

Article | 24 August 2023

# Dutch retail sales volumes expected to shrink for the first time in a decade

Retail sales volumes in the Netherlands are expected to contract by 2% in 2023 for the first time in a decade. In addition to higher wages and purchasing costs, staff shortages are limiting growth for many retailers. Retail bankruptcies are expected to increase in 2023, especially in the more cyclical non-food segment

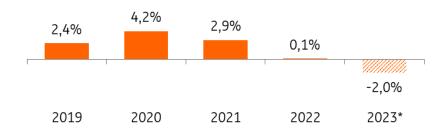


### Slight contraction in 2023

These are challenging times for retailers, with high inflation and low consumer confidence. Retail sales volumes in the Netherlands are expected to decline by around 2% in 2023 for the first time in 10 years. This is mainly due to a sharp fall in sales in the non-food segment, which is most sensitive to the economic cycle. Despite a contraction in retail sales, we expect turnover to grow by an average of 5%. The higher turnover is almost entirely due to higher retail prices.

## Retail sales volume in the Netherlands is expected to shrink in 2023

Retail sales volume in the Netherlands, year-on-year



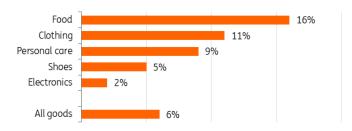
Source: Source: CBS, forecast 2023 ING Research

#### Food and clothing are now significantly more expensive

During the first seven months of 2023, food prices increased by an average of 16%. Clothing also became considerably more expensive at 11%, as did personal care, such as shampoo and perfume, with an increase of 9%. Although the largest price increases are probably behind us, inflation remains relatively high this year, at around 4.5%.

### Strong price increases for food and clothing in the first seven months of 2023

Average consumer prices from January to July, year-on-year



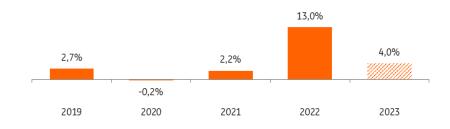
Source: Source: CBS, ING Research

#### Consumers cut back on non-essential spending

Due to high inflation and persistently low consumer confidence, consumers are cutting back their purchases, especially when it comes to non-essential goods such as home furnishings and electronics. As a consequence, retail sales in practically all non-food segments have fallen sharply compared to 2022, when the high street was still catching up after the pandemic. Volume shrinkage is expected in all non-food segments, except personal care. The largest contraction has occured in home furnishings and electronics stores.

#### Significantly lower sales growth for non-food retail in 2023

Sales growth (value) in the Dutch non-food retail sector, year-on-year



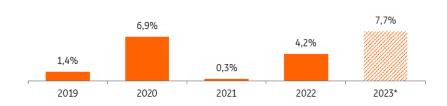
Source: Source: CBS, forecast 2023 ING Research

# Food purchases are shifting from specialty stores to supermarkets

In terms of turnover development, 2023 is a big year for food retail entrepreneurs with expected growth of almost 8%. However, this is purely and solely due to higher prices. Higher costs for personnel, purchasing, energy and transport give ample reason for adjusting the prices on the shelves. Just like in 2022, sales will shrink this year because consumers are buying less. Due to the high inflation, consumer spending is also shifting from specialist shops to supermarkets and from premium brands to supermarket own-label products.

#### Sales growth peaks in 2023 in Dutch food retail

Sales growth (value) in Dutch food retail, year-on-year



Source: Source: CBS, forecast 2023 ING Research

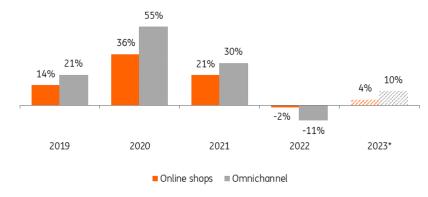
#### E-commerce returns to calmer waters

After the turbulent pandemic years, e-commerce has returned to calmer waters in 2023. A turnover growth of 4% in online purchases is expected for 2023, after a slight decrease in 2022. With the disappearance of lockdowns at the beginning of 2022, purchases that had been made online were taking place in physical stores again. Nevertheless, it is expected that in the years ahead there will be a further shift from physical to the online sales channel. Not only because consumers have experienced the convenience of online shopping, but also because retailers more often have an omnichannel strategy, in which they often offer a smaller range in store than online.

In addition, a shortage of staff may have an impact on the service provided in physical stores, as 40% of retailers are still experiencing staff shortages in the Netherlands.

### Strong fluctuations in online sales growth

Sales growth (value) online shops and omnichannel, year-on-year



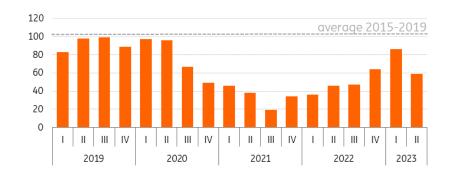
Source: Source: CBS, forecast 2023 ING Research

#### More bankruptcies expected in 2023

In addition to higher rents, which are often increased on the basis of inflation, retailers are faced with higher energy, purchasing and staffing costs. On top of that, they also have to repay the tax debt accrued during the pandemic. This puts further pressure on the viability of an increasing number of stores. It is therefore expected that the number of business closures and bankruptcies in retail, especially in the non-food sector, will be higher this year than in previous years when the number of bankruptcies was at an extremely low level.

### More bankruptcies on the high street since the end of 2022

Number of bankruptcies in the Dutch retail (excluding car sales), per quarter



Source: Source: CBS, ING Research

#### **Author**

# **Katinka Jongkind**Senior Economist, Services and Leisure <a href="Mainta:Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com">Katinka.Jongkind@ing.com</a>

#### Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies). The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <a href="http://www.ing.com">http://www.ing.com</a>.

Article | 24 August 2023 5