# 6.3 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE

## **OVERVIEW**

The wholesale & retail trade sector contracted by 1.9 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2019, moderating from the 3.5 per cent contraction in the previous quarter.

For the whole of 2019, the sector shrank by 2.9 per cent, a reversal from the 2.8 per cent growth in 2018, with both the wholesale trade and retail trade segments registering contractions.

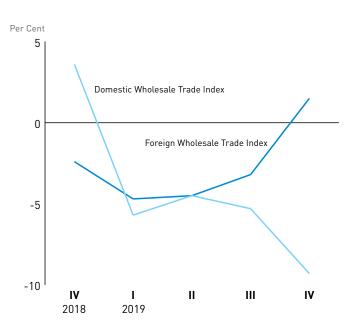
### WHOLESALE TRADE

In the fourth quarter, the wholesale trade segment was weighed down by a decline in domestic wholesale sales volume, which was partially offset by an increase in foreign wholesale sales volume.

The domestic wholesale sales volume declined by 9.3 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter, worsening from the 5.3 per cent contraction in the preceding quarter (Exhibit 6.10). The decline was led by weaker sales volumes of petroleum & petroleum-related products (-13 per cent), electronic components (-24 per cent) and chemicals & chemical-related products (-26 per cent), which outweighed an increase in the sales volume of telecommunications & computers (9.9 per cent). For the whole of 2019, the domestic wholesale trade index declined by 6.2 per cent, a reversal from the 0.8 per cent increase in 2018.

On the other hand, foreign wholesale sales volume grew by 1.5 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter, an improvement from the 3.2 per cent decline in the preceding quarter. The expansion was largely due to a pickup in the sales volumes of metals, timber & construction materials (13 per cent) and petroleum & petroleum-related products (1.3 per cent). Nevertheless, these increases were partly offset by a 3.9 per cent decline in the sales volume of other wholesale trade.<sup>6</sup> For the full year, the foreign wholesale trade index fell by 2.7 per cent, reversing from the increase of 0.9 per cent in 2018.

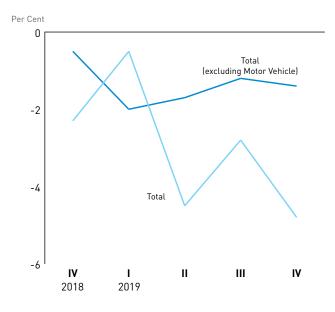
Exhibit 6.10: Changes in Wholesale Trade Index at Constant Prices



#### **RETAIL SALES**

Retail sales volume shrank by 4.8 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter, worse than the 2.8 per cent decline recorded in the third quarter (Exhibit 6.11). Retail sales were weighed down by both motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle sales. Motor vehicle sales volume fell by 23 per cent on the back of an on-year decline in COE supply, while non-motor vehicle sales volume contracted by 1.4 per cent, led by a fall in the sales volume of discretionary goods. Specifically, the sales volumes of discretionary goods such as furniture & household equipment (-7.3 per cent), watches & jewellery (-3.9 per cent) and department stores (-4.9 per cent) declined. By contrast, the sales volumes of non-discretionary goods such as medical goods & toiletries (1.8 per cent) and mini-marts & convenience stores (2.1 per cent) rose.

#### Exhibit 6.11: Changes in Retail Sales Index at Constant Prices



For the full year, retail sales volume fell by 3.2 per cent, a larger drop compared to the 1.2 per cent decline registered in 2018. Retail sales volume was weighed down by both motor vehicle sales (-11 per cent) and non-motor vehicle sales (-1.6 per cent).

The decline in motor vehicle sales in 2019 was in line with a fall in COE supply. Meanwhile, the drop in non-motor vehicle sales was underpinned by a contraction in the sales volumes of both discretionary and non-discretionary goods. For discretionary goods, the decline was driven by lower sales volumes of furniture & household equipment (-6.9 per cent) and watches & jewellery (-5.9 per cent). Meanwhile, the retail sales volumes of supermarkets & hypermarkets (-0.7 per cent), petrol service stations (-1.7 per cent) and food retailers (-3.1 per cent) fell, thereby contributing to the decline in the overall sales volume of non-discretionary goods (Exhibit 6.12).



