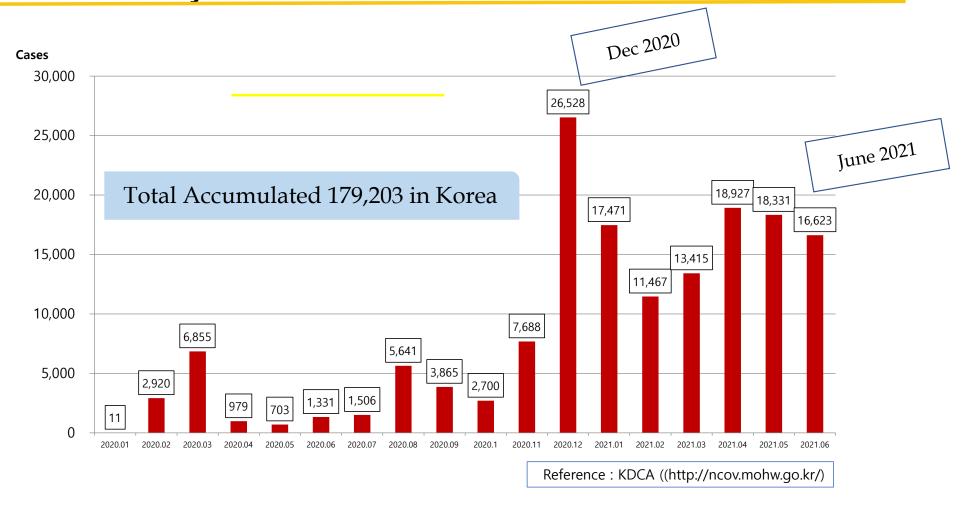
# **Introducing Korea**

July 20st, 2021





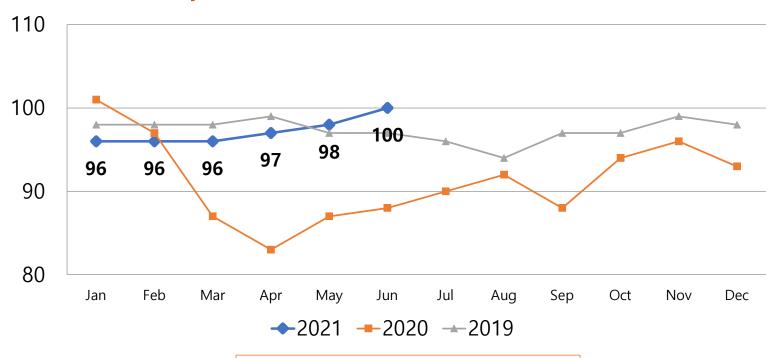
### **COVID-19 Monthly Confirmed Case in Korea**





### Consumer Survey Index (CSI)

### **Income Expectation**

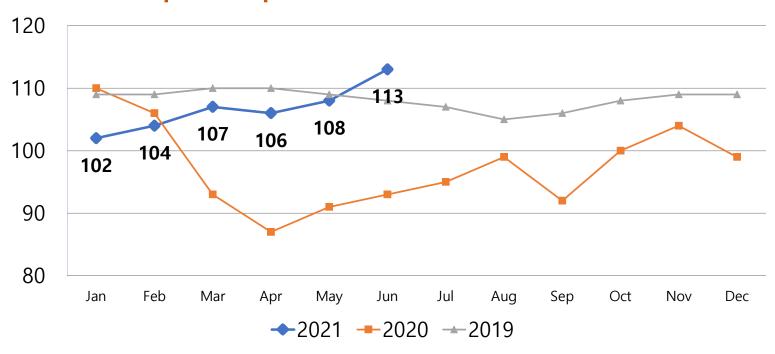


Bank of Korea, Consumers Survey Study, Jan 2021



### Consumer Survey Index (CSI)

### **Consumption Expectation**

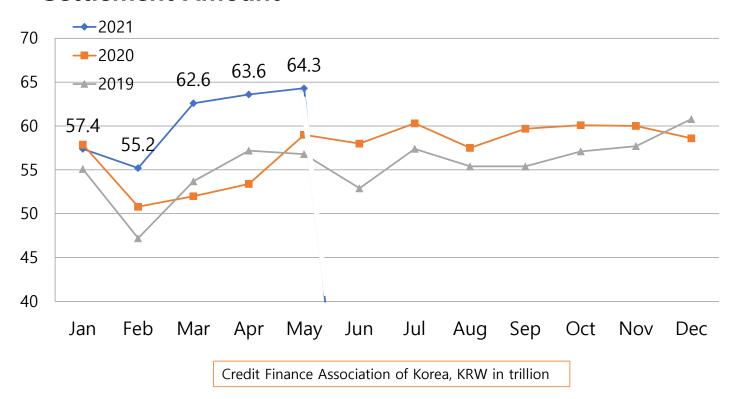


Bank of Korea, Consumers Survey Study, Jan 2021



### **Credit Card Balance**

### **Settlement Amount**





### Department Store, High Premium

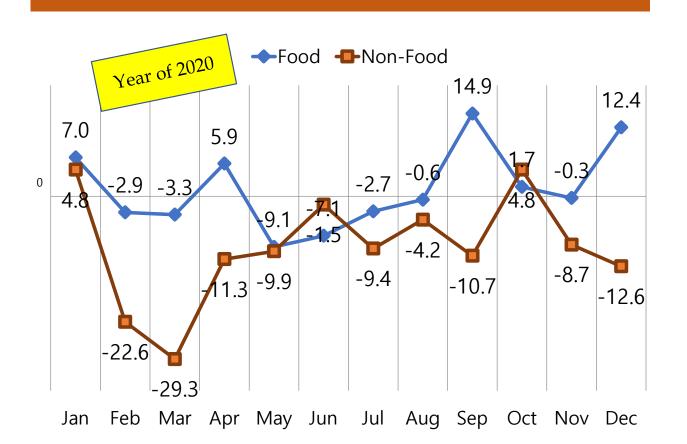


#### (Department Store)

- ✓ Sharp drop for department shopping, 40% down over the year 2019, when the pandemic reached its peak in Korea
- ✓ Spending at department store **stayed low and low** after COVID-19 started
- ✓ Non-grocery : Ladies suit, Casual apparel, Sports-wear, Home appliances, Electronic products, Kitchenware, etc.



### Wholesale Store

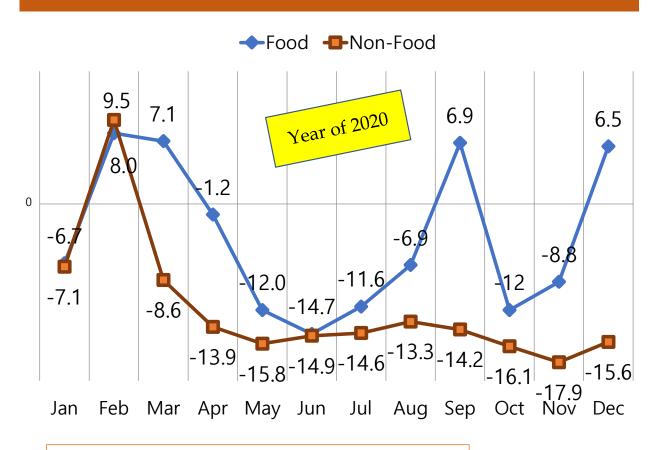


#### (Wholesale Store)

- ✓ Consumers' trend showed no spending on non-food products after COVID-19 started in February 2020
- ✓ Consumption at wholesale stores centered at grocery food products only
- ✓ Non-food : Electronics, Apparel, Homedeco, Sport, Misc. Products and etc.



### Super Supermarket, SSM



#### (Super Supermarket, SSM)

- ✓ Spending shifted to the SSM stores for general grocery & food products, showing little rebounds after May
- ✓ Spending appeared negative and stayed low after April, showing contracted consumption pattern
- ✓ Non-food : Daily consumer products, miscellaneous and etc.



### **Convenience Store**

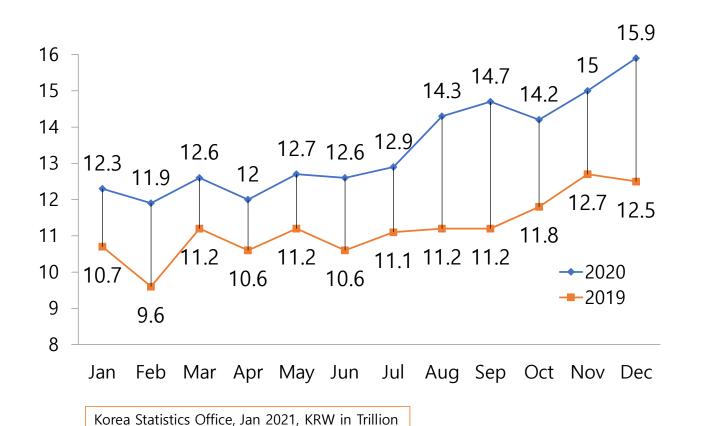


#### (Convenience Store)

- ✓ Best performed as the main distribution & consumption channel after COVID-19 started
- ✓ People tend to
  - stay home,
  - shop around home
  - shop close to home
- ✓ Convenient stores provide more for ready-to-cook processed food, daily consumer products, miscellaneous and etc.



### Online Shopping, Settlement Amount

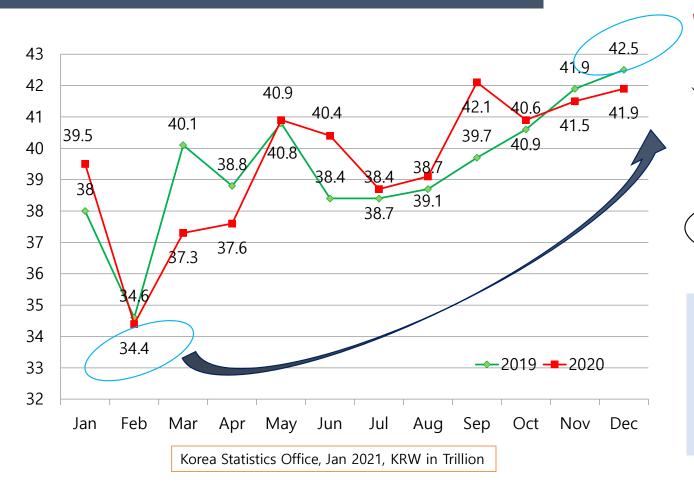


#### (Shopping Online)

- ✓ Overall spending in 2020 <u>rose more that</u> <u>20%</u> compared to that of 2019
- √ Steady spending on "Online"
- ✓ Consumption from "Offline" shifted mostly to "Online"



### **Consumption Pattern**



# Durable Goods

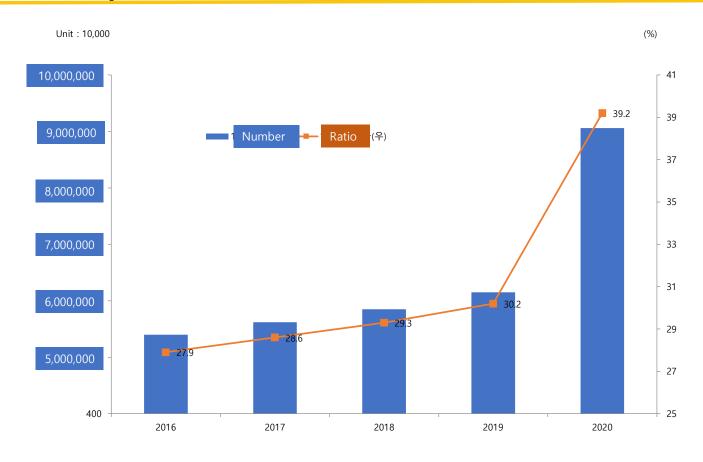
Increase by 23.5% in 10-month

#### ✓ Durable Goods:

home appliances, furniture, household goods, apparels, etc.



### Household in 1-person unit & its national ratio



Reference: Ministry of Interior & Safety



### **Major Economic Indicators**

- (1) Korea's import rose, for capital goods & raw materials in 2021, from local consumption recovery
- (2) Local recovery, centered from (a) Korea's export rise and (b) construction investment in 2020
- (3) Major 3 economic indicators showed a rise in 1Q 2021

Indicator	Compared to 4Q 2020
(Facility Investment)	+ 0.6% pts.
(Korea's Export)	+ 0.6% pts.
(Local Consumption)	+ 0.5% pts.

- <Economy showed rebounding signs, resulted from>
- →Absolute value of industrial production increased, when compared to that of 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2019
- →Gov't allowed shops business hours to 10:00 pm from 09:00 pm, for boosting consumption in Feb.
- →Hyper consumption with excessive spending appeared, followed by longer-lasting contraction from COVID

(Reference :Korea Economy Research, KOIMA)



### Monetary Policy, to activate the consumption

- \* Monetary Policy Committee, Bank of Korea: Freeze on interest rate at 0.5% (July 17, 2021)
  - →(Concerned against interest rise)
    - (1) CPI rise
    - (2) Price bubble in property market
    - (3) ample liquidity in market)
  - →(Final Decision)
    - (1) Risk expected to be bigger once economy being contracted with interest rise
    - (2) Government's monetary policy more for "Economy Activation"

(Reference : Bank of Korea)

# Consumers' Trend in Korea, post-COVID





# **Food consumption**

Sector	Consumer's Trend
HMR (Home Meal Replacement)	<ul> <li>Local famous food makers cooperate with major wholesaler</li> <li>Food makers launch meal-kits on OEM production under major brands</li> <li>Demand rises on high-premium &amp; luxury foods</li> </ul>
On-line shopping	<ul> <li>Its market size almost doubled up, to KRW 2.1 trillion in 2020 (approx. U\$ 1.9 billion)</li> <li>On this increase in online shopping, fresh foods from agri. &amp; fisheries are more</li> </ul>
Functional foods	- Consumers' demand searching for functional & health-conscious foods
Liquor	<ul> <li>Lower consumption from social distancing, however on temporary trend</li> <li>Rises on wine consumption, and more shopping at convenience stores</li> </ul>



### **Beverage consumption**

< COVID-19 to last longer >

- Soda(sparkling): Lower consumption, due to no movies and no dining-out

- Juice : Lower, due to less going-out & more health-conscious consumption

- Milk & dairy: Less consumption, due to neither schooling nor school lunch

- Sparkling Water: Dining pattern changed to "Western-style", as substitute goods

- Mineral Water: More demand from stock-piling

- Ion water & energy drinks : Life pattern changes to health-conscious drinking

- Others: More demand on childrens' drinks, such as fruit juice, water jelly, and functional drinks

(Reference : Korea Importers Association)



### Consumers' taste changes, post-COVID

- \* Monetary Policy Committee, Bank of Korea : Freeze on interest rate at 0.5% (July 17, 2021)
  - →(Concerned to raise) : CPI rise

Price bubble in property market

Ample liquidity in market

→(Final Decision): Risk expected to be bigger once economy being contracted with interest rise

★ Government's monetary policy targets more for "Economic Activation"

Reference : Bank of Korea



## Not for product shopping, but for memory shopping



- The Hyundai Yoido, "Egg-Slut"



- Consumers' spending on imported fruits



- More attention for foreign-food restaurants











