COLLABORATIVE MARKETING SUCCESS VIA NEXT GENERATION TRADE AND REVENUE OPTIMIZATION!



"Winning with TPx, Retail Execution, and Advanced Analytics Capabilities

Across Channels"



Is Sales Effectiveness an Oxymoron?

How Companies Can Get More Out of Their Selling Resources

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At the end of this session, you will be able to:







Better understand the issues facing today's sales organizations



See how you compare against your CPG peers on key sales benchmarks



Learn "what good looks like" based on leading performers (top quartile)



Identify specific actions you can take to improve your own sales performance



Evolving consumer/shopper demands impact how companies do business





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age when 13- to 17year-olds owned their first cell phone Less than

50% prefer gender-specific products





of parents say their children influence family spending and household purchases



CPG sales organizations struggle to see a return on their investments



70%

of purchase decisions made at point-of-sale

\$466b

is lost globally due to overstocks

26%

of shoppers switch when a product is out-of-stock

86%

of companies are not satisfied with their ability to manage trade promotions

\$634b

is lost globally due to out-of-stocks

35%

of field salespeople time is non-customer-facing

Source: EY research, streetspotr.com, retailwire.com/discussion/retailers-suffer-the-high-cost-of-overstocks-and-out-of-stocks/, poinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/POITPxVendorPanorama2017.pdf



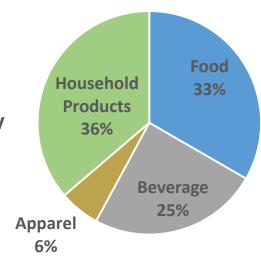
EY launched a survey to better understand these challenges ... and what companies are doing to win



104 survey respondents and 7 in-depth interviews across*:

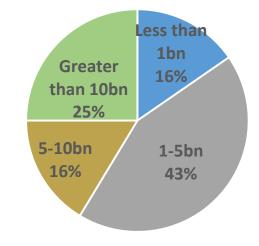
- Food
- Beverage
- Household Products
- Apparel

Distribution of respondents by sector



Preliminary

Distribution of respondents by company size**



Online survey data gathered on:

- Sales strategy & planning
- Account management
- Field execution
- Order-to-cash
- People management
- Data & technology
- Digital/eCommerce

^{*}As of 04/10/18

^{**}Based on annual gross revenue



The survey revealed several interesting takeaways ...





Summary of key responses*

Preliminary

- 1 Sales volume forecast accuracy is 87%
- ROI on promotion events is 16% (breakeven = 0%)
- Cost of sales as a % of gross revenue is 2.2%**
- 4 Gross revenue per sales FTE is \$29m
- 5 Sales execution compliance is 83%

^{*}Based on mean responses (excluding companies less than \$1bn)

^{**}Does not include broker/3rd party costs



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Sales forecast accuracy



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"What	Good	Looks	Like"
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Preliminary

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Lagging	Leading

Lower quartileAverageUpper quartile75-85%87%90-95%

Characteristics

- No formal process (highly manual)
- Little cross-functional involvement
- Lack of fact-based, quantitative analysis
- Limited understanding and accountability of downstream effects
- Not engrained in organization priorities/culture

Characteristics

- Standard, cross-functional process
- Regular (e.g., monthly) calls/ meetings to reconcile forecast and action opportunities
- Data-driven forecast modeling tool
- Measurement & accountability of forecast quality metrics/KPIs
- Integral to organization priorities/culture



2 ROI on trade promotion (breakeven = 0%)



"What Good Looks Like"

Preliminary

Lagging	Leading
-u88iii8	Leading

Lower quartile	Average	Upper quartile
-8-5%	16%	25-46%

Characteristics

- Limited analytics capabilities (e.g., post-event, pre-event)
- No library/repository for capturing and sharing learnings
- No prioritization i.e., perform adhoc analysis (as needed)
- Where tools exists, not effective due to poor data, misaligned models, or ineffective reporting mechanisms

Characteristics

- Advanced analytics for top 15-20 accounts* (standard aggregate reporting for 'all other')
- Analyze by customer/PPG (and aggregate across categories/brands)
- Causal decomposition to identify performance drivers
- Repository/library of good vs. bad event performance
- Set cadence for tracking and sharing learnings

^{*}Representing 60-80% of revenue







"What Good Looks Like"

Preliminary

Lagging	Leading
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Lower quartile	Average	 	Upper quartile
2.5%-15.0%	2.2%	! ! !	0.3%-1.0%

Characteristics

- Significant sales force time spent on administrative tasks
- Limited use of sales force automation tools
- Inconsistent or manual processes for collections/returns/credits/ deductions
- No EDI or EFT for invoices/ payments

Characteristics

- Selling activities done by most efficient resources (e.g., brokers, call centers, distributors)
- Administrative activities performed by low cost resources (e.g., COEs*)
- Mobile tools/automation used to enhance sales team's productivity
- Paperless orders/EDI and EFT for invoices/payments
- Robotic process automation (RPA) to eliminate manual activities

^{*}Centers of Excellence

^{**}Does not include broker/3rd party costs



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Gross revenue per FTE



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"What	Good	Looks	Like"
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Preliminary

Lagging	Leading

Lower quartile	Average	Upper quartile
\$2M-\$13M	\$29M	\$43M-\$71M

Characteristics

- Sales planning initiated right before fiscal year with no linkage between planning and budgeting
- Resources allocated inconsistently or by basic segmentation (e.g., based on size)
- Lack of standard processes or guidelines to facilitate planning with customers
- Decision-making based largely on past sales performance

Characteristics

- Product strategies/priorities clearly aligned with customer/channel plans
- Resources allocated to strategic "growth" channels/customers
- Value-added support/services customized for "top-tier" accounts
- Data/analytics and tools used to improve efficiency and effectiveness (e.g., forecasting, assortment)
- Decision-making fact-based to optimize volume/profitability

Back to Summary of Key Responses

*Centers of Excellence



5 Sales execution compliance



"What Good Looks Like"

Preliminary

Lagging	Leading
-uppp	Ecading

Lower quartileAverageUpper quartile56-75%83%91%-99%

Characteristics

- Retail sales priorities are communicated manually via email or meetings
- Priority setting ad-hoc and inconsistent across similar stores
- Store segmentation and investments based primarily on channel and volume -- not profitability

Characteristics

- Tools used to communicate, enable, and track activities (e.g., workload, priorities, compliance)
- "Perfect store" concepts being implemented (by store segment)
- ROI-based approach to in-store resource investments
- 3rd party and distributor retail capabilities supported, leveraged and built collaboratively



Sales process framework



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Sales strategy 8	Ž.
planning	

Account management

Field execution

Order-tocash

Customer & channel value proposition/priorities

Customer/channel segmentation

Store segmentation

Customer setup & credit management

Sales budgeting & forecasting

Sales methodology (including broker & DSD)

In-store retail priorities ("perfect store")

Order processing & fulfillment

Category mgmt. (incl. assortment and plan-o-grams) Account management (including broker & DSD)

Retail sales communication

Accounts receivables & collections

Price/promotion (incl. trade terms)

Account sales communication

In-store retail selling/compliance

Deductions management/proof-of-performance

Shopper marketing

Joint business planning (JBP)

In-store POS material activation

Management of disputes/adjustments

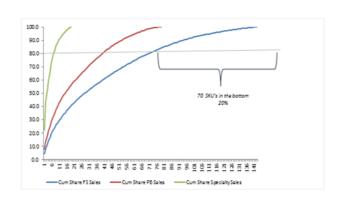
Source: FY Sales Process Framework



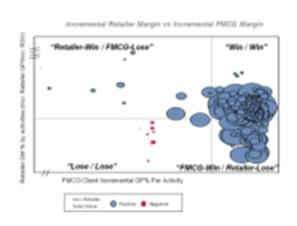
Strategy & planning (assortment, price, and promotion)



Assortment



Price/Promotion





- Use smaller discounts only go deep for feature or display
- Rethink duration, timing, shopper marketing and copromotions
- Create promotion strategies at the retailer and PPG level
- Build profits for both the retailer and the manufacturer



Account management



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Size of the oppoetunity



Ability to influence



Tier I – "High investment"

- Direct coverage at HQ and/or retail
- Dedicated, cross-functional support
- Value-added services (e.g., JBPs, advanced analytics, customer P&Ls)

Tier II - "Medium investment"

- Hybrid coverage model (direct at HQ and/or broker at retail)
- Shared support resources (e.g., HQ or regional "centers of excellence")
- Standard services (e.g., co-promotion, dashboards, category management)

Tier III - "Low investment"

- Broker/3rd party, call center or no coverage
- No or outsourced support resources
- Basic or no services (e.g., self-service or Excel-based reports)



Field execution



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Value levers*

Decrease in-store selling costs 0.5-1%

Increase net sales revenue 1-2%

Increase operating profit 2-3%

Value drivers

- Streamline in-store spending (i.e., reduce or eliminate unproductive spend)
- Improve resource productivity (e.g., reduction of non-value added activities
- Realign activities to more cost-effective resources
- Allocate in-store spend to activities that drive more sales (e.g., growth channels/customers, "perfect store")
- Increase in-store compliance/effectiveness (e.g., more distribution, lower out-of-stocks, greater promotion compliance)
- Allocate in-store spend to activities that drive more sales (e.g., higher ROI campaigns and promotions)
- Focus in-store resources on higher margin products and/or activities
- Use analytics to improve margin on "customer investment" (e.g., lower markdowns/coupon values)

Food & beverage manufacturer

Improved in-store retail efficiency and effectiveness

Actions

Profitably impacted retail selling costs and execution performance through the following:

- Common process x-channels
- Identification of centralized vs. decentralized roles
- Retail sales support "COE"**
- More effective use of toolsResults
- Improved in-store retail productivity
- Lower selling cost by 1%

^{*}Industry averages based on EY experience (calculated as a percentage of net sales revenue)

^{**}Center of Excellence



Order-to-cash (OTC)



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Centralize administrative activities to Sales can focus on selling



Standardize and automate the capture of standing data



Standardize and automate proof-ofperformance (PoP)



Adopt proactive approach to calculating promotion invoices



Codify 'ways of working' to embed and improve capabilities

Alcoholic beverage company

Unlocked significant value in orderto-cash (OTC)

Actions

Took "holistic" process, organization, and technology approach including the following:

- Self-service/web pricing, ordering, and billing information (real-time)
- Centralization by region (e.g., Americas)
- Automation of transactions (EDI*, invoices, payments, etc.)

Results

- Constant SG&A with sales growth
- 15% savings over baseline SG&A (assuming no growth)



Call to action – how to move forward





Benchmark your capabilities

Identify gaps/opportunities

Prioritize key action steps

Build or enhance capabilities

Invest in greatest return



Call to action – how to move forward (cont'd)





If you are interested in benchmarking your capabilities by participating in the survey, please contact:

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