**NielsenIQ** 

# The Year of Price and Inflation:

A Risk and Opportunity





# Inflation drivers are always complex and map to longer-term shifts





Rising costs of shipping



Rising costs of raw ingredients



Rising costs of labor



Rising delivery volumes

### **Underlying factors**



Shipping & port bottlenecks



Extreme weather events



Reverse migration



Added cross border complexities



More labor intensive operating models



Increased demand of online & delivery



Labor gaps in low wage employment

### Key macro economic drivers (with expected length of impact)

Supply chain shocks

Rising inflation

Decreased disposable incomes

Shifting purchase patterns - consumption

Disruptive socio-political conflicts

Short-term

Mid-term

Mid-term

Long-term

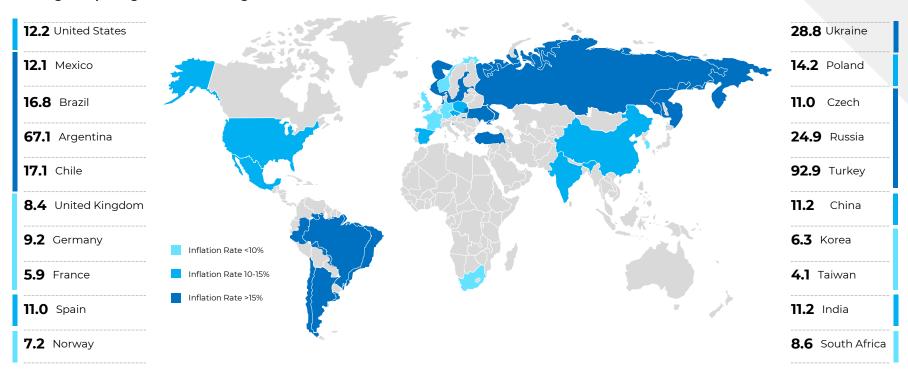
Long-term

NielsenIQ Global Thought Leadership Inflation Pricing Report Nov 2021

### But inflation is affecting each market differently

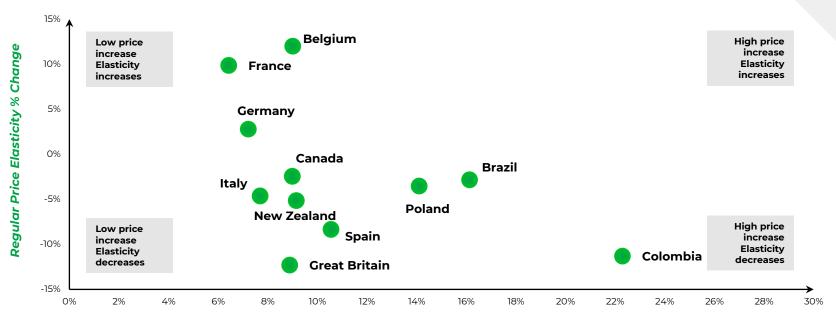
Global FMCG inflation reaching a double-digit increase in the latest quarter at +11.2% vs. Year Ago

#### %Weighted price growth vs. Year Ago



# Price elasticity evolution varies by country

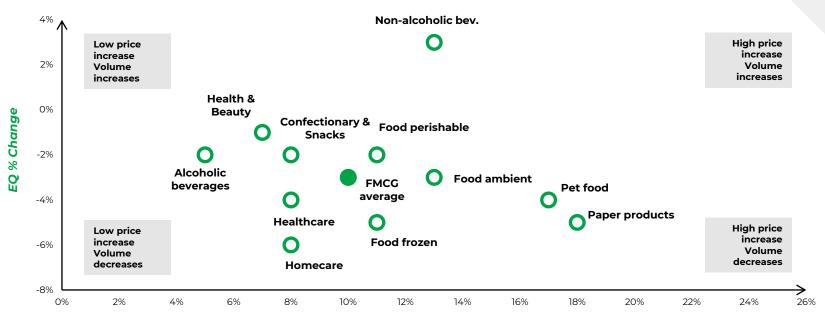
### World | Regular Price Elasticity % Change vs EQ % price change YA by country | Aug 2022



**EQ % Price Change** 

# Complexity also through various category trends

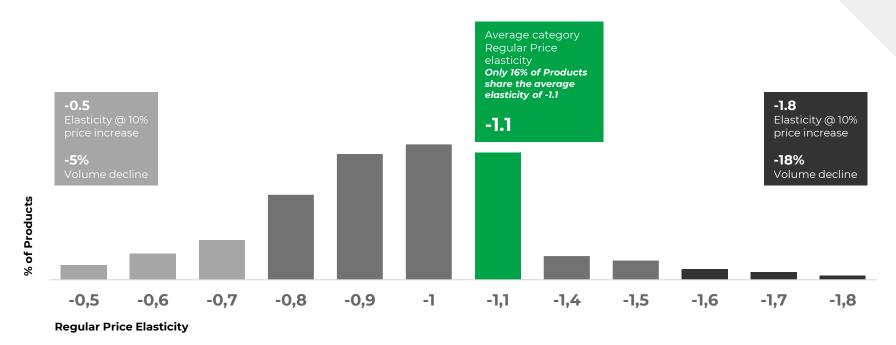
### Europe | EQ Change % vs EQ % price change YA | Aug 2022



### **Every item in the category has a different elasticity**

Specific pricing strategies, especially on key anchor items, are critical to mitigate volume risk

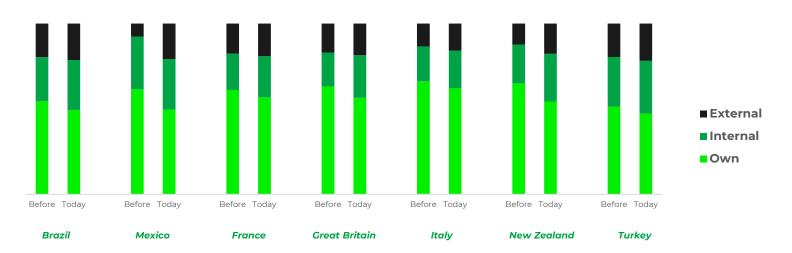
### BE Beer | Range of regular price elasticity per items



# Inflation reshuffles price elasticity decomposition, generally reinforcing the weight of price comparisons

When everyone is taking price, own price elasticity is primarily used to estimate the impact of price increases

### Regular Price Elasticity Decomposition by country – Total FMCG

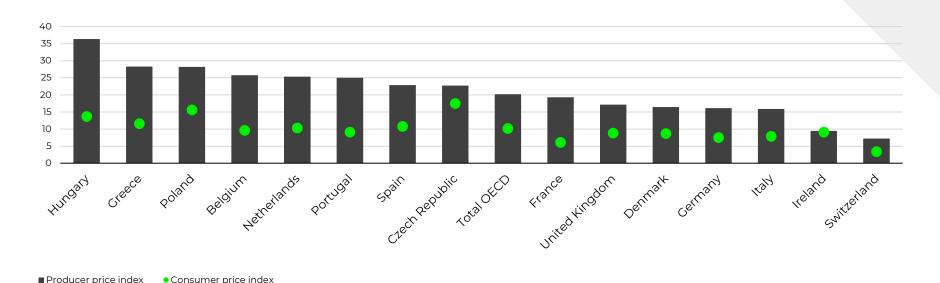


### Consumers could feel a higher impact of inflation in the next months

As producers are yet to pass on the full impact of price increases

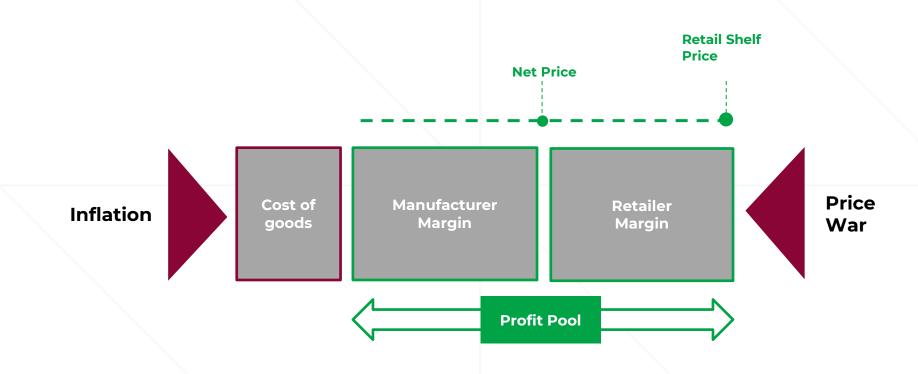
### Producer price index vs consumer price index

Change from July'21 to July'22



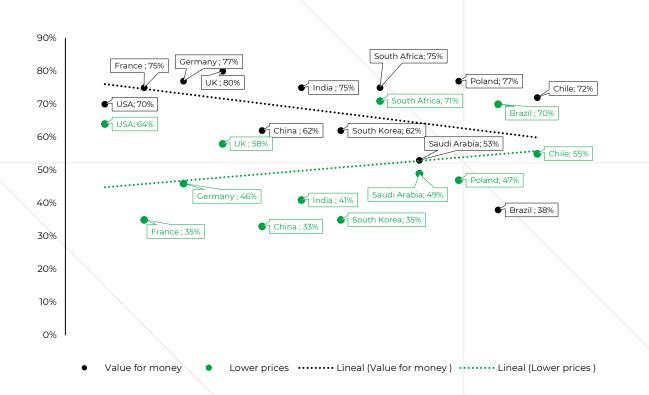
Source: NielsenIQ Global Price Tracker - Source: OECD
Countries: Hungary, Greece, Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Czech Republic, France United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Ireland and Switzerland
Change from July 2021 to July 2022

# Current crisis thus putting profit pool under a strong pressure



# It's a game of price and value for brands...

Latest data from NielsenIQ Barometer shows the merging relationship between Price and Value



68%

of consumers across all 12 markets from the NielsenIQ Barometer list "value for money" as their top reason to purchase in store

Yet, only **50%** 

of consumers across all 12 markets from the NielsenIQ Barometer list "lower prices" as their top reason to purchase in store



Companies that invest during tough economic times are the ones that grow their market share



# **Coping strategies – shopper perspective**

### **Premium Seeking**



### Shoppers Double-Down on Same Purchase Patterns

Expect shoppers to stubbornly refuse to give up their favorite brands and routines, even if it costs them a little more

### **Shoppers Trade Up**

Expect insulated shoppers to enhance an affordable, luxury in-home/self-care experience by trading up to premium brands and adjacent categories which will enjoy headroom for price appreciation

### **Economy Seeking**



# Shoppers Limit Frequency of Purchases

Expect shoppers to stick with their preferred brands, but perhaps buy and consume just a little bit less

### Shoppers Trade Down

Expect constrained shoppers to trade down to lowerpriced brands. Manufactures. should take advantage of this time when consumers are happy to find alternatives that cost less with no quality trade-offs by positioning value items and heavily promoting trial

### **Shoppers Switch Stores**

Expect shoppers to switch to new channels/stores to seek value (hard discounters) and time convenience (e-commerce, close to home local stores)

Shoppers Stop Buying
Expect shoppers focus on essentials to stop buying non-essential products

# **Coping strategies – retailer perspective**

### Side with shoppers



Absorbing price increases includes accepting lower margins in the short term

### Compete in price battle



Shifting to EDLP price matching strategy on key items

### **Reset vendor partnerships**



Actively delisting products 'where price increases are not justified'

# **Coping strategies – manufacturer perspective**

### **Foundational**



Cost Plus / Margin

Set price based on profit margin targets above increases in input costs



Competition

Set price based on price index to competition within category price tiers, brand price, and pack-size price

### Strategic



Customer

Set price based on retailer margins and profit pool contributions with retailer partners



Consumer Value

Set price based on consumer value perceptions relative to alternative products

# **Coping strategies – manufacturer perspective**

### **Pricing Team**



#### Set the Price & Get the Price

Set optimal price targets and 'wargame' price up execution strategy

### **Negotiation Team**



### Negotiate and defend

Sell-in price increases, innovation plan, and supporting marketing campaigns while proving your products require shelf presence to grow incremental category sales, foot traffic, and trips

#### **Sustain Team**



### Scale out RGM analytics

Deploy data and analytic solutions with local market commercial teams supporting a continuous RGM planning cadence

# Beam SUNTORY

Abraham focuses on Insights, Market Analytics, Al implementations. Prior to BSI, Abraham worked at Coty, RB and Colgate-Palmolive in various insight and data analytics roles. He has over 20 years of experience in the AlBev, beauty, and fast-moving consumer goods industries.



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