

# SALES INTELLIGENCE

## A Framework for B2B businesses by Brands In Focus

### Introduction:

Sales Intelligence is the science of using deep Firmographic information to shortlist target accounts more precisely than regular database marketing approach.

Instead of matching several thousand companies across broad criteria, it uses the concept of 'ICP' – Ideal Customer Profile to come up with a targeted list of 'Strategic' accounts that match defined criteria.

### Positive Impact of sophisticated Sales Intelligence:

Sales Intelligence when applied methodically and in a well-researched manner can provide several benefits:

It helps you identify accounts likely to benefit most from your offering

->> *Better response rates to your marketing and advertising campaigns*

Enables you to exclude accounts with low fitment or low potential

->> *Reduce wastage of time and effort, marketing and advertising expense*

Identify accounts with higher budget potential

->> *Direct your marketing investment towards clients that will deliver higher contract value*

Identify accounts with higher brand equity and appeal

->> *Positive influence, Snowball effect on future prospects*

In summary, Sales Intelligence helps you:

- ❖ Get more clients from your limited marketing investment
- ❖ Conserve Cash by eliminating marketing wastages
- ❖ Get more revenue per client acquired
- ❖ Focus on acquisition of marquee clients
- ❖ Overall – achieve more ROI from your marketing budget

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## An Ideal Framework for Sales Intelligence:

At Brands In Focus, we have created an ideal framework to address Sales Intelligence for B2B businesses. What follows is the list of constituent parts of this framework outlined below; the descriptions shall follow next page onward:

1. Macro Target segments
2. Commerce model
3. Persona & Intent signals:
  - Persona (Research and Innovation)
  - Intent signals
4. What part of client organization do you target
  - Target department
  - Focus functions
5. Spend power and propensity
  - External funding
6. M & A
  - Companies that got acquired
  - Companies that made acquisitions
7. Growth and Valuation
  - High growth companies
  - Companies with higher valuations

## 1. Define your Macro target segments

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To begin with, define the macro-level criteria of companies that should make up your target segments:

1. Outline the Industries and Industry categories are you targeting

Are you focused specifically on either B2B or B2C industries

(or do these distinctions not matter much)

2. Employee count range

(this might be a better parameter compared to Annual Revenue as most privately held companies are not required to disclose revenue figures)

3. Company HQ locations

4. Age of company: whether you like to work with companies that are very young (<2 years), still a startup (2-5 years), mature (> 5 years), or legacy (>20 years)

5. Proximity for in-person meeting:

In-person meetings are more effective in establishing rapport, hence preferred.

Evaluate the distance of the company head office from your salespersons' base locations.

## 2. Commerce model

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Commerce model can be of three types:

1. Online    2. Offline    3. Both Offline and Online

Depending on the Commerce model, a company may have different kinds of systems and processes, especially around Cataloging, E-commerce, Order management, Distribution, Logistics and more.

If you specialize in any of these processes, you may like to find the commerce model of your shortlisted companies.

## 3. Persona & Intent signals

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Persona (Research & Innovation):

Your offerings could be sophisticated enough to appeal to companies with a Research and Innovation driven culture. If this be the case, you would like to identify which of your shortlisted

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companies belongs to this genre. Here are some indicators on companies typically focused on Research and Innovation:

- Their Number of patent filings
- Also helpful – if any patents filed in area relevant to you
- Presence of senior level people in R&D or Innovation departments

### Intent signals:

Look for companies that show Intent signals for your core area. You could even look for companies that show intent signals for competing offerings and brands. Use keywords with both technical/ business orientation. Intent keywords come in different shades and you need to detect which companies in your target set display desired intent signals.

## 4. What part of the client organization do you target

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### Target department:

You need to identify which companies have sizable target departments you would like to cater to. This way you can be assured of many client users thereby larger scope, requisite management attention and deeper client budgets.

Here are some indicators to look for in the target department for your shortlisted companies:

- Number of employees in department
- Growth over the past year
- Presence of a very specialized role within the department
- New person in senior role
- Location of department/ relevant function leaders  
(home country/offshore)

### Focus functions:

We define Functions as specialized units within the company. Look at which functions are focus areas for a company. Aligning your offering with client company's focus areas pays dividends over time.

As an example, the functions of Marketing department could be the following:

- Digital marketing
- Brand management
- Marketing analytics

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- Events marketing
- Social media marketing
- Marketing communications
- Customer experience
- Lead generation
- Marketing Operations
- eCommerce

You would do well to see if your offerings align with the focus functions of each company you target.

### 5. Spend power and propensity

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#### External funding:

Especially younger companies often rely on funding rounds for growth and expansion. Companies that receive funding plan growth and expansion often on foundations of more specialized people, advanced processes and products.

In this context, it makes sense to identify:

- Companies that received external funding
- The ones that got funded more recently

### 6. M&A

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M&A's are special cases in corporate structure as it can have an impact on strategic decisions. It could be worthwhile to understand which of your shortlisted companies have undergone M&A's:

#### Companies that got acquired:

You may seek to understand which of the acquired companies still have people in senior decision-making roles. You may also like to understand if the acquiring company is from the same/different industry; also the nature of the acquisition (merger or acquisition or leveraged buyout) as indicators of the kind of organizational dynamics there could be.

#### Companies that made acquisitions:

You may also identify companies that have made acquisitions. It is often a sure indicator of a company's ability to expand, and propensity to spend on growth.

### 7. Growth and Valuation

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#### High-growth companies:

Identify those companies in your shortlist that show signs of growth:

- by revenue
- by employee count overall or by your target department

#### Companies with higher valuations:

Private companies are valued using Funding rounds, whereas Public companies use Market Capitalization as a measure of company value.

You could identify companies with higher valuations compared to peers, they tend have higher brand value, innovation and budgets.

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