

On Retail Turnover in May 2025

Retail turnover developments will remain volatile and uneven

After the increase in April this year, retail turnover declined again in May 2025, mainly due to both the high comparison base – in May 2024, strong growth was recorded in non-food and fuel trade – and the relatively rapid increase in food prices.

It is expected that in the coming months retail turnover could gradually stabilise and return to growth – buyer activity will be moderately supported by rising wages, influenced by recent tax changes, as well as by a gradual decline in interest rates. An additional positive effect may come from the recently concluded memorandum on reducing the prices of essential food goods, which could potentially free up more funds for other everyday spending and may also support consumption outside the food segment.

At the same time, it should be taken into account that the high price level continues to weigh on household budgets, thus limiting a more rapid increase in household consumption.

In May 2025, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the total turnover of retail trade enterprises at constant prices declined by 2.7% (according to unadjusted data). While in May of the previous year food retail turnover remained unchanged, this May a sharp decline was observed in this segment. Trade in non-food goods and fuel also decreased, although more moderately. A decline in the volume of retail trade was also observed on a monthly basis. In May, compared to April, it fell by 0.7% (according to seasonally adjusted data), as both food and non-food retail turnover declined.

In May, compared to May of the previous year, turnover in the retail sale of **non-food goods** decreased by 1.3%. The sharpest decline in retail turnover was recorded in the sale of clothing, footwear and leather goods (by 12.4%) and in the retail sale of sporting goods and games (by 6%). A more moderate decrease was observed in the sale of textiles, carpets, rugs, wall and floor coverings, wallpaper, furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles (by 2.7%), in the sale of books, newspapers, stationery, audio and video recordings (by 1.6%), and in the sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods (by 1.6%). Meanwhile, in May, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, retail turnover increased most rapidly in the sale of information and communication technology equipment (by 7.5%), in the retail sale of household electrical appliances in specialised stores (by 7.1%), and in the sale of flowers, plants, seeds, fertilisers, pet animals and pet food (by 7%). It also increased rapidly in the sale of cosmetics and toiletries (by 5.8%) and in the retail sale of watches, jewellery and other new goods not elsewhere classified (by 4.6%), while a slight increase was observed in the retail sale of metal goods, tools, building materials and plumbing supplies (by 0.7%).

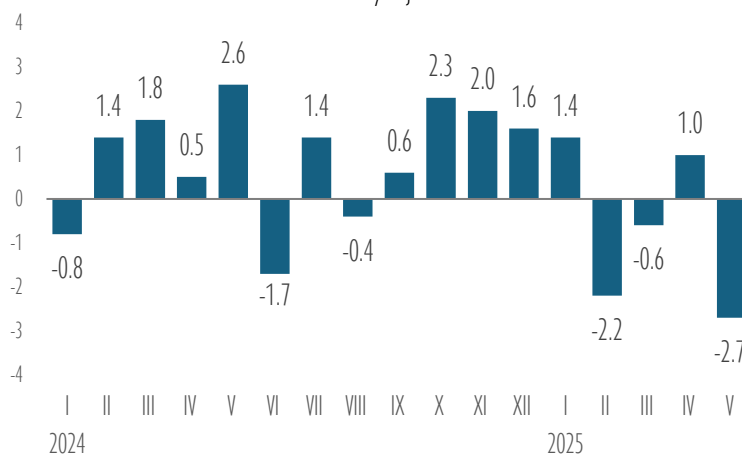
Turnover in the retail sale of **food goods** decreased sharply year-on-year – by 4.8%, which was largely determined by the high base in May of the previous year, when turnover in food goods declined by only 0.3%. Food prices continue to increase, thereby affecting food retail turnover.

By type of sales outlet, the decline in turnover in May, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, continued in retail sale via stalls and markets (by 12.3%), and turnover in other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets also continued to decline – by 11.9%. A slight decline in turnover was observed in retail sale via mail order or the internet (by 1.2%).

Turnover in the retail sale of **fuel** at filling stations decreased in May – by 2.6% compared to May 2024, despite lower fuel prices compared to May of the previous year. This was largely influenced by the high base in May 2024, when fuel turnover increased sharply.

TURNOVER OF RETAIL TRADE ENTERPRISES,

Changes in % compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, at constant prices,
non-seasonally adjusted data



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Overall, in January–May of this year, retail turnover declined. Compared to January–May 2024, it was 0.7% lower. This was largely determined by a 3.3% decline in turnover in the retail sale of food goods. Turnover in the retail sale of non-food goods increased by 1.6%, while turnover in the retail sale of fuel decreased by 1.6%.