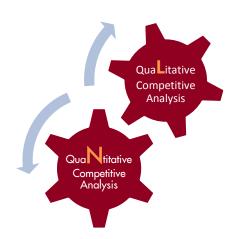


What is end-to-end pricing?

- The purpose of this is help pricing professionals explain to non-pricing executives and managers not only what "end-to-end pricing" is in a simplified, integrated 10-step program, but also articulate & visualize what pricing professionals create.
- Let's define the objectives of end-to-end pricing as:
 - creating competitive list prices and discount policies and guidelines which:
 - · allowing sales to be more efficient and focus on selling the value of the product
 - not requiring Sales to be your margin managers or, even worse, sellers of deals for internal approval;
 - consistently applying your pricing strategy and price list positioning strategy,
 - aligning pricing with your marketing, sales comp and financial plans;
 - · All of which can be refreshed with a sustainable, efficient and repeatable process
- This is applicable to pretty much all B-2-B from those with one product to those with hundreds of thousands; small to large; regional to global; new to old; and particularly high tech.
- Think of it as building a factory a pricing factory for prices & pricing processes, discounting policies and sales tools, all optimized to help Marketing & Sales produce consistent and predictable outcomes.



What is end-to-end pricing? Step I Competitive Analysis

- I think this is the piece that everyone knows that pricing folks do that is
 in between putting price tags on PCs in Best Buy as the parent of one of
 my daughter's friends thought but there are lots of opportunities for
 pratfalls. And I've seen some pratfalls in my time
- The analysis needs to make sense and be easily understandable
- If it doesn't instinctively make sense to your sales people, then there's
 probably something wrong with it ... and you'll never be able to
 transform the analysis into a sales tool for communicating value to your
 customers
- The methodology and format needs to be consistent and repeatable ...
 and timely ...
- Again, if I didn't need to mention any of this, obviously I wouldn't.
- Ah, and the link between qualitative and quantitative analysis is the valuation/\$-ization of those previously qualitative, subjective valuations everyone's favorite topic. But for a lot of businesses, those valuations are the reason not a reason, the reason why the business exists, or is able to command a premium. So you gotta learn to love them ... even if you don't like them. And I understand that. I don't particularly like them either.



What is end-to-end pricing? Step 2 List Price Positioning Strategy

- Once you've worked out where you are competitively, it then becomes much easier to work out where you would like to be through probably applying nothing more than common sense (deductive reasoning) which is generally a lot cheaper, quicker and useful than any market research that could be conducted
- Good GMs, Sales VPs/Directors and Product Managers/VPs typically know where they need to be positioned: they just need a bit of help articulating it
- Also be aware that an LPPS is reactive metric ("you know, they move and then we follow them) so it's very easy to stumble from being a price-leader into being a price-follower without realizing it. So to avoid this, you will also need some proactive metrics in your Pricing Strategy toolkit.
- The LPPS should be in a presentable format and include a brief written rationale for every element in the strategy so the purpose of the price positioning can be easily explained to management for their approval and to Marketing and Sales for development into sales tools to communicate value to customers ...



Value Proposition

What is end-to-end pricing?
Step 3
Value Prop

- The List Price Positioning Strategy needs to be consistent with and informed by the Value Proposition at multiple business and product levels
- The Value Prop needs to be appropriate for target market/segmentation, and implicitly captures how the business expects to create value for its customers
- There is an implication here that the Value Proposition needs to be meaningful – again, if I didn't need to say this, I wouldn't
- At a product level, it useful to insist that the value proposition is:
 - Quantitative: this helps focus a product manager's mind, or if it is
 - Qualitative include meaningful, non-fuzzy superlatives or comparatives which are independently verifiable
- OK, so this section doesn't have very many words in it. But there again, neither should your Value Prop. Succinctness and relevance are the keys to a successful Value Prop. The best one I came across was citable by the CEO. Another was developed by the CIO who used the product, not product management, nor the CTO.



What is end-to-end pricing? Step 4 List Price Plan

• Now list price changes over time can be planned.

- This is where the pricer starts to apply the paint to the canvas ... chips away at that stone block puts quill to paper.
- The overall approach to & rationale for the list price changes should be documented, not only so you can remember what you did, but also so Sales don't have to work it out what you intended for themselves. Update the plan at an agreed frequency appropriate for your business. Bi-weekly works for retail. Monthly is good enough for enterprise tech.



What is end-to-end pricing? Step 5 Deal Analysis

- Deal Analysis will start to give you insight where there is over-discounting and under-discounting, how consistent ormore likely - inconsistent the discounting is: this is where the most of the opportunities are. It's the biggest line item which isn't on the P&L. Think about it. And then make sure you do something about it.
- This will also inform the List Price Positioning Strategy, List Price Plan and

What is end-to-end pricing? Step 6: Discounting Policy & Programs

 The conclusions from the Deal Analysis should be taken forward to create/update the Discounting Policy & Programs.

 In most organizations this involves establishing a rational, policy-based approach to discounting which allows Sales to focus on "selling the value". Typically this will be a move away from a "You Gotta Haggle" strategy

Additional discretionary discounting programs should be

designed so that they are only given in exchange for something helps which your business achieve its goals

- Note that an escalation process for approvals for exceptions is in itself is not a policy. That is tantamount to saying that there is no policy. The policy should aim to enable Sales and minimize and ideally eradicate escalations.
- Contractual discounts for channel partners should be designed to reflect the tasks that the partner is contracted to perform in reselling your product.

Value Proposition

List Price Positioning Strategy

Qua Litative

Competitive

Qua **titative**

Competitive

List Price Plan

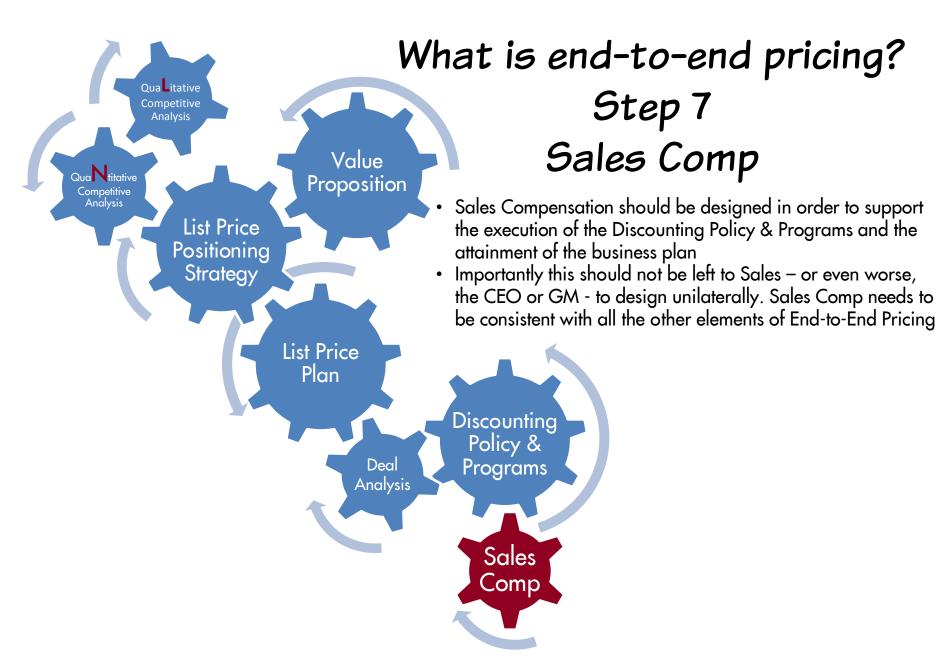
> Deal Analysis

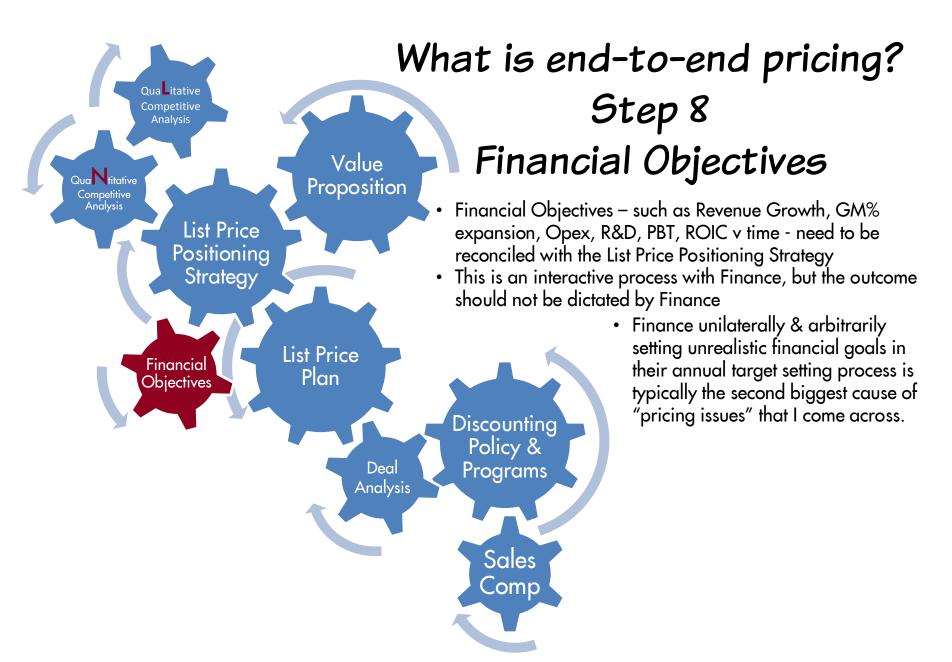
- The policy should include bid escalation criteria, process & SLA
- The Discounting Policy & Programs should be aligned with the List Price Positioning Strategy & List Price Plan.

Discounting

Policy &

Programs





Qua litative Competitive **Analysis** Value Qua titative Proposition Competitive Analysis List Price **Positioning** Strategy • Then re-iterate List Price Financial Plan **Objectives** Discounting Policy & Deal **Programs** Integrated **Analysis Financial** Plan Sales Comp

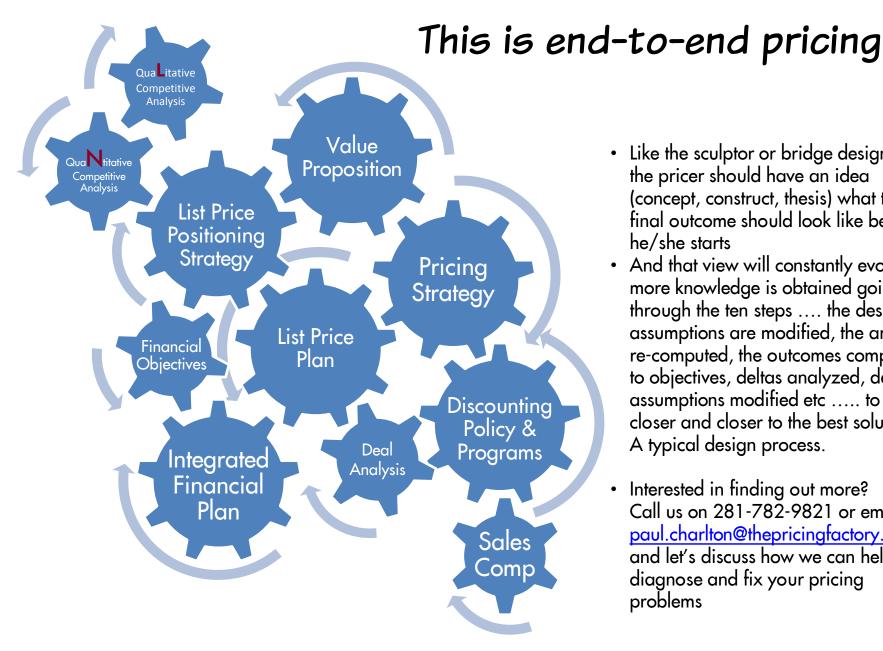
What is end-to-end pricing?
Step 9 Integrated
Financial Plan

- Planned list prices and discounting should be rolled into a product-based financial plan along with new products introductions & discontinuations, product cost plan and demand and supply plan.
- Compare the outcome with your financial objectives
 - Make sure that your pricing plan is baked into Finance's "official" financial plan or at least consistent with it
 - Make this a joint exercise with Finance who typically will be willing to get involved because working on pricing is generally always more interesting than anything else they could be doing.
 Believe me. I've been in Finance.



What is end-to-end pricing?
Step 10
Pricing Strategy

- The documented Pricing Strategy can then be used to tie all the key elements together
- It should define the process for updating and changing all the elements of the end-toend pricing process, including:
 - Roles and responsibilities
 - Values and guiding principles
 - High level objectives of list pricing & and discounting
 - Complete set of pricing metrics (not just LPPS)
 - Documented approach designing the discounting policy, programs and handling escalations
 - A description of how list pricing & discounting fits into selling process
 - How value is delivered to, consumed and sensed by customers
 - Etc



- Like the sculptor or bridge designer, the pricer should have an idea (concept, construct, thesis) what the final outcome should look like before he/she starts
- And that view will constantly evolve as more knowledge is obtained going through the ten steps the design assumptions are modified, the analysis re-computed, the outcomes compared to objectives, deltas analyzed, design assumptions modified etc to get closer and closer to the best solution. A typical design process.
- Interested in finding out more? Call us on 281-782-9821 or email me paul.charlton@thepricingfactory.com and let's discuss how we can help diagnose and fix your pricing problems