Payant-Pour & Pour-en-Pay

This price calculation mode prevents under- and overcharging near range limits in per-metric rate tables, ensuring fairer charges.

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How it works

Per-metric price calculations work per kilogram, per loading meter or per another metric. Each range has an associated cost per unit. The price depends on which range the metric value falls into. This approach offers alternative methods to calculate costs. It helps minimize discrepancies that can arise at the boundaries of the ranges.

Example
Consider a rate table based on weight brackets:

Weight (kg)	Cost per kg (euro)
0–99	3
100–199	1.5
200–299	1

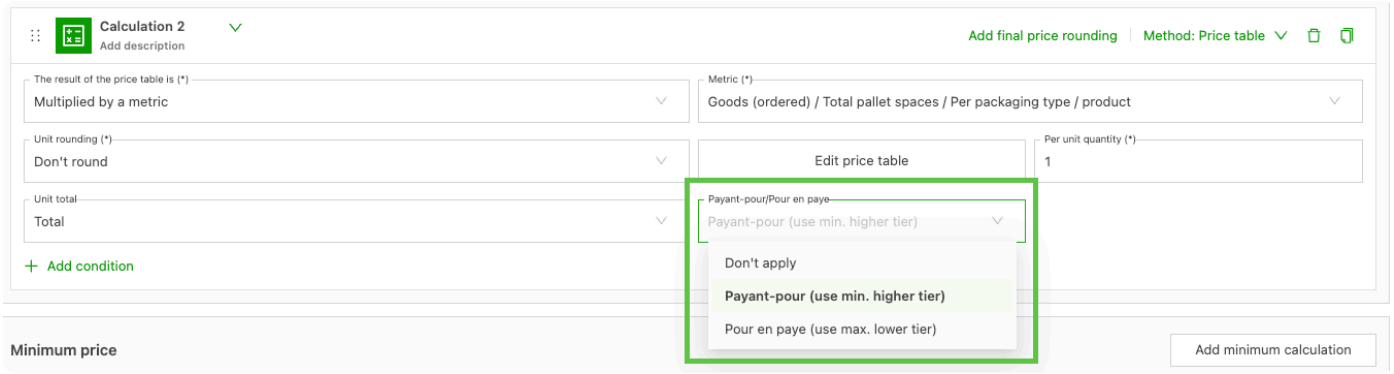
For a shipment weighing 150 kg, the following rating options are available:

1. **Default calculation:**
   The price is calculated normally: 150 kg × €1.5/kg = €225.
2. **“Payant Pour” calculation (minimum next bracket):**
   The minimum cost is calculated using the next bracket:
   - Standard: 150 kg × €1.5/kg = €225
   - Minimum next bracket: 200 kg × €1/kg = €200
     => The price is €200 because €200 is lower than €225.
3. **“Pour en Paye” calculation (maximum previous bracket):**
   The maximum cost is calculated using the previous bracket:
   - Standard: 150 kg × €1.5/kg = €225.
   - Maximum previous bracket: 99 kg × €3/kg = €297.
     => The price is €297 because €297 is higher than €225.

How to set it up in Qargo

When the rate table and the per-metric option are selected in a rate card, an additional dropdown appears with the following choices:

- Don’t apply payant-pour or pour-en-paye
- Apply payant-pour (use minimum next bracket)
- Apply pour-en-paye (use maximum previous bracket)



This option is only available if the price is per metric, e.g., per kg or per loading meter. It does not apply to fixed prices per bracket.