## Turnover Indices in 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' in April and since the beginning of 2010 ${ }^{1,2}$

By preliminary data in April 2010, the turnover in the trade sector decreased by $15.5 \%$ compared to the same month of the previous year (table 1).

In Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles the overall reduction of 11.7\% was caused by the negative rates in all composite groups. At the level of April 2009 remained 'Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco' where the drop of $0.1 \%$ was registered. Less than average was the decline in 'Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores' and 'Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialized stores' $-6.8 \%$ and $7.9 \%$ respectively. In the rest groups the negative rates ranged from $14.2 \%$ in 'Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialized stores' to $23.9 \%$ in 'Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores'.

In Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles a drop of $14.9 \%$ was registered, as a result of the negative rates in all observed composite groups. The decrease was comparatively small in 'Wholesale of household goods' and 'Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco' $-5.0 \%$ and $8.1 \%$ respectively. The drop in 'Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies' remained the largest - $30.5 \%$, but the turnover index was determined again by the decline in 'Other specialised wholesale' - $18.9 \%$, as the activity formed about $40 \%$ of the turnover volume.

In Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles the reduction was still substantial $-33.4 \%$, but there was a trend of gradually reducing the drop.

In April 2010 the turnover increased by $3.3 \%$ in comparison with the previous month. The trend was positive and observed in all main trade activities, as the index values were closer: in Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles - $3.5 \%$, in Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles $-2.9 \%$ and in Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - $2.5 \%$.

During the period January - April 2010 the turnover in the trade sector decreased by $16.5 \%$ compared to the same period of the previous year. In the three major trade activities was reported a drop which was still significant in Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - $35.5 \%$. However, the value of the total index was determined by the reduction in Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles and Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles - $12.0 \%$ and $15.9 \%$ respectively, as two activities formed about $90 \%$ of the trade turnover.


Table 1

## Turnover Indices in 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' for April and the period January - April $2010{ }^{3}$ (Preliminary data)

| Economic activities | April |  |  | January April <br> The same period of $2009=100$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2005=100$ | Previous $\text { month }=100$ | The same $\begin{gathered} \text { month of } \\ 2009=100 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total | 96.8 | 103.3 | 84.5 | 83.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 91.8 | 102.5 | 66.6 | 64.5 |
| Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 91.4 | 103.5 | 85.1 | 84.1 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals | 127.6 | 87.3 | 88.7 | 88.5 |
| Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco | 98.4 | 98.5 | 91.9 | 94.4 |
| Wholesale of household goods | 98.5 | 101.9 | 95.0 | 93.0 |
| Wholesale of information and communication equipment | 104.3 | 90.4 | 85.0 | 88.5 |
| Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies | 94.8 | 108.3 | 69.5 | 63.9 |
| Other specialised wholesale | 82.6 | 111.4 | 81.1 | 78.3 |
| Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 115.4 | 102.9 | 88.3 | 88.0 |
| of which: |  |  |  |  |
| Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco | 124.1 | 102.0 | 99.9 | 99.4 |
| Other retail sale in non-specialised stores | 132.5 | 104.7 | 83.5 | 82.3 |
| Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores | 103.8 | 106.0 | 85.8 | 86.1 |
| Dispensing chemist; retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores | 139.0 | 99.2 | 93.2 | 90.7 |
| Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores | 147.0 | 102.1 | 92.1 | 90.5 |
| Retail sale of audio and video equipment; hardware, paints and glass; electrical household appliances, etc. in specialised stores | 121.2 | 102.9 | 85.1 | 83.6 |
| Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software; telecommunications equipment, etc. in specialised stores | 99.0 | 101.9 | 76.1 | 77.3 |

The final data for March 2010 is published on the website of the NSI (http://www.nsi.bg/otrasalen.php?otr=35).

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The data for April 2010 is preliminary.
    ${ }^{2}$ Since January 2009 the Turnover Indices are calculated under new classification of economic activities KID2008. 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//otrasalen.php?otr=35).
    The monthly turnover indices reflect the short-term changes in the value of this indicator between two compared periods at constant 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 turnover indices are calculated with 2005 as a constant base year by comparing the value of the sales at constant prices. The prices impact is eliminated by deflation of the turnover, 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.

