

# PD09 Retail Logistics Standards



#### **PD09**

#### **Retail Logistics**

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# PD09 Retail Logistics

#### Unit purpose and aim

The aim of this option unit is to formulate and apply principles and practices of supply chain management to retailing. It therefore builds upon and develops the content of the Supply Chain Management unit.

In order to appreciate these principles and practices, the unit will focus on retail logistics, nationally and globally. Key elements will be the ways in which changes in society, business organisation and retail structures have impacted upon logistics activity in retailing.

#### **Elements**

PD09-1	Introduction to the Retail Market
PD09-2	Retail Strategy and Networks
PD09-3	Inventory and Warehouse Issues
PD09-4	Globalisation and the Retail Supply Chain
PD09-5	E-Retailing

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#### Introduction to the Retail Market

Learning Outcomes The learner will:	Assessment Criteria The learner can:
1.1. Understand customer buying patterns both nationally and globally.	1.1.1. Analyse customer demand and consumer behaviour.
1.2. Understand the nature of the retail market and its current segmentation.	1.2.1. Analyse national, European and global markets.
1.3. Know the determinants of change and retailer power in the supply chain.	1.3.1. Analyse the way in which the retail market is changing.
1.4. Understand the impact of change on retail logistics.	1.4.1. Assess the factors responsible for change in the retail market.

Indicative Content	
Customer buying patterns	Consumer behaviour. Customer profiles. Changes in demand. Impact upon retail strategy.
Retail Market	Different retail formats. Mergers and acquisitions. Global, European and National market structures.
Retailer power in the supply chain	Market consolidation. Developments in technology. Own brands.
Impact of change	Decline in independents. Increase in foreign-owned retailers. Development of European, Asian and Global markets.

### Retail Strategy and Networks

Learning Outcomes The learner will:	Assessment Criteria The learner can:
2.1. Understand the underlying principles of retail strategies from a retailer and supplier perspective.	2.1.1. Assess the relevance of different retail strategies.
	2.1.2. Plan the structure of a network for different types of retail operation.
2.2. Understand the role of partnerships within retail logistics strategy.	2.2.1. Plan the implementation of a partnership agreement.
2.3. Understand the basic principles and organisation of retail networks.	2.3.1. Analyse a retail network with a view to improving efficiency.
2.4. Understand the information systems suitable for retail network management.	2.4.1. Plan information systems capable of managing a retail network.

Indicative Content	
Underlying principles	Distribution strategy and the marketing mix; gap Analysis. Efficient Consumer Response (ECR): quick response systems; category management; product replenishment; collaborative partnerships; enabling technologies.
Retail networks	Basic principles. Location factors: strategic; operational. Organisation: product groups. Structure of network: consolidation centres; picking centres; cross-docking warehouses; reverse flows.
Information systems	Product and information flows. Advanced order shipments. Product visibility within the network.

#### Inventory and Warehouse Issues

Learning Outcomes The learner will:	Assessment Criteria The learner can:
3.1. Understand the basic principles underpinning different inventory management systems.	3.1.1 Apply appropriate techniques to organise and manage the inventory of a retail operation.
3.2. Understand warehouse management systems (WMS).	3.2.1. Assess different warehouse management systems and their support requirements.
3.3. Know the benefits and limitations of data detection, collection and transfer systems.	3.3.1. Analyse the effectiveness of information systems to support retail operations.

Indicative Content	
Stock management systems	Vendor managed inventory; co-managed inventory; CPFR; managing promotions; the Retail Exchange. The amplification effect. Increasing complexity.
Warehousing systems	Functions of WMS. Types. System hierarchy. Comparison with ERP functionality. Links with LANS.
Data systems	Types: EPOS; AIDC; WMS; LANS; ERP; EDI. Information flows.

# Globalisation and the Retail Supply Chain

Learning Outcomes The learner will:	Assessment Criteria The learner can:
4.1. Understand the available sourcing solutions.	4.1.1 Evaluate sourcing solutions to deliver optimal performance.
4.2. Know what is meant by globalisation in a retail market.	4.2.1. Assess the effect of globalisation on retail supply chains.
4.3. Understand the impact of globalisation on retail supply chains.	4.3.1. Assess the implications of global logistics on just-in-time objectives.

Indicative Content		
Sourcing solutions	Retail globalisation. Drivers. Development of global markets. Corporate models. Global retail strategies. Market positioning and competitive advantage. Efficiencies from global sourcing. Constraints.	
Globalisation of retail supply chains	Impact of globalisation on supply chains. Challenges. JIT objectives. Discount retailers. Market comparisons.	

#### E-Retailing

Learning Outcomes The learner will:	Assessment Criteria The learner can:
5.1. Understand e-retailing strategies.	5.1.1 Identify logistics problems encountered by e-retailing organisations.
5.2. Understand the market trends and the problems faced in developing e-retailing channels.	5.2.1. Identify the optimum channel for a given example of e-retailing business.
5.3. Know the specific distribution requirements of e-retailing.	5.3.1. Determine the information and warehousing resources required to support e-retailing supply chains.
5.4. Know how to manage partnerships in e-retailing.	5.4.1. Implement the collection and analysis of transport related performance data.

Indicative Content	
Strategies	Product and demand viability. Service requirements. Costs. Economies of scale. Market trends.
Channels	E-fulfilment challenges; limitations of traditional logistics models. Click and mortar v pure play e-retailers. Internet trade and supply chains. Supply chain pressures. E-fulfilment networks.
Distribution requirements	Batch picking: order profiles. Higher system functionality. Higher levels of automation. Integrated networks.
Partnerships	Communications. Lead times. Utilisation of resources. Joint ventures.

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