***18 TRADE***

***Methodological notes***

*Data are taken from the results of processing of annual statistical questionnaires of the CZSO and also using administrative data sources. The data on natural persons are fully modelled from administrative data.*

*Surveys are carried out in businesses (enterprises), which by their* ***principal activity*** *belonged to the following divisions of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE) in the respective year:*

*45 – Wholesale and 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.*

*From 2021 onwards, the estimate of labour and wage statistics indicators has been refined thanks to the wider use of available administrative data from the Czech Social Security Administration and the General Financial Directorate. The revision had the most significant impact on the category of micro and small economic entities and has affected the following indicators: the average registered number of employees, the average registered number of employees – full-time equivalent (FTE), the employed persons, wages excl. other personnel expenses, other personnel expenses, the average wage per employee in the registered number of employees, and the average wage per FTE employee.*

*As a result of the methodological modification made, data since the year 2021 for the aforementioned indicators are not fully comparable with the data published in the time series before 2021.*

***Notes on Tables***

*Time series contain data on legal persons incorporated in the Commercial Register and natural persons doing their business based on a trade licence or other authorisation. Only entities (businesses) doing their business in order to make profit are included. Time series do not contain data on entities belonging to the non-business sphere (organisational units of the state, semi-budgetary organisations partially funded from the state budget or local government budgets, and non-profit organisations).*

***Active enterprises, total*** *mean the number of enterprises, which were active for at least a part of a given year.*

***Employed persons*** *include the registered number of employees (headcount), the number of working entrepreneurs and contributing family workers, for whom activities in the enterprise are one (main) job, and persons employed on agreements on work recalculated to the full-time equivalent according to hours worked.*

*The****average registered number of employees*** *is the annual arithmetic mean of the number of persons having employment contract with the employer (in the employment relationship). The* ***full-time equivalent*** *(FTE) number of employees takes into account the number of contracted hours of work.*

*The****average gross monthly wage*** *is the wage**excluding other personnel expenses per employee (headcount or FTE) per month.*

***Sales of goods and services and sales of goods for resale*** *include sales (excluding VAT) from sale of goods for resale, goods, and services.*

***Outputs, incl. trade margin*** *include sales from sale of goods and services, trade margin, change in inventories of own production, and capitalisation of material, goods, services, and fixed assets.*

***Consumed materials, energy, and services*** *comprise consumed purchases (the value of consumed material and energies) and costs of services (external services, costs of representation, and low-value intangible property not considered by the accounting unit to be fixed assets). Before the year 2016, the indicator called “production consumption” corresponded to this indicator as for its contents.*

***Wages excluding other personnel expenses*** *include basic wages and salaries of employees having employment contract (wage scale level, salary scale level, contractual wage), payments additional to wage or salary, bonuses, compensation for wages and salaries, bonuses for standby duty, and other wage or salary components.*

*The****trade margin*** *is the difference between sales from the goods sold and costs of goods sold. The percentage is the trade margin share in sales from the goods sold.*

*The****value added*** *is the difference between outputs, including trade margin, and consumed materials, energy, and services.*

***Profit/loss of the current accounting period*** *is calculated as the difference between total revenues and total expenses.*

***Net assets*** *mean property in the form of fixed, current, and other assets.*

***Tangible fixed assets (net)*** *mean plots, structures, including buildings, separate movable assets and sets thereof, grower’s units of permanent stands and plantations, basic herds and flocks and draught animals, incomplete and other tangible fixed assets, provided advance payments for tangible fixed assets, and the valuation difference on acquired assets.*

***Inventories excl. advance payments provided (net)*** *include materials, work in progress, semi-finished products, finished products, animals, and goods, excluding advance payments provided.*

*State indicators are as at 31 December of the reference year.*

***Tab. 18.1 Basic trade indicators***

*The Tab. comprises data for all economic activities of trade in total, including sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles belonging to the section G of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE).*

***Tab. 18.2 to 18.5 Selected basic trade indicators***

*The tables present data for individual divisions of the section G, i.e. for the divisions 45, 46, and 47 of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE).*

***Tab. 18.6 Sales in retail trade***

*The overview of sales in retail trade (excluding sale of motor vehicles and motorcycles and including sale of automotive fuel) according to three-digit groups 47.1 through 47.9 of the Classification of Economic Activities (CZ-NACE).*

\* \* \*

*Further information can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:*

– [www.csu.gov.cz/trade](http://www.csu.gov.cz/trade)