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## Admor Business solutions



## PriCing for Profit



# Marketing Mix - $4 P^{\prime} s$ 

## Product

## Place

## Price

## Promotion




STRONG FOUNDATIONS - great products; strong finances; clear direction

## What is profit?

- Gross Profit- Sales Less Direct Costs
- Net Profit- Sales Less Direct $\underline{A N D}$ Indirect Costs


Trading, Profit \& Loss Account - Year 1

## Sales

## Less Cost of Sales

Opening Stock
add Purchases
Less Closing Stock
$£ O$
$£ 12,000$
$\varepsilon 0$
£12,000

Gross Profit

## Less Expenses

Rent and rates £O
Heat \& power
Telephone \& internet \& mobile £600
Vehicle running expenses
Advertising and promotion
Office supplies and postage
Sundries
Insurance
Accountancy and legal fees
Staff wages/PAYE
$\square$
£600
£240 £600 £240 £600

Repairs and maintenance
£O
£O
Other
Other
Other
Depreciation
Total Expenses
£12,000

Net Profit/Loss before drawings
£ 6,000

# Why is profit important? 

- It provides you and your business with surplus cash
- It allows you to make a living from your business
- You need to calculate it for tax purposes



## Key Pricing methods

 in business1. Cost Plus Method
2. Competitor Pricing
3. Consumer Value


# Pricing for Profit ingsteps 

1
$\frac{\text { Defineyour }}{\text { Services }}$

| $\frac{\text { Calculate }}{\text { your direct }}$ | Workout |
| :---: | :---: |
| costs |  |
|  |  |


| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Set your }}{\text { price }}$ | $\frac{\text { Review your }}{\text { profit }}$ | Benchmark <br> yourpricing |



## Step 1:

## Define your services

## Write down:

- The name of each product/service
- The target market
- Details of the product/service
- Other-sector/location etc.



## step 2:

## calculate direct costs

> Booking fees/charges
$>$ Entry fees
$>$ Handouts/gifts etc.
$>$ Cost of food/drink
> Other direct costs


## Step 3:

## Work out your time

## Calculate (in days/hours):

- Preparation time
- Event time
- post-event time
- Significant other time e.g. marketing



# step 4: 

## set your price <br> Consider:

- Your expertise and knowledge
- Your breakeven (Units/£/Time)
- Your min hourly rate
- Your costs - direct \& indirect



## step 5:

# Review your profit 

- Gross income per product/services
- Net income per product/service
- Costs - direct \& indirect
- Return on investment and time



## Step 6:

# Benchmark your pricing 

1. Check competitor pricing
2. Reflect on consumer value
3. Consider Seasonality/Topicality
4. Focus on your USP/Premium offering
5. Review regularly

# Pricing in Action 

## Breakeven (1)

# "Break-even point (B/E) is the point at which costs or expenses and revenue are equal i.e. there is no net loss or gain" 

Wikipedia


# Breakeven (2) 

- Amount in £.....
-Amount in Units.....
-Timing.....


# Making Tax Digital (MTD) 

1. QuickBooks
2. Xero
3. Sage
4. Quick File
5. Clear Books......etc.



STRONG FOUNDATIONS - great products; strong finances; clear direction

## A Written pricing strategy <br> - Sectors..... <br> - Markets..... <br> - Competitors..... <br> - Seasonal.....



## Recap (1)

| Profit | Costs | Context |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Know your Gross Profit <br> from your Net profit | Know your Direct Costs <br> from your Indirect <br> Costs |  <br> Marketing 4Ps |



# ReCap (2) 

| Benchmark Value | Measure |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Charge for your | Review <br> knowledge/expertise - <br> customers often | Mend profit regularly <br> and adjust pricing |
| WANT to pay more as <br> when required..... | Review your prices and <br> your pricing strategies <br> regularly |  |
| the higher passociate with <br> tincreased value |  |  |



