TIH zürich



How should Aldi strengthen their position in the U.S. market?

Case Study: Aldi

30th Oct 2017 Zürich, Switzerland

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Our Problem Statement

How should Aldi strengthen their position in the U.S. market?



Fierce competition in U.S. retailer industry



Which segment of the retailer industry should Aldi focus on for their expansion? How should Aldi compete in the U.S. market?

Presentation Overview

- 1. Introduction: U.S. Retail Industry
- 2. Grocery Store Industry
 - a. KPIs and key characteristics
 - Porter's 5 Forces
 - Industry Overview

Department Store Industry

- a. KPIs and key characteristics
- Porter's 5 Forces
- **Industry Overview**

4. Comparison Grocery vs. Department Store

- 5. Aldi
 - a. Aldi in the Grocery Store Industry
 - b. Aldi SWOT Analysis

6. Recommendation

- Strengthen Grocery Store Presence
- Store Location
- Online Presence
- Organic Food Line
- e. U.S. Customer Behavior

7. Summary



Retail Industry Analysis

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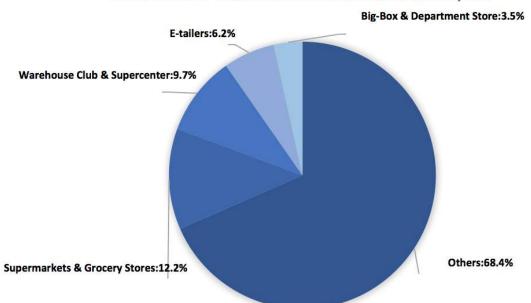




Definition and performance

The retail industry is a sector of the economy that is comprised of individuals and companies engaged in the selling of finished products to end consumers.

RETAIL INDUSTRY MARKET SHARES BY SEGMENT IN THE U.S., 2015



U.S. retail industry features the largest number of large, lucrative retailers in the world. In 2016, U.S. retail sales reached \$4952.63 billions, 20.8% of worldwide retail sales.

Retail industry performance by segment in the U.S., 2015



Source: Anon, (2017). "2015 Retail Industry Report". [online] Available at: http://www.globalmna.com/assets/2015retailindustryreport.pdf [Accessed 29 Oct. 2017].

Retail Industry Segments





































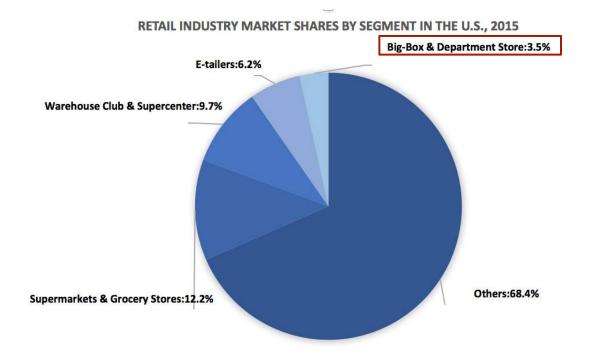




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U.S. retail industry features the largest number of large, lucrative retailers in the world. In 2016, U.S. retail sales reached \$4952.63 billions, 20.8% of worldwide retail sales.



15 Profit margin: 2.8% Annual growth: -4.1% Percentage 0 Big-Box & Department Warehouse Club & Supermarkets & E-tailers Store Retailers Supercenter Retailers Grocery Stores

Profit margin

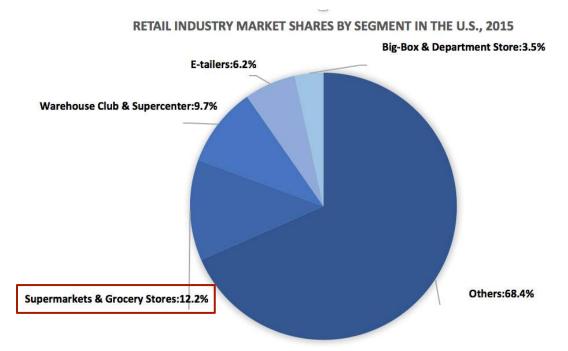
Retail industry performance by segment in the U.S., 2015

Annual growth

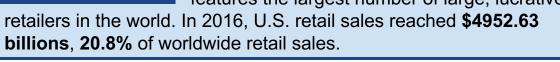


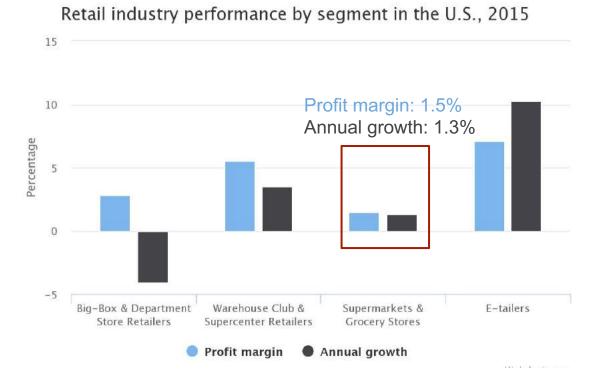
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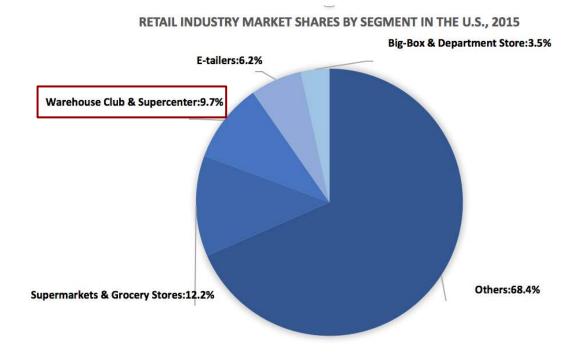


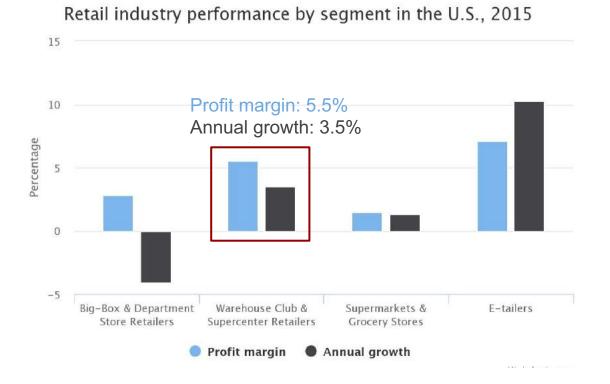


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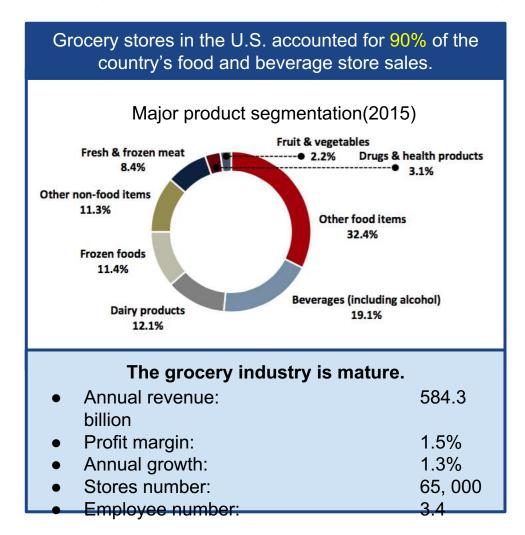
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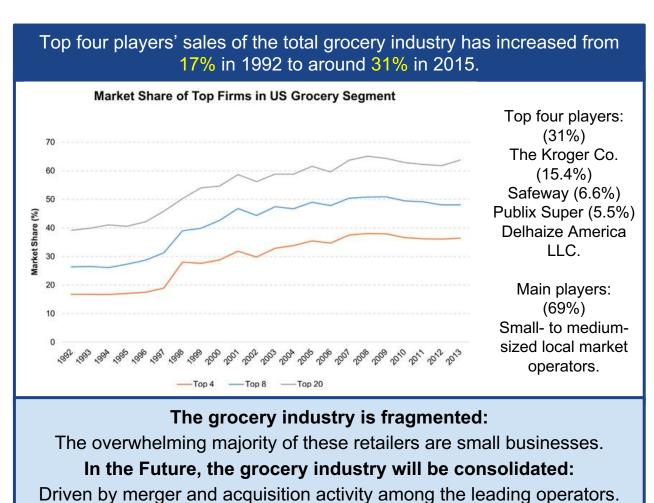




Grocery Industry in the U.S.

Grocery store is a retail store that primarily sells food







Grocery Industry in the U.S.

Porter's Five Forces

Threats of New Entrants

Low barrier to entry

- No license required
- Low taxes, low initial investment

New entrants lack competitiveness

- Life cycle stage(mature)
- Consolidation of market

Low bargaining power of suppliers

- High switching cost of suppliers
- Agriculture market is fragmented
- Expanding supply chain

Intensity of Competitive Rivalry

e.g. The Kroger.Co Safeway Inc

Low market concentration. Low diversity of competitors. Homogeneous products.

→ Flerce competition
→ Price war

Threats of Substitutes

Internal substitute: healthier food

- Local farmers
- Natural and organic food

External substitute: cheaper, convenience

- Warehouse clubs, supercenters
- One-stop-shop

High customer bargaining power

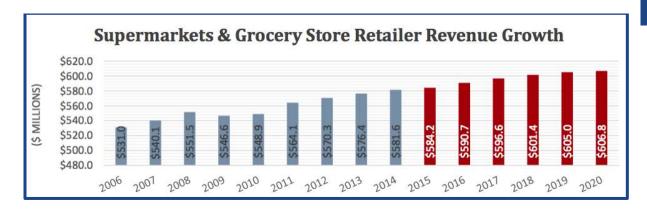
- low switching cost of customers
- Well informed about the product
- Price sensitive

Bargaining Power of Buyers

Bargaining Power of Suppliers

Grocery Industry in the U.S.

Current Trends and Key Takeaways

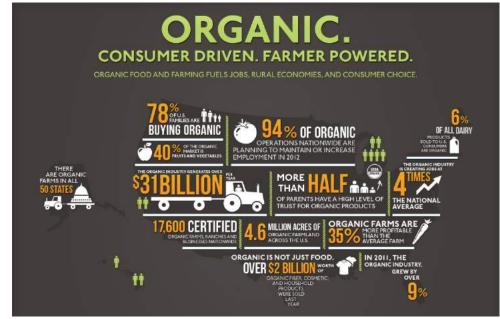


Market Trends

- 1 Segment revenue: with an annual rate of 0.8%
- **↓ Segment profitability:** with increasing promotional activity
- 1 New entrants growth: with an annual rate of 0.1%
- **1 M&A activity:** to gain economies of scale.

Retail Trends

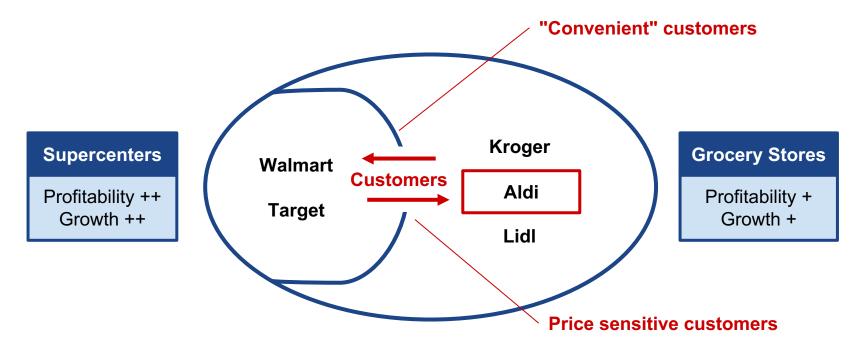
- **↓** Average supermarket square feet
- 1 Natural and organic foods:
 - **7.9%** increase from 2015 to 2016
 - 8000 local farms in the USA
 - **50%** Americans intend to eat healthier
- **1 Local food: 53%** Americans seek out locally grown foods
- **1 Online shopping: 4.5%** annual growth





Grocery Industry

Dynamics



Challenges of Grocery Industry

- **Supercenters:** They are expanding grocery offerings, becoming one-stop shops. → **Convenience**
- **Grocery stores & discount stores:** PRICE SENSITIVE customers shop locally and in small amounts → **Low price**



Department Store Industry Analysis

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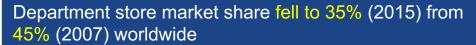
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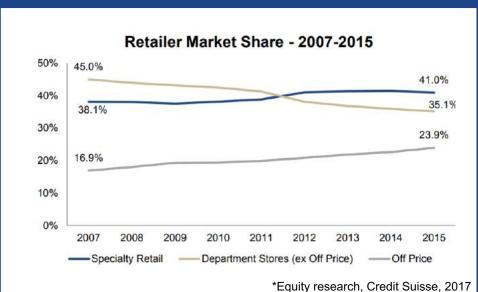
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Department Store Industry Current Situation





Definition: A retail establishment offering a wide range of consumer goods in different product categories known as "departments".



*Monthly retail trade report, US department of commerce, 2015 & © Statista 2017
*U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Source: Anon, (2017), "2015 Retail Industry Report". [online] Available at: http://www.globalmna.com/assets/2015retailindustryreport.pdf [Accessed 29 Oct. 2017].



Department Store Industry

Porter's Five Forces

Threats of New Entrants

- **High entrance barriers:**
 - capital requirements (huge stores)
 - incumbent advantages (experience, positioning, brand)
 - product differentiation

- **Power of suppliers increases:**
 - many players are leaving → harder to make deals with fair prices

Intensity of Competitive Rivalry

e.g. Walmart. Sears, JC Penney

Price pressure since: high fixed costs low switching costs rivals are big players

Threats of Substitutes

- **Substitutes:**
 - online shopping (low switching costs, attractive price-performance trade-off)
 - supercenters

- **Increasing bargaining power:**
 - low switching costs
 - consumers more price sensitive since recession

Bargaining Power of Buyers

Bargaining Power of Suppliers

Department Store Industry

Current Trends and Key Takeaways

Segment profitability

- **still positive**, thanks to cuts in expenses (workforce, stores)
- eroded by fast fashion, discounters and online shopping (high product overlap)

Trends

- Recession has decreased discretionary spending (not essential)
- Department stores have reduced size and opened outlet versions







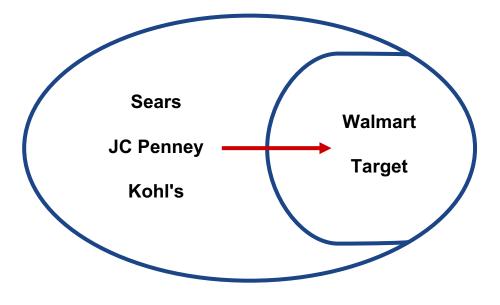


Department Store Industry

Dynamics



Profitability + Growth --



Supercenters

Profitability ++ Growth ++

How department stores are adapting

- expanding grocery offerings (becoming supercenters)
- ones with more differentiated brands fare better
- improve online stores
- reduce real estate
- supply chain efficiency

Grocery vs. Department Store

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Grocery vs. Department stores

Summary

Key features	
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Profitability

Annual growth

Market share

Five forces

Competitive rivalry

Threats of entrants

Threats of substitutes

Grocery Store

 $1.5\% (2009-14) \rightarrow < 1.5\% (2014-19)$

 $1.3\% (2009-14) \rightarrow 0.8\% (2014-19)$

12.2% (2015)

Intensifying competition → price war

Low barriers but lack competitiveness

Internal → healthier | external → cheaper

Conclusion

Stagnant growth and profitability, require cheaper and healthier foods

Department Store

 $2.9\% (2009-14) \rightarrow < 2.9\% (2014-19)$

-4.1% (2009-14) \rightarrow -1.4% (2014-19)

3.5% (2015)

High fixed costs → price pressure

High barriers \rightarrow no entrants

Supercenters, e-tailers

Decreasing revenues, customers migrate to supercenters and e-tailers

Grocery vs. Department stores

Summary

Key features

Profitability

Annual growth

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Five forces

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Threats of entrants

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Grocery Store

 $.5\% (2009-14) \rightarrow < 1.5\% (2014-19)$

 $1.3\% (2009-14) \rightarrow 0.8\% (2014-19)$

12.2% (2015)

More attractive market

Intensifying competition → price war

Low barriers but lack competitiveness

Internal → healthier | external → cheaper

Stagnant growth and profitability, require cheaper and healthier foods

Department Store

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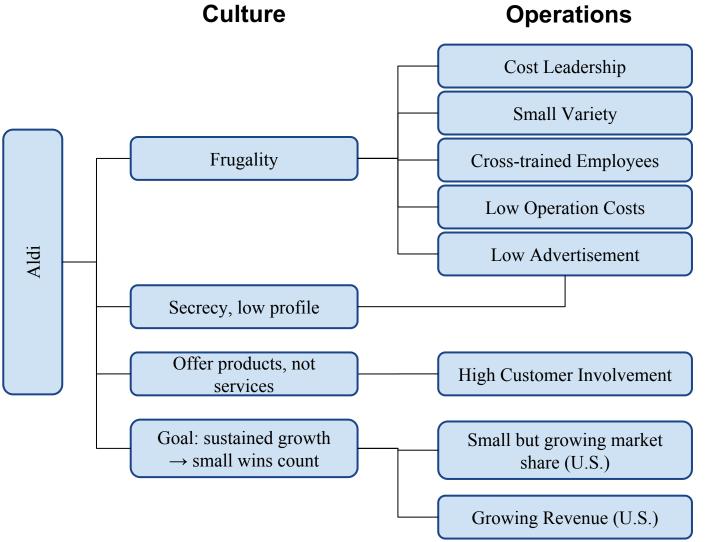
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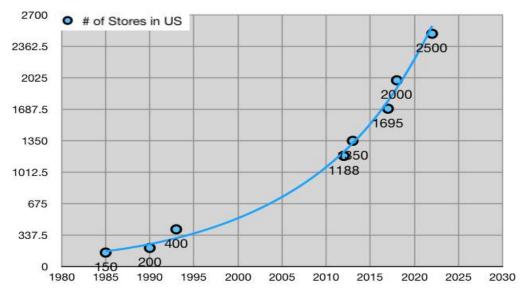
Aldi Culture & Operations





Aldi in the U.S.

No. of Stores and Geographical Coverage in US



	Aldi	Walmart
Market Share (Grocery, May 2017)	1.5 %	22 %
Sales Growth (Grocery, May 2017)	15 %	2 %
Ranking (Global retailers, 2012)	8th	1st
Competitive Advantage	Cost leadership	Always low prices





INTERNAL

Aldi SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS (+)

- **High quality products**
- Majorly private-labeled goods: 95% of portfolio
- Low prices: 20% cheaper than Walmart, 2013
- Value for money: 80% of price is purchase price

Geographical expansion: 80 to 130 stores per year

- Organic food: 82% of households will buy
- Online shopping

OPPORTUNITIES (+)

WEAKNESSES (-)

- **Limited product portfolio:** 1,400SKUs per 17,000 square foot store
- Low brand recognition
- Low level of customer service

- **Intense competition:** price war
- Substitutes: supercenters, warehouse clubs
- **New entrants**: Lidl

THREATS (-)

Recommendation for Aldi's expansion strategy

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Avoid Department Store Segment, Focus on Groceries

No Department Stores!

- Differentiation through exclusive brands goes against Aldi culture and competitive strategy
- High service level and costly operations against Aldi culture
- High product overlap with online retailers
- High investment

Department Stores

Profitability + Growth --

Strengthen Grocery Stores

- Aldi has know-how and experience in grocery store and loyal suppliers
- REAL cost leader in grocery market
- Online retailers lesser threat to grocery stores
- Many growth options: e.g. organic food

Grocery Stores

Profitability + Growth +

Why Not Supercenters?

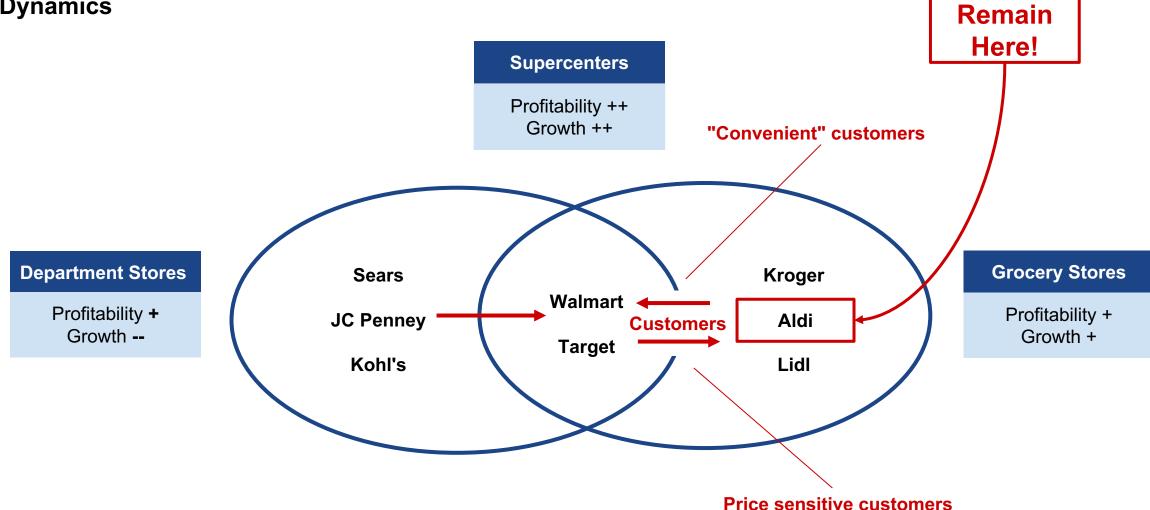
- Extremely high investment, no experience
- Vulnerable to e-tailers
- Can only be supported by high demands
- Aldi's target: low budget, price sensitive customers

Supercenters

Profitability ++ Growth ++



Dynamics



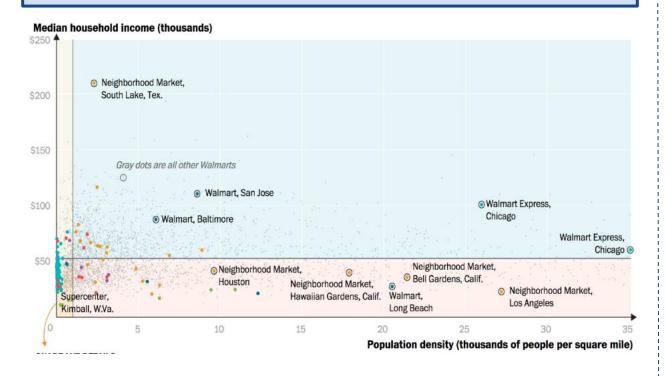


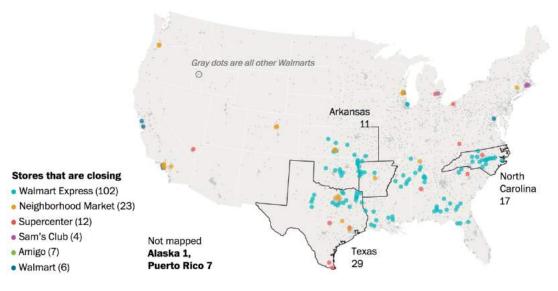
Location of Stores

"Poor, rural areas will be most affected by Walmart closing stores"

Lessons to Learn

- Walmart could not compete with dollar stores (low income)
- Supercenters were too big (low density)





Consumer trends

Low income / price sensitive consumers shop **locally** (high gas prices) and often rather than big.

Source: Washington Post. (2017). Poor, rural areas will be most affected by Walmart closing 154 stores. [online] Available at. https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/business/walmart-closings/ [Accessed 29 Oct. 2017].



Location of Stores

Crack Well-guarded Markets

Crack Well-guarded Markets: Attack Weak Spots, than Strongholds

- 1. Leverage assets
- 2. Reconfigure value chain
- 3. Undersupplied niche market

Solution

- 1. Aldi is **cheaper than dollar stores** (Dollar General)
- Tackle low income, both high and low density areas as long as demand is sufficient

Gradually target mainstream markets: **Walmart neighborhood** stores (urban areas, high density)



Source: Washington Post. (2017). There really are too many stores. Just ask the retailers.. [online] Available at: https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/business/wp/2016/04/05/there-really-are-too-many-stores-just-ask-the-retailers/?utm_term=.ecf527cd5281 [Accessed 29 Oct. 2017].

Share of retail vacancies is greatest in poorer neighborhoods

Of all the vacant retail spaces in the U.S., the largest portion are in areas with the least buying power.

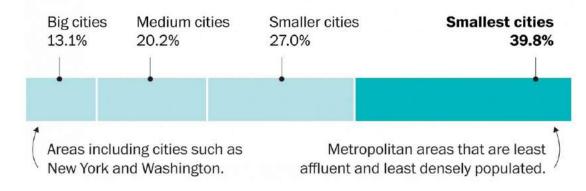


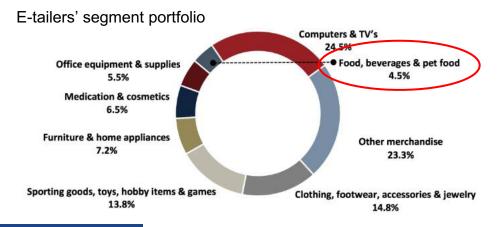
Figure 57: Aldi was Priced Well Below WMT and DG (40-Item Basket)



Source: Peterson, H. (2017). Aldi is shockingly cheaper than Dollar General. [online] Business Insider. Available at: http://uk.businessinsider.com/aldi-is-shockingly-cheaper-than-dollar-general-2016-4?r=US&IR=T [Accessed 29 Oct. 2017].



Seek opportunity of online-retail in the long-term



In the short run

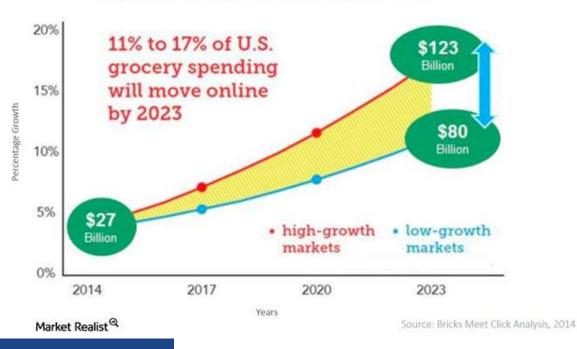
No fully online shopping:

- Less vulnerable to e-tailers: online sales = 4.6% of total grocery sales(2014).
- E-commerce is not well suited: low price-to-weight ratio, hard to keep fresh.
- Cooperate with 3rd party delivery

Test 1 hour food delivery in three city as the 1st step.

Current digital solution: mobile coupons, mobile shopping list.

Expected Growth for Online Grocery Sales



In the long run

Online shopping:

- Big profitability and high growth potential in the market
- Future trend: Millennials has affinity to use E-commerce

Future digital solution: search feasible online operation model. e.g. home delivery, in-store pickup, drive-through pickup.



Extend organic products line

Preference towards organic food in the U.S.

- 82% households purchase organic products
- 5.3% of food sale is organic, grow at a rate of 7.9%.
- 25% of American population is millennials, who have strong affinity for organic food.

Aldi's position in organic product line

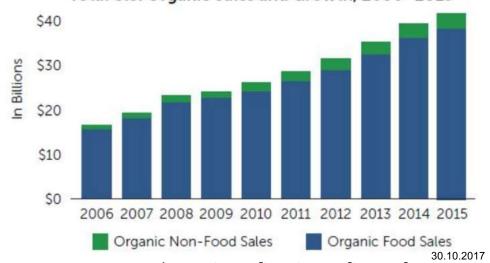
- 25% cheaper and high quality organic food since 2013.
- >72 USDA certificated organic food items at Aldi.
- On the way to go full organic.

Solution

- Advertise on social media: promote Aldi organic brands.
- Cooperate with local farms: improve organic food line.
- Noticeable organic labeling and layout
- Keep low price competitive advantage



Total U.S. Organic Sales and Growth, 2006-2015



Adapt to U.S. customer behavior

Extend Opening Hours





Expand Product Portfolio (eg. by 5%)





Make Carts Coin-free

Focus on Private Labels



30.10.2017

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Summary

Grocery Stores
vs
Department Stores





- Department Store Industry has stable positive profit and negative growth,
 with competition issues
- Grocery Store Industry is mature and has stable profit
- In general, **grocery store industry is more attractive.** However, some changes have to be made to achieve sustained growth

Aldi's
Opportunities &
Threats in US



- + Operations efficiency, **cost leadership** and high quality private-label goods
- Low technology inclination, lack of service dimension, relatively small player

Recommendations for Aldi in US



- Short term Medium term
- Forget DS, focus on groceries
- Corporate & enhance organic food line
- Adapt to U.S. customer behavior
 - Open new stores & Tackle price sensitive customers
 - Test food delivery with 3rd party
 - Seek opportunity of fully online-retail

Long term



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Thank you for your attention!





Appendix





Grocery Industry in the U.S.

Porter's Five Forces

Threats of New Entrants

Concentration
Pre-existed relation

Technology Change Life Cycle Stage(Mature) Regulation Policy

Barrier to entry is relatively low, but have to face

Capital Requirement

Suppliers switching costs relative to firm switching costs is high due to loss of volume and profitability.

enormous competitors followed

Suppliers concentration to firms concentration ratio is high due to the emerging substitute inputs.

Emerging new distribution channels make suppliers' bargaining power higher.

Intensity of Competitive Rivalry

e.g. The Kroger.Co Safeway Inc

Low market concentration.

Low diversity of competitors.

→ Flerce competition

Homogeneous products.
Low demand for advertisement.
High information transparency.
→ Price war

Threats of Substitutes

Internal Substitutes: Organic, Natural foods

External Substitutes: Warehouse Clubs, Supercenters

Buyers' propensity to substitute:

Higher per capita disposable income, Stronger concern towards health issue, Lower Switching cost

Specialized in organic or natural foods and one-stopshop will become powerful competitors

Customers are loyal to Wal-Mart private label because of their great effort in product development, sourcing, technology and new talent.

Food retail consolidation --lower bargaining power of buyers.

Buyer switching costs mainly depend on the transportation fee and time.

Bargaining Power of Buyers

Bargaining Power of Suppliers

Department Store Industry

Porter's Five Forces

Threats of New Entrants

high entrance barriers:

- capital requirements: department stores need huge locations and infrastructure. Initial investment is very high
- incumbent advantages (experience, positioning, brand)
- product differentiation: entrants would have to match differentiation of incumbents to be competitive

 many players are leaving, power of suppliers increases, making deals with fair prices harder

Intensity of Competitive Rivalry

e.g. Walmart, Sears, JC Penney price pressure since:

- high fixed costs
- low switching costs
- rivals are big players

Threats of Substitutes

- online shopping (low switching costs, attractive price-performance trade-off)
- Supercenters include all departments of department stores with additional advantage of groceries

- buyers have low switching costs to online shopping or supercenters
- trend: become more price sensitive due to crisis (groceries represent bigger slice of income)

Bargaining Power of Buyers

Bargaining Power of Suppliers

Grocery Industry Summary

Key features



- ♣ Mature industry ←→ Economies of Scale ←→ M&A activities
- \$600 B market ←→ Steady growth around 1%
- Low profit margin ←→ Stable around 1.5%
- Pre-existed trust and loyalty between suppliers and stores
- Low entry requirement but hard to compete with key players

Opportunity



- Specialized in organic and natural foods ←→ higher premium
- Investment in promoting private labels ←→ consumers loyalty
- Investment in online service ←→ changing purchasing method
- Investment in R&D ←→ technology reduces fixed cost and waiting time

Threats



- ★ Intensifying competition from alternative competitors: warehouse, supercenters
- * Increasing of a variety of retailers: price wars result in stagnating profitability
- ★ Harder to negotiate with suppliers due to increase of stores



Grocery vs. Department stores

Criteria	Grocery	Department store	
Profitability(profit margin)	1.5% (2009-14) → <1.5%(2014-19)	4.1% (2015)	
Annual growth rate	1.3% (2009-14) → 0.8%(2014-19)	-4.5% (2015)	
Market share (of retail)	12.2%	3.5%	
Life cycle stage	Maturity (IVA: +0.6%)	Decline (IVA: -4.6%)	
Intensity of competitive rivalry	High → price war	High	
Threats of new entrants	High → but with low competition power	Low	
Threats of substitute	High → Specialized stores, one-stop-shop, local farmers	High $ ightarrow$ online stores, specialized retail	
Bargaining power of supplier	Low → high switching cost and concentration		
Bargaining power of buyers	Low → customer loyalty and food retail consolidation	Low switching costsPrice sensitive	
Market opportunity	Many: organic food, private label, online store		

Aldi SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS (+)

- **High quality products** (14 of 21 products equal or better than national brands)
- **Majorly private-labeled goods** (95% of portfolio)
- **Low prices** (20% cheaper than Walmart, 2013)
- Customer ranking (4th best grocery store in the U.S.)
- Operations efficiency → value for money (80% of customer price is purchase price)

WEAKNESSES (-)

- **Limited product portfolio** (essentials) (about 1,400SKUs per 17,000 square foot store)
- Low brand recognition
- Online presence
- Low IT investment (scanners installed 20 years after Walmart)
- Low level of customer service (a coin for shopping carts deposited and returned)

- Geographical expansion (80 to 130 stores per year, from coast to coast)
- **Organic food** (82% of households)
- Online market
- New technology: self-checkout
- Strengthening economy

OPPORTUNITIES (+)

- Intense competition → price war
- **Substitutes** → supercenters, warehouse clubs
- New entrants → e.g. Lidl

THREATS (-)

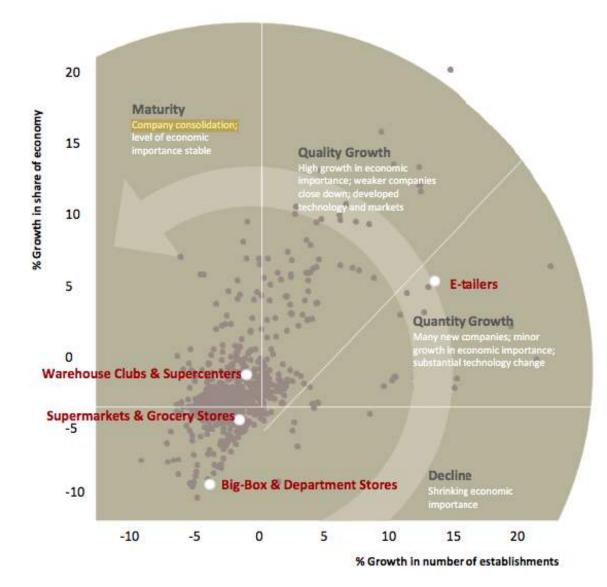


Segments overview

	Revenue (\$billions)	Profit (\$billions)	Annual Growth (2009-14)	Annual Growth (2014-19)	Businesses	Wages (\$billions)
Big-Box & Department Store Retailers	\$166.1	\$4.8	- 4.1%	-1.4%	72	\$19.5
Warehouse Club & Supercenter Retailers	462	25.4	3.5%	2.1%	27	40
Supermarkets & Grocery Stores	584.3	8.8	1.3%	0.8%	42,036	56.7
E-tailers	297.9	21.2	10.3%	5.9%	131,447	18.5

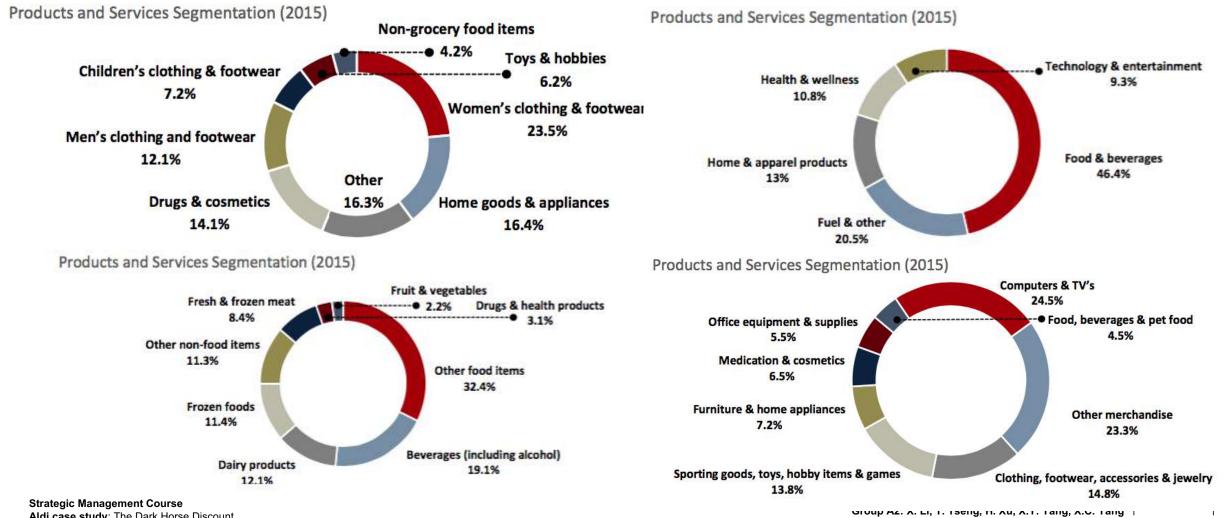


Segments overview





Segments overview



Aldi case study: The Dark Horse Discount



Macro insights

