

Indices of Receipts from Sales in 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' in July and since the beginning of 2009^{1,2}

The preliminary data showed that **the receipts from sales** in July 2009 decreased by 17.7% compared to the same month of the previous year (table 1).

In **Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** the reduction of 9.2% was due to the registered drop in all constituent groups, except the 'Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco' which increased by 2.9%. The decline ranged between 0.5% to 20.9% for 'Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores' and 'Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores' respectively. In 'Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores' was registered a drop of 6.0% and this group formed about 25% of the volume of receipts.

In **Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** was observed a drop of 16.9%, as a result of the negative rates in all composite groups. In 'Wholesale of household goods' and in 'Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco' the decline was negligible - 3.1% and 4.1% respectively, and their share of the volume of receipts was about 40%. A bigger decrease was observed in 'Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies' - 28.9%, in 'Wholesale of information and communication equipment' - 27.5% and in 'Other specialised wholesale' - 23.8%, which together formed about the half of the volume of receipts.

In **Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles** the reduction reached to 43.2%, mainly due to the drop in 'Sale of motor vehicles; sale and repair of motorcycles' - 43.8%, as this activity formed about 93% of the volume of receipts.

In July 2009 **the receipts from sales** increased by 5.6% compared to the previous month, as a result of the positive rates in all major trade activities. The increase was the biggest in **Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** - 6.6% and it had a decisive impact on the total increase because of the high relative part of the volume of receipts - about 70%. In **Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** and in **Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles** the increase was 4.5% and 0.4% respectively.

During the period January - July 2009 **the receipts from sales** decreased by 12.6% in comparison with the same period of the previous year. It was due to the registered drop in all constituent groups except the 'Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco' and the 'Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores', which increased by 2.9% and 0.1% respectively and in the 'Wholesale of household goods', which remained unchanged. In **Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** and in **Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** the decline was 8.2% and 10.6% respectively and in **Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles** the drop reached to 36.1%.

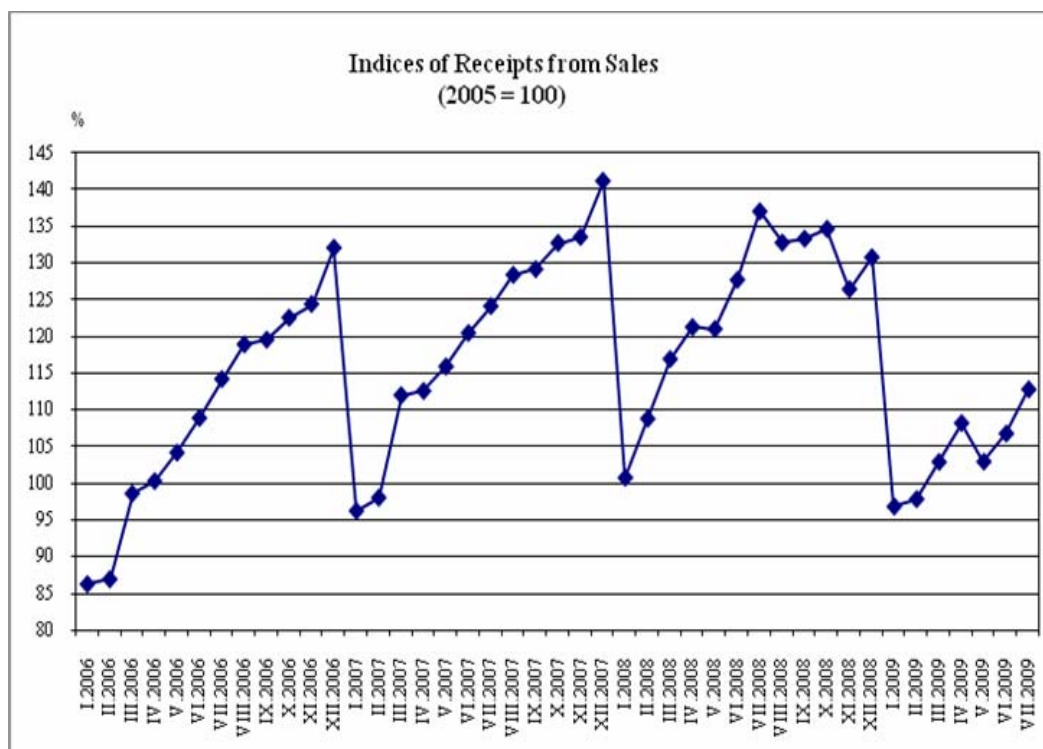


Table 1

Indices of Receipts from Sales in 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' for July and the period January - July 2009³
(Preliminary data)

Trade activities	July			January - July
	2005 = 100	Previous month = 100	The same month of 2008 = 100	The same period of 2008 = 100
Total	112.8	105.6	82.3	87.4
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	124.3	100.4	56.8	63.9
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	106.3	106.6	83.1	89.4
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	206.6	192.8	85.1	93.3
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	117.3	107.2	95.9	97.0
Wholesale of household goods	108.0	100.6	96.9	100.0
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	121.9	100.7	72.5	81.0
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	121.5	98.5	71.1	76.0
Other specialised wholesale	92.6	102.2	76.2	85.3
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	130.4	104.5	90.8	91.8
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	131.5	103.1	102.9	102.9
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	141.8	103.0	87.9	91.1
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	124.8	110.5	94.0	89.9
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	130.9	102.5	99.5	100.1
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	139.5	96.4	86.6	92.2
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	151.0	105.0	81.7	86.2
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	116.3	99.0	79.1	82.9
Retail sale not in stores	97.7	103.3	95.2	95.4



The final data for June 2009 is published on the website of the NSI (http://www.nsi.bg/iTrade_e/iTrade_e.htm).

¹ The data for July is preliminary.

² Since January 2009 the Indices of Receipts from Sales are calculated under new classification of economic activities KID-2008. At the same time the base year (2000) was changed to 2005. Data for the years from 2001 to 2008 has been recalculated under KID-2008 and the new base year (2005) and published on the website of the NSI (http://www.nsi.bg/iTrade_e/iTrade_e.htm).

The monthly indices of receipts from sales reflect the short-term changes in receipts between two compared periods at comparable prices. The information may be used to assess the current situation and the trends in the development of the trade sector as well as for short-term forecasts.

In order to calculate the indices trade enterprises are observed by using a representative sample that forms about 70% of the annual receipts of the observed aggregate.

The monthly indices of the receipts from sales are calculated with 2005 as a constant base year by comparing the value of the sales at comparable prices. The prices impact is eliminated by deflation of the receipts by using the consumer prices' indices and the producer prices' indices.

³ In the table is not included the data that according to the Law on Statistics is confidential and in this way it is statistical secrecy.