Selected distributive trades indicators	Growth rates (nominal terms), %					
	Q1 2002/ Q1 2001	Q2 2002/ Q2 2001	Q3 2002/ Q3 2001	Q4 2002/ Q4 2001	Q1 2003/ Q1 2002	Q2 2003/ Q2 2002
Value added, real growth[1]	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.6
Turnover in retail trade, SIT million	19.0	13.8	17.1	16.8	10.8	12.1
sale of food, beverages and tobacco	31.3	21.3	25.9	22.5	8.4	13.7
sale of non-food products	15.9	15.6	18.9	17.3	10.8	11.7
sale of motor vehicles and fuels	9.0	3.6	5.2	8.3	14.0	10.4
Turnover in wholesale trade, SIT million	15.1	18.9	19.4	14.2	10.5	9.2
sale of food, beverages and tobacco	16.0	12.2	5.1	6.3	-6.4	-5.7
sale of non-food products	16.9	27.9	28.2	21.9	14.8	13.2
sale of motor vehicles and fuels	9.5	4.7	14.6	2.4	19.1	17.7
Average number of persons in employment[1]	2.4	2.1	1.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Average gross wage per employee[1, 2, 3], SIT	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.8

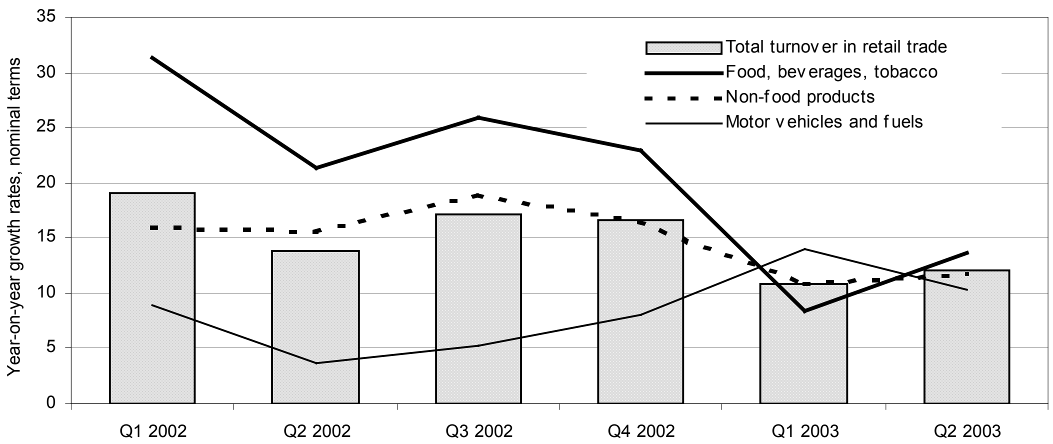
Sources of data: SORS, calculations by the IMAD. *Notes:* [1]the activity of retail and wholesale trade, repair of motor vehicles and personal and household goods, [2]companies and organisations with three or more employees, [3]deflated by the consumer price index.

Value added in wholesale and retail trade, the repair of motor vehicles, personal and household goods continued to rise in the **second quarter** at a rate of 3.6% year on year in real terms. According to the **quarterly TRG-ČL survey**, turnover increased in both wholesale and retail trade, with turnover in wholesale trade rising less than in the first quarter (see table).

Turnover in retail trade rose by 12.1% in nominal and 6.1% in real terms (deflated by the consumer price index) in the second quarter over the same period last year. As in 2002, turnover rose the most in the **sale of food, beverages and tobacco** (see table) mainly thanks to a rise in turnover in non-specialised shops mainly selling food (up 15.7% in nominal terms), while turnover in specialised shops mainly selling food and beverages roughly stagnated (down 0.4%). This suggests that restructuring is still moving towards the expansion of large shopping malls (non-specialised shops mainly selling food) and the decline of small specialised shops selling food. Turnover also rose in the **sale of non-food products** (up by 11.7% in nominal terms), the most in non-specialised shops mainly selling non-food products (up 20.7%), other specialised shops mainly selling non-food products (up 17.3%), and specialised shops selling textiles, clothing and leather products (up 16.7%). Turnover increased again in the **sale of motor vehicles and fuels** (up 10.4% in nominal terms) chiefly owing to the increased sale of motor vehicles (up 13.3%). The sale of motor vehicles had already picked up in the first quarter and continued into the second quarter, when the number of first-car registrations surged by 23.0% over the same period last year, according to figures from the Bureau for Administrative Interior Affairs.

Turnover in wholesale trade rose by 9.2% in nominal and 3.3% in real terms (deflated by the consumer price index) in the second quarter over the same period last year. Unlike in the first quarter, the particular segments of wholesale trade recorded different dynamics than those of retail trade. Turnover rose the most in the **sale of motor vehicles and fuels** (up 17.7% in nominal terms). Turnover in the **sale of non-food products** increased by 13.2% in nominal terms, while turnover in the **sale of food, beverages and tobacco** dropped by 5.7% mainly because of a fall in turnover in specialised shops selling food and beverages (down 19.2%).

Graph: **Turnover in retail trade, year-on-year nominal growth rates (Q1 2002–Q2 2003)**



Source of data: SORS, calculations by the IMAD.