

A Study of The Role of Marketing Strategies And Marketing Paradigms To Promote Select Brand in International Markets

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ABSTRACT: *In this exploratory paper concentrated on the part of the promoting systems and Advertising standards. The fundamental reason for this exploration to study the examination and Assessment of advertising method's vitality in advancing the brand in global Careful investigation strategy connected and auxiliary information gathered for this examination. It can deal with numerous dialects and social traditions with generally adjusted items On the other hand benefit through promoting and generation process particular method the host Advertises that target nation particular client needs.*

KeyWords: *Brand, strategies, Paradigms, Promotion, International Market, Global Brand*

I. INTRODUCTION

Marketing strategy is a process that can permit an association to focus its constrained assets on the best chances to build deals and attain to a maintainable upper hand. A Marketing procedure ought to be based on the key idea that consumer loyalty is the principle goal. The marketing strategy is for centering an association's energies and assets on a game plan which can lead expanded deals and predominance of a focused on business sector specialty. An advertising methodology joins Product Development, Promotion, Distribution, Pricing, Relationship Management and different components, It recognizes the company's business objectives, and clarifies how they will be attained to. It is best when it is an inner part of the general firm procedure, characterizing how the association will effectively captivate and corporate objectives. A key segment of advertising procedure has been frequenting to keep the showcasing in accordance with an organization's all-encompassing statement of purpose. Advertising methodologies are dynamic and intelligent. Marketing methods may vary relying upon the extraordinary circumstance of the individual business. Nonetheless, there are various methods for classifying some bland systems. A short portrayal of the most well-known arranging plans is beneath. Procedures focused around business sector predominance In this plan, firms are characterized focused around their piece of the overall industry or strength of an industry. Regularly, there are three sorts of business sector strength systems:

- Leader
- Challenger
- Follower

Porter generic strategies- procedure on the measurements of key degree and Key quality. Key degree alludes to the business infiltration while vital quality alludes to the company's reasonable upper hand. The bland method system (Porter 1984) contains two choices, each with two option scopes. These are Differentiation and ease, authority each with a measurement of Focus-expansive or restricted.

- Product differentiation
- Product differentiation
- Market Segmentation

Innovation procedures – This arrangement with the association's rate of the new item improvement and plan of action advancement. It asks whether the organization is on the bleeding edge of innovation and business development. There are three sorts

- Pioneers
- Close followers
- Late followers

In this plan, we pose the question, "How ought to the firm become?" There are various distinctive methods for noting that question however the most widely recognized gives four answers:

- Vertical integration
- Diversification
- Intensification.
- Horizontal integration

A brand is characterized as "a name, term, sign, image, or configuration, or a blend of them, proposed to recognize the merchandise or administrations of one merchant or gathering of dealers and to separate them from those of Competitors" (Kotler & Keller, 2006) Teacher David agent recognized seven principle figures in building effective brands, as outlined in the chart beneath With the globalization of business sectors and the development of rivalry on a worldwide scale, organizations progressively extend the geographic extent of their operations, setting up or obtaining organizations in different nations, or going into unions crosswise over national limits. In the meantime, with the spread of worldwide and local media the improvement of global retailing, and the development of individuals, products and associations crosswise over national outskirts, markets are getting to be more incorporated. Thus, firms need to give careful consideration to arranging and incorporating their showcasing method crosswise over businesses.

Revised Version Manuscript Received on October 30, 2015.

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II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Marketing Strategies

Advertising technique is a strategy for centering an association's energies and assets on a blueprint, which can prompt, expanded satisfies and predominance of a focused on business specialty. A showcasing technique joins item advancement, advancement, conveyance, estimating, relationship administration and different components; recognizes His association's advertising objectives, and clarifies how they will be accomplished, preferably inside an expressed time period. Showcasing technique decides the decision of target business sections, situating, advertising blend, and portion of assets. A system comprises of a well thoroughly considered arrangement of strategies to make an advertising arrangement more compelling. Showcasing methods serve as the essential under sticking of advertising arrangements intended to fill market needs and achieve promoting the objectives [5]. Arrangements and goals are for the most part tried for measurable results.

2.2. Brand

As indicated by Kotler and Keller (2006) a brand can likewise give signs of a certain nature of the item. Brand faithfulness can make hindrances of passage to different organizations on the grounds that the brand is set in the shoppers' psyches and it can make upper hand and a readiness to pay a higher cost. As indicated by Yu Xie and Boggs (2006), marking means more than simply naming an item, brands are an aftereffect of business sector division and item separation. A brand has a few capacities as expressed previously. Kotler and Keller (2006) express that a brand is required on the grounds that it distinguishes the item, and the obligation of the item subsequently lies in the hands of the creators or the makers of the item. After a client has been in contact with the brand and the item through its showcasing exercises, the client has made a view of the brand. After that, the brand can be recognized by the client (in the same place). The expanding development of globalization has constrained organizations to consider the imperatives of marking (Yu Xie&Baggs, 2006). Yin Wong and Merrilees (2007) express that marking has an exceptional potential for worldwide showcasing. As indicated by Kotler and Pfoertsch (2007) brand are bit by bit more basic for organizations in pretty much all business from clients confront an extraordinary number of diverse suppliers. Czinkota andRonkainen (2004) express that brands are imperative in light of the fact that they "shape client choices and eventually, make monetary worth." Brands are critical in both shopper and business-to-business circumstances, where a choice of procurement is required. A solid brand can make sufficient higher aggregate comes back to shareholders than a frail brand (on the same page). Marking is vital on account of diverse reasons, and moreover, it produces esteem in distinctive ways. Czinkota and Ronkainen (2004) express that a solid brand permits the organization to exploit the brand mindfulness in other new markets also, in light of the fact that the brand may be

known in nations where the brand has no physical movement.

Kotler and Keller (2006) specify that a solid brand makes higher benefits which thusly make higher worth for the shareholders.

Motameni and Shahrokhi (1998) express that new brands in a worldwide commercial center have a little risk of contending with made brands, and making a brand sans preparation includes huge ventures. The profit for the speculations spent on marking is changed over into brand mindfulness, picture and faithfulness and the idea compressing the estimation of the brand is alluded to as brand value (on the same page). As indicated by Keller (2007) distinctive showcasing projects must be made to fulfill diverse business sector fragments in building brand value.

2.3. Cultural Issues in Brand Building

The significance buyers get from notices and other showcasing boosts may be affected by their society (Friedmann 1986). Therefore grouping remote markets on social measurements might likewise be helpful. Social connection is one part of a culture that identifies with purchasers conduct. Social connection alludes to the level of data shoppers construe from verifiable, relevant signals those which are non-verbal and non-composed (Hall 1976). The idea of social connection has already been stretched out to promoting massage procedure (Martenson 1989). Purchasers from high connection societies get all the more importance from non-verbal or non-composed, setting signs (i.e., foundation, symbolism, landscape, and so on (than shoppers from low setting societies. The last draw substantially more data from the expression data introduced in correspondences, and have a tendency to give careful consideration to context oriented prompts. For instance, shoppers in the U.S. (a low connection culture) have a tendency to get publicizing importance from the express signs utilized as a part of the promotion, for example, composed content in print promotions. Then again, Japanese customers (a high setting, society) will decipher not just the express messages, additionally logical signals, for example, the parts of the message sender and beneficiary. In high setting societies, both the unequivocal and implied prompts are wellsprings of message importance; in low connection societies, substantially a greater amount of the significance is gotten from express signs. As one moves from low to high setting societies, data mindfulness increments and more consideration are paid in connection (Hall 1976).

The standardizing model of brand picture administration recommends that advertisers ought to create and actualize a brand picture grounded in one specific customer need (Park, Jaworski and Macinnis 1986). Three essential reasons have been placed for receiving a solitary need brand picture methodology (Park, Jaworski and Macinnis 1986, p. 136): First, a solitary need makes it simpler for shoppers to distinguish the brand's fundamental importance. Numerous needs may make this undertaking more troublesome for shoppers. A second reason is that it is less demanding for directors to position a solitary need brand picture. Creating and executing a promoting blend

that passes on a solitary need is less troublesome than dealing with a mix that adequately passes on different needs. Third, using a solitary need picture lessens the quantity of direct contenders to those with the same brand picture. At the point when different needs are utilized, the level of rivalry increments to incorporate the majority of the brands consolidating the same pictures. In synopsis, the regulating model of brand picture administration recommends that utilizing a solitary need (profundity) methodology will yield preferred business execution over a numerous need (expanded) procedure.

Brands in focus classes receive both profundity and broadness systems. That is, a few chiefs hold fast to the single-need brand picture methodology, while others utilize a more enhanced procedure. Research has yet to figure out whether and under what conditions the regulating, single-need brand picture procedure yields better market achievement. The rest of this segment talks about natural conditions that may influence the relative execution of profundity and broadness brand picture techniques in global markets.

Conditions found in outside businesses frequently influence promoting correspondence programs. Research has shown, for instance, that shoppers in diverse nations have comparable necessities, yet fluctuate in the ways items are seen as fulfilling those needs (Green, Cunningham and Cunningham 1975). The needs items are intended to fulfill might subsequently influence customers' view of the items' advantages relying upon where they are advertised. Thusly, showcase execution of a brand picture procedure may be influenced by nation qualities. Nonetheless, little research has been carried out that looks at the suitable fit between brand pictures (i.e., need fulfillment) and worldwide business attributes.

2.4. Issues in Developing a Global Brand

There are different issues at the hierarchical level that chooses about the worldwide Marking system. There are two vital parameters influencing the choice of worldwide marking. They are the relative quality of globalization weight in that specific industry and the extent to which the organization has globally transferable resources. If globalization weights are frail and the organization's benefits are not transferable, including the brand, then the organization require not try for a worldwide brand. It ought to move in the household showcase in making a higher brand esteem. On the off chance that globalization weights are feeble and the organization has transferable resources, then the organization ought to search for stretching out into a comparative business with a worldwide brand.

The home playing point because of a solid brand suggestion can be utilized as a stage for building brands in specific markets. By this the organization can procure included income and scale economies with significant universal advertising knowledge. This class of worldwide brand expansion tries for taking a gander at comparable to universal markets, which are like the home market regarding shopper inclination, geographic vicinity, social likeness or even government regulation. Bajaj Auto's augmentation to the South Asian market for their three wheelers is an illustration of brand accomplishment

incomparable to the market. The achievement of Indian motion pictures with atypical passionate marking is an alternate illustration of brand achievement. Organizations can search for nations with basic social and semantic legacy. The achievement of RamanandSagar's serial "Ramayan" in the Asian business sector is additionally an alternate illustration. The story of Asian Paints in Indian market has made it to strive for worldwide marking in nations like Nepal, Fiji and Korea with its common ease definitions and administration conveyance suggestions to help the brand name called "Asian Paints".

Organizations from developing markets can likewise go worldwide and dispatch worldwide brands. However, for having a worldwide brand one needs to take into thought an alternate set of chances and requirements. The ease of payment and nearness to crude materials additionally give a game changer for local organizations to go worldwide. In the event that these players can beat the inadequacies in abilities and budgetary assets, then dispatching a worldwide brand will be a troublesome suggestion. The achievement of Infosys and Wipro as brands in the worldwide business sector is cause of worldwide marking accomplishment in innovative an industry.

2.5. International Brand Strategy in Global Market

Purchaser item brands are principally focused on towards the buyer showcases and are subsequently generally known among the mass business (Bradley, 2002). It is typically a methodology when brands are turning globally, it frequently creates from being a neighborhood brand and before long, when the brand is known, move into remote markets.

As indicated by Bradley (2002), when creating a universal brand ,method, the organization needs to choose: Which markets to follow up on (new or existing) New items or adjusting existing items availability of the items in the universal business. Marks that are selected are requested, can in light of their uniqueness. In any case, on the off chance that they get to be excessively distant, the items can anticipate brand development. Anyhow, in the other way, if the items can be purchased all over the place, they detached their uniqueness marking as an instrument to control brand openness, and numerous organizations likewise control the entire appropriation framework.

Yin Wong and Merriless (2007) express that the improvement of brands on a global premise offers chances to adventure economies of scale, creating worldwide markets and seeking after different business sector portions. Be that as it may, marking is not an insurance for succeeding in the worldwide business (Palumbo &Herbig, 2000). A firm may be an incredible advertiser in one nation, yet the brand can't truly be exchanged to an alternate nation with the desire of the brand turning into a win (on the same page). As per Bradley (2002), organizations increase game changer in universal markets through quality and execution. By exchanging client goodwill, the clients perceive and distinguish the brand with a certain picture. Moreover, the organizations need to manage upper hand in their marking procedure, and as per Bradley, they make that accomplishment through:

1. Brand value, low in household market. Prevailing experience substantial household markets
 2. Extraordinary test of universal markets confronting smaller areas
 3. International dispersion
- Far reaching conveyance framework; universal systems. Bradley (2002) has distinguished two ideas that are fundamental in a reasonable accomplishment for brands in worldwide markets brand prominence and nation picture. A brand can pick up prevalence in different nations by making prominence in one nation. A brand accomplishes brand ubiquity when it is acknowledged globally through not publicizing additionally informal. At the point when the fame is supporting over a time of time, the brand can take advantage over this on the grounds that it supports brand devotion, brand picture and brand value, it likewise has a positive association with execution over the long haul. As indicated by Yu Xie and Boggs (2006) marking procedure is a critical issue for firms working in a global environment. The creators express that both a few corporations and in addition item brands are contending with one another in the worldwide business. Lid and Schultz (2003) express that among the progressions that organizations make when they move to globalization is moving center from item brands to corporate brands. The creators further express that the purpose behind moving center relies on upon the way that it is hard to keep the items separated and markets get to be more perplexing as the firm is moving towards globalization.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. The Case Study Research Method

Detailed analysis, exploration exceeds expectations at bringing us to An understanding of a critical issue or protest and can stretch out experience or add quality to which is as of now known through past examination. Research endeavors underscore nitty gritty Relevant examination of a predetermined number of occasions or conditions and their connections. Specialists have utilized the careful investigation, research technique for a long time over an assortment of Disciplines. Social researchers, specifically, have made wide utilization of this subjective exploration Technique to look at contemporary genuine circumstances and give the premise to the Application of thoughts and augmentation of strategies.

Analyst Robert K. Yin characterizes the case Study research technique as an exact request that explores a contemporary Marvel inside its genuine setting; when the limits in the middle of wonder and Connection are not unmistakably obvious; and in which various wellsprings of proof are utilized (Yin, 1984, p. 23). Analysts keep on in the detailed analysis, research strategy with achievement in mending Arranged and created investigations of genuine circumstances, issues, and issue Yin (1993) has Recognized some particular sorts of research endeavors: Exploratory, Explanatory, and Descriptive. Stake (1995) incorporated three others: Intrinsic - when the scientist has an enthusiasm for the Case; Instrumental - when the case is utilized to see more than what is evident to the A spectator; Collective - when a gathering of cases is contemplated.

Exploratory cases are some of the time Considered as a prelude to social exploration. Illustrative careful investigations may be utilized for Doing causal examinations. Elucidating cases oblige an enlightening hypothesis to be Created before beginning the undertaking. Piece (1988) utilized this system in a unique Training study, utilizing an example, matching methodology. In the greater part of the above sorts of chaos Studies, there can be single-case or numerous case applications. Detailed analysis, examination is not testing, research; that is a certainty stated by all the major Specialists in the field, including Yin, Stake, Feagin and others. Nonetheless, selecting Cases must be carried out in order to amplify what can be realized at the time of time accessible For the study.

3.2. Companies Case Study

Unilever is a worldwide organization that came into presences in 1930 by the fusing Two organizations which are margarine union and lever siblings. They met up With a consent to give equivalent benefits to shareholders of both organizations and to Work on the same organized board. In this way, as an aftereffect of the merger Unilever Turned into an organization that handled and purchased more than a third of the world Business oils and fat and exchanged a greater number of nations than any other nation in the World. Today Unilever is a well known name in family units with aggregate deals expanding by 5% at a consistent rate for E40.19 billion for the full year 2007. Its brands can be partitioned Into two divisions home and individual consideration and nourishments of which the brands under the Home and individual consideration are understudied, surf, coif, solace, dove, Sunsilk, Lynx, Lux, beyond any doubt, Vaseline, Timotei and lakes while the brands under the sustenances are close, cornetto, Bertolli, liptons, Colman's, Bovril and so on. They work in more than 150 nations in the World with 174,000 workers internationally. This makes it a multinational partnership Since a multinational undertaking was characterized by slope (2007) has any business that has Beneficial exercises in two or more nations.

IV. RESULTS

Unilever entered the Multinational market through wholly owned subsidiaries. Wholly Owned subsidiaries are one of the means used in entering the foreign market and it is Done in two ways. One of which is by establishing a new operation in the chosen Country and the second is by acquiring an existing and established company in the Chosen country and using it to sell its products which is what Unilever did in most Counties but in countries where they could not enter through Wholly owned subsidiaries They entered through Joint venture, for example the Chinese market. The joint venture has to Do with establishing a company that is jointly owned by two or more host companies. To overcome protective devices like tariffs. The Multi-domestic strategy of Unilever In China. Unilever first entered the Chinese market in 1920 but went through a lot on Political crises like the Chinese civil war, the communist movement that allowed the Public ownership of all factors of production, but after years of

shutting down foreign Businesses the country allowed foreigners into the economy these led to Unilever re-Entry in 1986 through joint ventures. The joint ventures they formed was about 14 Between 1986-1999 to produce different products (Dasgupta and Dutta, 2004) and Examples of such companies are Shanghai Lever which is a joint venture with Shanghai Soap Factory and Shanghai Daily Industrial Development Corporation, which produced Toilet and laundry soap and other related products, “Shanghai Van den Bergh” which was “A joint venture with Unilever and Shanghai sugar cigarette” and wine corporation that Started producing “Masterline bakery fats”. Also, “Shanghai Ponds” were established and it Was a joint venture between Unilever and “Shanghai No 2 daily chemical factory and Shanghai Daily chemical Industrial Development Corporation”.It was made of Introduce and market, skin care products for Chinese women, etc. However, in another two Operate in Chinese market, they employed a “multi-domestic strategy”.“A Multi-domestic Strategy as to do with generalizing a product so that it can handle multiple languages And cultural conventions with locally adapted products or service through marketing And production processes specific to the host markets that target country-specific Customer needs”. (Qaeda et al: 2002). These strategies enable each subsidiary in each Country to follow its own strategy. However the use of this strategy led to various Internal conflicts in the business and also led to each company pursuing different goals Which was different from the goals of Unilever as a whole. However, as a result of all These problems Procter and Gamble, who was competing The Multi-domestic strategy Of Unilever in China.“Unilever first entered the Chinese market in 1920 but went Through a lot of political crises like the Chinese civil war, the communist movement that Allowed the public ownership of all factors of production”, but after years of shooting Down foreign businesses the country allowed foreigners into the economy these led to Unilever re-entry in 1986 through joint ventures. The joint ventures they formed was About 14 between 1986-1999 to produce different products (Dasgupta and Dutta, 2004) And examples of such companies are Shanghai Lever which is a joint venture with Shanghai Soap Factory and Shanghai Daily Industrial Development Corporation, which Produced toilet and laundry soap and other related products, Shanghai Van den Bergh Which was a joint venture with Unilever and Shanghai sugar cigarette and wine A corporation that started producing Masterline bakery fats. Also, Shanghai Ponds were Established and it was a joint venture between Unilever and Shanghai No 2 daily Chemicalfactory and Shanghai Daily chemical Industrial Development Corporation it Was formed to introduce and market skin care products for Chinese women etc. However, in order to operate in Chinese market, they employed a multi-domestic Strategy. A Multi-domestic strategy as to do with generalizing a product so that it can Handle multiple languages and cultural conventions with locally adapted products or Service through marketing and production processes specific to the host markets that Target country-specific customer needs. (Qaeda et al: 2002). These strategies

enable each Subsidiaries in each country to follow its own strategy. However the use of this strategy Led to various internal conflicts in the business and also led to each company pursuing Different goals which were different from the goals of Unilever as a whole. However, as a The result of all these problems Procter and Gamble, who was competing to Unilever began To dominate the market between the late 1990s and early 2000s.Which made Unilever To re-think of the way they were doing business Therefore they adopted a localization Strategy and it was defined by the Localisation Industry Standards Association (LISA) as a The process of taking a product and making it linguistically and culturally appropriate (Country/ region and language) where it would be used and sold. Unilever adopted the Localization strategy by restructuring their organization in order to meet the needs and Aspirations of their Chinese customers so as to widen their market share or base in China. Therefore, in order to succeed in China they integrated all their various companies under one holding company and initiated a plan for listings the company in the stock, a market so as to strengthen his position in China. They also employed local employeesAnd professionals to manage the companies to enable easy communication between theCompany and its customers. Unilever used the traditional Chinese sciences withTechnological enhancements in producing the products which included both localAnd global brands.

V. CONCLUSION

The item Brand is overseen by the advertised capacity, one Should attempt to utilize the advertising techniques and showcasing ideal models to make simple to advance a brand in a universal business sector application, procedures and strategies of advertising procedure and models are advantageous for creating an International Brand method. Unilever Entered the Multinational market through entirely possessed auxiliaries, However, in nations Where they couldn't enter through Wholly claimed auxiliaries, they entered through Joint wanders, for instance the Chinese market A Multi-household technique as to do with Summing up an item so it can deal with different dialects and social traditions With mainly adjusted items or administration through promoting and generation forms Particular to the host advertises that target nation particular client needs. They moreover Connected the methodology to select the representatives which are identified with the nation Since they could do viably correspondence of costumers.

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