



BRAND ARCHITECTURE 101



WHAT IS BRAND ARCHITECTURE?

The logical structure of brands or units within an organization. They are used to maximize clarity, unification and efficiencies.

INTERNAL BENEFITS

A thoughtful and organized brand architecture can help tactical marketing decisions become simpler, fair and undivided.

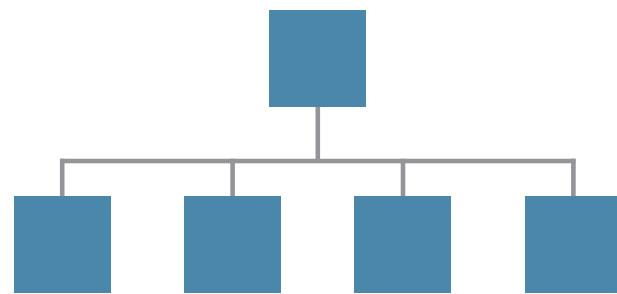
RULES OF THUMB

- The master, or dominant, brand should be the one you intend to build over time.
- Designed primarily for external audiences.
- Carefully consider what levels use a tagline(s).
- Sub-brands should be created judiciously.
- The simpler the better.

BRAND ARCHITECTURE MODELS

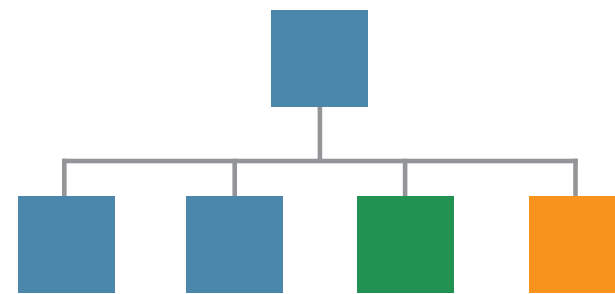
There are three brand architecture models to explore:

Unitary



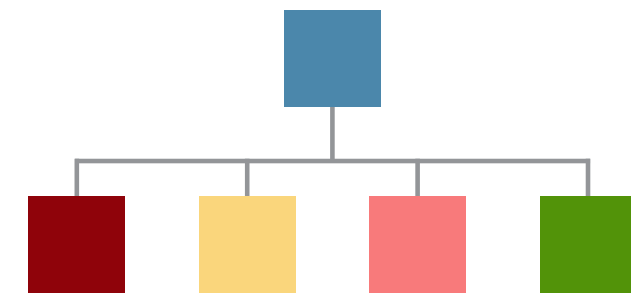
The corporation, all operating units and brands share the same name.

Hybrid




The corporation, some operating units and brands share the same name.

Diversified



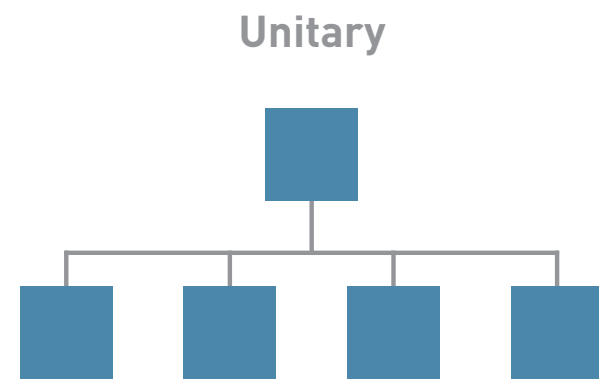
The corporation, operating units and brands do not share the same name.

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- Efficient, clear, understandable
 - Positive associations are transferred down to operating units and brands as well as back to the corporation
 - Cost effective to manage

- Expensive to support many brands
- Flexible, easier to divest businesses or brands

UNITARY BRAND ARCHITECTURE

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The corporation, all operating units and brands share the same name.

Same brand name and visual identity unifies company, business lines and products.

Also known as a “branded house”.

FedEx[®]
Corporation

FedEx[®]
Express

FedEx[®]
Ground

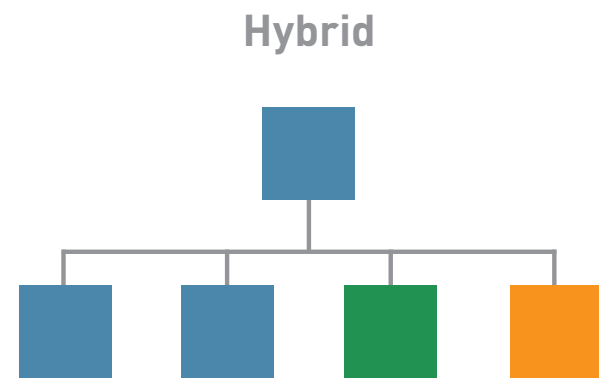
FedEx[®]
Freight

FedEx[®]
Office

FedEx[®]
Trade Networks

HYBRID BRAND ARCHITECTURE

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The corporation, some operating units and brands share the same name.

Corporate and some businesses share a name and visual identity.

The
WALT DISNEY
Company



WALT DISNEY
PICTURES

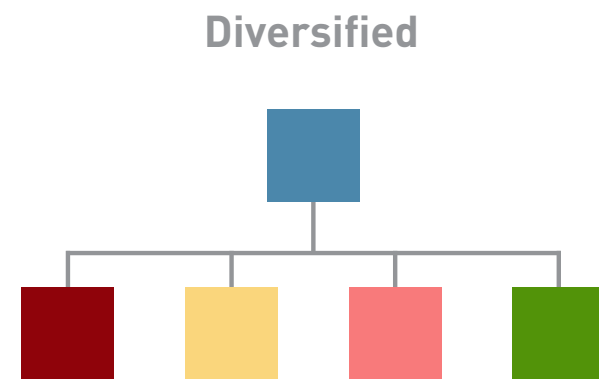
ESPN



MIRAMAX
F I L M S

DIVERSIFIED BRAND ARCHITECTURE

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The corporation, operating units and brands do not share the same name.

Corporate or parent brand remains silent, the focus is on product brands.

Also known as a "house of brands".





DEGREES OF RELATIONSHIP

There are echelons that signal different degrees of relationship between a corporation and its business units. These are used to control endorsement levels, indicate ownership and transfer brand equity across business units.

