

International Marketing

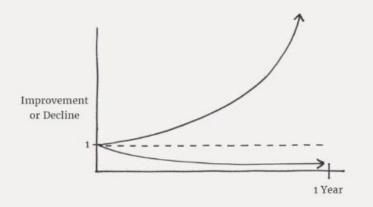
September 16, 2019

Università

The Power of Tiny Gains

1% better every day
$$1.01^{365} = 37.78$$

1% worse every day $0.99^{365} = 0.03$

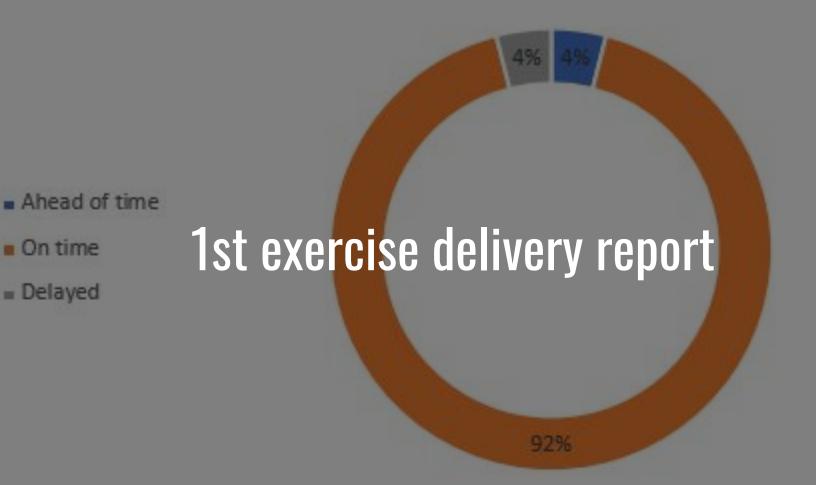


Try to be a little bit better

everyday -every session-

because it will make the

Extra Mile over time!



On time

... Delayed



- 1. On Case Method teaching
- 2. Your takeaways of the previous session
- 3. Delivery of Amazon case copies
- 4. Organization of International Activities





Amazon case

On case method
Delivery date 21st of
October
(Teamwork)





Follow executive approach

to deliver your report!



Case method is the opposite learning method of lecturing:

To theory through execution



More questions about case method?

Email to agonzalez@liuc.it



10' to review key takeaways of previous session with your partner







Companies going abroad <u>need to compensate the advantage of local</u> <u>competitors</u> when going to foreign markets because local firms have better knowledge about the customers and environment (PESTEL), eventually performing better also in terms of operations

Internationalisation normally normally <u>yields lower costs</u> due to the internal markets that firms create between affiliates (economies of scale).

Interco (or intercompany) is how multinational corporations use to name transactions between affiliates.



What is the motivation for FDI?





Motivation for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):

- Growth (both sales and/market share): coming closer to customers with improved control of the selling process (from distributors to own affiliate)
- Leveraging efficiencies: taking advantages of upgrading human resources (ie), erase legal obstacles to business (protectionism), availability of free trade areas, specialized industry poles (Silicon Valley, SF, ...)



Motivation for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):

 Resource scarcity: improve the cost of raw material and access to better sources to improve supply chain, including strategic assets and opportunities offered for exchange of knowledge, access to different cultures, etc



Resource scarcity may yield the integration of operations:

- *Vertical integration:* when a firm takes over control suppliers activities (upstream integration) or channel activities (downstream integration)
- Horizontal integration implies the acquisition or merger of companies with synergies between business, often competitors, rising its power over customers, suppliers and distribution



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Vertical integration example: *Zara logistics* (*Upstream or backwards* vertical integration)









A year after Amazon announced its acquisition of Whole Foods, here's where we stand

PUBLISHED FRI, JUN 15 2018-2:34 PM EDT | UPDATED FRI, JUN 15 2018-6:56 PM EDT







buys brick-and mortar retailer







Facebook Buys Instagram for \$1 Billion

BY EVELYN M. RUSLI APRIL 9, 2012 1:15 PM

2:02 p.m. | Updated

Facebook is not waiting for its initial public offering to make its first big purchase.

In its largest acquisition to date, the social network has purchased Instagram, the popular photo-sharing application, for about \$1 billion in cash and stock, the company said Monday.



Keith Bedford/Bloomberg NewsKevin Systrom, chief executive of Instagram.

It's a notable move for Facebook, which has exclusively focused on bite-size acquisitions, worth less than \$100 million.

Facebook buys Instagram

Horizontal integration example:



Some Horizontal Integration examples:



Disney buys Fox and Marvel





Suppliers

Manufacturer Company A

Horizontal Integration Manufacturer Company B

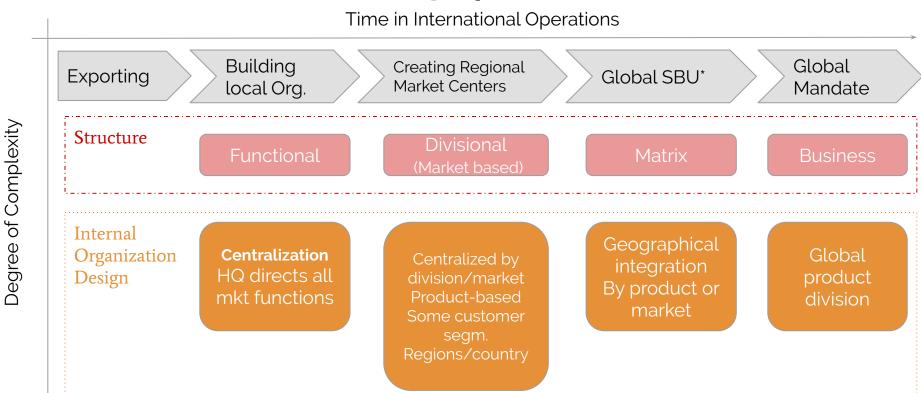
Customers

Vertical Integration Downstream



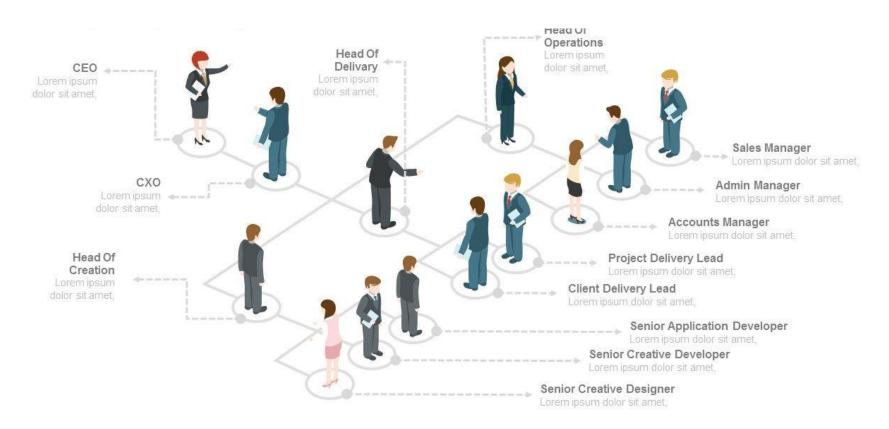


2. Cycle of Global Marketing Operations





There are many organisational structures!





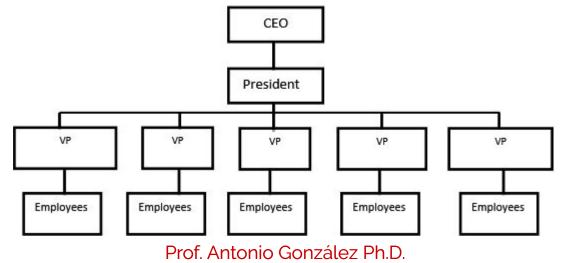
Dimension to consider when crafting organisation design:

- Scope of operations: region, country, culture, ...
- Company focus: customer focus or operation (cost) focus
- Specific (customer oriented) and transversal activities (internal oriented)



Common organisation designs:

1) *Pyramid or top-down* organisation: unifies company's vision and action through a clear rules or flow of command under centralized hierarchy



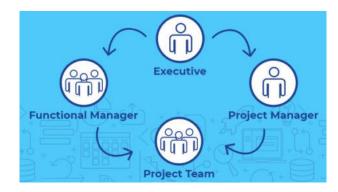


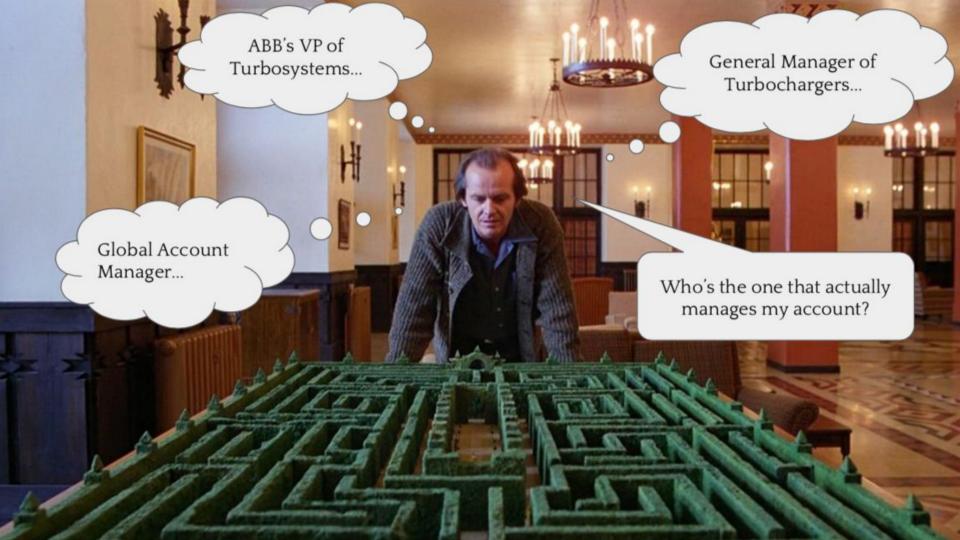


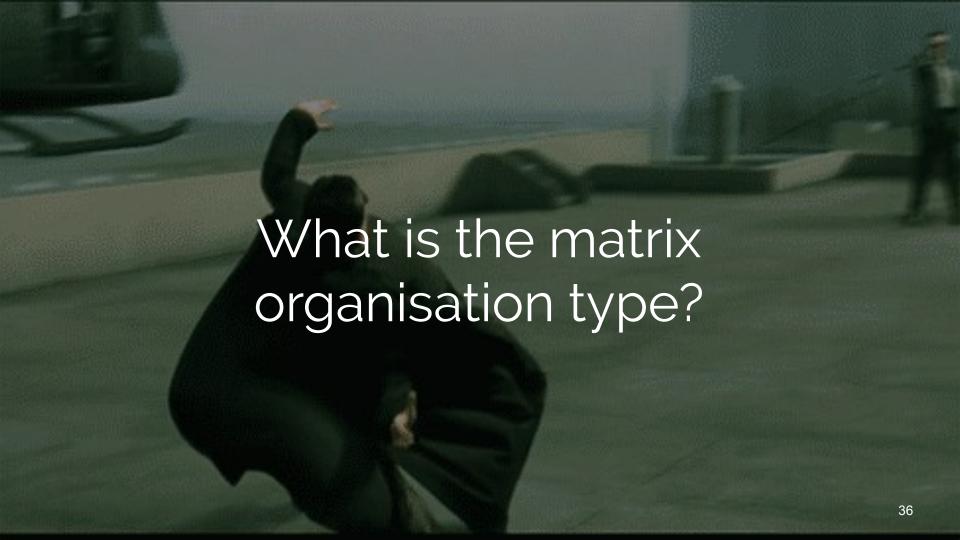


Common organisation designs:

2) Matrix organisation, that arises as a supranational management structure crafted to manage <u>projects</u> "without borders", yielding staff with multiple bosses of regarding the project







But what's the matrix?

"A mixed organizational form in which normal hierarchy is overlaid by some form of lateral authority, influence or communication... two chains of command, one along functional lines and other along project..."

Erik W. Larson & David H. Gobeli, 1988

What do you miss in this definition?



But what's the matrix?

"Network of international structures, business units and country affiliates made of multicultural teams interacting between them, who influence and provide inputs to customers for both projects and operations ... (all at the same time)"

Professor Antonio González, PhD. 2018

Pros and cons

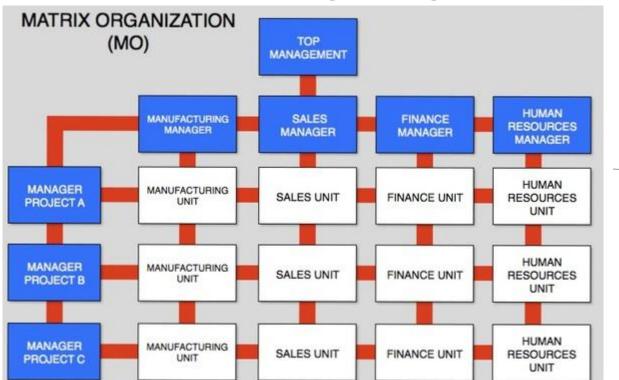
- + Knowledge available
- + Expertise for projects
- + Mutualised resources
- + Shared general exp
- + Customer oriented

- Silo mindsets in matrix
- Different targets
- Internal shared services
- Cultural barriers
- Losing customer focus

"We'll do more with less"

"Houston we have a problem"





These projects (A, B, C ...) are cross-country, crafted and managed often internationally





Prof. Antonio González Ph.D.





Coordination issue...

Next class!



Remember:
We r selling
24/7!

Thanks for your attention



