

20. TRADE, CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION

Methodological notes

The branch of **internal trade** includes entrepreneurial entities with the following prevailing activity, which is determined according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities SK NACE Rev. 2 by its registered appurtenance to division

- 45 wholesale, retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles,
- 46 wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles,
- 47 retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Wholesale, retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles include all activities (except manufacture and renting) that concerning motor vehicles and motorcycles, including lorries and trucks. It excludes retail sale of automotive fuel and lubricating or cooling products.

Wholesale trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles covers sale of new and used goods to resale and processing as well as wholesale on a fee or contract basis for commission. This division also includes usual manipulations involved in wholesale such as assembling, sorting and goods grading according to quality and size in large quantity, repacking, bottling, redistribution in lower quantity, storage, refrigeration, etc. It excludes wholesale of motor vehicles and accessories for motor vehicles.

Retail trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles includes sale of new and used goods, or else own products to final consumer for personal or domestic consumption or utilization, realized mainly in units of retail network (i.e. shops, stands, department stores, petrol stations), and also mail order sales, doorstep sales, etc. This division also includes retail sale of automotive fuels and lubricating or cooling products.

Accommodation and food service activities include entrepreneurial entities with dominant activity, which is determined according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities SK NACE Rev. 2 by its registered appurtenance to division

- 55 accommodation,
- 56 food and beverage service activities.

Accommodation comprises the provision of short-stay accommodation in the hotel type establishments and guest-houses (hotels, camping sites, youth hostels, tourist hostels and chalets, university hostels, boarding houses, etc.).

Food and beverage service activities includes catering, nutrition, refreshment, eventually social and entertaining activity and activities of other specific purposes (restaurants, restaurants, fast food stands, buffets, confectioners, bars, nightclubs, beer parlours, wine bars, canteens, canteens in establishments, schools, universities and hostels, food production and deliveries, event catering, etc.).

Detailed classification all above mentioned activities is used by the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities.

Data on internal trade, catering and accommodation are surveyed for incorporated legal persons and for natural persons running business on the base of the Trade Licence or another licence.

Data on retail network and on network of outlet centres of catering are surveyed for incorporated legal persons with 20 and more employees.

Definitions

Turnover includes all receipts from self-manufactured goods and services and receipts for goods, which are conducted by an enterprise for all its activities. Data are aggregated in accordance with main economic activity of enterprise and are without value added tax.

Employed persons are employees and self-employed.

Average registered number of employees in persons includes permanent and temporary employees who have a contract of employment or service with the employing organisation regardless they were really at work or not, e.g. due to illness, recovery holidays etc. and also the employees who were not working e.g. due to work stoppage, strikes or disputes as well as part-time employees, employees who had their working time not divided into each working day and employees carried out the work only occasionally on call or by needs of organisation. Excluded are persons on maternity leave, apprentices and students in practice, private entrepreneurs and their associates, persons with the agreement on work performed outside an employment relationship.

Retail network consists of shops in which retail activity is carried out. Units of retail network are classified into assortment types by receipts in particular assortment (e.g. department stores, shopping centres, hypermarkets, general shops, supermarkets etc.).

Department store is retail unit, which forms a complex of selling departments under joint operation, concentrated in one object. Department store offers broad range of products (minimum foodstuffs, clothing, consumer goods), generally also services of catering and supplementary services. Minimal extent of selling area is 1 500 m², in rural areas exceptionally 1 000 m².

Shopping centre is a wide-assortment retail unit, which provide sale at least of three basic assortment group of goods (foodstuffs, clothing, consumer goods) namely at least in two individual selling departments within one object. Selling departments have the same operator. Shopping centre has selling area greater than 250 m² and less than 1 000 m² (quantitative line 300, 600, 900 m²), in cities exceptionally as many as 1 500 m².

Hypermarket (indoor help-yourself department store) is a high density help-yourself retail unit, offering wide assortment of foodstuff and non-foodstuff goods in the form of self-service. Hypermarket is characterized by selling area above 2 500 m² and accumulating payment (cash boxes are situated at exit from selling hall and no in individual selling departments, how is it at department store). Hypermarket is located in single till two-storied hall, generally away from core city.

General shop is a shop offering wide assortment of foodstuff and non-foodstuff goods and is not possible expressly defined the centre of assortment. The proportion of foodstuffs and non-foodstuff assortment is roughly acquitted, it comes to this, that proportion of foodstuffs and non-foodstuff does not decrease in annual average below 40% of turnover. The selling area of general shop is generally less than 1 000 m². Consumer's co-operatives in this assortment type show classic general shops with selling area 75, 100, 150 m².

Supermarket (big shop of foodstuff) is a retail unit that offers wide assortment of foodstuff goods, supplemented by non-foodstuff convenience goods. The supermarket selling area is between 400 up to 2 500 m². Self-service with accumulating payment is prevailing form of sales (cash partitions enclose the selling areas). Moreover, they have also sales with attendant at the specialized selling sections (e.g. delicacies, meat, smoked-meat products, fruit-vegetable, etc.). Houses of foodstuff (they belong to the foodstuff of wide assortment) and supermarkets within department store and shopping centres are excluded.

Immobile stalls are places of business with a separate place for goods and shop-assistant but not for customers. Petrol stations and car services have no selling area too. Units for sales of fuels and construction materials do not report their selling area if they have no sales room and they sell

directly on storage area.

Turnover in manufacturing units of retail trade are presented in sale prices for year (including value added tax).

The network of outlet centres of catering consists of centres of catering providing catering services, social and entertaining activities as well as supplementary catering services. According to the period of operation the outlet centres are divided into year-round and seasonal ones. A seasonal unit operates less than 9 months during the year.

Receipts of outlet centres of catering are presented in sale prices for year (including value added tax).

Source

All published data are the result of the statistical surveys carried out by the SO SR. More detailed information can be obtained on the SO SR website in the section Sectoral statistics – Trade and food service as well as in the public database of the SO SR DATAcube.