

## **SCAN BASED TRADING GUIDE**

## What is Scan Based Trading?

Scan based trading (SBT) is a supply chain program is designed to bring efficiencies to the DSD business model for both Meijer and our vendors. In SBT, Meijer pays vendors for product <u>sold</u>, rather than product received.

stocking and maintaining planogram SBT vendors are responsible for performing all inventories of SBT product - store team members and inventory Crews will not inventory SBT product  Must set up full categories within an individual vendor on SBT Store use items or items repackaged at store level (i.e. cut and wrap cheese, bakery products) cannot be SBT Scan rate for items should be 99.5 to 100%  What are the SBT concerns to Meijer?  Vendor must maintain proper product mix, fill to planogram and adhere to the zero tolerance out of stock policy If we pay vendor for some of the stockloss (shrink), Meijer must be comfortable with the stockloss calculation —by vendor  What are the benefits of SBT to vendors?  24-hour/7 day receiving privileges No detail check-in at back door Improved product flow Lower delivery costs Labor savings through better logistics, planning and scheduling No returns and AP discrepancies Less paperwork Increased sales  What are the SBT concerns to the vendor?  Under SBT, stockloss is negotiated and in part or in whole is the responsibility of the vendor Vendor will not be paid unless product is scanned correctly at the register Vendor owns the product until it is sold  What set up steps are necessary to put a vendor on SBT?  The buyer and vendor will need to negotiate payment terms and stockloss An SBT Addendum (contract) must be signed by both Meijer and the vendor An ew buy-from vendor number must be established for SBT UPCs and eligible stores must be attached to SBT buy-from If converting from PO based to SBT, vendor must buy back current inventory  How are promotional allowances administered in SBT?  There are two ways to administer promotional allowances in an SBT relationship: Cost remains consistent Scanback billings	
□ Vendor must be a store direct (DSD) vendor. SBT vendors cannot go through a DF. □ Preferably, a SBT vendor should have a service representative or third-party merchandising service responsible for stocking and maintaining planogram □ SBT vendors are responsible for performing all inventories of SBT product - store team members and inventory crews will not inventory SBT product □ Must set up full categories within an individual vendor on SBT □ Scan rate for items repackaged at store level (i.e. cut and wrap cheese, bakery products) cannot be SBT □ Scan rate for items should be 99.5 to 100%  What are the SBT concerns to Meijer? □ Vendor must maintain proper product mix, fill to planogram and adhere to the zero tolerance out of stock policy □ if we pay vendor for some of the stockloss (shrink), Meijer must be comfortable with the stockloss calculation —by vendor  What are the benefits of SBT to vendors? □ 24-hour/7 day receiving privileges □ No detail check-in at back door □ Improved product flow □ Lower delivery costs □ Lebor savings through better logistics, planning and scheduling □ No returns and AP discrepancies □ Less paperwork □ Increased sales  What are the SBT concerns to the vendor? Under SBT, stockloss is negotiated and in part or in whole is the responsibility of the vendor □ Vendor owns the product until it is sold  What set up steps are necessary to put a vendor on SBT? □ The buyer and vendor will need to negotiate payment terms and stockloss □ An SBT Addendum (contract) must be signed by both Meijer and the vendor □ UPCs and eligible stores must be attached to SBT buy-from □ If converting from PO based to SBT, vendor must buy back current inventory  How are promotional allowances administered in SBT? □ LPC □ Cost remains consistent □ Cost remains consistent	<ul> <li>□ Meijer does not create purchase orders or receiving worksheets for the vendor</li> <li>□ Stores do not detail receive/check-in vendor product</li> <li>□ No BOH or inventory dollars in Meijer system</li> <li>□ Creation of VCBs, store credits, DSD credits no longer necessary</li> </ul>
□ Vendor must maintain proper product mix, fill to planogram and adhere to the zero tolerance out of stock policy □ If we pay vendor for some of the stockloss (shrink), Meijer must be comfortable with the stockloss calculation −by vendor  What are the benefits of SBT to vendors? □ 24-hour/7 day receiving privileges □ No detail check-in at back door □ Improved product flow □ Lower delivery costs □ Labor savings through better logistics, planning and scheduling □ No returns and AP discrepancies □ Less paperwork □ Increased sales  What are the SBT concerns to the vendor? Under SBT, stockloss is negotiated and in part or in whole is the responsibility of the vendor □ Vendor will not be paid unless product is scanned correctly at the register □ Vendor owns the product until it is sold  What set up steps are necessary to put a vendor on SBT? □ The buyer and vendor will need to negotiate payment terms and stockloss □ An SBT Addendum (contract) must be signed by both Meijer and the vendor □ A new buy-from vendor number must be established for SBT □ UPCs and eligible stores must be attached to SBT buy-from □ If converting from PO based to SBT, vendor must buy back current inventory  How are promotional allowances administered in SBT? There are two ways to administer promotional allowances in an SBT relationship: 1. EDLC □ Cost remains consistent 2. Scanback billings	<ul> <li>Vendor must be a store direct (DSD) vendor. SBT vendors cannot go through a DF.</li> <li>Preferably, a SBT vendor should have a service representative or third-party merchandising service responsible for stocking and maintaining planogram</li> <li>SBT vendors are responsible for performing all inventories of SBT product - store team members and inventory crews will not inventory SBT product</li> <li>Must set up full categories within an individual vendor on SBT</li> <li>Store use items or items repackaged at store level (i.e. cut and wrap cheese, bakery products) cannot be SBT</li> </ul>
□ 24-hour/7 day receiving privileges □ No detail check-in at back door □ Improved product flow □ Lower delivery costs □ Labor savings through better logistics, planning and scheduling □ No returns and AP discrepancies □ Less paperwork □ Increased sales  What are the SBT concerns to the vendor?  Under SBT, stockloss is negotiated and in part or in whole is the responsibility of the vendor □ Vendor will not be paid unless product is scanned correctly at the register □ Vendor owns the product until it is sold  What set up steps are necessary to put a vendor on SBT? □ The buyer and vendor will need to negotiate payment terms and stockloss □ An SBT Addendum (contract) must be signed by both Meijer and the vendor □ A new buy-from vendor number must be established for SBT □ UPCs and eligible stores must be attached to SBT buy-from □ If converting from PO based to SBT, vendor must buy back current inventory  How are promotional allowances administered in SBT?  There are two ways to administer promotional allowances in an SBT relationship: 1. EDLC □ Cost remains consistent 2. Scanback billings	<ul> <li>□ Vendor must maintain proper product mix, fill to planogram and adhere to the zero tolerance out of stock policy</li> <li>□ If we pay vendor for some of the stockloss (shrink), Meijer must be comfortable with the stockloss calculation –by</li> </ul>
Under SBT, stockloss is negotiated and in part or in whole is the responsibility of the vendor  Vendor will not be paid unless product is scanned correctly at the register  Vendor owns the product until it is sold  What set up steps are necessary to put a vendor on SBT?  The buyer and vendor will need to negotiate payment terms and stockloss  An SBT Addendum (contract) must be signed by both Meijer and the vendor  A new buy-from vendor number must be established for SBT  UPCs and eligible stores must be attached to SBT buy-from  If converting from PO based to SBT, vendor must buy back current inventory  How are promotional allowances administered in SBT?  There are two ways to administer promotional allowances in an SBT relationship:  EDLC  Cost remains consistent  Scanback billings	<ul> <li>□ 24-hour/7 day receiving privileges</li> <li>□ No detail check-in at back door</li> <li>□ Improved product flow</li> <li>□ Lower delivery costs</li> <li>□ Labor savings through better logistics, planning and scheduling</li> <li>□ No returns and AP discrepancies</li> <li>□ Less paperwork</li> </ul>
□ The buyer and vendor will need to negotiate payment terms and stockloss □ An SBT Addendum (contract) must be signed by both Meijer and the vendor □ A new buy-from vendor number must be established for SBT □ UPCs and eligible stores must be attached to SBT buy-from □ If converting from PO based to SBT, vendor must buy back current inventory  How are promotional allowances administered in SBT?  There are two ways to administer promotional allowances in an SBT relationship:  1. EDLC □ Cost remains consistent  2. Scanback billings	Under SBT, stockloss is negotiated and in part or in whole is the responsibility of the vendor  □ Vendor will not be paid unless product is scanned correctly at the register
There are two ways to administer promotional allowances in an SBT relationship:  1. EDLC  □ Cost remains consistent 2. Scanback billings	<ul> <li>□ The buyer and vendor will need to negotiate payment terms and stockloss</li> <li>□ An SBT Addendum (contract) must be signed by both Meijer and the vendor</li> <li>□ A new buy-from vendor number must be established for SBT</li> <li>□ UPCs and eligible stores must be attached to SBT buy-from</li> </ul>
One debit is sent to vendor	There are two ways to administer promotional allowances in an SBT relationship:  1. EDLC  □ Cost remains consistent 2. Scanback billings □ Promotions are sent to Meijer and allowances are taken on scanned sales