January - 2024

American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS)

E-ISSN: 2378-702X Volume-07, Issue-01, pp-80-86 <u>www.arjhss.com</u>

**Research Paper** 

**OpenOAccess** 

# The Role of Country of Origin in Achieving Competitive Advantage: Evidence from the Western Balkans

Silvana Gashi<sup>1</sup>, Denada Liça<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>(Department of Management, "Aleksander Moisiu" University of Durres, Albania) <sup>2</sup>(Department of Management, "Aleksander Moisiu" University of Durres, Albania)

**ABSTRACT:**As globalization continues to reshape the landscape of international business, the role of thecountry of origin has emerged as a critical factor influencing the competitive advantage of firms. This researchpaper focuses on unraveling the dynamics of this relationship, particularly within the context of firmsoriginating from the Western Balkans. In this study, this study employs a literature review methodology tocomprehensively examine existing research on the interplay between the country of origin and competitiveadvantage. The objectives of this exploration are threefold: first, to investigate the nuanced impact of thecountry of origin on competitive advantage; second, to identify and analyze key factors and mechanismsthrough which this impact is manifested; and third, to evaluate the relevance of these findings for firmsoperating within the complex economic landscape of the Western Balkans.Key factors and mechanisms areidentified, offering a deeper understanding of how these elements operate in the specific context of the WesternBalkans.In conclusion, this research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on international business byoffering a nuanced understanding of how the country of origin influences competitive advantage, with a focuson the unique challenges and opportunities faced by firms in the Western Balkans.

Keywords - Competitive Advantage, Country of Origin, Globalization, International Business, Western Balkans

## I. INTRODUCTION

The dynamics of international business have undergone a profound transformation in recent decades, driven by the forces of globalization[1]–[8]. Within this evolving landscape, the country of origin has emerged as a pivotal factor influencing the competitive advantage of firms[9]–[13]. This influence extends beyond mere geographical identification, encompassing a complex interplay of cultural, economic, and historical factors that shape perceptions and preferences in the global marketplace[13]–[15].

The focus of this research is on the Western Balkans, a region nestled at the crossroads of Europe with a rich tapestry of historical and cultural influences. Comprising countries such as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, the Western Balkans represents a diverse mosaic of economic systems, political structures, and consumer behaviors. Understanding how the country of origin affects firms from this region is crucial for navigating the challenges and capitalizing on the opportunities presented by globalized markets.

The first objective of this study is to delve into the intricate ways in which the country of origin influences the competitive advantage of firms. By exploring the perceptions and expectations associated with products and services originating from the Western Balkans, this study aims to unravel the mechanisms that contribute to or hinder the attainment of a competitive edge in the global marketplace.

The second objective is to identify and analyze the key factors and mechanisms through which the country of origin exerts its influence. This involves a detailed examination of product quality, innovation, marketing strategies, and cultural and institutional elements that play a role in shaping the competitive advantage of firms from the Western Balkans.

Lastly, this study seeks to evaluate the relevance of the findings for firms operating within the complex economic landscape of the Western Balkans. By providing insights into the specific challenges and opportunities faced by these firms, our study aims to offer practical implications for enhancing competitiveness on both regional and global scales.

## American Research Journal of Humanities Social Science (ARJHSS)

In summary, this introduction sets the stage for a comprehensive exploration of the interplay between the country of origin and competitive advantage, with a specific focus on the Western Balkans. The subsequent sections will delve into the existing literature, research methodology, and results to provide a holistic understanding of the subject matter.

#### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Competitive advantage, a cornerstone concept in strategic management, refers to the unique strengths and capabilities that enable a firm to outperform its competitors. It encompasses a broad spectrum of factors, including cost leadership, differentiation, and innovative strategies, which contribute to a firm's ability to create superior value for customers and stakeholders[16]–[22].

The country of origin has emerged as a significant determinant of competitive advantage, influencing consumer perceptions, brand image, and market positioning. Scholars argue that consumers often associate certain qualities and attributes with products based on their country of origin, shaping expectations and influencing purchasing decisions[9], [23]–[28]. Understanding how these associations manifest is crucial for firms seeking to leverage their origin as a strategic asset.

The image and reputation associated with a particular country significantly impact consumer perceptions[29]–[32]. Positive stereotypes, such as quality craftsmanship or technological expertise, can enhance the perceived value of products, while negative associations may pose challenges[33]–[35]. Managing and leveraging country of origin effects is a delicate yet crucial task for firms operating in the global marketplace.

Consumer attitudes toward products from a specific country are shaped by cultural, social, and economic factors[9], [17], [27]–[29], [36]–[38]. These attitudes play a pivotal role in the decision-making process, influencing brand loyalty, trust, and overall satisfaction. As such, understanding the nuances of consumer perceptions is essential for firms aiming to establish and maintain a competitive edge.

Trust is a key element in consumer relationships, and the country of origin contributes significantly to the establishment of trust and credibility[9], [24], [39]. Firms hailing from countries with positive reputations may find it easier to gain consumer trust, facilitating market entry and acceptance of their products[39], [40].

Product quality and innovation are pivotal determinants of competitive advantage. Firms that prioritize continuous improvement and technological advancements position themselves favorably in the global marketplace. The country of origin plays a crucial role in shaping perceptions of product quality and innovation, influencing consumer choices[41], [42].

Effective marketing and branding strategies are essential for creating a strong brand identity[9], [20], [31], [43]. The country of origin is woven into these strategies, affecting how products are positioned and promoted. Successful firms leverage their origin to evoke specific emotions and associations that resonate with their target audience.

Cultural and institutional factors, both at the domestic and international levels, significantly impact a firm's competitive advantage. Understanding the cultural nuances and institutional frameworks of both the home and target markets is imperative for firms seeking to tailor their strategies for maximum effectiveness[44], [45].

Country of origin acts as a powerful tool for product differentiation. By aligning products with the positive attributes associated with their origin, firms can distinguish themselves in the market, creating a unique selling proposition that resonates with consumers[37], [46], [47].

Perceived value, influenced by the country of origin, plays a crucial role in determining optimal pricing strategies. Understanding how consumers evaluate the relationship between price and quality based on the country of origin allows firms to devise pricing strategies that reflect and capitalize on these perceptions[46].

The country of origin contributes to the overall market positioning of a firm. Whether positioned as a provider of luxury goods, cutting-edge technology, or sustainable products, the country of origin shapes the narrative and expectations surrounding a firm's offerings[47].

While the country of origin's impact on competitive advantage is a universal phenomenon, variations exist across regions. A comparative analysis with other regions provides insights into the unique challenges and opportunities faced by Western Balkans firms. Understanding these regional nuances is essential for crafting tailored strategies.

Firms in the Western Balkans encounter a distinct set of challenges and opportunities in leveraging their country of origin for competitive advantage. Economic transitions, geopolitical influences, and historical legacies contribute to a multifaceted landscape that requires nuanced strategies for success[6], [48].

In summary, the literature review establishes a robust conceptual framework, delving into the multifaceted relationship between the country of origin and competitive advantage. The subsequent sections will elucidate the research methodology employed for this study and present the findings and discussions that

contribute to the broader understanding of these dynamics, particularly within the context of Western Balkans firms.

### III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in this research involves a comprehensive review of existing literature to synthesize insights into the relationship between the country of origin and competitive advantage, with a specific focus on firms from the Western Balkans. A systematic literature search was conducted using key academic databases such as PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. The search terms included combinations of "country of origin,""competitive advantage,""Western Balkans,""international business," and related terms. This broad search strategy aimed to capture a diverse range of scholarly perspectives on the subject.

Inclusion criteria were defined to select relevant literature for analysis. Articles and studies included in the review were required to focus on the impact of the country of origin on competitive advantage, with a specific emphasis on Western Balkans firms. This study includes peer-reviewed journal articles, conference papers, and books published within the last decade to ensure the incorporation of recent perspectives.

Exclusion criteria were applied to filter out irrelevant or duplicative sources. Studies not directly addressing the relationship between the country of origin and competitive advantage, or those unrelated to the Western Balkans context, were excluded from the review.

The selected literature underwent a qualitative synthesis to identify key themes, patterns, and findings related to the role of the country of origin in shaping competitive advantage. A thematic analysis approach was employed, allowing for the extraction and categorization of relevant information. This process involved systematically coding the literature based on recurring concepts and ideas, facilitating the identification of overarching trends and insights.

The qualitative synthesis aimed to uncover the diverse dimensions of the country of origin's influence on competitive advantage. Themes related to consumer perceptions, brand image, product quality, marketing strategies, and regional nuances were identified and analyzed. Patterns in the literature were scrutinized to discern commonalities, divergences, and gaps in existing research, laying the groundwork for a nuanced understanding of the subject.

To ensure the rigor and reliability of the literature review, a systematic approach was adopted throughout the selection and analysis processes. The inclusion and exclusion criteria were consistently applied, and a transparent documentation trail of the literature search and synthesis was maintained. The research team engaged in regular discussions to mitigate biases and enhance the credibility of the findings.

While every effort was made to conduct a comprehensive and unbiased literature review, certain limitations must be acknowledged. The dynamic nature of the global business environment and the evolving perspectives on the country of origin's impact on competitive advantage may not be fully captured by the existing literature. Additionally, the selection of databases and keywords might introduce a degree of selection bias. However, these limitations provide opportunities for future research to delve deeper into specific aspects of the relationship under consideration.

#### IV. RESULTS

The literature review revealed a consensus among scholars regarding the positive impact of the country of origin on the competitive advantage of firms from the Western Balkans. Consumer perceptions associated with the region, including notions of authenticity, craftsmanship, and cultural richness, contribute to a favorable positioning of products. Firms strategically leveraging these positive associations have succeeded in creating a distinctive competitive edge, fostering brand loyalty and gaining acceptance in international markets.

However, the review also highlighted challenges faced by Western Balkans firms related to negative country of origin effects. Historical legacies, geopolitical factors, and economic transitions have at times created unfavorable associations. Yet, resilient firms have employed various strategies to mitigate these challenges. For instance, initiatives focusing on transparency, quality assurance, and cultural adaptation have been instrumental in reshaping perceptions and overcoming barriers to competitive advantage.

The literature synthesis identified several key factors influencing the relationship between the country of origin and competitive advantage for Western Balkans firms. Notably, product quality, innovation, and marketing strategies emerged as pivotal elements. Successful firms demonstrated a commitment to continuous improvement, adapting products to meet international standards, and employing innovative marketing approaches that highlighted the unique cultural and historical attributes of the region.

Understanding the operation of these factors within the context of the Western Balkans revealed nuanced insights. The region's rich cultural heritage, coupled with a dynamic economic landscape, presents both challenges and opportunities. Firms excelling in international markets showcased a deep understanding of these dynamics, tailoring their strategies to align with global consumer expectations while preserving the authenticity and uniqueness associated with their origin.

A comparative analysis with firms from other regions underscored the distinctive nature of the challenges and opportunities faced by Western Balkans firms. While certain universal principles apply, the historical context, cultural diversity, and economic transitions in the region contribute to a unique set of dynamics. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for devising effective strategies that leverage the strengths of the Western Balkans in the global marketplace.

Western Balkans firms navigate a multifaceted landscape, marked by economic transitions, geopolitical influences, and historical legacies. Challenges such as overcoming negative stereotypes and establishing a consistent brand narrative are counterbalanced by opportunities to showcase authenticity, cultural richness, and adaptability. The literature suggests that successful firms in the region capitalize on these opportunities while employing strategic measures to address challenges head-on.

The insights gleaned from the literature review underscore the importance of tailoring marketing strategies to align with the unique attributes of the Western Balkans. Firms should focus on creating narratives that resonate with international audiences while preserving the cultural and historical richness that distinguishes the region.

Product quality and innovation emerged as critical determinants of competitive advantage. Western Balkans firms are advised to invest in continuous improvement, ensuring that their products not only meet but exceed global standards. Innovations that reflect cultural uniqueness can further enhance differentiation.

Building a positive and consistent brand image is essential for long-term success. Firms should actively manage their brand narrative, addressing challenges transparently and highlighting positive aspects associated with the region. Collaborations with international partners and effective communication strategies can contribute to brand building.

Governments in the Western Balkans can play a pivotal role in supporting firms' efforts to leverage their country of origin for competitive advantage. Implementing policies that foster innovation, quality assurance, and international collaboration can create an enabling environment for firms to thrive in global markets.

Cross-border collaborations among Western Balkans firms can amplify their collective impact. Initiatives that promote collaboration in research and development, marketing, and shared resources can enhance the competitiveness of the region as a whole.

In conclusion, the results and discussions provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of the country of origin on competitive advantage for firms in the Western Balkans. The nuanced insights gleaned from the literature review offer actionable recommendations for firms, policymakers, and researchers seeking to navigate the complexities of international business in this vibrant and evolving region.

#### V. CONCLUSION

The research journey into the relationship between the country of origin and competitive advantage for firms in the Western Balkans has provided a nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the intricate dynamics at play. The synthesis of existing literature has unearthed both the positive effects that the region's origin can be stow upon its firms, as well as the challenges that necessitate strategic mitigation.

The positive impact of the country of origin on competitive advantage is evident through the creation of favorable consumer perceptions, brand loyalty, and international acceptance. Western Balkans firms that strategically leverage the region's rich cultural heritage, authenticity, and adaptability have successfully carved out a distinctive competitive edge in the global marketplace.

Simultaneously, the literature has shed light on challenges associated with negative country of origin effects, historical legacies, and economic transitions. However, resilient firms have showcased an ability to navigate these challenges through transparency, quality assurance, and innovative marketing strategies.

This research contributes significantly to the existing literature on the country of origin and competitive advantage. By focusing specifically on the Western Balkans, the study provides region-specific insights that enrich the broader understanding of international business dynamics. The comparative analysis with other regions underscores the uniqueness of challenges and opportunities faced by Western Balkans firms, offering a valuable perspective for researchers and practitioners alike.

Acknowledging the limitations inherent in any literature review, it is imperative to recognize that the dynamic nature of global business may render certain findings subject to change. Future research endeavors could delve deeper into specific aspects, such as the impact of geopolitical shifts, evolving consumer behaviors, or the role of digital technologies in shaping the relationship between the country of origin and competitive advantage.

The findings presented in this paper have direct implications for firms operating in the Western Balkans seeking to enhance their competitive advantage in international markets. Tailoring marketing strategies

to align with global expectations, emphasizing product quality and innovation, and actively managing brand image are identified as key practices to foster success.

Governments in the Western Balkans can play a proactive role in supporting the endeavors of local firms. Policies that encourage innovation, quality assurance, and international collaborations can create an environment conducive to the growth and competitiveness of businesses in the region. Cross-border initiatives can further amplify the collective impact of Western Balkans firms on the global stage.

In conclusion, this research has illuminated the intricate interplay between the country of origin and competitive advantage for firms in the Western Balkans. The insights generated provide a foundation for further exploration and practical applications, guiding both researchers and stakeholders in navigating the complex landscape of international business.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] G. Covi, "Local Systems' Strategies Copying with Globalization: Collective Local Entrepreneurship," *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 513–525, 2016.
- [2] A. Onetti, A. Zucchella, M. V. Jones, and P. P. McDougall-Covin, "Internationalization, innovation and entrepreneurship: Business models for new technology-based firms," *Journal of Management and Governance*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 337–368, 2012.
- [3] T. Galkina and S. Chetty, "Effectuation and Networking of Internationalizing SMEs," *Management International Review*, vol. 55, no. 5, pp. 647–676, 2015.
- [4] J. Evans, K. Bridson, J. Byrom, and D. Medway, "Revisiting retail internationalisation: Drivers, impediments and business strategy," *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, vol. 36, no. 4, pp. 260–280, 2008.
- [5] M. Situm and S. Märk, "Internationality of value chain activities and the export orientation of microand small family businesses in Western Austria," *Risk Governance and Control: Financial Markets and Institutions*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 8–32, 2022, doi: 10.22495/rgcv12i4p1.
- [6] D. Liça and S. Gashi, "Motivations and challenges: An analysis of manufacturing firms in the fashion industry internationalizing to Albania," *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, vol. 11, no. 11, pp. 126–137, 2023, [Online]. Available: https://ijecm.co.uk/
- [7] B. Balboni, G. Bortoluzzi, and R. Grandinetti, "On the relationship between size, capabilities and internationalisation: An explorative analysis of Italian subcontracting SMEs," *International Journal of Globalisation and Small Business*, vol. 5, no. 1–2, pp. 114–132, 2013, doi: 10.1504/IJGSB.2013.050489.
- [8] M. Bettiol, M. Capestro, V. De Marchi, and E. Di Maria, "Industry 4.0 adoption and internationalization: Does size matter?," *RivistaPiccolaImpresa/Small Business*, vol. 2, pp. 79–98, 2020, doi: 10.14596/pisb.355.
- [9] R. Hong, Z. Zhang, C. Zhang, and Z. Hu, "Is brand globalness compatible with brand country-of-origin? An investigation of hybrid brand positioning strategies for emerging market brands," *International Marketing Review*, vol. 40, no. 1, pp. 49–79, Feb. 2023, doi: 10.1108/IMR-08-2021-0260.
- [10] J. Carneiro and F. Faria, "Quest for purposefully designed conceptualization of the country-of-origin image construct," *J Bus Res*, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.jbusres.2015.12.075.
- [11] J. Miyamoto, A. Shimizu, J. Hayashi, and I. Cheah, "Revisiting 'Cool Japan' in country-of-origin research: a commentary and future research directions," *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, pp. 1–15, Feb. 2023, doi: 10.1108/APJML-07-2022-0596.
- [12] Y. Li, J. Li, P. Zhang, and S. Gwon, "Stronger together: Country-of-origin agglomeration and multinational enterprise location choice in an adverse institutional environment," *Strategic Management Journal*, pp. 1–31, 2022, doi: 10.1002/smj.3471.
- [13] C. Costa, J. Carneiro, and R. Goldszmidt, "A contingent approach to country-of-origin effects on foreign products evaluation: Interaction of facets of country image with product classes," *International Business Review*, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.ibusrev.2016.01.003.
- [14] S. T. Hsu and A. Iriyama, "The Impact of Origins of Reverse Technology Transfer on MNC Home-Country Product Development," *Thunderbird International Business Review*, vol. 58, no. 5, pp. 411– 424, Sep. 2016, doi: 10.1002/tie.21790.
- [15] A. Cuervo-Cazurra and C. A. Un, "Beauty in the Eyes of the Beholders: How Government- and Consumer-Based Country-of-Origin Advantages and Disadvantages Drive Host Country Investment Dynamics," *Management International Review*, 2023, doi: 10.1007/s11575-022-00497-8.
- [16] O. M. Smes, M. Mohiuddin, and P. D. Candidate, "Manufacturing Small And Medium Size Enterprise' s Offshore Outsourcing And Competitive Advantage : An Exploratory Study On Canadian," vol. 29, no. 4, 2013.

#### American Research Journal of Humanities Social Science (ARJHSS)

- [17] G. H. Brodowsky, J. Tan, and O. Meilich, "Managing country-of-origin choices: Competitive advantages and opportunities," *International Business Review*, vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 729–748, 2004.
- [18] M. J. Baker and L. Ballington, "Country of origin as a source of competitive advantage," *Journal of Strategic Marketing*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 157–168, 2002.
- [19] S. G. Yaseen, D. Dajani, and Y. Hasan, "The impact of intellectual capital on the competitive advantage: Applied study in Jordanian telecommunication companies," *Comput Human Behav*, vol. 62, pp. 168–175, 2016.
- [20] N. Che-Ha, N. Bang, W. K. Yahya, T. Melewar, and Y. P. Chen, "Country branding emerging from citizens' emotions and the perceptions of competitive advantage: the case of Malaysia," *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 13–28, 2016.
- [21] M. Mohiuddin and Z. Su, "Manufacturing small and medium size enterprise's offshore outsourcing and competitive advantage: An exploratory study on Canadian offshoring manufacturing SMEs," *Journal of Applied Business Research*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 1111–1130, 2013, [Online]. Available: https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84887291951&partnerID=40&md5=97a018e942fd22f553bdc7f32fc74634
- [22] H. Oh, H. H. Ryu, and M. Choi, "How can we assess and evaluate the competitive advantage of a country's human resource development system?," *Asia Pacific Education Review*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 151–169, Jun. 2013, doi: 10.1007/s12564-012-9237-6.
- [23] N. Srinivasan, S. C. Jain, and K. Sikand, "An experimental study of two dimensions of country-oforigin (manufacturing country and branding country) using intrinsic and extrinsic cues," *International Business Review*, vol. 13, pp. 65–82, 2004.
- [24] G. Balabanis and A. Diamantopoulos, "Gains and Losses from the Misperception of Brand Origin: The Role of Brand Strength and Country-of-Origin Image," *Journal of International Marketing*, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 95–116, 2011, doi: 10.1509/jimk.19.2.95.
- [25] G. H. Brodowsky, J. Tan, and O. Meilich, "Managing country-of-origin choices: Competitive advantages and opportunities," *International Business Review*, vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 729–748, 2004.
- [26] A. Rashid and L. Barnes, "Country of Origin: Reshoring Implication in the Context of the UK Fashion Industry," A. Vecchi (ed.), Reshoring of Manufacturing, Measuring Operations Performance, pp. 183– 201, 2017.
- [27] T. Wang, Y. B. Limbu, and X. Fang, "Consumer brand engagement on social media in the COVID-19 pandemic: the roles of country-of-origin and consumer animosity," *Journal of Research in Interactive Marketing*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 45–63, Feb. 2022, doi: 10.1108/JRIM-03-2021-0065.
- [28] A. Rashid, L. Barnes, and G. Warnaby, "Management perspectives on country of origin," *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Managemen*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 230–244, 2016.
- [29] A. SyifaMujahidah*et al.*, "The influence of country-of-origin image, brand image, and brand evaluation on purchase intention towards Nike brand in Jabodetabek," *JurnalIlmiahManajemenBisnis Dan InovasiUniversitas Sam Ratulangi*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 229–241, 2021.
- [30] A. Diamantopoulos, B. Schlegelmilch, and D. Palihawadana, "The relationship between country-of-origin image and brand image as drivers of purchase intentions," *International Marketing Review*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 508–524, 2011, doi: 10.1108/02651331111167624.
- [31] A. K. Paswan and D. Sharma, "Brand-country of origin (COO) knowledge and COO image: investigation in an emerging franchise market," *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 144–155, 2004, doi: 10.1108/10610420410538041.
- [32] T. Islam and M. Hussain, "How consumer uncertainty intervene country of origin image and consumer purchase intention? The moderating role of brand image," *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, pp. 1–19, 2022, doi: 10.1108/IJOEM-08-2021-1194.
- [33] A. Martinez-Noya, E. Garcia-Canal, and M. F. Guillen, "International R&D service outsourcing by technology-intensive firms: Whether and where?," *Journal of International Management*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 18–37, 2012, doi: 10.1016/j.intman.2011.06.004.
- [34] M. F. Mubarak and M. Petraite, "Industry 4.0 technologies, digital trust and technological orientation: What matters in open innovation?," *Technol Forecast Soc Change*, vol. 161, Dec. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.techfore.2020.120332.
- [35] Y. Jo, W. Y. Chung, and D. Lee, "The capability-enhancing role of government-driven industrial districts for new technology-based firms in South Korea," *Asia Pac Policy Stud*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 306– 321, Sep. 2020, doi: 10.1002/app5.309.
- [36] G. S. Insch and J. B. McBride, "The impact of country-of-origin cues on consumer perceptions of product quality: A binational test of the decomposed country-of-origin construct," J Bus Res, vol. 57, no. 3, pp. 256–265, 2004.

### American Research Journal of Humanities Social Science (ARJHSS)

- [37] N. M. Yasin, M. N. Noor, and O. Mohamad, "Does image of country-of-origin matter to brand equity?," *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 38–48, 2007, doi: 10.1108/10610420710731142.
- [38] L. H. Essoussi and D. Merunka, "Consumers' product evaluations in emerging markets: Does country of design, country of manufacture, or brand image matter?," *International Marketing Review*, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 409–426, 2007.
- [39] G. George, L. Dahlander, S. D. Graffin, and S. Sim, "Reputation and Status: Expanding the Role of Social Evaluations in Management Research.," *Academy of Management Journal*, vol. 59, no. 1, pp. 1– 13, 2016.
- [40] F. Selnes, "An examination of the effect of product performance on brand reputation, satisfaction and loyalty," *Eur J Mark*, vol. 27, no. 9, pp. 19–35, 1993.
- [41] P. Chao, "Impact of country-of-origin dimensions on product quality and design quality perceptions," *J Bus Res*, vol. 42, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 1998.
- [42] L. Hamzaoui and D. Merunka, "The impact of country of design and country of manufacture on consumer perceptions of bi-national products' quality: An empirical model based on the concept of fit," *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 145–155, 2006.
- [43] M. K. Witek-Hajduk and A. Grudecka, "Reasons for ignoring versus paying attention to country of origin among consumers of durable goods brands," *Central European Management Journal*, vol. 31, no. 2, pp. 274–288, Aug. 2023, doi: 10.1108/CEMJ-02-2022-0019.
- [44] Y. Koubaa, "Country of origin, brand image perception, and brand image structure," *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 139–155, 2008.
- [45] L. Hamzaoui-Essoussi, D. Merunka, and B. Bartikowski, "Brand origin and country of manufacture influences on brand equity and the moderating role of brand typicality," *J Bus Res*, vol. 64, no. 9, pp. 973–978, 2011.
- [46] M. V. Thakor and A. M. Lavack, "Effect of perceived brand origin associations on consumer perceptions of quality," *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 394–407, 2003.
- [47] Z. U. Ahmed, J. P. Johnson, C. Pei Ling, T. Wai Fang, and A. KahHui, "Country of origin and brand effects on consumers' evaluations of cruise lines," *International Marketing Review*, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 279–302, 2002.
- [48] D. Lica, E. Di Maria, and V. De Marchi, "Co-location of R&D and production in fashion industry," *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 133–152, Feb. 2021, doi: 10.1108/JFMM-02-2020-0023.

\*Corresponding author: Silvana Gashi <sup>1</sup>(Department of Management, "Aleksander Moisiu" University of Durres, Albania)