Annual Planning GTM Goals and Budget Template The <u>idealGTM</u> Approach

There are three primary questions that we seek to answer when defining our annual plan:

- 1. How do company objectives (ARR growth) translate into functional goals/targets?
- 2. What resources (budget and headcount) are needed to achieve those goals?
- 3. What impact will the performance improvement initiatives have on my plan (comparing AS IS with a TO BE version)

Having a robust, repeatable approach to building that plan and addressing these questions increases the confidence and credibility of the resulting targets and goals. Additionally, having a formula driven model allows for real-time "what if" exploration across teams and departments to prioritize the most realistic and practical options for teams to build their operational plans around.

The model shared below (next page) is one I have used across many environments to outline the AS IS vs TO BE versions. This approach starts with what we know today:

- 1. A guesstimate of next years ARR target allocated by steams (Net New, Expansion, Retention) and segments (for example, Enterprise and Commercial)
- 2. Conversion performance across those same streams and segments

These are both required inputs to build a data-driven performance model that will yield credible goals across the funnel (# of deals to win, Opportunities and Pipeline) and the necessary inputs for budgets (Leads and Qualified Leads).

Two different functions are represented in the model below (Marketing and Partners), with the same approach and calculations applied to each. Here are the basic calculations that drive each section within the template.

Marketing: Reverse Funnel

- Copies the allocated ARR by stream and segment as well as the relevant Marketing conversion metrics and Average Contract Value (ACV)
- # Deals Won: Total ARR / ACV
- # of Opportunities: # Deals / Oppty to Deal conversion rate
- Pipeline Value: # of Opportunities x ACV
- # of Qualified Leads (QLs): # of Opportunities / QL to Oppty conversion Rate
- # of Leads: # of QLs / Lead to QL conversion rate

Budget Calculations: requires additional input for most recent Cost Per Lead (or Qualified Lead), and the distribution of leads across primary sources or tactics by Segment. With that the per Source budget is calculated as: Total Leads (Net New + Expansion) * % of TTL * CPL

Summing the sources yields the Total Budget (Investment) needed to achieve the target ARR.

Replicating that budget process for the "TO BE" version is done by copying over the same values, then adjusting the conversion table based on the initiatives you plan to invest in. Each initiative should be assigned an impact as represented in the blue outlined box on the right hand side.

Updating the relevant conversions will create new targets (Leads or QLs) that are then captured by the budget formulas. The differences or impacts are calculated as % Changes and are represented in the green shaded box. For this example we see the improved conversion yields a lower number of leads for both Enterprise and Commercial to meet the same ARR target. Cost savings are calculated based on the fewer leads. If in a "Budget Reduction" mode, those savings can be given back to Finance or if the goal is to further increase ARR, you can apply those savings to the best performing segments and sources (or tactics).

For the latter, a "reverse model" can be developed that shows more leads + improved conversion yields higher ARR. While not illustrated here, this is a good exercise to show a "bottoms up" view of the plan to ensure there are no capacity limitations (i.e. by increasing the number of leads do we need to higher more SDRs? More AEs?).

There are arguable 100s if not 1000s of different ways to build a model, and even delve deeper into specific source and tactic conversion. This provided model is meant to be a good starting point that has proven to be effective and answers the primary questions outlined at the beginning.

If this is helpful or if you have questions on the logic/formulas, please don't hesitate to contact me (see below) to clarify the approach or how to apply to your scenario.

Contact Info: <u>LinkedIn</u> | michael@idealGTM.com

This top left section captures baseline or expected goals and allocations (Total ARR, % of ARR from Marketing, % from Partners) and how distributed across **Market Segments** (Enterprise vs Commercial). These values will be copied below into each Revenue stream to calculate outcomes and budgets.

This section uses the AS IS Marketing performance and a Reverse Funnel to calculate the leads needed to drive the Opps & Pipeline to meet revenue. targets.

Deals # Opptys Pipeline (SM

QLs # Leads

Op ETE F 343 \$24.00

5,714

Based on the above targets and recent Cost data (Cost Per Lead) to calculate a baseline budget.

The same approach from above is used here for Partner channel. The primary differences are outlining the Partner tactics (MDF, Events, Referrals), and what initiatives can drive improvement.

| Contraction |

This top right section represents historical performance (last 12 to 18 months) related to Conversion metrics for each GTM stream. At minimum, you should match the granularity of your revenue plan at left (Streams x Segment, etc). The values are used below to calculate outcomes and budgets for each function.

Here you define the "TO BE" performance and identify the initiatives (blue outlined box) that will impact conversion. Those improvements will update the calculations and the budget below.

The green box shows specific impacts and Cost savings. These can be re-allocated to top sources to increase ARR.

													SOU	iices i
l Programs In	vestment	\$1,789,174					Total Programs	investment	\$1,451,363					
							Estimated Chan	ge	-\$337,811	% Change	-18.88%			
					Part	ner Channel Bu	udget Model							
			Partner Model	- Baseline Targets					P	artner Model	- Revised Targets			
5 Reverse Fur	nnel - Baseline						2025 Reverse F	unnel - Revised						
		Conversion	s By ARR Stream	(from 2024 Performance Section)				Conv	ersions By ARR	Stream (appl	ying 2025 Improvem	ent to Conve	rsion)	
rprise				Commercial			Enterprise					Commercial		
	Net New	Expansion	Retention	Net New	Expansion	Retention		Net New	Expansion	Retention			Expansion	Retention
Lead to QL	65%	75%	100%	80%			Lead to QL		76%			81%		
QL to Oppty	20%	30%	100%	25%			QL to Oppty					27%		
Oppty to Deal	30%	35%	98%	35%			Oppty to Deal		35%			35%		
Funnel	3.90%	7.88%	98.00%	7.00%			ETE Funnel	4.36%	8.51%			7.00%		
(from above)	\$70,000	\$100,000	\$68,000	\$40,000	\$60,000	\$39,000	ACV (from abov	\$70,000	\$100,000	\$68,000		\$40,000	\$60,000	\$39,000
							_							
e Factor	1,000,000													
rprise	Net New	Expansion	Retention	Commercial Net New	Expansion	Retention	Enterprise	Net New	Expansion	Retention		Commercial	Expansion	Retention
		Expansion \$1.50		Net New \$1.80			ARR Goal (SM)	Net New \$1.20				Net New \$1.80		
t Goal (\$M)	\$1.20 17	\$1.50 15		\$1.80		\$0.23	# Deals	\$1.20	\$1.50 15			\$1.80		\$0.23
	57	43		129		-	# Deals # Opptys	57	43			129		
optys line (\$M)	\$4.00	\$4.29		129 \$5.14			Pipeline (SM)	\$4.00				\$5.14		
nine (am)	34.00	94.23	\$0.20	35.14	91.25	30.24	ripelile (\$M)	44.00	94.23	30.20		g3.14	\$1.25	\$0.24
	286	143	4	514	60	6	#QLs	260	134			476		
.5	200	143	•	314			# QLo	200	1.54			410	As before	
													, .5	JC.0.
							Improvement la	nitiatives (Enterp	rise + Commerc	ial)	Impacts		highlight	
								1: Net New QL to Oppty +1pt from tiered Partner Programs Enterprise Leads -8%				∥ nig	niignt	
								2: Net New Oppty to Deal +2pts increasing MDF efficiency Commercial Leads -7%					II 0	J
											Cost Reduction	-8%	200	d cavir

As before, this green box highlights the impacts and savings that can be reallocated to top tactics to grow ARR further.