

# **SEO KNOWLEDGE SHARING: INTERNATIONAL TARGETING**



**MEDIACOM**

# WHY IS INTERNATIONAL SEO SO CONFUSING?

An aerial photograph of a large commercial airport. The tarmac is filled with numerous airplanes of various models and colors, mostly white with dark tails. They are parked at long, white jet bridges that connect them to the terminal building. The ground is a light tan color, and there are several other smaller aircraft and airport infrastructure visible in the background.

Geo-targeting issues

Difficult to implement

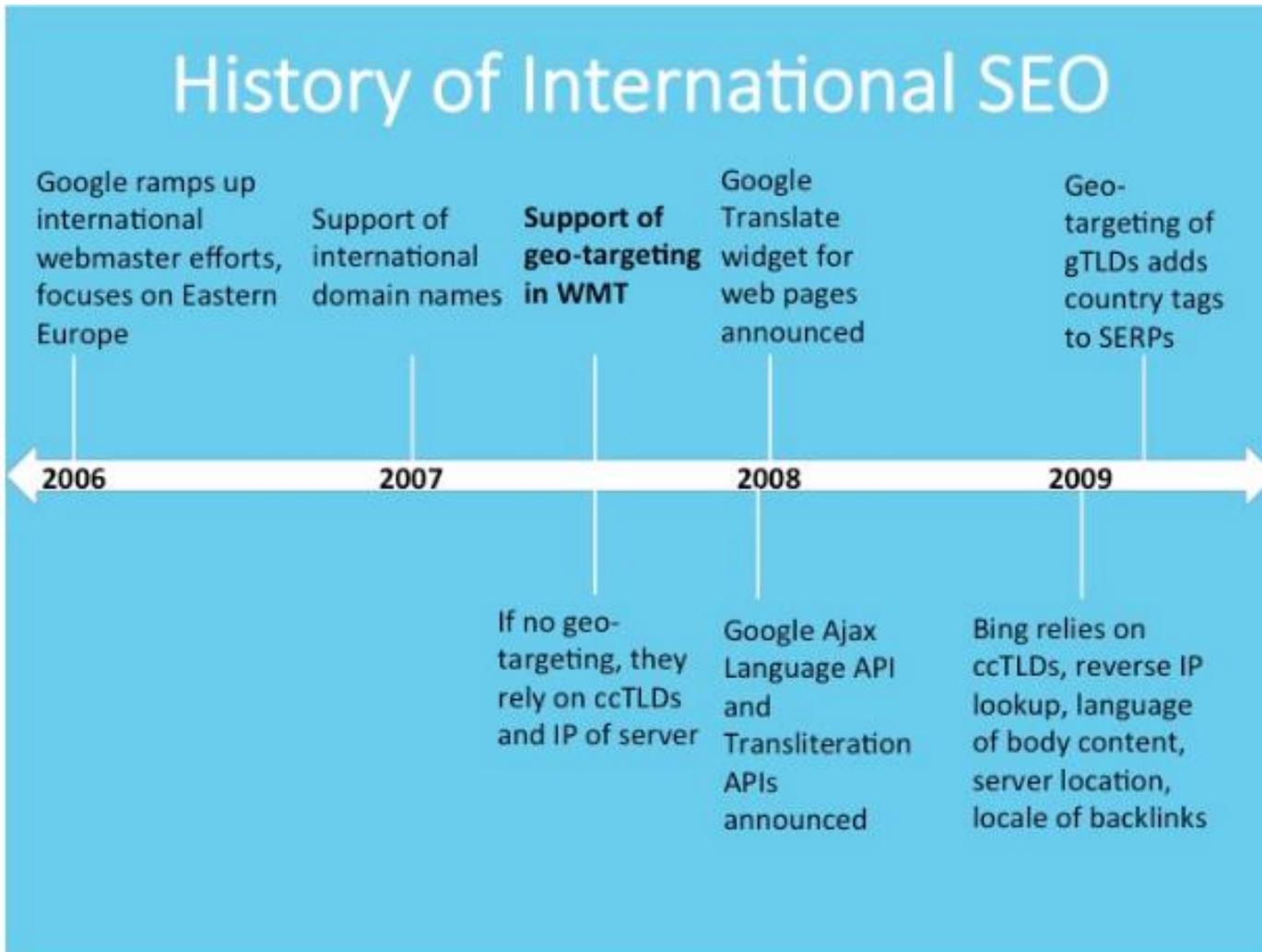
Different Guidelines

Hreflang Issues

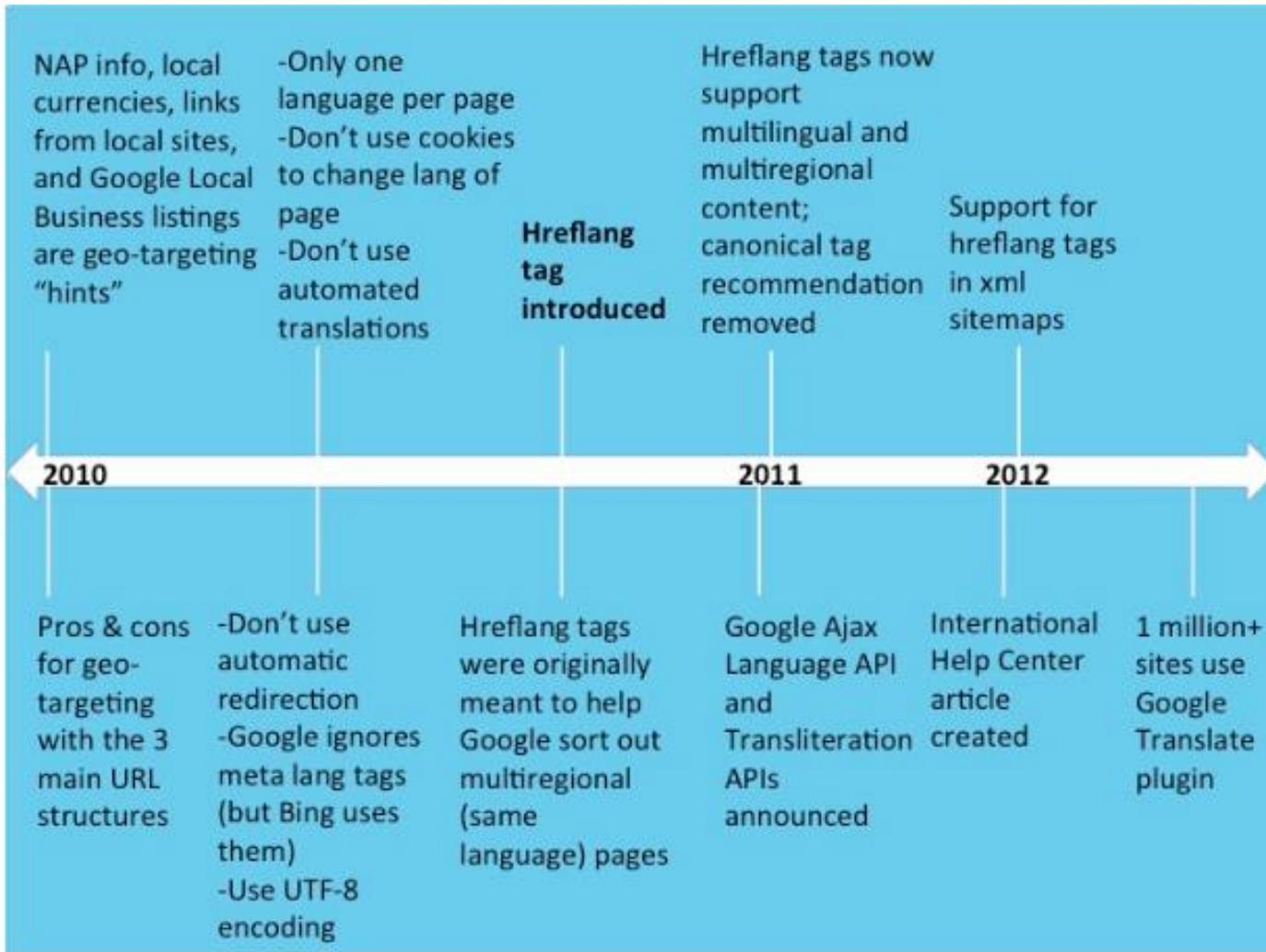
Unfriendly technics

Rapid changes

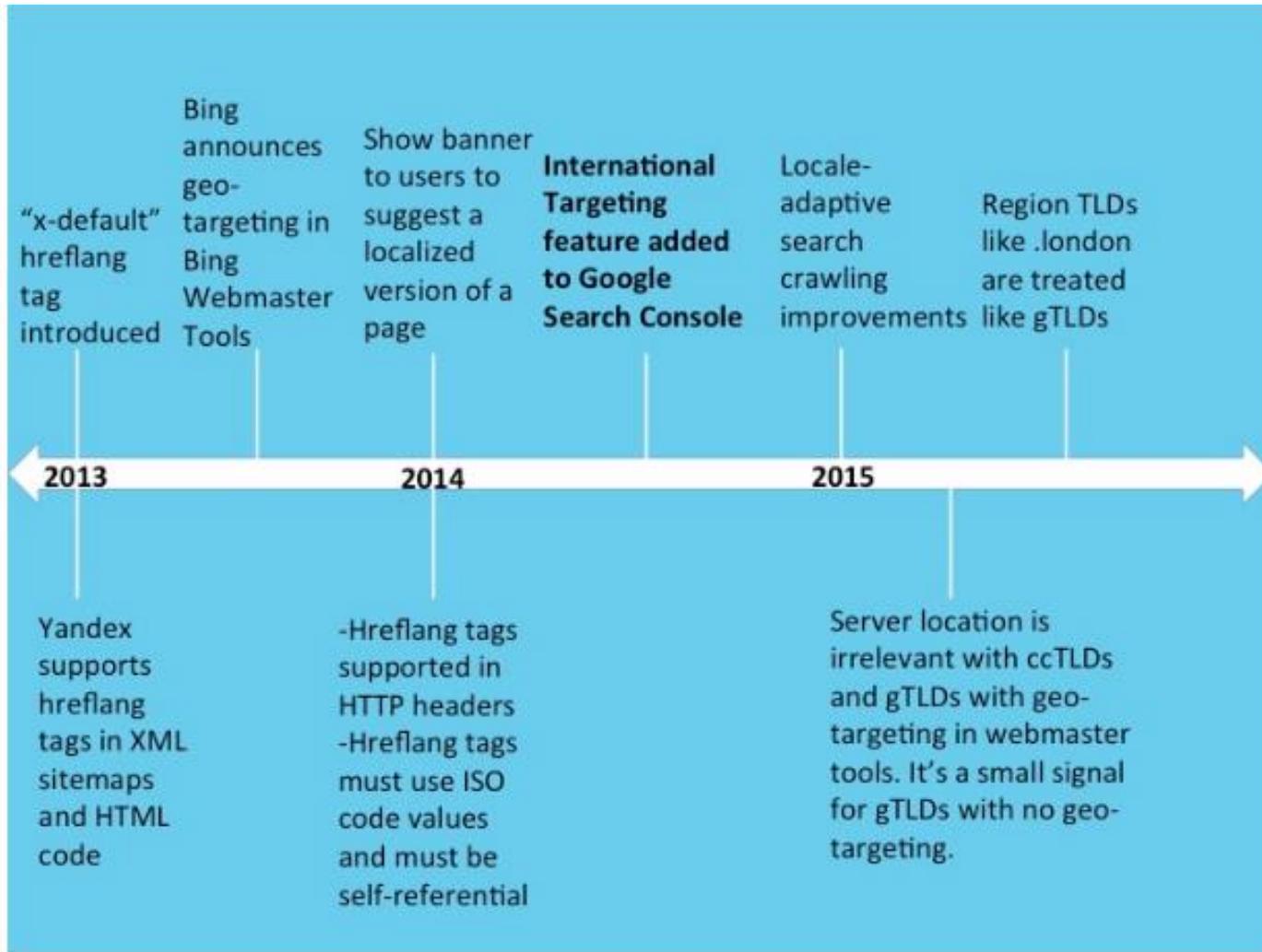
# A LITTLE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL SEO



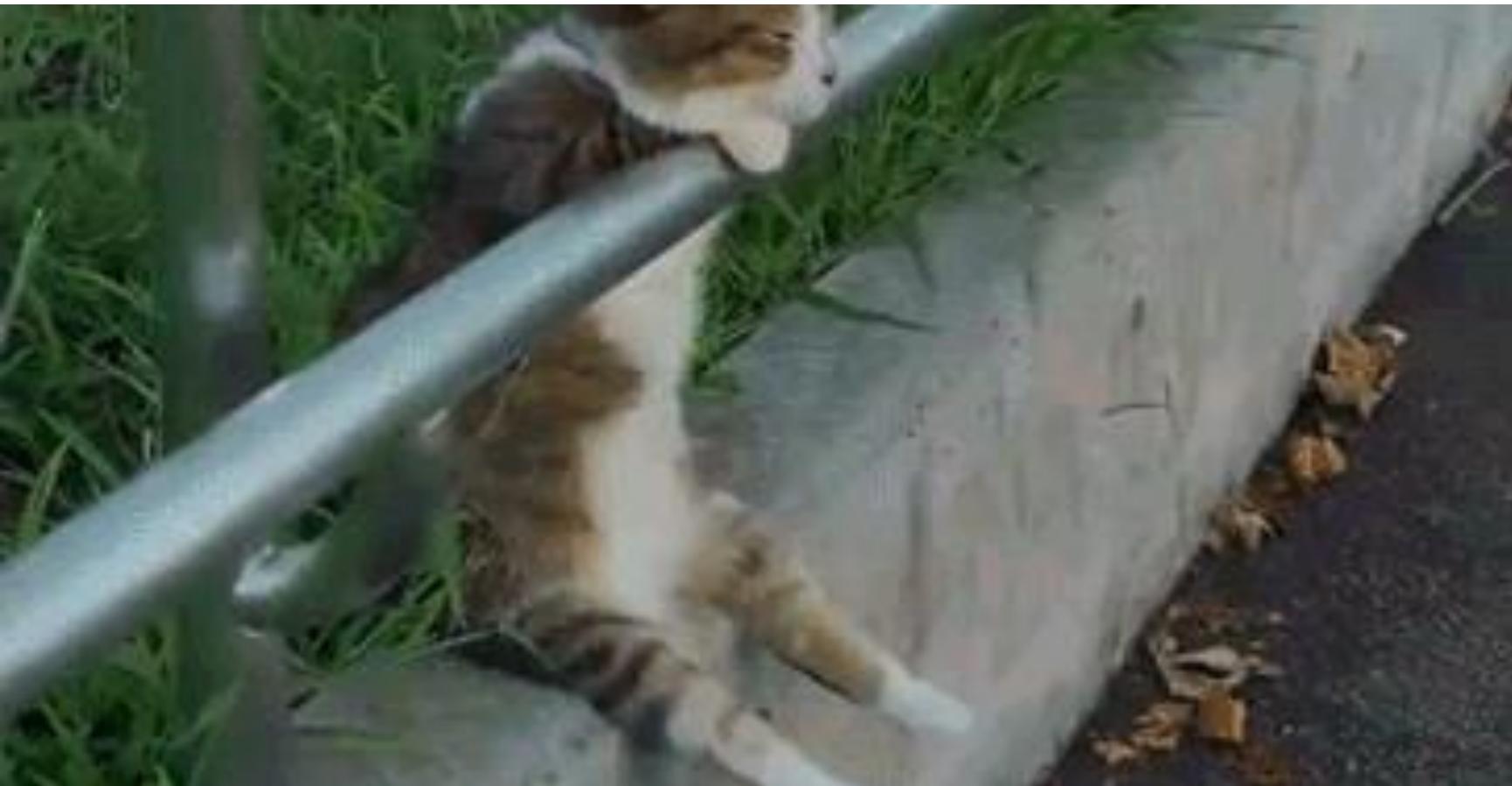
# A LITTLE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL SEO



# A LITTLE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL SEO



# HOW TO DEAL WITH IT?



# SITE STRUCTURE

ccTLD  
example.ie



## Pros:

- Clear geotargeting
- Server location irrelevant
- Easy separation of sites

## Cons:

- Expensive (can have limited availability)
  - Separate Domain Authority

Sub-Directories  
example.com/de/



## Pros:

- Easy to set up
- Consolidating domain authority
- Low maintenance (same host)

## Cons:

- Provides weak geo-localization signals
  - Single server location

Sub-Domains  
de.example.com



## Pros:

- Easy to set up
- Can use Search Console geotargeting
  - Allows different server locations
    - Easy separation of sites

## Cons:

- Users might not recognize geotargeting from the URL alone (is "de" the language or country?)
- Lost of domain authority

# SITE STRUCTURE - DONT'S

## URL parameters

site.com?loc=de



### Cons:

- Expensive (can have limited availability)
  - URL-based segmentation difficult
- Users might not recognize geotargeting from the URL alone
- Geotargeting in Search Console is not possible)

## IP-Delivery



### Cons:

- Could cause cloaking
  - Affect loading time
- Data can be overrated

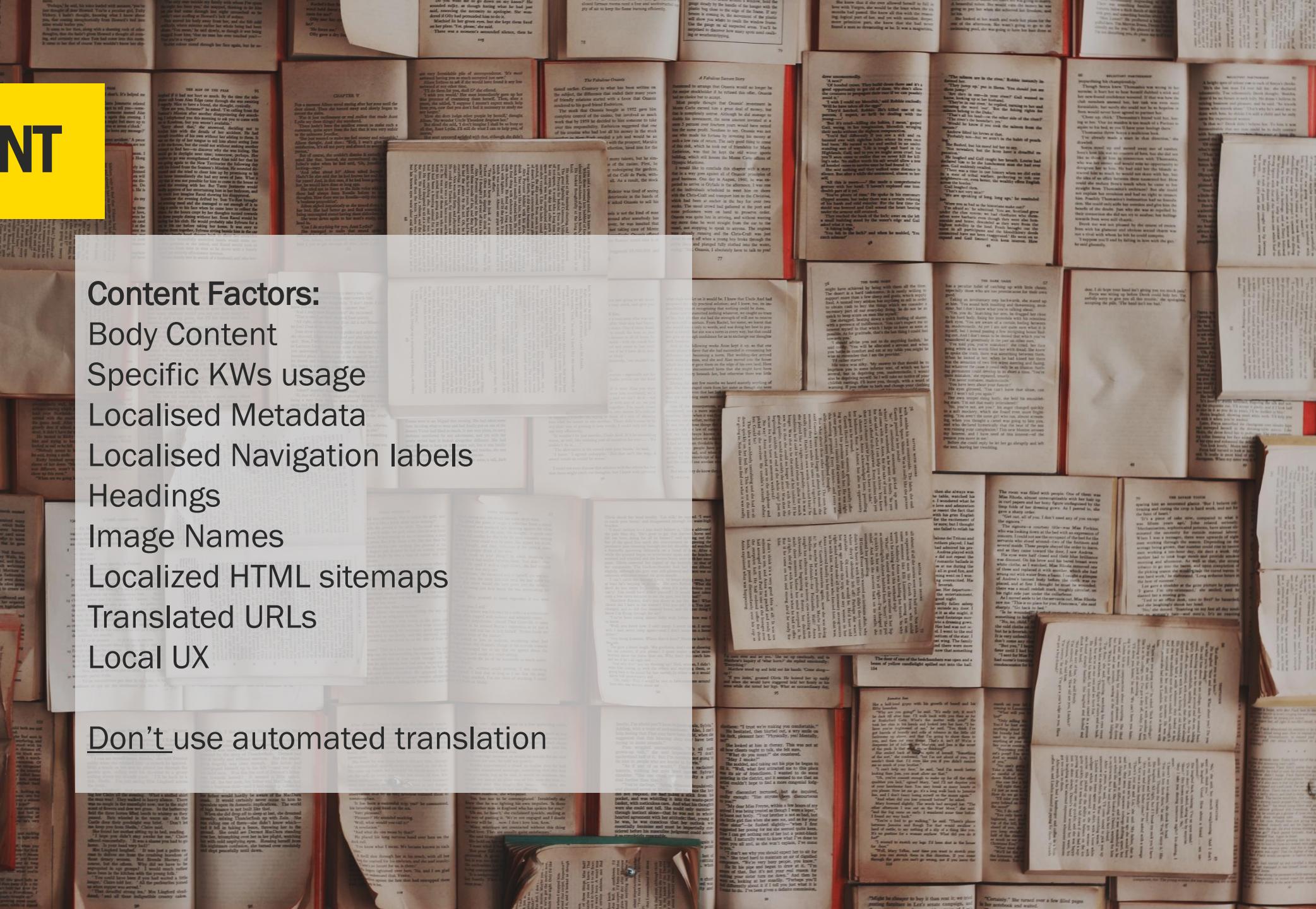
# INTERNATIONAL FACTORS



# CONTENT

Content Factors:  
Body Content  
Specific KWs usage  
Localised Metadata  
Localised Navigation labels  
Headings  
Image Names  
Localized HTML sitemaps  
Translated URLs  
Local UX

Don't use automated translation



# Links + NAP

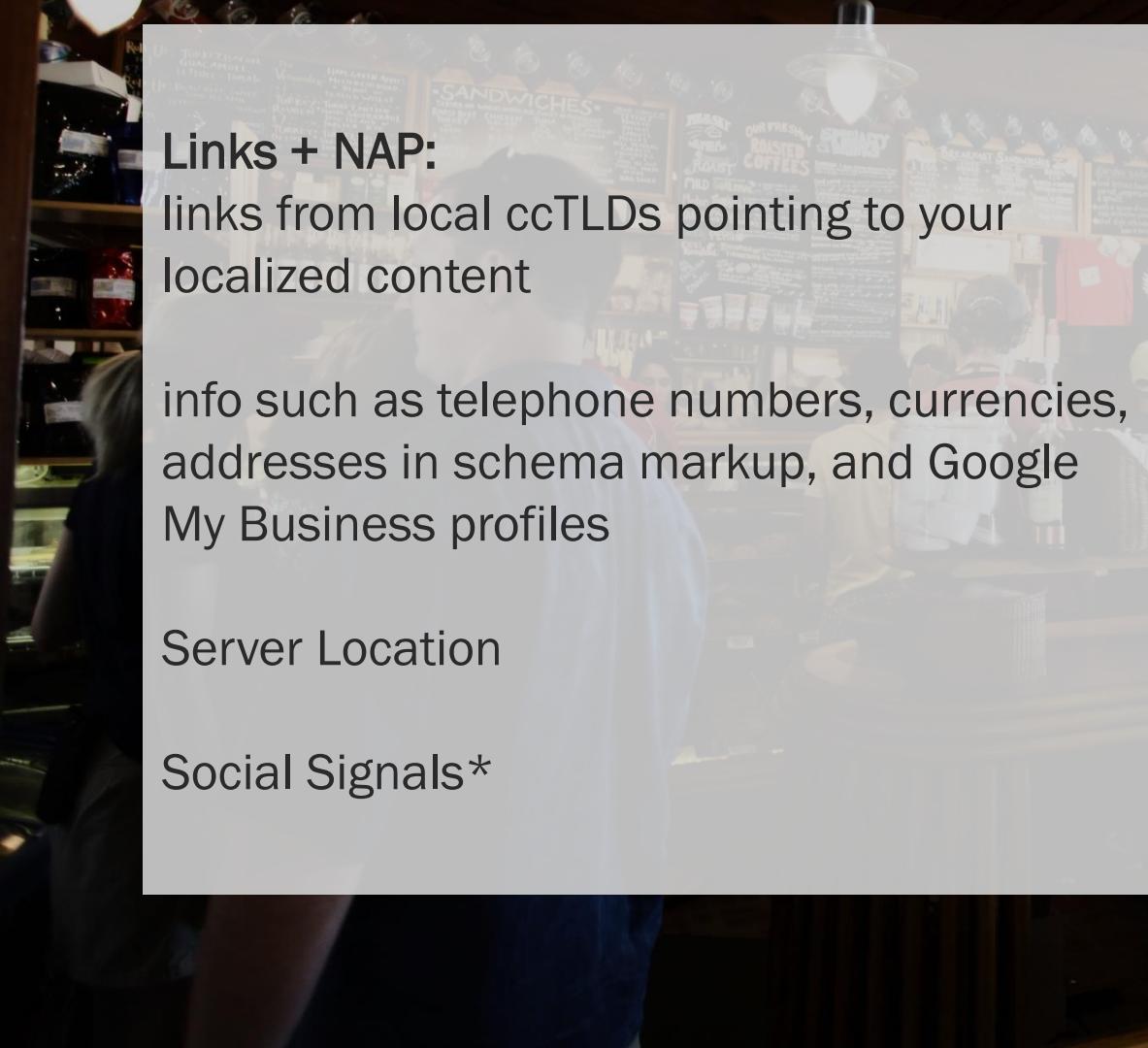
Links + NAP:

links from local ccTLDs pointing to your  
localized content

info such as telephone numbers, currencies,  
addresses in schema markup, and Google  
My Business profiles

Server Location

Social Signals\*



# Webmaster Tools

Goolge Search Console - [g.co/searchconsole](https://g.co/searchconsole)

Yandex Webmaster - <https://webmaster.yandex.com/>

Baidu Webmaster Tools - <http://zhanzhang.baidu.com/>

Bing Webmaster Tools - <http://www.bing.com/toolbox/webmaster>

Bing&Baidu is still using Meta-language

The screenshot shows the 'International Targeting' section of the Google Search Console. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: Site Dashboard, Site Messages, Search Appearance (with a help icon), Search Traffic (expanded), Search Queries, Links to Your Site, and Internal Links. The main area is titled 'International Targeting' and contains two tabs: 'Language' and 'Country'. Below these tabs is a red-bordered box containing a checked checkbox labeled 'Target users in:' followed by a dropdown menu set to 'Unlisted'.

# Hreflang

The hreflang tag (also referred to as rel="alternate" hreflang="x") tells Google which language you are using on a specific page, so the search engine can serve that result to users searching in that language.

3 Ways to implement:

- Put to <Head> section
- **XML sitemap**
- HTTP header

# Hreflang in <head>

```
<link rel="alternate" href="example.com" hreflang="en-us" />
<link rel="alternate" href="example.com/fr/" hreflang="fr-fr" />
<link rel="alternate" href="example.com/pt/" hreflang="pt-pt" />

<link rel="alternate" href="example.com" hreflang="x-default" />
```

Google supports the ISO 639-1 format for language codes, and you can get more specific by using the ISO 3166-1 Alpha 2 format to signal which region you're targeting.

en: English content, not restricted to on any specific region

en-US: English content, targeted at the US market

en-MX: English content, targeted at the Mexican market

# Hreflang in http-header

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: application/pdf

Link: <<http://example.com/page.pdf>>; rel="alternate"; hreflang="x-default",  
<<http://uk.example.com/page.pdf>>; rel="alternate"; hreflang="en-GB",  
<<http://us.example.com/page.pdf>>; rel="alternate"; hreflang="en-US"

# Hreflang in XML-sitemaps

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<urlset xmlns="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9"
  xmlns:xhtml="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <url>
    <loc>http://example.com/page.html</loc>
    <xhtml:link
      rel="alternate"
      hreflang="en-US"
      href="http://us.example.com/page.html"
      />
    <xhtml:link
      rel="alternate"
      hreflang="en-GB"
      href="http://uk.example.com/page.html"
      />
    <xhtml:link
      rel="alternate"
      hreflang="x-default"
      href="http://example.com/page.html"
      />
  </url>
</urlset>
```

# Hreflang Common Issues

No self reference used

Link to URLs with non-200  
HTTP status code

Conflicting multiple  
hreflang definitions

Not using absolute URLs

Invalid syntax in country and  
language code annotations

Conflicting hreflang and  
Google SC definitions

Incomplete hreflang URL  
set - no return tags

Example:

<http://example.com> - hreflang definitions link to <fr.example.com>, <es.example.com> and <ca.example.com>.

<http://ca.example.com> - hreflang definitions link to <es.example.com> and <ca.example.com>.

# Get all website URLs together



1. Crawl the website in Screaming Frog
2. Pull all pages viewed from Google Analytics over the last year
3. Get indexed URLs with an advanced Google query like [site:www.wella.com](https://www.google.com/search?q=site%3Awww.wella.com)
4. Clean data: standardise lowercase URLs if possible, http or https, remove URL tagging, remove faulty syntax and 404s, then de-duplicate
5. Keep everything in one tab with all markets on columns
  - a) Remove the from each URL
  - b) Since all URLs are in English, highlight duplicate entries for the whole table
  - c) Order entries by colour, meaning duplicates are on top
  - d) Manually put the remaining URLs in correspondence between markets (same URL across different markets, some rows will be empty)
  - e) Fill in the empty spaces with the default location appropriate for that URL, like a category, subcategory or homepage
6. Put the URLs back together by adding the <https://www.wella.com/professional/country-language/> prefix
7. Split URLs for each market in different tabs

# Get all website URLs together



# Add Hreflang to XML Sitemap



1. Create the local country XML sitemap with hreflang tags in, for one market only
2. Use an [online tool](#) to create the XML sitemap (alternative tool [here](#))
3. Make sure you use the correct language standards, preferably from [ISO 6391-1](#)
4. Don't forget to add the x-default value, which in most cases serves as a catch-all for the international (non-territory specific) area of the website
5. Each unique URL has only one set of hreflang tags. De-duplicate the main URL entries based on your current target market URL list. I don't want my RU sitemap to contain multiple entries for the same URL.
6. Redo the above for all markets

# Implementation & post checks



1. Combine all files into one single sitemap (copy paste will do)
2. Use a professional text viewer like [Notepad++](#) to actually see the hreflang tags in the XML file.  
Otherwise you are unlikely to see them and may be sending in faulty files for implementation
3. Create a new robots.txt file with the agreed sitemap locations
4. Let the technical team know to upload both the sitemaps and the new robot.txt file to the website
5. Go to Search Console and manually submit the sitemap locations
6. Check for errors, after one day. Some errors are to be expected, but keep them below 15%.  
Resubmit otherwise.

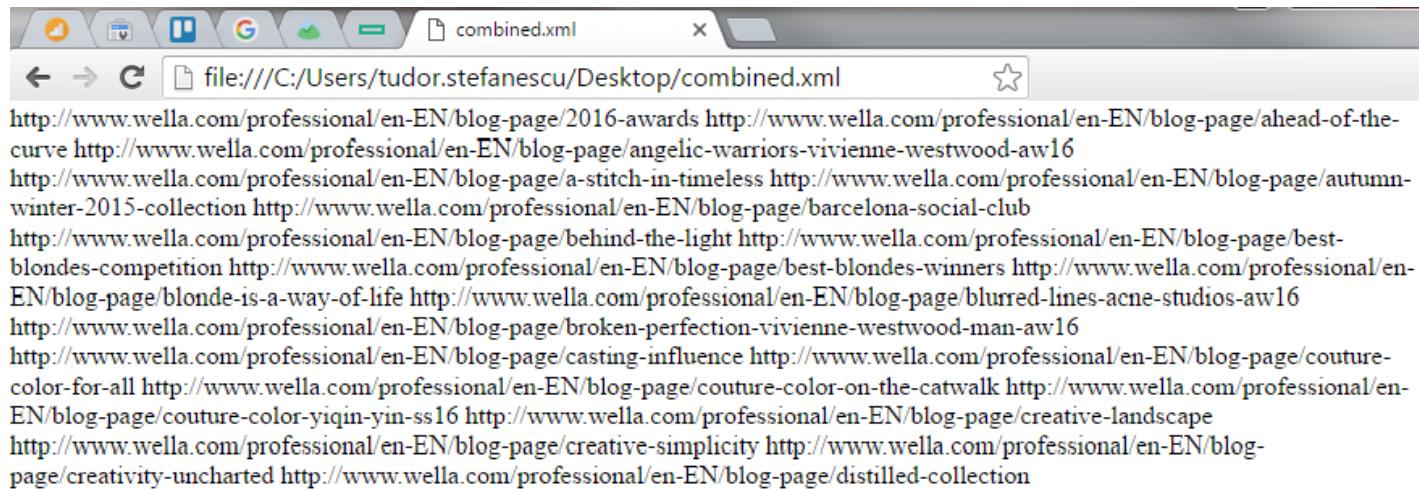
Error	Number of errors ▾
'x-default' - no return tags (sitemaps)	338 ➤
'nl-nl' - no return tags (sitemaps)	302 ➤
'gr-gr' - unknown language code (sitemaps)	141 ➤
'en-en' - unknown language code (sitemaps)	141 ➤
'jp' - unknown language code (sitemaps)	77 ➤

## Final result



Wella Sitemap\_files.zip

# Browsers don't display hreflang code



```
20976 <url>
20977   <loc>http://www.wella.com/professional/es-ES/products/color/color-id/discover</loc>
20978   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="es-es" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/es-ES/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20979   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="en-gb" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/en-UK/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20980   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="en-us" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/en-US/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20981   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="de-de" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/de-DE/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20982   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="el-gr" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/gr-GR/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20983   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="it-it" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/it-IT/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20984   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="nl-nl" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/nl-NL/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20985   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="fr-fr" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/fr-FR/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20986   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="pt-br" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/pt-BR/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20987   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="ru-ru" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/ru-RU/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20988   <xhtml:link rel="alternate" hreflang="x-default" href="http://www.wella.com/professional/en-EN/products/color/color-id/discover" />
20989 </url>
```



# Gillette Case Study

## UK Traffic Growth

Organic traffic 13,605 /month :



## CA Traffic Growth



## UK traffic drop in US



## Implemented For:

<http://gillette.co.uk/en-gb>

<http://gillette.com/en-us>

<http://gillette.ca/en-ca>

[Source File](#)

# DESSERT



MEDIACOM

# Tools

## Hreflang Generators

<http://www.aleydasolis.com/en/international-seo-tools/hreflang-tags-generator>

<https://www.sistrix.com/hreflang-guide/hreflang-generator>

## Hreflang Sitemaps Generator

[http://www.themediaflow.com/tool\\_hreflang.php](http://www.themediaflow.com/tool_hreflang.php)

## Validators

<https://app.hreflang.org/>

<http://www.technicalSEO.info/seo-tools/hreflang>

<http://hreflang.ninja/> - page level

## Case Studies:

<https://nerdydata.com>

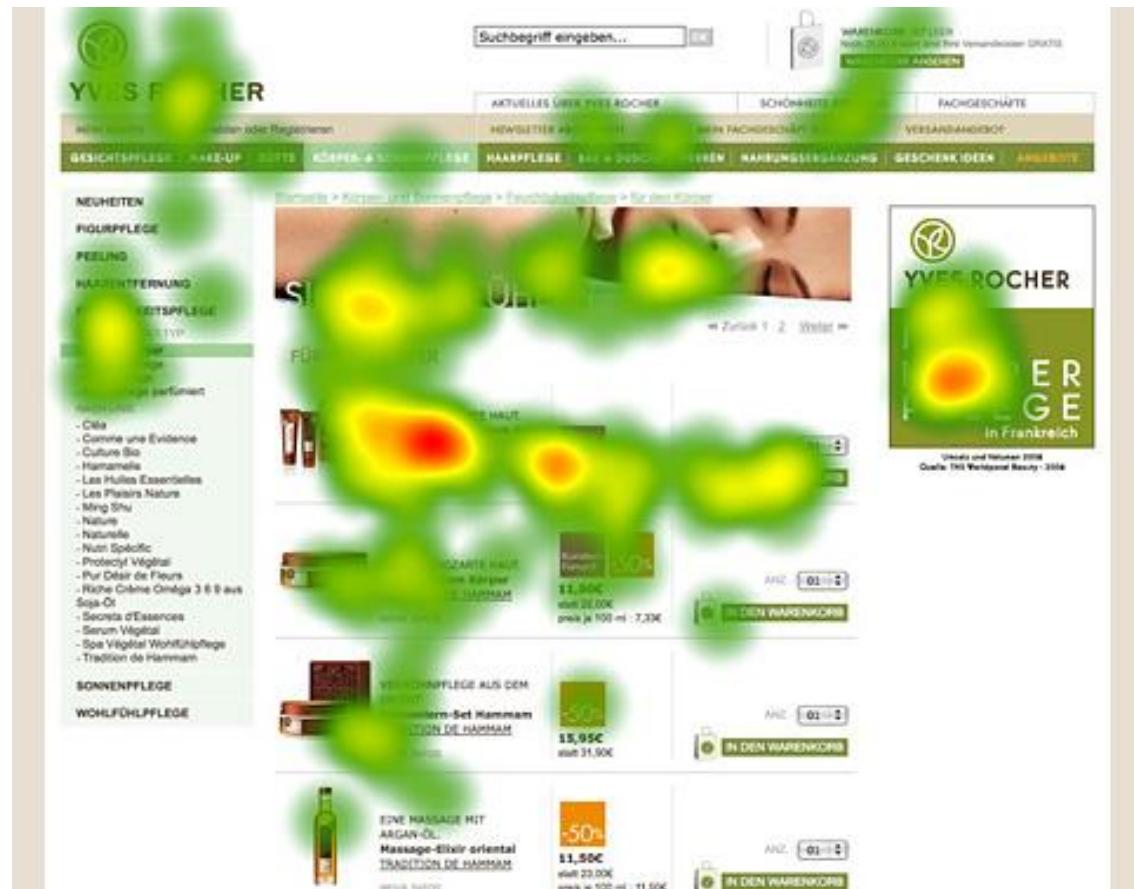
## To See International SERP:

[https://www.google.fr/search?q=voitures&hl=fr&adtest=on&ip=0.0.0.0&source\\_ip=0.0.0.0](https://www.google.fr/search?q=voitures&hl=fr&adtest=on&ip=0.0.0.0&source_ip=0.0.0.0)

# Yandex Metrica



## Heatmap Example



## About the Tool

<https://metrica.yandex.com/welcome/>

## Demo Account

<https://metrica.yandex.com/dashboard?id=29761725>

- Available in ENGLISH
- Free
- Up to 1000000 hits per day for counter for free
- Up to 120 000 hits per day for User Behaviour analysis
- Can be implemented via Tag manager and work with Google, Bing whatever
- Support Available

**THE END**

**THANK YOU**



**MEDIACOM**