

Distributive Trades

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| Selected distributive trades indicators | Growth rates, % | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q ₁ 2003/ Q ₁ 2002 | Q ₂ 2003/ Q ₂ 2002 | Q ₃ 2003/ Q ₃ 2002 | Q ₄ 2003/ Q ₄ 2002 | Q ₁ 2004/ Q ₁ 2003 |
| Value added, real growth ¹ | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Turnover in retail trade (nominal terms) | 10.8 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 3.0 |
| sale of food, beverages and tobacco | 8.4 | 13.7 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 3.2 |
| sale of non-food products | 10.8 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| sale of motor vehicles and fuels | 14.0 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 14.3 | 0.6 |
| Turnover in wholesale trade (nominal terms) | 10.5 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 9.6 |
| sale of food, beverages and tobacco | -6.4 | -5.7 | -3.7 | -0.9 | 0.4 |
| sale of non-food products | 14.8 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 8.8 |
| sale of motor vehicles and fuels | 19.1 | 17.7 | 13.3 | 15.4 | 18.5 |
| Average number of people in employment ¹ | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Average gross wage per employee ^{1, 2, 3} (real terms) | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 |

Sources of data: SORS, the IMAD's calculations.

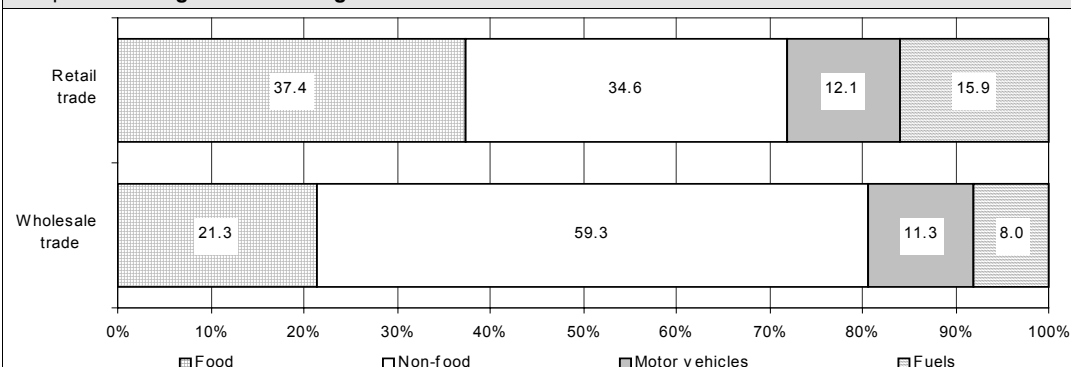
Notes: ¹the activity of retail and wholesale trade, repair of motor vehicles and personal and household goods, ²companies and organisations employing three or more workers, ³deflated by the consumer price index.

Real value-added growth in wholesale and retail trade, the repair of motor vehicles, personal and household goods strengthened slightly to the 3.4% in the **first quarter** over the same period last year.

According to the SORS' quarterly TRG-ČL survey monitoring turnover in wholesale and retail trade, **turnover** climbed by 3.0% in nominal terms and fell by 0.6% in real terms (deflated by the consumer price index) in **retail trade** in the **first quarter of this year** over the same period last year. Turnover rose the most in the sale of **non-food products** primarily due to a rise in turnover in non-specialised shops mainly selling non-food products (up 11.1% in nominal terms), specialised shops selling furniture, household equipment and construction materials (up 6.5% in nominal terms) and other specialised shops mainly selling non-food products (up 6.4% in nominal terms). The rise in turnover in the **sale of food, beverages and tobacco** was mostly underpinned by a higher turnover in non-specialised shops mainly selling food (up 3.8% in nominal terms), while turnover in specialised shops chiefly selling food and beverages and specialised tobacco shops dropped (down 2.5% and 11.2%, respectively, in nominal terms). Turnover in the sale of **motor vehicles and automotive fuels** roughly stagnated in nominal terms at the level of the first quarter of last year.

Turnover in wholesale trade climbed by 9.6% in nominal and 5.7% in real terms (deflated by the consumer price index) year on year in the **first quarter**. Turnover climbed the most in the **sale of motor vehicles and automotive fuels** (up 18.5% in nominal terms) chiefly thanks to the 38.8% rise in the sale of motor vehicles. The sale of motor vehicles had already picked up in 2003 and continued into the first quarter of this year, when the number of first passenger car registrations increased by 17.6% over the same period last year, according to figures from the Bureau for Administrative Interior Affairs. Turnover also increased in the sale of **non-food products** (up 8.8% in nominal terms) mainly due to the increased sales of machines and equipment for construction, industry, agriculture and trade (up 22.9%), increased sales of metal ores, metals, and hardware (up 21.9% in nominal terms), the sale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment (up 17.4% in nominal terms), and the sale of other consumer goods (up 18.0% in nominal terms). The fall in turnover in the sale of **food, beverages and tobacco** came to a halt in the first quarter (see the table) so turnover roughly stagnated in nominal terms at the level of the first quarter of last year.

Graph: Sales of goods according to shares in retail and wholesale trade in 2003



Source of data: SORS.