Branding & communication



Marketing is an iterative process where an organisation works with & adapts to the market & then through the process of communicating, creating, distributing, promoting, & pricing products, endeavours to facilitate profitable exchange relationships with customers, channel partners, & society.

Marketing communication begins with an understanding of the customer

Marketing is an iterative process where an organisation works with & adapts to the market & then through the process of communicating, creating, distributing, promoting, & pricing products, endeavours to facilitate profitable exchange relationships with customers, channel partners, & society.

Marketing requires **listening** to the market

Marketing is an iterative process where an organisation works with & adapts to the market & then through the process of communicating, creating, distributing, promoting, & pricing products, endeavours to facilitate profitable exchange relationships with customers, channel partners, & society.

Communication is central to marketing

Marketing is an iterative process where an organisation works with & adapts to the market & then through the process of communicating, creating, distributing, promoting, & pricing products, endeavours to facilitate profitable exchange relationships with customers, channel partners, & society.

Marketing requires the communication of value

Marketing is an iterative process where an organisation works with & adapts to the market & then through the process of communicating, creating, distributing, promoting, & pricing products, endeavours to facilitate profitable exchange relationships with customers, channel partners, & society.

marketing requires both internal and external communication

The umbrella concept

marketing is about profitable exchange relationships

[internal – channel – consumer]

Branding has many dimensions



Think the 6 product components

Branding has many dimensions



Think the 6 product components think service, people, place, experience

Branding is a meta-narrative



The marketing communication objective is to communicate a meta-narrative* with the market

*big on-going iterative story - that creates a brand

Branding is a meta-narrative



Consumers use products to create their meta-narrative with society

Branding has many dimensions

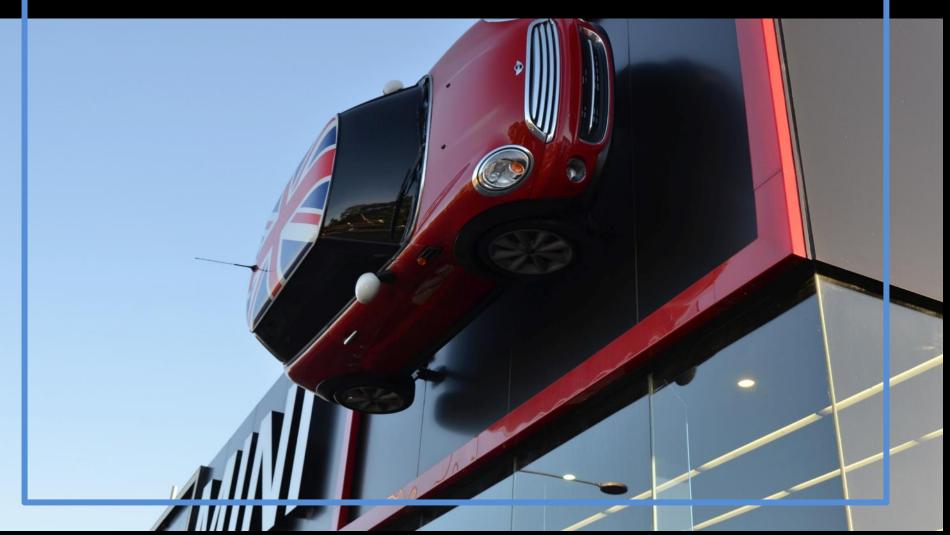












Only 7-24% of the message is verbal the balance is non-verbal cole, K.(1993).



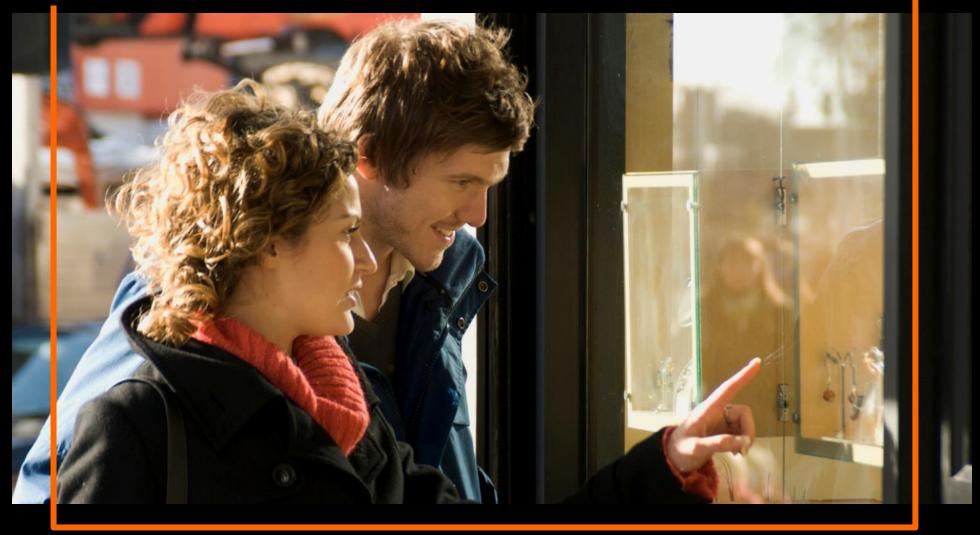




Communicating ideas – product value proposition



Communication runs through everything we do



Two days ago you paid full price

Communication runs through everything we do SELECTED STYLES

Tactics must not contradict strategy

Brand architecture

- ✓ Parent Brand [e.g., Unilever, Proctor and Gamble]
- ✓ Family Brand [e.g., Dove (Unilever), Gillette (P&G)]
- ✓ Individual Brand [e.g., Dove soap, Gillette fusion]
- Private Brands [e.g., Woolworths 'select']
- Cleanslate Brands [newly established co-created]
- Orphan Brands [remembered but no longer available]
- Trademark

Brand architecture [another perspective]

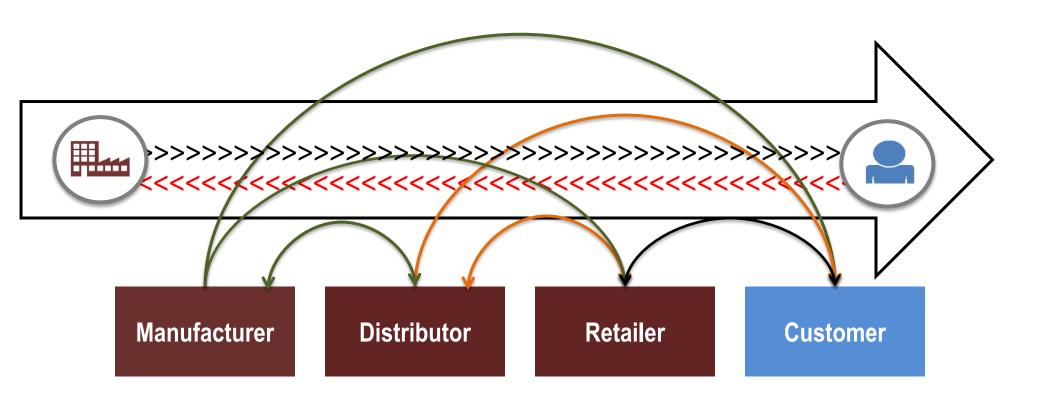
- Family [e.g., Unilever]
- ✓ Genus [e.g., Dove]
- Species [e.g., Dove soap]
- ✓ Variety [e.g., beauty cream bar]



- brand awareness
- brand identity
- brand strength
- brand stature
- brand associations
- brand architecture:
 - family brand structure, individual brand names, private-label brands:
- brand competitors
- brand comprehension
- brand community
- brand counterfeiting

- brand image
- brand inertia
- brand licensing:
 - co-branding
- brand name
- brand personality
- brand position and positioning.
- brand extension:
 - brand leveraging, brand dilution
- brand relationships:
 - brand loyalty, brand love, brand switchers, brand loyals.

considerations



Push & Pull communication strategies are essential:

- Push the product through the channel to the end customer
- Pull the product through the channel thru customer demand
- ✓ Push & pull the product thru customer and channel relationships



Communication

- is not just transmitting
- is also listening
- Is shared meaning

(Bennett, 2003)

It's not just what the organisation transmits



It's also the collective attitude that is formed to the product and brand

the fundamentals of marketing communication cannot be ignored



For example www.themarketingconcept.com or Stephen Fanning









































































































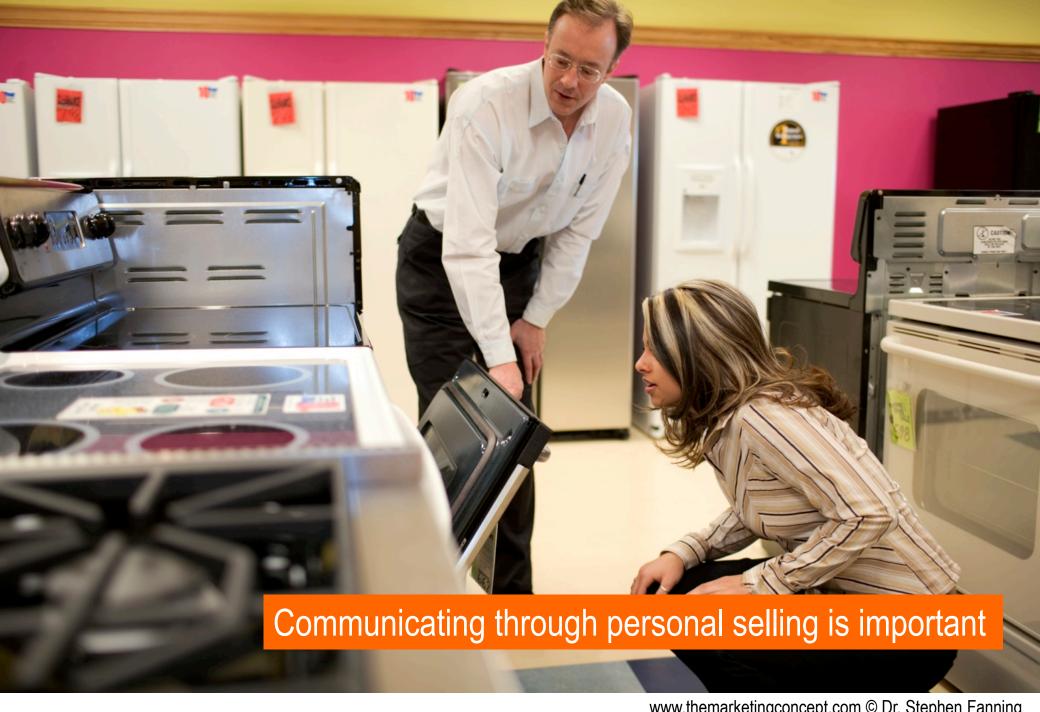




























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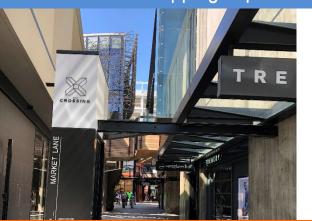














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Communicating time and place is important

