

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****MBA – SEMESTER 3 – EXAMINATION – WINTER 2018****Subject Code: 3539241****Date: 07 /12/ 2018****Subject Name: International Marketing****Time: 10:30 To 1:30****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

<b>Q. No.</b>		<b>Marks</b>
<b>Q.1</b>	Define the following with practical examples. (a) Controllable elements (b) Balance of Payment (c) Protectionism (d) Nontariff barriers (e) Linguistic Distance (f) Individualism/Collectivism Index (g) Dynamic Cultures	<b>14</b>
<b>Q.2</b>	(a) Define International Marketing. Explain its benefits and process of Internationalization.	<b>07</b>
	(b) Describe various political factors affecting international marketing in detail with suitable examples.	<b>07</b>
	<b>OR</b>	
	(b) Assume that you are a head of the international division in XYZ company, you are required to prepare market entry strategies for product "organic fruits & vegetables"	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Which kind of research is required, knowing the behaviour of international consumer? Explain in detail.	<b>07</b>
	(b) Describe the documentation required in International Trade.	<b>07</b>
	<b>OR</b>	
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Explain Sales Promotion and Advertising Strategies in international marketing with example.	<b>07</b>
	(b) Discuss various Regional Trade Areas (RTAs) and its implication for International Marketers.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) Which kind of Psychological and Social aspects, international marketers have to take into consideration?	<b>07</b>
	(b) Describe Branding and Packaging Decisions while marketing internationally, explain it by taking product of your choice.	<b>07</b>
	<b>OR</b>	
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) Describe tariff and non-tariff barriers in international marketing	<b>07</b>
	(b) Explain the different types of control required in international marketing.	<b>07</b>

Unilever was established in 1948 and produces house hold products like; detergents, toiletries, cosmetics, and food products. Unilever is a large corporation that has over 500 firms worldwide. Their products are sold in more than 170 countries. Unilever originated in Europe and then expanded to the United States, starting with two U.S. factories. They can be located in parts of Asia, Africa, North America, the Middle East, Western Europe, and South America. Unilever has a very impressive portfolio that includes eleven brands that annually gain revenue of more than one billion dollars each. Unilever is aiming for global processes and alignment of their human resource activities. “Unilever is working with Accenture to identify supply opportunities within the marketplace and will look to develop longer term relationships with a rationalized base of preferred suppliers. We seek to do business with those who can supply goods and services in a reliable and cost effective manner.” (2010) there is even a way to apply to be one of Unilever’s suppliers that will provide human resource goods and services. Unilever gained a lot of their success because of the ability to adapt to new markets and technology.

In order to help with the increase in revenue, Unilever changed companies focus to places with higher potential for growth. Concentration on new emerging markets like China, who had a high young population with increasing incomes, caused their developing world sales to increase by substantial amounts. Even while the company was facing struggles such as the Great Depression of the 1930’s, they were concentrating on diversification and expansion of their food markets. Unilever put great efforts into research and development. Unilever’s marketing efforts only varied slightly from the 1950’s until the 1980’s. In this time frame Unilever focused on technology, new products, new global markets, and keeping up with the world economies expansion. By the time the 1980’s arrived Unilever was one of the biggest global corporations which allowed them to focus their marketing efforts on their existing portfolio. By the 1990’s Unilever chose to keep its focus on its portfolio and even eliminated some of their brands so they could keep a strong focus on the top global sales products. In the 2000’s the company implemented a new five year strategic plan that focuses on the needs of consumers and a better future.

**Nestle:** Nestle is one of the largest consumer packaged goods company in the world that focuses on increasing the nutritional value of the food that is consumed while increasing the taste. The company is classified as a nutrition, health, and wellness company. Nestle was a Swiss company that was founded in 1866. Just like Unilever, they devote a lot of time to research in development. Nestle invest around 1.5 billion in research and development every year. Nestle markets nearly ten thousand different products to 130 different countries across the globe.

Nestle has always been about nutrition, so their global marketing over the years has been based off of demographics that show the changes in living standards and life styles. In the long history of the company, the times have changed. People live longer, and the global population has increased. This has had a huge influence on the way the Nestle runs their business and what products have been the main marketing focal points.

Nestle and Unilever both focus on health and wellness, but instead of focusing on the actual needs of the consumers like Unilever, Nestle focuses on their corporate wellness unit to bring good food, and good life to all of the consumers. Other words, they devote more time and effort into ingredients then the actual consumer.

The corporate wellness group is a global network that is globally placed to help promote the value of nutrition. Their strategy is to make sure to provide better tasting products that are better for everyone.

The two corporations also differ in marketing because Unilever is sticking to its profile and even eliminated products, but Nestle is creating and enhancing hundreds of Nestle products. Nestles' packaging plays a big role in their marketing. Each package has what is called the "Nestle Nutritional Compass", to show consumers what they will benefit if they purchase the product. Nestles' philosophy is that nutritional information is not enough. The compass has three elements: Good to Know; which gives factual information on nutritional contents. Good to remember; which gives tips for healthy lifestyles, cooking, and diet. Good to talk; which invites the consumer to call the Nestle consumer service team or log on to the Nestle website. (2006)

Just like Unilever, Nestles marketing strategy is looking towards the future of their products. They are working on products that will be geared towards gestational issues, Alzheimer's, diabetes, obesity, and other items that will contribute to the health and wellness of the consumers.

- (a) What steps can company take to ensure that management operates in a legal and ethical manner? **07**
- (b) Compare the marketing strategies of both Unilever & Nestle companies. **07**

**OR**

- Q.5**
- (a) Which companies' packaging policy is best from your point? Why? Elaborate your view point. **07**
  - (b) Explain in detail the main marketing focal points of Unilever & Nestle? **07**

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