

XVI. DOMESTIC TRADE

The information presented in the chapter 'Domestic trade' refers to all economic subjects dealing with trade, irrespective of their branch activity and kind of ownership. The economic subjects are: enterprises, one-man firms and associations, co-operations, foundations, social-political and religious organizations, engaged in intermediate and final sales of raw, processed or manufactured goods. Data on main economic results (Table 9) refer only to trade units classified within the branch 'Trade' (excl. foreign trade) dealing mainly with resale (sale without transformation) of goods. According to Classification of Branches of National Economy 1986 (CBNE'86) the public catering as trade activity is also included within 'Trade'.

The aggregate data are presented totally for the country (incl. private sector) and are comparable with the previous years by kind of ownership. Private sector includes local physical or juridical persons, foreigners (physical, juridical persons and co-operations), political parties, associations and foundations, religious and other non-government organizations. The difference between totals for the country and private sector is equal to the public sector.

Data on the main economic results of domestic trade are presented according to the requirements of receipts and expenditure account (appendix to clause 40, paragraph 1, point 2 of Account Law). Changes in stocks and prepayments are included respectively in receipts and expenditures of trade units.

The retail trade premises comprise different kinds of stationary and seasonal premises for retail sale of own production and resale of purchased goods. The number of shops includes warehouses for fuel and building materials, pharmacies, petrol stations, and premises of stationary retail trade network - pavilions, booths, etc. The shops are classified as food and non-food according to the dominant kind of offered goods. The restaurants, bars, confectioneries and other premises, selling mainly kitchen production and beverages for consumption on the premises are classified as establishments for catering.

The indicator 'Retail sales' includes the value of goods sold at retail trade prices to the population, different institutions, departments, handicraftsmen and other professional consumers to satisfy their individual needs. These sales are realized by the premises of retail trade network, establishments for catering, wholesale trade warehouses, purchase stations and directly by industrial, agricultural and other enterprises and firms. The value of repair services of motor vehicles and repairs of goods for personal and household use are also included in total retail sales.

Data on wholesale and retail sales - general and by commodity groups are published at final consumer prices, i.e. including trade margins and value added tax. Data on sales in public catering contain the value of sales of kitchen production and purchased goods in canteens.