



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Statistical release

P6141.2

Wholesale trade sales (Preliminary)

June 2016

The results published in the next publication (July 2016) 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 and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical sales levels will be revised (i.e. they will be linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

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Enquiries:

Keshnee Govender
(012) 310 8423

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Sales at constant 2012 prices: results for June 2016

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

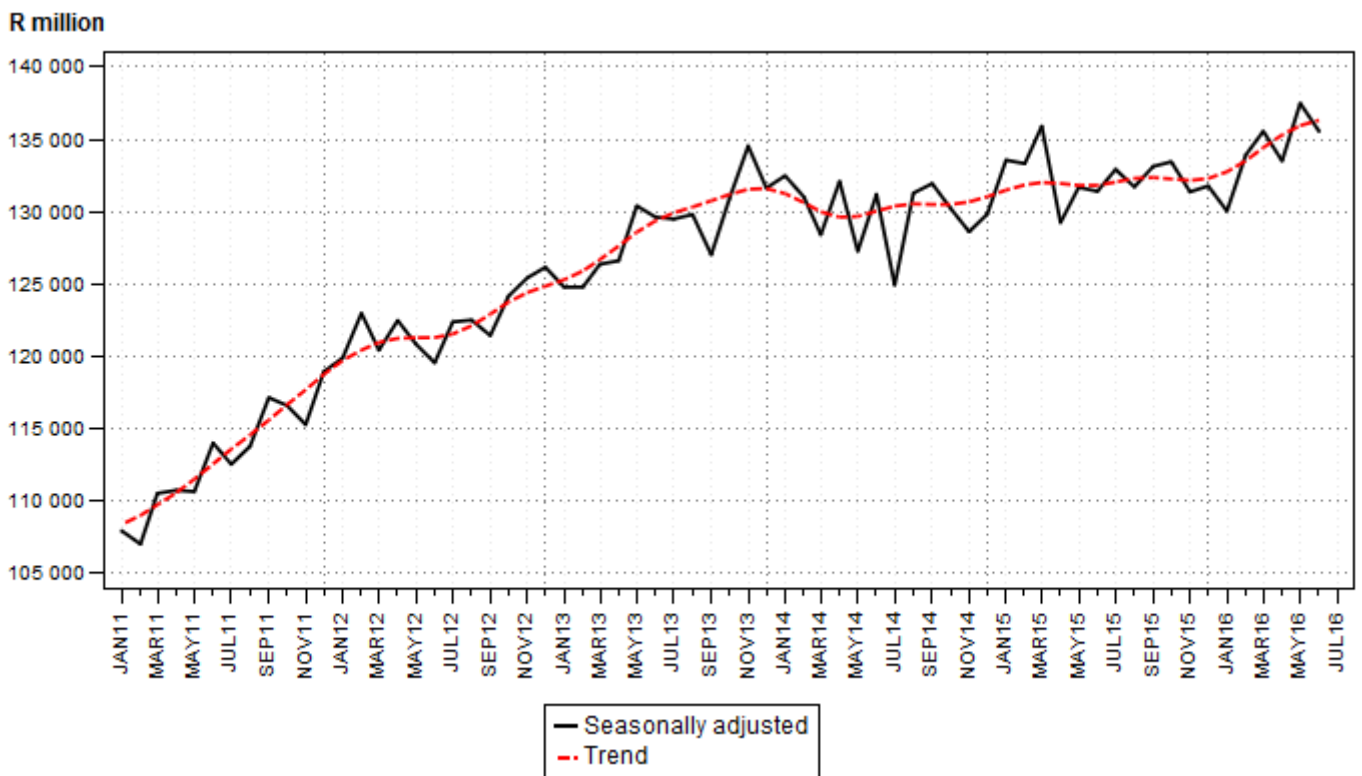
	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-4,8	1,2	-2,0	5,9	6,1	2,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,3	3,0	1,2	-1,5	3,0	-1,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-1,3	-0,6	0,7	2,5	2,7	1,8

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 2,6% in June 2016 compared with June 2015. Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales decreased by 1,4% in June 2016 compared with May 2016. This followed month-on-month changes of 3,0% in May 2016 and -1,5% in April 2016.

In the second quarter of 2016, seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales increased by 1,8% compared with the previous quarter.

Figure 1 – Wholesale trade sales at constant 2012 prices



Sales at current prices: results for June 2016

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

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,9	11,6	5,0	13,2	13,0	9,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,6	2,2	1,0	0,8	2,0	-0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,2	1,8	3,3	4,4	4,2	3,4

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 9,6% in June 2016 compared with June 2015. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (78,3% and contributing 5,4 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (19,0% and contributing 3,2 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 2015 (R million)	Weight	Apr – Jun 2016 (R million)	% change between Apr – Jun 2015 and Apr – Jun 2016	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Fee or contract basis	18 128	4,2	21 087	16,3	0,7
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	28 352	6,6	49 614	75,0	5,0
Food, beverages and tobacco	66 497	15,5	72 277	8,7	1,3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9 064	2,1	7 954	-12,2	-0,3
Other household goods except precious stones	45 818	10,7	46 812	2,2	0,2
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	7 368	1,7	11 745	59,4	1,0
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	86 326	20,2	78 424	-9,2	-1,9
Metals and metal ores	11 266	2,6	11 180	-0,8	0,0
Construction and building materials	26 539	6,2	30 420	14,6	0,9
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	18 574	4,3	20 184	8,7	0,4
Machinery, equipment and supplies	71 992	16,8	87 276	21,2	3,6
Other goods	38 290	8,9	42 111	10,0	0,9
Total	428 221	100,0	479 087	11,9	11,9

Wholesale trade sales increased by 11,9% in the second quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2015. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- agricultural raw materials and livestock (75,0% and contributing 5,0 percentage points); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (21,2% and contributing 3,6 percentage points) – see Table C.

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Tables

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

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 1/
Jan	88 524	94 094	106 568	113 092	120 344	119 564	113 863
Feb	98 512	102 202	118 340	120 507	127 071	129 804	131 402
Mar	107 967	114 218	122 788	121 288	128 118	138 224	135 498
Apr	98 346	102 391	111 941	122 643	122 043	118 666	125 696
May	104 260	109 579	121 729	131 449	126 591	128 298	136 160
Jun	105 735	113 981	118 288	124 930	128 609	131 850	135 326
Jul	106 170	109 586	120 888	130 506	125 664	133 866	
Aug	108 129	116 969	125 758	131 364	129 984	130 271	
Sep	110 304	120 599	120 306	128 243	136 587	137 595	
Oct	110 068	121 816	134 957	142 356	142 236	143 881	
Nov	122 131	129 740	141 302	148 997	138 629	143 791	
Dec	113 501	121 061	125 140	132 404	132 823	134 219	
Total	1 273 647	1 356 236	1 468 005	1 547 779	1 558 699	1 590 029	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 year-to-date
Jan	6,3	13,3	6,1	6,4	-0,6	-4,8	-4,8
Feb	3,7	15,8	1,8	5,4	2,2	1,2	-1,6
Mar	5,8	7,5	-1,2	5,6	7,9	-2,0	-1,8
Apr	4,1	9,3	9,6	-0,5	-2,8	5,9	0,0
May	5,1	11,1	8,0	-3,7	1,3	6,1	1,3
Jun	7,8	3,8	5,6	2,9	2,5	2,6	1,5
Jul	3,2	10,3	8,0	-3,7	6,5		
Aug	8,2	7,5	4,5	-1,1	0,2		
Sep	9,3	-0,2	6,6	6,5	0,7		
Oct	10,7	10,8	5,5	-0,1	1,2		
Nov	6,2	8,9	5,4	-7,0	3,7		
Dec	6,7	3,4	5,8	0,3	1,1		
Total	6,5	8,2	5,4	0,7	2,0		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jan	124 788	132 486	133 567	130 046	-1,1	0,6	2,9	-1,3
Feb	124 796	131 019	133 323	133 918	0,0	-1,1	-0,2	3,0
Mar	126 372	128 415	135 903	135 561	1,3	-2,0	1,9	1,2
Apr	126 616	132 097	129 252	133 509	0,2	2,9	-4,9	-1,5
May	130 402	127 268	131 685	137 489	3,0	-3,7	1,9	3,0
Jun	129 626	131 199	131 411	135 563	-0,6	3,1	-0,2	-1,4
Jul	129 498	124 935	132 921		-0,1	-4,8	1,1	
Aug	129 809	131 287	131 714		0,2	5,1	-0,9	
Sep	127 028	131 943	133 128		-2,1	0,5	1,1	
Oct	130 908	130 252	133 450		3,1	-1,3	0,2	
Nov	134 545	128 622	131 373		2,8	-1,3	-1,6	
Dec	131 635	129 834	131 780		-2,2	0,9	0,3	

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

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 1/
Jan	77 589	85 948	103 292	116 632	133 522	127 620	133 838
Feb	86 596	94 852	115 774	124 847	142 659	139 647	155 790
Mar	95 310	107 096	120 911	127 144	145 530	152 965	160 578
Apr	87 788	96 106	111 049	127 981	138 823	133 460	151 083
May	93 088	103 141	121 607	136 818	143 873	144 543	163 332
Jun	94 969	107 623	117 532	131 084	146 195	150 218	164 672
Jul	94 932	104 536	119 748	137 867	143 083	152 465	
Aug	96 985	112 762	125 792	140 395	147 934	148 102	
Sep	98 529	117 473	121 149	137 742	155 718	156 184	
Oct	98 340	119 040	137 457	153 685	161 539	166 150	
Nov	109 892	127 243	145 178	161 370	156 115	166 360	
Dec	102 439	118 659	128 515	144 700	147 484	154 814	
Total	1 136 457	1 294 479	1 468 004	1 640 265	1 762 475	1 792 528	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 year-to-date
Jan	10,8	20,2	12,9	14,5	-4,4	4,9	4,9
Feb	9,5	22,1	7,8	14,3	-2,1	11,6	8,4
Mar	12,4	12,9	5,2	14,5	5,1	5,0	7,1
Apr	9,5	15,5	15,2	8,5	-3,9	13,2	8,6
May	10,8	17,9	12,5	5,2	0,5	13,0	9,5
Jun	13,3	9,2	11,5	11,5	2,8	9,6	9,5
Jul	10,1	14,6	15,1	3,8	6,6		
Aug	16,3	11,6	11,6	5,4	0,1		
Sep	19,2	3,1	13,7	13,1	0,3		
Oct	21,0	15,5	11,8	5,1	2,9		
Nov	15,8	14,1	11,2	-3,3	6,6		
Dec	15,8	8,3	12,6	1,9	5,0		
Total	13,9	13,4	11,7	7,5	1,7		

Table 6 – Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jan	130 453	149 197	144 195	154 834	1,2	3,7	-0,6	1,6
Feb	130 742	148 937	145 366	158 175	0,2	-0,2	0,8	2,2
Mar	129 828	143 347	149 966	159 714	-0,7	-3,8	3,2	1,0
Apr	132 998	150 635	143 847	160 932	2,4	5,1	-4,1	0,8
May	135 988	144 011	147 086	164 127	2,2	-4,4	2,3	2,0
Jun	134 605	147 576	149 367	163 903	-1,0	2,5	1,6	-0,1
Jul	138 672	143 885	152 525		3,0	-2,5	2,1	
Aug	137 875	147 813	147 825		-0,6	2,7	-3,1	
Sep	135 474	150 563	151 917		-1,7	1,9	2,8	
Oct	141 643	148 096	153 664		4,6	-1,6	1,1	
Nov	146 476	144 102	151 567		3,4	-2,7	-1,4	
Dec	143 808	145 013	152 433		-1,8	0,6	0,6	

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

Type of dealer	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16 1/
Fee or contract basis	4 396	7 005	5 362	6 137	7 499	7 451
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	11 903	13 662	14 579	14 704	16 319	18 591
Food, beverages and tobacco	19 932	23 954	27 453	22 258	24 829	25 190
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2 547	2 876	3 505	3 261	2 344	2 349
Other household goods except precious stones	13 590	15 997	15 958	15 260	16 028	15 524
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	2 201	3 744	3 820	5 729	3 316	2 700
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	22 291	24 355	25 195	23 867	27 712	26 845
Metals and metal ores	2 876	3 499	3 577	3 593	3 875	3 712
Construction and building materials	7 030	9 925	9 741	10 179	10 129	10 112
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	6 461	7 142	6 801	6 739	6 790	6 655
Machinery, equipment and supplies	27 117	28 507	30 572	26 324	30 410	30 542
Other goods	13 493	15 125	14 015	13 030	14 080	15 001
Total	133 838	155 790	160 578	151 083	163 332	164 672

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-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Fee or contract basis	-3,0	31,0	6,0	12,6	18,6	17,2
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	41,7	39,7	57,4	84,3	64,1	78,3
Food, beverages and tobacco	6,6	10,2	9,3	7,8	8,5	9,7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	20,4	0,2	-2,0	0,2	-23,4	-14,5
Other household goods except precious stones	2,5	15,3	-3,3	3,4	7,5	-3,9
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	-0,2	35,8	58,2	172,3	55,1	-13,6
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	-13,6	-3,8	-13,2	-7,3	-8,7	-11,2
Metals and metal ores	-14,9	-15,6	-11,4	1,9	4,8	-8,1
Construction and building materials	1,5	13,1	0,7	21,7	15,7	7,4
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	0,8	9,2	7,8	14,7	17,1	-3,6
Machinery, equipment and supplies	24,6	22,3	7,4	13,8	31,1	19,0
Other goods	-4,4	-0,5	3,9	3,2	4,4	23,2
Total	4,9	11,6	5,0	13,2	13,0	9,6

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

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 2015 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 2016 was 85,1%. The improved collection rate for May 2016 was 89,3%.

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 publication available from Stats SA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Stats in Brief</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 1 183 enterprises from a population of 18 800 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 2015 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	2 076 368	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. 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 July 2015](#)

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	<p>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.</p> <p>From January 2012, wholesale trade sales at constant prices are compiled as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 final manufacturing PPI for food products, beverages and tobacco. (3) Deflate sales of dealers in textiles, clothing and footwear using the final manufacturing PPI for textiles, clothing and footwear. (4) Deflate sales of dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products using the final manufacturing PPI for coal and petroleum products. (5) Deflate sales of dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies using the final manufacturing PPIs for general and special purpose machinery; household appliances and office machinery; and electrical machinery and apparatus and subcomponents. (6) Deflate the remaining wholesale trade sales using the headline PPI (final manufacturing) excluding the PPIs for food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, clothing and footwear; coal and petroleum products; general and special purpose machinery; household appliances and office machinery; electrical machinery and apparatus and subcomponents; and transport equipment. The PPI for transport equipment is excluded because it measures producer prices of motor vehicles, which are not included in wholesale trade. <p>Total wholesale trade sales at constant prices is obtained by aggregating (1) to (6).</p>
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 (SIC)*, Fifth Edition, Report No, 09-90-02 of January 1993.

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.

Technical enquiries

Nthabiseng Sebeyi Telephone number: (012) 310 8930
Email: nthabisengs@statssa.gov.za

Keshnee Govender Telephone number: (012) 310 8423
Email: keshneeg@statssa.gov.za

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General enquiries

User information services	Telephone number: (012) 310 8600 Email address: info@statssa.gov.za
Orders/subscription services	Telephone number: (012) 310 8044 Email address: magdaj@statssa.gov.za
Postal address	Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

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