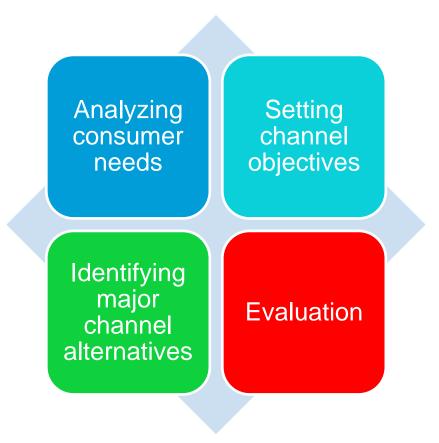
# PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING

#### **Chapter Twelve**

Marketing Channels: Delivering Customer Value







#### **Setting Channel Objectives**

- Targeted levels of customer service
- What segments to serve
- Best channels to use
- Minimizing the cost of meeting customer service requirements



#### **Identifying Major Alternatives**

- Types of intermediaries
- Number of marketing intermediaries
- Responsibilities of channel members



**Identifying Major Alternatives** 

#### Intensive distribution

Candy and toothpaste

#### **Exclusive distribution**

Luxury automobiles and prestige clothing

#### Selective distribution

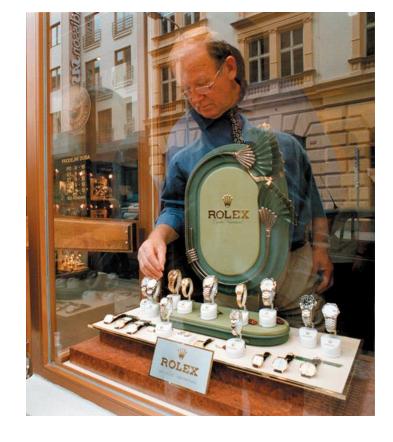
Television and home appliance



#### **Evaluating the Major Alternatives**

### Each alternative should be evaluated against:

- Economic criteria
- Control
- Adaptive criteria





#### **Designing International Distribution Channels**



- Channel systems
  can vary from
  country to country
- Must be able to adapt channel strategies to the existing structures within each country



#### **Channel Management Decisions**

Selecting channel members

Managing channel members

Motivating channel members

Evaluating channel members



### Public Policy and Distribution Decisions

- **Exclusive distribution** is when the seller allows only certain outlets to carry its products
- **Exclusive dealing** is when the seller requires that the sellers not handle competitor's products
- **Exclusive territorial agreements** are where producer or seller limit territory
- **Tying agreements** are agreements where the dealer must take most or all of the line



### Nature and Importance of Marketing Logistics

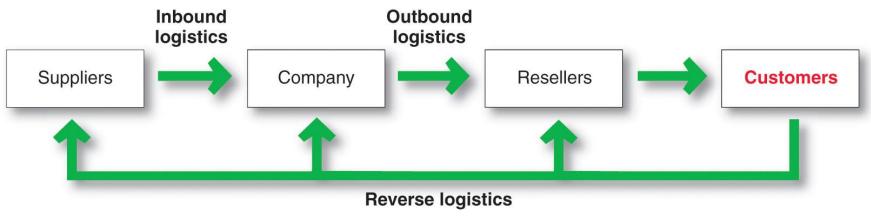
Marketing logistics (physical distribution) involves planning, implementing, and controlling the physical flow of goods, services, and related information from points of origin to points of consumption to meet consumer requirements at a profit







**Nature and Importance of Marketing Logistics** 





**Nature and Importance of Marketing Logistics** 

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



**Major Logistics Functions** 

Warehousing

Inventory management

Transportation

Logistics information management



#### **Warehousing Decisions**

- How many
- What types
- Location
- Distribution centers



#### **Inventory Management**

- Just-in-time systems
- RFID
  - Knowing exact product location
- Smart shelves
  - Placing orders automatically



**Major Logistics Functions** 

**Transportation** affects the pricing of products, delivery performance, and condition of the goods when they arrive

Everything we know about you goes into everything we do for you.

The body of the state of the st

Roadway









**Pipeline** 

Air

Internet







**Logistics Information Management** 

Logistics information management is the management of the flow of information, including customer orders, billing, inventory levels, and customer data

- EDI (electronic data interchange)
- VMI (vendor-managed inventory)



**Integrated Logistics Management** 

**Integrated logistics management** 

is the recognition that providing customer service and trimming distribution costs requires teamwork internally and externally





**Integrated Logistics Management** 



Third-party logistics is the outsourcing of logistics functions to third-party logistics providers (3PLs)

