



# A critic perspective on the current paradigm of high-quality products marketing strategy







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# Long tradition of sheep sector in Spain

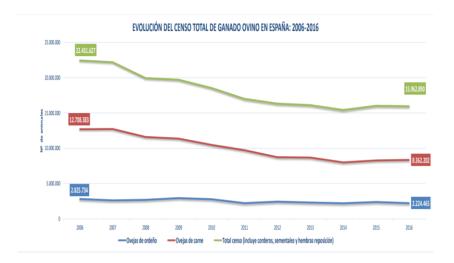


## Long tradition of sheep sector in Spain



#### **Evolution of sheep sector in Spain**

- Meat; 15 years of negative evolution
  2.7kg per capita (2006) to 1.7kg (in 2014)
- Dairy products; positive evolution



- Changes drivers: CAP policies, liberalization and globalization, inputs price volatility, and consumers demand
- Change in consumers habits:
  - Urban way of life; fast and easy
  - Healthy and environmental concerns
  - Food scandals
  - Media



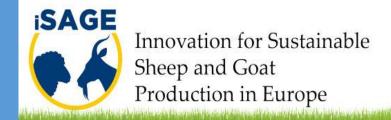
#### The paradigm of high-quality labelled products

- Objectives of Origin or Breed labelling:
  - Product differentiation
  - Information about product features
  - Avoid misappropriation of product reputation
  - Competitive alternative for local productive systems

Added value

- Many successful examples; Parmesan, Manchego, Angus, Jamón Ibérico
- Numerous studies show consumers are willing to pay
- But debate about:
  - Consumer awareness on labels meaning
  - Its effect on consumer attitudes, preferences and quality perception

#### **Consumer Focus Groups**



 Objective. Explore consumers awareness, attitudes and preferences

#### →Urban consumers in Madrid

- 4 consumers FGs (2 meat, 2 dairy, 8-12 participants)
  - Balance: Age, work state, gender, consumption level
- Initial questionnaire
  - Number of type, quality label and brands of cheese
- FG Guiding questions
  - What kind of products do you purchase or happened to purchase in the past?
  - What do you like/dislike the most in products?
  - What would you make to increase the share of products that you purchase?
  - **...**





## Results. Dairy products preferences

Importance weight of the most preferred dairy products and their characteristics

Most preferred product	n	Main desirable/positive characteristics								
		Organoleptic properties	Preparation/ cooking features	Health (calories)	Facilitate digestion	Environmental/ natural/ biological	Price	Others		
Cheese	13	3.0	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.2		
Goat cheese	6	3.3	1.3	0.5	-	0.2	0.5	0.2		
Yoghurt	3	5.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-		
Goat yoghurt	1	1.0	-	2.0	3.0	-	-	-		
Semi-cured cheese	1	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Goat kefir	1	3.0	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	2.0		
TOTAL	+17	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		

<sup>\*</sup>Characteristics Importance Weight =  $(3 \times 1)^{3}$  number of times the characteristic is ranked  $1^{3}$  +  $2 \times 1$  number of times the characteristic is ranked  $2^{3}$  / number of participants.

# Results. Lamb preferences

	Main desirable/positive characteristics										
Most preferred product	n	Organoleptic properties	Preparation/ cooking features	Health (fat)	Freshness	Environmental/ natural/ biological	Geographic origin	Origin (type of store)	Other		
Lamb/kid chops	10	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.4		
Leg of lamb/kid	7	2.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	-	0.4	0.6	-		
Shoulder of lamb	1	4.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-		
TOTAL	18	3.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2		

### **Consumers statements. Dairy products**

"What moves me, is trying cheeses, but many times I do not know if it is sheep or cow cheese, I just try a cheese and if I like it I eat it for a while. For example I do not know if feta cheese is from sheep; I think so" (Male, occasional consumer)

#### **Consumers statements. Dairy products**

"I go to Lidl, because there is always a cheese on offer and I buy it. Each week they put a different cheese on offer and that is the one I buy" (Male, regular consumer)

#### **Consumers statements. Lamb**

"My mother is from Extremadura region, and there they eat ewe, not lamb, and they make stew, and start cooking for lunch at eight in the morning. They are more used to strong flavours, not like us. They make the most of all cuts"

(female, occasional consumer)

### **Consumers statements. Lamb preferences**

"It is true that is like a mental shortcut, and we think that a product from a traditional store is more natural. It's like I establish a hierarchy; first street markets and biological stores, then traditional shops, and finally supermarkets." (male, occasional consumer)

#### Results. Farmers-consumers miscomm.

- \* FG finding in line with industry analysis (Ikerfel 2013a, 2013b, and 2015):
- > Spain has a strong tradition on cheese production and consumption...
  - ...but a limited cheese culture
- Lack of knowledge on lamb production and cooking recipes
- > Current urban cooking habits: fast, easy and healthy...
  - ...fit with cheese consumption but hamper lamb consumption





#### Results. Labels and brands

- DOP, IGP and ETP helped to differentiate products and fill a market niche
- However...

...most consumers do not know what those labels mean

...and mix them up with commercial brands



Labels have become brands...

...its success might be linked to the capacity of managing as commercial brands

#### Results. Buying criteria and marketing

- Welfare, health and environment... but price is the main criterion
- Consumers think local markets and traditional stores products are fresher and more social and environmentally friendly...

...most products are sold in super and hypermarkets



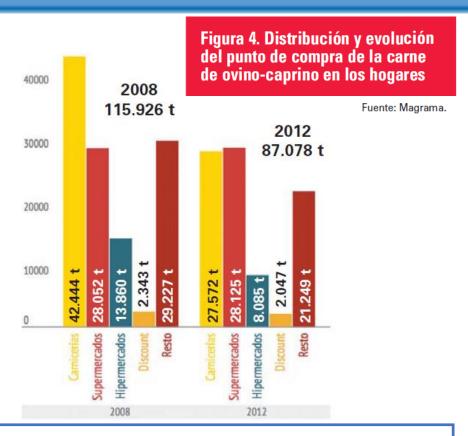
Increasing availability at supermarkets and large stores, new cuts and presentation show a remarkable potential

It poses challenges related to farmer organization and industry integration

#### Some thoughts. Buying criteria and marketing

Large stores had 90% of dairy products market share

(Mercasa, 2014)



The development of niche market is important, especially for product of outstanding quality

The future of sheep and goat sectors will rely on sales on large stores where price is a decisive criterion





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#### THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!





