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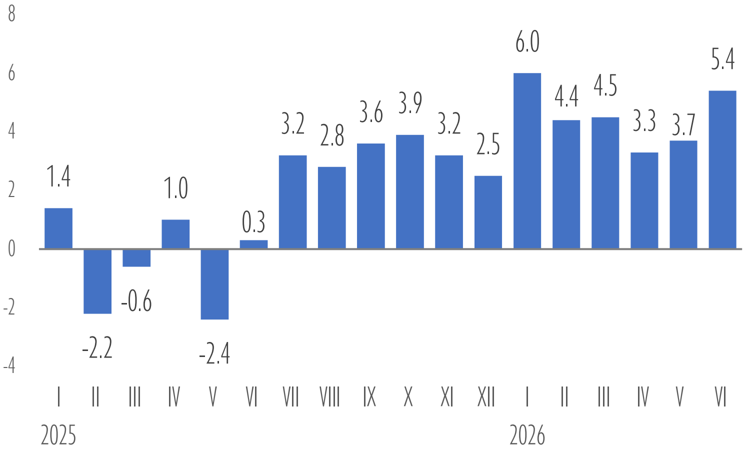
On retail trade turnover in June 2026

Retail trade turnover grew at a faster pace in June, with all major segments contributing to the increase

In June 2026, retail trade turnover continued to increase year-on-year, with the growth rate accelerating compared with previous months. Over the year, the total turnover of retail trade enterprises at constant prices increased by 5.4% according to unadjusted data (4.8% according to calendar-adjusted data). Unlike in May, when retail turnover of automotive fuel declined year-on-year, in June all three main segments contributed to the increase: non-food products, food products and automotive fuel retail trade. At the same time, the growth rates were partly influenced by a relatively low comparison base, particularly in food and fuel retail trade. On a monthly basis, retail trade volume in June increased by 0.6% compared with May (seasonally adjusted data). Growth was observed in all major segments.



Overall, retail trade maintained stable positive dynamics in June. Non-food products were the main driver of growth, and the increase in this segment was even stronger than in May. At the same time, positive trends in food retail trade are becoming increasingly sustained, with year-on-year growth recorded for the fourth consecutive month. This is supported both by improvements in household purchasing power and by measures implemented under the Memorandum on Food Retail Trade, which help reduce price pressures and improve the availability of lower-priced products. Following the decline observed in May, automotive fuel retail trade returned to growth in June; however, developments in this segment remain sensitive to fluctuations in energy prices and consumer caution. In the coming months, retail trade developments may be affected by household real income dynamics, geopolitical uncertainty and energy price developments, particularly considering that, following the decline observed in June, energy prices in global markets increased again in July.

In June, compared with June of the previous year, retail turnover of non-food products increased by 7.3%. Growth was observed in most product groups, indicating sustained demand for non-food products. Turnover increased most rapidly in retail sale of sporting equipment and games (by 16.8%), household electrical appliances (by 13.0%), as well as hardware, paints and glass (by 11.8%). A significant increase was also recorded in retail sale of clothing and footwear (by 10.8%), textiles, furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles (by 8.2%), pharmaceutical and medical goods (by 7.0%), as well as watches, jewellery and other new goods not elsewhere classified (by 5.7%). More moderate growth was observed in retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles (by 1.5%) and flowers, plants and gardening goods (by 1.0%). At the same time, turnover decreased in retail sale of books, newspapers, stationery, audio and video recordings (by 20.4%), as well as information and communication technology equipment (by 8.2%).

Retail turnover of food products increased by 3.7% year-on-year in June, continuing the positive dynamics observed in recent months. Growth was recorded both in non-specialised stores predominantly selling food, beverages or tobacco and in specialised food, beverage and tobacco stores. This indicates that the recovery in demand for food products is becoming increasingly sustained. At the same time, it should be taken into account that the increase was also partly affected by the low comparison base, as retail turnover of food products had declined significantly in June 2025.

Retail turnover of automotive fuel at filling stations increased by 3.5% year-on-year in June. This followed the decline observed in May and indicates a partial recovery in fuel retail volumes. At the same time, it should be taken into account that the increase was influenced by the relatively low base in June 2025. On a monthly basis, automotive fuel retail

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volume also increased in June, which may have been supported by lower fuel prices; however, further developments in this segment will be closely linked to fuel price dynamics and consumers' adjustment to fluctuations in energy prices.

By type of retail outlet outside stores, developments in June were uneven. In retail trade via mail order or internet stores, turnover increased by 21.6%, indicating rapid development of remote shopping channels. In other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets, turnover increased by 2.1%. By contrast, retail turnover in stalls and markets decreased by 4.5%.

Overall, retail trade turnover increased in January–June 2026. Compared with the corresponding period of 2025, it was 4.5% higher. This was mainly driven by increases in retail turnover of non-food products and automotive fuel, by 6.2% and 4.9%, respectively, while retail turnover of food products also increased by 1.9%. Thus, in the first half of the year, overall retail trade dynamics remained positive, with growth recorded across all major segments.

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