

Make Great deals with Your Tech vendor?

Quick guide to make deals that drive faster/wider adoption and offer long-term value.

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In Finland, Tech Sales is considered sleazy and suspicious...



... until You meet the Finnish Tech Buyers.

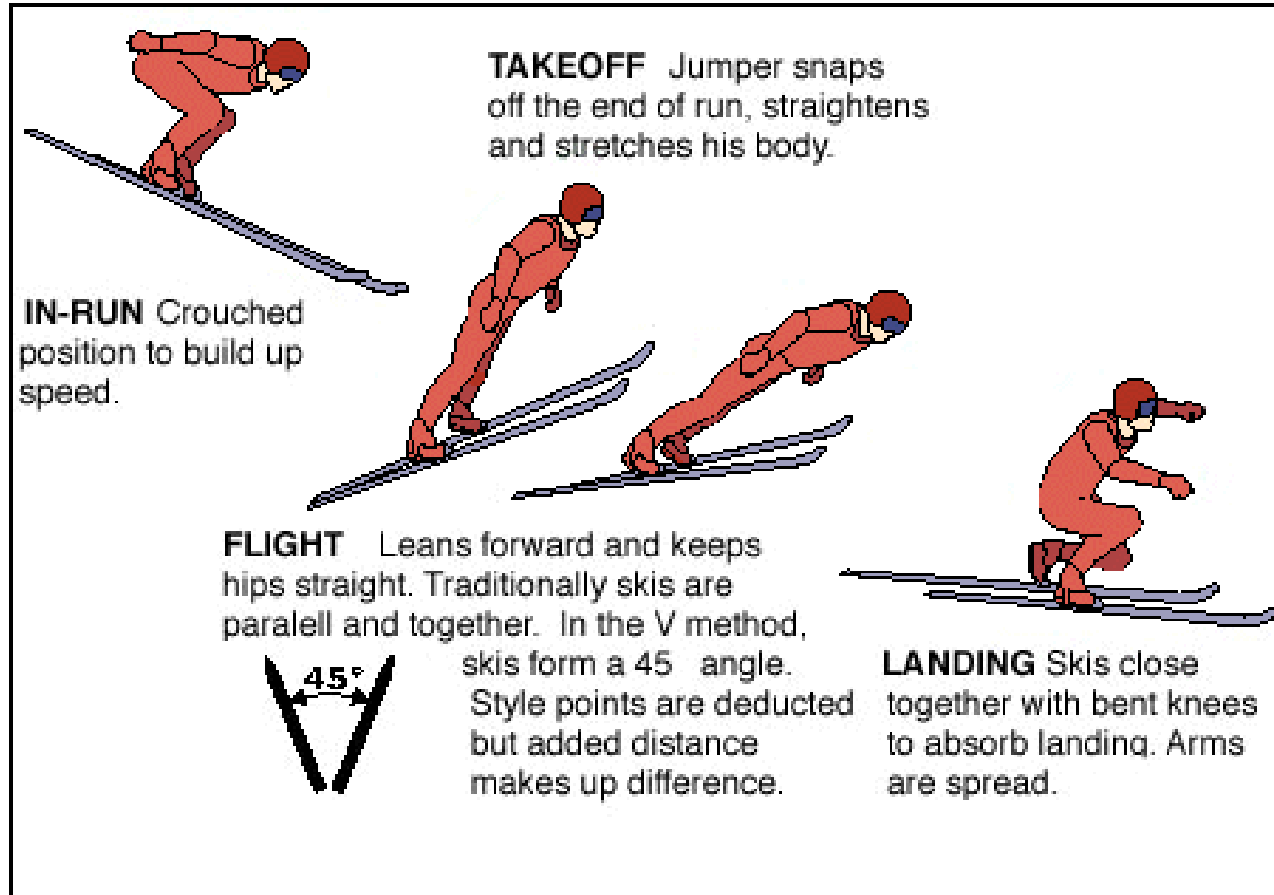




Aim is to help Buyers upgrade from Bargaining-to-Partnership.

Because that's where the real value is





What is the most important part of the jump?

It's all of them

There's no perfect landing without a perfect in-run

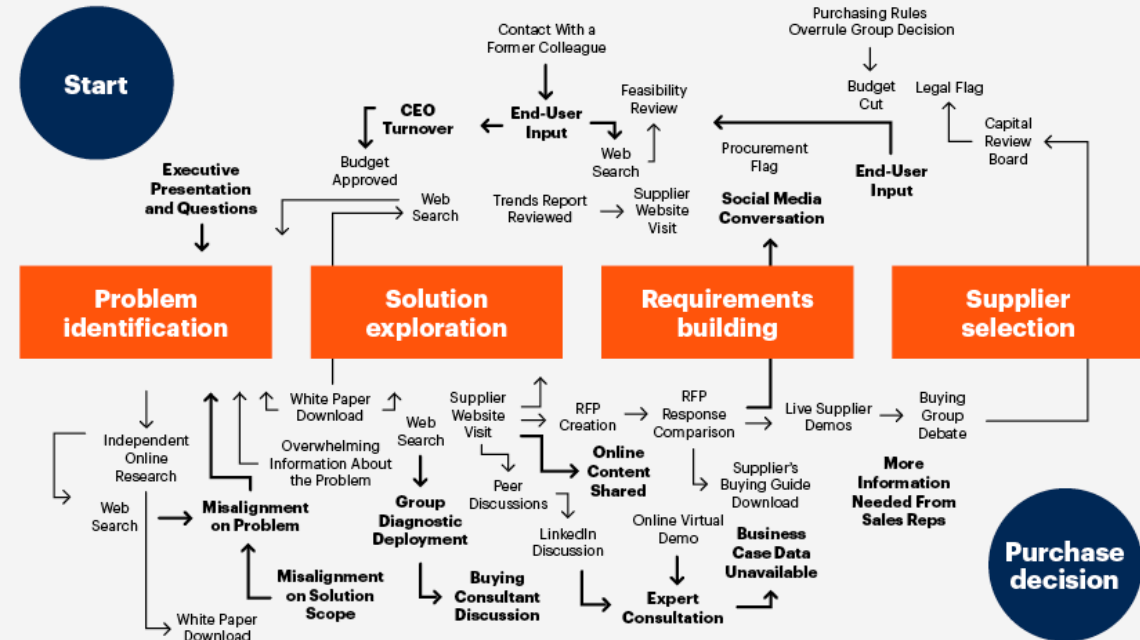


The Journey that Builds the Deal

The Offer is just the last 1%

Your deal is built in the first 99%

B2B buying journey Illustrative



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Step 1 # Your Observability Strategy determines which solution is right for You, **NOT OTHERWAY AROUND!**



Description: Teams build their own observability stack using a variety of open-source tools. Best suited for organizations with strong in-house expertise and high requirements for customization.

Pros: Full flexibility and customization. Freedom to select the best tool for each specific need. No commercial licensing costs for the core components.

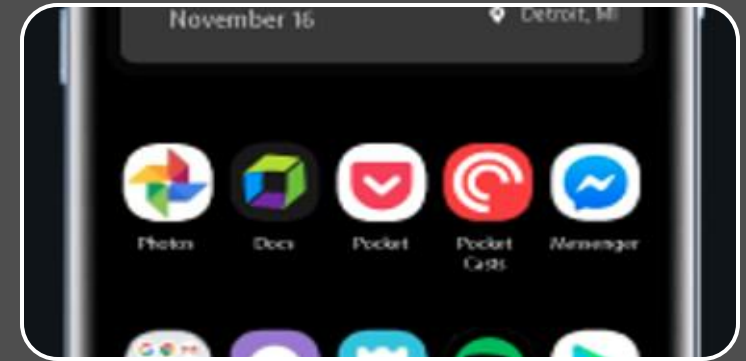
Cons: High operational overhead. Significant integration and maintenance effort. Requires deep expertise to scale and operate reliably



Description: Teams use several specialized monitoring and APM tools from different vendors. Best suited when teams need quick onboarding with reliable support without major upfront engineering effort.

Pros: Easy to start, rapid deployment. Commercial support available. Good feature depth within each domain

Cons: Gaps in data correlation between tools. Multiple agents, dashboards, and licenses to manage. Higher cumulative cost over time.



Description: Adoption of a unified observability platform that offers integrated capabilities out-of-the-box with room for team-specific configuration. Best suited for organizations seeking enterprise-scale consistency and automation.

Pros: End-to-end integration and consistent data model. Simplified governance and automation potential. Low operational overhead. Single pane of glass across environments.

Cons: Risk of vendor concentration / dependence. Less customization than DIY.



Step 2 # Understand Your Vendor Business Model and Sales Strategy

Product-Led Growth:

Growth driven by the product itself — users can sign up, onboard, and expand usage with minimal sales involvement.

What this means for Buyers?

- Easy to get started
- Lead with low 1st year annual commit with consumption-based pricing
- Costs can grow unpredictably
- Less negotiation flexibility
- Expansion often happens before procurement notices

Ecosystem-Led Growth:

Growth driven by bundling multiple products and services, leveraging partners and MSPs

What this means for Buyers?

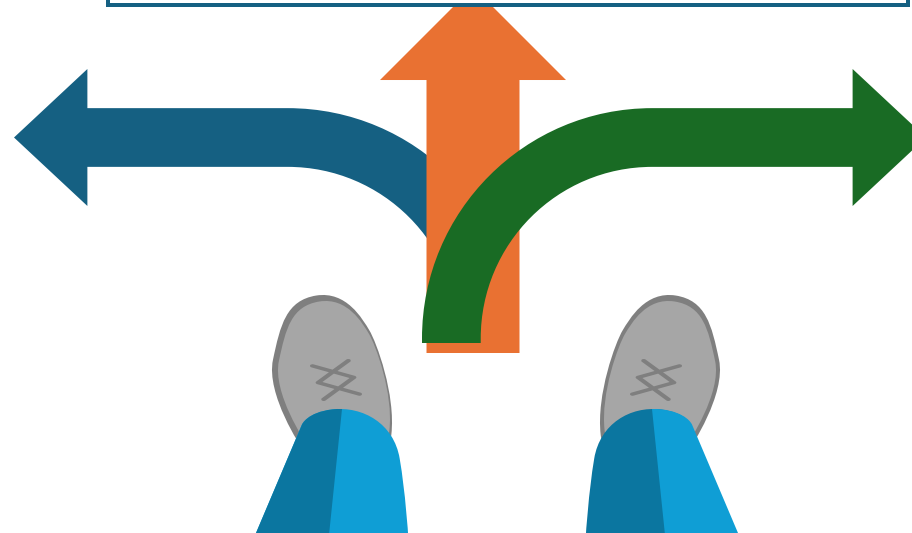
- Aggressive discounts if bought as a bundle
- Significant partner ecosystem influence
- Vendor Lock-In is part of Business model
- Harder to compare individual components
- Negotiations happen at the platform / enterprise agreement level

Sales-Led Growth:

Growth driven by high-touch sales teams focused on relationships, custom solutions, and long-term enterprise adoption.

What this means for Buyers?

- More negotiation flexibility
- Contract structure can be tailored
- Multi-year / consolidation deals unlock value
- Deals depend heavily on timing, forecasting and approvals
- You're negotiation with whole Sales Org, not with Vendor AE



Steps 1-2

What these have to do with Negotiations??

.. **Everything.**

If you don't define strategy upfront, someone else does.

And this will lead **ALWAYS** the most expensive and least flexible version of the deal.

.. **But it felt super easy to buy, didn't it??**



In US business culture, Decisions = Progress



“
Most decisions should probably be made with somewhere around 70% of the information you wish you had. If you wait for 90%, in most cases, you're probably being slow.

Jeff Bezos

thecalminvestor.com

In Finland, Decisions = Danger



*“Suattaapi olla..
Suaattaapi olla olematta..
Ehkä.”*

*“It might be.. It might not be..
Perhaps.”*

This mismatch is often the root-case for frustration both sides.

If You don't recognize it, dealmaking can become slow and painful or can collapse the negotiation.

How American Tech Companies work?

1 – Culture

- **ARR Growth is the religion - Predictability is the rule**
 - You will get rewarded consistency more than perfection
- **They expect structure BEFORE they expect a Price**
 - Scope -> Architecture -> multi-year -> then Price
- **They expect You to say what you want – clearly**
 - Clarity & Direction = Seriousness. Silence = Risk.
- **They expect Partnership, not Procurement**
 - Collaboration -> Flexibility, effort
 - Distance -> Lowest effort proposal.
- **They Expect You to use the AE as Your internal lobbyist**
 - This is NORMAL in US business culture, not manipulation

2 – The Machine – How Decisions are Made

- CRO
- ↑
- VP / SVP Sales
- ↑
- Regional VP
- ↑
- Regional Director
- ↑
- Manager
- ↑
- **Account Executive**

A – Account Executive is gateway to *everything*

- You can't go to marketing
- You can't go to product
- You can't go to finance
- You can't go to security
- You can't go to legal

B – The Vendor's internal machine is built to say NO

- Finance says no
- Legal says no
- Product says no

- ***The only function paid to say “Yes” is your AE.***
- ***Their Job is to fight the machine FOR you.***

The Key Mistakes during the PoC → RFP → Negotiations



Don't Spend 6-12 months on same 'Trial' with totally different type of vendors

(Trial = Features, PoC = Concept and Outcomes)

- Focus on Outcomes (I.E MTTR, Automation)

Don't Use PoC to Avoid Decision

- Use PoC to Accelerate and drive decisions

"Can we reduce noise by 60%?"

"Can we reduce MTTR to below 5min?"



• 100-row excel requirement lists

- Avoid it: Focus on 5-7 enterprise outcomes instead, no checkboxes

• Not telling vendor their real position

- Tell who's preferred and who is the challenger.

• Easy-to-make deals Today..

- ... Are bad contracts of tomorrow



• Negotiating price before shaping the deal

- Avoid it: Scope → Architecture → Multi-year → then pricing

• Escalate pass Your Account Executive

- Escalate WITH Your Account Executive instead

• You don't state target ACV/TCV etc

- You never get what You don't ask

• Negotiate from high to low

- Do the opposite (What if we give more..?)

Few additional thoughts...

“Match ambition to Vendor – 20k Euro deals won’t deliver enterprise outcomes.”

- If your transaction size is small, choose lightweight tool that fits the scale and a partner who commits to that size of business.
- Spending 20k to Enterprise solution lands you a deal that is not scalable to enterprise level

“Make the Sales work for You.. Use Vendor Sales to open doors to Vendor Executives”

- Don't negotiate against the vendor licensing / business logic.
- Align Your incentives with the Vendor sales and make him negotiate against his company
- **Don't Negotiate from high to low against U.S Tech company. Do the opposite!**

“You can't renegotiate renewal without making a new deal, or You renew”

- Buyers believe that every renewal is a chance to reset the deal – in enterprise SaaS it's not.
- Rate-cards and uplift you've negotiated are structured to increase your annual commit
- Your Vendor AE is incentivized for Growth

“Structure your deal for Growth – not for getting it done”

- Avoid 1 year deal with Standard Terms
- 3-5 years deal with Volume Discounts

“If you don't measure value, you always lose money'. You need to measure adoption and business outcomes.

- At 80% consumption – “We paid for shelfware!”
- At 120% consumption – “We're paying unpredictable overages”!
- At 99% consumption – “We're not able to grow!”

“Multi-year + growth beats annual → 1-year renewals with uplift = wasted money”

- Renewing 1-year with uplift means you're paying more every year for exact same value
- Evaluate every sizable agreement 12m before termination.
- Either terminate or prepare for +3-year renewal with +25% growth to secure stability, bigger discount and higher ROI
- Growth + commitment = adoption success. Stagnant renewals = shelfware and wasted spend





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