

# Interactive Network Branding

## Creating corporate identity and reputation through interpersonal interaction

Nikolina Koporcic

*School of Business and Economics, Åbo Akademi University, Turku, Finland and  
Turku School of Economics, University of Turku, Turku, Finland, and*

Aino Halinen

*Turku School of Economics, University of Turku, Turku, Finland*

### Abstract

**Purpose** – The purpose of this paper is to examine Interactive Network Branding (INB) as an emergent process where the corporate identity and reputation of a small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) are created through interpersonal interaction. The INB process is socially constructed through interaction between individual people who act on behalf of their companies in business relationships and networks.

**Design/methodology/approach** – The study is conceptual. Drawing on corporate branding literature, IMP research and empirical studies as well as short illustrative cases from SME contexts, the paper provides a conceptual description of INB and its sub-processes. Corporate branding literature offers conceptual understanding of corporate identity and reputation; the recent IMP-based studies offer an overview of current thinking within the paradigm, and the empirical studies and case examples from SMEs show the validity of the interpersonal approach for the INB.

**Findings** – The paper provides an enhanced understanding of INB in which interpersonal interaction lead to the creation of a corporate brand – as an integral part of the companies' networking process. Three types of interpersonal interactions are distinguished: internal, external, and boundary spanning, the latter occurring at the borderline of the company and its environment. A process model of INB is proposed that specify the role of various interactions for the emerging process.

**Research limitations/implications** – Since the paper is conceptual, further research is needed to study the INB process empirically and in more depth in different SME contexts and through differing interaction perspectives.

**Practical implications** – Managerial implications denote the crucial role of individuals in performing INB. Through interpersonal interactions, SMEs are able to create their identity and reputation, i.e. a strong corporate brand, and thereby to influence their network position.

**Originality/value** – This paper is one of the first attempts to link the IMP network approach with corporate branding literature, while focusing on the interpersonal interactions. The study builds bridges between these two distant but important research paradigms and contributes to each by developing a process perspective on corporate branding in business networks. This new approach to corporate branding seen through business interactions offers unique conceptual and managerial implications.

**Keywords** Process, Small- and medium-sized enterprise, Business networks, Corporate branding, Interpersonal interaction

**Paper type** Conceptual paper

### 1. Introduction

During the past decades, scholars have shown increased interest in the potential of branding in B2B markets (Keränen *et al.*, 2012; Mudambi, 2002; Seyedghorban *et al.*, 2016). Corporate branding has been considered as particularly suited to and valuable for B2B marketing (Mudambi, 2002), offering a basis for differentiation and development of a sustainable competitive advantage (Balmer, 2008; Törmälä and Gyrd-Jones, 2017), and a necessary



resource for acquiring customers or building informal contracts with company stakeholders (Balmer, 2008; Ojasalo *et al.*, 2008). A well-known and respected corporate name is likely to give a foothold for a company in new markets (Brown *et al.*, 2010) and to safeguard its survival in the fast changing B2B environment (Ohnemus, 2009).

Despite its importance, corporate branding has remained a neglected area in B2B research (e.g. Fetscherin and Usunier, 2012). Reviews by Brown *et al.* (2010) and Keränen *et al.* (2012) both come to the same conclusion that the largest number of B2B branding articles focus on branding offerings instead of corporate branding, even if industrial buyers often give priority to a reliable supplier before a branded product. Thus, “it is timely for B2B marketing scholars to address broader issues related to corporate associations, image, reputation, identity and brand” (Brown *et al.*, 2010, p. 709).

Currently, the IMP view emphasizes the manager’s way of making sense of the network context (see, e.g. studies of network pictures: Corsaro *et al.*, 2011; Henneberg *et al.*, 2006), but has paid little attention to corporate brands or corporate associations that individuals create about companies in networks. Only a few studies deal directly with corporate branding in business relationships and network settings: Mäläskä *et al.* (2011) investigated that the network actors’ participation on branding activities, and Lemmetyinen and Go (2010) the building of a common identity in networks. It seems that the strong focus on inter-firm interaction within the IMP School has overshadowed the interpersonal level of interaction (Axelsson, 2010) and the research on resources as the cornerstone of the network model (see, e.g. Waluszewski and Häkansson, 2007) has overlooked intangible assets, such as corporate brands.

This, however, does not mean that corporate branding is irrelevant to the functioning of business relationships and networks. Corporate identity and reputation are crucial “associations” when making sense of the context of action and important proxies of the quality of potential counterparts in complex contexts, where a systematic cognitive evaluation of potential business partners is not possible (La Rocca and Snehota, 2016). Interaction between companies is fundamentally dependent on the managers’ perceptions of the other party’s reputation and identity in the network, as also emphasized by studies on reference marketing (Helm and Salminen, 2010) and network identity (Huemer *et al.*, 2009; Öberg *et al.*, 2011). There is, thus, a clear need to further our understanding of branding processes and the emergence of corporate brands in business networks.

Taking a closer look at corporate branding literature offers only a little help. The perspective on brands is typically static and branding is treated as an organization level activity, neglecting the role of individuals in its emergence (Melewar *et al.*, 2012). Corporate branding is regarded as a matter of corporate communication (Biraghi and Gambetti, 2015), and investigated from the perspective of large companies, who have already created a position in the market (Abimbola and Vallaster, 2007; Törmälä and Gyrd-Jones, 2017). Thus, researchers have called for the broadening of theoretical perspectives in corporate branding research toward relational, social, processual, and constructionist approaches (Cornelissen *et al.*, 2012; Biraghi and Gambetti, 2015). We see here an opportunity to respond to the needs of both paradigms by studying corporate branding as an interaction process.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine Interactive Network Branding (INB) as an emergent process where the corporate identity and reputation of a small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) are created in interpersonal interactions. We adopt a social constructionist view on branding meaning that the INB process emerges from interaction between individual people who act on behalf of their companies in business relationships and networks.

To make sense of corporate brands as perceptual and emerging properties, we need an individual perspective. It is individual representatives who develop and manage brand relationships in business markets (Gupta *et al.*, 2010) and participate in branding through network relationships – in the context of SMEs in particular (Mäläskä *et al.*, 2011). Individual human actors interact and do business with representatives of other companies.

Our study, thus, suggests that the identity and reputation of each company, as perceived by these individuals, are likely to emerge through these interactions. Moreover, in interdependent business relationships the reputation of one party is likely to affect the reputation of the other; thus, the corporate identity is likely to be strengthened and enacted through interactions with other parties, affecting also potential future interactions.

The study builds on the original idea of Koporcic and Törnroos (2015) about INB as an intertwined process of networking and branding, in which companies develop their corporate identity and reputation while aiming to create a desired position in the network. In addition, the study draws on the idea of Lemmetyinen and Go (2010), Mäläskä *et al.* (2011), and La Rocca and Snehota (2016) on the importance of examining corporate branding (or associations) through the process of interaction in business networks. Diverging from their perspective, we focus, however, on the interpersonal interaction within the business networks. The paper primarily adds to the current IMP literature by integrating the idea of corporate branding into the business network perspective. Through the combined use of these relatively distant paradigms, the paper extends the understanding of corporate branding in B2B markets and introduces a process model, with the focus on the interpersonal interactions.

The paper is divided into five sections. After introduction the Section 2 presents the theoretical background, where research on corporate branding and the IMP studies on brand-related issues are reviewed. The Section 3 elaborates on INB as a concept, advocating a merger between business network and corporate branding literatures. The interpersonal interactions of INB are presented by describing their three types, after which a process model of INB is introduced. This is followed, in Section 4, by a presentation of the short case examples of INB in SME contexts, denoting the importance of individuals for INB process. In the final section, we discuss the implications of the study for researchers and practitioners, and make suggestions for future research.

## 2. Theoretical background

### 2.1 *The current state of corporate brand research*

Corporate branding can be described as a multidisciplinary field of study (Balmer, 1995) that has consequently proved its usefulness for both academia and practice (Biraghi and Gambetti, 2015). However, since its appearance, the multidisciplinary roots of the concept have also caused considerable conceptual confusion. Three major shifts in the concept of corporate branding can be identified (for full description see Biraghi and Gambetti, 2015). The first shift relates to branding strategy moving its focus from products to an organizational perspective (e.g. Balmer, 2001), and in the second shift moving its focus from marketing to corporate strategy (e.g. Urde, 2003; Abratt and Kleyn, 2012). Finally, the third shift offers a stakeholder-centric perspective highlighting a relational view where the corporate brand emerges in ongoing dialogue between the company and its stakeholders; from this perspective, branding as an activity is no longer considered to be communication managed by a single company (Biraghi and Gambetti, 2015). This final shift concurs with the suggestion of Melewar *et al.* (2012) to move away from the traditional static perspective on corporate brands, and to adopt a dynamic, processual view.

In this paper, we contribute to the third shift, where corporate branding is defined as “a relational and social process that relies on the constructionist role of communication based on a collaborative sensemaking process between the company and its stakeholders” (Biraghi and Gambetti, 2015, p. 264; see also Cornelissen *et al.*, 2012). This relational process (Hatch and Schultz, 2003) reflects partners’ expectations, needs, and plans (Biraghi and Gambetti, 2015), as well as the company’s brand promise (Balmer and Greyser, 2003; Balmer and Gray, 2003). In line with this view, we adopt a social constructionist approach to branding, which presents “corporate brands as vehicles of meaning that emerge from social interaction between the company and its environment” (Melewar *et al.*, 2012, p. 601; see also

---

Leitch and Richardson, 2003). Given that branding occurs in interactions between the company and its stakeholders, and that corporate brands are ultimately formed in the minds of individual people, we assume that they are exposed to constant refinement and change. This implies that corporate brands are not defined solely by a single firm and then communicated to different partners and stakeholders, but instead, they are created through a process of interaction.

Corporate identity and corporate reputation are selected as the key concepts denoting corporate branding process. Brown *et al.* (2006) define corporate identity and reputation as individual level perceptions, while corporate image functions better at the organizational level of analysis. Corporate identity and reputation also lend themselves to be studied through an interaction perspective as continually changing and changed properties, while image has a static and cognitive connotation, representing a state that cannot be actively changed. We, thus, see the identity and reputation associated with companies as important “means of meaning creation” (Abimbola and Vallaster, 2007, p. 342). As essential components of corporate brands, corporate identity and reputation emerge in interaction, mutually reinforcing each other, and denoting a direct connection between the internal and external stakeholders of the company (de Chernatony and Harris, 2000).

Corporate identity is defined as an inside view on the company, denoting how employees internally perceive their company and how they aim to present it to the outside world (Hatch and Schultz, 1997; Gioia and Thomas, 1996; Simões *et al.*, 2005). In other words, the corporate identity is built primarily through internal interactions, involving employees at different hierarchy levels. However, specifically in small companies, identity is closely connected with previous experiences and the beliefs of the founder, who acts as the key responsible person of a company (Rode and Vallaster, 2005; Sandbacka *et al.*, 2013). The founder’s experiences and perspective on the world strongly shape the firm’s identity.

Corporate reputation, in contrast, is defined as an overall perception of a company, created externally by stakeholders, and potential and current business partners (Abratt and Kleyn, 2012), i.e. by individuals but also by groups, or even networks (Balmer, 2001). It represents mental associations (Brown *et al.*, 2010; Dacin and Brown, 2002; Gioia *et al.*, 2000), or perceptions built over time (Gotsi and Wilson, 2001). As an overall perception of a company reputation reconciles the multiple individual perceptions of an organization, but reputation can also be seen to emerge within different interest groups, since “social interaction provides a basis for shared impressions, beliefs, and attitudes” that motivates group action (Bromley, 2002, p. 36). In a business network context, La Rocca and Snehota (2016) argue that corporate associations are even business relationship specific. In this study, we adhere to the reconciled group view, since it captures best the original meaning of reputation as a continuously generated and changing in interaction amongst external actors, and thereby differs clearly from other relationship specific perceptions, such as attraction, trust, or perceived fairness.

When discussing identity and reputation, as perceptual elements of corporate brands, the crucial role of individual actors cannot be ignored. Much of the previous literature has highlighted the importance of individuals, especially employees, for corporate branding processes (e.g. de Chernatony, 2001; Hatch and Schultz, 2003; Balmer and Gray, 2003). Through interpersonal interactions, these firm representatives can either “make or break a corporate brand” (Ind, 1998, p. 324). Since brands are created in the minds of people who represent their companies, they are thereby becoming perceptions of business actors. The perceptions of corporate brands are founded on products and services, the company environment, staff behavior, and communication (Olins, 2000). In elaborating the concept of INB, we concentrate on the role of individuals, including employees but also managers, founders, and any individual representatives of companies and organizations.

In corporate branding literature, identity and reputation are seen to affect one another (Cornelissen *et al.*, 2012). Internal identity can be influenced by perceptions of external

actors, i.e. reputation (de Chernatony and Harris, 2000; Dutton *et al.*, 1994; Gioia *et al.*, 2000), and as Törmälä and Gyrd-Jones (2017, p. 76) found in their empirical study of B2B new ventures, “brand identity develops over time through a reciprocal sensemaking and dynamic interactions between company and the key external stakeholders.” Finally, if managed properly, a created identity can lead toward perceived attractiveness and recognition of the firm, and can influence its competitive position in the market (de Chernatony, 2001).

### 2.2 *The IMP group studies on brand issues*

Branding has not been a favored theme among IMP researchers. To demonstrate how branding and business network thinking have been combined in research, we first conducted a short analysis of the research available at the IMP website (IMP Group, 2017) where 2,872 conference papers presented in IMP conferences over the period of 2000-2017 can be found. The results showed only 43 papers with the concept of “brand” in their title (1.5 percent), and 54 papers with “brand” in the abstract (1.9 percent). When searching for the word “corporate brand,” only seven papers could be found (published later in journals). The studies focused on co-branding strategies used by companies to increase their value in B2B markets (Bengtsson and Servais, 2005), the role corporate brand image plays in attracting or identifying potential business partners (Blombäck and Axelsson, 2007), and the participation of network actors in the branding activities of SMEs (Mäläskä *et al.*, 2011). Vallaster and Lindgreen (2011) advocate a dynamic, actor-level perspective. Drawing on strategy-as-practice research, they observed the formation of corporate brand strategies through personal interactions and ongoing dynamic processes. In another study, identity creation was examined as an evolutionary process among different actors of a business network (Lemetyinen and Go, 2010). In addition, researchers have provided some instructive reviews on B2B branding research (see, e.g. Keränen *et al.*, 2012; Leek and Christodoulides, 2011).

Delving a little deeper into IMP studies, we then examined a broader range of studies drawing on the business network approach. It can be concluded that IMP scholars have both examined corporate brand-related issues and dealt with concepts that can be interpreted as implying the idea of a corporate brand. However, they have rarely used the original brand concepts or interpreted them in a similar manner as branding scholars. The brand-related concepts and expressions that have been used are, for instance, “attractiveness of a business partner” in Anderson *et al.* (1994), corresponding to the corporate reputation as defined by Abratt and Kleyn (2012), and an impression that other exchange partners have of the focal firm. At the same time, the paper written by Anderson *et al.* (1994, p. 4) introduces and elaborates on “strategic network identity” describing it as: “the overall perception of its [company’s] own attractiveness (or repulsiveness) as an exchange partner to other firms within its network context.” This definition combines the concepts of identity and reputation. However, although the study proposes measures for capturing network identity, the major part of the measures correspond to the definition of reputation, such as, “Due to our supplier relations, our firm is regarded as one of the most attractive suppliers to our present and potential customers” (Anderson *et al.*, 1994, p. 12).

Another article from the network literature elaborates on “corporate associations” (La Rocca and Snehota, 2016) and their development in business networks, by focusing on the mutually perceived identities of firms. This goes hand in hand with “identities in networks” presented by Huemer *et al.* (2009), or “network identity” (Öberg *et al.*, 2011; Olkkonen, 2001), and “organizational identities” (Huemer, 2012), all of which involve mixed aspects of identity and reputation, where identity is mentioned, but typically described as reputation. Additionally, some papers use expression such as “being recognized and accepted” (La Rocca and Perna, 2014), “having a strong brand name” (Öberg, 2012), and “boosting retailer brands” (Mouzas and Ford, 2006), without a direct connection or reference

to branding literature on reputation. Obviously, such misalignment is due to different paradigmatic views and the resulting unwillingness to refer to the concepts of another school of thought.

To summarize, corporate branding literature posits a distinction between identity being an internal and reputation being an external perception of the focal company. The IMP School, in contrast, has not made a clear boundary between the company and its external environment. Research has focused on interaction and relationships between business firms, following the inherent logic of network studies (e.g. Håkansson and Snehota, 1995; Håkansson *et al.*, 2009; see also Brass *et al.*, 2004). Therefore, while focusing on the external context of business actors, IMP scholars have used branding concepts in a mixed manner. Motivated by the conceptual ambiguities and the scarcity of corporate branding research in business network studies, we deliberately use branding literature and integrate the idea of corporate branding into the theorizing of business networks. This is done in the next section.

### 3. Interactive Network Branding

In recent B2B marketing studies, scholars have paid attention to the importance of business networks for the creation of identity and reputation and emphasized the need to study the emergence of corporate brands and associations in B2B interaction (La Rocca and Snehota, 2016; Lemmetyinen and Go, 2010; Mälåskä *et al.*, 2011). Some scholars even suggest a concept of INB that directly connects the two paradigms (Koporcic and Törnroos, 2015; Koporcic, 2017). We adhere to and develop their idea further, by defining INB as an emerging process where the corporate identity and reputation of an SME are created in interpersonal interaction. This process is perceived as socially constructed through interpersonal interactions, i.e. enacted in interactions with business partners, in relationships and networks. This implies that INB is an integral part of business networking; it emerges and unfolds over time in the specific network context, and is based on past, current, and planned business endeavors. Given that INB is an emerging process, it is not entirely outside the control of single companies. On the contrary, we see corporate brand as a result of both intentionally planned and emergent activities. Ultimately, INB contributes to the creation of a network position for each company involved in the process (Koporcic and Törnroos, 2015).

While acknowledging broader networking and interactions between embedded companies, the unit of analysis and observation of INB lies with the individuals that represent their companies and interact with each other. The next section elaborates further on their importance.

#### 3.1 *The importance of interpersonal interactions*

The concept of an INB implies a perceptual approach to business networks at the level of individuals. These individuals and groups of individuals, start, develop, maintain, and conclude business relationships with other companies (e.g. Håkansson and Snehota, 1995). As Guercini *et al.* (2014, p. 929) highlight: “The interaction behavior of individuals who represent two businesses when they meet is an important facet of business relationships.” Business relationships are, therefore, essential for mutual development and learning, they create a meaning for each company in a business network, and they are a necessary part of business accomplishments. Especially in the context of SMEs, individuals are often role models that strongly influence the creation of corporate identity and reputation (Abimbola and Vallaster, 2007). In other words, corporate identity is usually a replication of the founder’s personality (Olins, 1978), while reputation is a result of the founder’s interactions with the company’s business partners (Fombrun and Rindova, 2000).

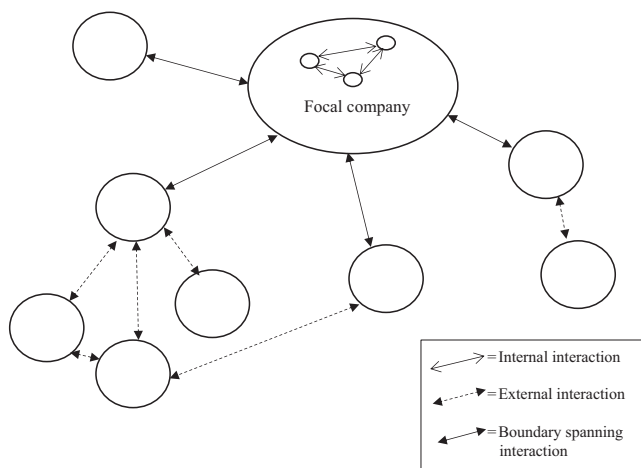
INB follows the reasoning that in order for business activities to be carried out and resources utilized and developed, companies need individuals (Axelsson, 2010; Guercini *et al.*, 2014; Halinen and Salmi, 2001; Medlin and Törnroos, 2008). Moreover, as pointed out by

Håkansson and Snehota (1995, p. 192): “It is individuals who endow business networks with life [...] who bring into the relationships their intentions and interpretations upon which they act.” In order for a company to develop its corporate brand in business markets, human representatives should be responsible for managing brand relationships (Gupta *et al.*, 2010). With this in mind, the actors in INB are human actors, i.e. employees of companies, such as sales personnel, or marketing people, whose main task is to communicate with individuals from other companies. In addition to these actors, the directors of companies and managers on various levels play an important role, especially for the development of business relationships. These individuals represent their companies, act on their behalf, interact with other representatives, use the resources, and perform business activities. In other words, they create the basis of interpersonal interactions in business networks.

This standpoint is crucial for understanding identity and reputation as perceptual concepts. Individuals can be understood as boundary spanners in networks, who enact and influence corporate identity and reputation creation through their interactions with other actors (Abimbola and Vallaster, 2007). However, when analyzing the creation of these brand perceptions, it is important to distinguish between the following three types on interpersonal interactions:

- (1) Internal interactions – denote interactions between individuals who are part of the focal company. Interactions, thus, occur inside the company and involve individuals from different positions and functions, or hierarchy levels. This perspective of interpersonal interactions contributes to corporate identity development, which is at its core an internal process (Rode and Vallaster, 2005; Simões *et al.*, 2005; Gioia *et al.*, 2000).
- (2) External interactions – correspond to interactions between individuals who are not part of the focal company. These representatives of other companies and organizations are either directly or indirectly connected to the focal company. The process of interaction consist of word-of-mouth, referrals, references, and different perceptions created in the minds of individuals that have a direct bearing on the focal firm’s reputation (Brown *et al.*, 2010; Dacin and Brown, 2002; Gioia *et al.*, 2000). These interactions contribute to the creation of reputation in business networks, referring to processes that are external to the focal company.
- (3) Boundary spanning interactions – refer to interactions between company representatives and external actors, i.e. to interactions that occur at the borderline between a company and its network environment. Typically, sales people and buying representatives act in such boundary spanning roles for their companies. As Geiger and Finch (2009, p. 616) highlight: “Sales personnel develop and act on and within a complex pattern of relationships with other companies as well as with their colleagues in their own organization, making exchanges and forming identities within and across these companies as well as within and across markets.” In these interactions, the internal identity formation and external reputation creation collide and affect each other (see, e.g. de Chernatony and Harris, 2000; Dutton *et al.*, 1994; Cornelissen *et al.*, 2012). The identity of a company can be strengthened or challenged through business interaction and the reputation can, respectively, be grounded more firmly on the experienced performance of the company (e.g. Abimbola and Vallaster, 2007; Ojasalo *et al.*, 2008). The core of INB process is found at this interface, i.e. in business relationships and in interactions with other companies. Figure 1 illustrates these three types of personal interactions that are relevant for the INB process.

By choosing the INB perspective on branding and networking, individuals become the key drivers of action (e.g. Axelsson, 2010). This is especially relevant for SMEs, in which the



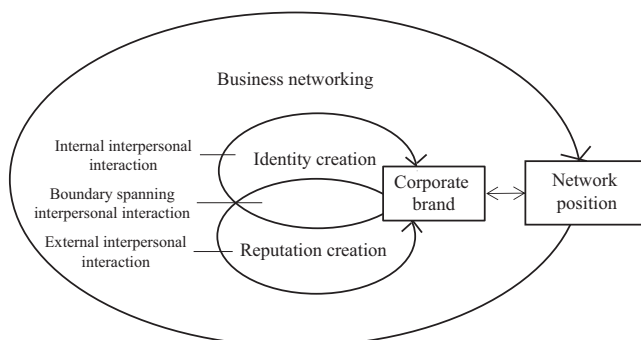
**Figure 1.** Three types of interpersonal interaction in Interactive Network Branding

representative often bears the whole burden of the company (Abimbola and Vallaster, 2007). In these cases, one individual is responsible for most of the business actions and interactions, and, therefore, his/her social network connections are crucial for the firm existence and positioning, as well as for the development of corporate identity and reputation. Ultimately, it is often not clear what “individual” refers to, and where the line can be drawn between the organizational and individual level (see La Rocca, 2013). For instance: “[...] the individual not only acts on behalf of the organization in the usual agency sense, but it also acts more subtly, ‘as an organization’ [...] as a result, individual behavior is more ‘macro’ than we usually recognize” (Chatman *et al.*, 1986, p. 211). The INB concept suggests that an actor embodies individual and organizational levels nested within each other and enmeshed in a way that one cannot exist without the other.

### 3.2 Toward a process model of INB

Based on the preceding conceptual elaboration and the input from corporate branding and business network literature, we propose a processual model of INB (see Figure 2).

The model illustrates the ongoing process of INB that occurs in business network settings where a company interacts with its business partners and creates a corporate brand.



**Notes:** Circles indicate a process; rectangles indicate an outcome; arrows indicate an effect

**Figure 2.** A process model of Interactive Network Branding



Corporate branding occurs as an integral part of business networking through two key processes: identity creation and reputation creation. Identity and reputation are created through the perceptions of the individuals who act on behalf of their companies and interact with each other. Identity is formed in internal interactions within a company (Rode and Vallaster, 2005; Simões *et al.*, 2005; Gioia *et al.*, 2000), and refers to how employees (including managers and potential founder members) internally perceive their company and how they aim to present it to the outside world. At the same time, in external interactions, people outside the focal company are communicating with each other, thereby creating a reputation for the company (Abratt and Kleyn, 2012; Brown *et al.*, 2010; Gioia *et al.*, 2000). Reputation refers to an overall perception of a company, created externally in a business network by potential and current business partners. The creation of identity evolves around the following questions: “How do we perceive our company?” and “How do we want to be perceived?”, while reputation creation relates to the questions of “How do others perceive us?” and “How do they evaluate our action?” (cf. Brown *et al.*, 2006). All this indicates the interrelatedness of business networking and branding as processes, and demonstrates that ultimately, identity and reputation creation are inseparable parts of networking. This, however, does not mean that INB is always positive. Instead, interpersonal interactions can also weaken, or even destroy the identity and reputation of a company, implying its positive and negative effects on corporate branding.

The social constructivist view on corporate branding is the cornerstone of the model (Biraghi and Gambetti, 2015; Cornelissen *et al.*, 2012). Branding is seen as a social and relational process that emerges in different interpersonal interfaces. As representatives of their companies, business people interact and communicate with each other and thereby create perceptions of their corporate identity and reputation (Koporcic and Törnroos, 2015; Koporcic, 2017). These perceptions are importantly influenced by experienced company performance (e.g. Abimbola and Vallaster, 2007; Ojasalo *et al.*, 2008). In the model, these interpersonal interactions are divided into three types: internal, external, and boundary spanning.

Internal interaction occurs within a company between employees, and external interaction amongst outsiders that are either directly or indirectly connected to the focal company. The boundary spanning interaction at the borderline of the company and its environment forms the key domain of interaction for corporate brand creation. At this interface, personal interactions with outsiders challenge the internal view but also provide a channel to affect their perceptions, i.e. reputation, through actual company performance (Geiger and Finch, 2009).

Finally, perceptions of a corporate brand affect the position of the company in its business network (Koporcic and Törnroos, 2015; Koporcic, 2017). A strong corporate brand leads to better opportunities to achieve a desired position in a market (see Figure 2). In the IMP view, the network position has been seen as a structural outcome of networking processes, a sum of a company’s relationships with other actors (Johanson and Mattsson, 1992; Anderson *et al.*, 1998; Abrahamsen *et al.*, 2012). These relationships define the roles and obligations of a company vis-a-vis other companies, and to be changed strategic action would be necessary. INB brings a new approach to the concept. The network position created through INB process is not only a structural outcome of business relationships but is also an outcome of perceptual and intangible brand elements, i.e. corporate identities and reputations.

Network position is seen as changing and dynamic, i.e. an emerging outcome of branding and networking processes. However, besides being influenced by the corporate brand, a network position also has an effect on the corporate brand, i.e. reputation and identity (see the two-headed arrow in Figure 2). A strong and powerful position offers possibilities for further enhancement of a corporate brand, and depending on how such opportunities are used, can either create a more distinctive or an ill-defined identity, or improving or worsening the company’s reputation.

---

The model describes corporate branding as an emergent process. This does not mean, however, that a corporate brand cannot be influenced by the company. The concept of INB presumes that business interactions organically shape corporate brand identities and reputations, whether this is the company's aim or not, but that a CB may also be the result of purposeful, engineered branding activities by the focal firm and its partners (e.g. co-branding strategies, Bengtsson and Servais, 2005).

#### 4. Case examples of INB

To exemplify the idea of INB in more concrete terms, we describe two short case examples, which illustrate the importance of interpersonal interaction for the creation of corporate brands in SME settings. Illustrations focus on boundary spanning interaction as the core of INB process. Both cases represent family-owned SMEs. The first one is conducting its business in a foreign business network, the second one in its domestic emerging market.

The first case presents a family-owned biotech company founded in 2008. This company operates in Finland and has managed to enter foreign markets rapidly after its foundation. The reasons for this were found to be that the SME had an extremely well developed and efficient product and the founder had strong network connections. First, when founded, the company had a small number of employees whose close internal interactions created the corporate identity. Second, the first external interactions that resulted from the business connections were based on the founder's previous academic (he has a PhD in biochemistry) and business contacts – these helped him to make further connections as well. Although the employees were crucial for internal interactions, the founder was “the face of the company,” representing it in boundary spanning interactions. In fact, at the beginning he had to fly to meetings with his potential partners all around the globe, resulting in having to make a journey almost every day. Very often, potential partners called him on the phone, in order to do quick specialist consultations, as well as initiating a relationship. Throughout these and other events, the founder himself influenced how others perceived his company, i.e. he directly influenced the creation of the firm's reputation in foreign business networks. Afterwards when the firm had grown, a couple of other individuals also started to represent the company to outsiders. Through these close interactions with business partners, firm representatives communicated the firm's identity directly to other representatives. Since the company is small in size and with limited financial assets, they have never conducted any formal market research. As an alternative, personal connections, word-of-mouth, and references have been used to broaden the network and create a position. Therefore, the corporate brand was not developed through branding strategies or brand departments, but intrinsically through the representatives' identity (i.e. personality) and reputation. Over time (although quite rapidly), close interpersonal interactions resulted in an established firm identity and reputation that have further influenced on the desired network position. To summarize the case, the carefully groomed interpersonal interactions, together with competitive products, rapidly led this small company toward its present network position, from where new contacts and relationships can continuously keep blooming. At the same time, the corporate identity and reputation were constantly influenced by internal, external, and boundary spanning interactions, which resulted in a rapid and organically emerging INB.

The second example is of another family-owned SME operating in an emerging business market. The company never internationalized, since the founders do not see any potential in entering foreign markets. The firm was founded in 1994 as a wholesale company working in the distribution of food and beverages industry. From the very beginning, the company slowly created its identity through internal interactions and by making sense of who they were as a company and how they wanted to be perceived by others. One of the founders had the role of the firm's representative from the start, which resulted in the strong influence of his personal reputation and personality on the corporate reputation and identity. Initially,

the founder formed his first relationships by knocking on the doors of other companies, and presenting his business idea. Although the process was slow, once the first strong connections were built, the corporate brand was created, and a strong network position for the firm was established. The founder and his wife have always focused on a small number of loyal business partners, with whom they have maintained long-term relationships. With each partner, they invested in developing strong personal relationships, which made many critical events that occurred in the network much easier to overcome. At some point they noticed that the firm had grown large enough to outsource its transportation services. Thus, they sold their trucks to one of their best friends and helped him to start his own business. As the first renown customer, they created credibility to the newly formed business. Over the years, the founders have built a strong personal reputation, where everyone in the network knows their name, which directly influences the reputation of their company. Word-of-mouth and references have been the main ways of achieving a strong corporate brand, since the company does not have a branding department, or the financial capabilities to conduct formal market research. Finally, when the crises in the Croatian market occurred, the company managed to achieve an even better position in the network, by relying on its main business partners and boundary spanning interpersonal interactions. To summarize, this case shows the value of the founders for the creation of reputation. As the company focused on developing long-term relationships, its partners stayed loyal even after major changes in the network. This became particularly evident when the firm's main competitor, in an attempt to monopolize the market, engaged in activities that others considered unethical and soon lost its reputation, and ultimately all of its business partners and, thus, its leading position in the market.

Although each company represents a specific case with its own reality and context, the cases generate similar findings on INB as an emerging process where the corporate brands of SMEs are created as an integral part of the companies' networking process. The findings demonstrate a move from the traditional way of viewing branding and networking as organizational level activities, toward a new standpoint where individual actors within business networks drive corporate branding.

## 5. Discussion and conclusions

In this study, we have conceptually explained the idea of INB, defined it in relation to corporate branding and IMP literatures, and provided a process model of its emergence as part of business networking. The study is one of the first attempts to link the IMP network approach with corporate branding literature, while focusing on interpersonal interactions.

### 5.1 Implications for research

Theoretically, the study contributes to the latest major shift in corporate branding literature that highlights the importance of a relational view where a corporate brand emerges in ongoing dialogue between the company and its stakeholders, and where branding is no longer considered as communication managed by a single company (Biraghi and Gambetti, 2015). As an alternative to the corporate communication view, the study offers an interaction approach to branding that together with a social constructionist perspective is used to create an understanding of how corporate brands emerge in interpersonal interaction. The study answers the research call of Melewar *et al.* (2012), by providing an understanding of corporate branding as a process, and thus complements the static view of corporate brands prevalent in CB literature.

Even more importantly, the study adds to the current IMP research by integrating the idea of corporate branding and the concepts of identity (Simões *et al.*, 2005) and reputation (Abratt and Kleyn, 2012) into its realm. Here, we follow the path paved by Lemmetyinen and Go (2010) and Mälåskä *et al.* (2011) with the aim of bringing further clarity to the concept of corporate

brand in business network research. The offered process model of INB describes, in specific, how corporate branding emerges as an outcome of interpersonal interactions in business network settings. The model further develops the concept of INB proposed by Koporcic and Törnroos (2015). Being perceptual and socially constructed, the concept of INB accentuates the role of individuals in corporate brand creation. As a result, three types of interpersonal interaction are identified: internal, external, and boundary spanning. By stressing the role of individuals, we participate in the recent discussion within the IMP School, where the concept of “actor” has been problematized (Håkansson *et al.*, 2009; La Rocca, 2013). By presenting individuals as the key drivers of branding, the study creates a new understanding of the role of individuals in business interactions, answering to the calls by Axelsson (2010) and Guercini *et al.* (2014). Individuals represent both themselves and their organization at various interfaces and at the same time, implying that “actors” are more than just a single unit of analysis – a company or an individual. The model also complements the overly structural view of the concept of network position, attaching the intangible element of the corporate brand into it (cf. Johanson and Mattsson, 1992; Abrahamsen *et al.*, 2012).

Proposing INB as a relevant branding approach to SMEs, the study challenges the belief that only large corporations that have major budgets and dedicated branding departments can conduct branding activities in business markets. On the contrary, we argue that SMEs can afford branding activities, but these should be executed through individuals, especially in boundary spanning interactions. Supported by recent empirical research from SME context (e.g. Koporcic, 2017; Mälåskä *et al.*, 2011; Rode and Vallaster, 2005; Sandbacka *et al.*, 2013; Törmälä and Gyrd-Jones, 2017), we suggest that INB can be applied to SMEs, start-ups, and actively internationalizing companies who seek a position in new and typically foreign markets. As a business activity, INB denotes an emergent process, making the concept particularly relevant for companies that do not yet have an established or strong corporate brand in the market. By acknowledging both organically emerging and intentionally planned branding activities as part of INB, the study builds bridges between corporate branding and IMP as research paradigms, and draws the research closer to the reality experienced by managers in SMEs.

### *5.2 Implications for practitioners*

The study offers some implications for practitioners. As key drivers of corporate branding in business networks, representatives of the company, whether managers, employees, or founders, should be aware of their impact on the emergence of corporate identity and reputation. When the firm is in its early stages especially, the personality and reputation of the founder is likely to be reflected in the identity and reputation of a company itself. In addition, practitioners need to understand that corporate branding is never static, but instead an unfolding and interactive process. Through personal interaction with others, every employee provides a face for the company and is responsible for the corporate brand. The three types of interactions form three important but different arenas for influencing corporate brand creation. With respect to identity creation, managers should pay particular attention to internal interaction. Only by clearly defining its identity, a firm (through its representatives) can create a strong corporate brand and achieve a desired network position. It is equally important to create a positive reputation for an SME in its business network. This occurs in external interactions that are mostly beyond the control of company employees. Boundary spanning interactions form the most important interface for corporate brand creation. Through these interactions, SMEs can affect the creation of their own and their partners' corporate brands through direct interaction, providing evidence of good performance, and responding to the challenges that reputation creates, for instance, through effective reference marketing. Marketing, sales, and purchasing people with their connections to important others play key roles in providing access to strategic information and other resources necessary for corporate brand creation.

There is also a downside in INB, from the practitioners' point of view. Being keenly connected to business networking as a process, INB can be difficult to manage. A managerially oriented branding scholar could rightfully ask: Can you define and plan branding and networking as separate activities and can you measure the success of INB? The answer is: yes, you can, but only if you take the interactive nature of brand creation into account and examine branding within the contextual constraints of the network and people operating on behalf of their companies. As in all branding activities, the resulting corporate identity or corporate reputation irrevocably unfold, even without any intentional efforts. But if the company purposefully strives to affect its identity or reputation, it may create some positive effects on it. It is, thus, important to note that INB is not only an outcome of an organically emerging process, but also of intentionally planned activities, but within the limits of the existing personal relationships and business networks.

### *5.3 Avenues for future research*

Since the paper is conceptual, further research is needed to study the INB process empirically and in more depth. Questions such as how the different types of interpersonal interactions function in creating a corporate brand and what are the mechanisms and processes through which individuals affect identity and reputation creation, deserve attention from researchers. One option would be to use the critical incident technique to identify especially positive and especially negative incidents in order to learn how interpersonal interaction affects identity and reputation creation and also how individuals in boundary spanning interactions could try to enhance the positive circle or, respectively, to repair the potential damage done. Future research is also needed in order to answer the question of to what extent the INB process can be managed and how the engineered activities and emergent approach to branding can be used together to create strong corporate brands for SMEs. In addition, different engineered activities deserve more research attention, for instance, how identity and reputation creation can be enhanced by purposeful branding initiatives, such as co-branding (cf. Bengtsson and Servais, 2005), network-level branding (cf. Lemmetyinen and Go, 2010), social media campaigns, or the significant presence of the company founder or other key representative in the media.

We hope that proposing INB as a new approach to corporate branding in B2B markets will engender empirical research in the future and inspire scholars from different paradigms to "climb over the fence" to observe what is new and exciting in other domains and discourses and what this can offer to the development of branding knowledge in B2B and beyond.

### **Acknowledgments**

The authors would like to thank the reviewers and the editors for their insightful and constructive comments and advice in the development of our paper. The authors are indebted to Professor Stuart Roper, Adjunct Professor Ulla Hakala, and our long-term colleague and thesis supervisor Professor Emeritus Jan-Åke Törnroos for invaluable discussions and support along the process. Additionally, the authors would like to acknowledge the importance of feedback received from the reviewers and audience at the IMP SI seminar in Prato, Italy 2017.

### **References**

- Abimbola, T. and Vallaster, C. (2007), "Brand, organisational identity and reputation in SMEs: an overview", *Qualitative Market Research: An International Journal*, Vol. 10 No. 4, pp. 341-348.
- Abrahamsen, M., Henneberg, S.C. and Naudé, P. (2012), "Using actors' perceptions of network roles and positions to understand network dynamics", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 41 No. 2, pp. 259-269.

- Abratt, R. and Kleyn, N. (2012), "Corporate identity, corporate branding and corporate reputations", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 46 Nos 7/8, pp. 1048-1063.
- Anderson, H., Havila, V., Andersen, P. and Halinen, A. (1998), "Position and role – conceptualizing dynamics in business networks", *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, Vol. 14 No. 3, pp. 167-186.
- Anderson, J.C., Håkansson, H. and Johanson, J. (1994), "Dyadic business relationships within a business network context", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 58, October, pp. 1-15.
- Axelsson, B. (2010), "Business relationships and networks: reflections on the IMP tradition", *The IMP Journal*, Vol. 4 No. 1, pp. 3-30.
- Balmer, J.M.T. (1995), "Corporate branding and connoisseurship", *Journal of General Management*, Vol. 21 No. 1, pp. 24-46.
- Balmer, J.M.T. (2001), "Corporate identity, corporate branding and corporate branding marketing: seeing through the fog", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 35 Nos 3/4, pp. 248-291.
- Balmer, J.M.T. (2008), "Corporate brands, the British Monarchy, and the resource-based view of the firm", *International Studies of Management and Organization*, Vol. 37 No. 4, pp. 3-19.
- Balmer, J.M.T. and Gray, E.R. (2003), "Corporate brands: what are they? What of them?", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 37 Nos 7/8, pp. 972-997.
- Balmer, J.M.T. and Greyser, S.A. (2003), *Revealing the Corporation: Perspectives of Identity, Image, Reputation, Corporate Branding and Corporate-Level Marketing*, Routledge, London.
- Bengtsson, A. and Servais, P. (2005), "Co-branding in industrial markets", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 34 No. 7, pp. 706-713.
- Biraghi, S. and Gambetti, R.C. (2015), "Corporate branding: where are we? A systematic communication-based inquiry", *Journal of Marketing Communications*, Vol. 21 No. 4, pp. 260-283.
- Blombäck, A. and Axelsson, B. (2007), "The role of corporate brand image in the selection of new subcontractors", *Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing*, Vol. 22 No. 6, pp. 418-430.
- Brass, D.J., Galaskiewicz, J., Greve, H.R. and Tsai, W. (2004), "Taking stock of networks and organizations: a multilevel perspective", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 47 No. 6, pp. 795-817.
- Bromley, D. (2002), "Comparing corporate reputations: league tables, quotients, benchmarks, or case studies?", *Corporate Reputation Review*, Vol. 5 No. 1, pp. 35-50.
- Brown, T.J., Dacin, P.A. and Pitt, L.F. (2010), "Corporate image and reputation in B2B markets: insights from CI/ARG 2008", *Journal of Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 39 No. 5, pp. 709-711.
- Brown, T.J., Dacin, P.A., Pratt, M.G. and Whetten, D.A. (2006), "Identity, intended image, construed image, and reputation: an interdisciplinary framework and suggested terminology", *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 34 No. 2, pp. 99-106.
- Chatman, J.A., Bell, N.E. and Staw, B.M. (1986), "The managed thought: the role of self-justification and impression management in organizational settings", in Sims, H.P. Jr and Gioia, D.A. (Eds), *The Thinking Organization*, Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, CA, pp. 191-214.
- Cornelissen, J.P., Christensen, L.T. and Kinuthia, K. (2012), "Corporate brands and identity: developing stronger theory and the call for shifting debate", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 46 Nos 7/8, pp. 1093-1102.
- Corsaro, D., Ramos, C., Henneberg, S.C. and Naude, P. (2011), "Individual vs collective networking activities in business networks: the role of network pictures", *Proceedings 27th International IMP Conference, Glasgow, August 30-September 3*.
- Dacin, P.A. and Brown, T.J. (2002), "Corporate identity and corporate associations: a framework for future research", *Corporate Reputation Review*, Vol. 5 Nos 2/3, pp. 254-263.
- de Chernatony, L. (2001), *From Brand Vision to Brand Evaluation*, Butterworth and Heinemann, Oxford.
- de Chernatony, L. and Harris, F. (2000), "Developing corporate brands through considering internal and external stakeholders", *Corporate Reputation Review*, Vol. 3 No. 3, pp. 268-274.

- Dutton, J.E., Dukerich, J.M. and Harquail, C.V. (1994), "Organizational images and member identification", *Administrative Science Quarterly*, Vol. 39 No. 2, pp. 239-263.
- Fetscherin, M. and Usunier, J.-C. (2012), "Corporate branding: an interdisciplinary literature review", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 46 No. 5, pp. 733-753.
- Fombrun, C.J. and Rindova, V.P. (2000), "The road to transparency: reputation management at Royal Dutch/Shell", *The Expressive Organization*, Vol. 7, pp. 7-96.
- Geiger, S. and Finch, J.H. (2009), "Industrial sales people as market actors", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 38 No. 6, pp. 608-617.
- Gioia, D.A. and Thomas, J.B. (1996), "Identity, image, and issue interpretation: sensemaking during strategic change in academia", *Administrative Science Quarterly*, Vol. 41 No. 3, pp. 370-403.
- Gioia, D.A., Schultz, M. and Corley, K.G. (2000), "Organizational identity, image, and adaptive instability", *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 25 No. 1, pp. 63-81.
- Gotsi, M. and Wilson, A.M. (2001), "Corporate reputation: seeking a definition", *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, Vol. 6 No. 1, pp. 24-30.
- Guercini, S., La Rocca, A., Runfola, A. and Snehota, I. (2014), "Interaction behaviors in business relationships and heuristics: issues for management and research agenda", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 43 No. 6, pp. 929-937.
- Gupta, S., Melewar, T.C. and Bourlakis, M. (2010), "Transfer of brand knowledge in business-to-business markets: a qualitative study", *Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing*, Vol. 25 No. 5, pp. 395-403.
- Håkansson, H. and Snehota, I. (1995), *Developing Relationships in Business Networks*, International Thomson, London.
- Håkansson, H., Ford, D., Gadde, L.-E., Snehota, I. and Waluszewski, A. (2009), *Business in Networks*, Wiley, London.
- Hälinen, A. and Salmi, A. (2001), "Managing the informal side of business interaction: personal contact in the critical phases of business relationships", *Proceedings Annual IMP Conference, September, Oslo*.
- Hatch, M.J. and Schultz, M. (1997), "Relations between organizational culture, identity and image", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 31 Nos 5/6, pp. 356-365.
- Hatch, M.J. and Schultz, M. (2003), "Bringing the corporation into corporate branding", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 37 Nos 7/8, pp. 1041-1064.
- Helm, S. and Salminen, R.T. (2010), "Basking in reflected glory: using customer reference relationships to build reputation in industrial markets", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 39 No. 5, pp. 737-743.
- Henneberg, S., Mouzas, S. and Naudé, P. (2006), "Network pictures: concepts and representations", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 40 Nos 3/4, pp. 408-429.
- Huemer, L. (2012), "Organizational identities in networks: sense-giving and sense-taking in the salmon farming industry", *The IMP Journal*, Vol. 6 No. 3, pp. 240-254.
- Huemer, L., Håkansson, H. and Prenkert, F. (2009), "The becoming of Cermaq: the interplay between network influences and firm level control ambitions", *The IMP Journal*, Vol. 3 No. 3, pp. 53-75.
- IMP Group (2017), "IMP group web site", IMP Group, available at: [www.impgroup.org](http://www.impgroup.org) (accessed September 20, 2017).
- Ind, N. (1998), "An integrated approach to corporate branding", *Journal of Brand Management*, Vol. 5 No. 5, pp. 323-329.
- Johanson, J. and Mattsson, L. (1992), "Network positions and strategic actions – an analytical framework", in Axelsson, B. and Easton, G. (Eds), *Industrial Networks: A New View of Reality*, Routledge, London, pp. 205-217.
- Keränen, J., Piirainen, K.A. and Salminen, R. (2012), "Systematic review on B2B branding: research issues and avenues for future research", *Journal of Product and Brand Management*, Vol. 21 No. 6, pp. 404-417.

- Koporcić, N. (2017), *Developing Interactive Network Branding in Business Markets: Case Studies of SMEs from Developed and Emerging Business Markets*, Åbo Akademi University, Turku.
- Koporcić, N. and Törnroos, J.-Å. (2015), "Developing interactive network branding in business relationships", *Proceedings Annual IMP Conference, September, Kolding*.
- La Rocca, A. (2013), "Approaching (inter-) actors in the business landscape", *The IMP Journal*, Vol. 7 No. 3, pp. 171-180.
- La Rocca, A. and Perna, A. (2014), "New venture acquiring position in an existing network", *The IMP Journal*, Vol. 8 No. 2, pp. 28-37.
- La Rocca, A. and Snehota, I. (2016), "Corporate associations in B2B: coping with multiple relationship-specific identities", *The IMP Journal*, Vol. 10 No. 1, pp. 172-188.
- Leek, S. and Christodoulides, G. (2011), "A literature review and future agenda for B2B branding: challenges of branding in a B2B context", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 40 No. 6, pp. 830-837.
- Leitch, S. and Richardson, N. (2003), "Corporate branding in the new economy", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 37 Nos 7/8, pp. 1065-1079.
- Lemmettyinen, A. and Go, F.M. (2010), "Building a brand identity in a network of Cruise Baltic's destinations: a multi-authoring approach", *Journal of Brand Management*, Vol. 17 No. 7, pp. 519-531.
- Mälåskä, M., Saraniemi, S. and Tähtinen, J. (2011), "Network actors' participation in B2B SME branding", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 40 No. 7, pp. 1144-1152.
- Medlin, C.J. and Törnroos, J.-Å. (2008), "The in-between of inter-firm interaction: a human perspective of business relationships", in Anttila, M. and Rajala, A. (Eds), *Fishing With Business Nets*-, Series B, Vol. 90, Helsinki School of Economics, Helsinki, pp. 65-83.
- Melewar, T.C., Gotsi, M. and Andriopoulos, C. (2012), "Shaping the research agenda for corporate branding: avenues for future research", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 46 No. 5, pp. 600-608.
- Mouzas, S. and Ford, D. (2006), "Contracts in asymmetric relationships", *The IMP Journal*, Vol. 1 No. 3, pp. 42-63.
- Mudambi, S. (2002), "Branding importance in business-to-business markets: three buyer clusters", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 31 No. 6, pp. 525-533.
- Öberg, C. (2012), "Using network pictures to study inter-organisational encounters", *Scandinavian Journal of Management*, Vol. 28 No. 2, pp. 136-148.
- Öberg, C., Grundström, C. and Jönsson, P. (2011), "Acquisitions and network identity change", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 45 Nos 9/10, pp. 1470-1500.
- Ohnemus, L. (2009), "B2B branding: a financial burden for shareholders?", *Business Horizons*, Vol. 52 No. 2, pp. 159-166.
- Ojasalo, J., Nätti, S. and Olkkonen, R. (2008), "Brand building in software SMEs: an empirical study", *Journal of Product and Brand Management*, Vol. 17 No. 2, pp. 92-107.
- Olins, W. (1978), "The corporate personality: an inquiry into the nature of corporate identity", Design Council, London.
- Olins, W. (2000), "Why companies and countries are taking on each other's roles", *Corporate Reputation Review*, Vol. 3 No. 3, pp. 254-265.
- Olkkonen, R. (2001), "Case study: the network approach to international sport sponsorship arrangement", *Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing*, Vol. 16 No. 4, pp. 309-329.
- Rode, V. and Vallaster, C. (2005), "Corporate branding for start-ups: the crucial role of entrepreneurs", *Corporate Reputation Review*, Vol. 8 No. 2, pp. 121-135.
- Sandbacka, J., Nätti, S. and Tähtinen, J. (2013), "Branding activities of a micro industrial services company", *Journal of Services Marketing*, Vol. 27 No. 2, pp. 166-177.
- Seyedghorban, Z., Matanda, M.J. and LaPlaca, P. (2016), "Advancing theory and knowledge in the business-to-business branding literature", *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. 69 No. 8, pp. 2664-2677.



- 
- Simões, C., Dibb, S. and Fisk, R.P. (2005), "Managing corporate identity: an internal perspective", *Academy of Marketing Science Journal*, Vol. 33 No. 2, pp. 153-168.
- Törmälä, M. and Gyrd-Jones, R.I. (2017), "Development of new B2B venture corporate brand identity: a narrative performance approach", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 65, August, pp. 76-85.
- Urde, M. (2003), "Core value-based corporate brand building", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 37 Nos 7/8, pp. 1017-1040.
- Vallaster, C. and Lindgreen, A. (2011), "Corporate brand strategy formation: brand actors and the situational context for a business-to-business brand", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 40 No. 7, pp. 1133-1143.
- Waluszewski, A. and Håkansson, H. (2007), "Economic use of knowledge", in Håkansson, H. and Waluszewski, A. (Eds), *Knowledge and Innovation in Business and Industry: The Importance of Using Others*, Routledge, London, pp. 1-26.

#### About the authors

Dr Nikolina Koporcic is a Postdoctoral Researcher in the International Marketing affiliated with the School of Business and Economics (Åbo Akademi University) and Turku School of Economics (University of Turku). Her research interests include areas of corporate branding, business-to-business relationships, and networks. In particular, she is studying the importance of Interactive Network Branding for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in business markets. Nikolina has published her research in *Industrial Marketing Management* and *Econviews*. Dr Nikolina Koporcic is the corresponding author and can be contacted at: [nikolina.koporcic@abo.fi](mailto:nikolina.koporcic@abo.fi)

Dr Aino Halinen is a Professor of Marketing at the University of Turku, Finland, and the Vice-Dean of Turku School of Economics, responsible for research and doctoral education. She has published articles on professional service marketing, relationship marketing and management, business network dynamics and longitudinal research methodology in various journals including *Journal of Management Studies*, *Industrial Marketing Management*, *Journal of Business Research*, and *Journal of Service Management*. Her current research focuses on strategic visioning and ethics in B2B marketing.