

Types of Business

1 – General Trade

Operation of a business without complying with the specialization principle.

2 – Mixed Trade

An operation of a wholesale and retail business concurrently.

3 – Wholesale Business

A business consisting of procuring goods from importers and producers, and their subsequent sale through a wholesale or in packages, at a facility that is designed for trade in products or goods. No sales are made to the public consumer.

4 – Retail Business

A business comprising the procurement of products the business is specialized in, and the sale of these products directly to its consumers at designed business outlets or at established and permanent market locations.

5 – Peddler Business

A non-permanent retail business undertaken by individuals moving merchandise for sale at their transit locations outside urban or municipal markets as well as at fixed locations assigned by Municipal Authorities.

6 – Fair Businesses

A non-permanent retail business undertaken in a stable fashion at open markets or at non-grounded facilities of enclosed markets.

7 – Precarious Business

A business operation undertaken at non-conventional building facilities of rural or sub-urban areas.

8 – Exports

A business operation consisting of the sale or exporting overseas of either domestic or domesticated products.

9 – Imports

A business operation consisting of the products procured at a foreign market designed to be traded on the domestic soil.

10 – Trade Service Provision

A business operation through which one of the parties is obligated to provide others with a particular outcome of their intellectual or manual service in exchange of a compensation.

11 – Business Operation Representative

A business consisting of the carrying out of business activities by way of a mandate, on behalf of one of one or more national or foreign entities, however, not carrying out any sales to the consuming public.

TYPE OF SALES ARRANGEMENT

- Cash & Carry
- Franchising
- E-business
- Tele-shopping
- Convenience Stores
- Business Exhibit

TYPE OF SPECIAL SALES

- Domicile sales
- Distance sales
- Automatic sales
- Casual sales
- Promotional sales
- Peddler sales
- Auction sales

WHOLESALE BUSINESS OPERATORS

1 – Exporter

A business that sells domestic or domesticated goods directly to a foreign market.

2 – Importer

A business that procures goods directly from foreign markets with the purpose of trading those at domestic market or for re-export.

3 – Whosaler

A business that procures goods from the producer or importer for the supply to other business operators, but not does sell the consuming public.

RETAIL BUSINESS OPERATORS

1 – Retailer

A business that procures goods from the producer or from the wholesalers for sale to the end consumer.

2 – Precarious Operator

An outlet operating its business from a non-conventional business building at sub-urban or rural areas.

3 – Peddler Vendor

A business operating its business at a non-fixed fashion at locations it goes through or at the areas particularly designed for such business operation.

4 – Fair Operators

A business that operates its business in a non-fixed fashion at outdoor markets or at non-fixed facilities on the ground in a stable manner at open markets.

MIXED BUSINESS OPERATOR

An agent operating concurrently a wholesale and a retail business.

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE

This may be operated by a:

1 – Trade Operator

Every entity which, not being incorporated into any previously defined category, specializes in promoting, on behalf of another party, the signing of contracts at a particular area or circle of customers as an autonomous and stable entity against compensation.

2 – Concessionaire

Every entity which, by way of a trade concession agreement, trades in goods of another trader.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADE NETWORKS

1 – Large Business Areas

Large business areas are a whole or retail business infrastructure with business area of 200 m² or a compound of retail and wholesale business outlets which, not owning such contiguous areas, incorporate in the same space a sales area larger than 200 m². The large business areas are classified as follows:

2 – Hyper-Markets

Retail sales buildings with a usable area for exhibits and sales, in a self-service regime, larger than 2,000 m², of which at least 50% is reserved for food products, specialized retail sales stores and services provision, an automobile parking space and, if so chosen, an automobile service, a gas sales station, restaurants and a recreational park.

3 – Malls

Business buildings with a minimum gross area of 500 m² and a minimum number of six retail sales stores and provision of trade services, established as a community in one building structure or contiguous and interlinked levels.

4 – Wholesales Business Buildings

These comprise facilities involved in wholesale business operations with a minimum area of 300 m².

5 – Supermakerts

Public sales buildings with a usable area for exhibit and sales between 200 and 2,000 m², of which at least 60% is reserved for food products.

6 – Mini-markets

Mini-markets are buildings with a usable area for retail exhibits and sales between 100 m² and 200 m² of which at least 75% is reserved for food products.

7 – Supplier Markets

Supplier markets are units designed for wholesale organization and trade, aimed at supplying large population settlements, mainly with agro-livestock and large daily consumer goods. Supplier markets have a multi-layered feature and are expected to continuously ensure trade in other food products and the setting up of supplementary support service areas.

8 – Urban Markets

Urban markets are fixed or temporary locations where retail goods purchasing and sells operations take place. Urban markets are classified as follows:

- **Permanent Markets**
These markets with owned areas, marked with definitive and fixed facilities.
- **Peddler Markets**
These are markets which do not own facilities.

9 – Rural Markets

Rural markets are settlements of agricultural, perishable and artisan goods, simple or manufactured, originating from the rural areas and intended for trade.

10 – Small Retail Sales Businesses

Small retail sales businesses are business facilities covering a maximum area of 100 m².

11 – Trade Services Provision Businesses

Trade services provision businesses are businesses that can be grouped in various infrastructure units covering a minimum area of 15 m².

TRADE RECORDS

Trade records are a database related to the trade network. These are instruments for registration in the trade records, including:

- Providing and letting for business operation at the facilities
- Altering the social agreement
- Closing the facilities

Business facilities records are set up at the Ministry of Trade's National Directorate for Domestic Trade.