



UPC Codes What Are They Really All About?

Wednesday, May 21, 2014 9:00am-10:00am Craig Kreider



Agenda

- Ahold USA
- Grocery store evolution
- UPC codes History
- UPC/Bar Codes
- Global Data Synchronization Network (GDSN) GS1
- GDSN Standards
- Other item identifiers
- Mfr/Retailer UPC challenges
- Other Retailer WIC challenges





Ahold USA

- Four Regional Divisions + Peapod
 - Giant Carlisle
 - Giant Landover
 - Stop & Shop New England
 - Stop & Shop New York Metro
- 117,000 Associates
- 770 Supermarket Locations
- 13 States and the District of Columbia

Brands















Grocery Store Evolution

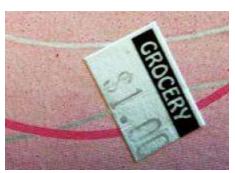
General Store



"Grocery Store"











Grocery Store Evolution

Today

- 265,000 SKUs
- 1,500 new items last week
- 600 Discontinued items last week









Universal Product Codes (UPC)

- Several groups working on technology in 1960s
- IBM UPC technology adopted in April, 1973
- Marsh Supermarket Troy Ohio 1974
 Wrigley's gum first item scanned



- 1978 less than 1% of grocery stores had scanners
- 1981 10 percent
- 1984 33 percent
- 2011 60+ percent
- Scanning Technology has continued to evolve
 - Self Checkout
 - Mobile scanning
 - Smart Phones









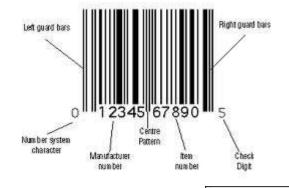
UPC/Bar Codes continued

Advantages of UPC bar codes

- In-expensive for suppliers to apply
- Easily recognized by scanners
- Shrink to fit smaller items



- UPC A classic format
- EAN-13 International Article Number
- GS1-128 additional information pieces
- GTIN Global Trade Identification Number
- GS1 Databar reduced space versions













UPC/Bar Codes - continued

- PLU price look up codes
 - Standardized for Produce 4011 Bananas
 - 9 lead for Organic Produce
 - Retailer defined store made items, Meat, Seafood



- Random Weight items
- Bar code reflects Item and weight/price











Global Data Synchronization Network (GDSN) - GS1



- International Non-Profit Association
- Members in 100 countries
- Development of Global Standards
 - Business to Business standards
 - Business to Consumer standards
 - Supply Chain efficiency gains
- Sectors
 - Retail
 - Health Care
 - Logisitics
 - Others





GDSN - GS1



Simply Explained







GS1 Standards – GTIN Allocation

A separate unique GTIN is required whenever any of the pre-defined characteristics of an item are different in any way that is relevant to the trading process. The guiding principle is if the customer is expected to distinguish a new trade item from an old trade item and purchase accordingly, a new GTIN should be assigned.

Key standards

Any change in Net contents requires a new GTIN

Changes to Gross Measures of Trade Items that are less than 20% do

not require new GTINs





Retailer Challenges







Retailer Challenges







Retailer Challenges - WIC

- New Items proper coding
- "Prescribed" versus Contracted Baby Formulas
- Active for Purchase no Tag
- "Private Label if available"
- "Least expensive Brand"
- Change timing store tags
- E-WIC branded items for smaller retailers





Questions?







Thank you





