similarly as all organizations compelling reason customers, KEA should be focused with respect to clients.

The company’s showcasing arrangement if point will pull in furthermore hold clients through results that meets their “ wants and needs” what’s more phenomenal client administration (Leaven & others, 2008). Employees: Utilizing disappointments and outrage on his/her staff for applicable abilities also experience may be key point. This procedure starts toward recruitment phase also proceeds for an employee’s work through on-going preparing and advancement chances. Suppliers: A supplier’s conduct will straightforwardly affect those businesses similar to KEA it supplies.

A expand in crude material costs will influence an organization’s showcasing blend methodology what’s more might much power value expands (Disjunctive & Heftiest, 1981). Shareholders: As associations oblige financing should grow, KEA might choose to raise cash eventually tom’s perusing skimming on the share trading system. Shareholder weight will expand benefits will influence organizational technique. Media: Sure networking consideration can “ make” an association like KEA certain also active networking consideration might “ break’ an association.

Associations need should deal with the networking so that the networking help push those certain things over the association also diminish the effect of a negative occasion around their notoriety. Competitors: Rival examination what’s more checking may be essential if an association is to keep up or enhance its position inside the market. If KEA is unconscious about its competitor’s exercises they will discover it exceptionally troublesome to “ beat” their rivals (Friendliness & others, 1974). Macro environment of Indian market for ‘ KEA:

Macro environment investigate PESTLE dissection which is provided for below: Political: Those legislature for India need reported a few laws which need aid concerning regarding ecological insurance that the business need to be a mindful of a few legislations for sample laws concerning waste transfer. Furniture retailer will be impacted toward those imminent waste management regulations (Helpmate & Shadier lyre, 2008). Economic: The furniture industry about retail may be under that impact of regular prevalence, but those Christmas-tide as a rule there might have been a growth around sales, happens.

Other critical impact might make found for a prediction for monetary development following a long time. However, bargains have been pointedly diminished for three quite some time due to gradually rebuilding about economy of the India. Social: Maturing populace of the country needs a critical impact upon ‘ KEA. It need get to be a need will give for more results on meet this class from claiming clients. Furthermore it may be a prerequisite on furnish an inviting shopping nature’s domain to those full grown clients. In turn suggestion of the maturing populace will be that accessibility for representatives later on (Agnostic, 2013).

Technological: In the furniture industry about retail the particular gear furthermore trucks are necessary to ensure elite taste also personal satisfaction. Therefore, great prepared work may be critical. Electronic trade got to be those fundamental promoting and the dissemination channel. Ecological: Throughout those later a considerable length of time ecological inventiveness also moral issues need turn into a basic range to organizations. Both useful and awful publicity might be picked up around these matters. An ever increasing amount client would concern these days for moral purchasing.

The idea about greenness will be in gouge furthermore there will be prerequisite for naturally cordial activities, grasping the entirety range of quality chain. Legal: Lawful components worry separate shops of a market. Kike’s representative those principles nearby political furthermore legitimate consequences, for example, such that gathering of the consent of neighborhood committee with open shop, worth of effort for organizations about neighborhood power on gatherings give with occupation possibilities, biological and restorative standards, and so on (Broadening, 2008).

Porter’s five forces: KEA Porter’s five constrains Investigation might be encouraged in the Emulating manner: Rivalry among existing firms will be compelling in the worldwide business about markdown furniture and the real players in the industry incorporate Roommates, Wall-Mart saves Inc, Argos also how. However, presently KEA will be those undisputed business sector pioneers in the business from claiming reduced furniture in the worldwide scale.

The threat of new entrants will be low, and the possibilities for rise for new rival to KEA is fitfulness as those present business may be immersed What’s more critical add up from claiming fiscal ventures what’s more dexterity are squired to turned a marked down furniture retailer in a worldwide scale (Porter, 2008). The bargaining power of KEA customers may be strong, concerning illustration the rival is compelling and the clients bring a totally decision about elective choices advertised by worldwide furniture retailers, too as, neighborhood furniture makers.

However, the threat of substitute products and services is low as there need aid no a really a number results also benefits accessible that commando substitute the interest to furniture, home appliances furthermore a go from claiming different results advertised eventually tom’s perusing ‘ KEA. KEA suppliers do not possess substantial bargaining power would various processing plants around the globe for those abilities furthermore assets to structure organization with ‘ KEA. During the same time, KEA pursues the method for framing vital long haul associations with its suppliers.

KEA SOOT analysis Strengths 1 Constantly using innovations to drive costs down 2 Brand reputation and market presence 3 Diversified product portfolio 4 Customer knowledge 5 Supply chain integration Weaknesses 1 Negative publicity 2 Standard products 3 Decreasing quality Finally, it is said that KEA can be influenced by both macro and micro environmental actors that are highly discussed on the above and both factors are equally necessary for the KEA brand to entry in the Indian market.

TASK 2: Develop appropriate global marketing objectives and critically analyses the supporting corporate and business strategies to support the launch of the KEA brand in India. To continue the activities of successful organization like KEA they must need to analyses the potential market. The aim of the marketing analysis for KEA is to decide about the attractiveness of the market of the company (Grant, 2010). It also analyses the present and future attractiveness of the market also.

Marketing objectives is targets for a specific item may incorporate expanding item mindfulness among focused on purchasers, giving data about item highlights, and decreasing purchaser imperviousness to purchasing the item. KEA is able to provide solid information to all the clients and Corporate strategies: An organizations corporate strategies focuses for a particular thing may join growing thing care among concentrated on buyers, giving information about thing highlights, and diminishing buyer impenetrability to acquiring the thing.

I think the corporate strategy of KEA is very supportive and they are able to add value in heir company after launching business in India. Business strategy: A business strategy is the methods by which it embarks to attain to its coveted objectives. It can basically be depicted as a long haul business arranging. Normally a business procedure will cover a time of around 3-5 years or sometimes longer. The business strategy of KEA is carefully planned and it’s have the ability to ensure their success. Hefted Index This is the theory which is developed by the famous Egger Hefted for cross cultural communication.

The main theme is that it analyze the consequence of a culture on societies depends on the values of its members. The theory was announced in non and the main theme of the theory is to classify the values in different countries. This theory is consisting of these factors: Power distance Individualism and collectivism Uncertainty avoidance Masculinity and femininity Long term or short term orientation KEA which is a multinational furniture company and ready to entry in India to operate their business should analyses the Hefted.

In the facts power distance as a consultant I think this should be provide equally so that employees are more interested to contribute in the market. Collectivism is better than individualism in the facts of KEA I think. Sometimes uncertainty gives much success in the market Fang, 201(0). If KEA take some risks in the market in India it is fruitful; for ensuring market for the future. Femininity can be useful than the masculinity for the ‘ KEA. KEA should take long term orientation as their business has a great attention on last long in India (Begin& others 2003).

Segmentation: The means of market segmentation is that dividing the different types of customers who have different interest’s needs and priorities. It is not very tough for any many to serve all of people in that market. So company also KEA should segment their market and serve the specified customer. Market segmentation is very essential for KEA in India. If they fail to segment the market and target their potential market their have a probability to loss their customer in the competitive market. The KEA make their market segment in different ways like age, region, income (Kinds, & others 2013).

As it is a furniture company as a consultant I think company should segment their market on the basis of the income of customers. The KEA provides services mainly based on the higher income people. If the people attract on their products at first they can gain a broad market and also have a great probability of expanding their business in India (Bonder, & others 2010). Task 3: State and evaluate the appropriate market entry method in India, with business case justification as well as the marketing tactics that will support the selected entry mode in the Indian market.

Whenever a company enters in a new market territory it has to face some questions like which markets to enter in, when to enter the market, which methods to follow whenever entering the market etc. On the basis of the answers of hose questions a company decides on which will be the best possible way to follow whenever it enters in a market (Kamala, 2011). These questions are: Which markets to enter? Which method to follow? When to enter the market?

Whenever answering the question of which market to enter a company must consider the size of the market, purchasing power of the people, potential customers, future economic growth rate of the economy of that country, is the market condition is stable enough etc. In this fact India is a country of high potentiality with a huge potential market. As one of the largest populated country of the world India is now a ewe emerging economy power of the country and the market is stable enough as the political condition of India is stable comparing to the other south Asian countries (Georges, 1995).

Time of entering too new market is also an important fact is important because entering a new market before the other foreign companies can give the pioneer some competitive advantages like building establishment of a strong brand name, creating positive impression on the customers mind etc. On the other hand it has some disadvantages too like extra time and effort investment, mistakes because of not knowing the new rules and regulations etc. On the other hand scale of the market entry is also important as it describes the fact like the amount of investment, long terms planning etc. Change, 1995). There are many market entry strategies depending on the market condition, tariff rates, marketing and transport costs, market size, rules and regulations of a country etc. By answering these questions one company select the best possible way to enter in a market. There are some strategies to enter in a new market. They are given below: Direct exporting. Joint ventures. Franchising. Licensing. Greenfield investment. These strategies are described below: Direct exporting means run overseas business by selling product to the target customers of another country.

As KEA plans to run a long term business relationship in India and they are in furniture business, if they follow direct marketing strategy the transportation cost will be higher. So, direct exporting won’t be suitable for them. Joint venture means a business agreement of two or more companies to merger their business for a limited time and run the business operations together. Normally whenever a new company enters a new market territory they merge with others to have some extra facility. KEA is already sourcing from India for about 25 years.

So, they are experienced in this sector. If they enter in the market by merging with other company it will take too much time for them to establish their whole business plan. Franchising means the right to use another firms’ fame or business model for a specific time period through a contract with the franchiser. On the other hand, licensing is one type of business contract in which one company gives another company the right to use their name in exchange of a specified payment. KEA is planning to enter the Indian market on their own, not by others.

Greenfield investment is one types of foreign direct investment in which one multinational company starts its operation in a developing country by constructing new facility operations, production plants and stores or by recruiting new employees. It’s one type of long term business planning. Among all these strategies KEA can follow the Greenfield investment as it goes the best with the characteristics of ‘ KEA. Greenfield investment is a greatly involved term related to the international business.

A Greenfield investment mean where the company buys land in the foreign country, lid the production plant and facilities and operates the business as an ongoing long term running business. KEA is proposing to invest 105 billion Indian rupees in Indian market which is the largest amount of money invested by a foreign retailer. KEA is planning to run business in India for a long term period and they are choosing the current and new suppliers for the sourcing of the raw materials for the production.

KEA is now mainly focusing on the current and existing stores all around the world. The target customer base for KEA is the middle class and the higher income class people. As KEA is planning on a long terms business operation in India the best strategy that KEA can follow is the Greenfield investment strategy (Lee & Carter, 2011). There are also some important marketing tactics that will help KEA to get entry in the Indian market territory. These tactics can be very simple or traditional but it works in most of the implements.

These tactics are described below: Focus on the best prospects: KEA should analyze their customer personal choices or preferences; new extra features that customer want, customer satisfaction level etc. This can increase the number of new sales by making the potential customers to the permanent one. For this they can focus on different king of advertisement through this they can make the customers aware about their product. Make the buying process easy: KEA should make the purchase process easy to the customers by providing product in a very reasonable price or purchase through installment payment process.

The main target customers for KEA in India are the middle class income level people. So, KEA can follow Wall-Mart and the process they followed whenever they entered in Indian market. Follow up customers on a regular basis: One of the important things of marketing tactics is to build a long term customer relationship. Customers are not going to buy a product by Just seeing this for one time. If KEA wants to build a good market place for them for a very long term it should inform the customers more about the product through advertisement or proving new offer to the customers.

TASK 4: Develop and discuss of the implementation of planned marketing mix in the new market with time lines Every company has their own marketing activities and it is different from company to company depends on the activities of the company. To continue the marketing activities of the company it should have a marketing plan (Kettle & Coalman, 1971). It show the way of marketing of any product or service. For every company marketing plan must be clear and it must be on the basis of the current situation of the market. Within 2015 KEA has to start their business in India.

Because of the retirement of their CEO there is arisen an uncertainty for properly maintaining the activities in India. At the end of the 2016 they hope to start their business with the full swing. For this reason they have to identify their activities to launch their business in India and hey have to maintain the time limit. The task they have to do is given below: Marketing Mix The importance of marketing mix for KEA in India cannot be denied any way. As usual marketing mix of KEA in India consist of four factors that are critically analyses in this section (Brink, & others 2007).

Product: the KEA generally provide standardized product and this is the main facts of their success. Recently they aim to entry in India and try their best to ensure their potential market. As a consultant of KEA I think as India is not wealthy in the facts of wood they should provide product eke outdoor patio furniture etc. By meeting the needs of customers. Price: Price many times has the capability to ensure the market of ‘ KEA. As the target of KEA for India is to manage the customer and prove their potentiality in the market as a consultant I think KEA should follow low prices strategy.

It is also important to less the price 30-50% than the competitors in the market. Place: to make available the products place selection is important. As a consultant I think In India they can start their business in NEW DELHI & Attar Pradesh. KEA needs 12-17 acres to set up their market hall, showroom etc. Sudan, 2012). Promotion: The general promotion strategy of KEA is depends on the conditions of market and sensibility of cultures of India. Indian channels should be covered, using traditional and non-traditional marketing strategy and online activities should be improved.

Timeline of the company ‘ KEA: Jan- 2015 Conclusion: April-201 5 June- 2015 Jan – 2016 Market entry methods vary from country to country, rules and regulations that different countries follow the legislations, market size, income level of the people etc. As India is a potential market with a huge amount of potential customers at first KEA would analyze the features what they have to attract this vast amount of potential customers, what should attract them more to be related with ‘ KEA.

If KEA can successfully analyze this information and effectively use their tactics it can transform this huge amount of potential customers into some loyal customers. References: 1 . Agnostic, A. (2013), How much is strategic fit important?. Business Strategy Series, 14(4), 99-105. 2. Leaven, P. , Sick, A. , Salinas, G. , Porto, C. And Montanan, A. (2008), The inflammatory micro-environment in tumor progression: the role of tumor- associated macrophages. Critical reviews in oncology/homology, 66(1), 1-9. 3. Begin, E. , and Bless, A. 2003), Market orientation, trust and satisfaction in dyadic relationships: a manufacturer-retailer analysis. International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management, 31(1 1), 574-590. 4. Brink, A. , and Bowman, C. (2007), Marketing mix standardization in multinational corporations: a review of the evidence. International Journal of Management Reviews, 9(4), 303-324. 5. Bonder, B. , Tambala, A. , Kumar, S. , and Kwashiorkor, A. (2010), Innovation strategies for creating nominative advantage. Research-technology management, 53(3), 19-32. 6. Broadening, A. (2008), Retail insights.