

Ten Tips: How to Minimize Listing Fee Payments

Slotting allowances, listing fees or as the Irish say “Hello” money are all real estate rental fees charged in advance by retailers for access to their limited shelf space. Many retailers assign their buyers “budgets” for this type of incremental fee income. Store owners seek to obtain maximum productivity from each shelf facing and fixed entry fees are a tactic to gain immediate income from new products without an established sales history. At the end of the day, it’s a cost of doing business. Our objective is to allocate as little money as possible to listing fees to redirect our investments to consumer awareness and trial generating activities. Recapped below are Export Solutions’ Ten Tips on minimizing listing fee payments.

1. Exclusivity

Some large retailers will waive listing fees in order to achieve first in the market status with an exclusivity arrangement. Normally, this extends for three to six months. Beware, you may upset other customers who become “locked out” during the exclusivity period.

2. Pay Fees Over One Year

This approach reduces your initial outlay and also increases the likelihood that the retailer will keep your product on the shelf for at least one year. This may also allow you to structure the payment as a percent of case cost versus a “lump sum” payment.

3. Free Goods

Our net cost of “Free Goods” may range from 30-50% of a product’s retail price to the consumer. The retailer recoups his listing fee when the product is sold. Some retailers are hesitant to accept this option, as a slow moving brand may force him to wait to receive his money.

4. Approach “Non-Slotting” Fee Retailers First

Every country includes retailers and channels that do not demand slotting fees. Create a success story with these customers first. Your track record may validate the larger investment in paying the fees at a bigger account or success may help you negotiate more favorable terms.

5. Create “All Inclusive” Annual Plan

Ultimately, the retailer has many “profit centers” to reach their internal financial targets. Customers respect a solid, year one plan, with investments in their other programs like advertising, sampling, shelf rental and display. You may secure your product listings as part of your annual agreement.

6. Negotiate Reductions – Multiple Items

My experience is that many retailers have published standard prices for listing fees. However, net payment often depends on your distributor’s clout. Big distributors, representing multinational’s and a wide variety of brands know the difference between what is requested and what is really paid on high profile brand launches where the retailer needs the new brand to be competitive. The most frequent “discount” is receiving a reduced fee for multiple items: example, paying a full listing fee on first two items and receiving authorization for two extra items as part of a group listing.

7. Retailer Entertainment

Most countries still permit buyers to socialize with suppliers. The cost of a few tickets to a high profile sporting event is far less than most listing fees. A VIP plane trip to view your factory or your category in a “resort” country is another way to gain access to the shelves without writing a big check.

8. Higher Everyday Margin

Total category margin is a key assessment metric for most buyers. Some may consider a lower listing fee, if your brand delivers a margin higher than the category average.

9. Distributor Contribution

Some “hungry” distributors may cover or co-fund listing fees. There are options to “case rate” fixed fees into the distributor margin calculation. Ultimately, distributors benefit from increased sales and margin contribution from a new product listing. However, many are reluctant due to short term contracts. Most maintain policies related to brand owners retaining 100 percent responsibility for listing fees and consumer marketing activities.

10. Beg! Claim Poverty

Buyers are human and realists too. They may “bend” in their demands if they like your brand and know that you represent a small company. Long term distributors can request the occasional “favor” from a friendly buyer. Most retailers have programs to provide “low cost” chances to entrepreneurial new or local suppliers.

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