




Pricing Consistency in Coffee Business Management: A Comprehensive Study

Kurniawan Arif Maspul

University of the People

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Corresponding Author: Kurniawan Arif Maspul E-mail: kurniawanarifmaspul@my.uopeople.edu	<p>The study presents a comprehensive analysis of pricing consistency in coffee business management, recognizing its critical role in ensuring trust, dependability, and sustainability in a competitive market. Through theoretical frameworks like transaction cost economics, agency theory, and signaling theory, the study explores how pricing uniformity enhances transactional efficiency, aligns incentives between management and stakeholders, and communicates quality to customers. Challenges in maintaining pricing consistency are discussed, highlighting the implications for business sustainability, internal dynamics, and social responsibility. The method involves a qualitative examination of pricing practices in Al Qassim's coffee value chain, integrating observational analysis, interviews with coffee shop owners, and literature review to uncover insights and potential solutions. By understanding pricing consistency, coffee businesses can foster consumer trust, improve operational efficiency, and navigate long-term success in a dynamic economy.</p> <p>Keywords: Pricing consistency, Coffee business management, Market sustainability, Stakeholder trust, Transactional efficiency</p>

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](#) license



INTRODUCTION

In the ever-changing landscape of the coffee industry, particularly downstream, where competition is severe and consumer preferences are continually shifting, pricing constancy emerges as a cornerstone of successful corporate management. Its relevance extends beyond financial transactions to encompass all aspects of business operations and customer interactions (Beverland *et al.*, 2015). Understanding the subtleties and ramifications of pricing consistency is not only a strategic need, but also a basic must for coffee businesses seeking to succeed in today's competitive market environment.

Pricing consistency is fundamental to establishing trust, dependability, and sustainability in the marketplace. Consistent pricing procedures reassure customers, instilling a sense of trust and openness that serves as the foundation for long-term partnerships between businesses and their customers (Sandaramurthy, 2008). In an industry where brand loyalty is frequently based on perceived value and dependability, any departure from established pricing patterns can erode consumer trust and threaten long-term survival.

Pricing Consistency in Coffee Business Management: A Comprehensive Study - **Kurniawan Arif Maspul**

Furthermore, pricing uniformity is inextricably related with organizational efficiency and management performance. Businesses that retain constancy in pricing methods reduce transactional uncertainty and information asymmetries, reducing operational processes and increasing transactional efficiency (Yigitbasioglu, 2010). This not only decreases the likelihood of disagreements and misunderstandings, but it also creates an environment suitable to long-term growth and profitability. In addition, pricing consistency aligns incentives between management and stakeholders, reducing agency disputes and increasing organizational cohesion. When pricing procedures stay consistent, stakeholders are more likely to believe the company is operating in their best interests, building a harmonious relationship based on mutual trust and accountability (Nguyen *et al.*, 2020; Maspul *et al.*, 2024). This incentive alignment is especially important in the coffee sector, which has complicated supply chains and stakeholder interdependencies.

In essence, the value of understanding pricing consistency in the coffee market cannot be emphasized. It extends beyond financial considerations, encompassing all aspects of business operations and customer interactions. Understanding the complexities of pricing consistency allows coffee businesses to not only boost consumer trust and loyalty, but also improve operational efficiency, build stakeholder alignment, and carve out a long-term route to success in an increasingly competitive environment. Coffee businesses that understand pricing consistency may unlock untapped potential, stimulate innovation, and secure their place as industry leaders in an ever-changing global market.

METHOD

The proposed qualitative study technique comprises a thorough examination of pricing consistency across Al Qassim's coffee value chain in Saudi Arabia, including a range of 5 coffee shops. The goal of a planned sample technique is to capture the varied range of pricing strategies and issues experienced by regional coffee shop owners. This method, which combines observational analysis, semi-structured interviews with coffee shop owners, and an extensive review of relevant literature, promises to provide profound insights into the complex dynamics of pricing strategies and their impact on customer perceptions and business sustainability in the coffee industry. The purpose of a rigorous data analysis method is to find underlying trends, emergent themes, and nuanced inconsistencies, increasing understanding of pricing consistency in the local coffee market and shining light on potential areas for development and optimization. This study aims not only to contribute to scholarly discourse, but also to provide practical recommendations that can assist coffee shop owners and stakeholders in improving pricing strategies, fostering customer loyalty, and driving long-term success in an increasingly competitive market.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Pricing consistency is an important part of corporate management since it helps to preserve trust, dependability, and sustainability in the marketplace. However, when firm leadership makes unexpected changes to its pricing strategies, it raises serious concerns about the implications for business sustainability and management effectiveness. This article digs into the intricacies of pricing consistency within the context of company

management, using pertinent theories and empirical evidence to provide a thorough examination of the challenges and potential solutions.

Challenges in Pricing Consistency

Pricing consistency, according to transaction cost economics (Williamson, 2008), increases transactional efficiency by reducing buyer-seller uncertainty and information asymmetry. Similarly, agency theory (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) asserts that uniform pricing balances incentives between management and stakeholders, decreasing agency conflicts and boosting organizational performance. Furthermore, signaling theory (Spence, 1978) emphasizes the importance of consistent pricing in conveying quality and reliability to clients, which influences their purchasing decisions and brand loyalty.

Implications for Business Sustainability

Businesses' capacity to maintain consistency and predictability in pricing strategies is critical to their long-term viability. Inconsistent pricing creates financial uncertainty, limiting the company's ability to make informed decisions and effectively allocate resources (Porter, 1980). Furthermore, it causes internal conflict and lowers staff morale, which can lead to talent attrition and organizational dysfunction (Battilana & Casciaro, 2012). From a social standpoint, uneven pricing methods lead to market inefficiencies and harm customer welfare, emphasizing the significance of ethical and sustainable company practices (Sen & Bhattacharya, 2001).

The Crucial Role of Pricing Standardization in the Coffee Value Chain

Meanwhile, Pricing standardization emerges as a cornerstone in the coffee industry's convoluted web, assuring fairness, quality, and sustainability throughout the value chain. This paper looks thoroughly into the importance of consistent pricing procedures throughout the coffee value chain, highlighting their diverse impact on stakeholders and the larger industry landscape (Maspul, 2022). Drawing on foundational theories and empirical evidence, we investigate why pricing standardization is critical for equitable producer compensation, product quality and reputation preservation, transparency and accountability promotion, efficient market operations facilitation, and long-term sustainability support.

Transaction cost economics (Williamson, 2008) explains how pricing consistency decreases transactional uncertainty and information asymmetry, increasing market efficiency. Similarly, agency theory (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) emphasizes the significance of harmonizing incentives across stakeholders, which is helped by consistent pricing. Furthermore, signaling theory (Spence, 1978) highlights the importance of consistent pricing in communicating quality and reliability to consumers, which influences their purchasing decisions and brand loyalty.

Consider this scenario: coffee farmers in a distant part of Colombia devote substantial time and resources to cultivate high-quality beans. To protect their livelihoods and encourage continuing investment in sustainable agricultural practices, these farmers must be fairly compensated for their work. However, without pricing consistency, companies risk falling subject to shifting market prices set by roasters and distributors. Roasters and distributors may ensure fair and consistent prices for these farmers by implementing uniform pricing, promoting economic stability and long-term development in coffee-growing communities.

Furthermore, pricing consistency is critical for sustaining the quality and reputation of coffee products. For example, a well-known coffee roaster known for its dedication to quality and sustainability relies on regular pricing to communicate dependability and

trustworthiness to customers. Any break from established pricing patterns could erode consumer trust and ruin the brand's reputation, compromising its long-term viability. In addition, pricing standardization promotes openness and accountability throughout the value chain. Pricing procedures that are uniform and transparent allow stakeholders to track and trace transactions, ensuring that all parties are compensated fairly for their efforts. This transparency fosters confidence among stakeholders while reducing the likelihood of exploitation or unfair actions.

Pricing standardization not only promotes fairness and openness, but it also helps to streamline market processes. Transactions flow smoothly in a marketplace with consistent pricing, eliminating uncertainty and transaction costs for all parties involved. This stability not only improves market efficiency, but also maintains a competitive environment that encourages innovation and investment. Pricing consistency is critical to the coffee industry's long-term sustainability. Sustainable pricing policies ensure that all stakeholders in the value chain, from producers to consumers, benefit from a vibrant market. By adhering to pricing norms, stakeholders help to drive industry growth, innovation, and resilience in the face of challenges like climate change and economic instability.

Pricing standardization is not just a technical feature of the coffee industry; it is a key driver of justice, quality, and sustainability. Drawing on theoretical concepts and real-world examples, we have demonstrated the vital relevance of consistent pricing procedures throughout the coffee value chain. By adhering to pricing norms, stakeholders may contribute to the health and prosperity of the coffee market, addressing consumer wants while also sustaining producer livelihoods and guaranteeing the industry's long-term survival.

Solutions and Recommendations

To solve the issues of inconsistent pricing, firms must take a multidimensional approach that includes strategic, organizational, and ethical considerations. To begin, organizations should develop clear pricing policies and decision-making frameworks that include cross-functional collaboration and stakeholder engagement (Kaplan & Atkinson, 1989). This enables transparency and responsibility in price decisions, hence increasing organizational trust and alignment (Simons, 2019). Furthermore, integrating technology and data analytics can provide real-time monitoring of pricing dynamics, allowing for proactive adjustments and reducing the risk of unexpected changes (Bradlow *et al.*, 2017). Furthermore, developing a culture of ethical leadership and integrity is critical for encouraging sustainable pricing practices and preserving stakeholder trust (Brown & Mitchell, 2010). The following issues will be addressed in response to recommendations:

1. CEO

The CEO's unilateral choice to modify prices has significant consequences for strategic management theories. According to agency theory (Jensen & Meckling, 2019), the CEO serves as an agent for the shareholders and is responsible for maximizing shareholder value. However, the CEO's choice to change prices without addressing the management team may indicate a breach in the principal-agent relationship, since it ignores the collective decision-making process and may jeopardize the interests of other stakeholders. According to stakeholder theory (Freeman, 1984), the CEO is responsible for considering the interests of all stakeholders, which include employees, customers, suppliers, and the community. By unilaterally adjusting prices, the CEO may be regarded as favoring short-term benefits over

long-term economic sustainability, which could harm stakeholder relationships and diminish faith in the organization's leadership (Donaldson and Preston, 1995).

2. Accountant

From an accounting standpoint, the CEO's choice raises various issues with financial management and reporting. The cost-volume-profit (CVP) analysis shows that pricing changes have a direct impact on the company's profitability and break-even point (Horngren, 1978). As a result, the accountant must examine the financial consequences of pricing fluctuations and make necessary adjustments to financial estimates. Furthermore, the decision may entail changes to pricing models and algorithms used for pricing optimization, necessitating a detailed grasp of cost structures and market dynamics (Ehrhardt, 2011). To offer investors and regulators with transparency, the accountant must ensure that any pricing adjustments are appropriately recorded in financial statements and disclosures (Kieso *et al.*, 2016). Failure to do so may result in misrepresentation of financial performance and possible legal ramifications for the company.

3. Management Overall

The CEO's action to unilaterally modify prices raises bigger problems about corporate governance and organizational behavior. Stakeholder theory defines good governance as balancing the interests of many stakeholders in order to ensure long-term sustainability (Donaldson & Davis, 1991). As a result, management must set clear norms and protocols for decision-making processes to promote openness, accountability, and strategy alignment (Hill *et al.*, 2017). Furthermore, the decision emphasizes the significance of creating an organizational culture of collaboration and communication (Schein, 2010). By encouraging open communication and inclusivity, management can tap into the collective intelligence of employees and stakeholders to make informed decisions that promote organizational success. Furthermore, the incident emphasizes the importance of continual training and development activities to provide staff with the skills and knowledge required to navigate complicated corporate contexts while maintaining ethical standards (Trevino & Nelson, 2021; Wijaya *et al.*, 2021). Addressing these bigger concerns allows management to reduce risks, create trust, and improve the organization's long-term viability.

Understanding Pricing Decisions in Coffee Shops: Enhancing Consistency and Trust

Meanwhile, Pricing decisions are critical in influencing customer perceptions, driving profitability, and preserving stakeholder trust in the fast-paced world of coffee shops, where the aroma of freshly brewed coffee blends with the conversation of guests. However, many coffee shop operators continue to struggle with maintaining pricing uniformity in the face of varied cultural and behavioral forces. Investigating the underlying cultural and behavioral factors that influence pricing decisions in these venues has the potential to improve pricing consistency while also increasing stakeholder trust. This essay digs into the cultural and behavioral forces that influence coffee shop pricing, providing insights and solutions for navigating this complex terrain.

1. Cultural Influences on Coffee Shop Pricing

Cultural differences have a significant impact on the pricing tactics used by coffee businesses. Consider the contrast in pricing strategies between a conventional Italian espresso bar and a specialized coffee shop in the United States. In Italy, where coffee consumption is strongly embedded in social rituals, pricing decisions are frequently impacted by tradition, ambiance, and perceived value. A shot of espresso served at a standing bar may be much less expensive than the same drink consumed at a table,

reflecting cultural conventions and preferences (Brambilla et al., 2021). In contrast, in the United States, where coffee consumption is more transactional and experience-based, pricing decisions may be impacted by criteria such as quality, innovation, and customer experience. For instance, a specialty coffee store may justify higher charges for single-origin pour-over coffee by emphasizing the distinct flavor profile and sourcing transparency, appealing to customers' demand for authenticity and quality (Rosenberg et al., 2018). Understanding these cultural variations enables coffee shop operators to customize their pricing strategies to align with their target consumers' beliefs and expectations, fostering pricing consistency and loyalty.

2. Behavioral Economics Insights

Behavioral economics provides additional insights into the psychological variables that influence coffee shop pricing decisions. Cognitive biases, emotions, and social influences are common characteristics of human behavior, and they can influence pricing perceptions and judgments. For example, the anchoring effect may cause buyers to view a more expensive item as more valuable, whereas the framing effect may alter how pricing information is presented to customers (Kahneman & Tversky, 2013). Furthermore, social proof and peer influence shape customer perceptions of pricing justice and value (Cialdini, 2009). Consider the emergence of "third-wave" coffee culture, in which customers are ready to pay a premium for ethically produced, artisanal beans. In this setting, pricing decisions are impacted not only by the product's intrinsic attributes, but also by social variables including sustainability, authenticity, and community support (Elkington, 2012). By employing behavioral data, coffee shop managers can create price strategies that appeal to customers' subconscious impulses, fostering pricing consistency and stakeholder trust.

3. Strategies for Enhancing Pricing Consistency and Stakeholder Trust

A variety of measures can be used to promote pricing consistency and stakeholder trust in coffee shops. To begin, doing market research and customer surveys can reveal important information about cultural preferences, behavioral inclinations, and pricing expectations (Homburg et al., 2001). Coffee shop operators can customize their pricing tactics to meet the needs and expectations of their customers by collecting data on demographics, preferences, and purchasing habits. Furthermore, having clear pricing rules and communication tactics can boost trust and reduce potential conflicts over price differences (Baker et al., 2002). Coffee shop owners can create transparency and credibility by clearly communicating the rationale for price decisions and giving customers with information on the quality and value of their goods.

Furthermore, cultivating a culture of customer-centricity and service excellence can generate a favorable atmosphere in which price decisions are regarded to be fair and equitable (Parasuraman et al., 1985). Coffee shop operators can create great relationships with their customers by focusing on customer satisfaction and responsiveness, which increases loyalty and trust. Furthermore, investing in employee training and empowerment helps guarantee that frontline employees are properly trained to manage pricing queries and address consumer issues (Zeithaml et al., 2018). Owners can reinforce an honesty and professionalism culture by empowering staff to make informed pricing decisions while adhering to the coffee shop's principles.

Investigating the cultural and behavioral factors that influence pricing decisions in coffee shops holds the key to improving pricing consistency and stakeholder trust. Coffee

shop operators can create pricing strategies that align with their customers' values and expectations by studying their cultural nuances and behavioral patterns. In addition, by applying behavioral economics insights and implementing transparent communication techniques, coffee shop operators can build trust and credibility with stakeholders. By adopting a customer-centric approach and investing in employee training, coffee shop owners may foster a good and inviting environment in which price decisions are seen as fair and reasonable. subsequently, by matching pricing strategies with cultural values and customer preferences, coffee shops may build long-term connections with their customers and prosper in an increasingly competitive market environment.

CONCLUSION

Pricing consistency is the foundation of business management, supporting organizational efficiency, building stakeholder confidence, and assuring long-term profitability. This article has highlighted the crucial relevance of uniform pricing processes by thoroughly examining the issues and ramifications connected with uneven pricing systems. Businesses that prioritize openness, collaboration, and ethical behavior may traverse the complexity of price dynamics and operate their operations sustainably in today's dynamic environment. Future study in this topic could look into the impact of emerging technologies like blockchain and data analytics in supporting pricing standardization across businesses. Researchers and practitioners can help to build more resilient and fair business ecosystems by constantly improving our understanding of pricing dynamics and best practices.

REFERENCES

- Atrill, P., McLaney, E., & Harvey, D. (2014). *Accounting: An Introduction*, 6/E (Vol. 6). Pearson Higher Education AU.
- Baker, J., Parasuraman, A., Grewal, D., & Voss, G. B. (2002). The influence of multiple store environment cues on perceived merchandise value and patronage intentions. *Journal of marketing*, 66(2), 120-141.
- Battilana, J., & Casciaro, T. (2012). Change agents, networks, and institutions: A contingency theory of organizational change. *Academy of Management Journal*, 55(2), 381-398.
- Beverland, M. B., Wilner, S. J., & Micheli, P. (2015). Reconciling the tension between consistency and relevance: design thinking as a mechanism for brand ambidexterity. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 43, 589-609.
- Bradlow, E. T., Gangwar, M., Kopalle, P., & Voleti, S. (2017). The role of big data and predictive analytics in retailing. *Journal of retailing*, 93(1), 79-95.
- Brambilla, M., Sacchi, S., Rusconi, P., & Goodwin, G. P. (2021). The primacy of morality in impression development: Theory, research, and future directions. In *Advances in experimental social psychology* (Vol. 64, pp. 187-262). Academic Press.
- Brown, M. E., & Mitchell, M. S. (2010). Ethical and unethical leadership: Exploring new avenues for future research. *Business ethics quarterly*, 20(4), 583-616.
- Cialdini, R. B. (2009). *Influence: Science and practice* (Vol. 4). Boston, MA: Pearson education.
- Donaldson, L., & Davis, J. H. (1991). Stewardship theory or agency theory: CEO governance and shareholder returns. *Australian Journal of management*, 16(1), 49-64.

- Donaldson, T., & Preston, L. E. (1995). The stakeholder theory of the corporation: Concepts, evidence, and implications. *Academy of management Review*, 20(1), 65-91.
- Edmondson, A. C., & Lei, Z. (2014). Psychological safety: The history, renaissance, and future of an interpersonal construct. *Annu. Rev. Organ. Psychol. Organ. Behav.*, 1(1), 23-43.
- Ehrhardt, M. C. (2011). *Financial management: theory and practice*. USA.
- Elkington, J. (2012). *The zeronauts: breaking the sustainability barrier*. Routledge.
- Freeman, R. E. (1984). *Strategic management: A stokcholder approach*. Pitman.
- Hill, C. W., Schilling, M. A., & Jones, G. R. (2017). *Strategic management: An integrated approach: Theory & cases*. Cengage Learning.
- Homburg, C., & Giering, A. (2001). Personal characteristics as moderators of the relationship between customer satisfaction and loyalty—an empirical analysis. *Psychology & Marketing*, 18(1), 43-66.
- Horngren, C. T. (1978). *Introduction to management accounting*. Prentice Hall.
- Huu Nguyen, A., Thuy Doan, D., & Ha Nguyen, L. (2020). Corporate governance and agency cost: Empirical evidence from Vietnam. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 13(5), 103.
- Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (2019). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. In *Corporate governance* (pp. 77-132). Gower.
- Kahneman, D., & Tversky, A. (2013). Prospect theory: An analysis of decision under risk. In *Handbook of the fundamentals of financial decision making: Part I* (pp. 99-127).
- Kaplan, RS, R., & Atkinson, A. A. (1989). Advanced management accounting. *Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey*, 19892.
- Kieso, D. E., Weygandt, J. J., & Warfield, T. D. (2016). *Intermediate accounting*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Kotler, P., Keller, K. L., Ang, S. H., Tan, C. T., & Leong, S. M. (2018). *Marketing management: an Asian perspective*. London: Pearson.
- Maspul, K. A. (2022). Coffee Acculturation in Saudi Arabia: Diversifying Local Wisdom and Strengthening Sustainable Economy in Coffee Value Chain. *EKOMA: Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi*, 1(2), 271-283.
- Maspul, K. A., Akrem, A. M., & Sidiq, A. R. (2024). Investigating the Specialty Coffee Industry's Allure for Local and Global Investors. *Jurnal Sosial Sains dan Komunikasi*, 2(2), 107-115.
- Mitra, D., & Golder, P. N. (2006). How does objective quality affect perceived quality? Short-term effects, long-term effects, and asymmetries. *Marketing Science*, 25(3), 230-247.
- Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A., & Berry, L. L. (1985). A conceptual model of service quality and its implications for future research. *Journal of marketing*, 49(4), 41-50.
- Porter, M. E. (1980). Competitive strategy: Techniques for analyzing industries and competitors. *New York*.
- Rosenberg, L., Swilling, M., & Vermeulen, W. J. (2018). Practices of third wave coffee: A Burundian Producer's Perspective. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 27(2), 199-214.
- Schein, E. H. (2010). *Organizational culture and leadership*. John Wiley & Sons.

- Sen, S., & Bhattacharya, C. B. (2001). Does doing good always lead to doing better? Consumer reactions to corporate social responsibility. *Journal of marketing Research*, 38(2), 225-243.
- Simons, R. (2019). The role of management control systems in creating competitive advantage: new perspectives. In *Management Control Theory* (pp. 173-194). Routledge.
- Spence, M. (1978). Job market signaling. In *Uncertainty in economics* (pp. 281-306). Academic Press.
- Sundaramurthy, C. (2008). Sustaining trust within family businesses. *Family business review*, 21(1), 89-102.
- Trevino, L. K., & Nelson, K. A. (2021). *Managing business ethics: Straight talk about how to do it right*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Wijaya, S., Maspul, K. A., Awadi, E., & Acuña-Ramírez, C. (2021). *Managing in the Global Economy*.
- Williamson, O. E. (2008). The economic institutions of capitalism. *NH Barma, & SK Vogel, The Political Economy Reader: Markets as Institutions*, 185-195.
- Yigitbasioglu, O. M. (2010). Information sharing with key suppliers: a transaction cost theory perspective. *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*, 40(7), 550-578.
- Zeithaml, V. A., Bitner, M. J., & Gremler, D. D. (2018). *Services marketing: Integrating customer focus across the firm*. McGraw-Hill.