



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Statistical release

P6141.2

Wholesale trade sales (Preliminary)

June 2015

The results published in the next publication (July 2015) will be based on a new sample. This is an annual procedure which typically affects the level of sales at both current and constant prices. To avoid breaks in time series, historical sales levels will be revised (i.e. they will be linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

In addition, a revised method for calculating total wholesale trade at constant prices will be introduced in the next publication. The new method will apply with effect from January 2012. A detailed explanation of the existing and new deflation methods will be provided (see Technical note number 7 of this publication for the existing method).

**Embargoed until:
20 August 2015
10:00**

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Forthcoming issue:

July 2015

Expected release date:

17 September 2015

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Sales at constant 2012 prices: results for June 2015

Table A – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at constant 2012 prices

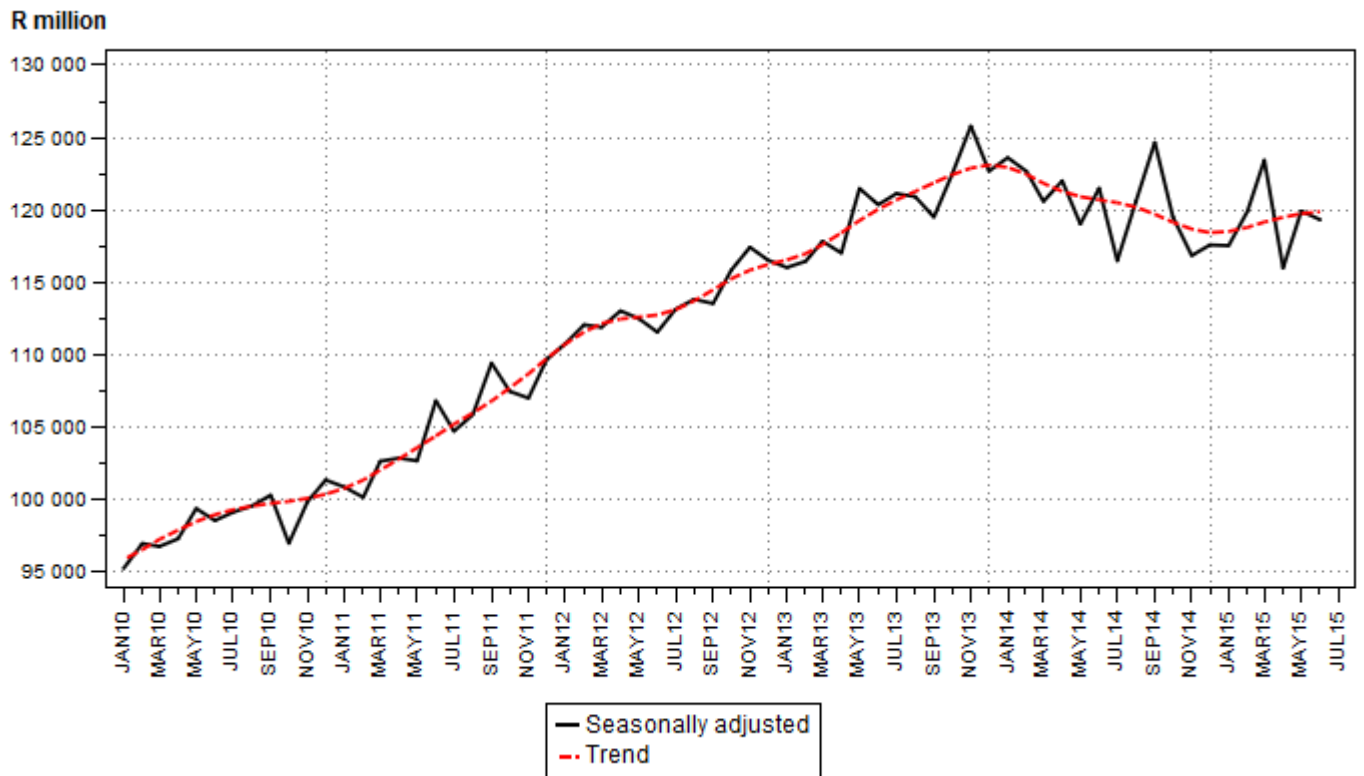
	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-6,7	-2,1	4,0	-5,7	-1,1	0,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,0	2,0	3,0	-6,0	3,4	-0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-3,5	-1,7	2,0	2,1	1,2	-1,6

1/ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Measured in real terms (constant 2012 prices), wholesale trade sales increased by 0,4% year-on-year in June 2015. Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales decreased by 0,5% in June 2015 compared with May 2015. This followed month-on-month changes of 3,4% in May 2015 and -6,0% in April 2015.

Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales decreased by 1,6% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the previous quarter.

Figure 1 – Wholesale trade sales at constant 2012 prices



Sales at current prices: results for June 2015

Table B – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-5,1	-1,3	5,8	-3,5	1,7	3,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,8	3,1	3,9	-5,4	4,0	1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-4,1	-2,3	1,6	3,4	3,3	1,1

1/ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Measured in nominal terms (current prices), wholesale trade sales increased by 3,5% in June 2015 compared with June 2014. The major contributor to this increase was dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies (12,8% and contributing 1,9 percentage points) – see Tables 8 and 9.

Table C – Wholesale trade sales at current prices for the latest three months by type of dealer

Type of dealer	Apr – Jun 2014 (R million)	Weight	Apr – Jun 2015 (R million)	% change between Apr – Jun 2014 and Apr – Jun 2015	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Fee or contract basis	17 770	4,5	17 680	-0,5	0,0
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	24 036	6,0	25 661	6,8	0,4
Food, beverages and tobacco	62 818	15,8	65 226	3,8	0,6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	8 576	2,2	9 301	8,5	0,2
Other household goods except precious stones	42 152	10,6	44 074	4,6	0,5
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	8 070	2,0	8 291	2,7	0,1
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	91 356	22,9	81 872	-10,4	-2,4
Metals and metal ores	11 339	2,8	10 756	-5,1	-0,1
Construction and building materials	23 008	5,8	25 016	8,7	0,5
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	15 471	3,9	15 812	2,2	0,1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	61 430	15,4	63 680	3,7	0,6
Other goods	32 135	8,1	33 369	3,8	0,3
Total	398 163	100,0	400 740	0,6	0,6

Wholesale trade sales increased by 0,6% in the second quarter of 2015 compared with the second quarter of 2014. The major contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco (3,8% and contributing 0,6 of a percentage point);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (3,7% and contributing 0,6 of a percentage point);
- construction and building materials (8,7% and contributing 0,5 of a percentage point); and
- ‘other’ household goods except precious stones (4,6% and contributing 0,5 of a percentage point).

Dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products was a significant negative contributor (-10,4% and contributing -2,4 percentage points) – see Table C.

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Tables

Table 1 – Wholesale trade sales at constant 2012 prices (R million)

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
Jan	91 317	82 182	87 352	98 658	105 286	112 814	105 283
Feb	93 413	91 453	94 878	109 710	112 375	119 168	116 638
Mar	98 795	100 231	106 035	113 935	113 496	120 087	124 879
Apr	89 765	91 301	95 055	104 066	114 111	114 438	107 947
May	92 097	96 789	101 729	113 140	122 066	118 051	116 780
Jun	95 501	98 158	105 815	109 607	116 242	119 442	119 894
Jul	95 864	98 563	101 735	111 576	121 397	116 344	
Aug	94 121	100 382	108 588	116 502	122 494	120 263	
Sep	96 104	102 402	111 958	111 845	119 464	127 315	
Oct	101 480	102 182	113 088	125 728	132 488	129 778	
Nov	103 336	113 380	120 443	131 605	138 614	126 904	
Dec	99 183	105 368	112 388	116 446	123 597	120 064	
Total	1 150 976	1 182 391	1 259 064	1 362 818	1 441 630	1 444 668	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in wholesale trade sales at constant 2012 prices

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 year-to-date
Jan	-10,0	6,3	12,9	6,7	7,2	-6,7	-6,7
Feb	-2,1	3,7	15,6	2,4	6,0	-2,1	-4,3
Mar	1,5	5,8	7,5	-0,4	5,8	4,0	-1,5
Apr	1,7	4,1	9,5	9,7	0,3	-5,7	-2,5
May	5,1	5,1	11,2	7,9	-3,3	-1,1	-2,2
Jun	2,8	7,8	3,6	6,1	2,8	0,4	-1,8
Jul	2,8	3,2	9,7	8,8	-4,2		
Aug	6,7	8,2	7,3	5,1	-1,8		
Sep	6,6	9,3	-0,1	6,8	6,6		
Oct	0,7	10,7	11,2	5,4	-2,0		
Nov	9,7	6,2	9,3	5,3	-8,4		
Dec	6,2	6,7	3,6	6,1	-2,9		
Total	2,7	6,5	8,2	5,8	0,2		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at constant 2012 prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jan	110 780	116 033	123 611	117 543	1,0	-0,4	0,8	0,0
Feb	112 082	116 461	122 665	119 901	1,2	0,4	-0,8	2,0
Mar	111 907	117 837	120 592	123 441	-0,2	1,2	-1,7	3,0
Apr	113 039	117 031	122 012	116 000	1,0	-0,7	1,2	-6,0
May	112 518	121 486	119 030	119 926	-0,5	3,8	-2,4	3,4
Jun	111 574	120 368	121 508	119 330	-0,8	-0,9	2,1	-0,5
Jul	113 149	121 130	116 494		1,4	0,6	-4,1	
Aug	113 836	120 924	120 614		0,6	-0,2	3,5	
Sep	113 547	119 512	124 666		-0,3	-1,2	3,4	
Oct	115 843	122 462	119 507		2,0	2,5	-4,1	
Nov	117 430	125 789	116 853		1,4	2,7	-2,2	
Dec	116 535	122 680	117 589		-0,8	-2,5	0,6	

Table 4 – Wholesale trade sales at current prices (R million)

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
Jan	78 679	72 030	79 790	95 891	108 276	123 955	117 616
Feb	80 120	80 391	88 055	107 479	115 902	132 438	130 760
Mar	84 829	88 481	99 423	112 248	118 034	135 103	142 951
Apr	76 960	81 499	89 220	103 092	118 812	129 408	124 936
May	78 041	86 418	95 752	112 893	127 015	133 515	135 801
Jun	80 227	88 164	99 912	109 110	121 691	135 240	140 003
Jul	81 009	88 130	97 046	111 168	127 989	131 992	
Aug	79 665	90 036	104 682	116 778	130 335	136 689	
Sep	80 996	91 470	109 056	112 468	127 873	145 019	
Oct	86 122	91 294	110 511	127 608	142 673	148 285	
Nov	88 504	102 018	118 125	134 776	149 807	144 862	
Dec	85 639	95 099	110 158	119 308	134 332	136 794	
Total	980 791	1 055 030	1 201 730	1 362 819	1 522 739	1 633 300	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in wholesale trade sales at current prices

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 year-to-date
Jan	-8,5	10,8	20,2	12,9	14,5	-5,1	-5,1
Feb	0,3	9,5	22,1	7,8	14,3	-1,3	-3,1
Mar	4,3	12,4	12,9	5,2	14,5	5,8	0,0
Apr	5,9	9,5	15,5	15,2	8,9	-3,5	-0,9
May	10,7	10,8	17,9	12,5	5,1	1,7	-0,4
Jun	9,9	13,3	9,2	11,5	11,1	3,5	0,3
Jul	8,8	10,1	14,6	15,1	3,1		
Aug	13,0	16,3	11,6	11,6	4,9		
Sep	12,9	19,2	3,1	13,7	13,4		
Oct	6,0	21,0	15,5	11,8	3,9		
Nov	15,3	15,8	14,1	11,2	-3,3		
Dec	11,0	15,8	8,3	12,6	1,8		
Total	7,6	13,9	13,4	11,7	7,3		

Table 6 – Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jan	107 858	120 192	137 215	131 843	-1,5	1,3	3,6	-0,8
Feb	109 476	120 936	137 601	135 939	1,5	0,6	0,3	3,1
Mar	109 997	121 612	134 430	141 239	0,5	0,6	-2,3	3,9
Apr	111 069	122 663	138 481	133 616	1,0	0,9	3,0	-5,4
May	112 880	126 987	134 664	139 003	1,6	3,5	-2,8	4,0
Jun	110 538	125 224	137 555	140 732	-2,1	-1,4	2,1	1,2
Jul	113 278	128 779	133 164		2,5	2,8	-3,2	
Aug	114 325	128 681	136 764		0,9	-0,1	2,7	
Sep	112 067	125 814	140 756		-2,0	-2,2	2,9	
Oct	118 258	132 278	136 969		5,5	5,1	-2,7	
Nov	120 258	135 592	132 617		1,7	2,5	-3,2	
Dec	118 629	132 414	132 929		-1,4	-2,3	0,2	

Table 7 – Wholesale trade sales at current prices by type of dealer (R million)

Type of dealer	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15 1/
Fee or contract basis	4 270	5 124	4 599	5 312	6 060	6 308
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	7 586	8 819	8 349	7 528	8 973	9 160
Food, beverages and tobacco	18 193	21 494	24 814	19 855	23 049	22 322
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2 056	2 920	3 709	3 429	3 125	2 747
Other household goods except precious stones	11 502	13 381	15 967	14 362	14 306	15 406
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	2 480	3 117	2 488	2 446	2 528	3 317
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	24 541	24 099	27 499	24 056	29 196	28 620
Metals and metal ores	3 264	4 001	3 878	3 369	3 503	3 884
Construction and building materials	6 768	8 324	9 067	7 883	8 427	8 706
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	5 630	5 594	5 437	4 955	4 949	5 908
Machinery, equipment and supplies	18 833	20 650	25 524	20 462	20 350	22 868
Other goods	12 492	13 236	11 621	11 278	11 335	10 756
Total	117 616	130 760	142 951	124 936	135 801	140 003

1/ Figures are preliminary.

Table 8 – Year-on-year percentage change in wholesale trade sales at current prices by type of dealer

Type of dealer	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Fee or contract basis	-6,8	11,1	-4,7	-15,7	15,5	1,4
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	-10,3	2,2	3,2	2,3	11,4	6,2
Food, beverages and tobacco	-2,0	6,8	17,0	-0,2	5,7	5,7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	-24,7	4,0	3,1	2,8	12,2	11,8
Other household goods except precious stones	-3,2	7,5	16,6	6,0	2,8	4,9
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	12,3	-11,3	-22,3	-1,8	-6,7	15,6
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	-18,3	-18,1	-10,0	-19,0	-3,9	-8,5
Metals and metal ores	-4,6	0,7	13,5	-13,2	4,0	-5,0
Construction and building materials	4,6	15,3	22,0	8,4	11,6	6,3
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	15,3	-10,5	7,7	-4,8	-5,4	17,3
Machinery, equipment and supplies	-7,8	-7,8	7,4	3,6	-4,9	12,8
Other goods	21,5	19,8	13,1	5,7	2,5	3,3
Total	-5,1	-1,3	5,8	-3,5	1,7	3,5

Table 9 – Contribution of type of dealer to the year-on-year percentage change in wholesale trade sales at current prices

Type of dealer	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15
Fee or contract basis	-0,3	0,4	-0,2	-0,8	0,6	0,1
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	-0,7	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,7	0,4
Food, beverages and tobacco	-0,3	1,0	2,7	0,0	0,9	0,9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	-0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2
Other household goods except precious stones	-0,3	0,7	1,7	0,6	0,3	0,5
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	0,2	-0,3	-0,5	0,0	-0,1	0,3
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	-4,4	-4,0	-2,3	-4,4	-0,9	-2,0
Metals and metal ores	-0,1	0,0	0,3	-0,4	0,1	-0,2
Construction and building materials	0,2	0,8	1,2	0,5	0,7	0,4
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	0,6	-0,5	0,3	-0,2	-0,2	0,6
Machinery, equipment and supplies	-1,3	-1,3	1,3	0,6	-0,8	1,9
Other goods	1,8	1,6	1,0	0,5	0,2	0,3
Total	-5,1	-1,3	5,8	-3,5	1,7	3,5

Survey information

- Introduction**
- 1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey covering enterprises in the wholesale trade industry (see 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2014 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered at the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT). Stats SA continuously updates its BSF, which is linked to the SARS administrative data.
 - 2 In order to improve timeliness, some information for the latest month had to be estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases as soon as information becomes available. Published wholesale trade sales estimates exclude VAT.
- Purpose of the survey**
- 3 The results of the monthly wholesale trade sales survey are used to compile estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.
- Scope of the survey**
- 4 This survey covers wholesale enterprises according to the following types of dealers:
 - Wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis – sales by commission agents, commodity brokers, auctioneers and 'other' wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis;
 - Wholesale trade in agricultural raw materials and livestock;
 - Wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco;
 - Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing and footwear;
 - Wholesale trade in 'other' household goods except precious stones. This group includes wholesale trade in household furniture, requisites and appliances, wholesale trade in books and stationery, wholesale trade in pharmaceuticals and toiletries and wholesale trade in 'other' household goods not elsewhere classified;
 - Wholesale trade in precious stones, jewellery and silverware;
 - Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products;
 - Wholesale trade in metals and metal ores;
 - Wholesale trade in construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies;
 - Wholesale trade in 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap;
 - Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies; and
 - Wholesale trade in 'other' goods. This group covers general wholesale trade and 'other' wholesale trade not classified elsewhere.
- Classification**
- 5 The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No, 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each enterprise is classified to the industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC four digit level.
- Collection rate**
- 6 The preliminary collection rate for the survey on wholesale trade sales for June 2015 was 94,0%. The improved collection rate for May 2015 was 95,8%.

Statistical unit	7	The statistical unit for which information is compiled and published is the enterprise, defined as a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.
Revised figures	8	Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Preliminary figures, as indicated in the relevant tables, are subject to change and when revised will not be indicated as such.
Related publications	9	Users may also refer to the following publications available from Stats SA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Bulletin of Statistics</i> issued quarterly;• <i>Stats in Brief</i> issued annually; and• <i>South African Statistics</i> issued annually.
Rounding-off of figures	10	Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.
Historical data	11	Historical wholesale trade sales data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1849
Past publications	12	Past wholesale trade sales releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1866&PPN=P6141.2&SCH=5717

Technical notes

Survey methodology and design

- 1 The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 1 090 enterprises from a population of 18 776 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Email, fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up on non-respondents.
- 2 A stratified random sample was drawn at the SIC four-digit level in April 2014 from Stats SA’s business sampling frame (BSF). Strata were formed using a combination of Standard Industrial Classification and the measure of size classes for enterprises (see point 3 below).

The Neyman optimal allocation formula given below was used to allocate samples to each stratum:

$$n_h = n * (N_h * S_h) / [\sum (N_i * S_i)] .$$

Neyman allocation formula not only allocates sample sizes to each stratum but also calculates the relative precision for each stratum as well as the relative precision for all strata. The relative precision for these strata was 6,0%.

Class limits

- 3 The wholesale sampling frame is divided into four size groups. All large enterprises (size group one) are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to the remaining size groups (medium, small and very small). The total value of sales of the large enterprises (size group one) is added to the weighted totals of size group two, three and four to reflect the total value of sales.

Measure of size classes (Rand)

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	1 913 788	27 000 000
Small	3	27 000 001	128 000 000
Medium	2	144 000 001	288 000 000
Large	1	288 000 001	

Sample weighting

- 4 For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form group estimates. These procedures are consistent with international best practice.

Seasonal adjustment

- 5 Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the US Bureau of the Census, 1968. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. Therefore, the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. The X-12-ARIMA procedure for wholesale trade sales is described in more detail on the Stats SA website:

[Click to Download Seasonal adjustment Wholesale Trade Sales June 2014](#)

- Trend cycle** 6 The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend cycle.
- Constant prices** 7 Stats SA compiles its monthly estimates of wholesale trade sales at current prices from a survey of wholesalers in the formal sector. For January 1998 to December 2011, wholesale trade sales at constant prices were calculated using the 'all groups' PPI for domestic output, but excluding electricity and other utilities.
- From January 2012, wholesale trade sales at constant prices are compiled in three stages:
- (1) Deflate sales of dealers in agricultural raw materials and livestock using the PPI for agriculture.
 - (2) Deflate sales of dealers in food, beverages and tobacco using the PPI for food products, beverages and tobacco.
 - (3) Deflate the remaining wholesale trade sales with the headline PPI (final manufacturing) excluding the PPIs for food products, beverages and tobacco; and transport equipment.
- Total wholesale trade sales at constant prices is obtained by aggregating (1), (2) and (3).
- Reliability of estimates** 8 Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the wholesale industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.
- 9 Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Fluctuations may occur in consecutive months as a result of seasonal and economic factors.
- Month-on-month percentage change** 10 The month-on-month percentage change in a variable for any given month is the change between that month and the previous month, expressed as a percentage of the latter.
- Year-on-year percentage change** 11 The year-on-year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the change between that period and the corresponding period of the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the latter.
- Contribution (percentage points)** 12 The contribution (percentage points) to the year-on-year percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of wholesaler by its corresponding weight, divided by 100. The weight is the percentage contribution of each type of wholesaler to total wholesale trade sales in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Glossary

Enterprise An enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities.

Industry An industry is made up of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the *System of National Accounts (SNA)* in the same way as in the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*, Fifth Edition, Report No, 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).

Symbols and abbreviations	BSF	Business sampling frame
	GDP	Gross domestic product
	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
	SARS	South African Revenue Service
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
	VAT	Value added tax

Wholesale trade Wholesale trade includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users either directly or through agents on a fee or contract basis.

Wholesaler A wholesaler is an enterprise deriving 50% or more of its turnover from sales of goods to other businesses and institutions.

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