









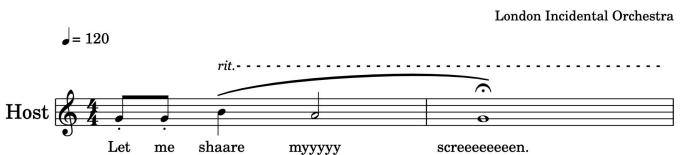
@RichardMBrooks

# 3,650 days as a CEO Managing Customers

memoQfest keynote 2023
Richard Brooks



#### Every Zoom Call Ever

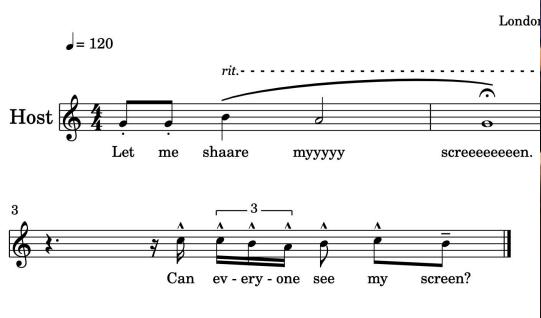


#### Less of this nonsense





#### Every Zoom Call Ever

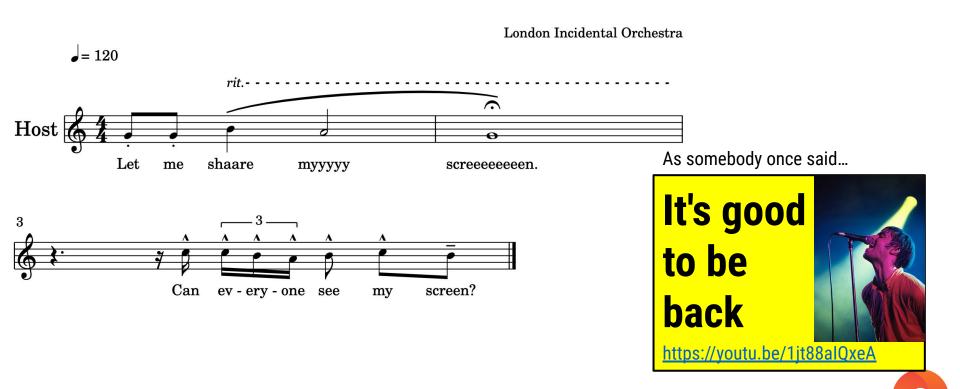




Warning: If you fall asleep in my lecture they'll be a forfeit.



#### Every Zoom Call Ever





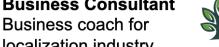
#### **Senior Advisor**

Slator. Mastering the business of language courses.

#### **Hello Budapest**



#### **Business Consultant**



localization industry entrepreneurs. Marketing, sales and

business

management.

### Richard **Brooks**

introduction to

#### Lecturer

Cranfield School of Management. Teach key account management, sales and marketing.



#### **Ex LSP** CEO/Owner

#### My own career...

Admin > Creative > Manager -MBA > CEO > buyout > Investor > Exit (talk to me if you're stuck)

#### **Founding Fellow**

Institute of Sales

Professionals.

an

APPG member. SME specialist.



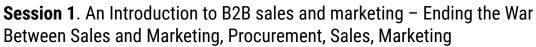
#### Mentor/Investor

Impact Central. Working closely with start-up businesses in London.



#### **LSP Sales & Marketing Training**

The learning in this module is primarily delivered by semi-formal lectures, case study discussions, pre-reading material, and group and individual work spread over 4 sessions. Develop your sales strategy and actions plan in a risk free environment before they are rolled out. Session 4 will be 1-on-1 coaching on your plan.



**Session 2**. Practical Guide to Marketing an LSP – Digital Marketers Toolbox, 2022, Personas, Content creation process, Using AI to create content

**Session 3**. Practical Guide to Sales in an LSP – Pipeline, Sales leadership, Sales recruitment, Reward and Commission, Lead Generation, Sales tools

**Session 4**. Your Sales and Marketing Plan, Trainer's Feedback on it – Your plan will be specific to your company. It can take the form of a Marketing plan, Sales plan, Account development plan or a mixture of all (templates will be provided).

https://slator.com/event/lsp-sales-marketing-training-june-2023/



#### memoQfest special

Please use the code

LANGSMREPORT when
purchasing your ticket online to
save \$200 on your ticket.

Starts next Wednesday



## Please share as much as you can on social media



#memoQfest #languageindustry

#### In case you need some inspiration...

"The best presentation I've seen in ten years #goodtobeback"

"OMG... 10 years and he's still using the same old jokes. #recycle"

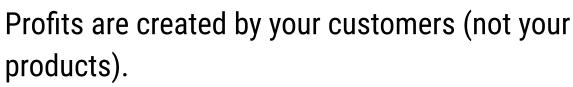
"Not as much fun as the Gala Dinner but I came anyway. #IneedaCoffee

Or just let ChatGPT do it for you #weknowwhoyouare

## TL;DR too long; didn't read

Without the customer there is nothing. Never ever stop the sausage machine.

Value is hard to define. Value is what the customer thinks it is. Be the messenger of value.







## **My Assumptions**

I've ran an LSP... so I talk about LSPs but this can be applied to any service based business.

I'm talking about selling big complex things to big complex companies.

This is advanced stuff... you're advanced people.

I'll present you the models and theories so you can do your own research/go on your own journeys.



My slides will be detailed and cited but if you don't get anything - contact me.

## **Trends** (in sales/buying)... The context in which you manage customers

- **Globalisation**. You will compete globally. Your customers will compete globally (huge opportunity for our industry).
- **Less customers** but more revenue from each. This has led to Key Account Management being taken seriously.
- **Digitisation** shifts the power from the sales person to the customer (sales people used to be the google of the past)
- **Efficiency**. Working from home, less time for social, less time for lunches, fewer buyers, harder to get appointments.
- **Value** is co-created with your customer. They care about your Eco Systems (we have big networks, big corporates want big networks), Strategic advice (where do you want to go and how can I help you to get there), Servitization.
- **Ethics**. And changes to the law like section 172.
- AI. ChatGPT, Midjourney, Photoshop, Canva, Bard etc etc etc... all need use cases in your customer's value chain.



## **Trends** (in sales/buying)... The context in which you manage customers

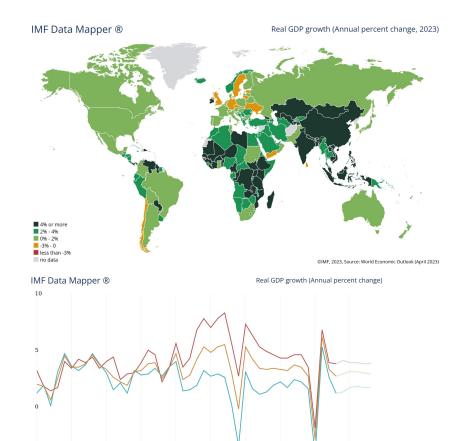
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rers, harder



Advanced economies

Emerging market and developing economies

#### **Economic Trends**

Economy is slowing down... driven by

- Inflation (MV = PY)
- Interests rates increasing
- War
- Aging population
- Climate change

All a bit grim...

#### Beware:

Often difficult to cut through the political agenda when researching macro economics.

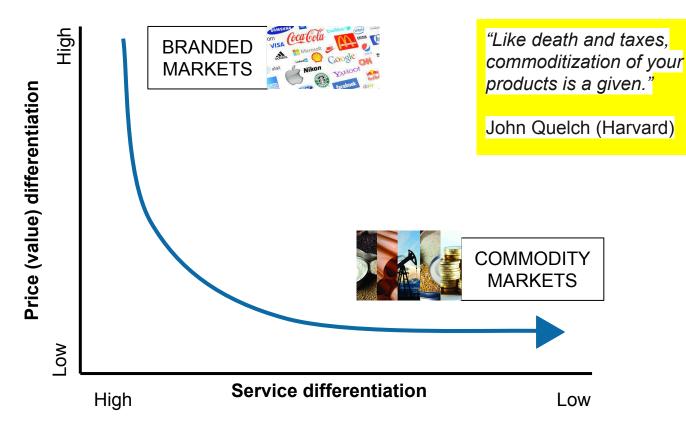


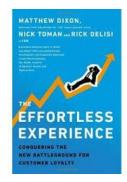
## **Google Trends last ten years**





### Does everything get commoditised?





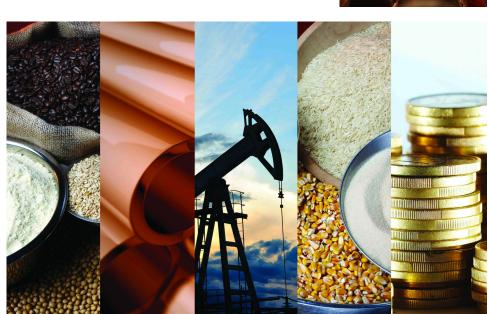




## Are translation services commoditised?

A commodity is a basic good used in commerce that is interchangeable with other goods of the same type. Commodities are most often used as inputs in the production of other goods or services. A commodity thus usually refers to a raw material used to manufacture finished goods.

Commodity Definition - Investopedia



## Are translation services commoditized?



A commodity is a basic good used in

commerce that usually refers to

with other good Commodities a Depends how you position inputs in the progoods or service your service

to manufacture finished goods.

Commodity Definition - Investopedia



## [What to do] When Your Product Becomes a Commodity



- 1. Decide which customers you do NOT want to serve, try renegotiating prices with them and, failing that, fire them. You will lose market share but improve profitability.
- 2. Compensate your salesforce on profit margin, not sales revenues. A volume-based salesforce will sign up any customer, regardless of profitability. That's OK early in the product life cycle but not in maturity.
- 3. Trim costs and acquire competitors (with profitable customers) to extract maximum scale economies in procurement, manufacturing, and distribution.
- 4. If you aren't the low cost producer, complicate your pricing structures so customers can't easily make side-by-side comparisons, and provide discounts as needed of artificially inflated published prices.

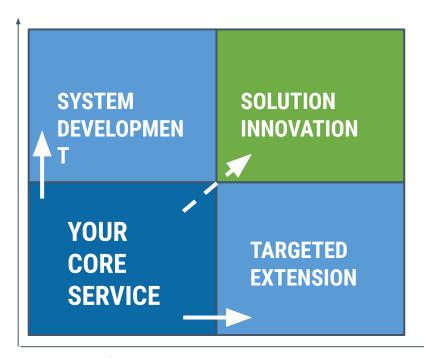
Based on work from John Quelch, When Your Product Becomes a Commodity. HBR. Dec 2007.





## Add value to your core

Value Added through Bundling



Value add should be strategic.

Focus it around the customer.

Value is defined by your customer... find out why they want.

Value Added through Segmentation & Customization





## Developing Personas are great but... these two are in the same customer segment

- Born in 1948 in England
- Married the second time
- 2 kids
- Successful
- Very Wealthy
- Spend winter vacations in the Alps
- Likes dogs

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## Developing Personas is great but... King Charles III and Ozzy Osbourne are in the same customer segment



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The artist formerly known as the Prince of Wales



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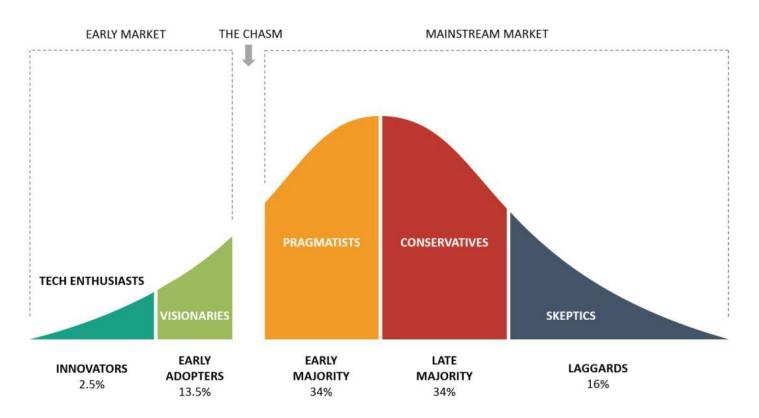
- Born in 1948 in England
- Married the second time
- 2 kids
  - Relying solely on demographics
- might lead to stereotyping... Use
  - buying behaviours or customer
  - <sup>A</sup> insights instead



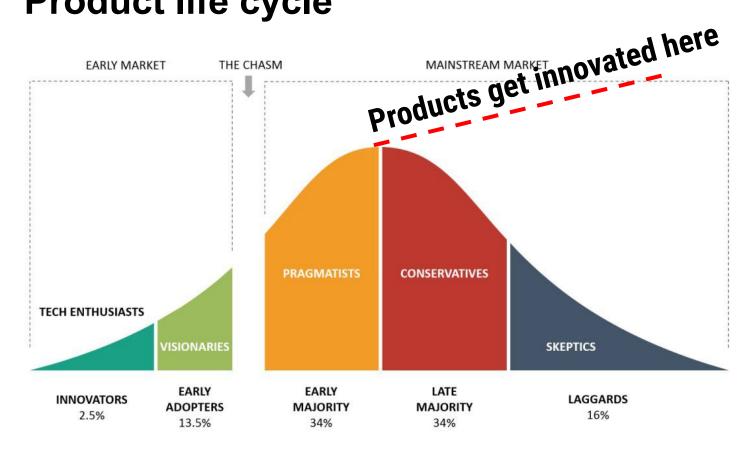
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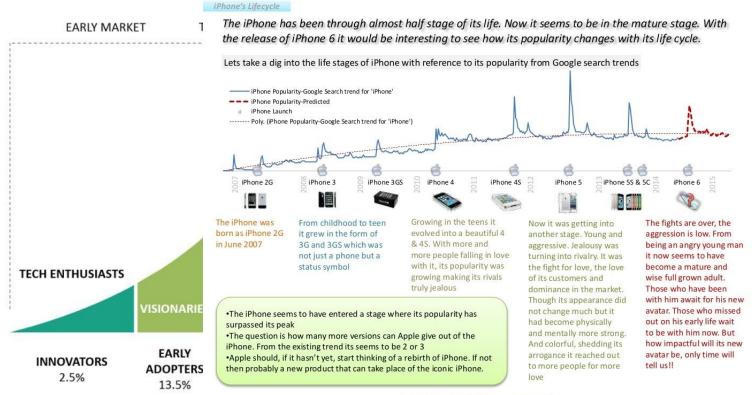
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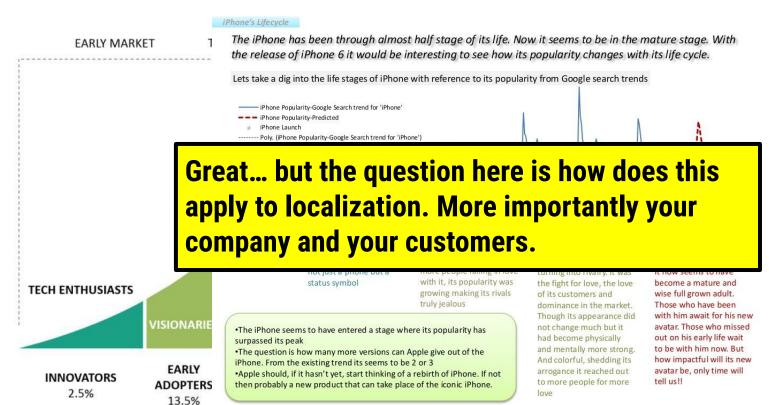






in.linkedin.com/pub/nikhil-gupta/5/781/442/





in.linkedin.com/pub/nikhil-gupta/5/781/442/

### If the B2B sales process involves procurement Learn how procurement think

#### LEVERAGE ITEMS STRATEGIC ITEMS Exploitation of full Development of purchasing power long-term relationships Targeted pricing Collaboration and innovation strategies/negotiations Natural scarcity Abundant supply Profit impact **NON-CRITICAL ITEMS BOTTLENECK ITEMS** Product standardisation Low control of suppliers Process efficiency (automated) Innovation and product substitution and replacement purchasing e.g. catalogues, e-tendering) Production-based scarcity Abundant supply Supply risk High



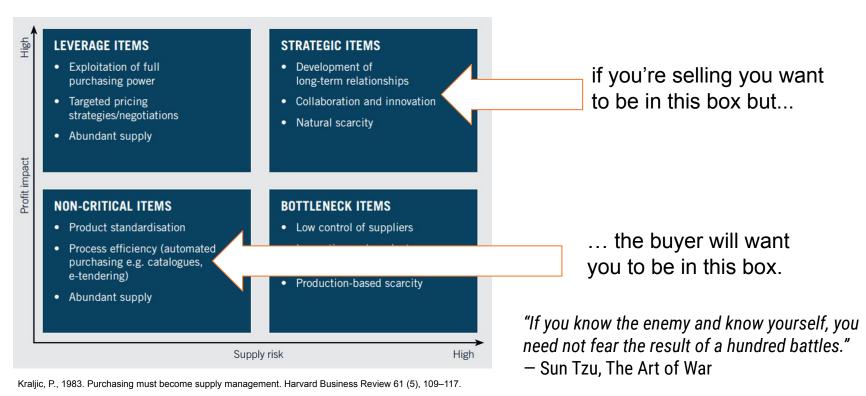
"If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles."

Sun Tzu, The Art of War

Learn procurement. Go on their courses, get to know them, learn how they think, make friends with them. Resistance becomes support.

Kraljic, P., 1983. Purchasing must become supply management. Harvard Business Review 61 (5), 109–117.

## **Kraljic Matrix**





### Kraljic Matrix for the loc industry



Kraljic, P., 1983. Purchasing must become supply management. Harvard Business Review 61 (5), 109-117.

Can we drive this through localization services alone?
Where does MT sit on here?

Does it overlap the customer experience?

Where do you sit with your important customers?

Don't ever tire of telling the customer the value you create them.



## Value proposition planner

Impact	Capability	Cost (Value)
The benefits a customer will receive from a product or service. EG: increased revenue, cost savings, efficiency improvements, risk mitigation, or any other significant positive effects.	The unique skills, technologies, resources, and expertise that enable your company to deliver the promised impact.	The economic rationale behind choosing the product or service. A clear demonstration of the cost-effectiveness of the solution.

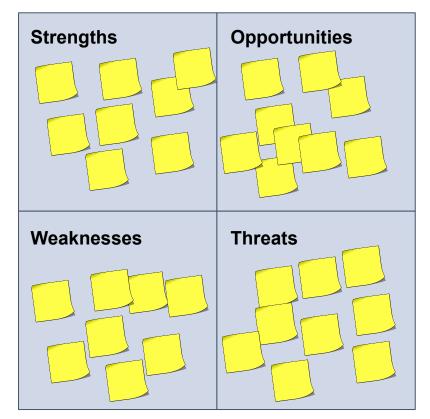


## **SWOT 'Analysis'**

Strengths	Opportunities
Weaknesses	Threats

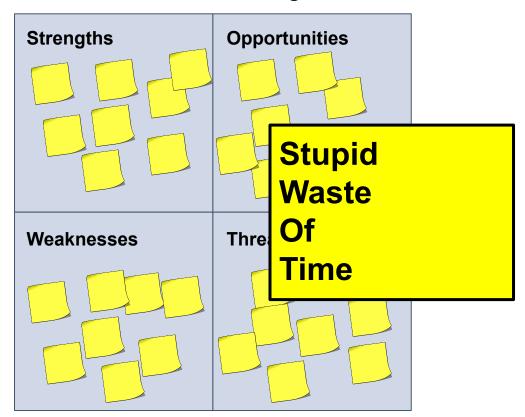


## **SWOT 'Analysis'**





## SWOT 'Analysis'





Step 1
Brainstorm each part of the SWOT and shift it to the outside.

### **Opportunities**

**Globalization:** As businesses become increasingly global, demand for professional translation services is likely to increase.

**Digital Expansion**: Endless growing need for translation of digital content.

Al and Machine Learning: Technological advancements in Al can help automate some parts of the translation process.

Legal Requirements: Regulatory changes or legal requirements in certain industries (like healthcare or legal) could necessitate translation services.

**Emerging Markets**: Expanding services to emerging markets provide significant growth opportunities.

### **Threats**

**Global Competition**: Google perceived as good enough. **Technological Disruption**: Advances in Al automate the translation process.

 $\label{eq:price} \textbf{Price Pressure} : \textbf{Clients might push for lower prices due to the}$ 

availability of cheaper or free alternatives. **Economic Uncertainty**: Are we in recession?

### **Strengths**

**Expertise**: Specialised in language translation with experienced and qualified linguists.

**Diverse Services**: Can translate a wide range of languages and offer different types of translation (technical, medical, legal, etc.).

**Quality Assurance**: Use of rigorous quality control measures to ensure accuracy.

**Technology**: Utilization of modern technology and software to improve efficiency and accuracy.

**Cultural Understanding**: Profound understanding of the cultures related to the languages they work with, which is essential in translation.

### Weaknesses

Dependence on Human Resource: As the quality of translations largely depends on the skills of the translators, any attrition can impact the quality and turnaround time.

Cost Structure: Professional translation services can be costly, which might deter potential clients with a lower budget.

**Technological Limitations**: While Al and machine translations can be utilized for efficiency, they can't replace human translators entirely due to limitations in understanding context, idioms, or cultural nuances.



Step 2 Now you have 4 jobs...

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Strengths Vs Opportunities (Strategic Exploitation)

Strengths Vs Threats (Strategic Defense)

Weaknesses

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Weaknesses Vs Opportunities (Strategic Improvement)

Weaknesses Vs Threats (Strategic Mitigation)



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1. SEGMENT DESCRIPTION It should be a specific part of the business and should be very important to the organisation		2. CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS In other words, how do customers choose?	3. WEIGHTING (How important is each of these CSFs? Score out of 100)	4. STRENGTHS / WEAKNESSES ANALYSIS  How would your customers score you and each of your main competitors out of 10 on each of the CSFs?  Multiply the score by the weight.						
		1			You	Comp A	Comp B	Comp C	Comp D	
		2		1						
		3		2						
		4		3						
		5		4						
. OPF	ORTUNITIES / THREATS	Total 100	5							
/hat are the few things outside your				•						
	control that have had, and w an impact on this part of you ess?									
1		TIMEATS	6. KEY ISSUES THAT NEED							
2			TO BE ADDRESSED  What are the really key issues							
3			from the SWOT that need to be							
	addressed?									

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**OPPORTUNITIES** 

# **Marketing Mix**

Applied to the localisation industry



#### **Product**

Define your service offerings (e.g., document translation, website localization, software localization, etc.)

#### **Price**

Determine pricing strategy for each service. Evaluate competitor pricing structures. Can value be included in price?

#### Place

Identify the most effective way to reach your target audience.

### **Promotion**

Identify the most effective promotional channels for your target audience.

### **People**

Invest in training for your team to ensure high-quality translations. Foster a customer-centric culture to enhance customer satisfaction. Develop strong relationships with both your clients and your translators.

### **Process**

Map out the process from initial contact to project completion. Regularly measure customer satisfaction and look for continuous improvement opportunities.

### **Physical Evidence**

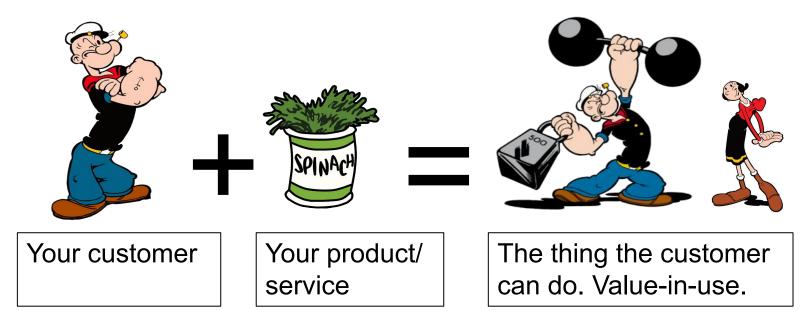
Collect and showcase testimonials, case studies, and other proof of the quality of your services. Ensure that all physical evidence supports your brand values and promises.

I have more on this topic... email me if you want a pdf Transactional selling means I know what I want. So I can google that and then play suppliers off against each other (RFP) while I buy as a commodity. All other things being equal the price drops to the marginal cost of production (very close to zero). - works in the short term... will lead to one winner.

Position yourself as two things.

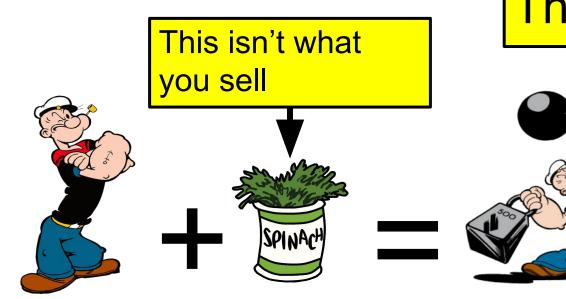
- the Doctor. Diagnose before you prescribe.
- the Architect. Empathise with the customer to understand their world and what they want to achieve (who are they and how do they want to live).

## **Brooks' Sales Equation**



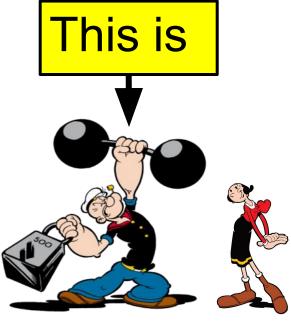


## **Brooks' Sales Equation**

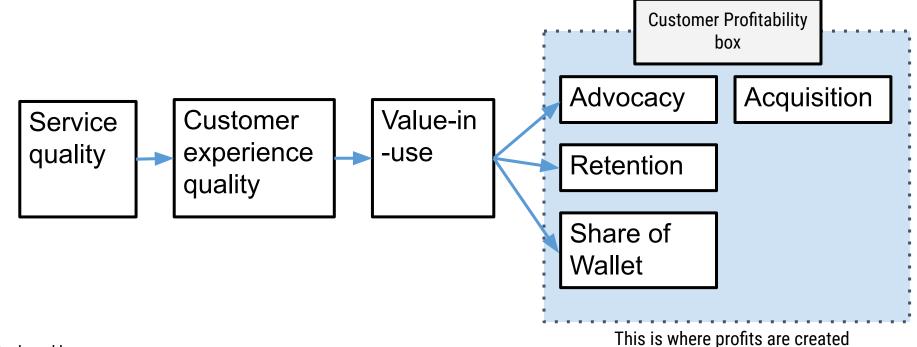


Your customer

Your product/ service The thing the customer can do. Value-in-use.



### **The Service Profit Chain**



#### Based on work by

James L. Heskett, Thomas O. Jones, Gary W. Loveman, W. Earl Sasser, Jr., and Leonard A. Schlesinger https://hbr.org/2008/07/putting-the-service-profit-chain-to-work



Question here is... if this is where profits come from then what strategies do we employ to maximise?

Acquisition
Advocacy
Retention
Share of Wallet



## **Acquisition**

You need sales quick!... here's some ideas.

Buy more leads from vendors like Linkedin (pretty much always fails).

Bid more aggressively on paid search (can work, but skyrockets costs of acquisition).

Bid more aggressively for "top spots" on affiliate sites (again, skyrockets costs of acquisition).

Retarget more aggressively - this will drive mostly cheap traffic and buyers that still aren't ready, although you'll probably move a portion of them down your funnel.

Do conversion rate optimization - hard to ramp, implement and get a result quickly, with lots of room for losses when doing this out of desperation.

Promos and discounts can work but it's a gimmick and will hurt revenue because loss of margins.

Try and pressure sell opportunities which are in progress. Might work in a low cost product environment, but almost always a bad idea if selling more complex solutions that a box.

Win back campaigns - work with sales to try and steal competitor customers - example PandaDoc targeting DocSend aggressively right now. Pretty gimmicky and might work to an extent, but this is unlikely to be your salvation.

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Never act of of desperation. Master the art of building momentum in your business. Never ever stop the sausage machine.





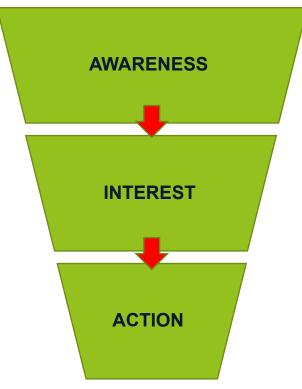
# **Acquisition**

### Marketing Process

### Inbound Marketing Methodology

The best way to turn strangers into customers and promoters of your business.







# **Advocacy**

## The Ladder of Loyalty

Moving your accounts up the ladder

**Partner** Advocate Support Client Customer Prospect Suspect

Mutually rewarding relationship where neither party intends on leaving.

- 96% of dissatisfied customers never complain but 90% of them never return.
- ONE happy customer tells at least NINE others
- 13% of unhappy customers tell at least twenty others
- It takes five times as much effort, time and money to attract a new customer than it does to keep an existing one.

- Source: USA White House Office of Consumer Affairs

5% increase in customer retention leads to a profit improvement of at least 25% in NPV of future earnings.

- From a study by Reichheld & Sasser. Harvard Business Review. September 1990

# Advocacy

## Make it easy for your customers to advocate your service. How do you score on the Advocacy Scorecard?

Score out of 10

Social sharing	Customers act as advocates through sharing content from your website or social media on their own platforms.	
<b>Customer quotes</b>	Customers may share their experience with your product or service through a reference statement or testimonial.  This statement can be shared on social media, your website, or pitch decks.	
Customer references	Also called case studies, references are similar to quotes in that they share a customer success story, but in more detail. A collection of case studies can be used by your sales team to complement a pitch deck.	
Reviews	Reviews are customer feedback on a specific product or service you offer. They may include details about your business's customer service experience, and can be promoted online.	
Referrals	A referral is when a customer advocate recommends your product or service to a peer directly.	
Speaking engagements	If your organization hosts events like conferences or webinars, inviting customers to speak can be a powerful form of advocacy. It's also an opportunity for brand promotion for your customer.	
Customer advisory boards.	Customer advisory boards are made up of 10 to 15 senior executives from customer organizations. Customer advisors provide valuable insight that helps shape the future of your business's priorities and strategy.	

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Based on research from Gartner. More info is here: https://www.gartner.com/en/digital-markets/insights/customer-advocacy-program

### Retention

Retention Rate = ((CE-CN)/CS)) X 100

CE = The total number of customers when the period ends

CN = The total number of new customers that you acquired during the period

CS = The total number of customers at the start of a period



### Retention

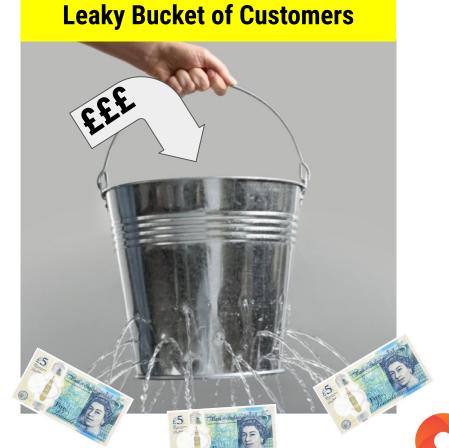
The leaky cup/bucket of customers.

aka customer churn.

There's a million reasons to leave;

- dissatisfaction with a product or service,
- competitors offering a better alternative,
- change in personal circumstances.

To address this issue, companies may implement strategies such as improving the customer experience, offering loyalty programs, and conducting market research to understand the reasons for churn and identify opportunities to retain customers.



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## Retention

Use Surveys and Net Promoter Score

Here are some templates <a href="https://www.qualtrics.com/marketplace/survey-template/">https://www.qualtrics.com/marketplace/survey-template/</a>

Bad news early is good news.

NPS measures the customer experience.

Calculate your NPS using the answer to a key question, using a 0-10 scale: How likely is it that you would recommend [our company] to a friend or colleague?

Respondents are grouped as follows:

Promoters (score 9-10) Passives (score 7-8) Detractors (score 0-6)

Subtracting the percentage of Detractors from the percentage of Promoters gives the Net Promoter Score, which can range from a low of -100 (if every customer is a Detractor) to a high of 100 (if every customer is a Promoter).



## **Share of Wallet**

Share of wallet is a key sales metric because of the fundamental nature of selling products. According to marketing studies, it is five to seven times less expensive for a company to make additional sales to existing customers than it is to create new customers.

Total share of wallet is made up of

- What your customer spends with you
- What they spend with competitors
- What they do themselves
- What they should do but don't





## **Share of Wallet**

### **Ansoff Matrix**

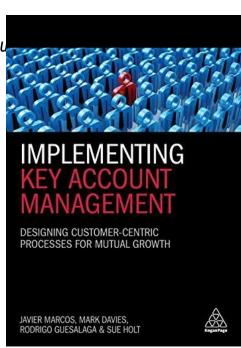
Much easier to sell to someone who has bought from you before.





# **Changing Skill Set for Sales**

- Value Ambassador. It's your job to tell the customer about the value you their business (or customer's business).
- Strategist. Be able to see the bigger picture and be strategic.
- Innovator. Come up with new value propositions and be different.
- Rainmaker. You still gotta sell!
- Team Builder. Manage complex cross-functional teams.
- Silo-Buster. Get things done means connecting across the business.
- Planner. The details part.
- Change Agent. Making things happen.



# **Changing Skill Set for Sales**

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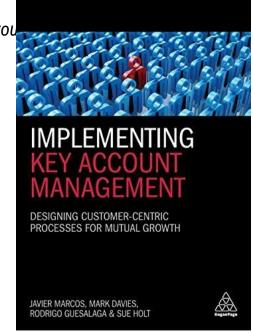
• Silo-Buster. Get things de

• Planner. The details part.

How does your sales team compare?

Do they need training differently?

ness.



Change Agent. Making things happen.



# **Key learning points**

If you sell your service like a commodity your customer will buy it like one.

Price should not be an issue if you can financially qualify the value proposition. Show your customer how dealing with you will create value for them. Be the messenger of value.

Profits come from customers. To maximise this you need strategies on acquisition, advocacy, retention and share of wallet.

Don't stop the process... it cannot be re-started quickly.



## **Reading List**

Here's a list of the books I mentioned (directly or indirectly)

### **Corporate Strategy**

Competitive Strategy: Techniques for Analyzing Industries and Competitors by Michael E. Porter

Blue Ocean Strategy by W. Chan Kim and Renée A. Mauborgne

Start With Why by Simon Sinek

Business Model Generation by Alexander Osterwalder and Yves Pigneur

The Fourth Industrial Revolution by Klaus Schwab

### Management

The Practice of Management by Peter Drucker
Managing by Henry Mintzberg
The Innovator's Dilemma by Clayton M. Christensen
ReWork: Change the Way You Work Forever by Jason Fried
The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People by Stephen R. Covey
Who Moved My Cheese by Spencer Johnson

### Sales/Marketing/Account Management

Implementing Key Account Management by Javier Marcos, Mark Davies et al The Challenger Sale by Matthew Dixon and Brent Adamson Purple Cow by Seth Godin The Effortless Experience by Matthew Dixon , Nicholas Toman, et al SPIN-Selling Neil Rackham

#### Leadership

The Lean Startup: How Today's Entrepreneurs Use Continuous Innovation to Create Radically Successful Businesses. Eric Ries

Leaders Eat Last: Why Some Teams Pull Together and Others Don't. Simon Sinek

The Art of War. Sun Tzu (Especially relevant for leadership strategy)

### **Entrepreneurship**

Zero to One: Notes on Startups, or How to Build the Future. Peter Thiel and Blake Masters

The Innovator's Dilemma. Clayton M. Christensen

Drive: The Surprising Truth About What Motivates Us. Daniel H. Pink

Thinking, Fast and Slow. Daniel Kahneman

#### **Operations and Supply Chain**

The Goal: A Process of Ongoing Improvement. Goldratt and Jeff Cox The Toyota Way. Jeffrey K. Liker



# A job for Monday

I know that's a lot of information but think of one thing you can do to move your business forward next week and who you need to talk to to make it happen.

#### 1% BETTER EVERY DAY

1% worse every day for one year.  $0.99^{365} = 00.03$ 1% better every day for one year.  $1.01^{365} = 37.78$ 

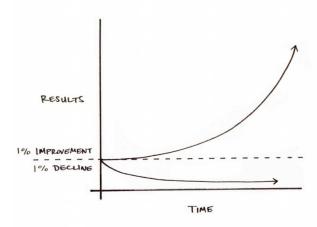


FIGURE 1: The effects of small habits compound over time. For example, if you can get just 1 percent better each day, you'll end up with results that are nearly 37 times better after one year.



### THE END:(

### Köszönöm

Are there any easy questions? See you in 2033.

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1HOUR

