

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

According to the preliminary data **the receipts from sales** in September 2009 decreased by 18.8% compared to the same month of the previous year (table 1).

Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles fell by 8.3% as a result of the interaction of the opposite rates reported in 'Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco', which increased by 2.5% and the reduction in the trade activities related to all types of non-food goods. A negligible drop was observed in 'Retail sales of automotive fuel in specialized stores' and in 'Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores' - 0.2% and 0.7% respectively, while in 'Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores' and in the 'Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores' the negative rates reached to 19.8% and 20.6% respectively.

In **Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** the general reduction of 18.2% was caused by the drop of all constituent groups. Closer to the level of September 2008 remained 'Wholesale of household goods' (-2.9%), which formed about 15% of the volume of receipts. The value of the total index was determined largely by the reduction in 'Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies' - 34.9%, in 'Wholesale of information and communication equipment' - 24.3% and in 'Other specialised wholesale' - 21.8%, which together formed about the half of the volume of receipts.

The biggest reduction was observed in **Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles** - 49.4%, largely determined by the reported decline in 'Sale of motor vehicles; sale and repair of motorcycles' - 50.3%, which formed about 93% of the volume of receipts.

In September 2009 **the receipts from sales** increased by 0.5% compared to the previous month, due to the positive rates in all major trade activities. A growth of 1.0% was reported in **Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles**, and in **Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** and in **Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles** the increases were 0.4% and 0.3% respectively.

During the period January - September 2009 **the receipts from sales** decreased by 14.1% in comparison with the same period of the previous year. It was due to the registered drops in all major trade activities, where the decreases ranged from 8.4% to 39.0% for **Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** and **Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles** respectively. In **Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles** the decline was 12.5% and had a decisive impact on the general index as this activity formed about 70% of the volume of receipts.

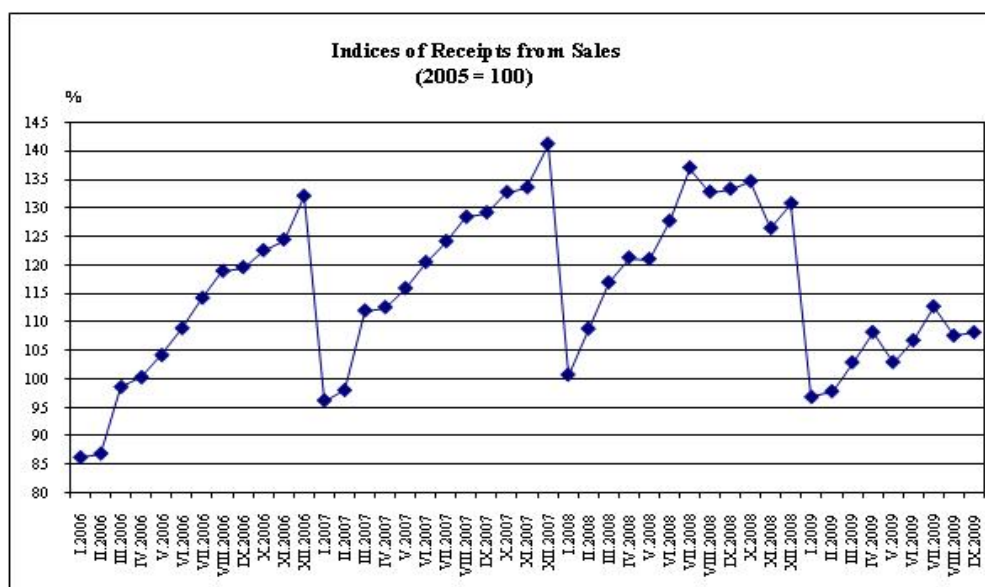


Table 1

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

Economic Activities	September			January - September
	2005 = 100	Previous month = 100	The same month of 2008 = 100	The same period of 2008 = 100
Total	108.2	100.5	81.2	85.9
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	105.4	100.3	50.6	61.0
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	101.5	100.4	81.8	87.5
of which:				
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	193.6	125.4	79.9	86.4
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	111.5	95.2	87.1	95.1
Wholesale of household goods	108.6	105.8	97.1	99.2
Wholesale of information and communication equipment	122.1	100.5	75.7	80.0
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	106.7	95.7	65.1	74.1
Other specialised wholesale	87.7	98.3	78.2	83.6
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	130.7	101.0	91.7	91.6
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco	131.5	99.1	102.5	102.7
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	142.7	101.8	86.2	89.7
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	124.3	100.1	99.8	91.5
Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	131.4	104.2	99.3	99.8
Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	147.4	103.9	86.5	90.9
Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores	151.2	102.5	80.2	84.6
Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores	116.5	101.5	79.4	82.1
Retail sale not in stores	97.4	100.7	94.8	95.2



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

¹ The data for September 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.