# Chapter 12&13

# MARKETING CHANNELS: DELIVERING CUSTOMER VALUE, RETAILING & WHOLESALING

Md. Afnan Hossain

Lecturer, School of Business & Economics

# TOPICS OF THE LECTURE

- 1. Supply Chains and the Value Delivery Network
- 2. The Nature and Importance of Marketing Channels
- 3. Channel Bhevior & Organization; Design Decisions
- 5. Channel Management Decisions
- 6. Marketing Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- 7. Retailing and Wholesaling

# **Supply Chains and the Value Delivery Network**

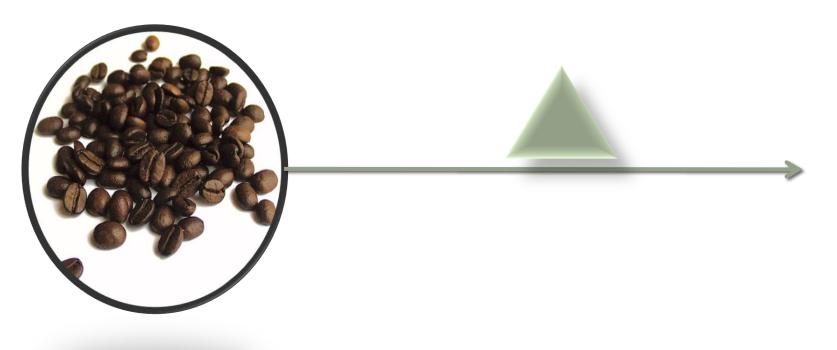
Value delivery network is the firm's suppliers, distributors, and ultimately customers who partner with each other to improve the performance of the entire system

# Upstream Partners

include raw material suppliers, components, parts, information, finances, and expertise to create a product or service

Downstream Partners include marketing channels that look toward the customer

# **Supply Chains and the Value Delivery Network**









## The nature and importance of Marketing Channels

A set of <u>interdependent</u> organizations (intermediaries) involved in the process of making a product or service available for use or consumption by the consumer or business user.

Channel decision directly affect every other marketing decisions.

A strong distribution system can be a competitive advantage. Example: Dutch Bangla Bank LTD, Fedex.

#### **How do Channel Members add value?**

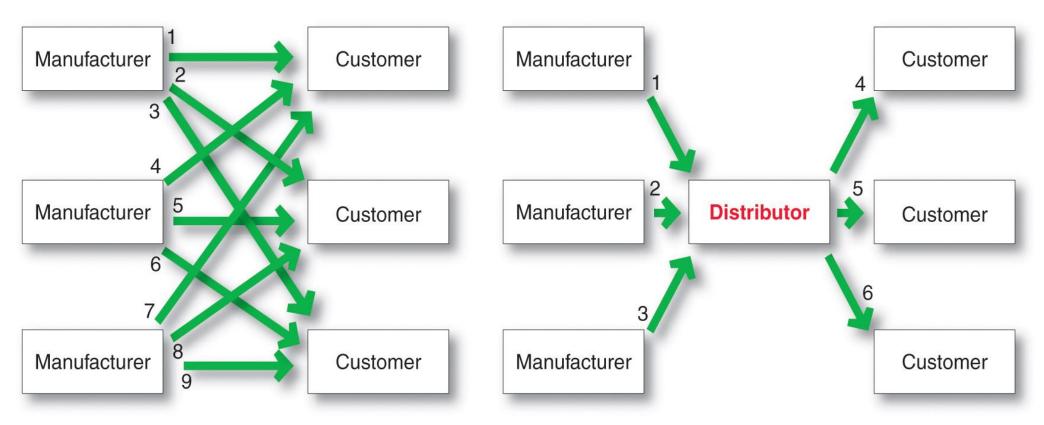
Intermediaries provide <u>greater efficiency</u> in moving the product to the final consumer. **Example:** FMCG products being distributed directly v/s indirectly.

Intermediaries help match a company's product assortment's supply with the demand of the consumers.

- Producers make <u>narrow assortments</u> in large quantities.
- Consumers want <u>broad assortment</u> of products in small quantities.

Intermediaries help bridge time, place, and possession gaps that separate products from those who would use them.

# How adding a distributor reduces the number of Channel Transactions



A. Number of contacts without a distributor  $M \times C = 3 \times 3 = 9$ 

B. Number of contacts with a distributor 
$$M + C = 3 + 3 = 6$$

# **Key Functions of Channel Members**

# Information

 Gathering and distributing marketing research information

#### Promotion

 Developing and communicating persuasive information about a product

#### Contact

 Finding and communicating with prospective buyers

### **Matching**

 Shaping and fitting the offer to the buyer's need

### **Financing**

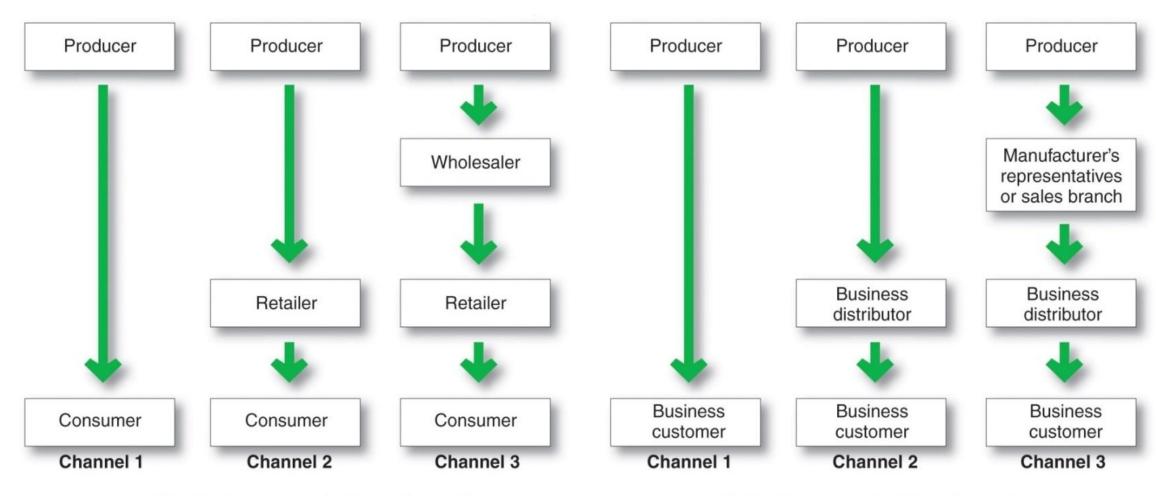
 Acquiring and using funds to cover the costs of channel work

#### **Risk Taking**

 Assuming the risk of taking up the channel work

#### **Number Of Channel Members**

Channel Level - each <u>layer</u> of marketing intermediaries that <u>perform</u> some work in <u>bringing the</u> <u>product</u> and its ownership <u>closer</u> to the final buyer.



A. Customer marketing channels

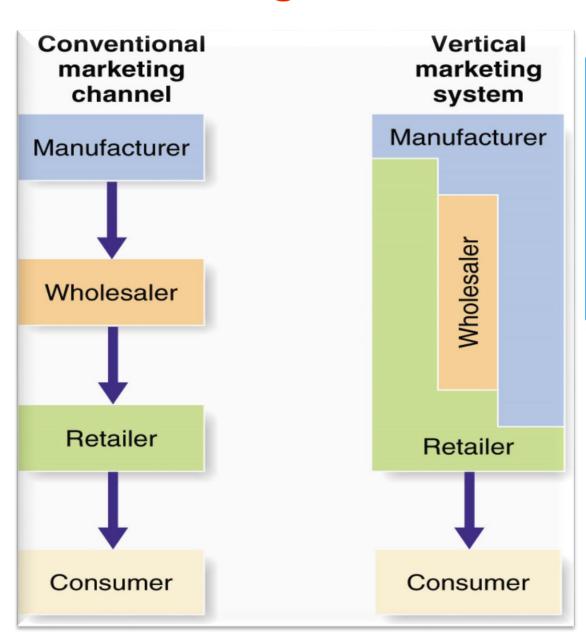
**B.** Business marketing channels

#### **Channel Behavior**

Marketing channel consists of firms that have partnered for their common good with each member playing a specialized role

Channel conflict refers to disagreement over goals, roles, and rewards by channel members.

## **Channel Organization**



Conventional

consist of one or more independent producers, wholesalers, and retailers. Each seeks to maximize its own profits, and there is little control over the other members

Vertical

provide channel leadership and consist of producers, wholesalers, and retailers acting as a unified system

#### **Vertical Channel**



# Corporate vertical marketing system

integrates successive stages of production and distribution under single ownership



### Contractual vertical marketing system

consists of independent firms at different levels of production and distribution who join together through contracts to obtain more economies or sales impact than each could achieve alone.

Manufacturer sponsored retailer

Manufacturer sponsored wholesaler

Service-firm sponsored sponsored retailer

#### **Channel Organization**

#### **Horizontal Marketing System**

Horizontal marketing systems are when two or more companies at one level join together to follow a new marketing opportunity. Companies combine financial, production, or marketing resources to accomplish more than any one company could alone.

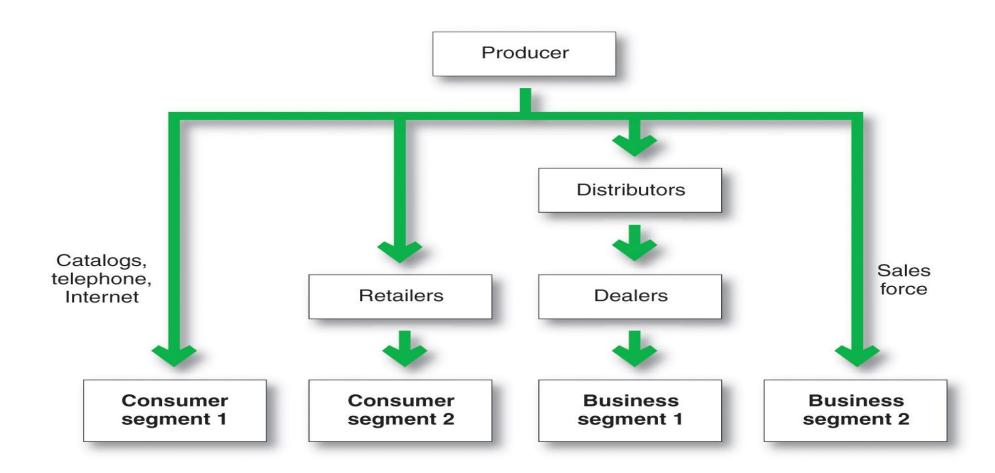


McDonald's places "Express" versions of its restaurants in Wal-Mart stores.



**Horizontal marketing Channels** 

#### **Multichannel Distribution System**



Example: John Deere

# **Channel Design Decisions**

**Analyzing Consumer Service Needs** 

**Setting Channel Objectives & Constraints** 

Identifying Major Alternatives

- Where and how to buy the product?
- -Market segment -Firm's macro and micro env. - Economic condition and legal aspects

#### **Intensive Distribution**

- A form of market coverage whereby a product is made available in as many outlets as possible
- FMCG/ Convenience products

#### **Selective Distribution**

- A form of market coverage whereby only a small number of all available outlets are used to expose products
- Clothes, Furniture/ Shopping products

#### **Exclusive Distribution**

- The right by a manufacturer to an intermediary of the sole right to sell a product in a defined geographic territory
- Airplanes. High-end fashion

### **Channel Management Decisions**

Selecting channel members

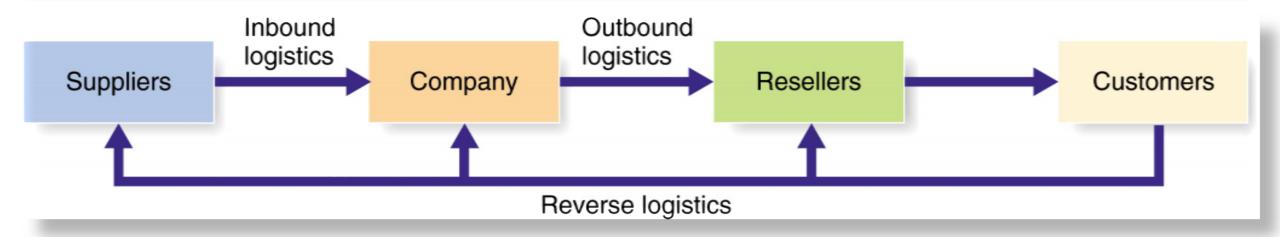
Managing channel members

Motivating channel members

Evaluating channel members

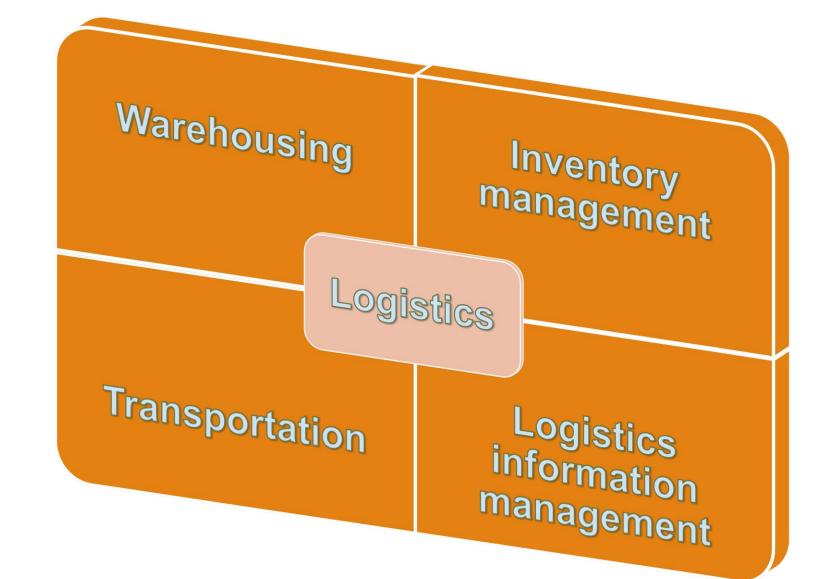
# **Supply Chain Management**

Supply chain management is the process of managing upstream and downstream valueadded flows of materials, final goods, and related information among suppliers, the company, resellers, and final consumers



Marketing logistics (physical distribution) involves planning, implementing, and controlling the physical flow of goods, services, and related information from points of origin to points of consumption to meet consumer requirements at a profit

# **Logistics Management**



### Retailing

Retailing includes all the activities in selling products or services directly to final consumers for their personal, non-business use



## Retailing

#### **Product Line**

#### **Specialty stores**

Narrow product line with deep assortment

#### **Department stores**

Wide variety of product lines

#### **Convenience stores**

Limited line of high-turnover goods

#### **Superstores**

Store much larger than a regular super market

#### Category killers

Deep in category with sales staff

# Retailing

# Types of Retailers Relative Prices



Independent Off-price retailers **Discount** stores Factory Warehouse outlets clubs

# Wholesaling

Wholesaling includes all activities involved in selling goods and services to those buying for resale or business use



