



# Optimising Markdown in Retail

## Reduce waste in-store with dynamic markdown

When we talk about the future of retail, and in particular grocery retail, there is a tendency to go big and focus exclusively on the radical shifts required to compete in this disrupted market.

From the digitisation of bricks and mortar to the development of the omnichannel proposition, dealing with these challenges is heavy on cost, capability and cultural change. But there are some quicker wins to be had from focusing on the last 50 yards of retail.

For most grocery retailers the potential to extract value exists everywhere and can often be realised by taking iterative steps from basic to fully-optimised or preventative solutions. In the UK, the government-funded Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) estimates that in the UK over two million tonnes of fresh produce are lost or wasted each year in the supply chain alone.<sup>1</sup> Action to reduce or prevent this could save retailers upwards of £400m every year. Across the US, this figure will run into the billions of tonnes.

Dr David Waters, Chief Scientist at RI, says, “Obviously, there’s a lot you can do to minimise the impact of out-of-stocks and waste through a more carefully designed and joined-up plan on range, space, pricing, forecasting, distribution and labour. But that’s a big plan with the need for significant coordination and change management. It could stretch into years of effort. Meanwhile, there is value to go after right now.”

### Striking a balance

Getting the balance right across the business between availability and waste, and between long- and short-term goals, is no mean feat and that’s before attempting to build the technologies required to deliver a total preventative solution. However, there is still a lot that can be done beforehand.



Data analysis can drive availability measurement, insight and action to close gaps tactically and systemically. At the same time, it can be used to understand sales rates, stockholding levels and the impact of price movement to appropriately mark-down product price to clear before it ends up in the bin.

As Waters explains, “When retailers mark product down, if at all, usually it is in simple increments: first by 25% then 50% and to clear at 75% off. Introducing the ability to apply an item-store specific, optimised price reduction can be done quickly, adapting the price reduction dependent on factors such as stock on hand, time of day, typical store sell-through...etc. This can happen without the need for heavy resource investment on the retailer side and the returns have proven to be huge in every market launched.”

“But right now there is long-term value in prevention and short-term value in reduction, so in this time of disruption and margin pressure let’s take as much benefit today so that we can fight on tomorrow.”



In the case of the perennial retail challenge of balancing fresh product availability and waste, the ultimate aim would be to always have just enough availability with little-to-no waste. But this is a complex stakeholder challenge to consider with many competing objectives:

- On entering most grocery retail stores, the shopper is faced with walls of fresh produce. Their presentation, and their availability, typically sets the scene for the shopper’s experience of the store. If they can’t find what they want with the right date, will they turn and leave?

- When considering the retail operation, can this availability be provided at all costs? When everything is supplied in excess to guarantee availability then do we expect the waste bill to rise too, when our research shows that it can already account for up to 4% of revenue?
- From a corporate stakeholder perspective, and from the view of society and the environment in general, are we considering our corporate social responsibility objectives? Are we making and disposing of too much?

### Start small, think big

Paul Boyle, CEO at RI, explains, “Sometimes the desire to deliver the perfect solution to the problem acts as a paralysing factor. Perfect is the enemy of good.”

“Start with an appropriate data-based target,” he continues, “then develop a robust measure and put a basic, simple plan in place to capture quick value. If we only ever wanted an optimised solution from day one then I think we’d be waiting a long time for that day to come.”

Waters concludes, “Again, this is one of those examples where you apply the right mathematics at the right level and get the desired result in very short order. Sure, we can go big, we can throw AI at the forecasting problem long-term to achieve a near-perfect balance of availability and waste, and we believe we have the foundational models to achieve that long-term.”

