



Putting Transformative Business
Models—Consumption & Usage-based—
Into Practice

 SoftSummit™

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INSIGHT DRIVING INNOVATION

Goal

- Discuss how to implement a usage-based/consumption licensing model
 - Step-based process
 - Based on numerous conversations with Publishers over the last three years and Flexera's own implementations

Usage-based/consumption model - definition

- Is Usage-based/Consumption model:
 - a. pay for use
 - b. SaaS
 - c. Subscription
 - d. all the above
- Definition: licensing model based on the actual use of features within an application
 - In any environment: on-premise, on-devices, SaaS, in the cloud, mobile
 - Enabling post and pre-pay charging models
 - True-Up
 - Pay-for-burst, Pay-for-use, pay-for-overflow

The image shows three overlapping screenshots of product pricing pages. The top screenshot is for CA ARCserve Backup, showing a price of \$930 per server. The middle screenshot is for Encoding.com, showing a price of \$1.8 per GB. The bottom screenshot is for Microsoft Translator, showing two pricing options: \$6,000.00 per month for 1,000,000,000 characters and \$5,000.00 per month for 635,000,000 characters.

Product	Price
CA ARCserve Backup	From \$930 per server with capacity pricing available
Encoding.com	From \$1.8 per GB
Microsoft Translator (1,000,000,000 Characters/month)	\$6,000.00 per month
Microsoft Translator (635,000,000 Characters/month)	\$5,000.00 per month

Step-based process

- Step 1: Design program (hardest)
- Step 2: Identify what needs to change
- Step 3: Implement
- Step 4: Go-Live

Step1: design program (hardest)

- Identify goal
- Identify target audience and geography
- Identify meters
- Identify pricing approach
- Identify time of reconciliation
- Identify impact to existing licensing
- Set expectations on financial impact

Step 1 - Design: identify goal

- Identify what you are trying to accomplish
- Examples:
 - Easier for the larger customers (move to true-up model)
 - \$ upside
 - Remove barrier of entry for the smaller vendors
 - market maker-smaller \$ upside
 - Match SaaS pricing models-semi-variable
 - Natural for IDMs
 - Reduce audits by automating them
 - Cost reduction

Step 1 - Design: identify targets

- Identify target customer type and geographies
- Examples:
 - All customers (for SaaS – but rare for on-premise)
 - Larger customers (common for on-premise)
 - Higher risk, more control, more \$ impact (+ or -)
 - Smaller customers (common)
 - Lower risk, less control, smaller \$ impact
 - MSPs
 - automating often manual process, often good \$ upside (cost & revenue)
- Geographies:
 - Don't recommend this in Asia unless extremely good controls and means to shut off quickly/easily

Step 1 - Design: identify meters

- Examples:
 - # of hours use (15 minute increments)
 - # of users / month (at least 15 minutes per month)
 - # gigs backed up
 - # gigs converted
 - # text messages sent
 -
- Rules of thumb:
 - No more than 3-4
 - Tied to value as best as can
 - Don't forget that some of these will have “resets”
 - # of gigs delivered per month
 - # of gigs stored per month
 - User count is ONE model – but not always the best

Step 1 - Design: identify pricing approach

- Selection options:
 - With existing pricing vs. taking over pricing
 - Existing pricing/hybrid model
 - Add to existing perpetual/subsription pricing
 - Pure usage vs. overage
 - Usage guarantees no “shelf-ware”; much harder to budget for
 - Difficult for most enterprises unless provide a lot of “prior use” data
 - Overage will have “selected shelf-ware potential”; easier to budget for;
 - Risk of over buy vs. get large overage bill is selected by Enterprise/customer
 - Editioned, tiered, linear
 - Edition
 - Typically is “how much can you use” – tied to traditional licensing
 - Could be combined with Tiered
 - Tiered
 - Typical
 - Linear
 - Rare

Step 1 - Design: identify reconciliation/invoicing timing

- Options to consider:
 - Monthly, quarterly, year
 - Hybrids
- Typical model:
 - If pure usage-monthly
 - With “pay ahead” option with discount
 - If predicted usage: then pay yearly, with a quarterly or monthly overage invoice
 - Monthly: potentially high impact on invoicing systems (on both Publisher and Enterprise) but faster cash
 - Quarterly: lower impact, slower cash
 - In interviews with very large enterprises-they prefer quarterly just from a cost overhead

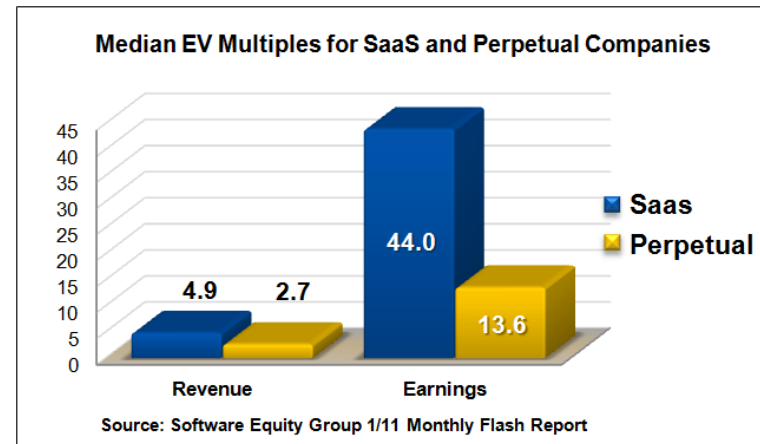
Office 365 Small Business Premium	Office 365 Enterprise E1
Combine the small business plans with O	
\$12.50 user/month annual payment of \$150.00	\$8.00 user/month annual commitment
Buy now	Buy now
Free trial	
Or \$15.00 user/billed monthly	Unlimited

Step 1 - Design: identify impact to existing licensing

- Options to consider:
 - Rip & replace
 - Add usage to existing
 - Add (to nothing)
- Flexera's recommendation:
 - Add usage to existing products where warranted

Step 1 - Design: set expectations on financial impact

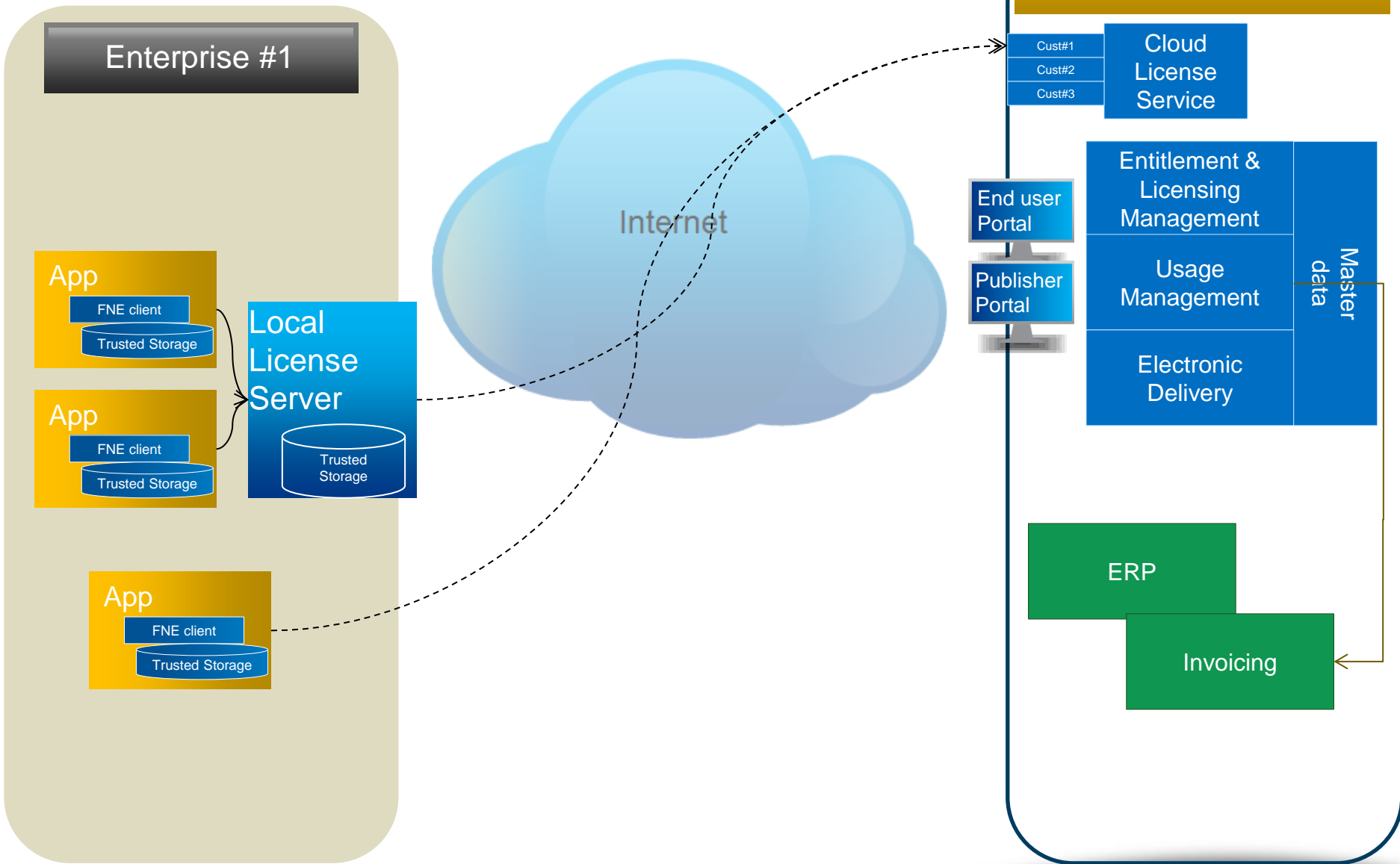
- Potential impact:
 - Increase bookings
 - Decreased predictability
 - Decreased revenues
 - Some patience may be required here
- Remember:



Step 2: Identify what needs to change

- Products
- Back office
- Integration into financial systems (if using that model)
- T&C / EULA changes
 - There are a lot of legal changes with regards to data privacy
 - If data sharing is tied to monetization then make it clear that this what customers are agreement to when purchasing
 - Some Publishers are adding “do not share” in application
 - Application turns off certain capabilities
- Contract changes
 - SLAs, data use, data privacy, non-payment handling

Flexera Software's solution



Step 3: Implementation

- No different than any other project
 - Depending on the scope – this can take a while

Step 4: go live

- As with any other project:
 - Monitor
 - Iterate
- Iterations might be:
 - Add more customers
 - Add geographies
 - Add products
 - Add features

Step-based process

- Step 1: Design program (hardest)
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Peter Klein, Microsoft CFO (April '13):

“one in four of our enterprise customers now has Office 365, and the business is on a \$1 billion annual revenue run rate”

Wes Miller, analyst for Directions on Microsoft:

Bulk of these companies are relying on hybrid model approach where they purchase most of their Office licenses outright and subscribe to Office 365 for the remainder